LAKESIDE TRACTOR SUPPLY COMPANY
(County # PDS2014-MUP-14-015)

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY AND EVALUATION

FOR

CA-SDI-21070 and CA-SDI-21071

LAKESIDE, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

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Submitted to:

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Project Number HR-13015
June 16, 2014

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

Author:	Sue A. Wade
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Date:	June 16, 2014
Report:	Lakeside Tractor Supply Company (County # PDS2014-MUP-14-015); Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for CA-SDI-21070 and CA-SDI-21071
Prepared for:	Hix Snedeker Lakeside, LLC c/o: Woodcrest Homes, Inc. P.O. Box 823 Ramona, CA 92065
Submitted to:	Donna Beddow County of San Diego Planning and Development Services 5510 Overland Avenue, 3rd Floor, Room 310 San Diego, CA 92123
Contract Number:	Heritage Resources Project No. 13015
U.S.G.S. Quad. Map:	El Cajon
Acreage:	3.86 acres
Keywords:	0: I. Prehistoric – A. Bedrock Milling II. Historic – Historic Habitation Site 1: N/A 2: Late Prehistoric, Euro-American 3: Ground Stone: Granitic, Pottery: Brownware, Debitage: volcanic Foundation/Septic: Fieldstone, concrete, brick 4: I. El Cajon, 1:24,000 II. Southern Peninsular Ranges III. Coastal 5: Prehistoric, Post-WWII 6: Lakeside Tractor Supply Company (County # PDS2014-MUP-14-015); Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for CA-SDI-21070 and CA-SDI-21071 7: N/A 8: CA-SDI-21070 and CA-SDI-21071

ABSTRACT/MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Lakeside Tractor Supply Company project, in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Sections 21083.2 of the Statutes and 15064.5 of the Guidelines, the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO), and the County's Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Content Requirements, Cultural Resources: Archaeological and Historical Resources, is required to evaluate the significance of project impacts on cultural resources. The following report documents the tasks undertaken to complete this evaluation and presents the resulting assessment of the significance of project impacts to cultural resources.

Cultural resource research tasks included record searches with the San Diego State University-South Coastal Information Center, historic map research, a field survey, plotting of the resources discovered on the project map, archaeological excavations (four shovel test pits) and artifact analysis, completion of DPR 523 Resource Record Forms, and preparation of this report on the methods and findings. The project property was surveyed by Heritage Resources archaeologist, Sue Wade, and Red Tail Monitoring and Research monitor, Justin Linton, on October 24, 2013. The cultural resources discovered consist of two bedrock milling features and one flake (CA-SDI-21070) and the disturbed remains of an historic residence (CA-SDI-21071). Historic aerial photographs and maps indicate that the site was constructed between 1928 and 1955. The historic residence plan was drawn and documented with photographs, exhausting its research data potential. Lacking integrity and any historic research data potential, the site was determined not significant under CEQA criteria; project impacts have been reduced below a level of significance. At the prehistoric site, because no diagnostic surface artifacts were observed and because limited milling surfaces are present, the archaeologist, Native American monitor, and County staff agreed that four shovel test pits would be sufficient to determine if subsurface deposits were present at the prehistoric site. The shovel test pits were excavated on November 4, 2013. Five artifacts (2 pottery sherds, 2 flakes, and 1 mano fragment) were recovered from soils disturbed by rodent activity and site disturbances. Because only a sparse number of artifacts was encountered and because the archaeological site information has been thoroughly recorded in DPR 523 Resource Record Forms and in this report, the site's data potential has been exhausted and project impacts have been reduced below a level of significance.

Because of the cultural sensitivity of this area at the confluence of Los Coches Creek and Rios Canyon, both archaeologically and to the Kumeyaay, the archaeologist and the Native American monitor recommend that an archaeological and Native American monitor should be present during ground disturbing activities. A Grading Monitoring Program, in accordance with County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Contents Requirements for Archaeological and Historic Resources, should be implemented to ensure that should any intact potentially significant cultural deposits or human remains be uncovered, these will be treated and documented appropriately and in compliance with the Guidelines.

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1.0. INTRODUCTION/UNDERTAKING INFORMATION

This report documents the survey and archaeological testing for two archaeological sites on the Lakeside Tractor Supply property (APN 395-250-21) (Figures 1 and 2). The property is located in the County of San Diego, El Cajon 7.5-minute U.S.G.S. Quad. Map, T15S, R1E, Unsectioned El Cajon Rancho lands (UTM 11S 511359 E/3634045 N at southwest corner of project property).

1.1 Project Description

The project proposes pad grading and construction of a 19,169 square foot single tenant commercial building and auxiliary outdoor display area in addition to all required on-site parking and landscaping.

1.2 Existing Conditions

1.2.1 Environmental Setting

Natural

The Lakeside Tractor Supply project lies between Interstate 8 on the north, Olde Highway 80 on the south, and east of Lake Jennings Park Road. The project property lies at the southern base of foothills, now cut by construction of Interstate 8, and near the Los Coches Creek terrace, now cut by Olde Highway 80. Underlying geology is granitic bedrock with some schist intrusions, exposures of which are exposed on the property. Vegetation on the property includes disturbed remnants of sage, weedy intrusive, and pepper trees. Soils are orange/light brown silty loams.

Cultural

The Indians of Alta and Baja California had been wanderers and settlers, foragers and collectors, gatherers and traders, adapting to environmental and cultural changes, for at least ten thousand years before the Europeans arrived. The Kumeyaay of Baja and Alta California know that their people have inhabited this region since time began. The archaeological evidence affirms that since the Pleistocene, Alta and Baja California native cultures have adapted to constantly changing environments—gradual large-scale climatic changes as well as rapid local fluctuations. Many of these environmental changes affected cultures throughout the Southwest, inducing regional population migrations, moving peoples, goods, and ideas throughout the region. Thus, Native California cultures have also had to respond to constant cultural intrusions. By the time of European contact, the native peoples of the Californias had at least ten thousand years of experience in adapting to environmental and cultural changes. It was this experience that they relied on in adapting to the unprecedented and pervasive environmental and cultural changes that arrived with the Europeans.

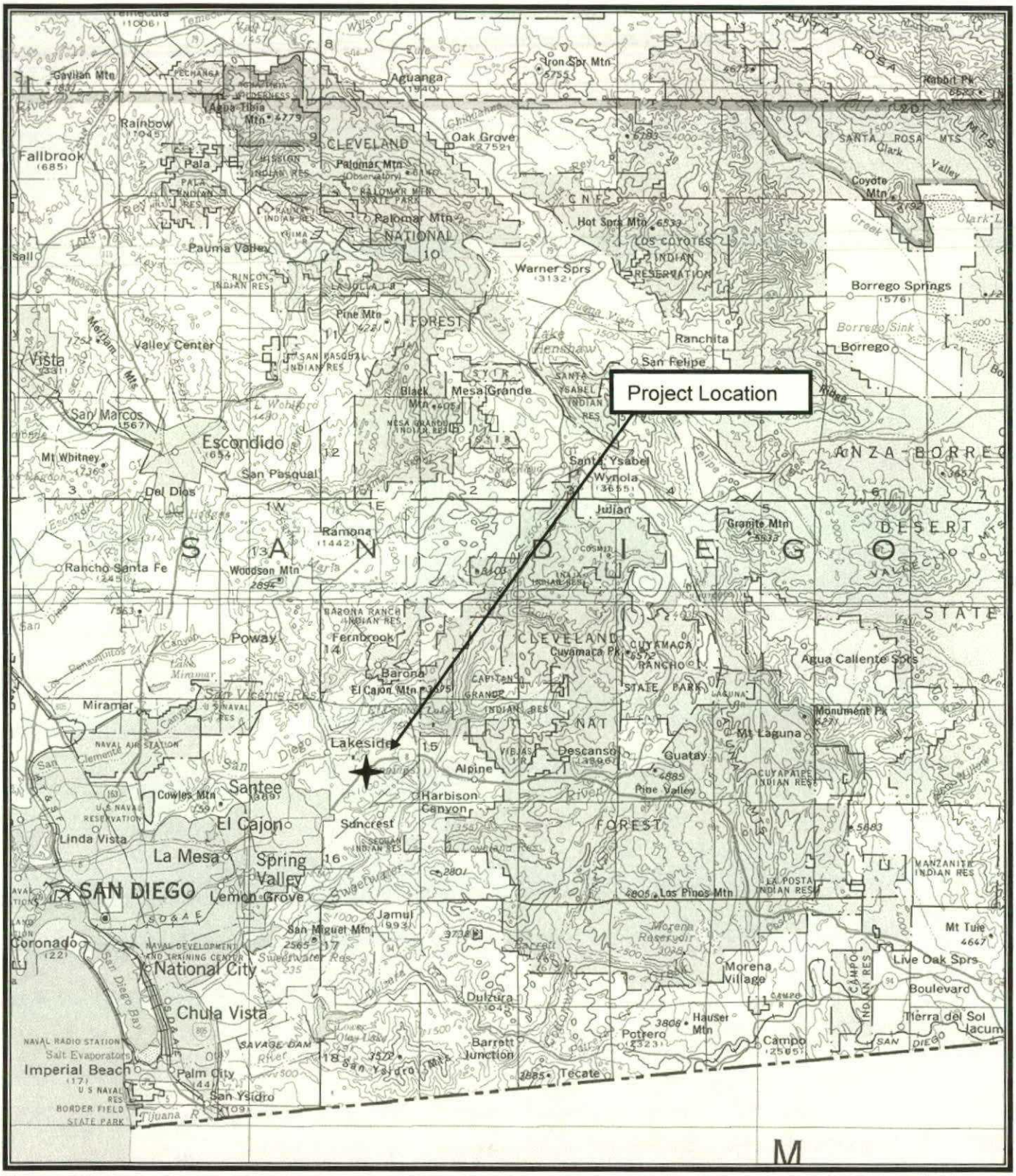

FIGURE 1: PROJECT LOCATION
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA U.S.G.S. MAP

0 miles 8.5

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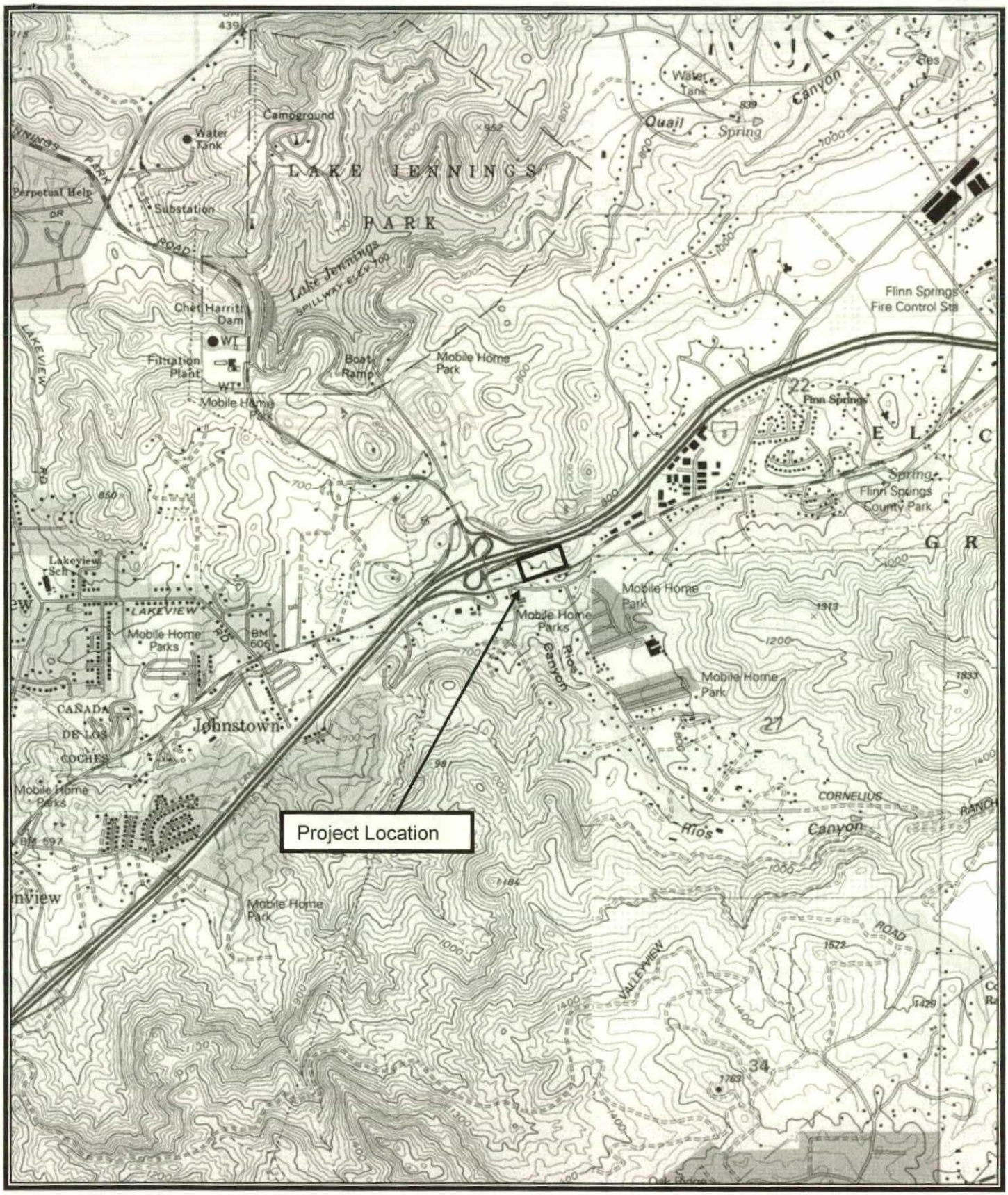

FIGURE 2: PROJECT LOCATION:
EL CAJON AND ALPINE
U.S.G.S. 7.5-MINUTE MAPS

0 feet 2000

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Archaeological Background for the San Diego Region

Academic reconstruction of the past ten thousand years of prehistory relies almost entirely on archaeological evidence, with only the most recent period being illuminated by ethnography. Because of the incompleteness of the archaeological record, there is considerable debate about the specifics of regional prehistory. However, major trends are generally agreed upon (Christenson 1990, Warren, Siegler, and Dittmer 1993, McDonald 1993, Moratto 1984).

It is accepted by archaeologists that the earliest humans traveled to the New World at the end of the Pleistocene, about ten thousand years ago (Moratto 1984). The earliest archaeological dates for occupation of southern California are approximately nine thousand to ten thousand years before the present (B. P.) (Gallegos and Carrico 1984; Kyle, Schroth, and Gallegos 1998). These earliest peoples were first identified and labeled the San Dieguito complex by Malcolm Rogers, early archaeological curator at the San Diego Museum of Man. Between 1929 and 1945, Rogers conducted extensive archaeological fieldwork in Alta and Baja California and published summaries about the region's prehistory. He equated remains of the earliest hunting peoples in the Colorado and Mojave deserts (Rogers 1929) with archaeological remains he found on the coast (Rogers 1945). Rogers concluded that the San Dieguito peoples were highly mobile, relying primarily on hunting for subsistence.

Other early archaeological site types that predominate along the Alta and Baja California coasts are dense shell middens containing few finely flaked hunting artifacts and abundant milling tools. Rogers labeled the prehistoric occupants of these sites the La Jollan Complex. From the earliest period of his work, he proposed that the differences between the San Dieguito and La Jollan peoples were related to environmental changes. He emphasized that the area presented an excellent opportunity for studying the effects of changing environments on prehistoric economies and material culture (Rogers 1929). By 1945, Rogers proposed that changing adaptations reflected in the material culture remains reflected new peoples with new subsistence strategies and tool kits moving into the region (Rogers 1945).

By the 1950s, archaeological research explicitly focused on the relationship between environmental change and culture adaptations, now with the ability to radiocarbon date materials such as charcoal and shell. University of California Los Angeles archaeologists excavated an important La Jollan shell midden site at Batiquitos Lagoon (Crabtree, Warren, and True 1963). Radiocarbon dating indicated that the site occupation ranged between 7,300 and 3,900 years B.P., well within the time range Rogers had defined for the La Jollan Complex. A special study of the shellfish remains led the researchers to propose that differences in archaeological materials through time reflected cultural adaptations to long-term environmental change (Warren and

Pavesic 1963). Warren and Pavesic proposed that changes in the environment brought about by the end of the last glaciation had major effects on the aboriginal populations of California. Drying in the interior deserts (reducing food supplies) and rising sea levels on the coast (increasing shellfish resources) resulted in a major shift of populations from the desert to the coast. This likely occurred between approximately ten thousand and six thousand years ago. Subsequently, stabilization of sea level and lagoon siltation (reducing shellfish population viability) resulted in populations shifting away from the coastal lagoons and diversifying their subsistence strategies.

More recent archaeology has focused on how prehistoric populations modified their subsistence and settlement strategies to accommodate environmental changes. Based on nearly two decades of archaeological research, Dennis Gallegos synthesized radiocarbon dates and archaeological data for the entire coastal lagoon complex from Buena Vista on the north to San Diego Bay on the south (Gallegos 1993). Discovering a general trend from earlier occupation of the northern lagoons to later occupation of the southern lagoons, Gallegos concluded that prehistoric settlement patterns adjusted in relation to changes in lagoon conditions. Recently, the La Jollan period in San Diego is understood to be a part of the New World Archaic period of prehistory. Investigators have focused on the cycles of the El Niño weather pattern that have affected the subsistence and settlement strategies of the Archaic period prehistoric occupants of the California coast (Arnold, Colton, and Pletka 1997).

Approximately one thousand to fifteen hundred years ago, the prehistoric occupants of Alta and Baja California were faced with a new set of environmental and cultural changes. For millennia, Lake Cahuilla, an in-filling of the Salton Trough from overflows of the Colorado River, had experienced intermittent filling and drying. The archaeological record demonstrates that prehistoric peoples heavily used the lake's plant and animal resources, adapting to the varying prehistoric lake shorelines (Wilke 1978, Waters 1983, Schaefer 1994). Prehistoric peoples adapted to the final drying of the lake, documented to have occurred around A. D. 1700, by expanding their resource use in the mountain and coastal regions to the west.

Concurrent with adaptation to these regional environmental changes over the past millenium (during what archaeologists call the Late Prehistoric period) major new technologies were adopted. The first of these new technological ideas to arrive was the bow-and-arrow, reflected in the archaeological record by the presence of small projectile points. Also new was the knowledge of how to process the acorn into an edible food staple, reflected in the archaeological record by the prevalence of deep bedrock grinding mortars and large habitation complexes situated in oak-filled mountain valleys (Christenson 1990). New ideas about religion and ceremony are reflected by the replacement of interment burial patterns of the Archaic by cremation and burial of the ashes, often

in pottery vessels (Rogers 1945, Wallace 1955). Finally, knowledge of the technology of pottery making moved into the Californias from the Southwest. Although the bow-and-arrow and acorn-processing technologies may have come to the mountains and coast earlier, the emergence of pottery production dates as early as about A. D. 800 (Carrico and Taylor 1983, Griset 1996, Wade 2004, 2007). While Rogers had labeled this most recent cultural complex the Diegueño, the name given to the local Indians by the Spanish padres, current archaeological research refers to them as Late Prehistoric or Patayan peoples. Alta California Indian tribes prefer Kumeyaay and the Baja California Spanish spelling is Kumiai. Iipai/Tipai are also names that reflect a northern/southern cultural division. In the Late Prehistoric period and into historical times, the Luiseño border the Kumeyaay on the north, the Cupeño and Cahuilla to the northeast, the Kamia and Quechan to the east, and the Paipai and Kiliwa to the south in Baja California.

The above review of the southern California archaeological literature illustrates that adaptation to environmental change has characterized ten thousand years of prehistory, encouraging the development of a highly mobile and exchange-oriented society. The archaeological evidence demonstrates that in Late Prehistoric times exchange carried on during seasonal movements emerged as a critical element of the Alta and Baja California Indian adaptation strategy. Exchange brought peoples together seasonally in large village complexes where social and cultural negotiations took place. Additional insight into the Kumeyaay settlement strategy can be revealed by inspection of the ethnographic record.

Ethnographic Evidence for the San Diego Region

While the archaeological record provides clues to the adaptation strategies and travel and exchange activities of the Late Prehistoric/Kumeyaay peoples, recreating cultural contexts, especially ritual and ceremonial, with only archaeological evidence is largely speculative. The ethnographic record, ample for Alta and Baja California, illuminates the cultural contexts for the archaeological record. As the following discussion will illustrate, the ethnography documents seasonal migrations, travel, and exchange as fundamental to Kumeyaay culture. Gatherings for communal food-collecting and ceremonial events strengthened inter-lineage social and cultural ties and provided settings for exchange of goods and ideas. Ceremonies and gatherings documented by the early ethnographers were occasions of gift giving, feasting, and gaming.

Many of the early ethnographers recognized the importance of communal gatherings and ritual ceremony to the social and cultural framework of Native Alta and Baja Californians. Early Bureau of Ethnography and University of California ethnographers sought to document the last vestiges of California native cultures. Most focused on identifying elements of social structure such as marriage conventions and lineage or clan names and locations, elements of economy such as food

gathering strategies and material goods, or elements of religion such as shamanism, mythology, and ceremony. Published monographs contain considerable informant data, but only occasional attention to the regional network within which the individual systems functioned. One exception is E.W. Gifford's notes on "The Kamia of Imperial Valley." The Kamia were those Kumeyaay living in the Eastern Colorado Desert between the Mountain Kumeyaay and the Colorado River Yuma Quechan. Gifford's informants confirmed the exchange and visiting that occurred between these groups, stating that, "The Kamia visited their Diegueño kinsmen to obtain wild vegetable products, especially acorns." Katherine Luomala, in making a case for flexibility of sib (or lineage) affiliation, suggests that many sibs gather seasonally at food gathering locations. Many sibs would assemble at a central camp near the acorn-gathering areas and celebrate ceremonies together.

Almost every Yuman ethnographic account mentions the widely practiced Karuk, the ceremony for the dead, and several avocational documents provide extensive description. The Karuk was described by Gifford for the Kamia, west of the Colorado River (1931), for the Cocopa, a Yuman tribe at the head of the Gulf of California (1934), as well for the Northern and Southern Diegueño or Kumeyaay (1918). Leslie Spier mentions the mourning ceremony as among the "Southern Diegueño Customs" (1923) but defers to the comprehensive description of Edward Davis, avocational ethnographer and collector who described Kumeyaay Kuruk ceremonies at Weeapipe and at Cupa.

These observers note several common elements. Primary was the centrality of reciprocal relationships and gift giving and exchange to observance of the ceremony. For months before the ceremony was to happen, the entire clan prepared—gathering and storing foods, purchasing (during historical times) clothing and fabrics, and even manufacturing goods for sale to gather money. Scattered members of the clan were recalled to help. Clans with whom the ceremony-giving group had economic or social alliances were invited. These groups also brought foods and goods for exchange.

The methods by which exchange and gift-giving took place were common to these groups. Primary was the gift-giving from the hosts to the gathered guests. During various phases of the ceremony, seeds and often money were poured over images and the ceremonial house during construction or flung to observers during the dancing. These were gathered up by the participants and taken away. Clothing, material, foods, and even horses were distributed to the guests. The goods and foods gathered for months before the ceremony were all distributed and the hosts were reduced to poverty. At the end of the ceremony, when the images were burned and the souls were

successfully sent off to the land of the dead, the material prosperity of the lineage had also been sent away with their relations.

Games and gambling were continuous during the days of the Karuk. Gifford described many games, including distance jumping, foot races, bow and arrow contests, shinny (a ball and stick game), pole and ring game, and peon (a guessing game). All of these games involved stakes and betting. The stakes could include arrows, shell beads, money, and even horses. Often a gambler would be reduced to poverty after the games.

The Karuk ceremony exemplifies the centrality of communal gatherings and exchange to the culture of Alta and Baja California Indians. The distribution of foods and gifts not only held together the social, cultural, and economic fabric of this world, but its interweaving with ceremonial activity drew in the spiritual world as well. By the twentieth century, when these ethnographic observations were made, gatherings and exchange in ceremonial context were still highly important, arguably even more so given the disruption from European settlement. By this time also, European goods—and indeed the Europeans themselves—were often incorporated into the exchange network.

In summary, exchange and travel were critical constituents of the Baja and Alta California Indian social and cultural fabric—adaptations for subsistence within a constantly changing environment. The archaeological evidence confirms ten thousand years of adaptation through seasonal migrations and through exchange. During the Late Prehistoric period, archaeological pottery, stone, and faunal materials document exchange between desert, mountain, and coastal peoples. The ethnographic information further illustrates that this exchange was perceived and implemented within a ritual and ceremonial context. Ceremonies, particularly the Karuk ceremony for the dead, gathered relations from as far east as the Colorado River and south as Baja California. These gatherings were frequent and provided for significant exchange of goods and foods, implemented within a framework of gift-giving and reciprocity. The documentation suggests that during the historical period, culture was adapted to accommodate interactions with the Anglo world. Even in ceremonial activities, the Kumeyaay were able to adapt traditional activities in interactions with the Anglo world.

1.2.2 Record Search Results

Record searches were completed at the San Diego State University-South Coastal Information Center (SCIC). The Record Search cover sheet is included with this report in Attachment 1. Table 1 below provides a list of the recorded resources. Eighteen prehistoric cultural resource sites, 1 isolate, and two historic sites have been recorded in the project area during twenty-eight survey and other inspection projects.

Because the El Cajon Valley was early a focus of livestock grazing and agriculture, by the Missions and Ranchos in the early nineteenth century followed by Anglo pioneer agriculturalists in the late nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, the archaeological record has been severely disrupted. However, beginning in 1975, archaeological studies completed in the surrounding area have documented 20 archaeological sites and 1 isolate. These are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1

Archaeological Sites Identified on South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) Record Searches within One Mile of the Proposed Project

CA-SDI-	Bedrock Milling	Debitage	Flaked Stone Artifacts	Ground Stone Artifacts	Ceramics	Midden	Subsurface Component	Historic
5548	X	X			X	X		
5549	X							
5550	X							
5551	X							
5552	X	X			X			
5553	X							
8231	X							
9872			X	X		X	X	
9873	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
11705	X	X	X	X	X		X	
12248	X	X						
13188	X							
15105	X							
15106	X							
15117		X	X	X	X		X	
15549	X	X					X	
15,823		X	X	X				
18,472	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
18,473								X
19,645								X
P-27,670		X						

Prehistoric Archaeological Resources Summary

Five of the recorded sites contain a variety of artifact types and subsurface deposits suggesting they functioned as habitation sites. Midden soils are present at four sites. All but one contain ceramics and two contain arrow points, both hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric period. All are located adjacent to drainage systems, one in Quail Canyon and the remaining four along Los Coches Creek. The three sites at the confluence of Los Coches Creek and Rios Canyon (CA-SDI-11,705, 15,117, and 18472) are suggested in the resource record forms to be part of a large and

dense habitation complex in this area, also of special concern to the Kumeyaay. The remaining recorded prehistoric sites and isolate consist of bedrock milling features, two also containing minor counts of debitage or ceramics. Two historic features are also recorded.

Based on the evidence gathered by these studies it can be concluded that the regional settlement patterns that have been identified in San Diego County are reflected in the archaeological record for the area of El Cajon and Lakeside surrounding the project area. Historical and ethnographic information from the late eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth centuries suggested that the Native Californians maintained, at least seasonally, several villages or *rancherias* in the peninsular range valleys. Our early understanding of prehistoric subsistence strategies in San Diego County suggested that such a village would have been surrounded by smaller resource acquisition and processing sites, such as bedrock acorn-grinding platforms and stone quarry and reduction areas. What seems to have existed during the Late Prehistoric period in the inland valleys, are multiple occupation complexes, most focused on drainage confluences and immediately surrounded by a variety of natural resource areas including oak-filled drainages and woodlands, chaparral and sage scrub hills, quartz and granite outcrops, and large mammal grazing lands. This appears to be the settlement and subsistence pattern substantiated by the archaeological evidence in the immediate area of the project property.

Historic Archaeological Resources Summary

Historic maps (M. C. Wheeler County Map 1872 and U.S.G.S. Quadrangles (El Cajon and Alpine 1:24,000 1955, and 1:125,000 El Cajon 1903 editions), on file at the San Diego State University-South Coastal Information Center and Heritage Resources, were reviewed. The 1928 aerial photographs, on file at the County of San Diego Cartography Department were also reviewed.

Shortly after the 1769 establishment of Mission San Diego de Alcala, the Mission grazed livestock in El Cajon valley. The project property was part of Rancho El Cajon, granted to Maria Antonia Estudillo Pedroarena in 1845, whose adobe home was near the center of present-day Lakeside. Canada de Los Coches, just over a mile to the southwest of the project property, was granted to Apolinaria Lorenzana (Rush 1965). Jesse Julian Ames built a an adobe house at the Los Coches rancho that later served as a stop for mail carriers and passengers on the San Antonio-San Diego Mail and Butterfield Stage lines. During the 1850s and 1860s, when Ames planted orchards and raised livestock, there were reportedly many Indians living in proximity to Rancho Canada de Los Coches. After the Civil War, American agricultural settlers moved into the valley—names including Knox, Chase, Christian, Hall, Miller, Clark, Winchester, Hill, Rhea, Ogden and Benedict—establishing grain and hay fields, citrus groves and vineyards. By the 1880s, valley agriculturalists prospered through production of fruits and particularly raisons and packing houses

developed to process and sell the products (Lay 1987). Reportedly there were still many Indians still living in the valley through the late nineteenth century (Rush 1965). Orchard and hay and grain production occupied the lands surrounding the project property into the early 20th century. The 1928 aerial photograph depicts primarily hay and grain fields with what appear to be remnants of earlier orchards in the areas closest to and including the project property. There is an anomaly on the landscape at the western end of the project property that appears to be an area of rock and brush. The 1955 U.S.G.S. El Cajon 7.5-minute quadrangle shows a structure on the western end of the property.

1.3 Applicable Regulations

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Diego County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, criteria outlined in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO), and the San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following section(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:

A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).

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 of culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by

the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:

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 fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resource 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:

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.

The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

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

Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

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

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).

If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, 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.

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

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

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

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).

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.

- Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Diego County's history and cultural heritage;
- Is associated with the lives of persons important to the history of San Diego County or its communities;
- 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
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

1.3.3 San Diego County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO)

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

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

The RPO does not allow non-exempt activities or uses damaging to significant prehistoric or historic lands on properties under County jurisdiction. The only exempt activity is scientific

investigation authorized by the County. All discretionary projects are required to be in conformance with applicable County standards related to cultural resources, including the noted RPO criteria 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 subsections 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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).

Traditional Cultural Properties (Native American Heritage Values)

Federal and state laws mandate that consideration be given to the concerns of contemporary Native Americans with regard to potentially ancestral human remains associated funerary objects, and items of cultural patrimony. Consequently, an important element in assessing the significance of the study site has been to evaluate the likelihood that these classes of items are present in areas that would be affected by the proposed project.

Also potentially relevant to prehistoric archaeological sites is the category termed Traditional Cultural Properties in discussions of cultural resource management (CRM) performed under federal auspices. According to Patricia L. Parker and Thomas F. King (1998), "Traditional" in this context refers to those beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice. The traditional cultural significance of a historic property, then, is significance derived from the role the property plays in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices. Examples of properties possessing such significance include:

1. A location associated with the traditional beliefs of a Native American group about its origins, its cultural history, or the nature of the world;

2. A rural community whose organization, buildings and structures, or patterns of land use reflect the cultural traditions valued by its long-term residents;

3. An urban neighborhood that is the traditional home of a particular cultural group, and that reflects its beliefs and practices;

4. A location where Native American religious practitioners have historically gone, and are known or thought to go today, to perform ceremonial activities in accordance with traditional cultural rules of practice; and

5. A location where a community has traditionally carried out economic, artistic, or other cultural practices important in maintaining its historic identity.

A Traditional Cultural Property, then, can be defined generally as one that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register because of its association with cultural practices or

beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.

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 Local 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 Local 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 Local Register of Historical Resources (Ordinance No.9493; San Diego County Administrative Code §396.7). The San Diego County Local 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 Section 2 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. This 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 re-creation. 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:

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

Determine whether the essential physical features are apparent enough to convey the property's significance; and

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

brown silt below the tan silts on the disturbed surface. Rodent disturbance was observed in all stps. The artifacts recovered are listed in Table 2 and the raw data is attached in Attachment 2.

Table 2

Archaeological Materials Recovered from Shovel Test Pit Excavations

Feature #	Stp #	Depth	Artifacts	Comments
1	1	10-20	sherds, residual clay	1 sherd broken
1	1	20-30	sherd, residual clay	during excavation, burned
1	2	20-30	flake	fine grained volcanic
1	3	0-10	sherd, sandy clay	
1	3	10-20	mano fragment	granitic
2	4	10-20	flake	Fine-grained volcanic

The results of the survey and excavations demonstrate that prehistoric activities at this site were minimal. Resource processing was undertaken, as evidenced by the grinding features and mano fragment. Other processing tasks occurred, as evidenced by the presence of debitage. Either cooking or storage occurred, as evidenced by the presence of pottery sherds. It is likely that this location served as a resource procurement and processing location associated with the dense habitation site complex (CA-SDI-11,705, 15,117, and 18,472) located across Old Highway 80 to the south. While likely never dense or variable, the decades of disturbance at the site have also reduced the archaeological deposits to a sparse scatter remaining amidst the disturbed topography. With the sparse archaeological information present at the site, no further cultural conclusions can be drawn.

The remains of the historic residence are in the location of a structure shown on the 1955 U.S.G.S. 7.5-minute El Cajon Quadrangle map. No structure is shown on the 1928 aerial photograph. Although there is a large quantity of recent transient occupation trash, no diagnostic historic artifacts of antiquity were observed on the surface. The site documentation is included in the Archaeological Resource Record Form (CA-SDI-21071) is attached to this report in Confidential Attachment 1. The remains are seriously disturbed and possess no integrity. Given the recent nature of the site, its serious disturbance, and lack of artifact deposits, documentation on DPR 523 Archaeological Resource Record Forms exhausted all information potential for these sites.

4.0. INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

4.1 Resource Importance

Site CA-SDI-21070 consists of two bedrock milling features, containing three basins and associated remnant grinding slicks, with a very sparse and disturbed presence of debitage, pottery sherds, and ground stone artifact. The site terrain has been seriously disrupted by early-twentieth century orchard agriculture, post-World War II residence development and use, construction of Interstate 8 on the north and Olde Highway 80 on the south, and recent use as transient's camps and truck parking. The site feature and artifact remnants suggest that resource processing was undertaken here and that these were likely associated with the habitation complex to the south. The archaeological materials provide no further cultural knowledge regarding regional prehistory.

Also located on the western portion of the property are the remains of a historic residence, consisting of a severely disrupted rock and concrete foundation, a concrete slab, and a concrete and brick septic tank. Given the recent nature of the site, its serious disturbance, and lack of artifact deposits, no additional evaluation tasks were deemed necessary.

As described above in Sections 1.3 and 2.0, the archaeological tasks completed are those required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Sections 21083.2 of the Statutes and 15064.5 of the Guidelines, by the County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO), and the County's Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Content Requirements, Cultural Resources: Archaeological and Historical Resources.

Determination of significance for sites CA-SDI-21070 and CA-SDI-21071 was based on criteria of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as it defines eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, and the San Diego County Register of Historical Resources (Ordinance No. 9493; San Diego County Administrative Code Part 396.7). Under these criteria an important resource must be 1) associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California or San Diego County's history and cultural heritage; 2) associated with the lives of persons important to our past including the history of San Diego County or its communities; 3) 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; or 4) has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory of history.

The current project assessment also includes evaluations of significance under the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO). The RPO defines "Significant Prehistoric or Historic Sites" as follows:

1. Any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object either:

   (a) Formally determined eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper of the National Register; or

   (b) To which the Historic Resource ("H" Designator) Special Area Regulations have been applied; or

2. One-of-a-kind, locally unique, or regionally unique cultural resources which contain a significant volume and range of data and materials; and

3. Any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances which is either:

   (a) Protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, such as burial(s), pictographs, petroglyphs, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures or,

   (b) Other formally designated and recognized sites which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

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

The minimal cultural information present at sites CA-SDI-21070 and CA-SDI-21071 was evaluated against the above criteria and does not appear to meet the criteria for importance under CEQA or RPO. However, "the County views all sites as significant and survey/testing as a means to reduce the impact to below a level of significance" (County of San Diego 10/1/2008).

4.2 Impact Identification

The proposed Tractor Supply construction project will necessitate grading in the western area of the property where the bedrock milling and sparse artifacts and historic foundation remains were encountered. This would result in direct impacts to the sites.

The minimal archaeological information at site CA-SDI-21070 represented by the two bedrock milling features and associated artifacts, and at CA-SDI-21071, the residence remains, has been thoroughly documented through measurement, graphic and photographic reproduction, and mapping in the attached archaeological DPR 523 Resource Record Forms and in this report. In

accordance with County policy, as a result of this thorough documentation, the impacts have been reduced to below a level of significance. The County Guidelines for Determining Impact Significance are listed above in Section 2.0. Related to Guideline 1, the project will incur no substantial adverse change in the significance of site CA-SDI-21070 and CA-SDI-21071 in a manner not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior Standards, as the impact has been reduced below a level of significance through documentation. Related to Guideline 2, the project will incur no substantial adverse change in the significance of site CA-SDI-21070 and CA-SDI-21071 due to the destruction of an important archaeological site that contains or has the potential to contain information important to history or prehistory, as the impact has been reduced below a level of significance through documentation. Related to Guideline 3, the project has no known potential to disturb human remains as no subsurface remains were identified during testing nor was concern for remains expressed during the Native American consultation. Related to Guideline 4, the project proposes no activities or uses damaging to significant cultural resources as defined by the Resource Protection Ordinance, as impacts have been reduced below a level of significance through documentation.

4.3 Native American Heritage Resources/Traditional Cultural Properties

No information has been obtained through Native American consultation or communication with the Native American monitors during fieldwork that any of the evaluated sites are culturally or spiritually significant. No Traditional Cultural Properties that currently serve religious or other community practices are known to exist within the project area. During the current archaeological evaluation, no artifacts or remains were identified or recovered that could be reasonably associated with such practices. All prehistoric artifactual material consisted of common flaked stone and ground stone items and pottery sherds, and those in very limited quantities at all sites. Features consisted of bedrock milling features.

5.0. MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 No Significant Adverse Effects

An archaeological survey, documentation of bedrock milling and historic features, and test excavations were conducted at sites CA-SDI-21070 and CA-SDI-21071, where the proposed Tractor Supply Company project is proposed to be developed. As a result of the cultural resource survey, shovel test pit excavations, and resource record form documentation, no additional cultural materials or deposits were identified. In accordance with County policy, site CA-SDI-21070 and CA-SDI-21071 are considered important; however, as described above in Section 4.1 and 4.2, and also in accordance with County policy, thorough documentation has reduced the impact below a

level of significance. Therefore, development of the proposed project should incur no significant adverse effects upon archaeological site CA-SDI-21070 and CA-SDI-21071.

5.2 Native American Heritage Values of Tested Sites

No information has been obtained through Native American consultation or communication with the Native American monitor during fieldwork that any of the evaluated sites are culturally significant. No Traditional Cultural Properties are known to exist within the project area that current serve religious or other community practices. During the current archaeological evaluation, no artifacts or remains were identified or recovered that could be reasonably associated with such practices. All prehistoric archaeological material consisted of common flaked stone and groundstone items and bedrock milling features, and those in very limited quantities.

Because of the cultural sensitivity of this area at the confluence of Los Coches Creek and Rios Canyon, both archaeologically and to the Kumeyaay, the archaeologist and the Native American monitor recommend that an archaeological and Native American monitor should be present during ground disturbing activities. A Grading Monitoring Program, in accordance with County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Contents Requirements for Archaeological and Historic Resources and in accordance with the direction of the Project Archaeologist and Native American monitor, should be implemented to ensure that should any intact potentially significant cultural deposits or human remains be uncovered, these will be treated and documented appropriately and in compliance with the Guidelines. The conditions that should be made requirements of approval are provided below:

GRADING PERMIT: *(Prior to approval of any grading and or improvement plans and issuance of any Grading or Construction Permits).*

CULT#1__ ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING [PDS, FEE X 2]
INTENT: In order to mitigate for potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological resources, an archaeological monitoring program and potential data recovery program shall be implemented pursuant to the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance for Cultural Resources and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). **DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT:** A County Approved Principal Investigator (PI) known as the "Project Archaeologist," shall be contracted to perform cultural resource monitoring and a potential data recovery program during all grading, clearing, grubbing, trenching, and construction activities. The archaeological monitoring program shall include the following:

a. The Project Archaeologist shall perform the monitoring duties before, during and after construction pursuant to the most current version of the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Requirements for Cultural Resources, and this permit. The contract or letter of acceptance provided to the County shall include an agreement that the archaeological monitoring will be completed, and a Memorandum of

Understanding (MOU) between the Project Archaeologist and the County of San Diego shall be executed. The contract or letter acceptance shall include a cost estimate for the monitoring work and reporting.

b. The Project Archeologist shall provide evidence that a Kumeyaay Native American has been contracted to perform Native American Monitoring for the project.

c. The cost of the monitoring shall be added to the grading bonds or bonded separately.

DOCUMENTATION: The applicant shall provide a copy of the Archaeological Monitoring Contract or letter of acceptance, cost estimate, and MOU to the *[PDS, PCC]*. Additionally, the cost amount of the monitoring work shall be added to the grading bond cost estimate. **TIMING:** Prior to approval of any grading and or improvement plans and issuance of any Grading or Construction Permits. **MONITORING:** The *[PDS, PCC]* shall review the contract or letter of acceptance, MOU and cost estimate or separate bonds for compliance with this condition. The cost estimate should be forwarded to *[PDS, LDR]*, for inclusion in the grading bond cost estimate, and grading bonds and the grading monitoring requirement shall be made a condition of the issuance of the grading or construction permit.

OCCUPANCY: *(Prior to any occupancy, final grading release, or use of the premises in reliance of this permit).*

CULT#2___ CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT [PDS, FEE X2]
INTENT: In order to ensure that the Grading Monitoring occurred during the earth-disturbing activities, a final report shall be prepared. **DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT:** A final Archaeological Monitoring and Data Recovery Report that documents the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the Archaeological Monitoring Program shall be prepared. The report shall include the following items:

a. DPR Primary and Archaeological Site forms.

b. Daily Monitoring Logs

c. Evidence that all cultural materials collected during the survey, testing, and archaeological monitoring program have been curated as follows:

(1) All prehistoric cultural materials shall be curated at a San Diego curation facility or a culturally affiliated Tribal curation 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, including title, shall be transferred to the San Diego curation facility or culturally affiliated Tribal curation facility and shall be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility stating that the prehistoric archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

or

Alternatively provide evidence that all prehistoric materials collected during the archaeological monitoring program have been returned to a Native American group of appropriate tribal affinity. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the Native American tribe to whom the cultural resources have been repatriated identifying that the archaeological materials have been received.

(2) Historic materials shall be curated at a San Diego curation facility and shall not be repatriated. The collections and associated records, including title, shall be transferred to the San Diego curation facility and shall be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility stating that the historic materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

d. If no cultural resources are discovered, a Negative Monitoring Report must be submitted stating that the grading monitoring activities have been completed. Grading Monitoring Logs must be submitted with the negative monitoring report.

DOCUMENTATION: The applicant's archaeologist shall prepare the final report and submit it to the *[PDS, PCC]* for approval. Once approved, a final copy of the report shall be submitted to the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) and the culturally-affiliated Tribe. **TIMING:** Prior to any occupancy, final grading release, or use of the premises in reliance of this permit, the final report shall be prepared. **MONITORING:** The *[PDS, PCC]* shall review the final report for compliance this condition and the report format guidelines. Upon acceptance of the report, *[PDS, PCC]* shall inform *[PDS, LDR]* and *[DPW, PDCI]*, that the requirement is complete and the bond amount can be relinquished. If the monitoring was bonded separately, then *[PDS, PCC]* shall inform *[PDS or DPW FISCAL]* to release the bond back to the applicant.

Draft Grading Plan Notes:

PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING: *(Prior to Preconstruction Meeting, and prior to any clearing, grubbing, trenching, grading, or any land disturbances.)*

(CULTURAL RESOURCES)

CULT#GR-1 ARCHAELOGICAL MONITORING [PDS, FEE X2]
INTENT: In order to comply with the County of San Diego Guidelines for Significance – Cultural Resources, an Archaeological Monitoring Program shall be implemented. **DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT:** The County approved Project Archaeologist, Kumeyaay Native American Monitor, and [PDS, PCC], shall attend the pre-construction meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the archaeological monitoring program. The Project Archaeologist and the Kumeyaay Native American Monitor shall monitor the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits in all areas identified for development including off-site improvements. The archaeological monitoring program shall comply with the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Content Requirements for Cultural Resources. **DOCUMENTATION:** The applicant shall have the contracted Project Archeologist and Kumeyaay Native American attend the preconstruction meeting to explain the monitoring requirements. **TIMING:** Prior to the Preconstruction Meeting, and prior to any clearing, grubbing, trenching, grading, or any land disturbances this condition shall be completed. **MONITORING:** The *[DPW, PDCI]* shall invite the *[PDS, PCC]* to the preconstruction conference to coordinate the Archaeological Monitoring requirements of this condition. The *[PDS, PCC]* shall attend the preconstruction conference and confirm the attendance of the approved Project Archaeologist.

DURING CONTRUCTION: *(The following actions shall occur throughout the duration of the grading construction).*

(CULTURAL RESOURCES)

CULT#GR-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING [PDS, FEE X2]
INTENT: In order to comply with the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining

Significance and Report Format and Content Requirements for Cultural Resources, a Cultural Resource Grading Monitoring Program shall be implemented. **DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT:** The Project Archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American Monitor shall monitor the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits in all areas identified for development including off-site improvements. The archaeological monitoring program shall comply with the following requirements during earth-disturbing activities:

a. During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the Project Archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American Monitor shall be onsite as determined necessary by the Project Archaeologist. 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 Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Kumeyaay Native American Monitor. Monitoring of cutting of previously disturbed deposits will be determined by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Kumeyaay Native American Monitor.

b. In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the Project Archaeologist or the Kumeyaay Native American monitor, shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. At the time of discovery, the Project Archaeologist shall contact the PDS Staff Archaeologist. The Project Archaeologist, in consultation with the PDS Staff Archaeologist and the Kumeyaay Native American Monitor, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. Construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area only after the PDS Staff Archaeologist has concurred with the evaluation. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits shall be minimally documented in the field. Should the cultural materials for isolates and non-significant deposits not be collected by the Project Archaeologist, then the Kumeyaay Native American monitor may collect the cultural material for transfer to a Tribal Curation facility or repatriation program. A Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts to significant cultural resources shall be prepared by the Project Archaeologist in coordination with the Kumeyaay Native American Monitor. The County Archaeologist shall review and approve the Program, which shall be carried out using professional archaeological methods. The Research Design and Data Recovery Program shall include (1) reasonable efforts to preserve (avoidance) "unique" cultural resources or Sacred Sites; 3(2) the capping of identified Sacred Sites or unique cultural resources and placement of development over the cap, if avoidance is infeasible; and (3) data recovery for non-unique cultural resources.

c. If any human remains are discovered, the Property Owner or their representative shall contact the County Coroner and the PDS Staff Archaeologist. Upon identification of human remains, no further disturbance shall occur in the area of the find until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. If the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant (MLD), as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), shall be contacted by the Property Owner or their representative in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains. The immediate vicinity where the Native American human remains are located is not to be damaged or disturbed by further development activity until consultation with the MLD regarding their recommendations as required by Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 has been conducted. Public Resources Code §5097.98, CEQA §15064.5 and Health & Safety Code §7050.5 shall be followed in the event that human remains are discovered.

d. The Project Archaeologist shall submit monthly status reports to the Director of Planning and Development Services starting from the date of the Notice to Proceed to termination of implementation of the grading monitoring program. The reports shall briefly summarize all

activities during the period and the status of progress on overall plan implementation. Upon completion of the implementation phase, a final report shall be submitted describing the plan compliance procedures and site conditions before and after construction.

DOCUMENTATION: The applicant shall implement the archaeological monitoring program pursuant to this condition. **TIMING:** The following actions shall occur throughout the duration of the earth disturbing activities. **MONITORING:** The *[DPW, PDCI]* shall make sure that the Project Archeologist is on-site performing the monitoring duties of this condition. The *[DPW, PDCI]* shall contact the *[PDS, PCC]* if the Project Archeologist or applicant fails to comply with this condition.

ROUGH GRADING: *(Prior to rough grading approval and issuance of any building permit).*

(CULTURAL RESOURCES)

CULT#GR-3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING [PDS, FEE]
INTENT: In order to comply with the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Content Requirements for Cultural Resources, an Archaeological Monitoring Program shall be implemented. **DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT:** The Project Archaeologist shall prepare one of the following reports upon completion of the earth disturbing activities that require monitoring:

a. If no archaeological resources are encountered during earth-disturbing activities, then submit a final Negative Monitoring Report substantiating that earth disturbing activities are completed and no cultural resources were encountered. Archaeological monitoring logs showing the date and time that the monitor was on site and any comments from the Kumeyaay Native American monitor must be included in the Negative Monitoring Report.

b. If archaeological resources were encountered during the earth disturbing activities, the Project Archaeologist shall provide an Archaeological Monitoring Report stating that the field monitoring activities have been completed, and that resources have been encountered. The report shall detail all cultural artifacts and deposits discovered during monitoring and the anticipated time schedule for completion of the curation and/or repatriation phase of the monitoring.

DOCUMENTATION: The applicant shall submit the Archaeological Monitoring Report to the *[PDS, PCC]* for review and approval. Once approved, a final copy of the report shall be submitted to the South Coastal Information Center and the culturally-affiliated Tribe. **TIMING:** Upon completion of all earth disturbing activities, and prior to Rough Grading Final Inspection (Grading Ordinance SEC 87.421.a.2), the report shall be completed. **MONITORING:** The *[PDS, PCC]* shall review the report or field monitoring memo for compliance with the project MMRP, and inform *[DPW, PDCI]* that the requirement is completed.

FINAL GRADING RELEASE: *(Prior to any occupancy, final grading release, or use of the premises in reliance of this permit).*

(CULTURAL RESOURCES)

CULT#GR-4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING [PDS, FEE]
INTENT: In order to comply with the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Content Requirements for Cultural Resources, an Archaeological Monitoring Program shall be implemented. **DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT:** The Project Archaeologist shall prepare a final report that documents the

results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the Archaeological Monitoring Program if cultural resources were encountered during earth disturbing activities. The report shall include the following, if applicable:

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

b. Daily Monitoring Logs

c. Evidence that all cultural materials have been curated that includes the following:

(1) Evidence that all prehistoric archaeological materials collected during the archaeological survey, testing and monitoring programs have been submitted to a San Diego curation facility or a culturally affiliated Native American Tribal curation 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, including title, shall be transferred to the San Diego curation facility or culturally affiliated Native American Tribal curation facility and shall be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility stating that the prehistoric archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

or

Evidence that all prehistoric materials collected during the grading monitoring program have been returned to a Native American group of appropriate tribal affinity. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the Native American tribe to whom the cultural resources have been repatriated identifying that the archaeological materials have been received.

(2) Historic materials shall be curated at a San Diego curation facility and shall not be repatriated. The collections and associated records, including title, shall be transferred to the San Diego curation facility and shall be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility stating that the historic materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

d. If no cultural resources are discovered, a Negative Monitoring Report must be submitted stating that the grading monitoring activities have been completed. Grading Monitoring Logs must be submitted with the negative monitoring report.

DOCUMENTATION: The applicant's archaeologist shall prepare the final report and submit it to the *[PDS, PCC]* for approval. Once approved, a final copy of the report shall be submitted to the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) and the culturally-affiliated Tribe. **TIMING:** Prior to any occupancy, final grading release, or use of the premises in reliance of this permit, the final report shall be prepared. **MONITORING:** The *[PDS, PCC]* shall review the final report for compliance this condition and the report format guidelines. Upon acceptance of the report, *[PDS, PCC]* shall inform *[PDS, LDR]* and *[DPW, PDCI]*, that the requirement is complete and the bond amount can be relinquished. If the monitoring was bonded separately, then *[PDS, PCC]* shall inform *[PDS or DPW FISCAL]* to release the bond back to the applicant.

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7.0. LIST OF PREPARERS AND PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

Sue A. Wade	Heritage Resources	Principal Archaeologist
Clint Linton	Red Tail Monitoring and Research	Native American Consultant and Monitor
South Coastal Information Center		Record Searches
Donna Beddow	County of San Diego,	Archaeological Review

Attachments

South Coastal Information Center Record Search Cover Sheet

Artifact Analysis Data

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CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM RECORDS SEARCH

Company: Heritage Resources

Company Representative: Sue Wade

Date Processed: 10/17/2013

Project Identification: Lakeside Tractor Supply

Search Radius: 1 mile

Historical Resources: NJD

Trinomial and Primary site maps have been reviewed. All sites within the project boundaries and the specified radius of the project area have been plotted. Copies of the site record forms have been included for all recorded sites.

Previous Survey Report Boundaries: NJD

Project boundary maps have been reviewed. National Archaeological Database (NADB) citations for reports within the project boundaries and within the specified radius of the project area have been included.

Historic Addresses: NJD

A map and database of historic properties (formerly Geofinder) has been included.

Historic Maps: NJD

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

Summary of SHRC Approved CHRIS IC Records Search Elements	
RSID:	706
RUSH:	no
Hours:	1
Spatial Features:	49
Address-Mapped Shapes:	no
Digital Database Records:	0
Quads:	1
Aerial Photos:	0
PDFs:	Yes
PDF Pages:	117

This is not an invoice. Please pay from the monthly billing statement

Analytical Methods

Stone Debitage

The debitage analysis focuses on identifying stage-of-reduction reduction technology information for the site. Stone material type is also recorded. Attributes of diagnostic flake type, flake size, and amount of cortex present are identified. Each piece of debitage is placed in one of nine types. Types one and two are specialized flake types: blades and biface thinning flakes. Types 3 through 5 are large flakes (greater than 3 centimeters in greatest extent) with three ranges of cortex present on the dorsal side (greater than 90 percent, 30-90 percent, and less than 30 percent), types 6 and 7 are small flakes (less than 3 centimeters) with either cortex absent or present, and types 8 and 9 are shatter with cortex present or absent. This method of analysis allows the investigator to make inferences regarding site activity (quarrying, primary reduction, tool finishing, tool use, and maintenance), reduction technology (biface production or blade production), and preferred material types (metavolcanics, quartzes, chert, or obsidian). Further information regarding the debitage stage of reduction process is included with the debitage data information is provided in the following Attribute Code sheet and Typology Chart.

Key to Prehistoric Debitage Attributes

1. CAT — Catalog Number
2. SITE — Site Number
3. LOCUS — Site Locus Designation
4. PROVENIENCE — Collection Methodology
5. STP — Shovel Test Pit Number
6. UNIT — Excavation Unit Designation
7. FIELDNO — Field Number
8. FEATURE — Feature Number
9. LEVEL
   - 0 = Surface
   - 10 = 0 - 10 centimeters
   - 20 = 10 - 20 centimeters
   - etc.
10. ITEM — Debitage
11. WEIGHT — Weight rounded to nearest grams
12. MATERIAL
    - 1 = Coarse-grained metavolcanic
    - 2 = Coarse-grained porphyritic metavolcanic
    - 3 = Fine-grained metavolcanic
    - 4 = Fine-grained porphyritic metavolcanic
    - 5 = Quartzite
    - 6 = Quartz
    - 7 = Chert/chalcedony
    - 8 = Obsidian
    - 9 = Other/unidentified
13. FLAKE TYPES (also see Debitage Typology Chart) (counts)
    - 1 = Type 1 (blade, reflecting specialized reduction)
    - 2 = Type 2 (bifacial thinning, reflecting specialized reduction)
    - 3 = Type 3 (platform creation, cortex removal)
    - 4 = Type 4 (cortex removal)
    - 5 = Type 5 (core reduction, basic shaping)
    - 6 = Type 6 (finishing, resharpening)
    - 7 = Type 7 (trimming)
    - 8 = Type 8 (shatter during primary reduction)
    - 9 = Type 9 (shatter during secondary reduction)
14. TOTCN — Total Count of this material type for this provenience

Debitage Typology Chart

Type	Bulb	Platform	Platform Width	Length	Cortex	Dorsal Scars	Other	Assumed Process
1	present	present	NA	2xW	NA	>2	(parallel sides)	blade - specialized type
2	present	present	"wide"	NA	NA	NA	(diverging, thin)	bifacial thinning
3	present	present	NA	>3cm	>90%	0	-	platform creation, cortex removal
4	present	present	NA	>3cm	30-90%	0-1	-	cortex removal
5	present	present	NA	>3cm	<30%	>1	-	core reduction, basic shaping
6	present	present	NA	<3cm	0%	>1	-	finishing, resharpening
7	present	present	NA	<3cm	present	>1	-	trimming
8	absent (or)	absent	NA	NA	present	NA	-	shatter during primary reduction
9	absent (or)	absent	NA	NA	absent	NA	-	shatter during secondary reduction

* This table is after Norwood, Bull and Rosenthal (1981), Hector (1984), and Wade (1993)

CAT	SAMPLE	STP DESIGNATION		LEVEL	WEIGHT	MATERIAL	TYPE1	TYPE2	TYPE3	TYPE4	TYPE5	TYPE6	TYPE7	TYPE8	TYPE9	TOTCNT
3.00	stp	Feat.1,stp2	-	30	0.0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
6.00	stp	Feat.2,stp4	-	20	6.0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
stp totals					**6.0**		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**

Analytical Methods
Ground Stone Artifacts

Ground stone artifacts include both passive and active elements. The passive elements include portable metates and stone bowls; active elements include manos and pestles. Ground stone artifacts are described by type (mano, pestle, metate, etc.), material type, presence of shaping or battering, number of faces, and condition. Further information regarding the ground stone artifact analysis system is provided in the following Attribute Code sheet.

Key to Prehistoric Groundstone Artifact Attributes

1. CAT#	Catalog Number	
2. SITE	Site Number	
3. LOCUS	Site Locus Designation	
4. PROVENIENCE	Collection Methodology	
5. STP	Shovel Test Pit Number	
6. UNIT	Excavation Unit Designation	
7. FIELD#	Field Number	
8. FEATURE	Feature Number	
9. LEVEL	0 = Surface	
	10 = 0 - 10 centimeters	
	20 = 10 - 20 centimeters	
	etc.	
10. ITEM	Ground Stone Artifacts	
11. WT (WEIGHT)	Weight rounded to nearest grams	
12. LN (LENGTH)	Length in millimeters	
13. WD (WIDTH)	Width in millimeters	
14. TH (THICKNESS)	Thickness in millimeters	
15. MAT (MATERIAL)	1 = Granite	
	2 = Quartzite	
	3 = Andesite	
	4 = Sandstone	
	5 = Other	
16. CON (CONDITION)	1 = Whole	
	2 = Broken	
17. LAB (LABEL)	1 = Mano	
	2 = Pestle	
	3 = Slab	
	4 = Basin	
	5 = Bowl	
	6 = Other	

* Shaped manos/pestles are shouldered, bifacial, and have edge treatment to produce a tabular profile.)

18. SHA (SHAPED)	1 = Present	
	0 = Absent	
19. BAT (BATTERED)	1 = Present	
	0 = Absent	

* Healed manos/pestles have edge grinding created by a "rocking" grinding motion.)

20. HEA (HEALING)	1 = Present	
	0 = Absent	

* The following information is recorded for up to 2 ground surfaces on Metates.

21. #FACES	Number of Ground Faces
22. LN1 (LENGTH1) **25.** LN2 (LENGTH2)	Metate Ground Surface Length (for Faces 1 & 2) (in millimeters)
23. WD1 (WIDTH1) **26.** WD2 (WIDTH2)	Metate Ground Surface Width (for Faces 1 & 2) (in millimeters)
24. DP1 (DEPTH1) **27.** DP2 (DEPTH2)	Metate Ground Surface Depth (for Faces 1 & 2) (in millimeters)

CAT	SAMPLE	UNIT		LEVEL	WEIGHT	LENGTH	WIDTH	THICKNESS	MATERIAL	CONDITION	LABEL	SHAPING	BATTERING	HEALING	NOFACES
5.00	stp	Feat.1,stp3	-	20	128	71.5	55.1	40.9	1	2	1	0	0	0	1
Total All					128	72	55	41							

LENGTH1	WIDTH1	THICKNESS1	LENGTH2	WIDTH2	THICKNESS2
-	-	-	-	-	-

Analytical Methods
Ceramic Artifacts

Pottery analysis focuses on identifying vessel form and possible use as well as production technology. Vessel form can be reconstructed through analysis of the rim form. Use can be identified through analysis of burning or through vessel form. Trade or long distance contacts or travel can be inferred through analysis of clay material types. Technology can be addressed through analysis of the pottery fabric and firing techniques. Further information regarding the ceramic artifact analysis system is provided in the following Attribute Code sheet.

Key to Prehistoric Ceramic Attributes

1. CAT# — Catalog Number
2. SITE — Site Number
3. LOCUS — Locus
4. PROVENIENCE — Collection Methodology
5. STP — Shovel Test Pit Designation
6. UNIT — Excavation Unit Designation
7. FIELD# — Field Number
8. FEAT — Feature Number
9. LEVEL
   - 0 = Surface
   - 10 = 0 - 10 centimeters
   - 20 = 10 - 20 centimeters
   - etc.
10. ITEM
    - 1 = Rim Sherd
    - 2 = Body Sherd
    - 3 = Pipe
    - 4 = Neck Sherd
    - 5 = Abraded Sherd
    - 6 = Base Sherd
    - 7 = Bead
    - 8 = Baked Clay Fragment
    - 9 = Ground/Shaped Sherd
    - 99 = Undetermined
11. WGHT — Weight in grams
12. CNT — Sherd Fragment Count
13. TC (TECHNOLOGY)
    - 1 = Paddle and Anvil
    - 2 = Wheel Thrown
    - 3 = Other
14. MAT (MATERIAL)
    - 1 = Tizon Brown
    - 2 = Colorado Buff
    - 3 = Salton Brown
    - 4 = Salton Buff
    - 5 = Colorado Beige
    - 6 = Tumco Buff
    - 7 = Vallecitos Buff
    - 98 = Undetermined Buff
    - 99 = Undetermined Brown
15. TT (TEMPER TYPE)
    - 1 = Natural (existing in natural clay)
    - 2 = Added rock/mineral grains
    - 3 = Ground Sherd
    - 4 = Shell
    - 5 = Plant Material
    - 9 = Undetermined
16. TS (TEMPER SIZE)
    - 1 = Very Fine (.06 - .125 millimeters)
    - 2 = Fine (.125 - .25 millimeters)
    - 3 = Medium (.25 - .50 millimeters)
    - 4 = Coarse (.5 - 1.0 millimeters)
    - 5 = Very Coarse (1.0 - 2.0 millimeters)
    - 9 = Undetermined
17. TP (TEMPER PROFILE)
    - 1 = Angular
    - 2 = Subangular
    - 3 = Subrounded
    - 4 = Rounded
    - 5 = Well Rounded
    - 9 = Undetermined
18. BU (BURNED)
    - 1 = Fire Clouding
    - 2 = Sooting
    - 3 = Heavy Soot Deposit
    - 3 = Heavy Blackening/Crystallization
19. CI — Color on Interior Surface
20. CE — Color Exterior Surface
21. CC — Color of Core
    - 1 = Black
    - 2 = Brown
    - 3 = Orange
    - 4 = Red
    - 5 = Buff
    - 6 = Gray
    - 7 = Tan
22. SU — Surface Treatment
    - 1 = Rough
    - 2 = Wet-Wiped
    - 3 = Burnished
    - 4 = Slipped
    - 5 = Stucco
    - 9 = Undetermined
23. RF (RIMFORM) — Vessel Form as Determined by Rim Shape
    - 1 = Open Bowl (flared sides, no neck recurve)
    - 2 = Open Pot (vertical sides, little neck recurve)
    - 3 = Cook Pot (constricted opening, moderate neck recurve)
    - 4 = Neckless Jar (constricted opening, no neck recurve)
    - 5 = Neckless Pot (moderately constricted opening, little neck recurve)
    - 6 = Direct Rim Pot (constricted opening, chimney style neck/rim)
    - 7 = Olla (moderately constricted opening, heavy recurve at neck)
    - 10 = Olla (very constricted opening, heavy recurve at neck)
    - 99 = Undetermined
24. RR — Radius of Rim Opening (in centimeters)
25. RD — Degrees of Rim Circumference Repres. by Frag.
26. RF — Rim Finish
    - 1 = Rounded
    - 2 = Flat
    - 3 = Flattened to Exterior
    - 4 = Flattened to Interior
    - 5 = Flattened to Exterior and Interior
27. DE (DECORATION)
    - 1 = 2-Item Cross-hatch
    - 2 = Rim-notch (right angle to circumference on rim)
    - 3 = Rim-notch (acute angle to circumference on rim)
    - 4 = 3-Item Cross-hatch (segmented, at angle)
    - 5 = Vertical Lines
    - 6 = 2-Item Cross-hatch (enclosed, at angle)
    - 7 = Stem and Leaf
    - 8 = Irregular Lines
    - 9 = Rim notch (right angle to circumference on sides)
28. DR (DRILLED)
    - 1 = From Exterior
    - 2 = Biconical
    - 3 = From Interior
29. AB (ABRADED)
    - 1 = Straight-Edge
    - 2 = Round Edge

CAT	SAMPLE	STP DESIGNATION	FEATU	LEVEL	WEIGHT	MATERIAL	material description	COUNT	**MNI**	**ITEM**	TECHNOLOGY	TEMPER Profile	BURNED	SURFACE	RIMFORI
1.00	stp	Feat.1,stp1	-	20	3.0	undetermined burned	residal clay	1	**1**	**2**	1	angular medium quartz, feldspar & other	3	1	
2.00	stp	Feat.1,stp1	-	30	3.0	undetermined burned	residal clay	1	**0**	**2**	1	angular medium quartz, feldspar & other	3	1	
4.00	stp	Feat.1,stp3	-	10	3.0	undetermined burned	sandy clay	1	**1**	**2**	1	sandy texture	3	1	

Totals	9.0	3.0	2.0

RIMRAD	RIMDEGF	RIMFINI	DECOR/	DRILLE	ABRADE	COMMENTS
						1 sherd broken in screen
						same vessel as 1