

**CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
OF THE BENNETT SUBDIVISION PROJECT,
BOULEVARD,
SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
(TPM 20784, Log No. 03-20-007)**

Prepared for:

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Prepared by:

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.
3849 Shasta Street #16
San Diego, CA 92109

Andrew R. Pigniolo, RPA

December 2004



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National Archaeological Data Base Information

Type of Study: Cultural Resource Survey

Sites: CA-SDI-16828 (SDM-W-3940), CA-SDI-16829 (NPow-S-1), P-37-025368 (NPow-I-1) through P-37-025372 (NPow-I-5).

USGS Quadrangle: Live Oak Springs 7.5'

Area: 47.53 Acres

Key Words: County of San Diego, Boulevard, Positive Survey, Ceramics, Bedrock Milling, Lithics, CA-SDI-16828 (SDM-W-3940), CA-SDI-16829 (Npow-S-1), P-37-025368 (NPow-I-1) through P-37-025372 (NPow-I-5).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
ABSTRACT	iii
I. INTRODUCTION	1
A. Project Description	1
B. Project Personnel	1
C. Structure of the Report	4
II. NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING	5
A. Natural Setting	5
B. Cultural Setting	6
C. Prior Research	10
III. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS	12
A. Survey Research Design	12
B. Survey Methods	12
IV. SURVEY RESULTS	13
A. Sites	13
B. Isolates	15
V. EVALUATION CRITERIA, SIGNIFICANCE, AND RECOMMENDATIONS	17
A. Evaluation Criteria	17
B. Significance	19
C. Recommendations	19
VI. REFERENCES	21
APPENDICES	
A. Resumes of Principal Personnel	
B. Records Search Confirmations	
C. County Survey Form 1	
D. Site and Isolate Forms (Confidential)	
E. Confidential Figures (Confidential)	

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
1	Regional Location Map	2
2	Project Location	3
3	Project Location and Associated Cultural Resources	14
4	Cultural Resources and Proposed Open Space	20

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>		<u>Page</u>
1	Archaeological Investigations Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area	10
2	Recorded Cultural Resources Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area	11

ABSTRACT

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. (Laguna Mountain) conducted an archaeological survey of a 47.53-acre parcel for the proposed North Powell TPM Project. Archaeological and historical research included a records search, literature review, examination of historic maps, and archaeological field inventory of the property.

Cultural resource work was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of San Diego implementing regulations and guidelines including the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO). The County of San Diego will serve as lead agency for the project and CEQA compliance.

Records searches at the South Coastal Information Center and the San Diego Museum of Man indicated that the project area had not been previously surveyed for cultural resources and that few cultural resources have previously been recorded within a one mile radius of the project. CA-SDI-16828 (SDM-W-3940), the location of a collection of two ollas, has been previously recorded within the northeastern portion of the project. A historic road segment, CA-SDI-9059H, has been recorded to the southwest of the project.

The current inventory was conducted on May 12, 31, and September 3, 2003 by Mr. Andrew R. Pignuolo, RPA. Brush within portions of the project area is dense but open understory areas were also present and it was possible to survey the entire area in 10 to 15 meter (m) transect intervals. Special attention was paid to rock outcrops and ridgelines. The cultural resources survey of the project adequately served to identify cultural resources.

The survey identified two prehistoric sites [CA-SDI-16828 (SDM-W-3940) and CA-SDI-16829 (NPow-S-1)] and five isolated artifacts [P-37-025368 (NPow-I-1) through P-37-025372 (NPow-I-5)] within the project area. CA-SDI-16828 is a small lithic scatter that corresponds with the location from which two ollas were collected. Because outcrops to hide and protect ollas are lacking, these ollas may have been exposed in down cut stream terraces. Further investigation of this site may expand this site to the west to include more terraces and NPow-I-4 and P-37-025372. CA-SDI-16829 is a moderate-size prehistoric temporary camp with bedrock milling.

Isolates P-37-025368, P-37-025369 (NPow-I-2), and P-37-025370 (NPow-I-3) are isolated flakes of Table Mountain Volcanics. P-37-025371 (NPow-I-4) is an isolated scraper plane and P-37-025372 is an isolated Tizon Brown Ware sherd. Photographs and project records for this inventory will be temporarily curated at Laguna Mountain until final curation arrangements can be made at the San Diego Archaeological Center or another appropriate regional repository.

As isolated artifacts, P-37-025368 through P-37-025372 are not eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) or significant under the County RPO. No further work is required to address isolates P-37-025368, P-37-025369, P-37-025370, P-37-025371, and P-37-025372. CA-SDI-16828 and CA-SDI-16829 have not been evaluated for nomination to the California Register or for significance under the County RPO but will be treated for the purposes of this project as eligible for the California Register. CA-SDI-16828 and CA-SDI-16829 will be avoided and incorporated into dedicated open space easements. Because the project does not include development of areas of significant alluvial deposits that might conceal archaeological sites, construction monitoring of the property is not necessary.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Description

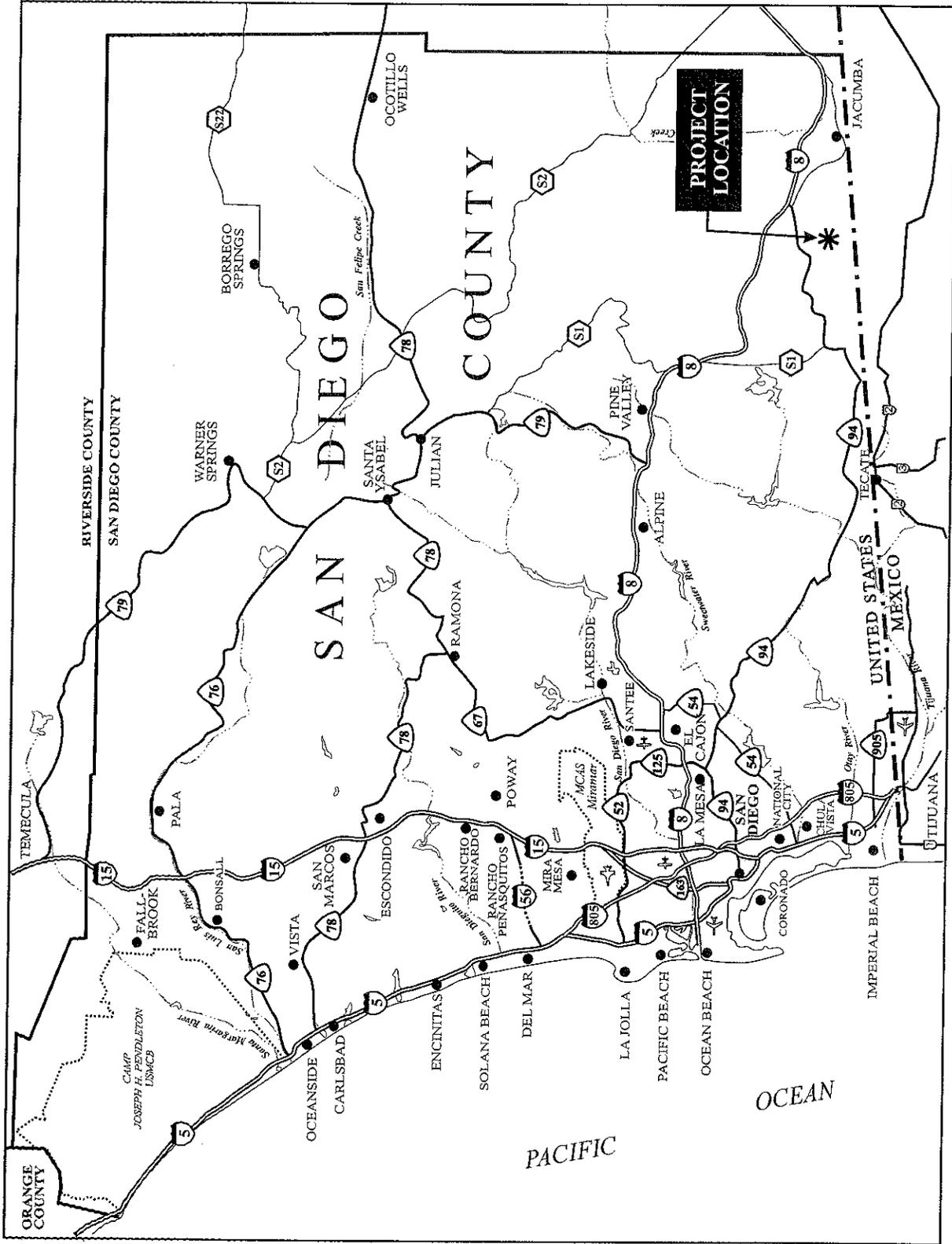
The proposed project is a minor subdivision of a 47.53 gross acre parcel into four parcels plus a remainder parcel. The proposed project is for residential land use. As part of the project residential development including building pads, road, and utilities would be graded and excavated.

The proposed project is located southwest of the community of Boulevard and west of Tierra del Sol and the Tecate Divide (Figure 1). The project area is approximately 1-mile south of Highway 94 and 1/4 mile east of the Campo Indian Reservation. It is accessible from Shasta Way and is located in Section 2, Township 18 South, Range 6 East. The project is limited to the 47-acre proposed project area and no off-site improvements are proposed. The project area is shown on the Live Oak Springs USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (Figure 2).

The archaeological survey was conducted pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as revised in 1998, and respective County of San Diego implementing regulations and guidelines including the Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO). The County of San Diego will serve as lead agency for CEQA compliance. The archaeological survey was conducted to determine if any cultural resources eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historic Resources (California Register) or significant under the Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) will be affected by this project.

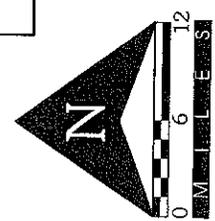
B. Project Personnel

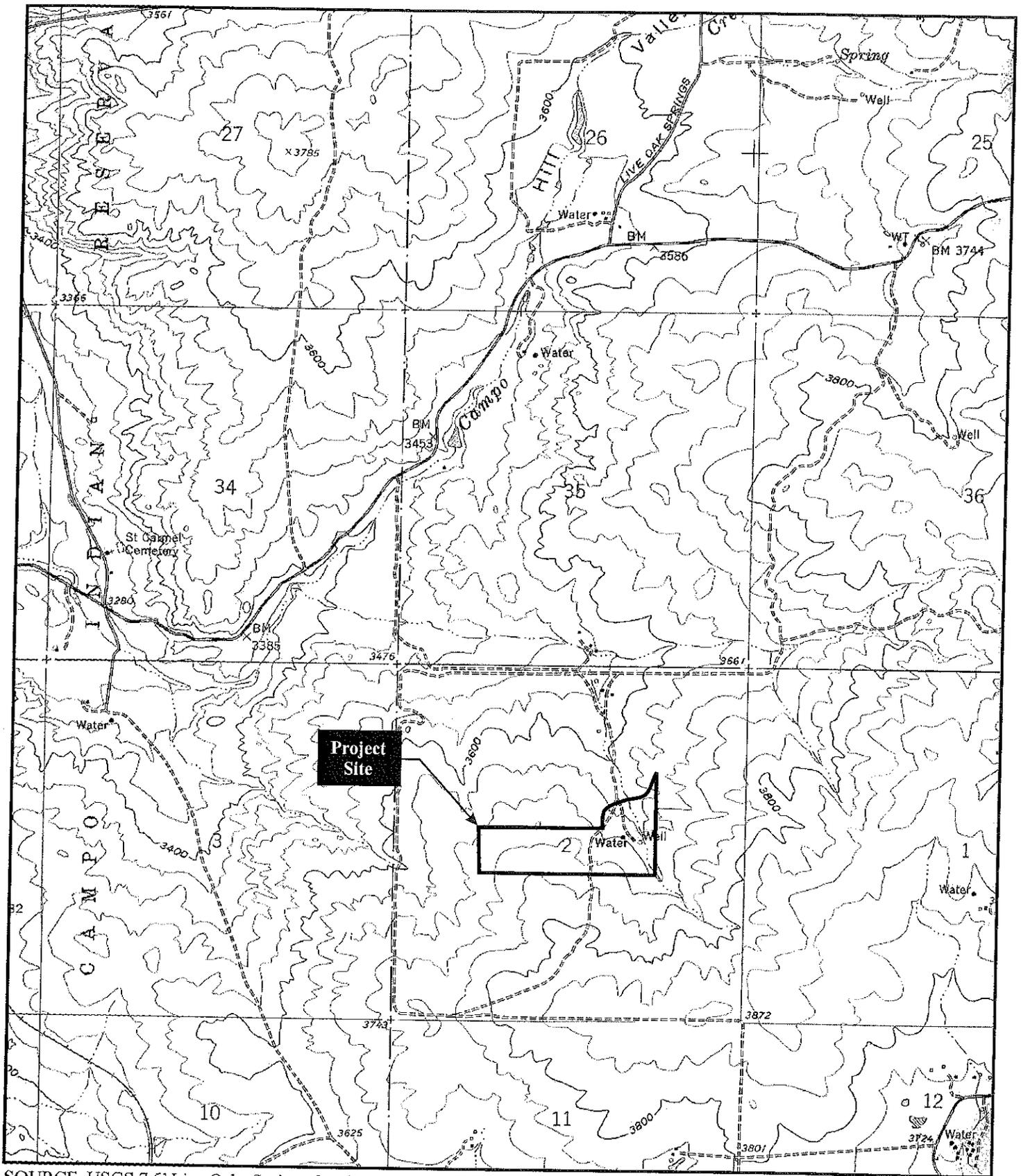
The cultural resource inventory has been conducted by Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. (Laguna Mountain), whose cultural resources staff meet state and local requirements. Mr. Andrew R. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator for the project. Mr. Pigniolo is a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA; previously called SOPA) and meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards for qualified archaeologists. He is also on the County of San Diego's list of qualified archaeologists. Mr. Pigniolo has an MA in Anthropology from San Diego State University and has extensive experience in the San Diego region. The resume of the Principal Investigator is included in Appendix A.



Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

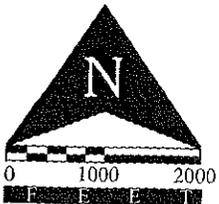
Figure 1
Regional Location Map





SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Live Oaks Springs Quadrangle

Figure 2
Project Location



Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

C. Structure of the Report

This report follows the State Historic Preservation Office's guidelines for Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR). This report provides pertinent information from the County of San Diego Cultural Resource Survey Report Form and Form No. 1 is included as Appendix D to facilitate County review. The report introduction provides a description of the project and associated personnel. Section II provides background on the project area and previous research. Section III describes the research design, and survey methods while Section IV describes the inventory results including individual site descriptions. Section V provides a summary and recommendations.

II. NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

The following environmental and cultural background provides a context for the cultural resource inventory.

A. Natural Setting

The project is located in the southeastern portion of San Diego County just west of the Tecate Divide. The project area is generally a broad gently sloping northerly-facing ridge with a major north/south drainage passing through the eastern portion of the property. Elevations onsite range from approximately 3740 feet above mean sea level along the south-central property line decreasing to approximately 3620 feet above mean sea level (MSL) at the north-eastern corner of the property. The site is generally undisturbed. A well and small water tower are present in the eastern portion of the property. Active dirt roads, an earth dam, and an overgrown dirt road are present in the eastern portion of the project. The project also includes minor immigrant footpaths that cross through the project area. Evidence of past grazing and other disturbance was not observed.

The geomorphology of the project area is largely a product of the region's geologic history. During the Jurassic and late Cretaceous (>100 million years ago) a series of volcanic islands paralleled the current coastline in the San Diego region. This island arc of volcanoes spewed out vast layers of tuff (volcanic ash) and breccia that have since been metamorphosed into hard rock of the Santiago Peak Volcanic formation. These fine-grained rocks provided a regionally important resource for Native American flaked stone tools.

At about the same time, a granitic and gabbroic batholith was being formed under and east of these volcanoes. This batholith was uplifted and forms the granitic rocks and outcrops of the Peninsular Range and the foothills to the west. The project area is part of this batholith and is underlain by these granitic rocks (Rogers 1992). Outcrops of granodiorite were present throughout the project area. In San Diego County the large and varied crystals of these granitic rocks provided particularly good abrasive surfaces for Native American seed processing. These outcrops were frequently used for bedrock milling of seeds. The batholith contains numerous pegmatite dikes. This was a good source of quartz, a material used by Native Americans for flaked stone tools and ceremonial purposes.

As the Peninsular Batholith rose, it warped and metamorphosed the overlying sediments, forming the Julian Schist (Remeika and Lindsay 1992). This formation contains quartzite, a material also used for Native American flaked stone tools. Its relatively poor flaking qualities made this quartzite less popular for tool making than the quartz and Santiago Peak materials. Additional volcanic activity in the Jacumba area later left behind the Table Mountain Volcanic Formation and an additional source of high quality volcanic rock for use in the manufacture of stone tools.

Three soil types occur on the property (USDA 1973). These include La Posta loamy course sand, Kitchen Creek loamy course sand, and Mottsville loamy course sand. La Posta loamy course sand is present on 5 to 30 percent slopes and usually occurs on gently rolling hills. This soil type is derived from granodiorite and is well drained. It dominates the higher areas of the project.

Kitchen Creek loamy course sand is also derived from weathered granodiorite and is present on broad ridges with 5 to 9 percent slopes. These soils are moderately deep and only a limited area of these soils are present in the southwestern portion of the project. Mottsville loamy course sand is present along the main drainage course in the northeastern portion of the project area. It consists of excessively drained, very deep, loamy coarse sands. This soil has been formed from sediments transported from granitic rock and includes slopes of 2 to 9 percent (USDA 1973).

A large north/south seasonal drainage is present in the eastern portion of the project area. This drainage would have provided water to Native American inhabitants of the area.

The climate of the region can generally be described as Mediterranean, with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. Rainfall limits vegetation growth. Two vegetation communities adapted to the dry conditions of the area occur in the project area. These include mixed chaparral and southern coast live oak riparian forest. Components of these communities provided important resources to Native Americans in the region. Sage seed, yucca, buckwheat, acorns, and native grasses formed important food resources to Late Prehistoric Native Americans.

Animal resources in the region include deer, fox, raccoon, skunk, bobcats, coyotes, rabbits, and various rodent, reptile, and bird species. Small game, dominated by rabbits, is relatively abundant.

B. Cultural Setting

Paleoindian Period

The earliest well documented prehistoric sites in southern California are identified as belonging to the Paleoindian period, which has locally been termed the San Dieguito complex/tradition. The Paleoindian period is thought to have occurred between 9,000 years ago, or earlier, and 8,000 years ago in this region. Although varying from the well-defined fluted point complexes such as clovis, the San Dieguito complex is still seen as a hunting focused economy with limited use of seed grinding technology. The economy is generally seen to focus on highly ranked resources such as large mammals and relatively high mobility which may be related to following large game. Archaeological evidence associated with this period has been found around inland dry lakes, on old terrace deposits of the California desert, and also near the coast where it was first documented at the Harris Site.

Early Archaic Period

Native Americans during the Archaic period had a generalized economy that focused on hunting and gathering. In many parts of North America, Native Americans chose to replace this economy with types based on horticulture and agriculture. Coastal southern California economies remained largely based on wild resource use until European contact (Willey and Phillips 1958). Changes in hunting technology and other important elements of material culture have created two distinct subdivisions within the Archaic period in southern California.

The Early Archaic period is differentiated from the earlier Paleoindian period by a shift to a more generalized economy and an increased focus on the use of grinding and seed processing technology. At sites dated between approximately 8,000 and 1,500 years before present, the increased use of groundstone artifacts and atlatl dart points, along with a mixed core-based tool assemblage, identify a range of adaptations to a more diversified set of plant and animal resources. Variations of the Pinto and Elko series projectile points, large bifaces, manos and portable metates, core tools, and heavy use of marine invertebrates in coastal areas are characteristic of this period, but many coastal sites show limited use of diagnostic atlatl points. Major changes in technology within this relatively long chronological unit appear limited. Several scientists have considered changes in projectile point styles and artifact frequencies within the Early Archaic period to be indicative of population movements or units of cultural change (Moratto 1984), but these units are poorly defined locally due to poor site preservation.

Late Archaic or Late Prehistoric Period

Around 2,000 B.P., Yuman-speaking people from the eastern Colorado River region began migrating into southern California, representing what is called the Late Prehistoric Period. The Late Prehistoric Period in San Diego County is recognized archaeologically by smaller projectile points, the replacement of flexed inhumations with cremation, the introduction of ceramics, and an emphasis on inland plant food collection and processing, especially acorns (True 1966). Inland semi-sedentary villages were established along major water courses, and montane areas were seasonally occupied to exploit acorns and piñon nuts, resulting in permanent milling features on bedrock outcrops. Mortars for acorn processing increased in frequency relative to seed grinding basins. This period is known archaeologically in southern San Diego County as the Yuman (Rogers 1945) or the Cuyamaca Complex (True 1970).

The Kumeyaay (formerly referred to as Diegueño) who inhabited the southern region of San Diego County, western and central Imperial County, and northern Baja California (Almstedt 1982; Gifford 1931; Hedges 1975; Luomala 1976; Shipek 1982; Spier 1923) are the direct descendants of the early Yuman hunter-gatherers. Kumeyaay territory encompassed a large and diverse environment which included marine, foothill, mountain, and desert resource zones. Their language is a dialect of the Yuman language which is related to the large Hokan super family.

There seems to have been considerable variability in the level of social organization and settlement variance. The Kumeyaay were organized by patrilineal, patrilocal lineages that claimed prescribed territories, but did not own the resources except for some minor plants and eagle aeries (Luomala 1976; Spier 1923). Some lineages occupied procurement ranges that required considerable residential mobility, such as those in the deserts (Hicks 1963). In the mountains, some of the larger groups occupied a few large residential bases that would be occupied biannually, such as those occupied in Cuyamaca in the summer and fall, and in Guatay or Descanso during the rest of the year (Almstedt 1982; Rensch 1975). According to Spier (1923), many Eastern Kumeyaay spent the period of time from spring through autumn in larger residential bases in the upland procurement ranges, and wintered in mixed groups in residential bases along the eastern foothills on the edge of the desert (i.e., Jacumba and Mountain Springs). This variability in settlement mobility and organization reflects the great range of environments in the territory.

Acorns were the single most important food source used by the Kumeyaay. Their villages were usually located near water, which was necessary for leaching acorn meal. Other storable resources such as mesquite or agave were equally valuable to groups inhabiting desert areas, at least during certain seasons (Hicks 1963; Shackley 1984). Seeds from grasses, manzanita, sage, sunflowers, lemonadeberry, chia and other plants were also used along with various wild greens and fruits. Deer, small game and birds were hunted and fish and marine foods were eaten. Houses were arranged in the village without apparent pattern. The houses in primary villages were conical structures covered with tule bundles, having excavated floors and central hearths. Houses constructed at the mountain camps generally lacked any excavation, probably due to the summer occupation. Other structures included sweathouses, ceremonial enclosures, ramadas and acorn granaries. The material culture included ceramic cooking and storage vessels, baskets, flaked lithic and ground stone tools, arrow shaft straighteners, stone, bone, and shell ornaments.

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow, curved throwing sticks, nets and snares. Shell and bone fishhooks, as well as nets, were used for fishing. Lithic materials including quartz and metavolcanics were commonly available throughout much of the Kumeyaay territory. Other lithic resources, such as obsidian, chert, chalcedony and steatite, occur in more localized areas and were acquired through direct procurement or exchange. Projectile points including the Cottonwood Series points and Desert Side-notched points were commonly produced.

Kumeyaay culture and society remained stable until the advent of missionization and displacement by Hispanic populations during the eighteenth century. The effects of missionization, along with the introduction of European diseases, greatly reduced the native population of southern California. By the early 1820s, California was under Mexico's rule. The establishment of ranchos under the Mexican land grant program further disrupted the way of life of the native inhabitants.

Ethnohistoric Period

The Ethnohistoric period refers to a brief period when Native American culture was initially being affected by Euroamerican culture and historical records on Native American activities were limited. When the Spanish colonists began to settle California, the project area was within the territory of a

loosely integrated cultural group historically known as the Kumeyaay or Northern and Southern Diegueño because of their association with the San Diego Mission. The Kumeyaay as a whole speak a Yuman language which differentiates them from the Luiseño, who speak a Takic language to the north (Kroeber 1925). Both of these groups were hunter-gatherers with highly developed social systems. European contact introduced diseases that dramatically reduced the Native American population and helped to break down cultural institutions. The transition to a largely Euroamerican lifestyle occurred relatively rapidly in the nineteenth century.

Historic Period

Cultural activities within San Diego County between the late 1700s and the present provide a record of Native American, Spanish, Mexican, and American control, occupation, and land use. An abbreviated history of San Diego County is presented for the purpose of providing a background on the presence, chronological significance, and historical relationship of cultural resources within the county.

Native American control of the southern California region ended in the political views of western nations with Spanish colonization of the area beginning in 1769. De facto Native American control of the majority of the population of California did not end until several decades later. In southern California, Euroamerican control was firmly established by the end of the Garra uprising in the early 1850s (Phillips 1975).

The Spanish Period (1769-1821) represents a period of Euroamerican exploration and settlement. Dual military and religious contingents established the San Diego Presidio and the San Diego and San Luis Rey Missions. The Mission system used Native Americans to build a footing for greater European settlement. The Mission system also introduced horses, cattle, other agricultural goods and implements; and provided construction methods and new architectural styles. The cultural and institutional systems established by the Spanish continued beyond the year 1821, when California came under Mexican rule.

The Mexican Period (1821-1848) includes the retention of many Spanish institutions and laws. The mission system was secularized in 1834, which dispossessed many Native Americans and increased Mexican settlement. After secularization, large tracts of land were granted to individuals and families and the rancho system was established. Cattle ranching dominated other agricultural activities and the development of the hide and tallow trade with the United States increased during the early part of this period. The Pueblo of San Diego was established during this period and Native American influence and control greatly declined. The Mexican Period ended when Mexico ceded California to the United States after the Mexican-American War of 1846-48.

Soon after American control was established (1848-present), gold was discovered in California. The tremendous influx of American and Europeans that resulted quickly drowned out much of the Spanish and Mexican cultural influences and eliminated the last vestiges of de facto Native American control. Few Mexican ranchos remained intact because of land claim disputes and the homestead system increased American settlement beyond the coastal plain.

C. Prior Research

The archaeological inventory includes archival and other background studies in addition to Laguna Mountain's field survey of the project area. The archival research consisted of literature and record searches at local archaeological repositories, in addition to an examination of historic maps, and historic site inventories. This information was used to identify previously recorded resources and determine the types of resources that might occur in the survey area. The methods and results of the archival research are described below.

The records and literature search for the project was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University and the San Diego Museum of Man. The records search included a one-mile radius of the project area (excluding portions of the Campo Indian Reservation) to provide background on the types of sites that would be expected in the region (Appendix B). Copies of historic maps were provided by the South Coastal Information Center.

Two documented archaeological investigations have taken place in the vicinity of the project. Both of these are related to the Campo Indian Reservation and are more than 20 years old. Although older, the studies indicate there was a moderate amount of prehistoric activity in the area. Table 1 summarizes the investigations in a 1-mile radius. The project area has not been previously surveyed for cultural resources.

Table 1. Archaeological Investigations Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area

Author	Title	Date
Napton and Greathouse	Archaeological Reconnaissance on the Campo Indian Reservation, CA	1979
WESTEC	Final Report: Campo Indian Reservation Cultural Resource Inventory	1982

Five archaeological sites have been identified through previous research within a one-mile radius of the project outside the Campo Indian Reservation. SDM-W-3940, the location of a collection of two ollas, has been previously recorded within the northeastern portion of the project. A historic road segment, CA-SDI-9059H, has been recorded to the southwest of the project.

SDM-W-3940 was initially recorded in 1988 by Ken Hedges at the San Diego Museum of Man as the discovery location of two large brownware ollas (SDM 1965-12-1 and 2) in the museum collection. The location was approximate based on a verbal description by the donor. The rough location is both partially within and partially to the east of the project area. CA-SDI-9059H is a historic wagon road that appears on maps as early as 1858. This may represent a segment of an early wagon road that went between Jacumba and Campo through the area. The wagon road has been previously recorded as extending up to a mapped dirt road southwest of the project.

The other previously recorded sites in the region provide an idea of the types of cultural resources that might be expected within the project area itself. The cultural resources within a one-mile radius are summarized on Table 2. As indicated in Table 2, site types in the region are predominantly temporary camps and bedrock milling stations.

Historic research included an examination of a variety of resources. The current listings of the National Register of Historic Places were checked through the National Register of Historic Places website. The California Inventory of Historic Resources (State of California 1976) and the California Historical Landmarks (State of California 1992) were also checked for historic resources. In addition to site CA-SDI-9059H, historic map research indicated the presence of a well and water tank within the project area on the Campo 15' USGS Quadrangle made in 1959. They are not present on earlier maps. Although these resources are close to historic age (50 years) there is no evidence that would identify them as historic in age.

Table 2. Recorded Cultural Resources Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area

Site Number	Site Type	Recorder
CA-SDI-86	Temporary Camps	Treganza
CA-SDI-8232/SDM-W-2712	Temporary Camp with Bedrock Milling	Polan
CA-SDI-8233/SDM-W-2713	Ceramic Scatter	Polan
CA-SDI-9059H	Historic Wagon Road	Taylor & Carrico
SDM-W-3940	Olla Location	Hedges

III. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

A. Survey Research Design

The goal of this study is to identify any cultural resources located within the project area so that the effects of the project on these resources can be assessed. To accomplish this goal, background information was examined and assessed, and a field survey was conducted to identify cultural remains. Based on the records search and historic map check, most of the cultural resources within the project are likely to be prehistoric resources but could include an historic road. Historic structures appear within one mile of the project area on early maps of the area but are unlikely to occur within the project itself based on early maps. Prehistoric cultural resources could include bedrock milling associated with the bedrock outcrops in the area, or temporary camps associated with ridgelines in the area.

B. Survey Methods

The records and literature search for the project was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center of the California Archaeological Inventory at San Diego State University and the San Diego Museum of Man. This records search included site records and reports for the project area and a one mile radius of the project along with information on potential historic resources.

The survey of the project area was conducted on May 12, 31, and September 3, 2003 by Mr. Andrew R. Pignolo, RPA. An intensive survey using roughly parallel transects with 10-15 meter (m) intervals was conducted over the entire project area. Brush within portions of the project area is dense but open understory areas were also present. Visibility was good with many areas of open sandy soils averaging approximately 80 percent surface visibility. Special attention was paid to rock outcrops and ridgelines. The cultural resources survey of the project adequately served to identify cultural resources.

Cultural resources identified during the survey were recorded on State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation forms and are included in Appendix D. Photographs and project records for this inventory will be temporarily curated at Laguna Mountain until final curation arrangements can be made at the San Diego Archaeological Center or another appropriate regional repository.

IV. SURVEY RESULTS

The survey identified two prehistoric sites (CA-SDI-16828 and CA-SDI-16829) and five isolated artifacts (P-37-025368 through P-37-025372) within the project area. CA-SDI-16828 is a small lithic scatter that corresponds with the location from which two ollas were collected. Because outcrops to hide and protect ollas are lacking, these ollas may have been exposed in down cut stream terraces. Further investigation of this site may expand this site to the west to include more terraces and P-37-025371 and P-37-025372. CA-SDI-16829 is a moderate-size prehistoric temporary camp with bedrock milling. Isolates P-37-025368, P-37-025369, and P-37-025370 are isolated flakes of Table Mountain Volcanics. P-37-025371 is an isolated scraper plane and P-37-025372 is an isolated Tizon Brown Ware sherd. Each of the cultural resources within the project area is described below in greater detail.

A. Sites

CA-SDI-16828 (SDM-W-3940)

This site area was initially recorded in 1988 by Ken Hedges at the San Diego Museum of Man as the discovery location of two large brownware ollas (SDM 1965-12-1 and 2) in the museum collection. The location was approximate based on a verbal description by the donor. The rough location is both partially within and partially to the east of the project area.

During the current survey a small lithic scatter eroding out of the slope was noted in this area. It is located on the north side of an east/west tributary to the major north/south drainage through the area. The site is located on an eroding knoll slope between a bedrock outcrop and the drainage. It covers an approximately 3 m north/south by 15 m east/west area. Subsurface deposits are unlikely based on shallow soils in the area. Bedrock is present nearby, but it is highly exfoliated and no milling could be identified. Artifacts at the site include at least one gray porphyritic volcanic Table Mountain Volcanic (TMV) flake, one black porphyritic TMV angular waste fragment, and one milky quartz angular waste fragment. Except for natural erosion and downcutting, site integrity is good.

A lack of major outcrops in the immediate area or other places that might preserve and conceal large ollas, suggests that the down cut and eroding stream terraces to the west of the site may have been the original location for these ollas. Further investigation in the area may link this site with isolated artifacts P-37-025371 and P-37-025372 exposed in these terraces to the west.

CA-SDI_16289 (NPow-S-1)

This site is a Late Prehistoric temporary camp with associated bedrock milling. The site includes at least two bedrock milling features and an associated artifact scatter. It is located on the west side of a major north/south drainage through the area and includes a flat area and small area between two ridges. The site is approximately 50 m north/south by 80 m east/west. Subsurface deposits are likely to be present based on dark midden-like soils and artifacts in rodent burrows and erosion gullies.

Figure 3

Project Location and Associated Cultural Resources

(Confidential figure located in Appendix E)

The site includes at least two bedrock milling features. Feature A is located in the western portion of the site and consists of a large low relatively flat boulder with a small area of higher rock. The higher portion includes a mortar with an adjacent pestle and with a mano fragment in the open mortar. The lower part of the feature includes at least two basins. Most of the rock surface is highly exfoliated and little ground surface remains. Small portions of a slick on the rock may also be detectable. Feature B is located on the eastern edge of the site, partially covered by live oak branches. It includes one mortar and at least five basins and it is likely that additional milling will be identified with more extensive clearing.

Artifacts at the site include approximately 22 porphyritic volcanic Table Mountain Volcanic (TMV) flakes, 2 secondary porphyritic TMV flakes, 7 milky quartz debitage fragments, 7 clear quartz debitage fragments, 4 Santiago Peak Volcanic flakes, 1 porphyritic obsidian flake (probably Obsidian Butte), 48 Tizon Brown Ware body sherds with varying granitic temper, 1 thick Tizon Brown Ware body sherd from a storage vessel, 3 Tizon Brown Ware neck and rim sherds, 2 Tizon Brown Ware body sherds with faded red painted lines on the exterior, 2 Tumco Buff body sherds, 6 Colorado Buff body sherds, 1 Colorado Buff body sherd with skum and red paint, 2 granitic mano fragments, 1 granitic pestle, 1 quartzite hammer/pounder, and 5 fire-affected rock fragments. Although a dirt road passes through the site, the area appears otherwise undisturbed and integrity is good.

B. Isolates

P-37-025368 (NPow-I-1)

This isolate consists of two porphyritic Table Mountain Volcanic flakes approximately 20 m apart. They both are interior flakes and no additional cultural material was observed in the area. The isolate is located on a gentle east facing ridge slope near the top of a very overgrown and nearly indistinguishable dirt road. It is located in an opening of the brush and bedrock is not nearby. The area is undisturbed and integrity is high.

P-37-025369 (NPow-I-2)

This isolate consists of clear quartz interior flake. No additional cultural material was observed in the area. The isolate is located on a small east facing ridge southwest of an old water tower. It is located in an opening of the brush and bedrock is not nearby. The area is undisturbed and integrity is high.

P-37-025370 (NPow-I-3)

This isolate consists of porphyritic Table Mountain Volcanic interior flake. No additional cultural material was observed in the area. It is located in a small narrow wash southwest of an old water tower. The area is undisturbed and integrity is high although the artifact may have been subjected to some secondary movement in the wash.

P-37-025371 (NPow-I-4)

This isolate consists of a porphyritic Table Mountain Volcanic scraper plane. The artifact has very steep sides. It is located in an active wash area and has probably been displaced from its original location. The presence of isolate P-37-025372 upstream suggests that sparse amounts of cultural material may be present in the alluvial terraces in this portion of the seasonal drainage through the area.

P-37-025372 (NPow-I-5)

This isolate consists of a small Tizon Brown Ware body sherd. It is located on the west bank of a major north/south trending wash south of a tributary wash that intersects the main wash from the east. It is located in alluvial terrace soils on the side of an active wash area and has probably washed out of the bank and slid downward. The presence of isolate P-37-025371 downstream suggests that sparse amounts of cultural material may be present in the alluvial terraces in this portion of the seasonal drainage through the area.

V. EVALUATION CRITERIA, SIGNIFICANCE, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Evaluation Criteria

The evaluation criteria used to determine site significance are provided below.

Cultural resource investigations must comply with a variety of laws, regulations, and ordinances. Many of these laws are complementary and provide similar protection for cultural resources at various jurisdictional levels.

The importance of cultural resources under State law as defined in CEQA has been refined to coincide with those of the California Register. Section 15064.5 of the CEQA guidelines provides for closer consistency with the National Register criteria. "Historical resources" as defined by Section 15064.5 of CEQA include:

- (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 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 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 CCR, 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 to be 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 Resource Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resource Code sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

California Register Criteria (a), (b), and (c) are unlikely to be met by prehistoric sites within the Robnett project because they most often apply to standing structures or resources with good historical documentation. Criterion (d) is the most applicable to prehistoric archaeological resources and historical resources with no architectural integrity and limited historical association.

The problem of establishing the research value of archaeological data at the State, and local level has been addressed by numerous archaeologists and cultural resource managers. A consensus had developed that emphasizes the development of a problem-oriented research design that ties explicit research questions to larger order research issues in anthropology, history, and other social sciences. The research design provided in Section III establishes specific criteria for evaluating the importance of site information. These research criteria can provide information that will provide public benefit by expanding our understanding of history and prehistory.

In addition to the significance criteria defined above, the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance defines significant prehistoric or historic sites as a:

Location of past intense human occupation where buried 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: any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places or the State Landmark Register; or included or eligible for inclusion, but not previously rejected for the San Diego County Historic Site Board List; any are of past human occupation located on public or private land where important prehistoric or historic activities and/or events occurred; and any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, such as burial(s), pictographs, petroglyph, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures, and natural rocks or places which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

The relationship between RPO and CEQA significance is not clearly defined, but RPO significant cultural resources are described as “unique” in RPO and are generally considered to be at a higher level of significance than the thresholds set by CEQA. RPO significant resources are most often considered to be resources of both scientific and religious or ethnic significance, such as archaeological resources with human remains or rock art.

B. Significance

The goal of the project was to identify resources that may be impacted by the project. The survey identified two prehistoric sites (CA-SDI-16828 and CA-SDI-16829) and five isolated artifacts (P-37-025368 through P-37-025372) within the project area. CA-SDI-16828 is a small lithic scatter that corresponds with the location from which two ollas were collected. Because outcrops to hide and protect ollas are lacking, these ollas may have been exposed in down cut stream terraces. Further investigation of this site may expand this site to the west to include more terraces and P-37-025371 and P-37-025372. CA-SDI-16829 is a moderate-size prehistoric temporary camp with bedrock milling. Isolates P-37-025368, P-37-025369, and P-37-025370 are isolated flakes of Table Mountain Volcanics. P-37-025371 is an isolated scraper plane and P-37-025372 is an isolated Tizon Brown Ware sherd.

As isolated artifacts, P-37-025368 through P-37-025372 are not eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) or significant under the County RPO. CA-SDI-16828 and CA-SDI-16829 have not been tested or evaluated for nomination to the California Register or for significance under the County RPO. These resources will be treated as eligible for the California Register for the purposes of this project.

C. Management Recommendations

No further work is required to address isolates P-37-025368, P-37-025369, P-37-025370, P-37-025371, and P-37-025372. These isolates are not eligible for the California Register or significant under the County RPO and require no further treatment. The grading plan and proposed open space easements are shown in Figure 4. Based on the project plans P-37-025368, P-37-025370, P-37-025371, and P-37-025372 will be preserved in the proposed open space easement. Isolate P-37-025369 will be directly impacted in the area of the proposed leach pad area.

Sites CA-SDI-16828 and CA-SDI-16829 are located within the proposed open space easements and will be avoided and incorporated into the dedicated open space easements. Use of the existing road and paths through the proposed open space easement should be limited by blocking these routes from motor vehicle use to avoid indirect impacts. Because the project is focused on the ridgeline and does not include development of areas of significant alluvial deposits that might conceal archaeological sites, construction monitoring of the property is not necessary. Photographs and project records for this inventory will be temporarily curated at Laguna Mountain until final curation arrangements can be made at the San Diego Archaeological Center or another appropriate regional repository.

Figure 4

Cultural Resources and Proposed Open Space

(Confidential figure located in Appendix E)

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APPENDICES

- A. Resume of Principal Investigator
- B. Records Search Confirmations
- C. County Survey Form 1
- D. Site and Isolate Forms (Confidential)(With Confidential Appendix)
- E. Confidential Figures (Confidential) (With Confidential Appendix)

APPENDIX A

RESUME OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

ANDREW R. PIGNIOLO, M.A., RPA
Principal Archaeologist
Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

Education

San Diego State University, Master of Arts, Anthropology, 1992
San Diego State University, Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, 1985

Professional Experience

2002-Present	Principal Archaeologist/President, Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc., San Diego, California
1997-2002	Senior Archaeologist, Tierra Environmental Services, San Diego, California
1994-1997	Senior Archaeologist, KEA Environmental, Inc., San Diego, California
1985-1994	Project Archaeologist, Ogden Environmental and Energy Services, San Diego, California
1982-1985	Reports Archivist, Cultural Resource Management Center (now South Coastal Information Center), San Diego State University
1980-1985	Archaeological Consultant, San Diego, California

Professional Affiliations

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA; formerly called SOPA), 1992-present
Society for American Archaeology
Society for California Archaeology
Pacific Coast Archaeology Society
Certified Archaeology Consultant, San Diego County
Certified Archaeology Consultant, City of San Diego
Permitted for Bureau of Land Management lands in California
Permitted for Cultural Resources work in Arizona

Qualifications

Mr. Andrew Pigniole is RPA/SOPA certified (1992-present) and is a certified archaeology consultant for the County of San Diego. Mr. Pigniole has more than 22 years of experience as an archaeologist, and has conducted more than 300 projects throughout southern California and western Arizona. His archaeological investigations have been conducted for a wide variety of development and resource management projects including military installations, geothermal power projects, water resource facilities, transportation projects, commercial and residential developments, and projects involving Indian Reservation lands. He has conducted the complete range of technical studies including archaeological overviews, archaeological surveys, test excavations, historical research, evaluations of significance for National Register eligibility, data recovery programs, and monitoring projects.

Relevant Projects

Rancho San Vicente Project (*Turrini & Brink Planning Consultants*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Project Archaeologist, Principal Author, and Field Manager of a testing program at 24 archaeological sites located within an 850-acre planned development near Ramona, San Diego County, California. The project was conducted for compliance with County of San Diego guidelines and CEQA.

Los Coyotes Landfill Cultural Resources (*Bureau of Indian Affairs*) Project Archaeologist and Field Manager of a cultural resources survey for a landfill and related facilities on Los Coyotes Indian Reservation in San Diego County, California. The project involved a literature search and field survey to identify the presence and location of archaeological sites within the project boundary in compliance with NEPA.

Salt Creek Ranch Testing Program (*City of Chula Vista*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Project Archaeologist, Principal Author, and Field Manager of a large testing program which included 27 archaeological sites that were evaluated under CEQA and City of Chula Vista guidelines.

State Route 56 Transportation Alternatives Project (*City of San Diego*) Mr. Pigniolo was Senior Archaeologist, Principal Author, and Field Manager for a large testing and evaluation program at 13 sites in northern San Diego. Six of these were significant pursuant to CEQA and NHPA criteria providing a variety of important data on the Archaic period.

Imperial Project 2,500-Acre Survey and Evaluation (*Bureau of Land Management*) Mr. Pigniolo served as the Senior Archaeologist, Author, and Field Manager for an intensive archaeological inventory of more than 2,500 acres in eastern Imperial County, California for a proposed gold mine project. The project included the involvement of Native American representatives. More than 90 sites, including eight very large multicomponent sites, were identified and evaluated for National Register eligibility. A Traditional Cultural Property was identified and evaluated in the main portion of the project area.

Daley Rock Quarry Cultural Resources Survey and Test (*The Daley Corporation*) Project Archaeologist, Author, and Field Manager for the testing program and a series of associated surveys for a large prehistoric quarry (CA-SDi-10,027) located in southern San Diego County in compliance with County of San Diego guidelines and CEQA.

MCAS Tustin Relocation, MCAGCC Twentynine Palms 5,000-Acre Survey Project (*Commandant of the Marine Corps, COMCABWEST Base Realignment and Closure*) Mr. Pigniolo was Principal Investigator, Author, and Field Manager of a proposed base relocation project in San Bernardino County, California. The project included intensive inventory of an approximately 5,000 acre area and the recording of 137 archaeological sites and 207 isolated artifacts. The project was conducted under Section 106 of the national Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

Reconnaissance of Sky Oaks Ranch (*Systems Ecology/Biology, San Diego State University*) Mr. Pigniolo participated in archaeological survey of more than 1,500 acres in the eastern portion of San Diego County.

Olympic Training Center Boathouse Project (*City of Chula Vista*) Project Archaeologist for an archaeological survey and testing program at two prehistoric archaeological sites adjacent to Lower Otay Lake.

Otay Ranch 5,000-Acre Survey Project (*City of Chula Vista*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Project Archaeologist for a survey of approximately 5,000 acres in southern San Diego County in compliance with County of San Diego guidelines, CEQA, and guidelines of the City of Chula Vista.

Scripps Poway Parkway Alternatives Project (*City of Poway*) Mr. Pigniolo was Principal Investigator, Author, and Field Manager of a survey of approximately 1,400 acres in the City of Poway. The survey resulted in the identification of 69 archaeological and historical resources within the area of potential effect. The survey was conducted under guidelines for the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

160-Acre Eastlake Parcel of Otay Ranch (*City of Chula Vista/County of San Diego*) Project Archaeologist for an archaeological survey identifying three sites and ten isolates.

Monofill Land Exchange Project (*Magma Operating Company*) Mr. Pigniolo was Principal Investigator and Project Manager of an archaeological field survey of 1,280 acres to create a buffer zone around an existing landfill operation. The survey identified 92 prehistoric and historic sites and 42 isolated artifacts. The project was conducted in compliance with NEPA.

Otay Mesa OHV Park Survey (*County of San Diego*) Associate Archaeologist and Field Manager of a survey of the eastern portion of Otay Mesa in southern San Diego County pursuant to CEQA and County of San Diego guidelines.

Viejas Indian Reservation 1,200-Acre Survey (*Gold River Country*) Project Archaeologist for an archaeological survey of the entire Viejas Indian Reservation identifying more than 60 archaeological sites.

Campo Indian Reservation Cultural Resource Inventory (*U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service*) Mr. Pigniolo participated in an archaeological survey of approximately 12,000 acres. The survey included working closely with local Native Americans in the identification and recordation of a variety of prehistoric and historic cultural resources.

APPENDIX B

RECORDS SEARCH CONFIRMATIONS

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

SITE FILES RECORD SEARCH

Source of Request: Laguna Mtn. Environmental (Andy Pignolo)
Date of Request: Sept. 2, 2003
Date Request Received: Sept. 2, 2003
Project Identification: Garza/Powell Lot Split Projects
Search Radius: 1-mile

- () The South Coastal Information Center historical files DO NOT show recorded prehistoric or historic site location(s) within the project boundaries, nor prehistoric site location(s) within the specified radius of the project area.
- (X) The South Coastal Information Center historical files DO show recorded prehistoric or historic site location(s) within the project boundaries and/or prehistoric site location(s) within the specified radius of the project area.

Historical Site Location(s) check: self **Date:** Sept 2, 2003

Archaeological (CA-SDI) and Primary (P-37) site maps have been reviewed. All sites within the project boundaries and the specified radius of the project area have been plotted. Copies of the site-record forms have been included for all recorded sites.

Bibliographic Materials check: self **Date:** Sept 2, 2003

Project boundary maps have been reviewed. The bibliographic materials for reports within the project boundaries and within the specified radius of the project area have been included.

Historic Map(s) check: self **Date:** Sept 2, 2003

The historic maps on file at the South Coastal Information Center have been reviewed, and copies have been included.

Historic Resources check: self **Date:** Sept 2, 2003

If there are historic resources within your project boundaries, information from the National Register of Historic Properties, California Register, California State Landmarks, California Points of Historic Interest, and other historic property lists, has been included. A map generated from Geofinder, a historic database and mapping program, has been included.

HOURS: 0.45 **COPIES:** 8 **RUSH:** No

This is not an invoice. Please pay from the monthly Billing Statement.

San Diego Museum of Man

REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FILES RECORD SEARCH

Source of Request: Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. -
Andrew Pignolo

Name of Project: Garza/Powell Lot Split Projects

Date of Request: 8 September 2003

Date Request Received: 10 September 2003

The Record Search for the above referenced project has been completed. Archaeological site file information is enclosed for the following sites located within or in the vicinity of the project area:

W-2712	W-3085 thru	W-3091	W-3130
W-2713	W-3088	W-3093	W-3940
W-3072	W-3090	W-3127	

The San Diego Museum of Man holds collections from the following sites:

None.

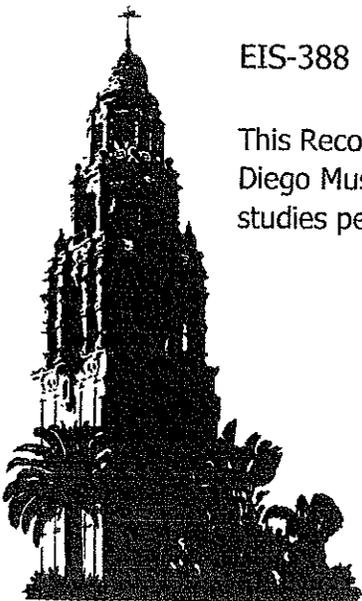
Bibliographic information is enclosed for the following reports on archaeological environmental impact studies conducted within or in the vicinity of the project area:

EIS-388	EIS-550
---------	---------

This Record Search is based only on information contained in the files of the San Diego Museum of Man. Archaeological site records and/or environmental impact studies pertaining to the project area may exist in other repositories.

Record Search prepared by: Grace Johnson
Grace Johnson

Date of Record Search: 10 September 2003



APPENDIX C
COUNTY SURVEY FORM 1

FORM NO. 1

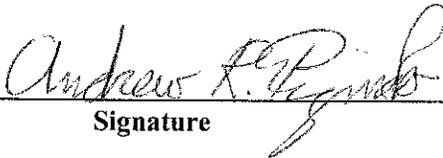
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT FORM

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

(All responses must be typed. Attach additional sheets if necessary. All graphics must meet American Antiquity Standards.)

Completed by:

Andrew R. Pignuolo
Name


Signature

September 15, 2003
Date

Date of initial SOPA registration: 1992

General Information

A. Name of Applicant:

Mr. Powell
3110 Camino Del Rio So., Suite 309
San Diego, CA 92108

B. Name of Organization/Individual completing this form:

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc./Andrew R. Pignuolo
3849 Shasta Street #16
San Diego, CA 92109
(858) 274-8582

C. Project Location

1. The Property is located on the south side of Shasta Way between private lot and private lot.

Street address (if any): None

2. **Assessors parcel reference:**

Book:	Page:	Parcel(s):
658	020	75

3. **Attach a current U.S.G.S. quadrangle map showing the project boundaries accurately plotted.**

See Figure 2 in Technical Report

Project Description

A. Describe in detail the main features of the project. This description should adequately reflect the ultimate use of the site in terms of all construction and development, verifiable by submitted drawings/plans. If the project will be phased, the anticipated phasing schedule should be described.

The proposed project is a minor subdivision of a 47.53 gross acre parcel into four parcels plus a remainder parcel. The proposed project is for residential land use. As part of the project residential development including building pads, road, and utilities would be graded and excavated.

B. Proposed site use:

- Total area 47.53 acres**
- Number of buildings 5**

C. Topography and grading

- Percent of area previously graded: 0%**
- Slope Classification:**

	Existing
0-15%:	3%
15-25%:	13%
25-50%:	36%
Over 50%:	48%

3. **Area to be graded if archaeological resources could be impacted:** No archaeological resources will be impacted. Proposed grading is approximately 17,900 cubic yards including road grading.

D. Describe all off-site improvements necessary to implement the project, and their points of access or connection to the project site. These improvements include: new streets, street widening, extension of gas, electric, sewer, and water lines, cut and fill slopes, and pedestrian and bicycle paths.

The project is limited to the 47-acre proposed project area and no off-site improvements are proposed.

E. Additional Information

1. **Use:** Residential

Project relationship to adjacent areas: give compass direction in blanks as appropriate:

Private dwellings: West, Southeast **Multiple dwellings:** East

Commercial: **Industrial:**

Mobile Home: **Vacant:** North, East, South

Agriculture: **Indian Reservation:**

2. **Environmental setting:**

The project is located in the southeastern portion of San Diego County just west of the Tecate Divide. The project area is generally a broad gently sloping northerly-facing ridge with a major north/south drainage passing through the eastern portion of the property. Elevations onsite range from approximately 3740 feet above mean sea level along the south-central property line decreasing to approximately 3620 feet above mean sea level (MSL) at the north-eastern corner of the property. The site is generally undisturbed. A well and small water tower are present in the eastern portion of the property. Active dirt roads, an earth dam, and an overgrown dirt road are present in the eastern portion of the project. The project also includes minor immigrant footpaths that cross through the project area. Evidence of past grazing and other disturbance was not observed.

Does the project site contain any of the following physical features?

Rock Outcrops: Yes **Streams:** Yes **Oak Groves:** Yes

3. **Briefly describe the biological setting (note Community, Barlious and Major, 1980):**

The climate of the region can generally be described as Mediterranean, with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. Rainfall limits vegetation growth. Two vegetation communities adapted to the dry conditions of the area occur in the project area. These include mixed chaparral and southern coast live oak riparian forest. Components of these communities provided important resources to Native

Americans in the region. Sage seed, yucca, buckwheat, acorns, and native grasses formed important food resources to Late Prehistoric Native Americans.

Animal resources in the region include deer, fox, raccoon, skunk, bobcats, coyotes, rabbits, and various rodent, reptile, and bird species. Small game, dominated by rabbits, is relatively abundant.

4. **What is the distance from the central portion of the property to the nearest water source:**
100 m

Describe water source: Seasonal stream.

5. **Briefly describe the geologic setting:** The property is underlain by Mesozoic granitic rock of the southern California batholith.

Survey Description

Date of Survey: May 12, 31, and September 3, 2003

Institution/individual responsible: Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc./Andrew R. Pignuolo

Individual in charge: Andrew R. Pignuolo

Person hours required to complete field work: 16

Number of acres surveyed: 47

1. **Intensity of Survey (Describe transect technique or submit survey route maps):** The survey of the project area was conducted on May 12, 31, and September 3, 2003 by Mr. Andrew R. Pignuolo, RPA. An intensive survey using roughly parallel transects with 10-15 meter (m) intervals was conducted over the entire project area. Brush within portions of the project area is dense but open understory areas were also present. Visibility was good with many areas of open sandy soils averaging approximately 80 percent surface visibility. Special attention was paid to rock outcrops and ridgelines. The cultural resources survey of the project adequately served to identify cultural resources.
2. **If area surveyed is different from project area explain:** Not different.

Number of resources found: (ATTACH A COPY OF THE RESOURCE FORM FOR EACH RESOURCE INDICATED)

Isolates: 5

Prehistoric sites: 2

Historic sites: 0

Other resources (Specify): 0

See Technical Report for Site Descriptions

Background research (Previous Studies within one mile):

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Results (No. and type of Sites)</u>
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See Table 1 in Technical Report.

List repositories from which record checks and/or historical documents were obtained and attach copies of the results.

South Coastal Information Center at SDSU
 San Diego Museum of Man
 (see Appendix B for Record Search Data)

List conditions that may have affected the accuracy of the survey results.

Brush was dense in some areas but the cultural resources survey of the project adequately served to identify cultural resources.

APPENDIX D

SITE AND ISOLATE FORMS

(With Confidential Appendix)

APPENDIX E

CONFIDENTIAL FIGURES

(With Confidential Appendix)

