

Appendix D2. Cultural Resources Testing Report

This page intentionally left blank.

Cultural Resources Testing Report for the Weld Boulevard Distribution Center Project, El Cajon San Diego County, California

January 2021

Prepared for:

County of Riverside Planning Department
P.O. Box 1409
Riverside, California 92502

Submitted to:

City of El Cajon
Community Development Department
200 Civic Center Way, 3rd Floor
El Cajon, California 92020

Prepared by:

A.J. Jordan, PhD, RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Brian Williams, MA, RPA
Director



ASM Affiliates, Inc.
8555 Aero Drive, Suite 206
San Diego, California 92126
(760) 212-6499

ASM Project Number 32990.07

Cultural Resources Testing Report for the Weld Boulevard Distribution Center Project, El Cajon San Diego County, California

Prepared for:

Harris & Associates
600 B Street, Suite 2000
San Diego, California 92101

Submitted to:

City of El Cajon
Community Development Department
200 Civic Center Way, 3rd Floor
El Cajon, California 92020

Prepared by:

A.J. Jordan, PhD, RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Brian Williams, MA, RPA
Director

ASM Affiliates, Inc.
8555 Aero Dr, Suite 206
San Diego, California 92131

NADB TITLE PAGE

Authors: A. J. Jordan Ph.D., RPA
Brian Williams, M.M.A., RPA

Date: January 2021

Report title: Cultural Resources Testing Report for the Weld Boulevard Distribution Center Project, El Cajon, San Diego County, California

Submitted by: ASM Affiliates, Inc.
8555 Aero Drive, Suite 206, San Diego, California 92123

Submitted to: City of El Cajon, Community Development Department
200 Civic Center Way, 3rd Floor, El Cajon, California 92020

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: El Cajon

Acres: Approximately 0.09 acres

Keywords: Cultural Resource Testing, El Cajon, San Diego County, prehistoric, lithic scatter, bedrock milling, CA-SDI-5051, CA-SDI-5052

Newly Recorded Resources: n/a

Updated Site Records: CA-SDI-5051, CA-SDI-5052

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
NADB TITLE PAGE	i
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	v
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
PROJECT DESCRIPTION	1
PROJECT AREA.....	1
APPLICABLE REGULATIONS.....	1
California	2
2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN	3
RESEARCH CONTEXT	3
3.0 METHODOLOGY	5
FIELD METHODS	5
4.0 REPORT OF FINDINGS	7
FIELD CONDITIONS	7
RESULTS.....	7
CA-SDI-5051	7
CA-SDI-5052	8
5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	11
CONCLUSIONS	11
CA-SDI-5051	11
CA-SDI-5052	11
RECOMMENDATIONS	11
REFERENCES	13
APPENDICES	17
APPENDIX A (CONFIDENTIAL)	19
FIGURES	19
APPENDIX B.....	33
CONFIDENTIAL DPR FORMS	33

LIST OF FIGURES		Page
Figure 1.	Project vicinity map.....	21
Figure 2.	Project location map.	22
Figure 3.	Overview of CA-SDI-5051, facing north.....	23
Figure 4.	CA-SDI-5051 shovel test pit locations	24
Figure 5.	CA-SDI-5051 STP 1.	25
Figure 6.	CA-SDI-5051 STP 2.	25
Figure 7.	CA-SDI-5051 STP 3.	26
Figure 8.	CA-SDI-5051 STP 4.	26
Figure 9.	CA-SDI-5051 STP 1, flake, ventral view (L) and dorsal view (R)	27
Figure 10.	CA-SDI-5051 STP 3, flake, ventral view (L) and dorsal view (R)	27
Figure 11.	Overview of CA-SDI-5052, facing northwest	27
Figure 12.	CA-SDI-5052 shovel test pit locations	28
Figure 13.	CA-SDI-5052 STP 5.	29
Figure 14.	CA-SDI-5052 STP 6.	29
Figure 15.	CA-SDI-5052 STP 7.	30
Figure 16.	CA-SDI-5052, Surface flake, ventral view (L) and dorsal view (R).....	30
Figure 17.	CA-SDI-5052, STP 6, flaked tool, ventral view (L) and dorsal view (R).....	30
Figure 18.	CA-SDI-5052, STP 6, quartz flake, ventral view (L) and dorsal view (R)	31

LIST OF TABLES		Page
Table 1.	CA-SDI-5051 STP Descriptions	8
Table 2.	CA-SDI-5052 STP Descriptions	9

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) was subcontracted by Harris & Associates to conduct cultural resources testing for the proposed Weld Boulevard Distribution Center Project. This is a proposed development of approximately 140,000 square feet of distribution warehouse space at the northwestern corner of Weld Boulevard and Cuyamaca Street in the City of El Cajon. On August 11, 2009, the City Council certified the Forester Creek Industrial Park Project Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (State Clearinghouse #2006011027), which included a General Plan amendment and Specific Plan 291 amendment related to the proposed development of an industrial park on the proposed project site. It is assumed that an EIR Addendum is the appropriate California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) document to prepare for the Weld Boulevard Distribution Center Project because only minor technical changes and additions would result from the revised project, the previously identified impacts would remain the same or be reduced, and no new impacts are anticipated to occur (CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 and 15164).

ASM performed a Phase I cultural resources survey of the approximately 31.5-acre Weld Boulevard Distribution Center Project on September 4, 2020 (Jordan 2020). The objective of the study was to relocate previously documented cultural resources and identify undocumented resources on the property. In the 2009 EIR, no cultural resources were identified in the project area, although three cultural resources had been previously identified in the project area (Hector 2005). During the 2020 survey, two of the three previously recorded resources (CA-SDI-5051 and CA-SDI-5052) were relocated. ASM was retained to test the two identified sites to determine if the sites are eligible for listing under national, state, or local historic registers and would therefore be considered historic resources under CEQA.

The Project is in El Cajon, California. The Project is in Assessor's Parcel Number 76-023-00-100 and is shown on the United States Geological Survey 7.5' El Cajon quadrangle within an unsectioned portion of the El Cajon Mexican Land Grant within Township 15 South, Range 1 West. All of the improvement activities proposed as part of this Project will occur within the footprint of the existing disturbed parcel.

This report includes the results of a cultural resources testing and evaluation of two known sites within the proposed work area and management recommendations. This testing for the proposed project was carried out in compliance with the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) and the City of El Cajon General Plan.

The testing was conducted by ASM on December 4, 2020. Based on the lack of intact subsurface deposits and dearth of artifacts, the portions of P-37-005051/CA-SDI-5051 and P-37-005052/CA-SDI-5052 were recommended to be not eligible for listing on a local or state historic register. The sites are not associated with an important event or person, do not have distinctive characteristics, and do not have information potential.

Worker Environmental Awareness Training for the identification of potentially eligible historic resources is recommended for construction workers, as well as the creation of an Unanticipated Discovery Plan in the event that eligible historic resources are identified during ground-disturbing activities.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) was subcontracted by Harris & Associates (Harris) to conduct cultural resources testing for two archaeological sites: P-37-005051/CA-SDI-5051 and P-37-005052/CA-SDI-5052 for the proposed Weld Boulevard Distribution Center Project (project). The Weld Boulevard Distribution Center Project (project) proposes to develop approximately 140,000 square feet (SF) of distribution warehouse space at the northwestern corner of Weld Boulevard and Cuyamaca Street in the City of El Cajon.

On August 11, 2009, the City Council certified the Forester Creek Industrial Park Project EIR (State Clearinghouse #2006011027), which included a General Plan amendment and Specific Plan 291 amendment related to the proposed development of an industrial park on the proposed project site. The proposed development consisted of approximately 463,000 sf of multitenant industrial space, combining light industrial use and warehouse uses. The General Plan amendment changed the land use designation of the project site from Open Space and Special Development Area 1 to Industrial Park. The amendment to Specific Plan 291 changed the land use designation of the project site from commercial use to warehousing and distribution.

ASM prepared an Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) (Jordan 2020) as part of an Addendum to the Forester Creek Industrial Park Project EIR prepared in compliance with CEQA. It is assumed that an EIR Addendum is the appropriate CEQA document to prepare for the Weld Boulevard Distribution Center Project because only minor technical changes and additions would result from the revised project, the previously identified impacts would remain the same or be reduced, and no new impacts are anticipated to occur (CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 and 15164). The 2009 EIR addressed the impacts of a 463,000-sf industrial and warehouse development, while the current proposal is for an approximately 140,000-sf warehouse distribution center. The reduction in square footage is likely to result in a reduction in the project disturbance footprint and grading quantities, which are anticipated to decrease most environmental impacts compared to the 2009 project.

The 2020 ARMR recommended testing of the two previously recorded sites (P-37-005051/CA-SDI-5051 and P-37-005052/CA-SDI-5052) that were identified within the project area. This cultural resources testing report presents the results of the fieldwork and eligibility analysis of the two sites within the project area.

PROJECT AREA

The Project is in El Cajon, California (Appendix A: Figure 1). The Project is in Assessor's Parcel Number 76-023-00-100 and is shown on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' El Cajon quadrangle within an unsectioned portion of the El Cajon Mexican Land Grant within Township 15 South, Range 1 West (Appendix A: Figure 2). All of the improvement activities proposed as part of this Project will occur within the footprint of the existing disturbed parcel.

APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

The primary goal of this study is to determine if known cultural resources within the proposed project area have the potential to be eligible for state and/or local registers and have the potential to be adversely affected by the proposed project.

California

California Register of Historical Resources

The State Office of Historic Preservation established the CRHR as an authoritative guide for evaluating significant historical resources in the State of California. Criteria used for inclusion of properties on this listing are as follows:

While the significance criteria for the California Register are similar to those used by the National Register of Historic Places this new California Register will document the unique history of the Golden State.

Mitigation of adverse impacts is required if the proposed project will cause substantial adverse change. Substantial adverse change includes demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired. While demolition and destruction are fairly obvious significant impacts, it is more difficult to assess when change, alteration, or relocation cross the threshold of substantial adverse change. The CEQA Guidelines provide that a project that demolishes or alters those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance (i.e., its character-defining features) is considered to materially impair the resource's significance. The CRHR is used in the consideration of historical resources relative to significance for purposes of CEQA. The CRHR includes resources listed in, or formally determined eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest. Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts), or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory, may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are presumed to be significant resources unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise.

Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852), which consist of the following:

- it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; or
- it is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or
- it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; or
- it has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The Secretary of the Interior has issued standards and guidelines for the identification and evaluation of historic properties (*The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* [48 FR 44720–44726]), which are used to ensure that the procedures for the identification and evaluation of historic properties are adequate and appropriate. The identification and evaluation of historic properties are dependent upon the relationship of individual properties to other similar properties (NPS and ACHP 1998:18-20). Information about properties regarding their prehistory, history, architecture, and other aspects of culture must be collected and organized to define these relationships (NPS 2009). State and local guidelines are similar to federal guidelines.

The primary objective of the testing program is to determine if the proposed project may have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources that are potentially eligible for listing on national, state, or local historic registers. The two archaeological sites that may be impacted by the proposed work have not been previously evaluated for eligibility. Prehistoric archaeological sites are generally considered eligible for listing if they have yielded, or have the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation (CRHR Criterion 4). Archaeological sites may also be eligible for listing due to association with events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural history of California or the United States (CRHR Criterion 1); association with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history (CRHR Criterion 2); or due to the embodiment of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or which represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value (CRHR Criterion 3).

Research Context

The significance, or scientific importance, of archaeological sites is assessed with respect to their potential contribution to regional issues pertaining to southwestern California. General issues pertinent to these assessments include determination of the extent and integrity of cultural deposits, age and probable cultural affiliation, site function and subsistence strategies, overall insight into settlement organization, and the presence of any artifacts or remains having special Native American heritage value.

Delineation of the horizontal distribution and vertical depth of a site is necessary for an assessment of research potential. Of particular importance are the integrity of deposits, preservation of features, and the potential for identifying, through analysis, horizontal and vertical spatial patterning from which to infer the behavior patterns of prehistoric peoples.

A variety of postdepositional disturbance processes can greatly alter the original character of prehistoric sites (e.g., Gross 1993; Schiffer 1987; Waters 1992). Formation processes such as deposition, erosion, bioturbation, and modern disturbance can considerably affect the integrity of archaeological sites. In addition, bioturbation in the form of burrowing rodents and insects is prevalent in San Diego County archaeological sites and has been noted at the sites and in the surrounding area. Modern disturbance from previous use of the area (including repeated episodes of grading) may also have impacted site integrity.

Prehistoric Chronology and Dating

Although the basic framework of the southern California coastal occupation already exists, there are substantial gaps in the chronology. These research questions are concerned with long-term continuity in occupation and the nature of change between cultural periods.

An important research question involves chronological information that could assist in examining the San Dieguito/La Jolla transition debate (e.g., Gallegos 1987, 1991). This debate entails determining whether such a transition occurred, and, if so, was it due to population replacement, acculturation, or transformation?

Those who argue against an actual transition posit that the San Dieguito and La Jolla assemblages were actually produced by the same populations and reflect functional, seasonal, or work group distinctions.

The transition from the Archaic to the Late Prehistoric period is not currently well documented. At present, this transition is considered to be associated with the Shoshonean intrusion/influence in the area, although the precise timing of the process is unclear (e.g., Koerper 1979; Kroeber 1925; Meighan 1959; Rice and Cottrell 1976; Warren 1968). Additional information on this topic would be useful.

Finally, archaeological evidence of Ethnohistoric/Historic occupation is lacking, and most information is assumed from historic records. Evidence of continuity (or disruption) in occupation between the Late Prehistoric and the Ethnohistoric periods would be informative.

Data needed to address these issues require the collection of material for absolute and relative dating. These include radiocarbon samples for absolute dating (e.g., charcoal, including very small samples for Accelerator Mass Spectrometry dating or shell), the recovery of obsidian from identified sources for use in hydration analysis, and the seriation of temporally diagnostic artifacts such as ceramics and projectile points.

Prehistoric Subsistence-Settlement Organization and Site Function

At present, the changing dynamics of prehistoric settlement organization in the southern coastal area are not well known (Jones 1992; Lightfoot 1993). This is due largely to the nature of previous studies and the extant archaeological record. The early periods of occupation in the southern California coastal area appear to have been characterized by a foraging settlement strategy (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Moratto 1984; Warren 1964). The development of the La Jolla complex may well represent a shift to a collector-type subsistence strategy based on the concentrated resources associated with coastal lagoons. La Jolla sites during the middle Holocene were often large and intensively occupied and were probably semisedentary. By 4000 B.P., the normative interpretation is that populations expanded from the coast as a result of depletion of coastal/lagoon resources and moved into a much broader range of landforms and environmental zones than before.

During the Late Prehistoric period, residential bases may have been sedentary villages or extensively occupied seasonal settlements (Byrd and Serr 1993; True 1970). Other sites were related to these larger residential bases, including a variety of specialized sites such as field camps and caches. With adequate storable resources, such as acorns, people in the Late Prehistoric period may have exploited inland oak groves during the fall and winter months, and focused on coastal resources during other times of the year (Bean and Shippek 1978; Craib 1982; Rice and Cottrell 1976).

The issues related to subsistence orientation are interwoven with discussions of settlement organization. Among the questions of interest are: What specific resources were the focuses of exploitation? How heavily oriented were the subsistence systems toward marine versus terrestrial resources? Can changes in subsistence emphasis over time be identified? Were floral resources preserved, as is documented at an increasing number of coastal sites in the general region (e.g., Brooks and Johnson 1991; Klug 1992; Miksicek 1993; Reddy 1996)? If so, are storable resources present, such as grass seeds and acorns? Finally, can changes in resource emphasis be tied to alterations in settlement organization, extractive technologies, and the availability of local resources due to coastal environmental changes, including rising seas levels (Inman 1983)?

3.0 METHODOLOGY

FIELD METHODS

Delineation of the horizontal distribution and vertical depth of a site is necessary for an assessment of research potential. Of particular importance is the integrity of deposits, preservation of features, and the potential for identifying horizontal and vertical spatial patterning from which to infer the behavior patterns of prehistoric peoples. A variety of postdepositional disturbance processes can greatly alter the original character of prehistoric sites (e.g., Gross 1992; Schiffer 1987; Waters 1992). Formation processes such as deposition, erosion, bioturbation, and modern disturbance can considerably affect the integrity of archaeological sites. The initial testing program is designed to determine if intact buried deposits exist within the proposed ground-disturbance areas at the three sites via random sampling of the portion of the site within the proposed ground-disturbance area.

Prior to subsurface testing, an intensive pedestrian survey of the proposed ground-disturbance areas using 10-meter (m) transects was conducted within the site boundaries to identify any surface artifacts.

Shovel Test Pits (STPs) were excavated in both sites, with additional STPs outside the established boundaries to confirm the extent of each resource. The STPs measured approximately 0.5 x 0.5 m and were excavated in 20-centimeter (cm) levels to two sterile levels or to bedrock/hardpan soils. All excavated material was screened through 1/8-inch mesh. Artifacts recovered were photographed, and diagnostic artifacts measured. Artifacts will be kept in a secure location at the ASM laboratory and will be curated at the San Diego Archaeological Center.

4.0 REPORT OF FINDINGS

FIELD CONDITIONS

The two sites were tested on December 4, 2020, by ASM Archaeologists Daniel Calvani, Michelle Hamilton, Amy Jordan, and Tom Taylor. Daniel Gonzalez from Grey Wolf Cultural Monitoring provided the Native American Monitoring.

Ground surface visibility at both sites was severely limited due to the presence of dense non-native grass cover and was approximately ten percent.

RESULTS

CA-SDI-5051

CA-SDI-5051 (Appendix A: Figure 3) was originally recorded by A. C. Oetting in 1979 as “low-lying bedrock outcrops with milling features.” The milling features included four slicks and two basins; two mano fragments were found in a drainage cut. Oetting further noted that vegetation obscured ground surface visibility.

In 2005, ASM surveyed the Forester Creek Project area and was unable to relocate the bedrock milling or artifacts; ground surface visibility was very poor (Hector 2005).

During the 2020 pedestrian survey by ASM, the bedrock outcrop with one milling slick and one quartzite tertiary flake was relocated within the site boundary. Lithic material was also identified outside the site boundaries, which may be associated with CA-SDI-5049 or CA-SDI-5051. This material was recorded as Weld-Iso-1 (Jordan 2020).

ASM excavated four 50-x-50-cm STPs (Appendix A: Figures 4-8) to hard pan soils within CA-SDI-5051 to determine if the site had intact subsurface deposits or other characteristics that would make it eligible for listing under the CRHR. STPs were set around the site boundary in areas that appeared to have potential for buried archaeological deposits. Prior to subsurface testing, an intensive pedestrian survey of the site area using 10-m transects was conducted to identify any surface artifacts. Ground surface visibility was 0- 10 percent due to dense vegetation. A large number of animal burrows and dens had been dug within and around the bedrock outcrops. The surface artifacts identified during the 2020 pedestrian survey were re-identified but not collected.

STPs were excavated to a depth ranging from 35 cm to 60 cm. Sediments were medium to highly compact medium brown silt, generally increasing in compaction with depth. Two of the four STPs had subsurface prehistoric artifacts: one volcanic flake found in STP 1 in the 0-20-cm level (Appendix A: Figure 9) and one small quartzite flake in STP 3 at 20-40 cm (Appendix A: Figure 10). Modern debris including glass, plastic fragments, and .22 bullet casings was found throughout all units to depth. The bullet casings are likely remnants of the project area’s use as a shooting range. The modern debris to depth suggests that the site has been disturbed and no intact subsurface deposits remain. STP 4 was placed in the previously recorded site boundary for CA-SDI-5052, and this area was built up higher than the surrounding ground. STP 4 was likely placed within an area that had been graded. As this STP was located within the originally recorded site boundary, any artifacts in this area would likely be in secondary context. See Table 1 and Appendix A: Figures 5-10 for details.

Table 1. CA-SDI-5051 STP Descriptions

STP #	Max Depth	Level Description	Artifacts
1	35 cm	0-20 cm: highly compact medium brown silt with modern trash such as plastic fragments, glass, and .22 bullet casings. Increasing decomposing granite with depth.	One volcanic flake
		20-35 cm: highly compact medium brown silt with modern trash such as plastic fragments, glass, and .22 bullet casings. Terminated due to hard pan soil/ decomposing granite.	Negative
2	40 cm	0-20 cm: highly compact medium brown silt with modern trash such as plastic fragments, glass, and .22 bullet casings. Increasing decomposing granite with depth.	Negative
		20-40 cm: highly compact medium brown silt with modern trash such as plastic fragments, glass, and .22 bullet casings. Terminated due to rock larger than unit dimensions	Negative
3	50 cm	0-20 cm: highly compact medium brown silt with modern trash such as plastic fragments, glass, and .22 bullet casings.	Negative
		20-40 cm: highly compact medium brown silt with modern trash such as plastic fragments, glass, and .22 bullet casings.	One quartzite flake
		40-50 cm: highly compact medium brown silt with modern trash such as plastic fragments, glass, and .22 bullet casings. Terminated due to decomposing granite.	Negative
4	30 cm	0-20 cm: highly compact medium brown silt with modern trash such as plastic fragments, glass, and .22 bullet casings. Increasing moisture with depth.	Negative
		20-40 cm: highly compact medium brown silt with modern trash such as plastic fragments, glass, and .22 bullet casings. Increasing gravels and moisture with depth.	Negative
		40-60 cm: highly compact medium brown silt with modern trash such as plastic fragments, glass, and .22 bullet casings. Increasing gravels and moisture with depth. Terminated due to hard pan soils.	Negative

CA-SDI-5052

CA-SDI-5052 (Appendix A: Figure 11) was originally recorded by A. C. Oetting in 1979 as bedrock outcrops with milling features. Oetting recorded two basins and seven slicks over three bedrock outcrops. One flaked tool was noted in an old road to the north of the outcrop. Oetting further noted that vegetation obscured ground surface visibility.

In 2005, ASM surveyed the Forester Creek Project area and was unable to relocate the bedrock milling or artifacts; ground surface visibility was very poor (Hector 2005).

During a 2020 pedestrian survey, ASM relocated a bedrock outcrop with one milling slick, and lithic material was identified outside the site boundary. A porphyritic volcanic tertiary flake was identified outside the recorded site boundaries; this was recorded as Weld-Iso-2. The project area has been graded multiple times since the original recording; a concrete plant was erected on the site location (c.1980) and subsequently razed (c. 2009). These activities likely impacted the location of artifacts and possibly the remaining bedrock outcrops.

ASM excavated three 50-x-50-cm STPs (Appendix A: Figures 12-15) to hard pan soils within CA-SDI-5052 to determine if the site had intact subsurface deposits or other characteristics that would make it eligible for listing under the CRHR. STPs were set around the site boundary in areas that appeared to have potential for buried archaeological deposits. Prior to subsurface testing, an intensive pedestrian survey of the site area using 10-m transects was conducted to identify any surface artifacts. One volcanic tertiary

flake was identified and collected. Ground surface visibility was 0-10 percent due to dense vegetation. A large number of animal burrows and dens had been dug within and around the bedrock outcrops.

STPs were excavated to a depth ranging from 40 cm to 50 cm. Sediments were medium to highly compact, brown silt, generally increasing in compaction with depth. One of the three STPs had subsurface prehistoric artifacts. STP 6 had one metavolcanic flaked tool (Appendix A: Figure 17) and one quartz flake (Appendix A: Figure 18) in the 20-40-cm level. See Table 2 for details.

Table 2. CA-SDI-5052 STP Descriptions

STP #	Max Depth	Level Description	Artifacts
5	40 cm	0-20 cm: medium compaction light brown silt with ~10 % gravels and modern trash such as plastic fragments and glass. Increasing compaction and gravels with depth.	Negative
		20-40 cm: medium compaction light brown silt with modern trash such as plastic fragments and glass. Terminated due to hard pan soils.	Negative
6	55 cm	0-20 cm: loosely compact light brown silt with ~10% gravels modern trash such as plastic fragments and glass. Increasing compaction with depth.	Negative
		20-40 cm: medium compaction light brown silt with modern trash such as plastic fragments and glass. Increasing compaction and gravels with depth.	Quartz flake, volcanic flaked tool
		40-55 cm: highly compact light brown silt with modern trash such as plastic fragments and glass Terminated due to rock larger than unit.	Negative
7	50 cm	0-20 cm: medium compaction light brown silt with modern trash such as plastic fragments and glass. Increasing compaction and gravels with depth. Increasing compaction and gravels with depth.	Negative
		20-40 cm: highly compact light brown silt with modern trash such as plastic fragments and glass. Increasing compaction and gravels with depth.	Negative
		40-50 cm: highly compact light brown silt with modern trash such as plastic fragments and glass. Increasing compaction and gravels with depth. Terminated due to hard pan soils.	Negative

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A site may be considered eligible for listing on local, state, or national historic registers if it has potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. In order to yield important information, a site generally must have intact subsurface deposits, temporally diagnostic artifacts, or an artifact assemblage with quantities that can produce statistically significant patterns. The two sites tested did not produce intact subsurface deposits, temporally diagnostic artifacts, or a high number of artifacts. In addition, evidence of disturbance existed at all three sites.

CONCLUSIONS

As noted above, the delineation of the horizontal distribution and vertical depth of a site is necessary for an assessment of research potential. Of particular importance is the integrity of deposits, preservation of features, and the potential for identifying, through analysis, horizontal and vertical spatial patterning from which to infer the behavior patterns of prehistoric peoples. In general, both sites produced a small number of artifacts and showed signs of significant subsurface disturbance.

CA-SDI-5051

Based on the lack of intact subsurface deposits and dearth of artifacts, CA-SDI-5051 is recommended not eligible for listing on the CRHR or Local Register. Similarly, CA-SDI-5051 is not associated with an important event or person, does not have distinctive characteristics, and does not have information potential. As the site lacks subsurface integrity of deposits and produced a paucity of artifacts, it does not have potential to provide information on prehistoric chronology or subsistence patterns.

CA-SDI-5052

Based on the lack of intact subsurface deposits and dearth of artifacts, CA-SDI-5052 is recommended not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 4. Likewise, CA-SDI-5052 is not associated with an important event or person, does not have distinctive characteristics, and does not have information potential. As the site lacks subsurface integrity of deposits and produced a paucity of artifacts, it does not have potential to provide information on prehistoric chronology or subsistence patterns.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Both archaeological sites, CA-SDI-5051 and CA-SDI-5052, were tested and are recommended not eligible for listing on the CRHR or Local Register. CA-SDI-5051 and CA-SDI-5052 are not considered historic resources under CEQA and will not be impacted by the project. The City of El Cajon requires a cultural resource monitor and a Native American monitor for all projects with excavation over 3 ft into native soil. No additional cultural resources work is recommended for the project as currently designed. An Unanticipated Discovery Plan should be developed prior to ground disturbing activities to identify standard operation procedure in the event of the identification of previously unrecorded cultural resources or human remains.

REFERENCES

Bean, Lowell John, and Florence C. Shippek

- 1978 Luiseño. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 550-563. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Brooks, Ralph E., and William C. Johnson

- 1991 Macrobotanical Analysis of the Admiralty Site. In *Life in the Ballona: Archaeological Investigations at the Admiralty Site (CA-LAN-147) and the Channel Gateway Site (CA-LAN-1596-H)*, by Jeffrey H. Altschul and Jeffrey A. Homburg, pp. 328-335. Statistical Research Technical Series No. 29. Tucson.

Byrd, Brian F., and Carol Serr

- 1993 *Multi-Component Archaic and Late Prehistoric Residential Camps along the Sweetwater River, Rancho San Diego*. Brian F. Mooney Associates Technical Series No. 1. San Diego.

Craib, John L.

- 1982 The Archaeology of a Late Horizon Midden (CA-Ora-197) on Newport Bay. *Pacific Coast Archaeology Society Quarterly* 18(2&3):1-86.

Erlandson, Jon M., and Roger H. Colten (editors)

- 1991 *Hunter-Gatherers of Early Holocene Coastal California*. Perspectives in California Archaeology No. 1. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Gallegos, Dennis R.

- 1987 A Review and Synthesis of Environmental and Cultural Material for the Batiquitos Lagoon Region. In *San Dieguito-La Jolla: Chronology and Controversy*, edited by Dennis R. Gallegos, pp. 23-34. San Diego County Archaeological Society Research Paper No. 1.
- 1991 Antiquity and Adaptation at Agua Hedionda, Carlsbad, California. In *Hunter-Gatherers of Early Holocene Coastal California*, edited by Jon M. Erlandson and Roger H. Colten, pp. 19-41. Perspectives in California Archaeology, Vol. 1. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Gross, G. Timothy

- 1992 Site Formation and Transformation Process in Coastal Shell Middens and Shell-Rich Sites. In *Essays on the Prehistory of Maritime California*, edited by Terry L. Jones, pp. 195-204. Center for Archaeological Research at Davis Publication No. 10. University of California, Davis.
- 1993 Settlement Pattern and Predictive Modeling of Site Locations. In *Historic Properties Background Study for the City of San Diego Clean Water Program*, pp. VIII-1-VIII-12. Brian F. Mooney Associates. Prepared for Clean Water Program for Greater San Diego.

Hector, Susan M.

- 2005 Archaeological Survey for the Forester Creek Project, El Cajon, San Diego County, California.

References

Inman, Douglas L.

- 1983 Application of Coastal Dynamics to the Reconstruction of Paleocoastlines in the Vicinity of La Jolla, California. In *Quaternary Coastlines and Marine Archaeology*, edited by Patricia M. Masters and N. C. Flemming, pp. 1-49. Academic Press, New York.

Jones, Terry L.

- 1992 Settlement Trends along the California Coast. In *Essays on the Prehistory of Maritime California*, edited by Terry L. Jones, pp. 1-38. Center for Archaeological Research at Davis Publications No. 10. University of California, Davis.

Jordan, A. J.

- 2020 Archaeological Resource Management Report for the Weld Boulevard Distribution Center Project, El Cajon, San Diego County. Report submitted to City of El Cajon.

Klug, Lisa Panet

- 1992 Macrobotanical Analysis of ORA-671. In *Newport Coast Archaeological Project: Results of Data Recovery at French Flat Sites ORA-232, ORA-233, ORA-671, ORA-672*, by Roger D. Mason. The Keith Companies Archaeology Division. Prepared for Coastal Community Builder, Newport Beach, California.

Koerper, Henry C.

- 1979 The Question of the Chronological Placement of the Shoshonean Presence in Orange County, California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 22(3):69-84.

Kroeber, A. L.

- 1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin No. 78. Washington, D.C.

Lightfoot, Kent G.

- 1993 Long-Term Developments in Complex Hunter-Gather Societies: Recent Perspectives from the Pacific Coast of North America. *Journal of Archaeological Research* 1(3):167-201.

Meighan, Clement W.

- 1959 California Cultures and the Concept of an Archaic Stage. *American Antiquity* 24:289-305.

Miksicek, Charles H.

- 1993 Macrobotanical Analysis. In *Whelan Lake (CA-SDI-6010): A La Jollan Campsite on the Lower San Luis Rey River, San Diego County, California*, by R. Vanderpot, Jeffrey H. Altschul, and Donn R. Grenda, pp. 158-166. Statistical Research Technical Series No. 40. Tucson, Arizona.

Moratto, Michael J.

- 1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

National Park Service (NPS)

- 1982 *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. National Register Bulletin No. 15. USDI National Park Service Interagency Resources Division, San Francisco.
- 2009 Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines [As Amended and Annotated]. Accessed March 19, 2009. http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_0.htm.

National Park Service and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (NPS and ACHP)

- 1998 *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act*. Published jointly by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Reddy, Seetha N.

- 1996 Paleoethnobotanical Investigations. In *Coastal Archaeology of Las Flores Creek and Horno Canyon, Camp Pendleton, California*, edited by Brian F. Byrd, pp. 275-304. ASM Affiliates, Encinitas, California. Prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District.

Rice, Glen, and Marie Cottrell

- 1976 Report of Excavations at CA-Ora-111, Locus II. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 12(3):7-65.

Schiffer, Michael Brian

- 1987 *Formation Processes of the Archaeological Record*. University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.

True, Delbert L.

- 1970 *Investigation of a Late Prehistoric Complex in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, San Diego County, California*. Archaeological Survey Monographs No. 1. University of California, Los Angeles.

Warren, Claude N.

- 1964 Cultural Change and Continuity on the San Diego Coast. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles.
- 1968 Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. In *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States*, edited by Cynthia Irwin-Williams, pp. 1-14. Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology No. 1(3). Portales.

Waters, Michael R.

- 1992 *Principles of Geoarchaeology a North American Perspective*. University of Arizona Press.