

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY,  
MCNALLY ROAD PROPERTY,  
VALLEY CENTER, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA  
TPM 21004/ER06-02-007**

**Submitted to:**

**County of San Diego  
Department of Planning and Land Use  
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**July 2006  
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**Affinis Job No. 2137**

**USGS quadrangle: Pala (7.5' series)**

**Acreage: 87.25 acres**

**Keywords: San Diego County, Valley Center/Pala; cismontane; negative archaeological survey; T10S, R2W, Section 24**

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The McNally Road property is located in the Valley Center area of northern San Diego County. Regionally, the project area is east of Interstate 15, (I-15), south of State Route 76 (SR 76), and north of SR 78. The property is at the corner of Windy Mountain Lane and Jeffrey Heights Road; McNally Road runs through the project area. The Pauma Valley and San Luis Rey River lie a little over 2 miles northeast of the parcels, and the Pala Indian Reservation is located 1 mile to the north.

The applicant proposes to develop single family residential uses on the property. The project area includes four parcels of approximately 4 acres each, plus a remainder parcel of 66.11 acres. The property is currently in agricultural uses (groves).

The project area was surveyed for cultural resources by Affinis archaeologists in June 2006. No archaeological resources had been previously recorded within the property, and none were found during the current survey. Therefore, the project is expected to have no effect on archaeological resources. The Pala Band of Mission Indians has indicated that because the project is within the traditional lands of the Pala people, they have concerns that the project may affect resources of cultural and historical significance. Due to these concerns, an archaeologist and Native American monitor shall be present during ground-disturbing activities, as described under Mitigation Measures.

Two buildings present on the property are over 50 years old. These buildings represent vernacular architecture typical of the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. They are not architecturally or historically significant and are not eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources. Therefore, impacts to these houses would not be significant, and no mitigation measures are required.



## I. INTRODUCTION

### PROJECT LOCATION

The McNally Road property is located in the Valley Center area of northern San Diego County (Figure 1). Regionally, the project area is east of Interstate 15 (I-15), south of State Route 76 (SR 76), and north of SR 78 (Figure 1). The property is at the corner of Windy Mountain Lane and Jeffrey Heights Road; McNally Road runs through the project area (Figures 2 and 3), which is within Township 10 South, Range 2 West, Section 24, on the USGS 7.5' Pala quadrangle (Figure 2). The Pauma Valley and San Luis Rey River lie a little over 2 miles northeast of the parcels, and the Pala Indian Reservation is located 1 mile to the north.

### PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The applicant proposes to develop single family residential uses on the property. The project area includes four parcels of approximately 4 acres each, plus a remainder parcel of 66.11 acres (Figure 3).

The archaeological project consisted of a survey to assess the presence of cultural resources that would be affected by development of the property. Mary Robbins-Wade served as the project manager/ project archaeologist. This report addresses the methods and results of the survey.

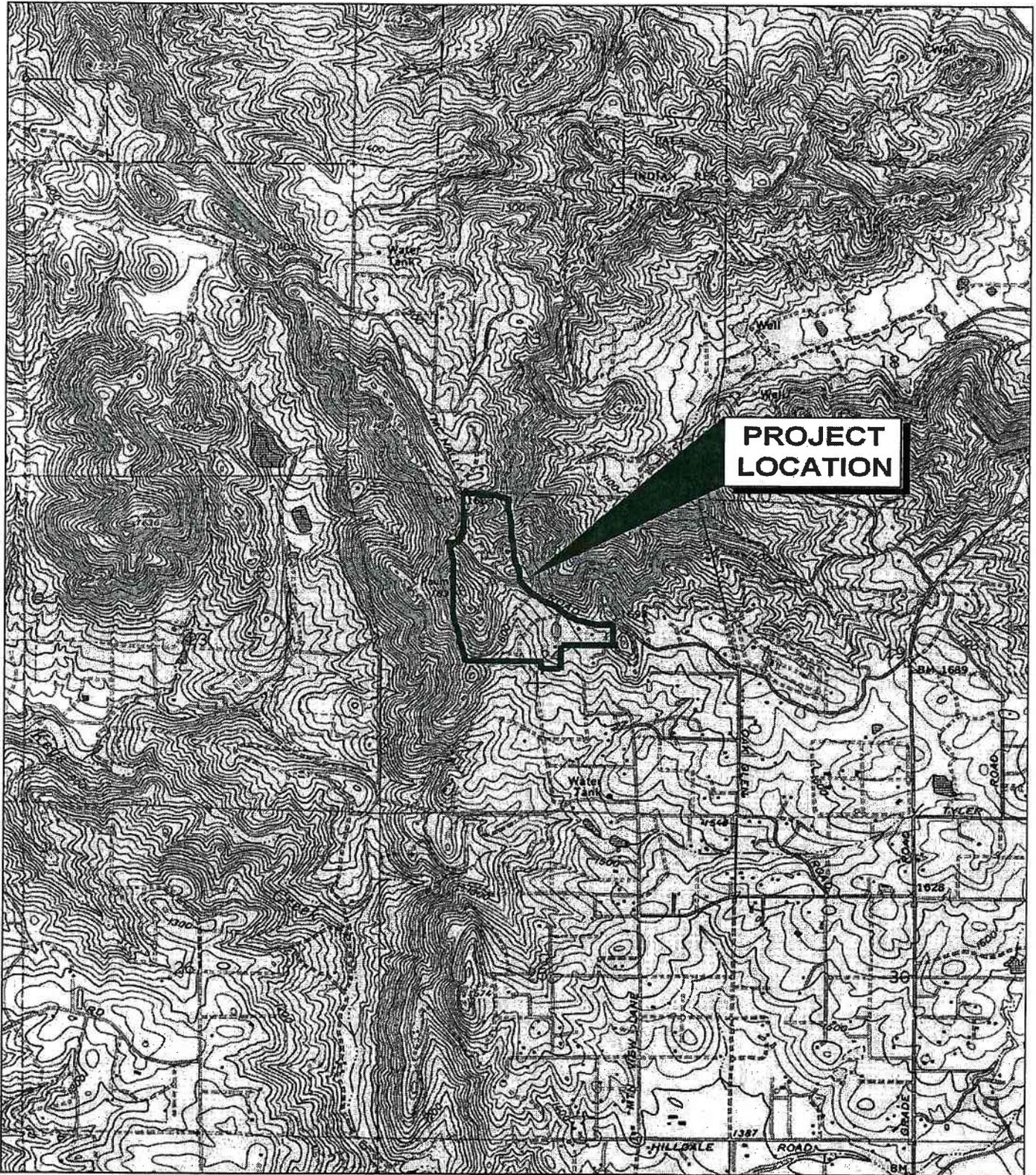
## II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

### PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The project area is in the foothills of northern San Diego County, where the climate is characterized as Mediterranean hot summer. Average annual temperatures range from a January low of about 40° F to a July high of about 90° F, and annual rainfall averages around 15 inches (Griner and Pryde 1976). The San Luis Rey River in Pauma Valley is about 2.25 miles northeast of the property, and the eastern end of Keys Creek is ½ mile to the south (Figure 2). There are numerous other blue-line streams in the vicinity as well (Figure 2). The river and these streams would have provided a source of fresh water for native inhabitants of the area.

The property is in an area of numerous ridges. The western portion of the project area, south of McNally Road, consists of the top and relatively steep slopes of a ridge (Figures 2 and 3). In the eastern portion of the property, on the south side of McNally Road, the topography is gently sloping, as is the area to the south and east of the project site (Figure 2). North of McNally Road, the project area includes one knoll top and the relatively steep slopes at the head of a large drainage leading to Pauma Valley (Figure 2). Geologically, the project area is underlain by Mesozoic granitic rocks (granodiorite), adjacent to an area of Jurassic marine sedimentary and metasedimentary rocks (Rogers 1965). The majority of the property as is mapped as Cienega





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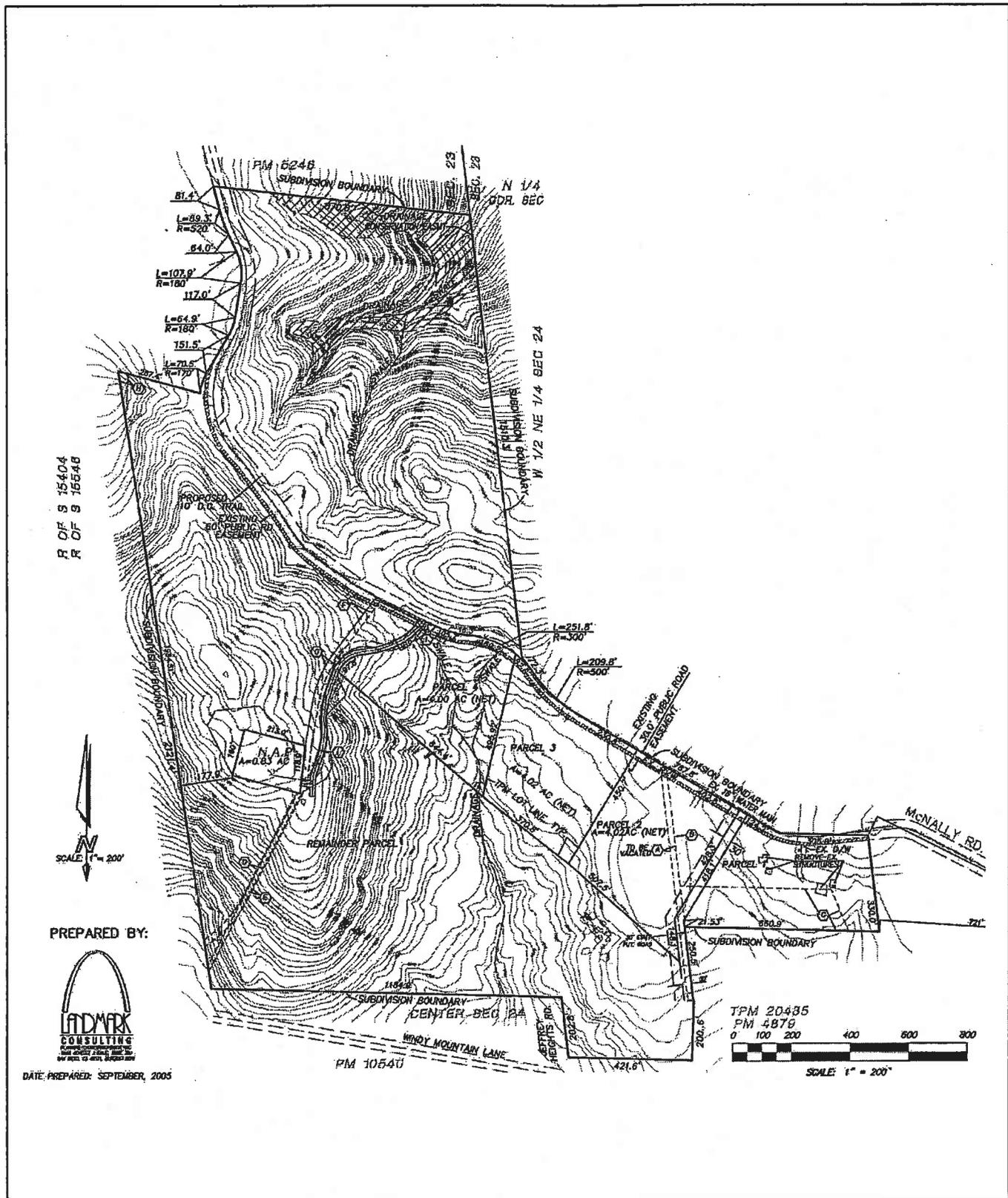
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Project location on USGS 7.5' Pala quadrangle

Figure 2



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Project plans

Figure 3

series soils: Cieneba-Fallbrook rocky sandy loams, 9 to 30 percent slopes, eroded, and 30 to 65 percent slopes, eroded. Small areas were mapped as Fallbrook sandy loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes, eroded (Bowman 1973).

The property is currently in use as groves – citrus and avocado. The soil types found on site generally support buckwheat, chamise, California sagebrush, annual grasses and forbs, and oak or broadleaf chaparral (Bowman 1973). The native vegetation communities would have provided a number of plant species known to have been used by the Luiseño people for food, medicine, tools, shelter, ceremonial and other uses (Bean and Shipek 1978; Sparkman 1908). Many of the animal species found in these communities would have been used by native populations as well.

## CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

### General Culture History

Several summaries discuss the prehistory of San Diego County and provide a background for understanding the archaeology of the general area surrounding the project. Moratto's (1984) review of the archaeology of California contains important discussions of Southern California, including the San Diego area. Bull (1983, 1987), Carrico (1987), Gallegos (1987), and Warren (1985, 1987) provide summaries of recent work and interpretations. The following is a brief discussion of the culture history of the San Diego region.

Carter (1957, 1978, 1980), Minshall (1976) and others (e.g., Childers 1974; Davis 1968, 1973) have long argued for the presence of Pleistocene humans in California, including the San Diego area. The sites identified as "early man" are all controversial. Carter and Minshall are best known for their discoveries at Texas Street and Buchanan Canyon. The material from these sites is generally considered nonartifactual, and the investigative methodology is often questioned (Moratto 1984).

The earliest accepted archaeological manifestation of Native Americans in the San Diego area is the San Dieguito complex, dating to approximately 10,000 years ago (Warren 1967). The San Dieguito complex was originally defined by Rogers (1939), and Warren published a clear synthesis of the complex in 1967. The material culture of the San Dieguito complex consists primarily of scrapers, scraper planes, choppers, large blades, and large projectile points. Rogers considered crescentic stones to be characteristic of the San Dieguito complex as well. Tools and debitage made of fine-grained green metavolcanic material, locally known as felsite, were found at many sites which Rogers identified as San Dieguito. Often these artifacts were heavily patinated. Felsite tools, especially patinated felsite, came to be seen as an indicator of the San Dieguito complex. Until relatively recently, many archaeologists felt that the San Dieguito culture lacked milling technology and saw this as an important difference between the San Dieguito and La Jolla complexes. Sleeping circles, trail shrines, and rock alignments have also been associated with early San Dieguito sites. The San Dieguito complex is chronologically equivalent to other Paleoindian complexes across North America, and sites are sometimes called "Paleoindian" rather

than "San Dieguito". San Dieguito material underlies La Jolla complex strata at the C. W. Harris site in San Dieguito Valley (Warren, ed. 1966).

The traditional view of San Diego prehistory has the San Dieguito complex followed by the La Jolla complex at least 7000 years ago, possibly as long as 9000 years ago (Rogers 1966). The La Jolla complex is part of the Encinitas tradition and equates with Wallace's (1955) Millingstone Horizon, also known as Early Archaic or Milling Archaic. The Encinitas tradition is generally "recognized by millingstone assemblages in shell middens, often near sloughs and lagoons" (Moratto 1984:147). "Crude" cobble tools, especially choppers and scrapers, characterize the La Jolla complex (Moriarty 1966). Basin metates, manos, discoidals, a small number of Pinto series and Elko series points, and flexed burials are also characteristic.

Warren et al. (1961) proposed that the La Jolla complex developed with the arrival of a desert people on the coast who quickly adapted to their new environment. Moriarty (1966) and Kaldenberg (1976) have suggested an in situ development of the La Jolla people from the San Dieguito. Moriarty has since proposed a Pleistocene migration of an ancestral stage of the La Jolla people to the San Diego coast. He suggested this Pre-La Jolla complex is represented at Texas Street, Buchanan Canyon, and the Brown site (Moriarty 1987).

In recent years, archaeologists in the region have begun to question the traditional definition of San Dieguito people simply as makers of finely crafted felsite projectile points, domed scrapers, and discoidal cores, who lacked milling technology. The traditional defining criteria for La Jolla sites (manos, metates, "crude" cobble tools, and reliance on lagoonal resources) have also been questioned (Bull 1987; Cárdenas and Robbins-Wade 1985; Robbins-Wade 1986). There is speculation that differences between artifact assemblages of "San Dieguito" and "La Jolla" sites reflect functional differences rather than temporal or cultural variability (Bull 1987; Gallegos 1987). Gallegos (1987) has proposed that the San Dieguito, La Jolla, and Pauma complexes are manifestations of the same culture, with differing site types "explained by site location, resources exploited, influence, innovation and adaptation to a rich coastal region over a long period of time" (Gallegos 1987:30). The classic "La Jolla" assemblage is one adapted to life on the coast and appears to continue through time (Robbins-Wade 1986; Winterrowd and Cárdenas 1987). Inland sites adapted to hunting contain a different tool kit, regardless of temporal period (Cárdenas and Van Wormer 1984).

Several archaeologists in San Diego, however, do not subscribe to the Early Prehistoric/Late Prehistoric chronology (see Cook 1985; Gross and Hildebrand 1998; Gross and Robbins-Wade 1989; Shackley 1988; Warren 1998). They feel that an apparent overlap among assemblages identified as "La Jolla," "Pauma," or "San Dieguito" does not preclude the existence of an Early Milling period culture in the San Diego region, whatever name is used to identify it, separate from an earlier culture. One problem these archaeologists perceive is that many site reports in the San Diego region present conclusions based on interpretations of stratigraphic profiles from sites at which stratigraphy cannot validly be used to address chronology or changes through time. Archaeology emphasizes stratigraphy as a tool, but many of the sites known in the San Diego

region are not in depositional situations. In contexts where natural sources of sediment or anthropogenic sources of debris to bury archaeological materials are lacking, other factors must be responsible for the subsurface occurrence of cultural materials. The subsurface deposits at numerous sites are the result of such agencies as rodent burrowing and insect activity. Recent work has emphasized the importance of bioturbative factors in producing the stratigraphic profiles observed at archaeological sites (see Gross 1992). Different classes of artifacts move through the soil in different ways (Bocek 1986; Erlandson 1984; Johnson 1989), creating vertical patterning (Johnson 1989) that is not culturally relevant. Many sites which have been used to help define the culture sequence of the San Diego region are the result of just such nondepositional stratigraphy.

The Late Prehistoric period is represented by the San Luis Rey complex in northern San Diego County and the Cuyamaca complex in the southern portion of the county. The San Luis Rey complex is the archaeological manifestation of the Shoshonean predecessors of the ethnohistoric Luiseño (named for the San Luis Rey Mission). The Cuyamaca complex represents the Yuman forebears of the Kumeyaay (Diegueño, named for the San Diego Mission). Agua Hedionda is traditionally considered to be the point of separation between Luiseño and Northern Diegueño territories.

The San Luis Rey complex (SLR) is divided into two phases, SLR I and SLR II. Elements of the SLR complex include small, triangular, pressure-flaked projectile points (generally Cottonwood series, but Desert side-notched series also occurs); milling implements: mortars and pestles, manos and metates, and bedrock milling features; bone awls; *Olivella* shell beads; other stone and shell ornaments; and cremations (Meighan 1954; Moratto 1984; True et al. 1974). The later SLR II complex also includes several elements not found in the SLR I complex: "pottery vessels, cremation urns, red and black pictographs, and such nonaboriginal items as metal knives and glass beads (Meighan 1954:223).

SLR I was originally thought to date from A.D. 1400 to A.D. 1750, with SLR II dating between A.D. 1750 and A.D. 1850 (Meighan 1954). However, that division was based on the assumption that the Luiseño did not practice pottery manufacture until just prior to the arrival of the Spanish. The chronology has since been revised due to evidence that pottery may have been introduced to the Luiseño circa A.D. 1200-1600. Ceramics were probably introduced from the Luiseños' southern neighbors, the Kumeyaay (True et al. 1974).

### **Ethnography**

The name Luiseño derives from Mission San Luis Rey de Francia and has been used to refer to the Indians associated with the mission. The Luiseño language belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily, which has also been called Southern California Shoshonean, and is part of the widespread Uto-Aztecan language family (Bean and Shipek 1978; Sparkman 1908; White 1963). Neighboring groups that speak Cupan languages are Cupeño, Cahuilla, and Gabrielino. The Indians associated with Mission San Juan Capistrano, called Juaneño by the Spanish, have sometimes been described as a separate group. The language, culture, and territory of the Luiseño

and Juaneño is so closely related that the two are generally considered to be a single ethnic nationality (Bean and Shipek 1978; White 1963); however, many Luiseño and Juaneño consider themselves to be separate groups. Cameron (1987:319-321) has noted archaeological differences between the two groups.

The territory of the Luiseño Indians is generally described as extending along the coast from Agua Hedionda Creek on the southwest to Aliso Creek on the northwest. On the north this boundary extended east beyond Santiago Peak to the eastern side of the Elsinore Fault Valley, continuing southeast to Palomar Mountain, then around the southern slope above the valley of San Jose. The southern boundary follows westerly to Agua Hedionda Creek (Bean and Shipek 1978; White 1963).

Luiseño social organization is noted for "(1) extensive proliferation of social statuses, (2) clearly defined ruling families that interlocked various rancherias within the ethnic nationality, (3) a sophisticated philosophical structure associated with the taking of hallucinogenics (*datura*), and (4) elaborate ritual paraphernalia including sand paintings symbolic of an avenging sacred being named Chinigchingish" (Bean and Shipek 1978:550).

Ethnographic and ethnohistoric studies of the Luiseño include Bean and Shipek (1978), Boscana (1947), Kroeber (1976), Robinson (1947), Shipek (1977), Sparkman (1908), Talley (1982), and White (1963). Archaeological studies addressing the Late Prehistoric San Luis Rey complex include Meighan (1954), McCown (1955), True et al. (1974), and Wallace (1960). Most of the ethnographic studies, as well as the "classic" archaeological studies of the Luiseño, have concentrated on the Pauma Valley and the Palomar Mountain area, although Wallace's (1960) study was an archaeological survey of the Buena Vista Creek watershed.

### **III. PREVIOUS RESEARCH**

Records searches were conducted at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University and at the San Diego Museum of Man for the project area and a one-mile radius around it (Confidential Appendix A). Only two archaeological sites have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the property, and neither the South Coastal Information Center nor the Museum of Man has any record of previous archaeological studies within a mile of the project area. The two sites mapped in the vicinity were both recorded by D.L. True in 1960 as Pauma complex sites consisting of "scattered chipping waste" with no midden.

### **IV. RESEARCH METHODS**

The project area was surveyed for cultural resources by Affinis archaeologists Andrew Giletti, Matt Sivba, and Traci Biegger on June 16, 2006, under the direction of Mary Robbins-Wade. The property was walked in parallel transects spaced 15 m apart. Outside the area of heavy leaf duff

under the avocado trees, ground visibility was moderate to excellent. Visibility under the avocado trees was poor, due to leaf duff. All exposed bedrock outcrops were examined for bedrock milling features. Much of the topsoil had been eroded away, due to irrigation and other grove activities. Approximately 25 percent of the property could not be surveyed, due to steep slopes. Although the majority of the grove roads were walked during the survey, a few could not be accessed, due to harvesting at the time of the survey.

The senior archaeologist contacted the State Native American Heritage Commission requesting a records search of their sacred lands files. The site was visited by Mark Mojado, representing the San Luis Rey Band of Luiseño Mission Indians in June 2006. The Pala Band of Mission Indians was also contacted regarding the project.

The senior archaeologist reviewed historic maps and aerial photographs to determine the potential for historic archaeological resources.

## V. RESULTS

No archaeological resources had been previously recorded within the property, and none were found during the current survey. In some areas, ground visibility was limited by leaf duff, but in other portions of the project site, visibility was quite good (Figure 4). There was very little topsoil, so the potential for undiscovered archaeological resources is considered quite low. All exposed bedrock was examined for bedrock milling, but no evidence of grinding was found. Approximately 25 percent of the property could not be systemically surveyed, due to the steep terrain. For the most part, archaeological resources would not be expected on these steep slopes. No possible rock shelters or rock faces were noted on these slopes; such faces could have been used for pictographs.

The State Native American Heritage Commission indicated that their sacred lands files show no culturally significant sites in this area.

The Pala Band of Mission Indians has indicated that because the project is within the traditional lands of the Pala people, they have concerns that the project may affect resources of cultural and historical significance. Due to these concerns, an archaeologist and a Native American monitor shall be present during ground-disturbing activities, as described under Mitigation Measures.

The review of historic maps showed three buildings within the project area at least by the 1940s. No buildings were shown within or adjacent to the project area on the 1901 USGS 30' San Luis Rey quadrangle, although a structure is visible southeast of the property. Aerial photographs taken in 1928, on file at the County of San Diego Cartographic Services, did not cover the project area. At least one building appears in the southeastern portion of the property on the 1942 15' Temecula quadrangle. Three buildings are present in the southeastern portion of the project area on the 1949 USGS 7.5' Pala quadrangle, as well as the current USGS map, prepared in 1968



View looking west-southwest



View looking east-southeast

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Views of the project area

Figure 4

(Figure 2). These also appear in an aerial photograph from 1949 on file at the County of San Diego Cartographic Services. Two of these buildings are still standing. These two buildings are over 50 years old; they appear to represent vernacular architecture typical of the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Historic research was conducted by Stephen R. Van Wormer to assess the potential importance of these houses as historic resources. The following section summarizes Mr. Van Wormer's research and conclusions. A Primary Record and Building, Structure, Object Record are included as Confidential Appendix B.

## HISTORIC STRUCTURES ANALYSIS

by Stephen R. Van Wormer

Two houses exist on this property. The southernmost (A) is a two story, square shaped, end gabled, wood framed house with clapboard siding on the ground floor and shingles at the upper gabled story on the south (front) side. It is supported by a concrete and fieldstone foundation. The moderately pitched roof has a slight overhang and is covered with asphalt shingles. A brick chimney projects from the roof on the south end of the west side. The house has 1/1 double hung sash windows. Several of the windows are covered with metal awnings. An enclosed front porch on the south side of the building blocks the original front entrance. The base of this porch is constructed of mortared fieldstone. A cellar door is located to the east side of the original entry porch. The interior of the house is now (2007) accessed by way of a recently added porch on the building's east side, on to which opens a solid wood single entry door.

The second house (B) is a small "L" shaped, wood framed cottage, with a corrugated metal roof. It is also supported by a concrete and fieldstone foundation. It has 1/1 double hung sash windows. At the inside corner of the "L" on the north side of the building are two wooden single entry doors. A shed has been built onto the south side of the building.

The McNally Road houses do not qualify as significant and are not eligible for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources. Although possessing good integrity, the buildings lack the distinct design characteristics required for listing. In addition, in spite of extensive research, very little information was found concerning previous owners, so that no important associations with the area's history could be determined. A chain of title was provided by Landmark Consulting, which is summarized in Confidential Appendix B. The land was homesteaded in the late 1920s by Albert and Florence Wilson, who received a patent deed for the property from the United States Government in April 1928 (Patents 14:33). Between 1928 and 1938, the property regularly changed hands between the Wilsons and Mae Josephine Martin, who later became Mae Josephine Wood. It is assumed that Mae was a relative of the Wilsons. However, neither the Wilsons nor Mae Josephine Martin could be found on the 1930 Census for San Diego County so the actual relationship remains unclear (Census 1930). Additional research was conducted at the Valley Center Library, Valley Center History Museum, San Diego Historical Society, Escondido Public Library Pioneer Room, San Diego State University, and the Survey Records Department, San Diego County Operations Center.

Crops and livestock grown in Valley Center during the 1930s and early 1940s included: citrus, grain, apricots, a tung tree grove, chickens, hogs, rabbits, walnuts, grapes, and racehorses. By the late '30s and early 1940s, many wealthy people from Los Angeles and Hollywood began to buy property in the area as retirement and second homes (*San Diego Union* 1-1-1930:12, 1-1-1933:4; *Escondido Daily Times Advocate* 1940-1943). By the early 1950s Valley Center had become a major turkey producing region with ranches that fed from 12 to 20 thousand birds a day (*San Diego Union* 5-3-1951:a4). Albert and Florence Wilson are listed in the San Diego County Directories as residing in Valley Center from 1926 to 1938. Their occupation is given as "rancher." This is the only information encountered on the Wilsons, and it is not known what they produced. They are not listed in local newspaper indexes or biographical files at the local historical societies and libraries listed above. Valley Center historians Petei Mc Henry and Bill Hutchins were contacted by telephone. They had no information on the Wilsons, or the operation of the property.

In summary, the property was homesteaded by the Wilsons in the late 1920s. They received a patent for the land from the United States Government in 1928. The houses do not appear on a 1928 aerial photograph of the area but are shown on the 1942 USGS Temecula Quadrangle, indicating they were built sometime between 1928 and 1939. Very little information could be found on the Wilsons. They are listed as living on a ranch in Valley Center from 1926. They are not listed in local newspaper indexes, the 1930 San Diego County Census, or biographical files at local libraries and historical societies. Because the buildings lack unique design characteristics and no direct associations could be determined between the property and major trends or events in the area's history, they are not significant and do not qualify for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources.

## **VI. IMPACTS, SIGNIFICANCE, AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES**

### **SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA**

Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1, Title 14 CCR Section 4852) including the following:

- Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
- Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

- 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:
- Has yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

The County of San Diego’s Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) defines a significant prehistoric or historic site 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.”

### **IMPACTS**

No archaeological resources have been identified within the project area or in proximity to it, and no sites of Native American cultural importance have been identified. Therefore, the project is expected to have no effect on archaeological or heritage resources. However, due to concerns expressed by the Pala Band of Mission Indians, monitoring is recommended during ground disturbing activity, as described below under Mitigation Measures.

Two buildings present on the property are over 50 years old. These buildings represent vernacular architecture typical of the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The buildings lack unique design characteristics and no direct associations could be determined between the property and major trends or events in the area’s history. Therefore, they are not significant and do not qualify for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources. Impacts to these buildings would not constitute significant effects, and no mitigation measures are required for historic resources.

### **MITIGATION MEASURES**

Prior to approval of grading or improvement plans, the applicant shall:

- A. Implement a grading monitoring and data recovery program to mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological resources on the McNally Road Subdivision Project (TPM 21004/Log No. 06-02-007) to the satisfaction of the Planning Director. This program shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following actions:
  1. Provide evidence to the Department of Planning and Land Use that a County certified archaeologist has been contracted to implement a grading monitoring and data recovery program to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land Use (DPLU). A letter from the Project Archaeologist shall be submitted to the Director of Planning and Land Use. The letter shall include the following guidelines:
    - a. The consulting archaeologist shall contract with a Native American monitor to be involved with the grading monitoring program.

- b. The County-certified archaeologist/historian and Native American monitor shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program.
- c. The consulting archaeologist shall monitor all areas identified for development including off-site improvements.
- d. An adequate number of monitors (archaeological/historical/Native American) shall be present to ensure that all earth moving activities are observed and shall be onsite during all grading activities.
- e. During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor(s) shall be onsite full-time. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The frequency and location of inspections will be determined by the Principal Investigator in consultation with the Native American monitor. Monitoring of cutting of previously disturbed deposits will be determined by the Principal Investigator.
- f. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be minimally documented in the field and the monitored grading can proceed.
- g. In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the archaeologist shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of the discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The archaeologist shall contact the County Archaeologist at the time of the discovery. The archaeologist, in consultation with County staff archaeologist, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The County Archaeologist must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the consulting archaeologist and approved by the County Archaeologist, then carried out using professional archaeological methods.
- h. If any human bones are discovered, the Principal Investigator shall contact the County Coroner. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.

- i. Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The Principal Investigator shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis.
- j. In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, all cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program shall be processed and curated at a San Diego facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.
- k. In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, a report documenting the field and analysis results and interpreting the artifacts and research data within the research context shall be completed and submitted to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land Use prior to the issuance of any building permits. The report will include Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site forms.
- l. In the event that no cultural resources are discovered, a brief letter to that effect shall be sent to the Director of Planning and Land Use by the consulting archaeologist that the grading monitoring activities have been completed.

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

- 1. The County-certified archaeologist/historian and Native American monitor shall attend the pre-construction meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program.
- 2. During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor(s) shall be onsite full-time. The frequency and location of inspections will be determined by the Principal Investigator in consultation with the Native American monitor. Monitoring of previously disturbed deposits will be determined by the Principal Investigator.

3. In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the archaeological monitor(s) shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of the discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The Principal Investigator shall contact the County Archaeologist at the time of the discovery. The Principal Investigator, in consultation with County staff archaeologist, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The County Archaeologist must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the consulting archaeologist and approved by the County Archaeologist, then carried out using professional archaeological methods.
4. The consulting archaeologist and Native American monitor shall monitor all areas identified for development, including off-site improvements.
5. If any human bones are discovered, the Principal Archaeologist shall contact the County Coroner. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.
6. Prior to rough grading inspection sign-off, provide evidence that the field grading monitoring activities have been completed to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land Use. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the Principal Investigator.
7. Prior to Final Grading Release, submit to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land Use, a final report that documents the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the Archaeological Monitoring Program. The report shall also include the following:
  - a. Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site forms.
  - b. Evidence that all cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program has been curated at a San Diego facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate facility in San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility

identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

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

Or

Enter into a Secured Agreement with the County of San Diego, Department of Planning and Land Use, secured by a letter of credit, bond, or cash for 150 percent of the estimated costs associated with the preparation of the Final Report that documents the results analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the Archaeological Monitoring Program, and a 10 percent cash deposit not to exceed \$30,000. A cost estimate shall be submitted and approved by the Director of Planning and Land Use for the cost of preparing the Final Grading Monitoring that includes artifact analysis, and specialized studies such as lithics analysis, ceramics analysis, faunal analysis, floral analysis, assemblage analysis, radiocarbon dating, and curation as determined by the Principal Investigator in consultation with County Staff Archaeologist.

- C. Prior to occupancy of any dwelling unit and/or the conclusion of any grading activity, the applicant shall:
1. Complete and submit a final report that documents the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the Archaeological Monitoring Program to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land Use. The report shall also include the following:
    - a. Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site forms.
    - b. Evidence that all cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program has been curated at a San Diego facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate facility in San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

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

Or

Enter into a Secured Agreement with the County of San Diego, Department of Planning and Land Use, secured by a letter of credit, bond, or cash for 150 percent of the estimated costs associated with the preparation of the Final Report that documents the results analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the Archaeological Monitoring Program, and a 10 percent cash deposit not to exceed \$30,000. A cost estimate shall be submitted and approved by the Director of Planning and Land Use for the cost of preparing the Final Grading Monitoring that includes artifact analysis, and specialized studies such as lithics analysis, ceramics analysis, faunal analysis, floral analysis, assemblage analysis, radiocarbon dating, and curation as determined by the Principal Investigator in consultation with County Staff Archaeologist.

## VII. INDIVIDUALS AND AGENCIES CONSULTED

Archaeological Records Search Department	San Diego Museum of Man
David Caterino	South Coastal Information Center
Shasta Gaughen	Cupa Cultural Center
Mark Mojado	San Luis Rey Band of Luiseño Mission Indians
Rob Wood	Native American Heritage Commission

## VIII. PERSONNEL

The following persons participated in the preparation of this report:

Mary Robbins-Wade, M.A. (RPA)	Director of Cultural Resources
Traci Biegger	Archaeologist
Andrew Giletti, B.A.	Field Director
Richard Knauel, M.A.	Graphic Artist
Matt Sivba, B.A.	Crew Chief
Stephen R. Van Wormer, M.A.	Historian



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