AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE SKYLINE TRUCK TRAIL LOT SPLIT PROJECT

SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
APN 599-052-01; TPM 21107; Environmental Log #07-19-009

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Table of Contents

Page

Executive Summary/Abstract ..... *vi*

1.0 Introduction 1.0–1
1.1 Project Description 1.0–1
1.2 Existing Conditions 1.0–1
1.2.1 Environmental Setting 1.0–1
1.2.2 Results of the Records Searches 1.0–10
1.3 Applicable Regulations 1.0–14
1.3.1 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) 1.0–14
1.3.2 San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources 1.0–17
1.3.3 San Diego County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) 1.0–17
2.0 Guidelines for Determining Significance 2.0–1
3.0 Research Design 3.0–1
3.1 Prehistoric Research Topics 3.0–2
3.1.1 Site Use / Subsistence and Settlement Patterns 3.0–2
3.1.2 Chronology 3.0–3
4.0 Analysis of Project Effects 4.0–1
4.1 Methods 4.0–1
4.1.1 Survey Methods 4.0–1
4.1.2 Test Methods 4.0–1
4.1.3 Laboratory and Cataloging Procedures 4.0–2
4.1.4 Curation 4.0–2
4.1.5 Native American Participation 4.0–2
4.2 Results 4.0–3
4.2.1 Field Investigations – Site SDI-18,881/W-1135 ..... 4.0–5
4.2.2 Field Investigations – Site SDI-18,911 ..... 4.0–11
4.2.3 Field Investigations – Site SDI-18,912 ..... 4.0–18
4.2.4 Field Investigations at Site SDI-18,913 ..... 4.0–24
5.0 Interpretation of Resource Importance and Impact Identification 5.0–1
5.1 Resource Importance 5.0–1

Table of Contents (continued)

Page

5.2 Impact Identification 5.0–2
6.0 Management Considerations – Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations 6.0–1
6.1 Impact Assessment.....6.0–1
6.2 Potential Indirect Impacts 6.0–1
6.3 Recommendations.....6.0–1
6.4 No Significant Adverse Effects 6.0–7
7.0 References Cited 7.0–1
8.0 List of Preparers and Persons and Organizations Contacted 8.0–1
9.0 List of Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations.....9.0–1

Appendices

Appendix A – Archaeological Site Record Forms*
Appendix B – Archaeological Records Search Results (SMOM and SCIC)*
Appendix C – NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results; Native American Correspondence*
Appendix D – Confidential Site Maps*

**Confidential Appendix; bound separately*

List of Figures

Page

Figure 1.1–1 General Location Map 1.0–2
Figure 1.1–2 Project Location Map 1.0–3
Figure 1.1–3 Project Development Map 1.0–4
Figure 4.2–1 Cultural Resource Location Map* 4.0–4
Figure 4.3–1 Site Testing Map, Site SDI-18,881* 4.0–7
Figure 4.4–1 Site Testing Map, SDI-18,911* 4.0–13
Figure 4.5–1 Site Testing Map, Site SDI-18,912* 4.0–19
Figure 4.6–1 Site Testing Map, Site SDI-18,913* 4.0–26
Figure 5.2–1 Project Development Map with Cultural Resources* 5.0–3

**Confidential Map; bound separately in Appendix E*

List of Plates

Page

Plate 1.2–1 Overview of the project area, looking west 1.0–5
Plate 1.2–2 Overview of the project area, looking east 1.0–5
Plate 4.3–1 Overview of southern extent of Site SDI-18,881, facing northeast 4.0–8
Plate 4.3–2 Overview of southern extent of Site SDI-18,881, facing west 4.0–8
Plate 4.4–1 Overview of Site SDI-18,911, facing south 4.0–14
Plate 4.4–2 Overview of Site SDI-18,911, facing west 4.0–14
Plate 4.4–3 Overview of BMF A, Site SDI-18,911, facing south 4.0–15
Plate 4.4–4 Overview of BMF A, Site SDI-18,911, facing south 4.0–15
Plate 4.5–1 Overview of Site SDI-18,912, facing northwest 4.0–20
Plate 4.5–2 Overview of Site SDI-18,912, facing south 4.0–20
Plate 4.5–3 Close-up of BMF A, Site SDI-18,912, facing southeast 4.0–21
Plate 4.6–1 Overview of Site SDI-18,913, facing north 4.0–27
Plate 4.6–2 BMF A, Slicks 1 and 2, Site SDI-18,913 ..... 4.0–27
Plate 4.6–3 BMF A, Slick 3, Site SDI-18,913 ..... 4.0–28
Plate 4.6–4 BMF A, Slicks 4 to 6, Site SDI-18,913 ..... 4.0–28
Plate 4.6–5 BMF A, Slicks 4 to 5, Site SDI-18,913 ..... 4.0–29

List of Plates (continued)

		Page
Plate 4.6–6	BMF A, Slick 6, Site SDI-18,913	4.0–29

List of Tables

Table 1.2–1	Previously Recorded Sites within One Mile	1.0–11
Table 1.2–2	Previous Studies Conducted within One Mile	1.0–12
Table 4.2–1	Summary of Cultural Resources within the Project	4.0.–3
Table 4.3–1	Surface Collection Data, Site SDI-18,881	4.0–9
Table 4.3–2	Shovel Test Pit Excavation Data, Site SDI-18,881	4.0–10
Table 4.4–1	Bedrock Milling Feature Data, Site SDI-18,911	4.0–16
Table 4.4–2	Shovel Test Pit Excavation Data, Site SDI-18,911	4.0–17
Table 4.5–1	Bedrock Milling Feature Data, Site SDI-18,912	4.0–22
Table 4.5–2	Shovel Test Pit Excavation Data, Site SDI-18,912	4.0–23
Table 4.6–1	Bedrock Milling Feature Data, Site SDI-18,913	4.0–30
Table 4.6–2	Shovel Test Pit Excavation Data, Site SDI-18,913	4.0–31
Table 5.0–1	Summary of Cultural Resources	5.0–2

List of Abbreviations

AMSL	above mean sea level	RPO	Resource Protection Ordinance
APN(s)	Assessor's Parcel Number(s)	SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
BFSA	Brian F. Smith and Associates	SDAC	San Diego Archaeological Center
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act	SDSU	San Diego State University
DPLU	Department of Planning and Land Use	STP	Shovel test pit
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation	TBW	Tizon Brown Ware
GPS	Global Positioning System	TM	Tract Map
LPW	lithic production waste	TU	Test unit
SMOM	San Diego Museum of Man	USGS	United States Geological Survey
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission	YBP	Years Before Present
OHP	(State) Office for Historic Preservation	MGM	Medium Grained Metavolcanic Flake

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

In response to a request from Alfonso Renteria, Brian F. Smith and Associates (BFSA) conducted an archaeological survey and significance testing program for the Skyline Truck Trail Lot Split Project located in the community of Jamul, San Diego County, California. The cultural resources assessment was conducted as part of the County of San Diego's environmental review of the proposed development of the 60.38-acre property. The property is situated along the north side of Skyline Truck Trail between Sky Trail Ranch Road and Double Lynn Lane, and is designated as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 599-052-01. The assessment included a survey of the entire property (Phase I), which relocated one previously recorded resource (W-1135/CA-SDI-18,881) and located three previously unrecorded cultural resources (Sites SDI-18,911, SDI-18,912, SDI-18,913). The survey was followed by a significance evaluation program (Phase II) for all four cultural resources observed during the survey. The survey and significance evaluations were conducted in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the County of San Diego's Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO), and County of San Diego's Cultural Resources guidelines to determine the presence and level of significance of the cultural resources that would be affected by the proposed project.

Records searches were requested from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (SDSU) and the San Diego Museum of Man (SMOM) to identify previously recorded archaeological sites in the project. Additionally, a Sacred Lands File search was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to list potentially sacred or ceremonial sites or landforms on or near the project. The SCIC indicated no recorded sites are located within the project property; however, the SMOM records search indicated that the southern portion of Site W-1135 lay within the project property. No record for W-1135 had been filed with the SCIC. BFSA reported this to the SCIC, and the permanent trinomial SDI-18,881 was assigned to the site. The Sacred Lands File search failed to indicate the presence of cultural resources.

BFSA conducted a survey of the property on March 20, 2008. The survey resulted in the identification of the southern extent of one previously recorded cultural resource–a surface lithic scatter (SDI-18,881/W-1135) and three unrecorded cultural resources characterized by bedrock milling features (Sites SDI-18,911, SDI-18,912, SDI-18,913). All cultural resources were recorded on the appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms, filed with the SCIC at SDSU, and permanent trinomials were assigned. As a result of these discoveries, a significance evaluation of the four resources was required according to CEQA, RPO, and San Diego County guidelines.

The Phase II significance evaluation of the four resources was conducted on April 22 and 23, 2008 under the direction of Brian F. Smith, Principal Investigator, and with the assistance of Native American representatives from Red Tail Monitoring and Research, Inc. The testing

program encountered minimal to no surface artifact recovery and no subsurface recovery. The lack of substantial subsurface deposits at each of the sites limits their future research potential. Analysis and interpretation of the cultural materials from each of the four cultural resources has qualified three of the sites as small Late Prehistoric task sites characterized by single bedrock milling features where resource processing occurred (SDI-18,911, SDI-18,912, SDI-18,913) and described the southern extent of Site SDI-18,881 as a surface lithic scatter without subsurface deposits. The current study resulted in the subsurface investigation of four prehistoric cultural resources. Investigations determined that all of the sites either have no surface artifacts or limited surface artifacts are unlikely to contain subsurface deposits. The minimal cultural material recovered indicates that these sites lack any further research potential and do not meet the significance criteria listed in CEQA or the County of San Diego guidelines. Within the project, SDI-18,911, SDI-18,912, and SDI-18,913 will be preserved within an open space easement. The only site which will be impacted is a small area of SDI-18,881 which falls within a road easement. The area of SDI-18,881 which will potentially be disturbed by grading of an access road has been determined to be of limited significance and lacks any further research potential. Mitigation measures will not be required; however, monitoring of grading is recommended as a condition of approval due to the potential to encounter cultural materials that were previously unidentified due to dense ground cover or because the resource was buried.

A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the SCIC at SDSU, San Diego, California. All recovered prehistoric artifacts will be curated at the San Diego Archaeological Center (SDAC). All notes and other materials related to this project will be curated at the archaeological laboratory of BFSA in Poway, California.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The Skyline Truck Trail Lot Split Project is located just outside the boundary of the Cleveland National Forest, near the community of Jamul, San Diego County, California (Figure 1.1–1). The proposed 60.38-acre project lies within boulder and chaparral covered foothills northwest of Lyons Valley, southwest of Lawson Valley, and southeast of Wood Valley. Specifically, the property is located in the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 4 within the USGS *Dulzura* Quadrangle map (7.5 minute), Township 17 South, Range 2 East, of the San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figure 1.1–2). The Skyline Truck Trail Lot Split Project proposes to divide the 60.38 acres of APN-599-052-01 into five separate lots that will be developed for residential use (Figure 1.1–3).

1.2 Existing Conditions

1.2.1 Environmental Setting

Natural Setting

The project area consists of boulder-covered hills surrounding the northwestern margin of Lyons Valley that lies within the foothills located in the Peninsular Range Geomorphic Province of southern California. Two branches of the same seasonal drainage run through the property and a seasonal spring is located near the center of the north property boundary. The elevation of the current project property ranges from approximately 2,445 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) near the center of the northern property boundary to 2,640 feet AMSL at the small hilltop within the southeastern portion of the property. The entire project is characterized by undulating hill terrain.

The Skyline Truck Trail Lot Split Project is located on undifferentiated granitic rocks of the mid-Cretaceous Southern California batholith (Kennedy 1975). This formation is overlain by a mixture of decomposed granitic soils and biogenic loam. Soils within the project belong to the Cieneba-Fallbrook Soil Association described as, "...very rocky: excessively drained to well-drained coarse sandy loams and sandy loams that have a sandy clay loam subsoil over decomposed granodiorite; 9 to 75 percent slopes" (Bowman 1973). The specific soils are Cieneba very rocky coarse sandy loam (CmrG), Arlington coarse sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes (AvC), and Fallbrook sandy loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes, eroded (FaD2). Vegetation consists of plants from the native chaparral, oak woodland, and riparian communities. Native mammals that live in the region include rabbits, hares, deer, woodrats, mountain lions, bobcat, and coyote. A variety of birds and reptiles are also found in the region. During the current investigation, deer, rabbits, rattlesnakes, and lizards were the animals directly or indirectly observed.

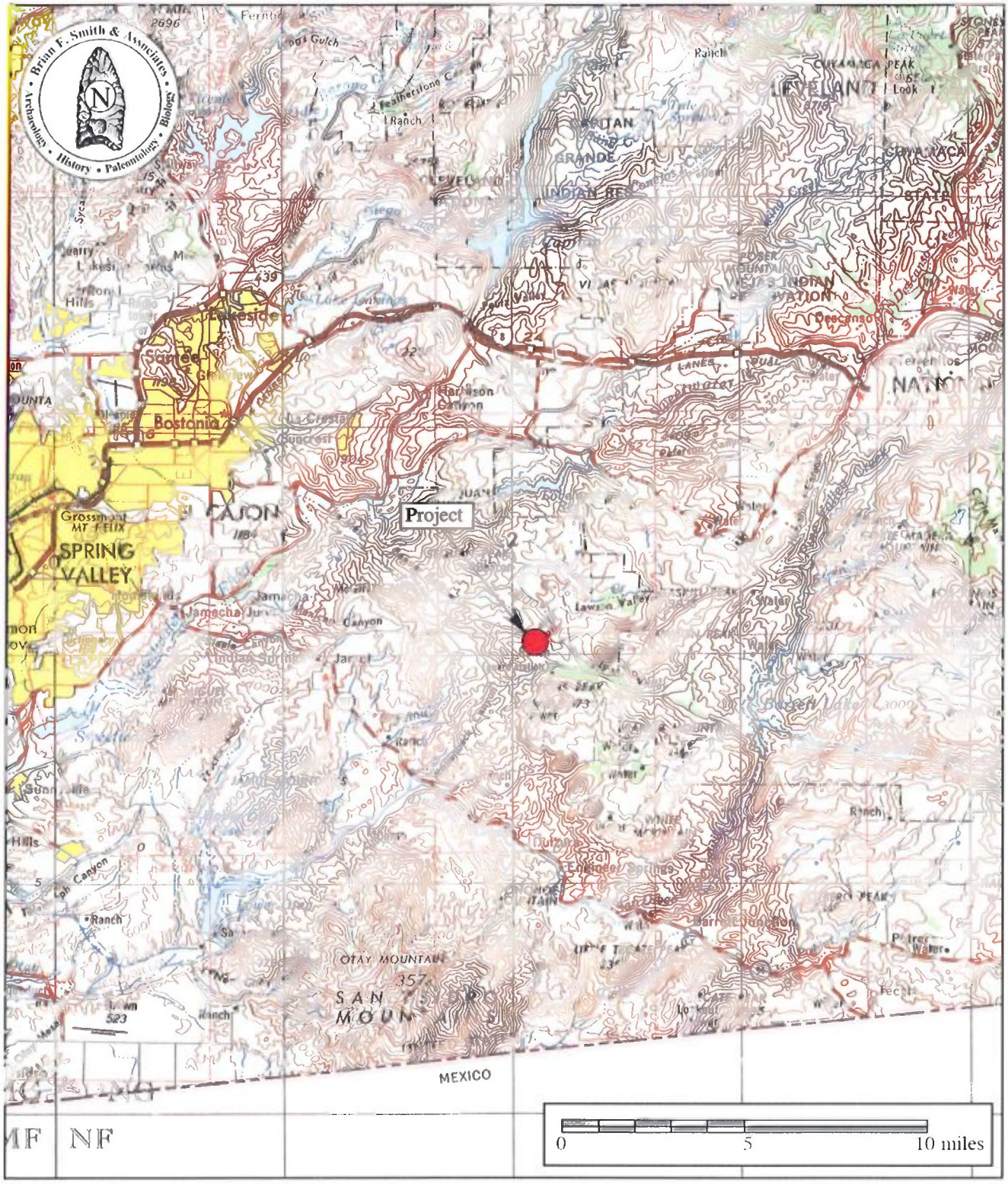

Figure 1.1–1

General Location Map

The Skyline Truck Trail Lot Split Project

USGS *San Diego* (1:250,000 series)

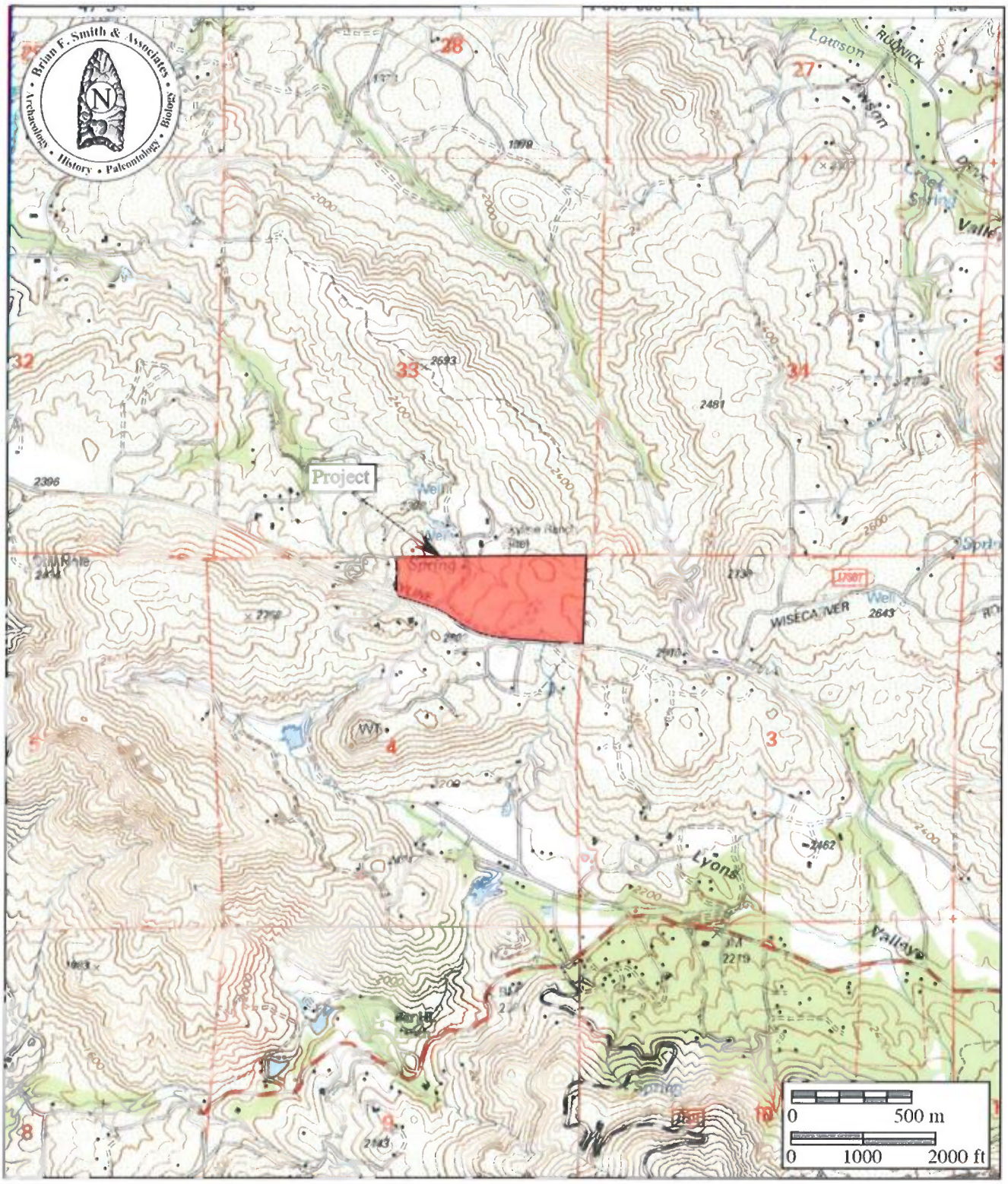

Figure 1.1–2

Project Location Map

The Skyline Truck Trail Lot Split Project

USGS *Dulzura* Quadrangle (7.5 minute series)

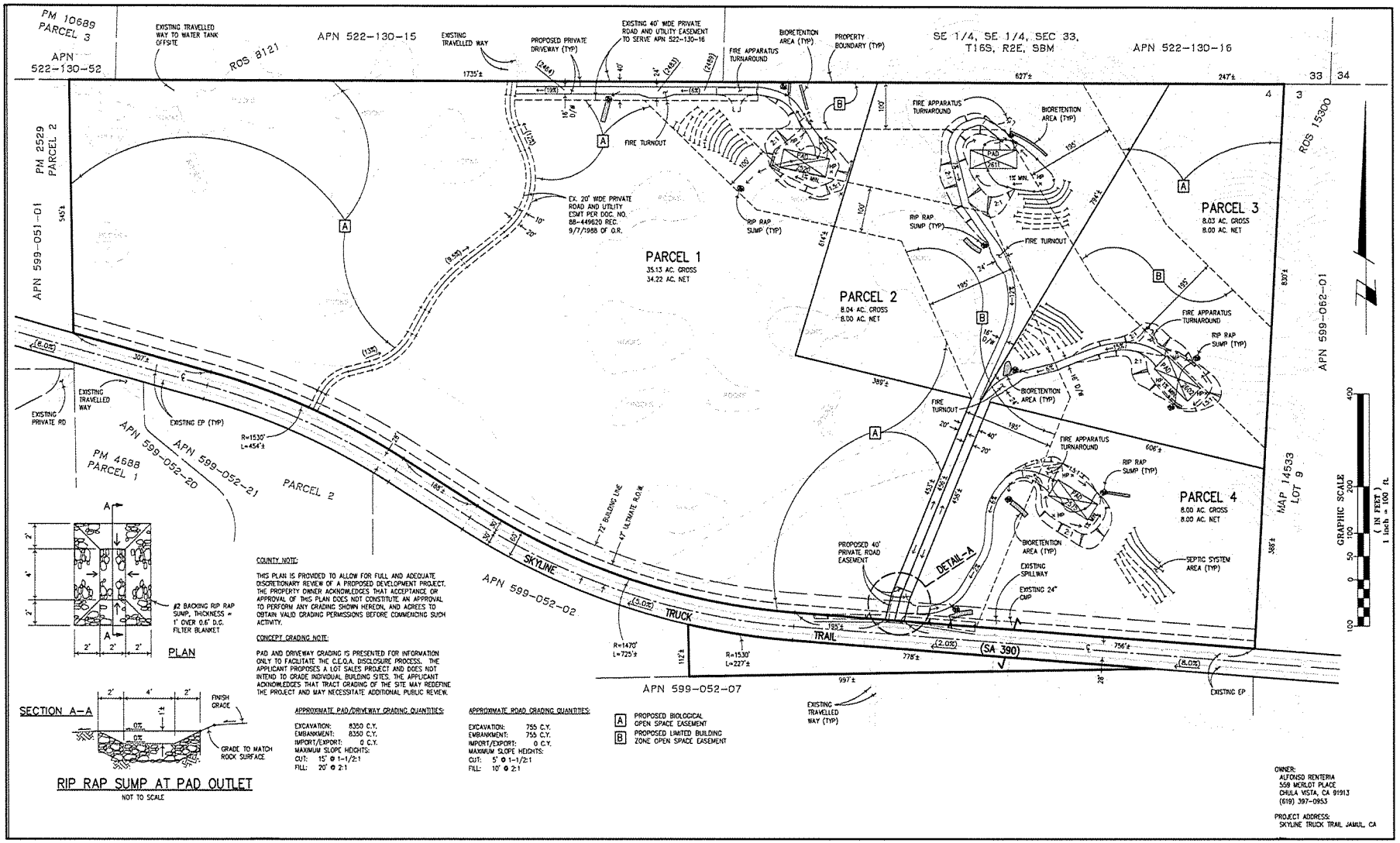

Figure 1.1–3

Project Development Map

The Skyline Truck Trail Lot Split Project

Plate 1.2–1: Overview of the project area, looking west.

Plate 1.2–2: Overview of the project area, looking east.

The boulder-covered hills of the property are largely unmodified, however a paved road, multiple dirt roads and dirt paths, fencing, utility lines, and modern trash were encountered. The paved road traverses the current project area to provide access to an existing RV park north of the current property boundary. The property is currently vacant. Photographs were taken to document project conditions at the time of the current study (Plates 1.2–1 and 1.2–2).

Cultural Setting

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

Prehistoric Period

In southern California, the end of the Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 YBP) marks the arrival of the first humans and the beginning of the archaeological record. PaleoIndian cultures, including the Fluted-Point Tradition (e.g., Clovis; Moratto 1984), Paleo-Coastal Tradition (Moratto 1984; Erlandson 1984), San Dieguito (Moratto 1984; Warren 1966, 1967), and Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT; Bedwell 1970), are recognized as the earliest groups in California. The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basinlands (Moratto 1984). At approximately 10,000 YBP, a cool/moist climate was present in San Diego County. This is supported by pine pollen found in deposits at Point Loma and Encinitas and oak pollen identified in deposits from Otay Mesa (Gallegos and Kyle 1988; Kaldenberg 1982; Kyle et al. 1989). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the global climate became warmer, which caused the glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). The San Diego shoreline at 10,000 YBP, depending on the particular area of the coast, was near the 30-meter isobath or two to six kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983). Many archaeological sites dating to this period are probably submerged or have been destroyed by rising sea levels (Erlandson 1984); however, two sites located close to the San Diego coast, the Harris site, SDI-149, and one of the Agua Hedionda sites, SDI-210, have basal components that possibly date to the terminal Pleistocene (Erlandson 1984; Moriarty 1967; Warren 1966, 1967; Warren and True 1961).

The transition from the Pleistocene to the Holocene, around 10,000 YBP, was a period of major environmental change throughout North America (Antevs 1953; Van Devender and Spaulding 1979). In southern California, the general climate at the beginning of the early Holocene was marked by cool/moist periods and an increase in warm/dry periods and rising sea levels. The warming trend and rising sea levels generally continued until the late Holocene. Archaeological research indicates that southern California was occupied between 10,000 YBP and 1,300 YBP by population(s) that utilized a wide range of both marine and terrestrial resources. A number of different archaeological manifestations, based on geographical setting, tool kit, and/or chronology, are recognized during the early and middle Holocene, including the San Dieguito, La Jolla, Encinitas, Millingstone, and Pauma complexes.

The San Dieguito Complex has long been viewed as the earliest group of people to occupy the San Diego County region and date between 10,000 and 8,000 YBP. It has been suggested that they were related to or were contemporaneous with early Holocene groups in the Great Basin (Bedwell 1970). The artifacts recovered from San Dieguito sites are similar to those attributed to the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Bedwell 1970; Moratto 1984; Davis et al. 1969). These artifacts generally consist of scrapers and scraper planes, choppers, and bifaces, knives, crescents, and projectile points (lanceolate, leaf, stemmed), but few or no milling tools. The absence of grinding or milling stones suggests to researchers that cereal grains and nuts were not an important part of the subsistence pattern. Tools recovered from sites of the San Dieguito Complex and the general pattern of site locations has led to the interpretation that they were highly mobile hunter-gatherers (Moriarty 1969; Rogers 1966). Archaic sites, depending on assemblage characteristics and site location, are associated with the La Jolla, Millingstone, Encinitas, and Pauma complexes, and date to the period between 9,000 and 1,300 YBP during the early and middle Holocene. Archaic sites generally contain milling tools, especially manos and metates, cobble and flake tools, dart projectile points and the concomitant use of the atlatl, shell, fish bone, mammal bone representing large and small game, and occasionally, eccentric crescents. The use of plant foods that required a greater investment in processing, such as hard seeds and nuts, are associated with Archaic cultures suggesting that plants became more important to subsistence during the early and middle Holocene. Additionally, Archaic groups buried their dead as flex inhumations, a religious and cultural practice that is distinct from the succeeding Late Prehistoric groups.

Late Prehistoric and Ethnohistoric Periods

The Late Prehistoric period begins approximately 1,300 YBP. Cremation, ceramics, bow and arrow, small triangular points, the use of Obsidian Butte obsidian, and the reliance upon the acorn as a main food staple are the defining characteristics of the Late Prehistoric period (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Gallegos 2002; Moratto 1984). These characteristics are thought to represent the movement of Shoshonean and Yuman speaking groups and cultural traits into

southern California from the southwest and Great Basin. The bow and arrow and buff and brown pottery appear to have spread west from the American Southwest across the Colorado Desert and into southern California (Moratto 1984). Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive but effective milling technologies closer to the coast, such as the bedrock mortar for use in acorn processing.

The ethnographic period begins at approximately A.D. 1769 when the Mission San Luis Rey was established. Ethnographic evidence indicates that the Kumeyaay, Luiseño, Cahuilla, and Cupeño occupied San Diego County (Kroeber 1925; Moratto 1984; Shipley 1978). More specific to the project area, the Southern Diegueño (Tipai/Kumeyaay) territory included the Alpine area (Luomala 1978). The ethnographic and historic villages of *Amotaretue(?)* and *Sekwan* are the closest villages to the project area (Bean and Shipek 1978; Carrico 1977).

The Kumeyaay are considered to be a hunting-gathering society characterized by central-placed nomadism (Carrico and Cooley 2005). A variety of food resources were used; however, emphasis was placed on acorns, seeds, rabbits, and deer (Bancroft 1884, Carrico 1986). A study by Christenson (1990), found that acorns and rabbits meet minimal daily nutritional requirements, but that a broader diet is demonstrated in the ethnographic and archaeological record. The Kumeyaay were organized by patrilocal bands and each band was associated with a particular village or rancheria that would comprise a 10- to 30-square-mile area (Almstedt 1974, 1980; Luomola 1978; Shipek 1982). The Kumeyaay traveled with the seasons, and unlike earlier inhabitants of the area, built their seasonal cycle around access to acorns and pinyons located in the higher elevations above 4,000 feet. In autumn, western Kumeyaay met with eastern Kumeyaay to harvest acorns, trade, and conduct ceremonies (Christenson 1990, Lee 1937). Winter was spent in sheltered inland valleys where neither high-elevation cold nor coastal fogs were a problem. Spring subsistence centered on the collection of buds and shoots and the animals that were attracted by them. Ripened grasses and fruits were the focus of summer subsistence. Groups traveled to higher elevations for the harvesting of nut crops during the fall (Luomala 1978). Hunting augmented this vegetal diet, and foothill people visited coastal bands to fish.

The cultural elements of the Kumeyaay included cremation of the dead, the use of the bow and arrow, and the use of pottery for storage, and trade of food, obsidian, and shell beads (Moratto 1984). Some researchers suggest that the Yuman-speaking Kumeyaay developed *in-situ* as Archaic groups adopted these new technologies rather than being replaced by Shoshonean-speaking groups that spread west from the deserts (Altschul and Grenda 2002; Kroeber 1976; Moratto 1984, Shipley 1978). Known as the Shoshonean Wedge, this phenomenon represents population movement, and the concomitant spread of customs and technology, by groups in the Great Basin and Southwest into southern California. Linguistic studies suggest that ancestral groups of the Yuman-speaking Kumeyaay were able to adopt these

new technologies and customs into their existing routine given that they speak a language with greater antiquity. The UtoAztecan-speaking Shoshone groups surrounding the Kumeyaay, including the Luiseño, speak languages belonging to a younger language family (Altschul and Grenda 2002:203-205).

Native American Perspective

In addition to the point of view discussed above, the County acknowledges that other perspectives exist to explain the presence of Native Americans in the region. The Native American perspective is that they have been here from the beginning as described by their creation stories. Similarly, they do not necessarily agree with the distinction that is made between different archaeological cultures or periods, such as "La Jolla" or "San Dieguito." They instead believe that there is a continuum of ancestry, from the first people to the present Native American populations of San Diego. To acknowledge this perspective, consultation with affected Native American communities can be beneficial to fully understand the impact to cultural resources. The consultation is typically administered pursuant to Senate Bill 18.

Historic Period

The historic period begins July 16, 1769, when the first Spanish exploring party, commanded by Gaspar de Portolá (with Father Junípero Serra in charge of religious conversion of the native populations), arrived in San Diego to secure California for the Spanish crown (Palou 1926). The natural attraction of the harbor at San Diego and the establishment of a military presence in the area solidified the importance of San Diego to the Spanish colonization of the region and the growth of the civilian population. Missions were constructed from San Diego to as far north as San Francisco. The mission locations were based on a number of important territorial, military, and religious considerations. Grants of land to persons who made an application were made, but many tracts reverted to the government for lack of use. As an extension of territorial control by the Spanish empire, each mission was placed so as to command as much territory and as large a population as possible. While primary access to California during the Spanish Period was by sea, the route of El Camino Real served as the land route for transportation, commercial, and military activities. This route was considered to be the most direct path between the missions (Rolle 1969). As increasing numbers of Spanish and Mexican people, and later Americans during the Gold Rush, settled in the area, the Native populations diminished as they were displaced or decimated by disease (Carrico and Taylor 1983).

By 1821, Mexico had gained independence from Spain, and the northern territories were subject to political repercussions. By 1834, all of the mission lands had been removed from the control of the Franciscan Order, under the Acts of Secularization. Without proper maintenance, the missions quickly began to disintegrate, and after 1836, missionaries ceased to make regular visits inland to minister the needs of the native peoples (Engelhardt 1921). Large tracts of land

continued to be granted to persons who applied for them or had gained favor with the Mexican government. Grants of land were also made to settle government debts. The current Skyline Truck Trail Lot Split Project is located midway between the Jamul and Cuyamaca Ranchos. The effects, if any, of these ranchos upon the project area is unknown.

California was invaded by United States troops during the Mexican-American War of 1846-1848. The acquisition of strategic Pacific ports and California land was one of the principal objectives of the war (Price 1967). At the time, the inhabitants of California were practically defenseless, and they quickly surrendered to the United States Navy in July 1847 (Bancroft 1884).

The cattle ranchers of the "counties" of southern California prospered during the cattle boom of the early 1850s. Cattle raising soon declined, however, contributing to the expansion of agriculture. With the passage of the "No Fence Act," San Diego's economy changed from stock raising to farming (Rolle 1969). The act allowed for the expansion of unfenced farms, which was crucial in an area where fencing material was practically unavailable. Five years after its passage, most of the arable lands in San Diego County had been patented as either ranchos or homesteads, and growing grain crops replaced the raising of cattle in many of the county's inland valleys (Blick 1976; Elliott 1883 [1965]). By 1870, farmers had learned to dry farm and were coping with some of the peculiarities of San Diego County's climate (*San Diego Union*, February 6, 1868; Van Dyke 1886). Between 1869 and 1871, the amount of cultivated acreage in the county rose from less than 5,000 acres to more than 20,000 (*San Diego Union*, January 2, 1872). Large-scale farming in San Diego County was limited by a lack of water and the small size of arable valleys; also, the small urban population and poor roads restricted commercial crop growing. Nevertheless, cattle continued to be grazed in inland San Diego County (Gordinier 1966).

During the first two decades of the twentieth century, the population of San Diego County continued to grow. The population of the inland county declined during the 1890s, but between 1900 and 1910, it rose by about 70 percent. The pioneering efforts were over, the railroads had broken the relative isolation of southern California, and life in San Diego County became similar to other communities throughout the west. After World War I, the history of San Diego County was primarily determined by the growth of San Diego Bay. During this time period, the history of inland San Diego County was subsidiary to that of the City of San Diego, which became a Navy center and industrial city (Heiges 1976). In inland San Diego County, agriculture became specialized, and recreational areas were established in the mountain and desert areas.

1.2.2 Results of the Records Searches

Archaeological records searches were requested from the SCIC and San Diego Museum of Man (Appendix B). There have been at least 13 previous cultural resource studies within a

one-mile radius of the proposed project area. These studies include archaeological survey and resource evaluations conducted for development projects located north of the current project area in hill terrain southwest of Lawson Valley and southeast of the current project area within the Lyons Valley area. The SCIC records search results indicated that no previous investigations of the current property exist. The SMOM records search indicated that one previously recorded resource, W-1135 (SDI-18,881), extends into the north-central portion of the current project area. The site consists of bedrock milling and surface artifacts representative of a possible occupation site located within an oak grove. McGowan (1976) reported that the site was much disturbed and lacked evidence of a midden.

A total of 16 cultural resources are located within a one-mile radius of the project (Table 1.2–1). Fifteen of these resources are prehistoric archaeological sites, and the remaining one is an historic site. One site, W-1133, is located south of the project and the remaining prehistoric sites are clustered; four are located to the east of the project boundary, five are located to the north, and five are located to the south/southeast within Lyons Valley. Most of the prehistoric sites consist of bedrock milling features (N=6; 37.50%). Other prehistoric site types include lithic/ceramic scatters, granary bases, and camps (Appendix B). The character and distribution of these prehistoric site types indicates that this area of Jamul was utilized during the Archaic and Late Prehistoric period for semi-permanent settlement, resource procurement, and temporary camps. The complete records search results from SCIC and SMOM are provided in Appendix B.

Table 1.2–1

Previously Recorded Sites within One Mile of the Skyline Truck Trail Lot Split Project

Site Number	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Report Reference/ Recorded By
P-37-014084	1936 Lyons Valley Forest Fire Station	0.71 acre	Thornton for California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (1994)
CA-SDI-4481/W-1041	Late Prehistoric lithic artifact scatter	50 x 25 feet	Berryman Archaeological Consultants (1975)
CA-SDI-4482/W-1042	Lithic artifact scatter with milling	75 x 50 feet	Berryman Archaeological Consultants (n.d.)
CA-SDI-4483/W-1043	Late Prehistoric bedrock milling station	15 x 5 feet	Berryman Archaeological Consultants (n.d.)
CA-SDI-4484/W-1044	Late Prehistoric ceramic artifact scatter	25-foot diameter	Berryman Archaeological Consultants (n.d.)
CA-SDI-5705	Late Prehistoric bedrock milling with ceramic artifact scatter	0.25 square mile	Fink & Hightower (1978)
CA-SDI-6153/W-2639	La Jollan burial, midden, hearths	50 x 75 meters	Shackley (1979)

Site Number	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Report Reference/ Recorded By
CA-SDI-12,168	Ceramic and lithic artifact scatters	8 x 3 meters	Brian F. Smith & Associates (1991)
CA-SDI-12,169	Ceramic and lithic artifact scatters	40 x 15 meters	Brian F. Smith & Associates (1991)
CA-SDI-12,170	One granary base	2 x 2 meters	Brian F. Smith & Associates (1991)
CA-SDI-12,171	One granary base	2 x 2 meters	Brian F. Smith & Associates (1991)
CA-SDI-12,741	Late Prehistoric rock ring and bedrock milling with ceramic and lithic scatters	100 x 60 meters	Brian F. Mooney Associates (1992)
CA-SDI-16,684	Bedrock milling with lithic artifact scatter	120 x 60 meters	Tierra Environmental Services (2003)
CA-SDI-16,685	Bedrock milling feature(s)	5 x 5 meters	Tierra Environmental Services (2003)
CA-SDI-16,687	Bedrock milling feature(s)	5 x 5 meters	Tierra Environmental Services (2003)
W-1133/ CA-SDI-18,880	Occupation site with petroglyphs	800 x 500 feet	McGowan (1976)
W-1135/ CA-SDI-18,881	Bedrock milling feature(s)	1,200 x 1,200 feet	McGowan (1976)

Table 1.2–2
Previous Studies Conducted within One Mile of the Skyline Truck Trail Lot Split Project

Advanced Planning and Research Associates

1979 O'Connor Lot Split EAD Log #79-19-29. Advanced Planning and Research Associates. Submitted to Department of Land Use and Environmental Regulation. Unpublished report on file at SCIC, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182.

Advanced Planning and Research Associates

1980 Hafdell Lot Split TPM #15783, EAD Log #79-19-18, County of San Diego, California. Advance Planning and Research Associates. Submitted to George A. Hafdell. Unpublished report on file at SCIC, San Diego State University, CA 92182.

Advanced Planning and Research Associates

1979 Archaeological, Biological and Groundwater Studies Phillips Lot Split TPM #15944, EAD Log #79-19-38 Lyons Valley Road, Jamul, County of San Diego. Advance Planning & Research Associates. Submitted to Don and Esperanza Phillips. Unpublished report on file at SCIC, San Diego State University, CA 92182.

Carrico, Richard L., Theodore G. Cooley, and Laura J. Barrie

2003 Final Archaeological Overview for the Cleveland National Forest California, Mooney & Associates. Submitted to US Department of Agriculture – Forest Service. Unpublished report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

Hanna, David Jr., Scott Fulmer, and John Cook

1977 Lawson Valley Associates Limited Subdivision TM-3642 San Diego County, California. Archaeological Systems Management. Submitted to Advanced Planning & Research Associates. Unpublished report on file at SCIC, San Diego State University, CA 92182.

Eilar, Douglas K.

1976 Lawson Rancho Estates Lawson Valley, California (TM 3497, Log #76-14-31). Douglas K. Eilar. Submitted to Lawson Valley Partnership & Lawson Acres Partnership. Unpublished report on file at SCIC, San Diego State University, CA 92182.

Foster, Daniel G. & Mark Thornton

2000 Management Plan for CDF's Historic Buildings and Archaeological Sites. CDF. Unpublished report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

McGinnis, Patrick

2003 Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Saflar Property. Tierra Environmental Services. Submitted to Gale and Paula Saflar. Unpublished report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

Mooney, Brian F.

1992 Cultural Resource Survey and Significance Evaluation for the Salem Property Lot Split Lawson Valley, San Diego County, CA. Brian F. Mooney Associates. Submitted to Sam & Ann Salem. Unpublished report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

Peak Associates

1996 Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed California Department of Forestry (CDF) Lyons Valley Firefighting Station, San Diego County, California. Peak &

Associates. Submitted to Department of General Services. Unpublished report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

Smith, Brian

1980 Extended Initial Study on Biological and Archaeological Resources – Hafdel Lot Split. Advance Planning and Research Associates. Submitted to George A. Hafdel. Unpublished report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

Smith, Brian F.

1991 Results of an Archaeological Survey of Cultural Resources at the Dunn Sub-Division Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates. Submitted to Craig Lorenz and Associates. Unpublished report on file at SCIC, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182.

Thornton, Mark V.

1994 A Survey and Historic Significance Evaluation of the CDF Building Inventory. Mark Thornton. Submitted to CDF. Unpublished report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

1.3 Applicable Regulations

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

1.3.1 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

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

1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an

historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:
    a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
    b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
    c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
    d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

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

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

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

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

1. When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
2. If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, Section 15126.4 of the Guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.
3. If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21803.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
4. If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, if one is prepared to

address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

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

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

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

1.3.2 San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources (Local Register)

The County requires that resource importance be assessed not only at the State level as required by CEQA, but at the local level as well. If a resource meets any one of the following criteria as outlined in the Local Register, it will be considered an important resource:

1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Diego County's history and cultural heritage;
2) Is associated with the lives of persons important to the history of San Diego or its communities;
3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, San Diego County region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

1.3.3 San Diego County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO)

The County of San Diego's RPO protects significant cultural resources. The RPO defines "Significant Prehistoric or Historic Sites" as follows:

Location of past intense human occupation where buried cultural deposits can provide information regarding important scientific research questions about prehistoric or historic activities that have scientific, religious, or other ethnic value of local, regional, State, or Federal importance. Such locations shall include, but not be limited to:

1) Any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object either:
    a) Formally determined eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper of the National Register; or
    b) To which the Historic Resource ("H" Designator) Special Area Regulations have been applied; or
2) One-of-a-kind, locally unique, or regionally unique cultural resources which contain a significant volume and range of data and materials; and
3) Any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances which is either:
    a) Protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, such as burial(s), pictographs, petroglyphs, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures or,
    b) Other formally designated and recognized sites which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

The RPO does not allow non-exempt activities or uses damaging to significant prehistoric or historic lands on properties under County jurisdiction. The only exempt activity is scientific investigation authorized by the County. All discretionary projects are required to be in conformance with applicable County standards related to cultural resources, including the noted RPO criteria for prehistoric and historic sites. Non-compliance would result in a project that is inconsistent with County standards.

2.0 GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE

Pursuant to the County of San Diego *Guidelines for Determining Significance – Cultural Resources* (2007), any of the following will be considered a significant impact to cultural resources:

1) The project, as designed, causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

2) The project, as designed, causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

3) The project, as designed, disturbs any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

4) The project proposes non-exempt activities or uses damaging to, and fails to preserve, significant cultural resources as defined by the Resource Protection Ordinance.

3.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project area through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is the Jamul/Lyons Valley area of San Diego County. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of any potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal here is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early San Diego County, but to investigate the role and importance of the identified resources. Nevertheless, the assessment of the significance of a resource must take into consideration of a variety of characteristics, as well as the ability of the resource to address regional research topics and issues.

In order to evaluate sites, various specific site characteristics needed to be examined, particularly the presence or absence of subsurface deposits. If deposits are present, then their integrity, variability, age, and function must be assessed. For the purpose of this study, the definitions of integrity, variability, age, and function are as follows:

> *Integrity: Integrity is the degree to which a subsurface deposit remains intact and undisturbed. If the deposits have been disturbed, then the extent to which they retain information to address important research questions must be determined.*

> *Variability: The variability of a deposit is indicated by differences in a site's stratigraphic pattern, which reflects changes that have occurred at the site through time. Greater differences between artifacts from different levels, whether in quantity, type, or cultural affiliation, signify more dynamic site variability and a greater possibility that the site offers an opportunity to address important research questions relating to human or environmental change or continuity through time.*

> *Age: Age refers to the placement of a deposit in a particular time sequence, which is essential to the assignment of cultural affiliation and chronology. Age is generally determined by radiocarbon dating, although the recognition of index artifacts (i.e., artifacts that are time-sensitive or culture-specific) at a site can also provide a date. If obsidian is present at the site, hydration studies can furnish relative dates for a site.*

> *Function: Function is the role that a particular site played in the overall subsistence pattern of a group of inhabitants of an area. Assuming that the*

artifacts recovered from a site represent the range of activities that took place there, its function in the subsistence pattern of the occupants can be defined. The analysis of an assemblage should provide evidence of site activities. When this information is compared to information from other sites in the area, research questions that focus on intersite relationships and catchment theories can be addressed.

Additionally, the ability of the resource to address regional research topics and issues should be assessed. The following research design presents a number of questions and issues that may be pursued through examination of cultural materials recovered. For the purposes of this research design, the study area includes the Jamul/Lyons Valley San Diego County region.

This research design incorporates research questions based upon the current state of knowledge in anthropological theory and area-specific research concerns. The proposed prehistoric research design considers questions regarding prehistoric subsistence and settlement, lithic resource procurement, chronology, and placement of these sites within the overall subsistence and settlement system of prehistoric populations inhabiting the Jamul/Lyons Valley area. By designing fieldwork to address these subjects of inquiry, the results of the archaeological program will be made more meaningful to both theoretical and substantive research concerns.

3.1 Prehistoric Research Topics

3.1.1 Site Use / Subsistence and Settlement Patterns

As the records search results show (Appendix B), most of the sites that have been found in this area surrounding Jamul/Lyons Valley are task sites, represented by bedrock milling and surface scatters of lithic production waste and pottery. These task sites were probably limited activity locales where small groups procured and processed animals and plants. The lack of midden accumulation or subsurface deposit at task sites limits the amount of information that can be obtained. Nonetheless, valuable information concerning the types of activities (e.g., milling or weapon repair) and age of the site can often be ascertained with the types of artifacts and ecofacts found on the surface, which in turn, can be used to address larger questions of settlement and subsistence within the broader geographic area. In addition, a few temporary camps, represented by concentrations of lithic production waste, pottery, lithic and ground stone tools, bone, and occasionally shell, have also been found in the area surrounding Jamul/Lyons Valley. These types of sites often contain midden, or a subsurface deposit, and a greater quantity and variety of artifacts and ecofacts, which can be used in larger questions of settlement and subsistence.

The range of tools at a particular site provides valuable clues regarding the activities represented there. For example, ground stone tools are generally associated with processing of

animal and vegetal food resources, whereas projectile points are associated with hunting. Other tool types are less obvious as to their function, and the activities associated with their presence at sites are more problematic. Unifacial tools and utilized lithic production waste fall into this category of ambiguous use; in reality, these tools were probably used for a variety of purposes. Specialized analyses may be performed on artifacts in order to relate their true function. Microscopic analyses of use-wear on tools can provide a basis for the identification of the range of activities undertaken at a given site (*c.f.* Keeley 1980). Trace analysis of residual chemicals on stone tools (*c.f.* Yohe et al. 1991) may augment microwear analysis. Finally, determination of reduction stages represented at the site, as exhibited in flaked tools and lithic debitage, can provide valuable clues regarding the range of lithic production activities and tool use (*c.f.* Magne 1985). The types of site activities represented by the artifact assemblages at task sites and temporary camps surrounding Jamul/Lyons Valley may provide valuable information regarding the use of these locales in the larger subsistence and settlement system practiced by prehistoric groups in the surrounding area.

Research Questions:

- What activities are exhibited at task sites and temporary camps? What does the range of activities represented say about the use and purpose of these sites? Do diagnostic artifacts or assemblage profiles indicate the time period of occupation? How do these sites fit into the overall settlement and subsistence systems of prehistoric populations in the area?
- Can specialized studies such as use-wear studies, residue analysis, and reduction stage classification provide additional clues regarding the range of activities conducted at the site?

3.1.2 Chronology

Chronology is the foundation of most archaeological research; in the current case, it is imperative to identify the periods of occupancy of the area surrounding Jamul/Lyons Valley through solidly dated associations. Culture-sensitive materials include pottery and projectile points, while relative and absolute dating techniques can be employed on obsidian, shell, charcoal, and soil samples. The exact timing of occupations of the sites within the project area will be an important research task.

Research Questions:

- When do the Archaic Period and Late Prehistoric Period occupations of the Jamul/Lyons Valley area occur? How spatially separate are they? Is there a hiatus between the Archaic and Late Prehistoric habitation of these sites?

- How does the timing of the occupation of inland sites correspond to environmental changes that affected cultural processes?

4.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

4.1 Methods

The cultural resource study of the Skyline Truck Trail Lot Split Project consisted of records searches from the SCIC and SMOM, a pedestrian archaeological survey of the 60.38-acre property, and a testing and evaluation program in conformance with the County of San Diego and CEQA. Statutory requirements of CEQA (Section 15064.5) and the San Diego County local register and Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) were followed in evaluating the significance of each cultural resource. Specific definitions for archaeological resource types used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO March 1995). The report format follows that outlined by the County of San Diego.

4.1.1 Survey Methods

The archaeological survey was conducted on March 20, 2008. Project personnel for this phase of the project included Field Supervisor, Charles Callahan, under the direction of Brian F. Smith, Principal Investigator, and with assistance from field archaeologists Clarence Hoff, Andrew Hoge, Rich Savitch, and Matthew Smith. A Native American representative, Clint Linton of Red Tail Monitoring and Research, Inc., was present during the survey process. The survey generally consisted of an intensive reconnaissance following east/west parallel transects spaced at approximately five-meter intervals. All natural features, such as bedrock outcrops, rock boulders and overhangs, and drainages, were examined in greater detail for cultural resources. Ground surface visibility varied considerably from poor to excellent. Vegetation, roads, and grading had a major effect on the ground visibility. Areas of dense vegetation with steep slopes, located on various hillsides throughout the property, were not surveyed due to safety concerns.

The cultural resources identified during the survey were recorded according to the Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) manual, Instructions for Recording Historical Resources using the DPR 523 forms. Site locations were recorded on a sketch map and digitally with a Trimble Geo XT Global Positioning System (GPS) unit equipped with TerraSync software. Photographic documentation was made of cultural resources encountered.

4.1.2 Test Methods

The archaeological testing program was conducted between April 22 and 23, 2008. Project personnel included Project Archaeologist, Sara Clowery-Moreno, under the direction of Brian F. Smith, Principal Investigator, with assistance from field archaeologists Andrew Hoge and Ryan Robinson. A Native American representative, Gabriel P. Kitchen Jr., from Red Tail Monitoring and Research, Inc., was present during the testing program. Subsurface excavation was initiated for four sites (Sites SDI-18,881, SDI-18,911, SDI-18-912, and SDI-18,913). Site

datums were established from which all surface points, as well as shovel test pits (STPs), test units, and bedrock milling features were mapped using a Trimble Geo XT Global Positioning System (GPS) unit equipped with TerraSync software. All collected artifacts were bagged, labeled, and returned to the BFSA laboratory for analyses.

Visible bedrock milling features were given alphabetic designations and recorded, drawn, and photographed. A series of STPs were excavated to identify the nature and extent of potential subsurface deposits at all four sites. All shovel tests were approximately 30 centimeters in diameter and were excavated in decimeter levels to 50 centimeters unless bedrock was encountered. All excavated soil was dry-screened through 1/8-inch hardwire mesh. Overview photographs were taken of each archaeological site. Artifacts recovered in subsurface excavations were bagged, labeled, and returned to the BFSA laboratory for analyses.

4.1.3 Laboratory and Cataloging Procedures

Cultural materials recovered from the testing program were returned to the laboratory of BFSA for cataloging, identification, analysis, packaging, and curation in keeping with generally accepted archaeological procedures. The prehistoric artifacts were sorted and cataloged, including counts, materials, condition, weight, provenience, and unique artifact identification numbers. The definitions for some of the prehistoric artifact types were taken from the Office of Historic Preservation, *California Archaeological Resource Identification and Data Acquisition Program: Sparse Lithic Scatters* (1988). In addition to this source, a modified artifact typology system based on Smith and Moriarty (1985a) was employed. No radiocarbon dating or other specialized studies were conducted as part of this project due to the lack of appropriate materials.

4.1.4 Curation

The artifacts, along with copies of all relevant field notes and this report, will be temporarily curated at the office of BFSA in Poway, California until permanent curation is arranged with the San Diego Archaeological Center (SDAC). A copy of this report will also be filed with SCIC.

4.1.5 Native American Participation

A search of the Sacred Lands Files of the NAHC was requested by BFSA, the result of which is provided in Appendix C. The Sacred Lands File search conducted by the NAHC found that no sacred or otherwise important cultural resources are located within the current boundaries of this project.

Native American representatives from Red Tail Monitoring and Consulting, Inc., were present during both phases of the Skyline Truck Trail Lot Split Project fieldwork. Any correspondence provided by the Native American representative is included within Appendix C.

4.2 Results

The archaeological survey resulted in the location of the southern boundary of SDI-18,881 and the identification of three previously unrecorded cultural resources (Sites SDI-18,911, SDI-18,912, SDI-18,913). The southern extent of SDI-18,881 consists of a lithic artifact scatter. The three previously unrecorded resources consist of bedrock milling feature(s). Sites SDI-18,911, SDI-18,912, and SDI-18,913 are located within proposed biological open space easements; however, the sites are all located in close proximity to proposed house pads and are likely to be indirectly impacted by the new residents or associated uses of these rural lots. Site SDI-18,881 is located within an existing private dirt road and utility easement. Table 4.2–1 provides a summary of the cultural resources found during the investigations of the Skyline Truck Trail Lot Split Project. Figure 4.2–1 shows the locations of archaeological sites found within project boundaries on the topographic map. The following narrative describes each of these sites, including the details of the artifact recovery from test excavations. Archaeological site record update forms are provided in Appendix A.

Table 4.2–1
Summary of Cultural Resources within the Project

Resource	Description	Tested
CA-SDI-18,881	Bedrock milling feature and surface scatter	Yes
CA-SDI-18,911	Prehistoric surface artifact scatter	Yes
CA-SDI-18,912	Bedrock milling feature	Yes
CA-SDI-18,913	Bedrock milling feature	Yes

Figure 4.2–1

Cultural Resource Location Map

(Confidential Map; deleted for public review)

4.2.1 Field Investigations – Site SDI-18,881/W-1335

The southern extent of SDI-18,881 is on the west slope of boulder-covered land that lies east of the paved road that runs north/south through the property. The site is located along the northern property boundary, within the proposed Parcel 2, and is positioned near a branch of a small, unnamed seasonal drainage that extends northwest toward Wood Valley (Figure 4.2–1; Figure 5.0–1). The elevation of the site is approximately 2,460 feet AMSL. The portion of the site within the current project measures approximately 13 meters (43 feet) east/west by five meters (16 feet) north/south and covers 67 square meters (730 square feet). The general configuration of the site is illustrated in Figure 4.3–1, and overviews are provided in Plates 4.3–1 and 4.3–2.

The southern extent of SDI-18,881 is comprised of a limited surface artifact scatter. Vegetation at Site SDI-18,881 consists of non-native plants and small bushes and grasses consistent with chaparral vegetation. Modern disturbances include a dirt road that runs east/west through the site (Figure 4.3–1), fencing, and modern trash. The field investigations were conducted using the standard methodologies described in Section 4.1. The investigation of the site consisted of the collection of surface artifacts and the excavations of five STPs. The artifacts recovered during field investigations were subjected to the laboratory analysis procedures described in Section 4.1.

Surface Collection

The surface area of the site was inspected for artifacts. Four medium-grained metavolcanic flakes were collected from three surface locations. The locations of the surface collections are shown in Figure 4.3–1.

Subsurface Testing

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-18,881 was investigated by excavating five STPs, which were placed along the perimeter of the dirt road and near the surface artifact collections. The dense chaparral vegetation and modern disturbance hindered the placement of the STPs. The locations of the STPs are shown in Figure 4.3–1. All excavations were taken to a minimum depth of 50 centimeters unless bedrock was encountered. No cultural materials were encountered during the STP excavations. The results of the STP excavations are detailed in Table 4.3–2.

Discussion and Summary

Modern disturbances including a dirt road have impacted the surface of Site SDI-18,881. The testing of the site indicates that the southern portion of the site within the current project boundary lacks a subsurface cultural deposit. The four flakes discovered should be considered a southern extension of the recorded resource SDI-18,881/W-1335 that lies just north of the

current project boundary. This portion of the site is not considered unique, as it is similar to other small task sites in the region. The observed surface artifacts were provenienced and collected thus exhausting further research potential at the site.

Figure 4.3–1
Site Testing Map
Site SDI-18,881 (southern extent)

(Confidential Map; deleted for public review)

Plate 4.3–1: Overview of southern extent of Site SDI-18,881, facing northeast.

Plate 4.3–2: Overview of the southern extent of Site SDI-18,881, facing west.

Table 4.3–1
Surface Collection Data
Site SDI-18,881

Surface	Quantity/ Weight	Artifact Type	Material Type	Catalog Number
1	1	Flake(s)	MGM	1
2	1	Flake(s)	MGM	2
3	2	Flake(s)	MGM	3

Table 4.3–2
Shovel Test Pit Excavation Data
Site SDI-18,881

STP	Depth (cm)	Quantity/ Weight	Artifact Type	Material Type	Catalog Number
1	0-10	No Recovery			4
	10-20				5
	20-30				6
	30-40				7
	40-50				8
2	0-10	No Recovery			9
	10-20				10
	20-30				11
	30-40				12
	40-50				13
3	0-10	No Recovery			14
	10-20t				15
	20-30				16
	30-40				17
	40-50				18
4	0-10	No Recovery			19
	10-20				20
	20-30				21
	30-40				22
	40-50				23
5	0-10	No Recovery			24
	10-20				25
	20-30				26
	30-40				27
	40-50				28

4.2.2 Field Investigations – Site SDI-18,911

Site SDI-18,911 is situated on boulder-covered sloped land that faces west within the hills northwest of Lyons Valley. The resource is positioned between two branches of a small seasonal drainage that extends northwest toward Wood Valley (Figure 4.2–1). Site SDI-18,911 is located in the northwest corner of the property, within the proposed Parcel 1 (Figure 5.0–1). Elevation at the site is approximately 2,530 feet AMSL. The site measures approximately 30 meters (82 feet) southeast/northwest by 14 meters (45 feet) northeast/southwest and covers a 270-square-meter (2,907 square feet) area. The general configuration of the site is illustrated in Figure 4.4–1, and overviews are provided in Plates 4.4–1 and 4.4–2.

Site SDI-18,911 is a prehistoric task site characterized by a bedrock milling feature and a single surface artifact. The vegetation at the site consists of small bushes and grasses consistent with chaparral vegetation. Modern disturbances include a dirt road, dirt paths, modern trash, and vandalism. The field investigations at Site SDI-18,911 were conducted using the standard methodologies described in Section 4.1. The investigation of the site consisted of the collection of surface artifacts and the excavations of six STPs. The artifacts recovered during field investigations were subjected to the laboratory analysis procedures described in Section 4.1.

Surface Collection

The surface area of the site was inspected for artifacts; one fine-grained metavolcanic (FGM) utilized flake was collected. The location of the surface collection is noted Figure 4.4–1.

Bedrock Milling Features

One bedrock milling feature (BMF A) was recorded at Site SDI-18,911 (Figure 4.4–1). BMF A is positioned alongside a dirt road that leads to a water tank. BMF A contains six slicks; dimensions of the milling surfaces are provided in Table 4.4–1. The surfaces recorded are all within the normal range expected for late Prehistoric sites in this area. Plates 4.4–3 and 4.4–4 provide overviews of the BMF.

Subsurface Testing

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-18,911 was investigated by excavating six STPs, which were placed along the perimeter of the bedrock milling feature and near the one surface artifact observed. The natural bedrock outcrops, dense chaparral vegetation, and modern disturbance hindered the placement of the STPs. The locations of the STPs are shown in Figure 4.4–1. All excavations were taken to a minimum depth of 50 centimeters unless bedrock was encountered. No cultural materials were encountered during the STP excavations. The results of the STP excavations are detailed in Table 4.4–2.

Discussion and Summary

The bedrock milling feature and artifact recovered from Site SDI-18,911 indicate that the locale was a Late Prehistoric task site used for processing resources. Modern disturbances have impacted the site surface. The testing of Site SDI-18,911 indicates that the site lacks a subsurface cultural deposit. The site is not considered unique, as it is similar to other small Late Prehistoric task sites in the region. The observed surface artifact was provenienced and collected and the bedrock milling feature was photographed and documented thus exhausting further research potential at the site.

Figure 4.4–1
Site Testing Map
Site SDI-18,911

(Confidential Map; deleted for public review)

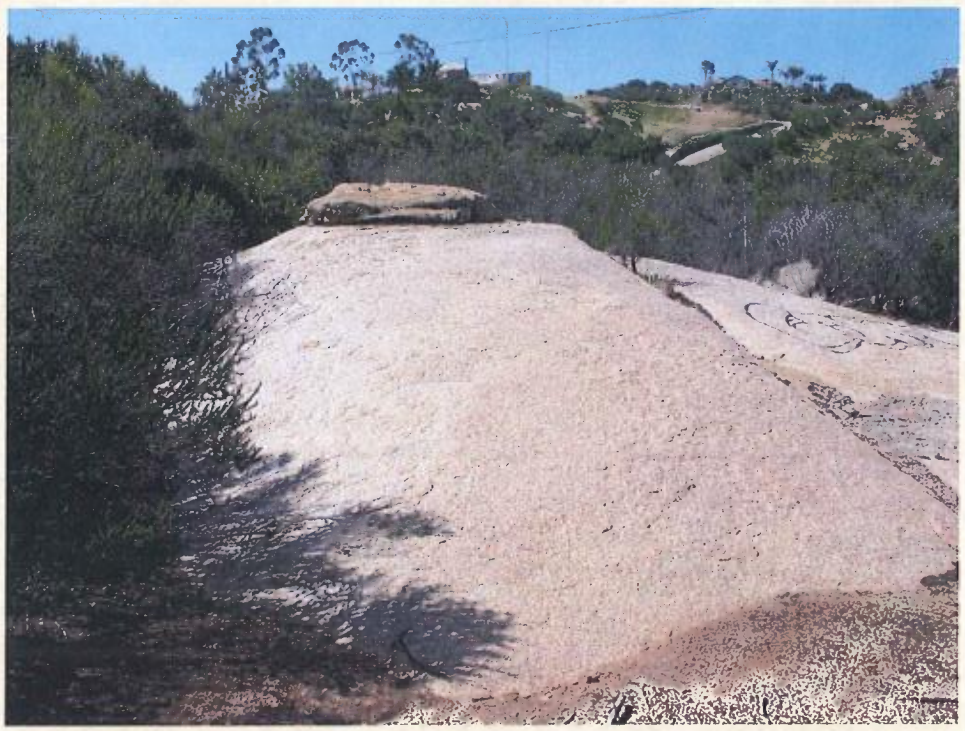

Plate 4.4–1: Overview of SDI-18,911, facing south.

Plate 4.4–2: Overview of SDI-18,911, facing west.

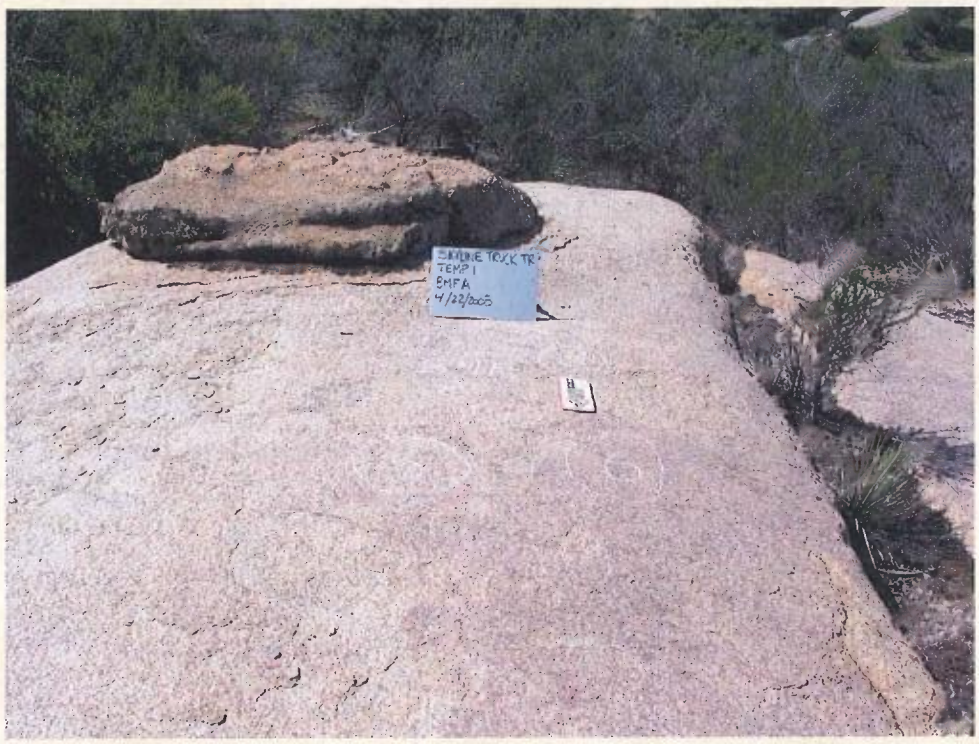

Plate 4.4–3: Overview of BMF A, SDI-18,911, facing south.

Plate 4.4–4: Close-up of BMF A, SDI-18,911, facing south.

Table 4.4–1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-18,911

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
A	1	Slick	21 x 25 x <1
	2	Slick	28 x 31 x <1
	3	Slick	24 x 22 x <1
	4	Slick	22 x 25 x <1
	5	Slick	33 x 33 x <1
	6	Slick	28 x 40 x <1

Table 4.4–2
Shovel Test Pit Excavation Data
Site SDI-18,911

STP	Depth (cm)	Quantity/ Weight	Artifact Type	Material Type	Catalog Number
1	0-10	No Recovery			2
	10-20				3
	20-30				4
	30-40				5
	40-50				6
2	0-10	No Recovery			7
	10-20				8
	20-30				9
	30-40				10
	40-50				11
3	0-10	No Recovery			12
	10-20				13
4	0-10	No Recovery			14
	10-20				15
	20-30				16
	30-40				17
	40-50				18
5	0-10	No Recovery			19
	10-20				20
	20-30				21
	30-40				22
6	0-10	No Recovery			23
	10-20				24
	20-30				25

4.2.3 Field Investigations – Site SDI-18,912

Site SDI-18,912 lies northwest of Lyons Valley and is situated on relatively flat land west of the paved road that runs north/south across the property. The resource is near an unnamed seasonal spring and west of seasonal drainage that extends northwest toward Wood Valley (Figure 4.2–1). Site SDI-18,912 is located in the northwest portion of the property, within the proposed Parcel 1 (Figure 5.0–1). Elevation at the site is approximately 2,470 feet AMSL. The site measures approximately twenty meters (six feet) east/west by twenty meters (six feet) north/south and covers a 341-square-meters (3,673 square feet) area. The general configuration of the site is illustrated in Figure 4.5–1, and overviews are provided in Plates 4.5–1 and 4.5–2.

Site SDI-18,912 is a prehistoric task site comprised of a bedrock milling feature. The resource surface was inspected for artifacts; however, none were observed. The vegetation at the site consists of small bushes and grasses consistent with chaparral vegetation. Modern disturbances include dirt paths and modern trash. The field investigations at Site SDI-18,912 were conducted using the standard methodologies described in Section 4.1. The investigation of the site consisted of the excavations of five shovel test pits.

Bedrock Milling Features

One bedrock milling feature (BMF A) was recorded at Site SDI-18,912 (Figure 4.5–1). BMF A contains four slicks. Dimensions of the milling surfaces are provided in Table 4.5–1. The surfaces recorded are within the normal range expected for late Prehistoric sites in this area. Plate 4.5–3 provides a close-up of BMF A.

Subsurface Testing

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-18,912 was investigated by excavating five STPs. Shovel test pits were placed along the perimeter of the bedrock milling feature. The locations of the STPs are shown in Figure 4.5–1. All excavations were taken to a minimum depth of 50 centimeters unless bedrock was encountered. No cultural materials were encountered during the STP excavations. The results of the STP excavations are detailed in Table 4.5–2.

Discussion and Summary

The bedrock milling feature at Site SDI-18,912 indicates that the locale was a Late Prehistoric task site used for processing resources. Modern disturbances have impacted the site surface. The testing of Site SDI-18,912 indicates that the site lacks a subsurface cultural deposit. The site is not considered unique, as it is similar to other small Late Prehistoric task sites in the region. The bedrock milling feature was photographed and documented thus exhausting further research potential at the site.

Figure 4.5–1
Site Testing Map
Site SDI-18,912

(Confidential Map; deleted for public review)

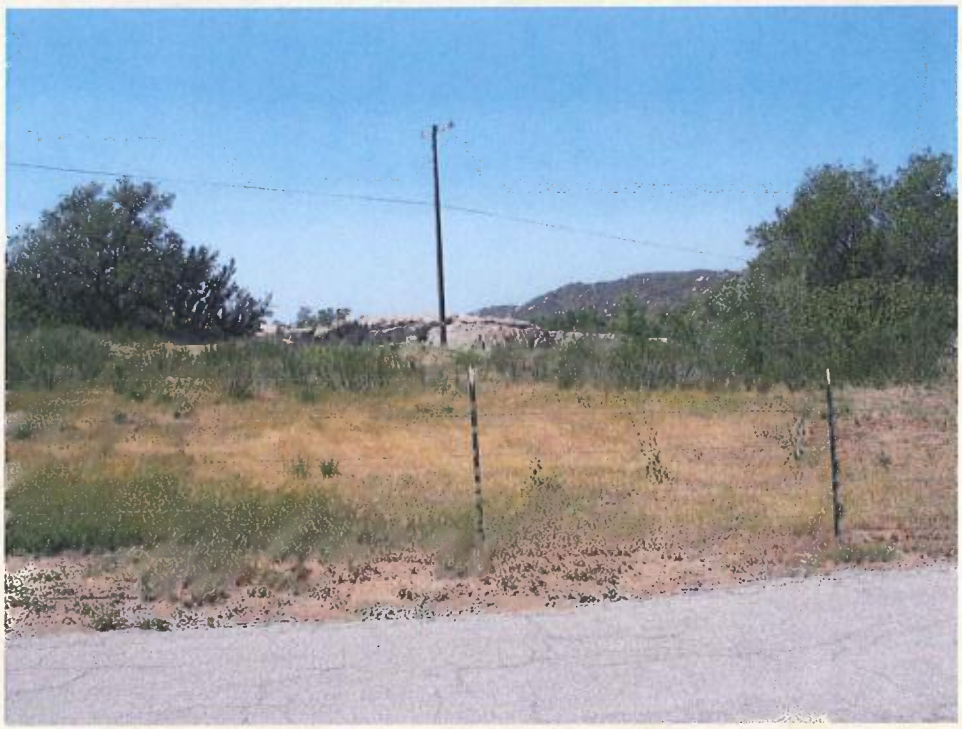

Plate 4.5–1: Overview of SDI-18,912, facing northwest.

Plate 4.5–2: Overview of SDI-18,912, facing south.

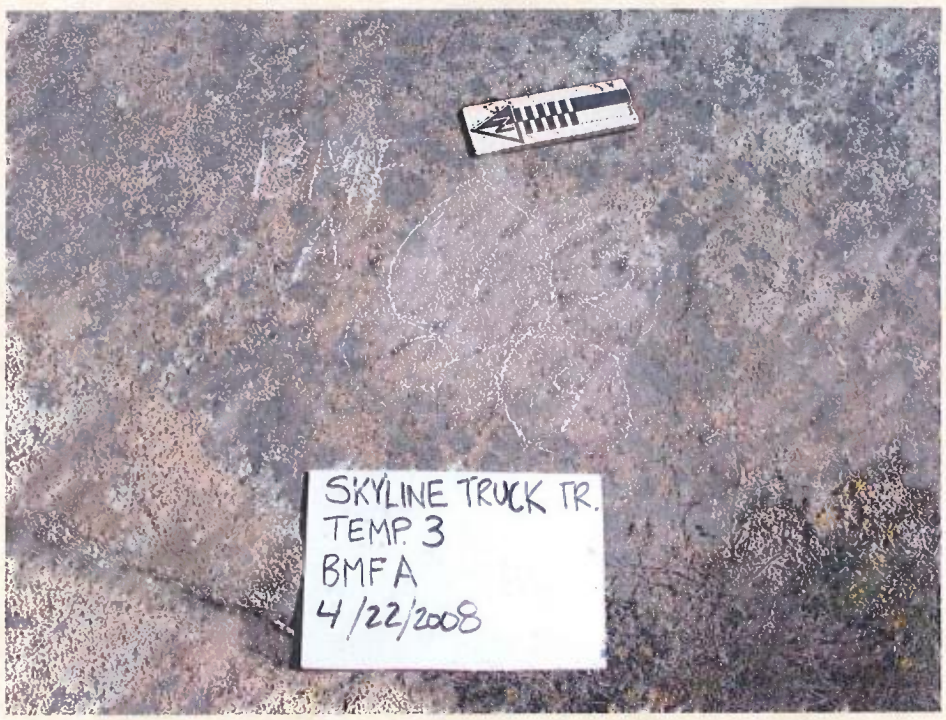

Plate 4.5–3: Close-up of BMF A, SDI-18,912, facing southeast.

Table 4.5–1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-18,912

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
A	1	Slick	26 x 28 x <1
	2	Slick	17 x 22 x <1
	3	Slick	25 x 14 x <1
	4	Slick	20 x 19 x <1

Table 4.5–2
Shovel Test Pit Excavation Data
Site SDI-18,912

STP	Depth (cm)	Quantity/ Weight	Artifact Type	Material Type	Catalog Number
1	0-10	No Recovery			1
	10-20				2
	20-30				3
	30-40				4
	40-50				5
2	0-10	No Recovery			6
	10-20				7
	20-30				8
	30-40				9
	40-50				10
3	0-10	No Recovery			11
	10-20				12
	20-30				13
	30-40				14
	40-50				15
4	0-10	No Recovery			16
	10-20				17
	20-30				18
	30-40				19
	40-50				20
5	0-10	No Recovery			21
	10-20				22
	20-30				23
	30-40				24
	40-50				25

4.2.4 Field Investigations – Site SDI-18,913

Site SDI-18,913 is a situated on a boulder-covered southeast slope within the hills that lie northwest of Lyons Valley. The resource is positioned east of a branch of a small seasonal drainage that extends northwest toward Wood Valley (Figure 4.2–1). Site SDI-18,913 is located in the east portion of the property, within proposed Parcel 4 (Figure 5.0–1). Elevation at the site is approximately 2,570 feet AMSL. The site measures approximately 60 meters (66 feet) north/south by 30 meters (13 feet) east/west and covers a 220-square-meter (2,363 square feet) area. The general configuration of the site is illustrated in Figure 4.6–1, and overviews are provided in Plate 4.6–1.

Site SDI-18,913 is a prehistoric task site comprised of a bedrock milling feature. The resource surface was inspected for artifacts; however, none were observed. The vegetation at the site consists of small bushes and grasses consistent with chaparral vegetation. Modern disturbances include a dirt road, dirt paths, and modern trash. The field investigations at Site SDI-18,913 were conducted using the standard methodologies described in Section 4.1. The investigation of the site consisted of the excavations of five shovel test pits.

Bedrock Milling Features

One bedrock milling feature (BMF A) was recorded at Site SDI-18,913 (Figure 4.6–1). BMF A is positioned southeast of a seasonal drainage head. BMF A contains six slicks. The slicks are distributed across the bedrock in two groups that are separated by approximately 17 meters. Each milling group consists of three slicks. Dimensions of all milling surfaces are provided in Table 4.6–1. The surfaces recorded are all within the normal range expected for late Prehistoric sites in this area. Plates 4.6–2 to 4.6–6 provide overviews of the BMF.

Subsurface Testing

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-18,913 was investigated by excavating six STPs, which were placed along the perimeter of the bedrock milling feature. The natural bedrock outcrop limited the placement of the STPs. The locations of the STPs are shown in Figure 4.6–1. All excavations were taken to a minimum depth of 50 centimeters unless bedrock was encountered. No cultural materials were encountered during the STP excavations. The results of the STP excavations are detailed in Table 4.6–2.

Discussion and Summary

The bedrock milling feature at Site SDI-18,913 indicates that the locale was a Late Prehistoric task site used for processing resources. Modern disturbances have impacted the site surface. The testing of Site SDI-18,913 indicates that the site lacks a subsurface cultural deposit. The site is not considered unique, as it is similar to other small Late Prehistoric task sites in the

region. The bedrock milling feature was photographed and documented thus exhausting further research potential at the site.

Figure 4.6–1
Site Testing Map
Site SDI-18,913

(Confidential Map; deleted for public review)

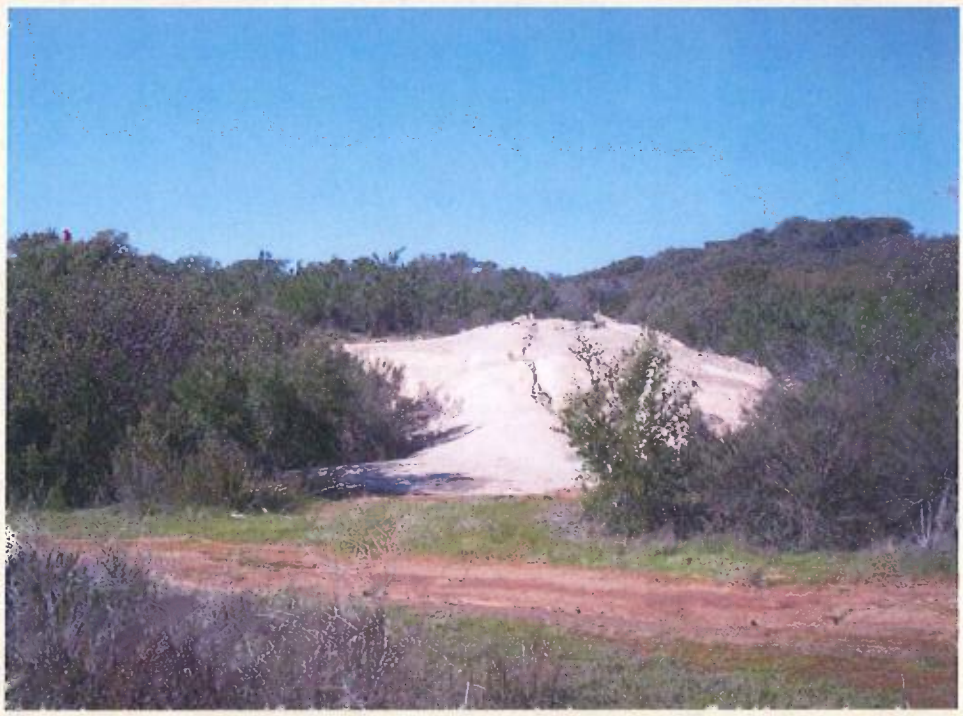

Plate 4.6–1: Overview of SDI-18,913, facing north.

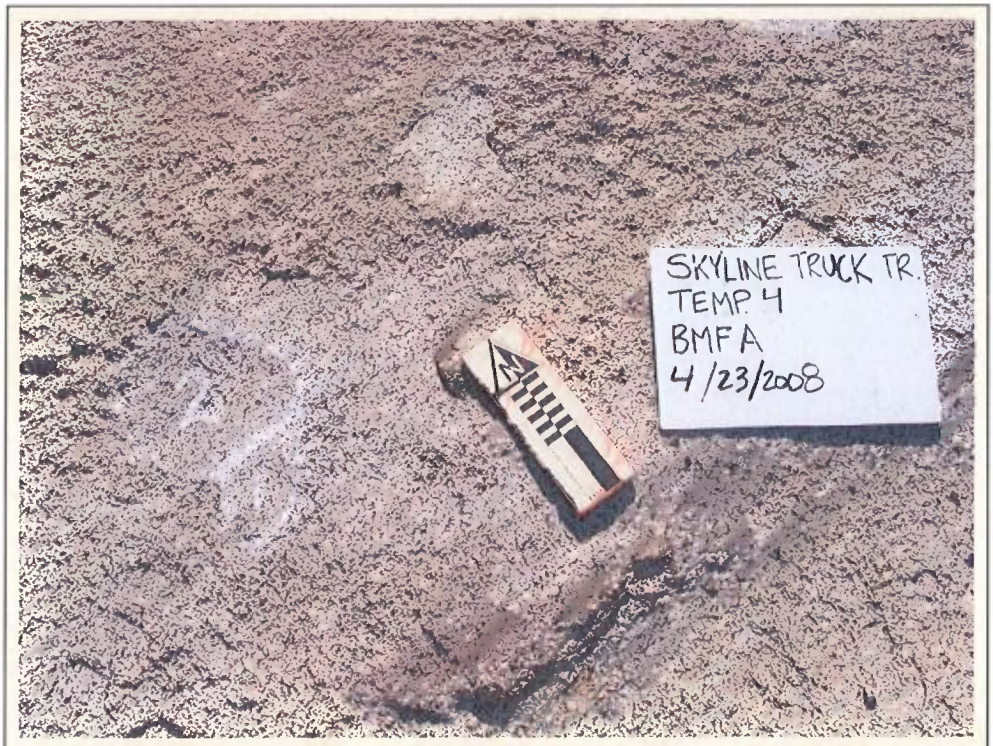

Plate 4.6–2: BMF A, Slicks 1 and 2, SDI-18,913, facing northeast.

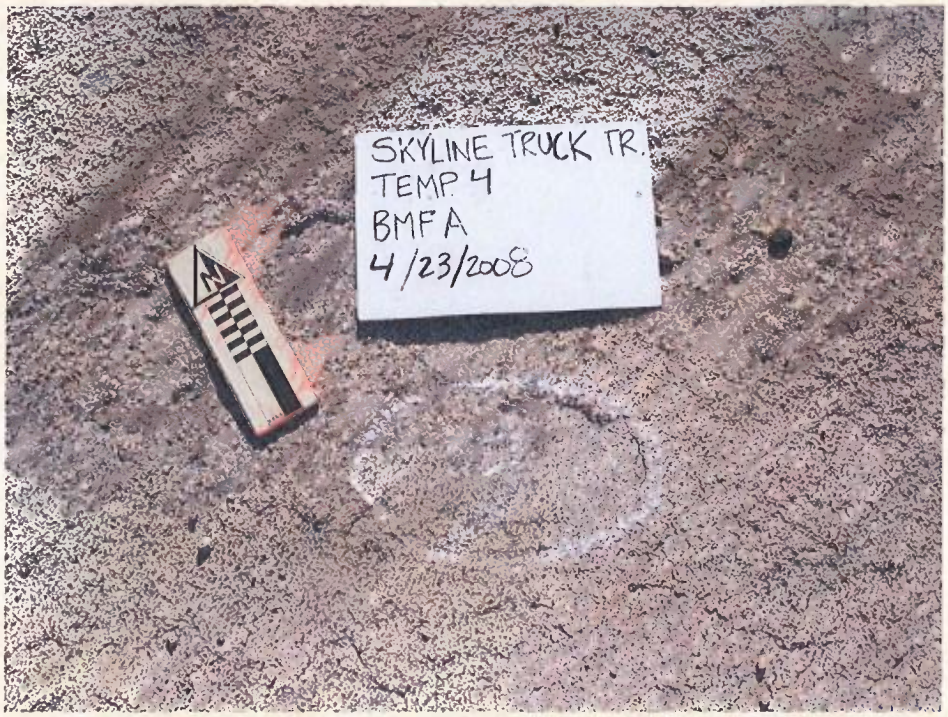

Plate 4.6–3: BMF A, Slick 3, SDI-18,913, facing northeast.

Plate 4.6–4: Overview of BMF A, Slicks 4 to 6, SDI-18,913, facing north

Plate 4.6–5: BMF A, Slicks 4 and 5, SDI-18,913, looking north.

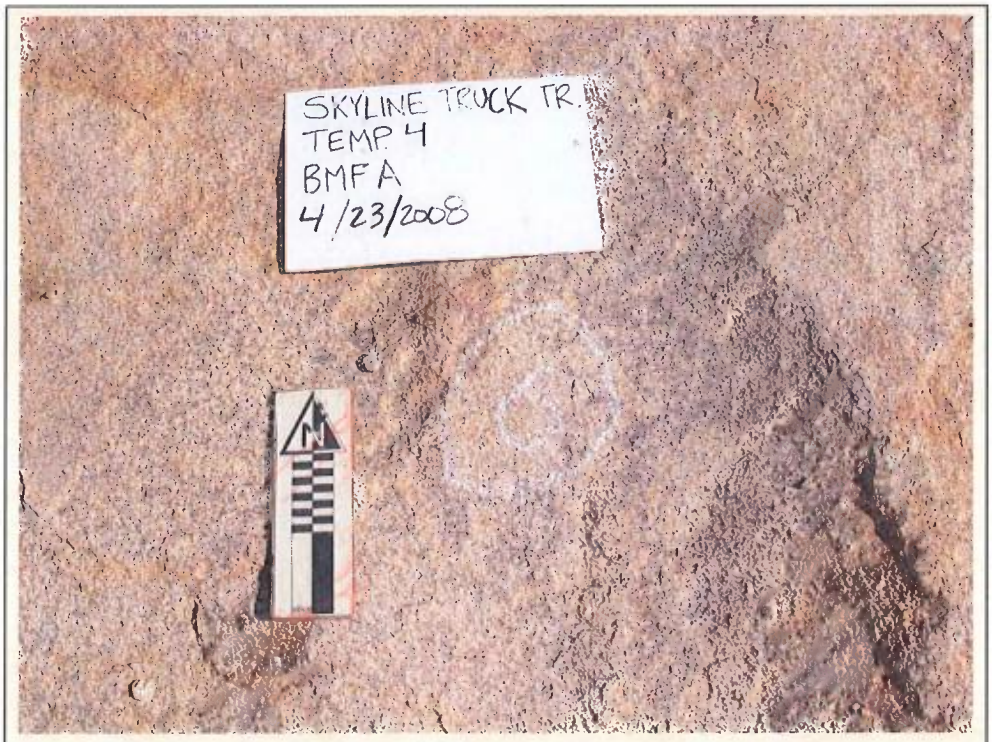

Plate 4.6–6: BMF A, Slick 6, SDI-18,913, facing north.

Table 4.6–1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-18,913

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
A	1	Slick	13 x 15 x <1
	2	Slick	29 x 25 x <1
	3	Slick	42 x 25 x <1
	4	Slick	27 x 27 x <1
	5	Slick	23 x 23 x <1
	6	Slick	22 x 26 x <1

Table 4.6–2
Shovel Test Pit Excavation Data
Site SDI-18,913

STP	Depth (cm)	Quantity/ Weight	Artifact Type	Material Type	Catalog Number
1	0-10	No Recovery			1
	10-20				2
	20-30				3
	30-40				4
	40-50				5
2	0-10	No Recovery			6
	10-20				7
	20-30				8
	30-40				9
	40-50				10
3	0-10	No Recovery			11
	10-20				12
	20-30				13
	30-40				14
	40-50				15
4	0-10	No Recovery			16
	10-20				17
	20-30				18
	30-40				19
	40-50				20
5	0-10	No Recovery			21
	10-20				22
	20-30				23
	30-40				24
	40-50				25

5.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

5.1 Resource Importance

As a result of the archaeological survey of the Skyline Truck Trail Lot Split Project, four cultural resources were identified within the project boundary three of which had not been previously recorded (Table 5.0–1). All four resources were subjected to a testing program. The testing program identified Sites SDI-18,911, SDI-18,912, and SDI-18,913 as small Late Prehistoric task sites characterized by single bedrock milling features where resource processing occurred. Each of these sites failed to provide an adequate data set to address the research topics outlined in Section 3. These prehistoric sites are not considered unique or important, as they are similar to other small Late Prehistoric task sites in the region and failed to provide further relevant data for comparative studies. Furthermore, the absence of a significant subsurface deposit at these sites indicates they lack further research potential. Therefore, the implemented testing program has determined that the significance of these sites has been reduced to a level below significant according to CEQA, RPO, and San Diego County guidelines.

Testing at Site CA-SDI-18,881 identified only surface lithic artifacts and no subsurface deposits. As only a small portion of the site exists within the project area, significance could not be evaluated. However, the previous site record, SDM-W-1335 (Hedges and McGowan 1976) indicates that the site is a large occupation site and may be potentially significant. The southern portion of CA-SDI-18,881 will be directly impacted by the current project. As surface artifacts were collected and limited subsurface deposits were encountered during subsurface testing, impacts would be minimal and can be reduced to a level below significant. In addition, grading monitoring consisting of a County of San Diego Approved Archaeological Consultant and Native American Monitor will be a required condition of project approval to ensure that buried cultural deposits are not disturbed. Table 5.0–1 summarizes the cultural resources.

Table 5.0–1
Summary of Cultural Resources
The Skyline Truck Trail Lot Split Project

Site	Tested (Y/N)	Evaluation	Mitigation Required
SDI-18,881	Yes	Limited Significance; no further research potential	No
SDI-18,911	Yes	Limited Significance; no further research potential	No
SDI-18,912	Yes	Limited Significance; no further research potential	No
SDI-18,913	Yes	Limited Significance; no further research potential	No

5.2 Impact Identification

Sites SDI-18,911, SDI-18,912, and SDI-18,913 are located within proposed biological open space easements. These three sites are close enough to proposed development that each could be indirectly impacted. However, these direct and indirect impacts are not considered adverse given that the portion of the site within the current project boundary has limited surface artifacts and does not appear to have a subsurface deposit. Site testing has determined that indirect impacts would not be significant as these sites do not retain any further research potential. Only Site-SDI-18,881 is directly affected by the proposed lot split. Potential effects include site disturbance and general site deterioration resulting from the increased human presence in the area. These direct and indirect impacts are not considered adverse given that the portion of the site within the current project boundary has been reduced to a level of less than significant through testing, recordation, curation, and grading monitoring. No off-site improvements for this project are known at this time. However, should additional off-site improvements be required on the parcel to the north that may potentially impact CA-SDI-18,881, additional testing may be required. Figure 5.2–1 shows the locations of all sites within the development plan.

Figure 5.2–1
Project Development Map with Cultural Resources

(Confidential Map; deleted for public review)

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Impact Assessment

The Skyline Truck Trail Project encompasses a total of 60.38 acres of land. The Tentative Parcel Map proposes a division of the project land into four lots for residential use (see Figure 1.1–3). No off-site improvements have been recommended for this project. Biological open space easements areas have been proposed. Eventual residential pad construction is proposed.

The only direct impacts to cultural resources associated with this project are identified as the southern extent of Site SDI-18,881. This southern portion of the site lies within an existing private road and utility easement that is scheduled for improvement. The testing program for CA-SDI-18,881 indicated that limited surface artifacts were present and that the site is unlikely to contain a subsurface deposit in the portion of the site within the present project area. However, grading monitoring by a County of San Diego approved archaeologist and a Native American consultant will be required as a condition of approval. As such, the impacts to CA-SDI-18,881 have been reduced to a level below significant. The proposed Skyline Truck Trail Lot Split project will not represent a source of significant impacts to these cultural resources as a result of testing, recordation, curation of artifacts, and grading monitoring.

6.2 Potential Indirect Impacts

The proposed Skyline Truck Trail Project's planned land uses do not significantly impact Sites SDI-18,911, SDI-18,912, and SDI-18,913. A testing program was initiated to qualify the significance of each of these cultural resources. The field data demonstrated that each resource consisted of minimal surface artifacts and bedrock milling features with no subsurface component. These findings indicate that the resources have limited significance and no residual research potential following the testing program. The archaeological testing program implemented for this report has exhausted the research potential for each of these resources.

6.3 Recommendations

Sites SDI-18,911, SDI-18,912, and SDI-18,913 will fall within the areas designated as biological open space, and will be preserved within the open space. Since the archaeological testing of these sites has resulted in the recordation of all milling features and surface artifacts, there is no potential for any indirect impacts to affect these site locations. Potential indirect impacts might be associated with pedestrian traffic through the area and access of the prehistoric sites; however, these actions cannot be considered as potential adverse indirect impacts because the sites have been determined to be of limited significance and have no measurable research potential. Due to the presence of prehistoric resources within the project area, the potential

remains that cultural materials may be encountered during grading and other earth-disturbing activities. As such, it is recommended that archaeological monitoring be a condition for permit approval. This archaeological monitoring program shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following actions:

1. For the project, an archaeological monitoring program will be needed as part of the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP). A County-approved archaeological monitor will be required on-site during grading or excavation of previously undisturbed soil in order to identify any previously unrecorded resources that might be uncovered during the construction process.

2. Prior to approval of grading permits or improvement plans, or prior to the Recordation of the Final Map, whichever comes first, the applicant shall provide evidence to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land Use that the cultural resource evaluation of the Skyline Truck Trail Lot Split Project entitled, *An Archaeological Assessment of the Skyline Truck Trail Lot Split Project*, prepared by Brian F. Smith and Associates dated May 1, 2008 including the Confidential Appendices has been submitted to the South Coastal Information Center. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the South Coastal Information Center identifying that the cultural resource evaluation has been received. Furthermore, all prehistoric artifacts and a sample of historic artifacts shall be curated in accordance with County guidelines.

Grading Monitoring

Prior to Approval of Grading or Improvement plans, the subdivider shall:

A. Implement a grading monitoring plan to mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological resources on the project to the satisfaction of the Planning Director. This program shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following actions:

    1. Provide evidence to the Department of Planning and Land Use that a County certified archaeologist has been contracted to implement a grading monitoring program to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land Use. A letter from the Project Archaeologist shall be submitted to the Director of Planning and Land Use. The letter shall include the following guidelines:

a. The consulting archaeologist shall contract with a Native American monitor to be involved with the grading monitoring program.

b. The County certified archaeologist/historian and Native American Monitor shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program.

c. The consulting archaeologist shall monitor all areas identified for development.

d. An adequate number of monitors (archaeological/ historical/Native American) shall be present to ensure that all earth-moving activities are observed and shall be on-site during all grading activities.

e. During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor(s) shall be onsite full-time. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The frequency and location of inspections will be determined by the Principal Investigator.

f. During the cutting of previously disturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor(s) shall be onsite as determined by the Principal Investigator of the excavations. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The frequency and location of inspections will be determined by the Principal Investigator in consultation with the Native American monitor.

g. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be minimally documented in the field and the monitored grading can proceed.

h. In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the archaeologist shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance

operations in the area of discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The archaeologist shall contact the County Archaeologist at the time of discovery. The archaeologist, in consultation with the County staff archaeologist, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The County Archaeologist must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the consulting archaeologist and approved by the County Archaeologist, then carried out using professional archaeological methods.

i. If any human bones are discovered, the Principal Investigator shall contact the County Coroner. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.

j. Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The Principal Investigator shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis.

k. In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, all cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program shall be processed and curated at a San Diego facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. 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. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

l. In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, a report documenting the field and analysis results and interpreting the artifact and research data within the research context shall be completed and submitted to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land Use prior to the issuance of any building permits. The report will include Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site forms.

m. In the event that no cultural resources are discovered, a brief letter to that effect shall be sent to the Director of Planning and Land Use by the consulting archaeologist that the grading monitoring activities have been completed.

B. Provide Evidence to the Director of Planning and Land Use that the following notes have been placed on the Grading Plan:

1. The County certified archaeologist/historian and Native American monitor shall attend the pre-construction meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program.

2. During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor(s) shall be onsite full-time to perform full-time monitoring as determined by the Principal Investigator of the excavations. The frequency of inspections will depend on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features.

3. During the cutting of previously disturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor(s) shall be onsite as determined by the Principal Investigator of the excavations. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The frequency and location of inspections will be determined by the Principal Investigator in consultation with the Native American monitor.

4. In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the archaeological monitor(s) shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operation in the area of discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The Principal Investigator shall contact the County Archaeologist at the time of discovery. The Principal Investigator, in consultation with the County staff archaeologist, shall determine the

significance of the discovered resources. The County Archaeologist must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the consulting archaeologist and approved by the County Archaeologist, then carried out using professional archaeological methods.

5. The consulting archaeologist shall monitor all areas identified for development.

6. If any human bones are discovered, the Principal Investigator shall contact the County Coroner. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.

7. Prior to rough grading inspection sign-off, provide evidence that the field grading monitoring activities have been completed to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land Use. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the Project Archaeologist.

8. Prior to Final Grading Release, submit to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land Use, a final report that documents the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the Archaeological Monitoring Program. The report shall also include the following:

    a. Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site forms.

    b. Evidence that all cultural materials collected during the grading monitoring program has been curated at a San Diego facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. 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. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

9. In the event that no cultural resources area discovered, a brief letter to that effect shall be sent to the Director of Planning and Land Use by the consulting archaeologist that the grading monitoring activities have been completed.

Curation

Prior to approval of grading permits or improvement plans, or prior to the Recordation of the Final Map, whichever comes first, the applicant shall:

1. Provide evidence to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land Use that all prehistoric artifact collections recovered during the archaeological investigations of the Skyline Truck Trail Lot Split Project property have been curated at a San Diego facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologist/researchers for further study. 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 a letter from the curation facility identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

2. Provide evidence that any additional isolate artifacts or collections from sites discovered during grading are prepared in accordance with County guidelines and placed in an approved curation facility.

6.4 No Significant Adverse Effects

The current study resulted in the subsurface investigation of four prehistoric cultural resources. Investigations determined that all of the sites either have no surface artifacts or limited surface artifacts are unlikely to contain subsurface deposits. The minimal cultural material recovered indicates that impacts to these resources can be reduced to a level below significant.

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8.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

Under the direction of Brian F. Smith, Principal Investigator, field archaeologists Charles Callahan, Clarence Hoff, Andrew Hoge, Rich Savich, and Matthew Smith conducted field reconnaissance. Project Archaeologist Sara Clowery-Moreno conducted site testing with assistance from field archaeologists Andrew Hoge and Ryan Robinson. Sara Clowery-Moreno reviewed the records searches and drafted this report. Adrián Moreno prepared the graphics, Nora Thornbury and Brian F. Smith conducted the technical editing, and Jenni Kraft produced the report.

Information was provided by SCIC at SDSU and the San Diego Museum of Man regarding previously recorded resources. The NAHC provided the results of the Sacred Lands File search for the project area, as well as a list of representatives to facilitate the involvement of local tribal groups in the review process for this project. Red Tail Monitoring and Research, Inc. provided Native American consultation and representation. The County of San Diego provided the resource assessment and reporting guidelines for this project.

9.0 LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Resource	Mitigation Measures	Design Considerations
SDI-18,881	Documentation, Testing Program, Recordation, and Collection	The presence of surface artifacts and lack of subsurface deposits indicates that direct/indirect impacts to the site can be reduced to a level below significance.
SDI-18,911	Documentation, Testing Program, Recordation, and Collection	The presence of surface artifacts and lack of subsurface deposits indicates that direct/indirect impacts to the site can be reduced to a level below significance. Site shall be preserved within an open space easement as part of the biological preserve.
SDI-18,912	Documentation, Testing Program, Recordation, and Collection	The presence of surface artifacts and lack of subsurface deposits indicates that direct/indirect impacts to the site can be reduced to a level below significance. Site shall be preserved within an open space easement as part of the biological preserve.
SDI-18,913	Documentation, Testing Program, Recordation, and Collection	The presence of surface artifacts and lack of subsurface deposits indicates that direct/indirect impacts to the site can be reduced to a level below significance. Site shall be preserved within an open space easement as part of the biological preserve.
All Sites	Document that all artifacts recovered from the sites and from any discoveries during monitoring of grading have been curated at a location approved by the County of San Diego.	None.
All Sites	During grading or trenching associated with the new residences on the four new lots, an archaeologist and Native American representative shall monitor grading. Should previously undocumented sites be discovered, these shall be subjected to an evaluation program to determine significance. If a significant site will be impacted by continued grading, it shall be subject to additional mitigation measures if required by the County.	None.

APPENDIX A

Archaeological Site Record Forms

(deleted for public review; bound separately)

APPENDIX B

Archaeological Records Search Results:
San Diego Museum of Man and SCIC

(deleted for public review; bound separately)

APPENDIX C

Native American Heritage Commission
Sacred Lands File Search Results;
Native American Correspondence

(deleted for public review; bound separately)

APPENDIX D

Confidential Site Maps

(deleted for public review; bound separately)