

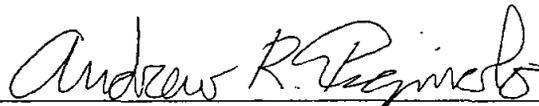
**CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY  
OF THE HAMILTON TENTATIVE  
PARCEL MAP PROJECT NEAR JAMUL,  
SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA  
(TPM 21060)**

**Project Common Name:**  
Hamilton TPM Project

**Permit Numbers/DPLU Environmental Log No:**  
TPM 21060, Log No. 07-19-002

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May 2008

**National Archaeological Data Base Information**

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*Report Date:* May 2008

*Report Title:* Cultural Resource Survey of the Hamilton Tentative Parcel Map Project  
Near Jamul, San Diego County, California (TPM 21060)

*Type of Study:* Cultural Resource Survey

*New Sites:* P-37-027199 (HAM-I-1)

*Updated Sites:* None

*USGS Quadrangle:* Dulzura 7.5'

*Acreage:* 24.5-Acres

*Permit Numbers:* TPM 21060

*Key Words:* County of San Diego, Jamul, Positive Survey,  
Isolated Lithic, P-37-027199 (HAM-I-1)

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

APE (Area of Potential Effects)  
ARMR (Archaeological Resource Management Report)  
CA (California)  
California Register (California Register of Historic Resources)  
CEQA (California Environmental Quality Act)  
CM (Centimeter)  
CRM (Cultural Resource Management)  
EIR (Environmental Impact Report)  
Ft (Feet)  
Laguna Mountain (Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.)  
Local Register (San Diego County Local Register of Historic Resources)  
M (Meter)  
MOU (Memorandum of Understanding)  
MUP (Major Use Permit)  
NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act)  
NHPA (National Historic Preservation Act)  
RPO (Resource Protection Ordinance)  
SCIC (South Coastal Information Center)  
SDI (San Diego County)  
SDM (San Diego Museum of Man)

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. (Laguna Mountain) conducted an archaeological survey of a proposed residential lot split of an approximately 24.5 acre parcel in the Jamul area. As part of the project, rural residential development may include grading and excavation for residences, roads, and utilities. 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 eight archaeological studies and nine cultural resources have previously been recorded within a one mile radius of the project. The record search indicates that the project area itself has not been previously surveyed, and no sites have been previously recorded within the project area.

The survey of the project area was conducted on February 11, 2006 by Mr. Andrew R. Pigniolo, RPA and Mr. Jose (Pepe) Aguilar. The project area contains steep slopes with dense brush. More level areas were surveyed in 10 to 15 meter (m) transect intervals. Steeper and brushier slopes were surveyed in 30 m intervals and some areas were completely inaccessible due to combined tall, heavy brush and very steep slopes. Surface visibility was approximately 30 percent throughout the project area. Special attention was paid to areas of exposed soil and rock outcrops. The cultural resources survey of the project adequately served to identify cultural resources.

The goal of the project was to identify cultural resources that may be impacted by the project. The cultural resource survey identified one isolated cultural resource [P-37-027199 (HAM-I-1)] within the project area. P-37-027199 is an isolated volcanic angular waste fragment. 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.

Isolate P-37-027199 has not been previously evaluated for nomination to the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) or for significance under the County RPO. Isolate P-37-027199 as a single flake does not qualify as eligible for the California Register or the County RPO and no further work is needed to address this resource. Artifacts were not collected during the survey and do not require curation. Impacts to resources eligible for the California Register will not result from the proposed project and no further work is necessary. 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.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project Description

#### 1.1.1 Project Summary

The proposed project is located east of Jamul, north of Phelps Corner and Lee Valley, and south of Wood Valley in San Diego County (Figure 1). The project area is north, off of Skyline Truck Trail near the junction with Lawson Valley Road. It includes Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 522-080-49 and is located at 15882 Skyline Truck Trail. The project is located in Section 31, Township 16 South, Range 2 East. The project area is shown on the Dulzura USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (Figure 2).

The archaeological survey was conducted pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), 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.

The proposed project is for a residential lot split of approximately 24-acres into two or three parcels (Figure 3). As part of the project, rural residential development may include grading and excavation for roads and utilities. No off-site improvements are anticipated.

#### 1.1.2 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.

Ms. Jose (Pepe) Aguilar served as Associate Archaeologist for the project, assisting in the field survey. Mr. Aguilar has a BA in Anthropology with a concentration in archaeology from the University of California, San Diego and has more than five years of archaeological field experience.

Ms. Heather Kwiatkowski also served as Associate Archaeologist, assisting in the report preparation. Ms. Kwiatkowski has a BA in anthropology from the University of Tennessee, Knoxville and has more that eight years of experience in archaeology.





# TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP 21060 RPL 2

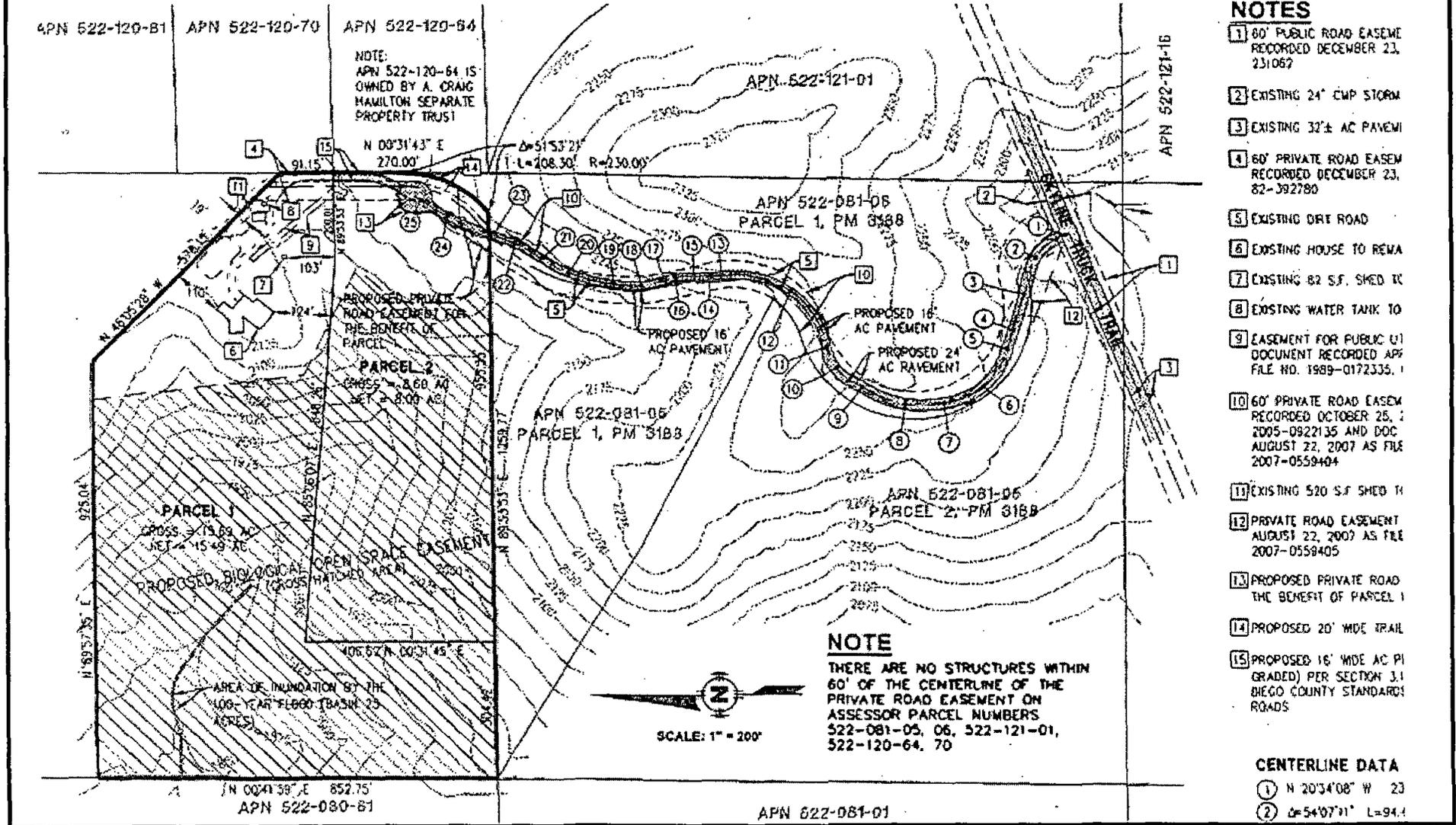


Figure 3  
Project Plan



### 1.1.3 Structure of the Report

This report follows the County of San Diego Report Format and Content Requirements for cultural resources which is a modified version of the Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) Guidelines. The report introduction provides a description of the project and background on the project area, as well as any previous research. Section 2 describes the guidelines for determining archaeological significance. Section 3 describes the research design, while Section 4 describes the survey methods and inventory results including a description of the historic structure and the isolated discovery. Section 5 provides the interpretation of any identified resources and impacts to those resources, and Section 6 includes a discussion of mitigation measures and recommendations for the project.

## 1.2 Existing Conditions

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

### 1.2.1 Environmental Setting

The project is located in the southeastern portion of San Diego County west of the Tecate Divide. The project area contains steep terrain sloping to the southwest. It is located between Lee Valley and Wood Valley along Skyline Truck Trail. Elevations within the project range from approximately 2100 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) along the southern and western portion of the property increasing to approximately 2300 feet AMSL in the northeastern portion of the property. Current land use consists of a single family residence, well, and associated landscaping.

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 volcanos 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 gabbroic and granitic rocks (Strand 1962). Outcrops of granodiorite, were present in the northern portion of 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. Quartz dikes are present in the vicinity of the project.

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.

The two soil type series that occur throughout the project area include the La Posas series soils and the Vista series soils (USDA 1973).

The La Posas series consists of somewhat excessively drained stony fine sandy loams with a clay subsoil that formed in material weathered from basic igneous rocks. La Posas soils on the property occur within areas with a slope of 30 to 65 percent. The representative profile includes a surface layer that is a reddish-brown, neutral stony fine sandy loam about four inches thick with a subsoil that is reddish-brown and red, composed of a neutral light clay and clay loam, about 29 inches thick. The substratum is yellowish-red, deeply weathered gabbro (USDA 1973).

The Vista series consists of well-drained, moderately deep and deep coarse sandy loams derived from granodiorite or quartz diorite. This soil occurs in the northern part of the property in the form of rocky coarse sandy loams. The Vista sandy loams on the property occur in areas with a slope ranging from 5 to 30 percent. The representative profile includes a dark grayish-brown and dark-brown surface layer that is neutral and slightly acidic about 19 inches thick. The subsoil is dark-brown and yellowish-brown, slightly acidic coarse sandy loam about 16 inches thick. Below this is strongly weathered granitic rock (USDA 1973).

The northern tributaries of Jamul Creek are present south of Skyline Truck Trail, with another creek running north of the property through Beaver Hollow. These water sources include a variety of riparian plants and habitats that could have provided a seasonal water source for Native Americans using 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. Chaparral and coastal sage scrub are the dominant vegetation communities in the area. Chaparral ranges from sparse mafic chamise chaparral to dense mixed chaparral on north facing slopes. Coastal sage scrub vegetation within the project area is predominantly on south facing slopes. Components of these communities provided important resources to Native Americans in the region. Sage seed, yucca, buckwheat, acorns, and native grasses in the region 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.

## 1.2.2 Cultural Setting

### Prehistoric Period

#### 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.

#### 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 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 to the north, who speak a Takic language (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).

### Spanish

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.

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## Mexican

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.

## American

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.

### **1.2.3 Record Search Results**

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 to provide background on the types of sites that would be expected in the region (Appendix C). Copies of historic maps were provided by the South Coastal Information Center.

Eight documented archaeological investigations have taken place in the vicinity of the project. Although most of these investigations are older, the studies indicate there was a significant amount of prehistoric activity in the area, as well as a moderate amount of historic activity. The project area itself had not been previously surveyed for cultural resources. Table 1 summarizes the investigations in a 1-mile radius.

Nine archaeological sites have been identified through previous research within a one mile radius of the project. Most of these are prehistoric sites composed of bedrock milling features and/or lithic scatters. An historic trash scatter has been also been recorded nearby. These previously recorded sites in the region provide an idea of the types of cultural resources that might be expected within the project area. The cultural resources within a one-mile radius are summarized in Table 2.

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

<b>Author</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>
American Pacific Environmental Consultants, Inc	Archaeological and Biological Reconnaissance of the Bari Property	1981
Berryman and Roth	Archaeological Survey Report for the Laser Property	1990
Clifford and Smith	A Cultural Resource Survey for the North Jamul Nextel Cell Site Project	2004
Eighmey and Wade	A Preliminary Cultural Resource Survey of the Skyline Estates Property	1990
Smith	A Report of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the West End Subdivision Project	1990
Smith	Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Indian Hills Campground Project	1992
Smith and Isham	Westerfield Lot Split Project	1980
Strudwick	Historical/Archaeological Survey Report for the Ava Loma Road Site	1993

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

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Recorder</b>
CA-SDI-4696 (SDM-W-1113)	Lithic Scatter	Kaldenberg
CA-SDI-4697 (SDM-W-234)	Bedrock Milling Feature, Rock Features, and Associated Artifacts	Smith
CA-SDI-8230	Bedrock Milling Feature and Lithic Scatter Historic Trash Scatter	Dittmar and Harris
CA-SDI-8283 (SDM-W-1245)	Prehistoric Village Site	McGowan
CA-SDI-11486 (SDM-W-4433A)	Lithic Scatter and Marine Shell	Smith
CA-SDI-11546 (SDM-W-4400)	Lithic Scatter	Eighmey
CA-SDI-11547	Bedrock Milling Feature and Lithic Scatter	Smith
CA-SDI-11587	Lithic Scatter	Smith
CA-SDI-13305 (SDM-W-4433B)	Lithic Scatter	Smith

### 1.3 Applicable Regulations

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structure, and objects that possess exceptional value or qualify 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 and the San Diego County Local Register provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections(s) details 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 determine 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 resources 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 a 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 person important in our past;
  - (C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or individual, or possesses high artistic value; 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 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 sections 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 historical 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 15064.5C 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.a of the Public Resources Code, and this section, 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 21083.2 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

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apply to surveys and site evaluation activities to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.

- (4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor an 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 1564.5 (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 probably 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 SS5097398. 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 County 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 resource. The RPO defines "Significant Prehistoric or Historic Sites" as follows:

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Sites that 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:
  - (aa) Formally determined eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Placed by the Keeper of the National Register; or
  - (bb) 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:
  - (aa) 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,
  - (bb) 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. This includes development, trenching, grading, clearing and grubbing, or any other activity or use damaging to significant prehistoric or historic lands. The only exempt activity is scientific investigation with an approved research design prepared by an archaeologist certified by the Society of Professional Archaeologists. All discretionary projects are required to be in conformance with applicable County Standards related to cultural resources, including the noted RPO criteria on prehistoric and historic sites. Non-compliance would result in a project that is inconsistent with County standards.

## **2.0 GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE**

Determining resource importance is a two-step process. First, the cultural environment must be defined. Then the criteria for determining importance must be applied to the resource. The following subchapters provide guidance on this process and detail the cultural environment and criteria that is typically used in evaluating resources.

### **2.1 Defining The Cultural Environment**

San Diego County has more than 23,000 recorded sites as of September 2006 and this number continues to grow. The cultural environment consists of the remains of prehistoric and historic human behaviors. When cultural resources have been identified, the cultural environment has been defined and the baseline condition set. Cultural resources include archaeological and historic sites, structures, and objects, as well as traditional cultural properties. The following is a list of components that can make up the cultural environment.

#### **2.1.1 Building**

A building is a resource, such as a house, barn, church, factory, hotel, or similar structure created principally to shelter or assist in carrying out any form of human activity. "Building" may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn. The Somers-Linden Farmstead (Victorian), the McRae/Albright Ranch House (Victorian), the Holmgren House (Moderne), and the County Administration Center (Spanish Colonial Revival) are examples of buildings in the County of San Diego.

Special consideration should be given to moved buildings, structures, or objects, cultural resources achieving significance within the past fifty (50) years, and reconstructed buildings. Context, time, and original form are integral to historic preservation. However, it is important to recognize resources outside of the required characteristics for the history that they embody.

#### **Moved buildings, structures, or objects**

The retention of historical resources on site should be encouraged and the non-historic grouping of historic buildings into parks or districts would be discouraged. However, it is recognized that moving an historic building, structure, or object is sometimes necessary to prevent its destruction, and is appropriate in some instances. An historical resource should retain its historic features and compatibility in orientation, setting, and general environment.

#### **Cultural resources achieving significance within the past fifty (50) years**

In order to understand the historical importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than fifty (50) years old may be considered if it can be determined that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance.

## **Reconstructed Buildings**

A reconstructed building less than fifty (50) years old may be eligible if it embodies traditional building methods and techniques that play an important role in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices. An example of a reconstructed building is an American Indian sweat lodge.

### **2.1.2 Site**

A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possessed historical, cultural, or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing building, structure, or object. A site need not be marked by physical remains if it is the location of a prehistoric or historic event, and if no buildings, structures, or objects marked it at that time. Examples of such sites are trails, designed and traditional landscapes, battlefields (San Pasqual Battlefield), homestead sites, habitation sites (Village of Pamo), American Indian ceremonial areas (Gregory Mountain), petroglyphs, pictographs, and traditional cultural places.

### **2.1.3 Structure**

The term "structure" is used to describe a construction made for a functional purpose rather than creating human shelter. Examples of structures include mines, flumes, roads, bridges, dams, and tunnels.

### **2.1.4 Object**

The term "object" is used to describe those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed, as opposed to a building or structure. Although it may be moveable by nature or design, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment. Objects should be in a setting appropriate to their significant historic use, role, or character. Objects that are relocated to a museum are not eligible for listing in the Local Register. Examples of objects include fountains, monuments, maritime resources, sculptures, and boundary markers.

### **2.1.5 Landscapes and Traditional Cultural Properties**

"Landscapes" vary in size from small gardens to national parks. In character, they range from designed to vernacular, rural to urban, and agricultural to industrial. A cultural landscape is a geographic area which, because of a unique and integral relationship between the natural and cultural environments, has been used by people; shaped or modified by human activity, occupation or invention; or is infused with significant value in the belief system of a culture or society. Estate gardens, cemeteries, farms, quarries, mills, nuclear test sites, suburbs, and abandoned settlements, and prehistoric complexes, all may be considered under the broad category of cultural landscapes. Landscapes provide a distinct sense of time and place. Traditional cultural landscapes (Traditional

Cultural Properties) can also consist of related archaeological and ethnographic features and places (see below for definition of a prehistoric district).

### **2.1.6 Prehistoric and Historic Districts**

Districts are united geographic entities that contain a concentration of historic buildings, structures, objects, and/or sites united historically, culturally, or architecturally. Districts are defined by precise geographic boundaries; therefore, districts with unusual boundaries require a description of what lies immediately outside the area, in order to define the edge of the district and to explain the exclusion of adjoining areas. Camp Lockett in Campo is an example of a historic district. The Village of Pamo is an example of a prehistoric Indian rancheria that represents a traditional cultural landscape that could be a district, consisting of the places used and inhabited by a traditional culture. A traditional cultural landscape defined as a district could include a village site, related milling features, stone quarries and lithic tool process areas, ceremonial locations and landmarks, and temporary or seasonal camps. Together, these represent a traditional cultural landscape.

## **2.2 Criteria for the Determination of Resource Importance**

A number of criteria are used in identifying significant historic/archaeological resources and are based upon the criteria for inclusion in the San Diego County Local Register. Significance 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.

The San Diego County Register was modeled after the California Register. As such, a cultural resource is determined significant if the resource is listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the San Diego County Register of Historical Resources. Any resource that is significant at the National or State level is by definition significant at the local level.

The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources; or is not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or is not 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 a resource may be historical as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

The following criteria must be considered when evaluating a resource's importance. The first four criteria were derived from the significance criteria found in the California Environmental Quality Act and the San Diego County Register of Historical Resources (Ordinance No.9493; San Diego County Administrative Code §396.7). The San Diego County Register is similar to both the National Register and California Register but is different in that significance is evaluated at the local level.

1. Resources associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California or San Diego County's history and cultural heritage. Examples include resources associated with the Battle of San Pasqual (Mexican-American War, 1846) or gold mining in the Julian area (1870s), or a Kumeyaay settlement in the Cuyamaca Valley. Each of these resources would be considered significant because it is associated with an event that has made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Diego County's history and cultural heritage.
2. Resources associated with the lives of persons important to our past, including the history of San Diego County or its communities. Resources that are associated with the life of George W. Marston (Benefactor/Merchant/Civic Leader), Kate Sessions (Horticulturalist), John D. Spreckels (Investor/Developer), Ellen Browning Scripps (Philanthropist), Ah Quin (Chinese Merchant/Labor Contractor), Manuel O. Medina (Pioneer of the Tuna Industry), Jose Manuel Polton (Hatam [Kumeyaay Captain of the Florida Canyon Village]), or Jose Pedro Panto (Kumeyaay Captain of the San Pasqual Pueblo) illustrates this criteria because this list identifies examples of individuals that are important to the history of San Diego County or its communities.
3. Resources that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region (San Diego County), or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values. Resources representing the work of William Templeton Johnson (Architect – Balboa Park, Serra Museum), Irving Gill (Architect – Bishop's School), Lilian Rice (Rancho Santa Fe), or Hazel Waterman (Designer – Estudillo Adobe Restoration) would be considered significant because they represent the work of an important creative individual; or if a resource is identified as a Queen Anne, Mission Revival, Craftsman, Spanish Colonial, or Western Ranch Style structure, it would be significant because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type or period.
4. Resources that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Most archaeological resources contain information; however the amount of information varies from resource to resource. For example, a small lithic scatter will contain information, but it will be on a much more limited basis than that of a village or camp site. The information may be captured during initial recordation and testing of the site or may require a full data recovery program or additional treatment/mitigation. **Any site that yields information or has the potential to yield information is considered a significant site.** Most resources will be considered significant because they contain some information that contributes to our knowledge of history or prehistory. The criteria used to evaluate a single resource is the same criteria used to evaluate cumulative impacts to multiple resources outside the boundary of a project.
5. Although districts typically will fall into one of the above four categories, because they are not specifically identified, the following criterion is included which was obtained from the National Register:

Districts are significant resources if they are composed of integral parts of the environment not sufficiently significant by reason of historical association or artistic merit to warrant individual recognition, but collectively compose an entity of exceptional historical or artistic significance, or outstandingly commemorate or illustrate a way of life or culture. A traditional cultural landscape is an example of a prehistoric district because individual sites must be considered within the broader context of their association with one another.

6. Resource Protection Ordinance. Cultural resources must be evaluated for both the California Environmental Quality Act as outlined in criteria 1-4 above and the Resource Protection Ordinance pursuant to Article III of the ordinance. Under the Resource Protection Ordinance, cultural resources are considered "RPO" significant if they meet the definition of a RPO "Significant Prehistoric or Historic Site", as set forth in Section 3.1 above.
7. Human remains are considered "highly sensitive" by the County. As such, human remains require special consideration and treatment. Regulations require that if human remains are discovered, the County Coroner shall be contacted. 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. The following criterion was included pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (§15064.5) and California State Code (PRC5097.98 and HSC7050.5). As such, a resource shall be considered significant if it contains any human remains interred outside of a formal cemetery. Mitigation measures will be developed on a case by case basis by the County archaeologist and the archaeological consultant. In addition, it is of the utmost importance to tribes that human remains be avoided whenever feasible.
8. Integrity is the authenticity of a resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance. The evaluation of integrity is somewhat of a subjective judgment, but it must always be grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its historical associations or attributes and context. Resources must retain enough of their historical character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. An evaluation of integrity is an essential part of determining significance for historical resources such as building, structures, and districts.

Integrity is evaluated through the assessment of a cultural resource's attributes, and may include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It must be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which a resource is proposed for eligibility (structural, architectural, artistic, historic location, archaeological site, historic district). Alterations over time to a resource or historic changes in its use may themselves have historical, cultural, or architectural significance.

Attributes - Attributes are those distinctive features that characterize a resource. They should be evaluated and compared to other properties of its type, period, or method of construction.

Location - Location is the place where the property was constructed or the place where the historical event occurred. The actual location of an historical property, complemented by its setting, is particularly important in recapturing the sense of historical events and persons.

Design - Design is the combination of elements that create the historical form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. This includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials. Design can also apply to districts and to the historical way in which the buildings, sites, or structures are related. Examples include spatial relationships between major features; visual rhythms in a streetscape or landscape plantings; the layout and materials of walkways and roads; and the relationship of other features, such as statues, water fountains, and archaeological sites.

Setting - Setting is the physical environment of an historical property. It refers to the historical character of the place in which the property played its historical role. It involves how, not just where, the property is situated and its historical relationship to surrounding features and open space. The physical features that constitute the historical setting of an historical property can be either natural or manmade and include such elements as topographical features, vegetation, simple manmade paths or fences and the relationships between buildings and other features or open spaces.

Materials - Materials are the physical elements that were present during the development period and are still present or, if materials have been replaced, the replacement(s) must have been based on the original. The property must be an actual historical resource, not a recreation. For example, a Victorian style wood-frame dwelling that has been covered with reconstructed stucco has lost its integrity of materials. Conversely, an adobe wall that has been reconstructed with similar adobe mud, as opposed to adobe-simulate concrete, would retain its integrity of materials.

Workmanship - Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history. It is the evidence of the artisans' labor and skill in constructing or altering a building, structure, object, or site. It may be expressed in vernacular methods of construction and plain finishes or in highly sophisticated configurations and ornamental detailing. Examples of workmanship in historic buildings include tooling, carving, painting, graining, turning, and joinery. Examples of workmanship in precontact contexts include pottery, stone tools, basketry, rock art, bedrock milling, and stone structures

To assess integrity one must:

- (1) Define essential physical features that must be present to a high degree for a property to represent its significance;

- (2) Determine whether the essential physical features are apparent enough to convey the property's significance; and
- (3) Compare the property with similar properties in the locally significant theme.

A property that is significant for its historical association should retain the essential physical features that made up its character or appearance during the period of its association with the important event, historical pattern, or person(s). If the property is a site where there are no material cultural remains, such as a battlefield, the setting must be intact. If the historical building associated with the event, pattern, or person no longer exists, the property has lost its historical integrity.

A property important for illustrating a particular architectural style or construction technique must retain the physical features that constitute that style or technique. A property that has lost some historical materials or details can be considered if it retains the majority of the features that illustrate its style in terms of the massing, spatial relationships, proportion, pattern of windows and doors, texture of materials, and ornamentation. A property should not be considered if it retains some basic features conveying massing, but has lost the majority of the features that once characterized its style. Normally changes to a structure that are reversible will not affect integrity because they will be less than significant.

Properties being considered for the first five criteria above must not only retain the essential physical features, but the features must be visible enough to convey their significance and historical identity. This means that even if a property is physically intact, its integrity is questionable if its significant features are concealed under modern construction. Archaeological properties are the exception to this – by nature they may not require visible features to convey their significance.

Note: Unless a resource is determined to be “not significant” based on the above criteria, it will be considered a significant resource. If it is agreed to forego significance testing on cultural sites, the sites will be treated as significant resources and must be preserved through project design. In addition, a treatment plan must be prepared that will include preservation of cultural resources.

### 3.0 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 could 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, the area around the project contains historic-age resources and prehistoric cultural resources, although no sites have been recorded within the current project location. Prehistoric resources are likely in this area and could include habitation or lithic reduction material related to the proximity of a drainage, or other evidence of Native American activity.

## **4.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS**

### **4.1 Methods**

#### **4.1.1 Survey Methods**

The survey of the project area was conducted on February 11, 2006 by Mr. Andrew R. Pignuolo, RPA and Mr. Jose (Pepe) Aguilar. The project area contains steep slopes with the steepest slopes occurring in the southwestern corner of the project area. The survey was also impeded by dense brush covering. It was possible to survey the entire area, with the exception of the southwestern corner (Figure 4). The eastern portion of the property, as well as the far northwestern corner, was surveyed in 10 to 15 meter (m) transect intervals, while the central portion was surveyed in 30 meter intervals. Surface visibility was approximately 30 percent throughout the project area. Special attention was paid to areas of exposed alluvium and rock outcrops. 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.

#### **4.1.2 Curation**

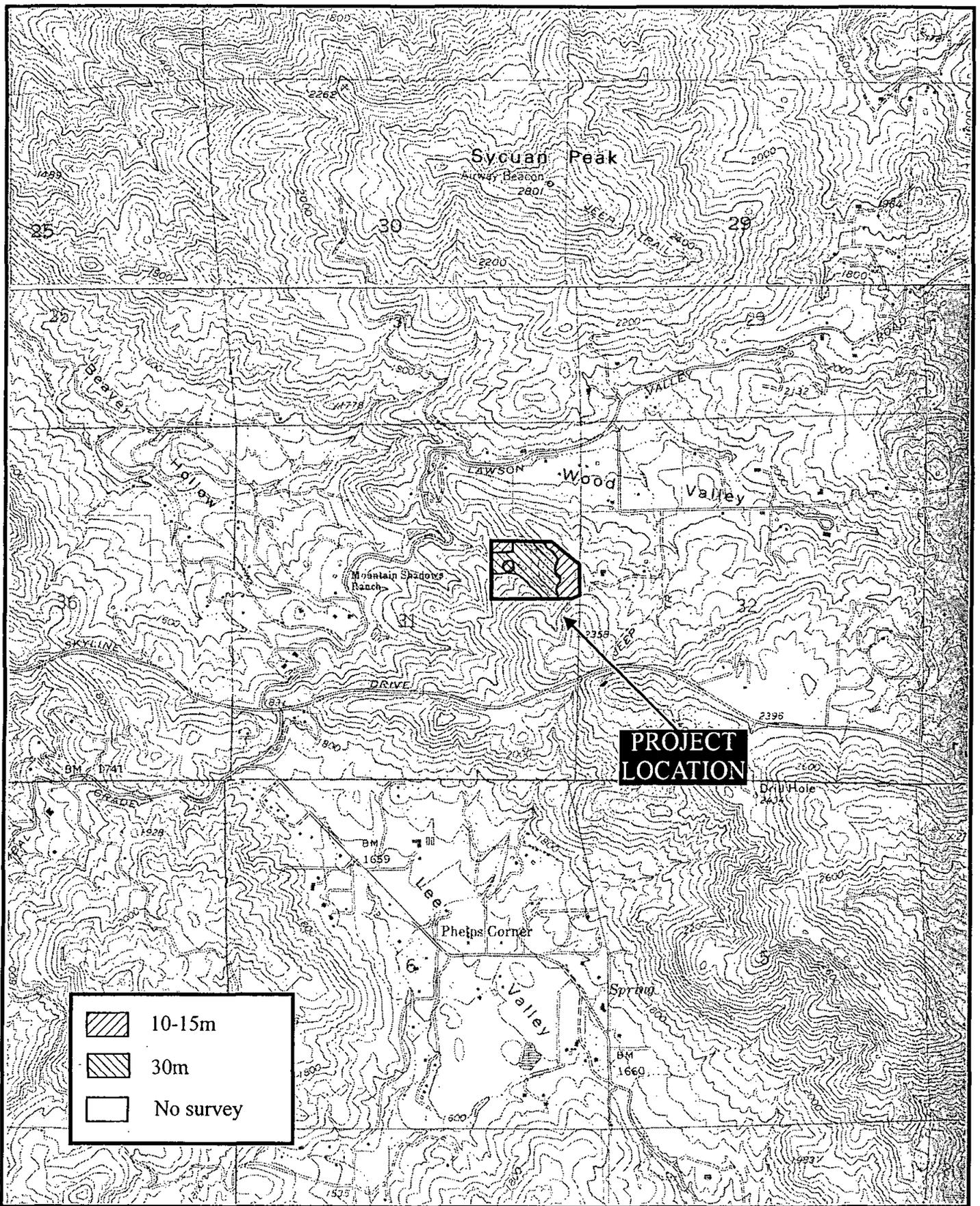
Photographs and project records for this inventory will be temporarily curated at Laguna Mountain until final curation arrangements can be made at the San Diego Archaeological Center or another appropriate regional repository. No artifacts were recovered from the survey, therefore artifact curation is not necessary at this time.

#### **4.1.3 Native American Participation**

County staff initiated a Sacred Lands check with the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). County staff contacted the Native American groups and individuals provided by the NAHC to further investigate if they had knowledge of Sacred Lands occurring within the project area. No responses were received.

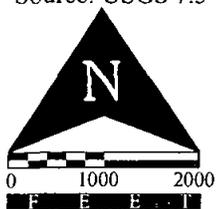
## **4.2 SURVEY RESULTS**

The survey identified one isolated artifact (P-37-027199) along the ridge line in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figure 5). Although several large granodiorite outcrops are present in the northern portion of the project area, no bedrock milling was located. Other than the ridge line along the eastern edge of the project and a small area in the west center portion of the project, the area is relatively steep and unlikely to be used for prehistoric camping.



Source: USGS 7.5' Dulzura and Alpine Quadrangles

Figure 4  
Survey Coverage



**Figure 5**  
**Project Location and Associated Cultural Resource**  
**(Confidential figure located in Appendix E)**

#### 4.2.1 Isolate P-37-027199

This isolate consists of a single Santiago Peak Volcanic (SPV) angular lithic debitage fragment. The piece of angular waste is located about 6 meters east of the unnamed dirt road and approximately 100 meters northwest of the southeast corner of the property in an area of dense mafic chamise chaparral. The isolate is located on a ridge. The artifact is approximately 40 by 15 millimeters (mm) and is both patinated and stained from the iron-rich soil. Site integrity is good with some indications of sheet erosion and slight disturbance from bioturbation. The surface of the area appears to be somewhat eroded with areas of open ground and little soil development. Shrub bases in the area have been exposed by erosion. Based on the lack of soil development, and artifact patination, this artifact may be relatively old but is otherwise not diagnostic.

## **5.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION**

### **5.1 Resource Importance**

The cultural resource survey resulted in the identification of a single prehistoric angular waste fragment (P-37-027199). As an isolated resource, P-37-027199 is not eligible for nomination to the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) or as eligible as County RPO significant.

### **5.2 Impact Identification**

Project impacts will include subdivision of the property, grading, and excavation for a house pad, road, and utilities. As indicated on Figure 6, P-37-027199 will be impacted by the proposed development, although it is located within the proposed trail easement adjacent to the road.

**Figure 6**

**Proposed Impacts and Associated Cultural Resource**

**(Confidential figure located in Appendix E)**

## **6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS-MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS**

The goal of the project was to identify resources that may be impacted by the project. The cultural resource survey resulted in the identification of isolate P-37-027199 within the project area. The resource appears to be located within the boundaries of a proposed 20-foot wide trail easement adjacent to the existing road.

### **6.1 Mitigable Impacts**

Because the isolate is located within a trail easement, it may be impacted by vegetation management or trail construction and maintenance. However, the resource is not eligible for nomination to the California Register and is not significant under the County RPO. No further work is required to mitigate impacts.

### **6.2 No Significant Adverse Effects**

With the implementation of the above mitigation measures, no significant adverse effect will result from project impacts.

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State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation.

- 1976 *California Inventory of Historic Resources*. Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, California.

- 1992 *California Historical Landmarks*. Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento California.

United States Department of Agriculture

- 1973 *Soil Survey, San Diego Area, California*.

True, D.L.

- 1966 *Archaeological Differentiation of Shoshonean and Yuman Speaking Groups in Southern California*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles.

1970     *Investigation of a Late Prehistoric Complex in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, San Diego County, California.* Archaeological Survey Monograph, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Willey, G. R., and P. Phillips

1958     *Method and Theory in American Archaeology.* University of Chicago Press.

**8.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED**

**8.1 List of Preparers**

**Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.**

Andrew R. Pignuolo, RPA, Author

**8.2 List of Persons and Organizations Contacted**

**Native American Heritage Commission**

Larry Myers

**South Coastal Information Center (SCIC)**

Seth Mallios

**Museum of Man**

Philip Hoog

**County of San Diego Cartographic Department**

## 9.0 LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Mitigation Measures	Design Considerations
None.	Isolate P-37-027199 is not significant. It is located within the boundaries of a proposed trail easement and impacts are minimal and insignificant. Construction monitoring is not recommended due to an absence of a depositional soil environment and good visibility within the impact area.

## **APPENDICES**

- A. Resume of Principal Investigator**
- B. Native American Consultation**
- C. Records Search Confirmations and Site Locations (Confidential)**
- D. Isolate Record (Confidential)**
- E. Confidential Figures (Confidential)**

**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, Riverside County  
Certified Archaeology Consultant, City of San Diego  
Permitted for Bureau of Land Management lands in California

**Qualifications**

Mr. Andrew Pignuolo is RPA/SOPA certified (1992-present) and is a certified archaeology consultant for San Diego and Riverside Counties. Mr. Pignuolo has more than 27 years of experience as an archaeologist, and has conducted more than 600 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.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 884  
 SACRAMENTO, CA 95814  
 (916) 653-6251  
 Fax (916) 657-5390  
 Web Site [www.nahc.ca.gov](http://www.nahc.ca.gov)  
 e-mail: [ds\\_nahc@pacbell.net](mailto:ds_nahc@pacbell.net)



October 16, 2008

Mr. Andrew R. Pigniolo, Principal Archaeologist  
**Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.**  
 7969 Engineer Road, Suite 208  
 San Diego, CA 92111

Sent by FAX to: 858-505-9658  
 No. of Pages: 3

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File records search and Native American Contacts list for the proposed Hamilton Property Development Project - located near the Community of Jamul, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Pigniolo:

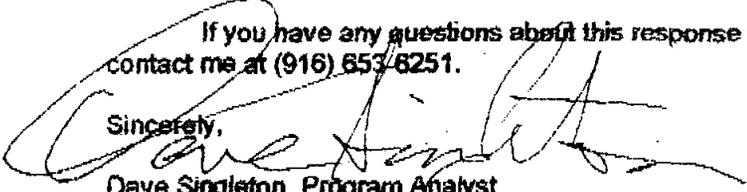
The Native American Heritage Commission was able to perform a record search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the affected project area/area of potential effect (APE). The SLF failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. Also, if there was no indication of a cultural resource, the absence of specific site information in the Sacred Lands File does not guarantee the absence of cultural resources in any project area.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Enclosed are the names of culturally-affiliated Native American Contacts that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. A list of Native American contacts is attached to assist you. A local tribe or Native American individual is often the only source of a Native American cultural resource in a particular area.

Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in Section 15370 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when significant cultural resources could be affected by a project. Also, Public Resources Code Section 15064.5(f) and Section 15097.98 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery. Discussion of these should be included in your environmental documents, as appropriate.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

  
 Dave Singleton, Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

PS: Sorry for the delay but we were waiting for a descriptive name of the project. Thank you.

**Native American Contacts  
San Diego County  
October 16, 2008**

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande  
Rhonda Welch-Scalco, Chairperson  
1095 Barona Road Diegueno  
Lakeside , CA 92040  
sue@barona-nsn.gov  
(619) 443-6612  
619-443-0681

La Posta Band of Mission Indians  
Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson  
PO Box 1120 Diegueno  
Boulevard , CA 91905  
(619) 478-2113  
619-478-2125

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians  
Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson  
PO Box 365 Diegueno  
Valley Center , CA 92082  
(760) 749-3200  
(760) 749-3876 Fax

Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Indians  
Johnny Hernandez, Spokesman  
PO Box 130 Diegueno  
Santa Ysabel , CA 92070  
brandietaylor@yahoo.com  
(760) 765-0845  
(760) 765-0320 Fax

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation  
Danny Tucker, Chairperson  
5459 Sycuan Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay  
El Cajon , CA 92021  
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov  
619 445-2613  
619 445-1927 Fax

Viejas Band of Mission Indians  
Bobby L. Barrett, Chairperson  
PO Box 908 Diegueno/Kumeyaay  
Alpine , CA 91903  
daguilar@viejas-nsn.gov  
(619) 445-3810  
(619) 445-5337 Fax

Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee  
Ron Christman  
56 Viejas Grade Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay  
Alpine , CA 92001  
(619) 445-0385

Jamul Indian Village  
Kenneth Meza, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 612 Diegueno/Kumeyaay  
Jamul , CA 91935  
jamulrez@sctdv.net  
(619) 669-4785  
(619) 669-48178 - Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Hamilton Property Development; located near the Community of Jamul in San Diego County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contact list were requested.

**Native American Contacts**  
**San Diego County**  
**October 16, 2008**

**Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians**  
**Mark Romero, Chairperson**  
**P.O. Box 270** Diegueno  
**Santa Ysabel , CA 92070**  
**mesagrandeband@msn.com**  
**(760) 782-3818**  
**(760) 782-9092 Fax**

**Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee**  
**Steve Banegas, Spokesperson**  
**1095 Barona Road** Diegueno/Kumeyaay  
**Lakeside , CA 92040**  
**(619) 742-5587**  
**(619) 443-0681 FAX**

**Kumeyaay Cultural Heritage Preservation**  
**Paul Cuero**  
**36190 Church Road, Suite 5** Diegueno/ Kumeyaay  
**Campo , CA 91906**  
**chairman@campo-nsn.gov**  
**(619) 478-9046**  
**(619) 478-9505**  
**(619) 478-5818 Fax**

**Clint Linton**  
**P.O. Box 507** Diegueno/Kumeyaay  
**Santa Ysabel , CA 92070**  
**(760) 803-5694**  
**cjlinton73@aol.com**

**Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians**  
**Carmen Lucas**  
**P.O. Box 775** Diegueno -  
**Pine Valley , CA 91962**  
**(619) 709-4207**

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation**  
**Sydney Morris, Environmental Coordinator**  
**5459 Sycuan Road** Diegueno/Kumeyaay  
**El Cajon , CA 92021**  
**(619) 445-2613**  
**(619) 445-1927-Fax**

**Inaja Band of Mission Indians**  
**Rebecca Osuna, Spokesperson**  
**309 S. Maple Street** Diegueno  
**Escondido , CA 92025**  
**(760) 737-7628**  
**(760) 747-8568 Fax**

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

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