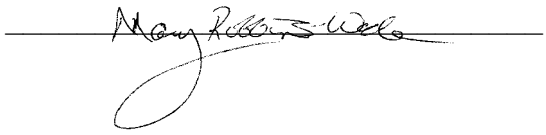
CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE HOSKINGS RANCH PROJECT, JULIAN, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

TM 5312RPL3, LOG NO. 03-10-005

Lead Agency:
County of San Diego
Planning and Development Services
Contact: Terry Powers
5510 Overland Avenue, Suite 310
San Diego, California 92123
(858) 694-3754

Preparer:
Mary Robbins-Wade
Affinis
810 Jamacha Road, Suite 206
El Cajon, California 92019
(619) 441-0144



Project Proponent:
Dave Pettycord
Genesee Properties, Inc.
3550 General Atomics Court
San Diego, California 92121-1122
(858) 455-4298

April 2009
Revised February 2011
Revised October 2011
Revised September 2012
Revised July 2013
Affinis Job No. 2300

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

Authors:	Mary Robbins-Wade
Consulting Firm:	Affinis, 810 Jamacha Road, Suite 206, El Cajon, California 92019 (619) 441-0144
Client/Project Proponent:	Dave Pettycord, Genesee Properties, Inc., 3550 General Atomics Court, San Diego, California 92121-1122 (858) 455-4298
Report Date:	April 2009; Revised February 2011; Revised October 2011; Revised September 2012; Revised June 2013
Report Title:	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Hoskings Ranch Project, Julian, San Diego County, California TM 5312 RPL3, Log No. 03-10-055
Type of Study:	Archaeological assessment
New Sites:	CA-SDI-19,342, CA-SDI-19,343, CA-SDI-19,344, CA-SDI-19,345, CA-SDI-19,346, P-37-030448, P-37-031748 (historic district)
Updated Sites:	CA-SDI-7098/H, CA-SDI-7102, CA-SDI-7103, CA-SDI-7104, CA-SDI-7105/7106, CA-SDI-7109, CA-SDI-7110, CA-SDI-16,851, CA-SDI-16,852/H, CA-SDI-16,853/H, CA-SDI-16,854, CA-SDI-16,855/16,856/16,857/H-5, CA-SDI-16,858, CA-SDI-16,859, CA-SDI-16,860, CA-SDI-16,861, CA-SDI-16,862, CA-SDI-16,863/H, CA-SDI-16,864, CA-SDI-16,865, CA-SDI-16,866, CA-SDI-16,867, CA-SDI-16,868, CA-SDI-16,869, CA-SDI-16,870, CA-SDI-16,871/H, CA-SDI-16,872, CA-SDI-16,873, CA-SDI-16,874, CA-SDI-16,875, CA-SDI-16,876/16,877, CA-SDI-16,878, CA-SDI-16,879, CA-SDI-16,880, CA-SDI-16,881/H, CA-SDI-16,882/H, CA-SDI-17,057, P-37-025402, P-37-025435
USGS Quadrangles:	Julian and Santa Ysabel (7.5' series)
Acreage:	1416.61 acres
Keywords:	County of San Diego, Julian, Wynola, Pine Hills; archaeological study; habitation sites, bedrock milling features, lithic scatters, ceramic scatters, ground stone, flaked stone, ceramics (Tizon Brown Ware, Colorado Buff Ware), Cottonwood points, Desert Side-Notched points, fired clay whale effigy, historic artifact scatters, glass, historic ceramics, homestead sites, historic school site; Township 13 South, Range 3 East, Sections 1, 2, 3, 10, and 11; CA-SDI-7098/H, CA-SDI-7102, CA-SDI-7103, CA-SDI-7104, CA-SDI-7105/7106, CA-SDI-7109, CA-SDI-7110, CA-SDI-16,851, CA-SDI-16,852/H, CA-SDI-16,853/H, CA-SDI-16,854, CA-SDI-16,855/16,856/ 16,857/H-5, CA-SDI-16,858, CA-SDI-16,859, CA-SDI-16,860, CA-SDI-16,861, CA-SDI-16,862, CA-SDI-16,863/H, CA-SDI-16,864, CA-SDI-16,865, CA-SDI-16,866, CA-SDI-16,867, CA-SDI-16,868, CA-SDI-16,869, CA-SDI-

16,870, CA-SDI-16,871/H, CA-SDI-16,872, CA-SDI-16,873, CA-SDI-16,874, CA-SDI-16,875, CA-SDI-16,876/ 16,877, CA-SDI-16,878, CA-SDI-16,879, CA-SDI-16,880, CA-SDI-16,881/H, CA-SDI-16,882/H, CA-SDI-17,057, CA-SDI-19,342, CA-SDI-19,343, CA-SDI-19,344, CA-SDI-19,345, CA-SDI-19,346, P-37-025402, P-37-025435, P-37-030448, P-37-031748 (Hoskings Ranch Rural Landscape District)

LIST OF ACRONYMS

BRM	Bedrock milling feature
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
HABS	Historic American Building Survey
HAER	Historic American Engineering Record
NADB	National Archaeological Database
RPO	Resource Protection Ordinance
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
STP	Shovel test pit

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FIGURES

TABLES

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDICES

(Bound Separately -- Not for Public Review)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Hoskings Ranch project (TM 5312 RPL3) is located in the Julian Community Planning Area, about 1 mile southwest of the Julian town center, in eastern San Diego County. The 1416.61-acre project area is on the south side of SR 78/79. The eastern project boundary generally follows Pine Hills Road; the intersection of SR 78/79 and Pine Hills Road is the northeastern project corner. The parcel is within Township 13 South, Range 3 East, Sections 1, 2, 3, 10, and 11, on the USGS 7.5' Santa Ysabel and Julian quadrangles (Figure 2). The project area includes much of Daley Flat and is crossed by Orinoco Creek and Temescal Creek.

The Hoskings Ranch project (TM 5312 RPL3) proposes the creation of 24 lots, which will be used for agricultural purposes, open space, and a fire station. No residences are proposed as part of this application. Residential use of the lots, should it occur, will be incidental to agricultural use. The project proposes preliminary grading for roads, as required by the County of San Diego for a tentative subdivision map submission. Most of the site will remain in its present state. A 5-acre lot will be provided to the Julian/Cuyamaca Fire Protection District for the creation of a future fire station. Off-site improvements will be provided along a small stretch of Pine Hills Road near the project entrance.

The majority of the project area was surveyed for cultural resources by Banks in 1979 in conjunction with a larger proposed project. Banks (1979) recorded 18 archaeological resources, 8 of them within the current project area. Professional Archaeological Services conducted an archaeological survey of the current Hoskings Ranch project area in 2003 (de Barros 2004). Forty sites were identified during that survey, including several of the previously recorded sites. In addition, two sites and one isolate recorded by Banks (1979) could not be found (de Barros 2004). Following the survey, a limited testing program was undertaken at 11 sites (CA-SDI-7109, CA-SDI-16,855, CA-SDI-16,856, CA-SDI-16,857, CA-SDI-16,858, CA-SDI-16,863/H, CA-SDI-16,870, CA-SDI-16,873, CA-SDI-16,880, CA-SDI-16,881/H, CA-SDI-17,057) to determine whether proposed improvements, such as pads and roads, would have direct impacts to archaeological resources (de Barros 2004).

For the current study, Affinis staff reviewed the previous survey and assessment reports (Banks 1979; de Barros 2004), visited each of the previously recorded sites, updated the site records, and recorded six previously undocumented sites within the project area (CA-SDI-19,342, CA-SDI-19,343, CA-SDI-19,344, CA-SDI-19,345, CA-SDI-19,346, P-37-030448). Affinis staff conducted a limited testing program at one site (CA-SDI-16,876/16,877) to determine whether it extended as far south as a proposed road. The site was found to be entirely north of the proposed road. Red Tail Monitoring and Research provided Native American monitoring.

Based on the current study, 45 historic and archaeological resources have been identified within the Hoskings Ranch project area. In several cases, sites that had previously been recorded separately were found to blend together with no real break and were recorded by

Affinis as a single site (e.g., CA-SDI-7105/7106). Thirty-three sites are recorded as prehistoric (pre-contact) Native American sites (CA-SDI-7102, CA-SDI-7103, CA-SDI-7104, CA-SDI-7105/7106, CA-SDI-7109, CA-SDI-7110, CA-SDI-16,851, CA-SDI-16,854, CA-SDI-16,855/16,857, CA-SDI-16,858, CA-SDI-16,859, CA-SDI-16,860, CA-SDI-16,861, CA-SDI-16,862, CA-SDI-16,864, CA-SDI-16,865, CA-SDI-16,866, CA-SDI-16,867, CA-SDI-16,868, CA-SDI-16,869, CA-SDI-16,870, CA-SDI-16,872, CA-SDI-16,873, CA-SDI-16,874, CA-SDI-16,875, CA-SDI-16,876/16,877, CA-SDI-16,878, CA-SDI-16,879, CA-SDI-16,880, CA-SDI-17,057, CA-SDI-19,342, CA-SDI-19,343, CA-SDI-19,346), seven are historic period resources (CA-SDI-16,852H, CA-SDI-16,853H, CA-SDI-16,871H, CA-SDI-19,345, P-37-025402, P-37-025435, P-37-030448), and five sites include both historic and prehistoric material (CA-SDI-7098/H, CA-SDI-16,863/H, CA-SDI-16,881/H, CA-SDI-16,882/H, CA-SDI-19,344). In addition, a historic district, the Hoskings Ranch Rural Landscape District, has been identified; it includes historic ranching features throughout the project area.

Of the 45 sites identified within the project area, 7 were assessed by de Barros as not significant. These include two isolates (CA-SDI-7110 and P-37-025435), two historic period sites (CA-SDI-16,852H and CA-SDI-16,871H), and three bedrock milling sites (CA-SDI-16,865, CA-SDI-16,873, and CA-SDI-17,057). The isolates are not significant resources by definition. The research potential of CA-SDI-16,852H and CA-SDI-16,871H is quite limited. Impacts to these two sites have been reduced to below a level of significance through recording and documentation of these resources in the de Barros (2004) report, and no mitigation measures would be required for them. A testing program was conducted at the three prehistoric sites, which were shown to have a limited research potential (de Barros 2004). Impacts to CA-SDI-16,865, CA-SDI-16,873, and CA-SDI-17,057 have been mitigated to below a level of significance through testing, recording, and documentation.

Three sites were assessed as significant resources as part of the 2003 study (de Barros 2004). CA-SDI-7102 is a large habitation site with numerous bedrock milling features and a range of artifact types. CA-SDI-7109 is also a large habitation site with numerous bedrock milling features and cupules, as well as flaked stone and ground stone artifacts and pottery. Both of these sites appear to have significant research potential, as well as possible cultural significance to the Native American community. They are assumed to be significant resources in the absence of formal testing. P-37-025402 is the Starr Corral, which is a unique resource due to its unusual construction; it is made of old railroad boxcars. Two other such corrals had been known in the county, but both of them were destroyed in the 2003 Cedar Fire. Another still exists in the San Felipe Valley. The Starr Corral is part of the historic ranching district.

Contributing elements to the Hoskings Ranch Rural Landscape District include: CA-SDI-7098/H (historic portion), CA-SDI-16,863H, CA-SDI-16,881/H (historic portion), CA-SDI-19,345H, P-37-125402, and P-37-030448.

The remainder of the archaeological sites within the Hoskings Ranch project area have not been evaluated and are assumed to be significant. De Barros conducted limited testing at

several of these sites to assess whether the project (as proposed at that time) would have direct impacts. Since that time, the project has been redesigned, and all the sites that have not been fully evaluated have been left in proposed open space easements. Because these sites have not been evaluated, they must be assumed to be RPO significant resources.

Forty-four of the 45 historic and archaeological resources identified within the Hoskings Ranch project area are proposed to be left in dedicated open space easements. If project plans change such that any of these resources are no longer within open space easements, the affected sites must be assessed to determine the significance of potential impacts, and appropriate mitigation measures must be developed and implemented.

One resource would potentially be subject to direct impacts from project implementation: CA-SDI-16,865. CA-SDI-16,865 was tested, recorded, and documented, so that impacts to this resource have all been reduced to a level below significant.

A historic trash deposit at CA-SDI-16,881/H is eroding away, and important information that this site could provide is being lost. Although this is not an impact from project development, it is an ongoing impact to the site that needs to be addressed. In order to mitigate this loss, a data recovery excavation is recommended at this portion of CA-SDI-16,881/H.

Although the project will have no direct impacts to significant archaeological resources, the project area has a great deal of archaeological and cultural sensitivity. Therefore, a monitoring program must be implemented for any grading or other-ground disturbing activity. The monitoring program will be required not only for ground-disturbing activities as part of the Tentative Map but also any development that occurs subsequent to approval of the Tentative Map. The monitoring program is described in detail in Chapter 5, Management Considerations – Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations. In addition, during any grading or construction activities, temporary fencing will be placed on the perimeter of the open space areas to ensure that workers and equipment do not inadvertently encroach into the archaeological sites. A Resource Management Plan has been developed for the project, which specifies that no brushing or thinning, trail development, or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose will be allowed within 50 meters of the sites.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The Hoskings Ranch project (TM 5312 RPL3) is located in the Julian Community Planning Area, about 1 mile southwest of the Julian town center, in eastern San Diego County (Figure 1). The 1416.61-acre project area is on the south side of SR 78/79. The eastern project boundary generally follows Pine Hills Road; the intersection of SR 78/79 and Pine Hills Road is the northeastern project corner (Figures 2 and 3). The southeast corner of the property is the southeast corner of Section 1 of Township 13 South, Range 3 East (Figure 2). The western boundary of the irregularly shaped project area is located almost 3 miles to the west, following the section line between Sections 9 and 10 and between Sections 3 and 4. The parcel is within Township 13 South, Range 3 East, Sections 1, 2, 3, 10, and 11, on the USGS 7.5' Santa Ysabel and Julian quadrangles (Figure 2). The project area includes much of Daley Flat and is crossed by Orinoco Creek and Temescal Creek (Figure 2).

The Hoskings Ranch project (TM 5312 RPL3) proposes the creation of 24 lots that would encompass both open space and agricultural areas, as shown in Figure 3. Of the 1416.61 acres, 1209.8 acres would be preserved in open space; the remaining acreage would be developed for uses that include agriculture, single-family residences, fire clearing, and a fire station (Figure 3). No residences are proposed as part of this application. The property is currently under California Land Conservation Act (Williamson Act) contract. The Williamson Act contract requires that residential uses, should they occur, be incidental to agricultural uses of the land. In compliance with the Williamson Act contract, the project has been designed to accommodate existing grazing/cattle breeding while providing a residential component on each lot. Agriculture will continue after subdivision, in compliance with the Williamson Act contract. Any new lot owners will be informed about the existing grazing/cattle breeding lease and the Williamson Act contract.

The project would provide off-site improvements along an approximately 0.06-acre segment of Pine Hills Road near the project entrance, which would be modified to provide adequate sight distances.

Two types of open space are proposed. A dual use open space (Type I) is designed to allow grazing/cattle breeding, as well as biological protections. This protection would be achieved by allowing grazing only in those areas that would not be harmed or would be aided by grazing. Additionally, the grazing density would be kept low so the land is not overgrazed. Open space for biological purposes (Type II) has been designed to provide protection for the site's most sensitive habitats and preserves important habitat linkages. Signage and/or fencing would be provided where necessary, in accordance with an approved Resource Management Plan, and the open space would be professionally managed.

Hoskings Ranch is intended to be compatible with surrounding land uses and sensitive biological and cultural resources. Lots would range in size from 40.10 acres to 196.02 acres; the agricultural area available on each lot would range from 5.63 to 23.19 acres. The project has been designed so cattle grazing/cattle breeding can take place on each lot. A continuation of existing grazing leases is envisioned under a joint grazing/cattle breeding agreement that would be put into place before lot sales take place. The agreement would allow grazing/cattle breeding to continue under professional management. Should individual owners opt out of the joint lease, they would be required to establish agriculture on their site. If they wish to discontinue agriculture they would have to go through the termination process, which takes ten years.

A 5.0-acre lot on the property will be provided to the Julian/Cuyamaca Fire Protection District for the creation of a future fire station (Figure 3). The site will be given to the District as a condition of the Final Map. No action to design or permit the facility is being undertaken as part of the current TM application.

As required by the County of San Diego for a tentative subdivision map, the TM shows preliminary grading for pads and roads, although no pads are proposed at this time. The proposed on-site roadway will be graded as part of the project. Nine drainage crossings will be necessary to provide access to lots and accommodate a 100-year flood event.

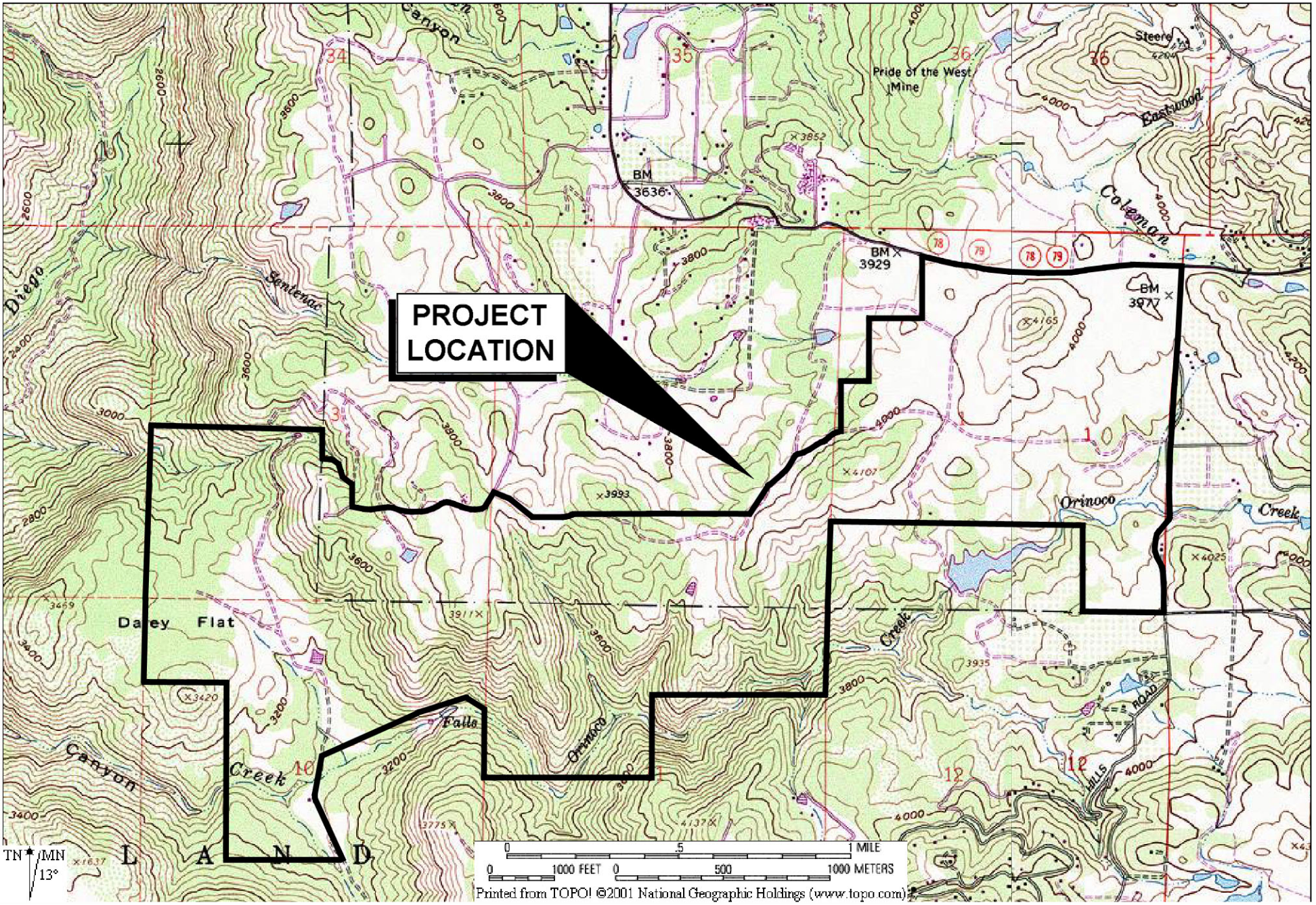
Hoskings Ranch is not within the boundary of a water or sewer district; therefore, these services will be provided by wells and septic systems installed by each lot owner.

Access to the project is provided from Pine Hills Road via SR 78/79, as shown in Figure 3. An additional access point will be provided via Daley Flat Road north to Hoskings Ranch Road and east to SR 78/79. An emergency access will be provided via Daley Flat Trail, south to Eagle Peak Road. This road will be paved to a width of 24 ft on a 28-ft graded width, with some short segments being paved to 20 ft on 24 ft of graded width to avoid impacts to sensitive resources. On-site roads are planned as private two lane roads. These include Tenaya Road, Orinoco Drive, Daley Flat Road, Daley Flat Trail, Bear Run Lane, Ute Peak Lane, and Deer Run Lane (Figure 3). In general, these roads will have a paved width of 24 ft on a 28-ft graded width within a 40-ft easement.

The project objectives are as follows:

1. Provide a subdivision that maintains the integrity of the current Williamson Act contract by continuing agricultural use on the site.
2. Preserve the rural character of the area by providing large agricultural lots, consistent with the Julian Community Character.
3. Encourage preservation of the site's existing significant landform features, biological and archaeological resources.
4. Provide appropriate infrastructure so that the project will not adversely impact community resources.
5. Provide the community with needed public facilities by dedicating land for a future fire station along SR 78/79.

Affinis Shadow Valley Center 847 Jamacha Road El Cajon, CA 92019	Regional location in San Diego County	Figure 1



Affinis
Shadow Valley Center
847 Jamacha Road
El Cajon, CA 92019

Project location on USGS 7.5' Santa Ysabel and Julian quadrangles

Figure 2

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO TRACT NO. TM 5312 RPL 3

SHEET 1 OF 1

HOSKINGS RANCH, JULIAN
OPEN SPACE MAP

LEGEND

- PROPOSED OPEN SPACE EASEMENT
- (10) EXIST. O.S. EASEMENTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL OVERLAY ZONES PER PM 12619
- (7) EXISTING FLOOD CONTROL EASEMENT PER DOC. # 83-044221 / 02-10-1993
- RPO – WETLANDS

NOTE:
PERMANENT SIGNS WILL BE REQUIRED ALONG THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN OPEN SPACE EASEMENT AND THE LIMITED BUILDING ZONE. THEY WILL BE INSTALLED AT INTERVALS OF 200 FEET. THE SIGNS WILL BE CORROSION RESISTANT AND 6"x9" MINIMUM SIZE, ON POSTS NOT LESS THAN THREE FEET IN HEIGHT FROM THE GROUND SURFACE. SIGNS MAY BE ATTACHED TO FENCING IN LIEW OF ATTACHING THEM TO A SEPARATE POST. THE SIGNS WILL STATE THE FOLLOWING.

SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES DISTURBANCE BEYOND THIS POINT IS RESTRICTED BY EASEMENT.

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND LAND USE REF. 99-08-032A

EXIST. DALEY FLAT RD. PM# 12619

GENERAL PLAN LAND USE

LOT No.	LAND USE (LU) DESIGNATION
1 – 9	LU 19
10 – 14	PORTION LU 19 / LU 23
15	LU 19
16 – 17	PORTION LU 19 / LU 23
18 – 21	PORTION LU 19 / LU 23
22 – 28	LU 23
29 – 30	PORTION LU 19 / LU 23

LU 19 – INTENSIVE AGUCULTURE
LU 23 – NATIONAL FOREST AND STATE PARK

PROJECT BOUNDARY

PROJECT BOUNDARY

PROJECT BOUNDARY

ORINOCO CREEK

TEMESCAL CANYON CREEK

ORINOCO CREEK

VACATE PROTIONS OF EASEMENT #15 – 135,745 S.F. EASEMENT # 6 + #8 CAN REMAIN

VACATE PORTIONS OF EASEMENT #15 15,370 S.F.

VACATE PORTIONS OF EASEMENT #15 39,045 S.F.

VACATE ALL PORTIONS OF EASEMENT #4 79,400 S.F.

LOT 1 40.35 AC. GR.
LOT 2 40.42 AC. GR.
LOT 3 40.27 AC. GR.
LOT 4 62.75 AC. GR.
LOT 5 49.86 AC. GR.
LOT 6 46.11 AC. GR.
LOT 7 40.27 AC. GR.
LOT 8 40.14 AC. GR.
LOT 9 40.17 AC. GR.
LOT 10 40.91 AC. GR.
LOT 11 40.53 AC. GR.
LOT 12 40.98 AC. GR.
LOT 13 67.38 AC. GR.
LOT 14 40.13 AC. GR.
LOT 15 40.10 AC. GR.
LOT 16 88.53 AC. GR.
LOT 17 40.72 AC. GR.
LOT 18 43.27 AC. GR.
LOT 19 77.20 AC. GR.
LOT 20 43.75 AC. GR.
LOT 21 196.02 AC. GR.
LOT 22 41.67 AC. GR.
LOT 23 155.62 AC. GR.
LOT 24 94.78 AC. GR.

F.S. 5.00 AC. GR.

HIGHWAY 78/79
ORINOCO DRIVE
HOSKINGS RANCH ROAD
DALEY FLAT ROAD
BEAR RUN LN
DEER RUN LN
UTE PEAK LN
TENAYA ROAD
PINE HILLS ROAD

FIRST FLOOR NOISE CONTOUR PER FIG. 2-A LDN NOISE STUDY

SECOND FLOOR NOISE CONTOUR PER FIG. 2-A LDN NOISE STUDY

FUEL MODIFICATION EASEMENT

WETLAND

RPO WETLAND

400 200 0 400 800 1200
SCALE IN FEET
GRAPHIC SCALE

N

EXISTING EASEMENT LEGEND

(1) RIGHTS OF THE PUBLIC IN AND TO THAT PORTION OF THE LAND LYING WITHIN SAN DIEGO COUNTY HIGHWAY COMMISSION JULIAN ROAD NO. 3–B AS DISCLOSED BY MAP ON FILE IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ASSESSOR OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY. PER FIRST AMERICAN TITLE ORDER NUMBER DIV–813663 DATED FEBRUARY 25, 2003.

(2) SAN DIEGO GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY EASEMENT FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES AND INCIDENTAL PURPOSES, RECORDED OCTOBER 18, 1949 IN BOOK 3354, PAGE 421 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS.

(3) AN EASEMENT GRANTED TO SAN DIEGO GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES AND INCIDENTAL PURPOSES, RECORDED OCTOBER 18, 1949 IN BOOK 3354, PAGE 423 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS.

(4) AN EASEMENT GRANTED TO GEORGE H. SMITH AND JANET H. SMITH, HUSBAND AND WIFE FOR ROAD AND UTILITY AND INCIDENTAL PURPOSES, RECORDED JANUARY 12, AS INSTRUMENT NO. 79–019729 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS.

(5) AN EASEMENT GRANTED TO THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO FOR RIDING AND HIKING TRAIL AND INCIDENTAL PURPOSES, RECORDED FEBRUARY 10, 1983 AS INSTRUMENT NO. 83–044220 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS.

(6) AN EASEMENT GRANTED TO THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO FOR COUNTY HIGHWAY TOGETHER WITH GRANT OF THE PRIVILEGE AND RIGHT TO EXTEND DRAINAGE STRUCTURES, EXCAVATION AND EMBANKMENT SLOPES BEYOND THE LIMITS OF HIGHWAY 78 WHERE REQUIRED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF SAID HIGHWAY AND INCIDENTAL PURPOSES, RECORDED FEBRUARY 10, 1983 AS INSTRUMENT NO. 83–044221 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS.

(7) AN EASEMENT GRANTED TO THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT ZONE 2 FOR FLOWAGE OF WATERS AND INCIDENTAL PURPOSES, RECORDED FEBRUARY 10, 1983 AS INSTRUMENT NO. 83–044222 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS.

(8) AN EASEMENT GRANTED TO SAN DIEGO GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES AND INCIDENTAL PURPOSES, RECORDED FEBRUARY 16, 1983 AS INSTRUMENT NO. 83–050386 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS.

(9) ABUTTER'S RIGHTS OF INGRESS AND EGRESS TO OR FROM PARCELS F, G, I AND J IN AND TO STATE HIGHWAY 78 AND PINE HILLS ROAD, EXCEPT ACCESS OPENINGS, ADJACENT THERETO HAVE BEEN RELINQUISHED IN THE DOCUMENT RECORDED MARCH 8, 1983 AS INSTRUMENT NO. 83–073449 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS.

(10) ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE OVERLAY AREA PER PM 12619.

(11) AN EASEMENT SHOWN OR DEDICATED ON PARCEL MAP NO. 12619 AS REFERRED TO IN THE LEGAL DESCRIPTION FOR PROPOSED 60 FOOT PRIVATE ROAD AND PUBLIC UTILITY EASEMENT AND INCIDENTAL PURPOSES.

(12) ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE OVERLAY AREA PER PM 12619.

(13) THE TERMS AND PROVISIONS CONTAINED IN THE DOCUMENT ENTITLED "EASEMENT AGREEMENT FOR ROAD ACCESS" RECORDED JUNE 29, 1984 AS INSTRUMENT NO. 84–247179 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS. EXECUTED BY AND BETWEEN CALIFORNIA FIRST BANK, A STATE BANKING CORPORATION, AS TRUSTEE UNDER TRUST AGREEMENT NOS. 1508 AND 6499 AND GORDON PETTIT AND ELSA MARSTON PETTIT, HUSBAND AND WIFE AS JOINT TENANTS.

(14) AN EASEMENT FOR RIGHT OF WAY FOR INGRESS AND EGRESS AS RESERVED IN SAID DOCUMENT AND INCIDENTAL PURPOSES IN THE DOCUMENT RECORDED JUNE 29, 1984 AS INSTRUMENT NO. 84–247180 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS.

(15) AN EASEMENT FOR OPEN SPACE AND INCIDENTAL PURPOSES, RECORDED MARCH 27, 1986 AS INSTRUMENT NO. 86–118541 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS.

(16) AN EASEMENT FOR OPEN SPACE AND INCIDENTAL PURPOSES, RECORDED MARCH 27, 1986 AS INSTRUMENT NO. 86–118542 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS.

(17) AN EASEMENT FOR ROAD AS RESERVED IN SAID DOCUMENT AND INCIDENTAL PURPOSES IN THE DOCUMENT RECORDED FEBRUARY 26, 1988 AS INSTRUMENT NO. 88–087213 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS.

(18) AN EASEMENT GRANTED TO JOHN TELLAM, A SINGLE MAN, FOR INGRESS AND EGRESS OVER AN EXISTING DIRT ROAD AS IT EXISTED SEPTEMBER 1, 1998 AND INCIDENTAL PURPOSES, RECORDED OCTOBER 8, 1998 AS INSTRUMENT NO. 98–0649738 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS.

NOTE: EXISTING EASEMENT INFORMATION TAKEN FROM PRELIMINARY TITLE REPORT ORDER NUMBER DIV–813663–22 DONE BY FIRST AMERICAN TITLE DATED MARCH 14, 2003.

(A) C/L 60' ROAD AND PUBLIC UTILITY EASEMENT PER CERTIFICATES OF COMPLIANCE RECORDED ON FEBRUARY 4, 2000 AS FILE NO. 2000–0059314 AND JUNE 22, 2001 AS FILE NO. 2001–0421692, BOTH OF OFFICIAL RECORDS OF SAID SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

P.N. 02–040

MASSON & ASSOCIATES, INC.
200 East Washington Avenue, Suite 200
Escondido, CA 92025 P. 760.741.3570
www.masson-assoc.com
Planning ▲ Engineering ▲ Surveying ▲ Telecom
CALIF. COORD. INDEX: 322–1872(X)

DATE Jun 17 13 12:52pm by dmason FILE G:\PROJECTS\2002\02040\PLOT\02040PLOT01.DWG

Figure 3

Project Plan

Affinis
810 Jamacha Road
Suite 206
El Cajon, CA 92019

1.2 Existing Conditions

1.2.1 Environmental Setting

Natural Environment

The project area is in the mountains of eastern San Diego County, where the climate is characterized as Mediterranean cool summer. Average annual temperatures range from a January low of about 32° F to a July high of about 88° F, and annual rainfall averages around 25 inches (Griner and Pryde 1976:Table 3.1). The San Diego River is a little over ½ mile west of the project area (Figure 2). Orinoco Creek and Temescal Creek cross the property, and several springs are found on-site as well. There are also several man-made ponds within the property; de Barros (2004) noted that all the ponds post-date 1960.

The project is underlain by pre-Cenozoic granitic and metamorphic rocks, a mixture of Julian Schist and Stonewall Quartz Diorite (Rogers 1965). Soils mapped for the project site include Crouch series (Crouch coarse sandy loam, and Crouch rocky coarse sandy loam), Holland series (Holland fine sandy loam, Holland stony fine sandy loam), and Sheephead series (Sheephead rocky fine sandy loam) (Bowman 1973). Biological communities within the Hoskings Ranch project area include chaparral, scrub, oak woodlands, herbaceous uplands, and wetlands. The property was in agricultural use, but it has lain fallow for a number of years. Cattle are grazed on the property. The vegetation communities found in the project area include numerous plants known to have been used by native populations for food, medicine, tools, shelter, ceremonial and other uses (Christenson 1990; Hedges and Beresford 1986; Luomala 1978). Many of the animal species found in these communities would have been used by native populations as well. Rabbits were an important food source, as were deer, numerous small mammals, and birds.

Cultural Environment

General Culture History

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

Carter (1957, 1978, 1980), Minshall (1976) and others (e.g., Childers 1974; Davis 1968, 1973) have long argued for the presence of Pleistocene humans in California, including the

San Diego area. The sites identified as "early man" are all controversial. Carter and Minshall are best known for their discoveries at Texas Street and Buchanan Canyon. The material from these sites is generally considered nonartifactual, and the investigative methodology is often questioned (Moratto 1984).

The earliest accepted archaeological manifestation of Native Americans in the San Diego area is the San Dieguito complex, dating to approximately 10,000 years ago (Warren 1967). The San Dieguito complex was originally defined by Rogers (1939), and Warren published a clear synthesis of the complex in 1967. The material culture of the San Dieguito complex consists primarily of scrapers, scraper planes, choppers, large blades, and large projectile points. Rogers considered crescentic stones to be characteristic of the San Dieguito complex as well. Tools and debitage made of fine-grained green metavolcanic material, locally known as felsite, were found at many sites which Rogers identified as San Dieguito. Often these artifacts were heavily patinated. Felsite tools, especially patinated felsite, became seen as an indicator of the San Dieguito complex. Until relatively recently, many archaeologists felt that the San Dieguito culture lacked milling technology and saw this as an important difference between the San Dieguito and La Jolla complexes. Sleeping circles, trail shrines, and rock alignments have also been associated with early San Dieguito sites. The San Dieguito complex is chronologically equivalent to other Paleoindian complexes across North America, and sites are sometimes called "Paleoindian" rather than "San Dieguito". San Dieguito material underlies La Jolla complex strata at the C. W. Harris site in San Dieguito Valley (Warren, ed. 1966).

The traditional view of San Diego prehistory has the San Dieguito complex followed by the La Jolla complex at least 7,000 years ago, possibly as long as 9,000 years ago (Rogers 1966). The La Jolla complex is part of the Encinitas tradition and equates with Wallace's (1955) Millingstone Horizon. The Encinitas tradition is generally "recognized by millingstone assemblages in shell middens, often near sloughs and lagoons" (Moratto 1984:147). "Crude" cobble tools, especially choppers and scrapers, characterize the La Jolla complex (Moriarty 1966). Basin metates, manos, discoidals, a small number of Pinto series and Elko series points, and flexed burials are also characteristic.

In the inland area of northern San Diego County (originally in the Pauma Valley), True (1958) identified the Pauma complex. Like La Jolla complex sites, Pauma sites contain milling implements, discoidals, and core scrapers, along with "San Dieguito-like flaked-stone crescents and leaf-shaped points or knives" (Moratto 1984:151). Further analysis has led True (1980) to suggest that there is a close relationship between Pauma and La Jolla, and that some Pauma complex sites show evidence of the Campbell tradition intrusion proposed by Warren (1968). It appears that the Pauma complex is the inland counterpart to the coastal La Jolla complex (Cárdenas and Van Wormer 1984; Gallegos 1987; True and Beemer 1982). The time period represented by La Jolla and Pauma sites is known as the Early Milling or Milling Archaic period.

Warren et al. (1961) proposed that the La Jolla complex developed with the arrival of a desert people on the coast who quickly adapted to their new environment. Moriarty (1966)

and Kaldenberg (1976) have suggested an in situ development of the La Jolla people from the San Dieguito. Moriarty has since proposed a Pleistocene migration of an ancestral stage of the La Jolla people to the San Diego coast. He suggested this Pre-La Jolla complex is represented at Texas Street, Buchanan Canyon, and the Brown site (Moriarty 1987).

Since the mid-1980s, archaeologists in the region have begun to question the traditional definition of San Dieguito people simply as makers of finely crafted felsite projectile points, domed scrapers, and discoidal cores, who lacked milling technology. The traditional defining criteria for La Jolla sites (manos, metates, "crude" cobble tools, and reliance on lagoonal resources) have also been questioned (Bull 1987; Cárdenas and Robbins-Wade 1985; Robbins-Wade 1986). There is speculation that differences between artifact assemblages of "San Dieguito" and "La Jolla" sites reflect functional differences rather than temporal or cultural variability (Bull 1987; Gallegos 1987). Gallegos (1987) has proposed that the San Dieguito, La Jolla, and Pauma complexes are manifestations of the same culture, with differing site types "explained by site location, resources exploited, influence, innovation and adaptation to a rich coastal region over a long period of time" (Gallegos 1987:30). The classic "La Jolla" assemblage is one adapted to life on the coast and appears to continue through time (Robbins-Wade 1986; Winterrowd and Cárdenas 1987). Inland sites adapted to hunting contain a different tool kit, regardless of temporal period (Cárdenas and Van Wormer 1984).

Several archaeologists in San Diego, however, do not subscribe to the Early Prehistoric/Late Prehistoric chronology (see Cook 1985; Gross and Hildebrand 1998; Gross and Robbins-Wade 1989; Shackley 1988; Warren 1998). They feel that an apparent overlap among assemblages identified as "La Jolla," "Pauma," or "San Dieguito" does not preclude the existence of an Early Milling period culture in the San Diego region, whatever name is used to identify it, separate from an earlier culture. One problem these archaeologists perceive is that many site reports in the San Diego region present conclusions based on interpretations of stratigraphic profiles from sites at which stratigraphy cannot validly be used to address chronology or changes through time. Archaeology emphasizes stratigraphy as a tool, but many of the sites known in the San Diego region are not in depositional situations. In contexts where natural sources of sediment or anthropogenic sources of debris to bury archaeological materials are lacking, other factors must be responsible for the subsurface occurrence of cultural materials. The subsurface deposits at numerous sites are the result of such agencies as rodent burrowing and insect activity. Recent work has emphasized the importance of bioturbative factors in producing the stratigraphic profiles observed at archaeological sites (see Gross 1992). Different classes of artifacts move through the soil in different ways (Bocek 1986; Erlandson 1984; Johnson 1989), creating vertical patterning (Johnson 1989) that is not culturally relevant. Many sites which have been used to help define the culture sequence of the San Diego region are the result of just such nondepositional stratigraphy.

The Late Prehistoric period is represented by the San Luis Rey complex in northern San Diego County and the Cuyamaca complex in the southern portion of the county. The San

Luis Rey complex is the archaeological manifestation of the Shoshonean predecessors of the ethnohistoric Luiseño (named for the Mission San Luis Rey). The Cuyamaca complex represents the Yuman forebears of the Kumeyaay (Diegueño, named for the San Diego Mission). Agua Hedionda is traditionally considered to be the point of separation between Luiseño and Northern Kumeyaay territories. Elements of the San Luis Rey complex include small, pressure-flaked projectile points (Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched series); milling implements, including mortars and pestles; *Olivella* shell beads; ceramic vessels; and pictographs (True et al. 1974). Of these elements, mortars and pestles, ceramics, and pictographs are not associated with earlier sites. True noted a greater number of quartz projectile points at San Luis Rey sites than at Cuyamaca complex sites, which he interpreted as a cultural preference for quartz (True 1966). He considered ceramics to be a late development among the Luiseño, probably learned from the Diegueño. The general mortuary pattern at San Luis Rey sites is ungathered cremations.

The Cuyamaca complex, reported by True (1970), is similar to the San Luis Rey complex, differing in the following points:

1. Defined cemeteries away from living areas;
2. Use of grave markers;
3. Cremations placed in urns;
4. Use of specially made mortuary offerings;
5. Cultural preference for side-notched points;
6. Substantial numbers of scrapers, scraper planes, etc., in contrast to small numbers of these implements in San Luis Rey sites;
7. Emphasis placed on use of ceramics; wide range of forms and several specialized items;
8. Steatite industry;
9. Substantially higher frequency of milling stone elements compared with San Luis Rey;
10. Clay-lined hearths (True 1970:53-54).

Both the San Luis Rey and Cuyamaca complexes were defined on the basis of village sites in the foothills and mountains. Coastal manifestations of both Luiseño and Kumeyaay differ from their inland counterparts. Fewer projectile points are found on the coast, and there tends to be a greater number of scrapers and scraper planes at coastal sites (Robbins-Wade 1986, 1988). Cobble-based tools, originally defined as "La Jolla", are characteristic of coastal sites of the Late Prehistoric period as well (Cárdenas and Robbins-Wade 1985:117; Winterrowd and Cárdenas 1987:56).

The San Diego Mission and the Presidio of San Diego were founded in 1769, bringing about profound changes in the lives of the Indians of San Diego. Ethnographic work concentrated on the mountain and desert peoples, who were able to retain some of their aboriginal culture. Coastal groups were quickly absorbed into the mission system or died of newly introduced diseases. Therefore, ethnographic accounts of the Indians of the San Diego coast are sparse.

While Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo visited San Diego briefly in 1542, the beginning of the historic period in the San Diego area is generally given as 1769. It was that year that the Royal Presidio and the first Mission San Diego were founded on a hill overlooking Mission Valley. The Mission San Diego de Alcala was constructed in its current location five years later. The Spanish Colonial period lasted until 1821 and was characterized by religious and military institutions bringing Spanish culture to the area and attempting to convert the Native American population to Christianity. Mission San Diego was the first mission founded in Southern California. Mission San Luis Rey, in Oceanside, was founded in 1798. *Asistencias* (chapels) were established at Santa Ysabel (1818) and Pala (1816).

The Mexican period lasted from 1821, when California became part of Mexico, to 1848, when Mexico ceded California to the United States under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo at the end of the Mexican-American War. Following secularization of the missions in 1834, mission lands were given as large land grants to Mexican citizens as rewards for service to the Mexican government. The society made a transition from one dominated by the church and the military to a more civilian population, with people living on ranchos or in pueblos. The Pueblo of San Diego was established during the period, and transportation routes were expanded. Cattle ranching prevailed over agricultural activities.

The American period began in 1848, when California was ceded to the United States. The territory became a state in 1850. Terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo brought about the creation of the Lands Commission in response to the Homestead Act of 1851, which was adopted as a means of validating and settling land ownership claims throughout the state. Few of the large Mexican ranchos remained intact, due to legal costs and the difficulty of producing sufficient evidence to prove title claims. Much of the land that once constituted rancho holdings became available for settlement by immigrants to California. The influx of people to California and to the San Diego region resulted from several factors, including the discovery of gold in the state, the end of the Civil War, the availability of free land through passage of the Homestead Act, and later, the importance of San Diego County as an agricultural area supported by roads, irrigation systems, and connecting railways. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, rural areas of San Diego County developed small agricultural communities centered on one-room schoolhouses. Such rural farming communities consisted of individuals and families tied together through geographical boundaries, a common schoolhouse, and a church. Farmers living in small rural communities were instrumental in the development of San Diego County. They fed the growing urban population and provided business for local markets. Rural farm school districts represented the most common type of community in the county from 1870 to 1930. The growth and decline of towns occurred in response to boom and bust cycles in the 1880s.

Ethnography

The project area is in the traditional territory of the Kumeyaay, also known as Diegueño or Ipai/Tipai. Agua Hedionda Creek is generally considered the northwestern boundary between the Kumeyaay and their northern neighbors, the Luiseño. Kumeyaay territory

continued east to the Sand Hills in eastern Imperial County and south into Baja California. Luomala noted,

> Many villages were only campsites that a band occupied in its territory during a year. A Tipai of the Jacumba-Campo region who estimated that his clan, one of the largest, numbered 750 to 1,000, recalled over 19 settlements occupied during the 1850s; earlier the clan had begun to permit two friendly clans to occupy sites in its territory (Spier 1923:301-302). By a "permanent rancheria" nineteenth-century observers apparently meant that more band members gathered there for more months than at their other campsites. At Pamo at least three Ipai clans wintered together but dispersed in the spring into the Mesa Grande region (Gifford 1918:172). Any campsite might have residents "off season" (Woodward 1934a:145) [Luomala 1978:597].

Each Kumeyaay clan had a clan chief, who "directed clan and interclan ceremonies, lectured on their significance, admonished people on behavior, advised about marriages and their dissolution, resolved family differences, and appointed a lead for an agave expedition or a fight" (Luomala 1978:597). Each band claimed land and resources within its territory, but water was to be available to all.

> A band's seasonal travel was vertical, following the ripening of major plants from canyon floor to higher mountain slopes. Two or three families would arrive at a campsite, joined later by others, to gather, process, and cache seasonal vegetal food. Simultaneously they obtained their secondary source of sustenance, meat, from fauna either permanent residents at the place or migrants like themselves for the harvest. When winter began, people returned to a sheltered foothill or valley [Luomala 1978:599].

Acorns, a staple food for the Kumeyaay, were gathered in the fall and processed to last throughout the year. Acorns were processed by shelling, pounding in mortars, winnowing, and leaching out the tannin. Seeds of various plants, including sages and grasses, were ground into flour. Flour was used for "mush, cakes, and stews with meat and vegetables" (Luomala 1978:600). Numerous plants were used fresh; others were dried for later use. Deer, small mammals, lizards, and birds provided meat. In coastal areas, fish and shellfish were important resources.

Project Vicinity

The general area of the project is quite rich in archaeological resources, as can be seen in Section 1.2.2 below. This is testimony to the intensive use of the area by the Kumeyaay people over a long period of time.

With regard to the historic period, de Barros summarized:

> Between the 1860's and the early 1900's, successive waves of pioneers swept over the west in search of land and minerals, and the wealth these

could bring. The development of the Julian and Cuyamaca areas of San Diego County was typical of other regions of the American west during the time period. The discovery of gold in the Julian area led to the opening up of San Diego's mountainous east county to settlement and the establishment of much of the commerce that the area enjoys today [de Barros 2004:22].

Samuel Hoskings and his wife Catherine came to the Julian area in 1872 with their two boys, George and Henry. Their daughter died in Poway soon after arriving there from San Francisco. Shortly after their arrival in the mountains, Samuel died of tuberculosis leaving his wife Catherine to raise the two boys alone. . . . When George was thirteen and his brother Henry was eleven, their mother died within two hours of taking ill (Botts 1969:51) [de Barros 2004:24].

Tom Daley, a close family friend, was given custody of the two boys and conservatorship of the family holdings, which included a homestead on Volcan Mountain. Tom owned and operated a meat store in town, which he taught the boys how to run. They delivered meat to the mines in the area and as far away as Oak Grove, the Warner Ranch, and Banner [de Barros 2004:24].

In 1890, George met and married Jennie Tellam, who's brother, Fred Tellam, was superintendent of the Stonewall Mine. Soon after the marriage, the couple took over the Daley meat company, with Tom spending most of this time with his cattle and raising thoroughbred horses, which did quite well at the early race tracks, setting several records. Tom Daley died in 1900 leaving his estate to George. George and Jennie had three children, Henry Jr., Clair and George Jr. Over time, the Hoskings owned 56 lots in town, the Julian Pines site and added many acres to the Daley Ranch. George Jr. died in 1959 (Botts 1969:52-53) [de Barros 2004:24].

1.2.2 Records Search Results

Records searches for the project area and a one-mile radius were obtained from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University by de Barros for the survey of the project area (de Barros 2004). A records search update was conducted by Affinis in 2009. The records search maps are included as Confidential Appendix A of this report.

Thirteen archaeological studies are on file at SCIC for the project area and a one-mile radius (Table 1). This includes eight survey reports, three reports noted as survey and testing/evaluation, one testing report, and one report of survey and data recovery.

Table 1 Previous Studies within One Mile Radius of Project

Report Name	Author, Year	Report Type	Results
A Report of Cultural Impact Survey Phase I	Easland 1975	Survey	No resources found
Eagle Peak Road: A Cultural Resources Assessment Project	Fink and Hightower 1978	Survey	Positive: CA-SDI-5723, CA-SDI-5724, CA-SDI-5725, CA-SDI-5726
The Cultural Resources of Deer Lake Park Road	Corum and Fink 1979	Survey	Positive but no SDI-#s
Hoskings Ranch Archaeological & Biological Survey Reports	Advanced Planning & Research Associates 1979	Survey	8 sites found: CA-SDI-1217, CA-SDI-1218, CA-SDI-1219, CA-SDI-1220, CA-SDI-1221, CA-SDI-1222, CA-SDI-1223, CA-SDI-1224. [The NADB summary for this report lists these 8 sites, but this is actually the Banks (1979) report, which recorded 18 sites; these 8 sites were addressed as being in the vicinity, not within Banks' survey area]
Archaeological and Biological Reconnaissance of the Recabaren Property	Mooney 1980	Survey	3 sites found: CA-SDI-4592, CA-SDI-8405, CA-SDI-8406
Mapping and Subsurface Testing Results. Three Archaeological Sites Located Within the Oakhill Ranch	Berryman 1982	Survey, testing	Positive; no site numbers listed
A Historical Assessment of the Julian Pioneer Museum	Fink 1986	Survey	No resources found
An Archaeological and Historical Assessment of the Frary House	Van Wormer 1986a	Survey, assessment	Positive; no site numbers listed

Report Name	Author, Year	Report Type	Results
An Archaeological Assessment of the Winacka VMP Project	Jenkins 1987	Survey	12 sites found , CA-SDI-4584, CA-SDI-4586, CA-SDI-4587, CA-SDI-4588, CA-SDI-4589, CA-SDI-4590, CA-SDI-4591, CA-SDI-4592, CA-SDI-5711, CA-SDI-5724, CA-SDI-8405, CA-SDI-8406
Test of the Helmuth Property in Julian for Historic Resources	Van Wormer 1989	Testing	Negative
An Archaeological Survey and a Cultural Resources Evaluation at the Thayer Lot Split Project	Smith 1991	Survey, evaluation	6 sites found: CA-SDI-12,222, CA-SDI-12,223, CA-SDI-12,224, CA-SDI-5828, CA-SDI-5829, CA-SDI-5830
Historical / Archaeological Survey Report for the Julian Water Pollution Control Facility	Gallegos and Strudwick 1992	Survey	5 sites found: CA-SDI-12,967, CA-SDI-12,968, CA-SDI-12,969, CA-SDI-12,970, CA-SDI-12,971
Results of an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Fisch Lot Split Project	Smith 1993	Survey, data recovery	4 sites found: CA-SDI-12,895, CA-SDI-12,896, CA-SDI-12,897, CA-SDI-12,898

As summarized in Table 2, almost 150 sites have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the property, including over 125 prehistoric (pre-contact) archaeological sites and isolates, at least 10 historic archaeological sites and isolates, 5 sites that include both pre-contact and historic elements, and 5 historic cultural resources that were recorded but were not assigned trinomials or primary numbers. Almost all the pre-contact sites include bedrock milling features (one consists of a few pottery sherds, one is a lithic scatter, a few are isolated artifacts). Most of these sites are milling stations, with or without artifacts. Several appear to be habitation sites, with a variety of artifact types and midden deposits. The historic archaeological resources include remnants of homesteads and ranches, as well as bridge and road foundations. The five historic resources without trinomials or primary numbers are Coleman Creek; two historic bridges on SR 78, one over Ballena Creek and one over Willow Creek; Santa Ysabel School in Julian, and the Julian Historic District.

Table 2 Previously Recorded Sites within One-Mile Radius of Project

Site Number (CA-SDI-#)	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Site Recorder (Report Reference, When Available)
1086	Habitation site with bedrock milling, midden	Not given	McKinney 1963
1216	Habitation site	1/2 acre	McKinney 1970
1217	Bedrock milling station	50 ft by 50 ft	Unknown 1970
1218	Bedrock milling station	30 ft by 30 ft	Fritz and Scharping 1970
1219	Bedrock milling station	20 ft by 30 ft	Knight and Ellis 1970
1220	Habitation site, bedrock milling station	75 ft by 30 ft	Fritz 1970
1221	Habitation site	50 ft by 75 ft	McKinney and Fritz 1970
1222	Bedrock milling station	30 ft by 50 ft	Fritz and McKinney 1970
1223	Habitation site, bedrock milling station	20 ft by 30 ft	McKinney 1970
1224	Habitation site	75 ft by 75 ft	Fritz 1970
4592	Bedrock milling station	.3 m by .1 m	Fink 1978; Gross (?) n.d.
5701	Bedrock milling station	"Limited to rock surface"	Fink 1978
5723	Bedrock milling station	Not given	Fink 1978 (report – Fink and Hightower 1978)
5724	Bedrock milling station	Not given	Fink 1978 (report – Fink and Hightower 1978)
5725	Village	Not given	Fink 1978 (report – Fink and Hightower 1978)
5726	Bedrock milling station	Not given	Fink 1978 (report – Fink and Hightower 1978)
5828	Bedrock milling station, "part of larger village complex"	2.4 m by 4.3 m	Berryman n.d. (report – Berryman 1982)
5829	Bedrock milling station	6 m by 2 m	Berryman n.d. (report – Berryman 1982)
5830	Bedrock milling station	2 m by 4 m	Berryman n.d. (report – Berryman 1982)
5831	Bedrock milling station	1.5 m by 1 m	Berryman n.d. (report – Berryman 1982)
5832	Bedrock milling station	2.7 m by 3.5 m	Berryman n.d. (report – Berryman 1982)
5833	Bedrock milling station	5 m by 20 m	Berryman n.d. (report – Berryman 1982)
5834	Bedrock milling station	.5 m by .5 m	Berryman n.d. (report – Berryman 1982)
5835	Bedrock milling station	8 m by 6 m	Berryman n.d. (report – Berryman 1982)

Site Number (CA-SDI-#)	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Site Recorder (Report Reference, When Available)
5836	Bedrock milling station and lithic scatter	25 m by 15 m	Berryman n.d. (report – Berryman 1982)
7094	Bedrock milling station	100 m by 150 m	Banks 1979 (report – Banks 1979)
7095	Bedrock milling station	50 m by 50 m	Banks 1979 (report – Banks 1979)
7096	Bedrock milling station	100 m by 100 m	Banks 1979 (report – Banks 1979)
7097	Bedrock milling station	50 m by 50 m	Banks 1979 (report – Banks 1979)
7098	Bedrock milling station	100 m by 100 m	Banks 1979 (report – Banks 1979)
7099	Bedrock milling station	200 m by 300 m	Banks 1979 (report – Banks 1979)
7100	Bedrock milling station	20 m by 20 m	Banks 1979 (report – Banks 1979)
7101	Bedrock milling station	200 m by 100 m	Banks 1979 (report – Banks 1979)
7102	Habitation site, bedrock milling station	120 m by 120 m	Banks 1979; Strudwick, Kyle, and Gallegos 1992; Strudwick and Kyle 1993 (reports – Banks 1979; Gallegos and Strudwick 1992; Kyle, Strudwick and Gallegos 1993)
7103	Bedrock milling station	100 m by 100 m	Banks 1979 (report – Banks 1979)
7104	Bedrock milling station	50 m by 50 m	Banks 1979 (report – Banks 1979)
7105	Bedrock milling station	20 m by 20 m	Banks 1979 (report – Banks 1979)
7106	Bedrock milling station	20 m by 20 m	Banks 1979 (report – Banks 1979)
7107	Isolate (mano)	NA (site record says 20 m by 20 m)	Banks 1979 (report – Banks 1979)
7108	Bedrock milling station	20 m by 20 m	Banks 1979 (report – Banks 1979)
7109	Bedrock milling station, habitation debris	200 m by 200 m	Banks 1979 (report – Banks 1979)
7110	Isolate (scraper)	NA (site record says 20 m by 20 m)	Banks 1979 (report – Banks 1979)
7111	Rock features – semi-circles of piled rock	50 m by 50 m	Banks 1979 (report – Banks 1979)
8405	Bedrock milling station	40 m by 40 m	Harris and Vartanian 1980

Site Number (CA-SDI-#)	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Site Recorder (Report Reference, When Available)
8406	Bedrock milling station	30 m by 30 m	Harris and Vartanian 1980
12,222	Habitation site, bedrock milling station	259 m by 67 m	Smith 1991 (report – Smith 1991)
12,223	Habitation site, bedrock milling station	213 m by 167 m	Smith 1991 (report – Smith 1991)
12,224	Bedrock milling station	46 m by 46 m	Smith 1991 (report – Smith 1991)
12,895	Bedrock milling station	37 m by 31 m	Smith 1992 (report – Smith 1993)
12,896	Bedrock milling station	15 m by 5 m	Smith 1992 (report – Smith 1993)
12,897	Stacked rock feature and granary base	43 m by 9 m	Smith 1992 (report – Smith 1993)
12,898	Habitation site, bedrock milling station	84 m by 66 m	Pierson for B. F. Smith 1992 (report – Smith 1993)
12,967	Pottery scatter	15 m by 15 m	Strudwick, Kyle, and Gallegos 1992; Strudwick and Kyle 1993 (reports – Gallegos and Strudwick 1992; Kyle, Strudwick and Gallegos 1993)
12,968	Bedrock milling station	20 m by 20 m	Strudwick, Kyle, and Gallegos 1992 (report - Gallegos and Strudwick 1992)
12,969	Bedrock milling station	10 m by 40 m	Strudwick, Kyle, and Gallegos 1992 (report - Gallegos and Strudwick 1992)
12,970	Bedrock milling station	30 m by 50 m	Strudwick, Kyle, and Gallegos 1992 (report - Gallegos and Strudwick 1992)
12,971	Habitation site, bedrock milling station	60 m by 85+ m	Strudwick, Kyle, and Gallegos 1992 (report - Gallegos and Strudwick 1992)
13,705	Bedrock milling station	Not given	TMI Environmental 1992
13,706	Bedrock milling station	69 m by 60 m	TMI Environmental 1994
13,707	Rock walls and rock alignments, bedrock milling station	24 m by 46 m	TMI Environmental 1994
13,770	Historic foundations, historic trash	30 m by 8 m	Schaefer 1994

Site Number (CA-SDI-#)	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Site Recorder (Report Reference, When Available)
13,771	Historic structure (dam)	150 m by 25 m	Schaefer 1994
13,772	Bedrock milling station, habitation site	24 m by 22 m	Schaefer 1994
13,773	Bedrock milling station	14 m by 10 m	Schaefer 1994
13,774	Bedrock milling station	20 m by 10 m	Schaefer 1994
13,775	Historic structure (road and bridge)	400 m by 5 m	Schaefer 1994
16,851	Bedrock milling station, lithic/ceramic scatter	31 m by 28 m	de Barros 2003 (report – de Barros 2004)
16,852H	Historic quarry	(Locus A) 85 m by 37 m. (Locus B) 40 m by 15 m and 20 m by 7 m	de Barros 2003 (report – de Barros 2004)
16,853H	Historic trash scatter	10 m by 10 m	de Barros 2003 (report – de Barros 2004)
16,854	Bedrock milling station, lithic scatter	126 m by 92 m	de Barros 2003 (report – de Barros 2004)
16,855	Bedrock milling station, lithic/ceramic scatter	80 m by 80 m	de Barros 2003 (report – de Barros 2004)
16,856	Bedrock milling station, lithic/ceramic scatter	24 m by 20 m	de Barros 2003 (report – de Barros 2004)
16,857	Bedrock milling station, lithic scatter	61 m by 38 m	de Barros 2003 (report – de Barros 2004)
16,858	Bedrock milling station, lithic/ceramic scatter	157 m by 78 m	de Barros 2003 (report – de Barros 2004)
16,859	Bedrock milling station, lithic scatter	15 m by 12 m	de Barros 2003 (report – de Barros 2004)
16,860	Bedrock milling station	61 m by 23 m	de Barros 2003 (report – de Barros 2004)
16,861	Bedrock milling station, lithic scatter	30 m by 15 m	de Barros 2003 (report – de Barros 2004)
16,862	Bedrock milling station, lithic scatter	19 m by 13 m	de Barros 2003 (report – de Barros 2004)
16,863/H	Habitation debris, historic cattle watering troughs	118 m by 61 m	de Barros 2003 (report – de Barros 2004)
16,864	Bedrock milling station, lithic/ceramic scatter	20 m by 12 m	de Barros 2003 (report – de Barros 2004)
16,865	Bedrock milling station, lithic scatter	25 m by 10 m	de Barros 2003 (report – de Barros 2004)
16,866	Bedrock milling station, lithic/ceramic scatter	80 m by 30 m	de Barros 2003 (report – de Barros 2004)
16,867	Bedrock milling station	6 m by 7 m	de Barros 2003 (report – de Barros 2004)

Site Number (CA-SDI-#)	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Site Recorder (Report Reference, When Available)
16,868	Bedrock milling station, ceramic scatter	5 m by 4 m	de Barros 2003 (report – de Barros 2004)
16,869	Bedrock milling station	3 m by 2.5 m	de Barros 2003 (report – de Barros 2004)
16,870	Bedrock milling station, lithic/ceramic scatter	61 m by 20 m	de Barros 2003 (report – de Barros 2004)
16,871H	Historic mine	32 ft by 18 ft	de Barros 2003 (report – de Barros 2004)
16,872	Bedrock milling station	12 m by 5 m	de Barros 2003 (report – de Barros 2004)
16,873	Bedrock milling station	4.5 m by 2 m	de Barros 2003 (report – de Barros 2004)
16,874	Bedrock milling station	22 m by 12 m	de Barros 2003 (report – de Barros 2004)
16,875	Bedrock milling station, lithic/ceramic scatter	40 m by 40 m	de Barros 2003 (report – de Barros 2004)
16,876	Lithic scatter	76 m by 38 m	de Barros 2003 (report – de Barros 2004)
16,877	Bedrock milling station	8 m by 6 m	de Barros 2003 (report – de Barros 2004)
16,878	Habitation debris	55 m by 36 m	de Barros 2003 (report – de Barros 2004)
16,879	Bedrock milling station	40 m by 23 m	de Barros 2003 (report – de Barros 2004)
16,880	Bedrock milling station	23 m by 15 m	de Barros 2003 (report – de Barros 2004)
16,881/H	Possible historic foundation, landscaping, historic trash scatter, and lithic scatter	800 ft by 400 ft	de Barros 2003 (report – de Barros 2004)
16,882/H	Previous site of historic structure, lithic/ceramic scatter	18 m by 13 m	de Barros 2003 (report – de Barros 2004)
17,057	Bedrock milling station	1.4 m by 1.4 m	de Barros 2004 (report – de Barros 2004)
17,599	Bedrock milling station, lithic scatter, ceramic scatter	Not given	Taft, McLean 2005
17,600	Bedrock milling station	Not given	Taft, McLean, Bouscaren, Sheets 2005
17,608	Bedrock milling station	Not given	McLean, Bouscaren 2005
17,609	Bedrock milling station	3 m by 2 m	McLean, Bouscaren 2005
17,610	Bedrock milling station	5 m by 3 m	McLean, Bouscaren 2005
17,611	Bedrock milling station	Not given	McLean, Bouscaren 2005

Site Number (CA-SDI-#)	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Site Recorder (Report Reference, When Available)
17,612	Bedrock milling station, lithic/ceramic scatter	Not given	McLean, Bouscaren 2005
17,613	Bedrock milling station	6 m by 5 m	McLean, Bouscaren 2005
17,614	Bedrock milling station	15 m by 9 m	McLean, Bouscaren 2005
17,615	Bedrock milling station	9 m by 6.3 m	McLean, Bouscaren 2005
17,617	Bedrock milling station	Not given	McLean, Bouscaren 2005
17,619	Bedrock milling station	Not given	McLean, Bouscaren 2005
17,625	Bedrock milling station	Not given	McLean 2005
17,626	Habitation site, bedrock milling station, historic trash scatter	Not given	Mirro, Inoway 2005
17,627	Habitation site, bedrock milling station	Not given	Mirro, Inoway 2005
17,628	Bedrock milling station	Not given	Inoway, Maeyama 2005
17,629	Bedrock milling station	2.3 m by 2.3 m	Inoway, Maeyama 2005
17,630	Bedrock milling station	Not given	McLean, Maeyama 2005
17,631	Bedrock milling station	5 m by 2.5 m	McDougall, Maeyama 2005
17,632	Bedrock milling station	2.5 m by 8 m	McDougall, Maeyama 2005
17,633	Bedrock milling station	25 m by 6 m	McDougall, Maeyama 2005
17,634	Habitation site, bedrock milling station	48 m by 23 m	McDougall, Maeyama 2005
17,635	Historic foundation / structure pad	25 m by 25 m	McDougall, Nixon 2005
17,639	Habitation site, bedrock milling station	Not given	McLean, Burgos 2005
17,640	Bedrock milling station	20 m by 5 m	McDougall, Maeyama 2005
17,643	Bedrock milling station	Not given	McLean, Bouscaren 2005

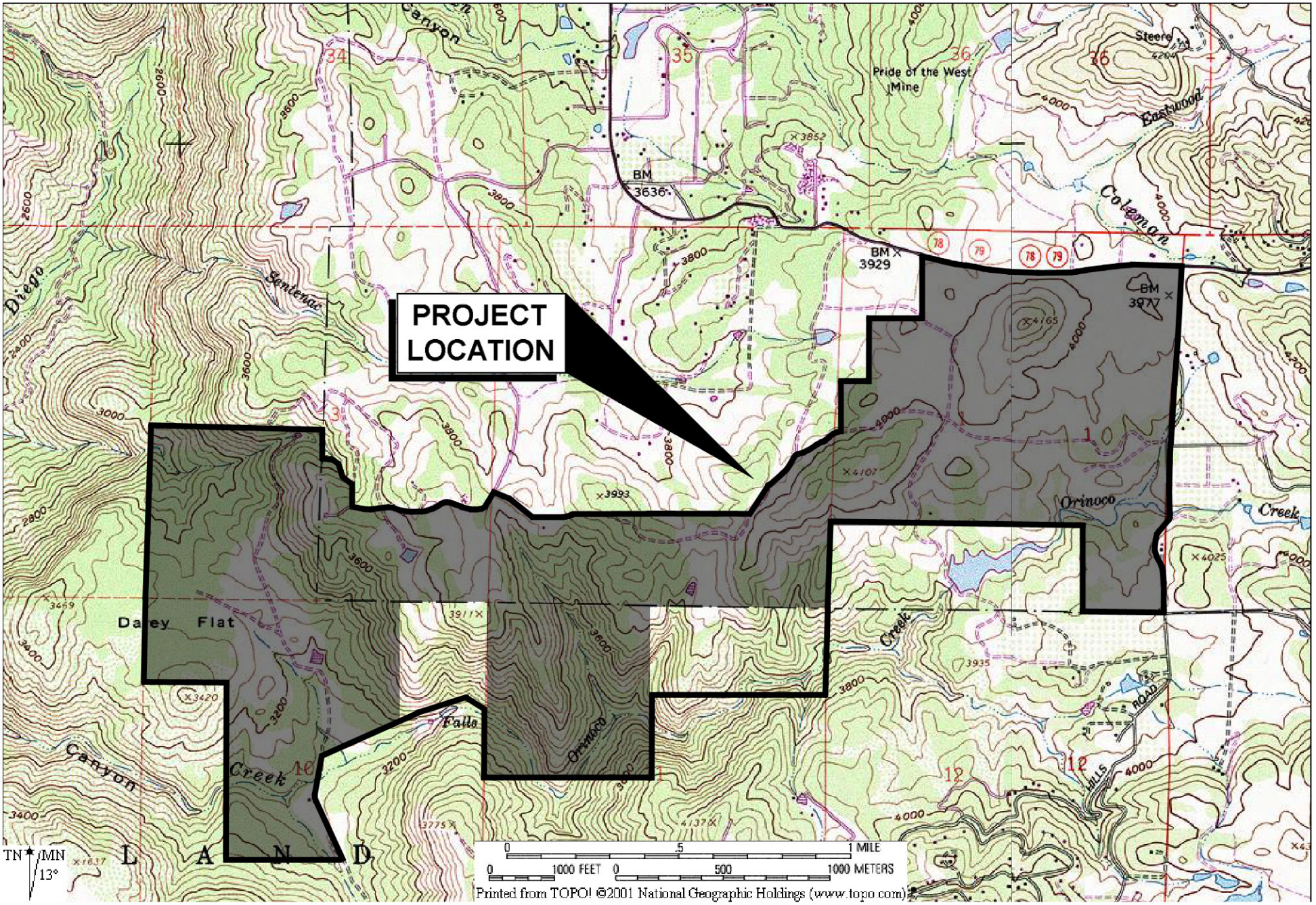
Site Number (P-37-#)	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Site Recorder (Report Reference, When Available)
013734	Bedrock milling feature, possibly part of a larger site outside surveyed area	8 m by 4 m	Wade 1994
015228	Isolate – core	NA	Kyle, Gallegos, and Strudwick 1992 (report – Gallegos and Strudwick 1992)

Site Number (P-37-#)	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Site Recorder (Report Reference, When Available)
025402	Starr Corral	240 ft by 75 ft	De Barros 2003 (report – de Barros 2004)
025435	Car body and associated parts	Not given	De Barros 2003 (report – de Barros 2004)

Previous Work in Current Project Area

The majority of the project area was surveyed for cultural resources by Banks in 1979, in conjunction with the proposed subdivision of the 2314-acre Hoskings Ranch into 13 parcels, ranging in size from 160 acres to 240 acres (Banks 1979). He recorded 18 archaeological resources (16 sites and 2 isolates), 8 of them within the current project area (CA-SDI-7098/H, CA-SDI-7102, CA-SDI-7103, CA-SDI-7104, CA-SDI-7105, CA-SDI-7106, CA-SDI-7109, and CA-SDI-7110). Figure 4 illustrates the area surveyed by Banks (1979).

Professional Archaeological Services conducted an archaeological survey of the current Hoskings Ranch project area in 2003 (de Barros 2004). Forty sites were identified during that survey, including several of the previously recorded sites (CA-SDI-7098/H, CA-SDI-7102, CA-SDI-7103, CA-SDI-7104, CA-SDI-7109, CA-SDI-16,851, CA-SDI-16,852H, CA-SDI-16,853H, CA-SDI-16,854, CA-SDI-16,855, CA-SDI-16,856, CA-SDI-16,857, CA-SDI-16,858, CA-SDI-16,859, CA-SDI-16,860, CA-SDI-16,861, CA-SDI-16,862, CA-SDI-16,863/H, CA-SDI-16,864, CA-SDI-16,865, CA-SDI-16,866, CA-SDI-16,867, CA-SDI-16,868, CA-SDI-16,869, CA-SDI-16,870, CA-SDI-16,871, CA-SDI-16,872, CA-SDI-16,873, CA-SDI-16,874, CA-SDI-16,875, CA-SDI-16,876, CA-SDI-16,877, CA-SDI-16,878, CA-SDI-16,879, CA-SDI-16,880, CA-SDI-16,881/H, CA-SDI-16,882/H, CA-SDI-17,057, P-37-025402, and P-37-025435). In addition, two sites and one isolate recorded by Banks (1979) could not be found (CA-SDI-7105, CA-SDI-7106, and CA-SDI-7110) (de Barros 2004). Following the survey, a limited testing program was undertaken at 11 sites (CA-SDI-7109, CA-SDI-16,855, CA-SDI-16,856, CA-SDI-16,857, CA-SDI-16,858, CA-SDI-16,863/H, CA-SDI-16,870, CA-SDI-16,873, CA-SDI-16,880, CA-SDI-16,881/H, CA-SDI-17,057) to determine whether proposed improvements, such as pads and roads, would have direct impacts to archaeological resources (de Barros 2004). The previously recorded archaeological resources within the project area are summarized in Table 3. These sites are described in detail in the Results section.



Affinis
Shadow Valley Center
847 Jamacha Road
El Cajon, CA 92019

Portion of project area surveryed by Banks (1979)

Figure 4

Table 3 Hoskings Ranch, Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within Project Area

CA-SDI-#	Site Description	Recorder, Date
7098/H	BRMs* (mortars and slicks) with ground stone, flaked stone, Tizon Brown Ware, historic debris. Historic component: McCain Residence homestead site	Banks, 1979; de Barros, 2003
7102	Large site with BRMs (mortars, basins, ovals, and slicks) with ground stone, flaked stone, Tizon Brown Ware, historic debris	Banks, 1979; Strudwick, Kyle and Gallegos, 1992; Strudwick and Kyle, 1993; de Barros, 2003
7103	BRMs (ovals noted by Banks; mortars and slick noted by de Barros) along Orinoco Creek; flakes at one feature	Banks, 1979; de Barros, 2003
7104	BRMs (ovals and slicks noted by Banks; mortar and slicks noted by de Barros); no artifacts observed	Banks, 1979; de Barros, 2003
7105	BRMs (ovals) recorded by Banks; not found by de Barros	Banks, 1979
7106	BRM (slick) recorded by Banks; not found by de Barros	Banks, 1979
7109	Large site with BRMs (mortars and ovals noted by Banks; mortars, basins, slicks, cupules noted by de Barros) with Cottonwood point, flakes, metate, Tizon Brown Ware, abalone shell, bird bone; described by de Barros as probable village; STPs excavated by de Barros	Banks, 1979; de Barros, 2003
7110	Isolated scraper recorded by Banks; not found by de Barros	Banks, 1979
16,851	BRMs (mortars) with flakes and Tizon Brown Ware	de Barros, 2003
16,852H	Quarry site for mining red earth for bricks; no artifacts observed	de Barros, 2003
16,853H	Scatter of sun-purpled glass and porcelain	de Barros, 2003
16,854	BRMs (mortars and slicks) with ground stone, flakes, and hammerstones	de Barros, 2003
16,855	BRMs (mortars and slicks) with ground stone, flaked stone, Tizon Brown Ware, historic debris; STPs excavated by de Barros	de Barros, 2003
16,856	BRMS (slicks) with flakes; STPs excavated by de Barros	de Barros, 2003
16,857	BRMs (mortars and slicks) with flaked stone; STPs excavated by de Barros	de Barros, 2003
16,858	BRMs (mortars and slick) with a mano; STPs excavated by de Barros	de Barros, 2003
16,859	BRMs (mortars) with a flake	de Barros, 2003
16,860	BRMs (mortar and slick), no artifacts observed	de Barros, 2003
16,861	BRMs (mortar and slicks) with flakes	de Barros, 2003
16,862	BRMs (slicks) with a flake	de Barros, 2003
16,863/H	Probable habitation site with BRMs (mortars and slicks) with flaked stone and Tizon Brown Ware. Historic component: cattle troughs fed by spring, pre-World War II; STPs excavated by de Barros	de Barros, 2003
16,864	BRMs (mortars) with mano and Tizon Brown Ware	de Barros, 2003
16,865	BRM (slick) with a flake; STPs excavated by de Barros	de Barros, 2003

CA-SDI-#	Site Description	Recorder, Date
16,866	BRMs (mortars and slicks) with a flake and Tizon Brown Ware	de Barros, 2003
16,867	BRMS (slicks) with no artifacts observed	de Barros, 2003
16,868	BRMs (basin and slicks) with Tizon Brown Ware	de Barros, 2003
16,869	BRM (mortar) with no artifacts observed	de Barros, 2003
16,870	BRMs (mortars and slicks) with manos, flakes, and Tizon Brown Ware; STPs excavated by de Barros	de Barros, 2003
16,871H	Mining pit, possibly looking for gold	de Barros, 2003
16,872	BRMs (slicks) with no artifacts observed	de Barros, 2003
16,873	BRM (mortar) with a flake; STPs excavated by de Barros	de Barros, 2003
16,874	BRMs (slicks) with no artifacts observed	de Barros, 2003
16,875	BRMs (mortars, basins, and slick) with manos and Tizon Brown Ware	de Barros, 2003
16,876	Lithic scatter	de Barros, 2003
16,877	BRMs (mortars) with no artifacts observed	de Barros, 2003
16,878	Habitation debris, including flaked stone, Desert Side-Notched point, Tizon Brown Ware, Colorado Buff Ware, incised fired clay whale effigy	de Barros, 2003
16,879	BRMs (mortars) with no artifacts observed	de Barros, 2003
16,880	BRM (mortar) with Tizon Brown Ware; STPs excavated by de Barros	de Barros, 2003
16,881/H	Lithic scatter. Historic component: Late 19th century/ early 20th century homestead site with landscape features, foundation wall, trash dump, and scattered historic artifacts; STPs excavated by de Barros	de Barros, 2003
16,882/H	Small lithic and pottery scatter. Historic Component: site of early 20th century Orinoco Schoolhouse, based on personal communication	de Barros, 2003
17,057	BRM (mortar) with no artifacts observed; STPs excavated by de Barros	de Barros, 2003
P-37-#		
025402	Starr Corral	de Barros, 2003
025435	Partial car body and associated parts	de Barros, 2003

* BRM = bedrock milling feature

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 Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO), and the San Diego County Local Register provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

1.3.1 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

According to CEQA (Section 15064.5a), the term "historical resource" includes the following:

(1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code section 5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).

(2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

(3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant 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 section 5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:
   (A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
   (B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
   (C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
   (D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

(4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined 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 (Section 15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

(1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.

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

(A) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or

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

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

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

(1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).

(2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 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.

(3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation

activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.

(4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor an historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

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

(D) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the 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 Section 5097.98. 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:

(1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).

(2) The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

1.3.2 San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources (Local Register)

The County requires that resource importance be assessed not only at the State level as required by CEQA, but at the local level as well. If a resource meets any one of the following criteria as outlined in the Local Register, it will be considered an important resource.

(1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Diego County's history and cultural heritage;

(2) Is associated with the lives of persons important to the history of San Diego County or its communities;

(3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, San Diego County region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

(4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

1.3.3 San Diego County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO)

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

Sites that provide information regarding important scientific research questions about prehistoric or historic activities that have scientific, religious, or other ethnic value of local, regional, State, or Federal importance. Such locations shall include, but not be limited to:

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

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

2.1 Historic Resources

For the purposes of this technical report, any of the following will normally be considered a potentially significant environmental impact to historic resources:

1. The project, as designed, causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

2. The project proposes activities or uses damaging to, and fails to preserve, significant cultural resources as defined by the Resource Protection Ordinance.

The significance guidelines listed above have been selected for the following reasons:

Guideline 1 is derived directly from CEQA. Sections 21083.2 of CEQA and 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines recommend evaluating historical resources to determine whether or not a proposed action would have a significant effect on unique historical sites.

Guideline 2 was selected because the Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) requires that cultural resources be considered when assessing environmental impacts. The RPO provides preservation measures for identified cultural sites. In addition, County regulations provide protection for previously undocumented resources that may be discovered during construction. See Section 1.3 for a discussion of the specific regulations. Any project that would have an adverse impact (direct, indirect, cumulative) on significant cultural resources as defined by these guidelines would be considered a significant impact.

2.2 Archaeological Resources

For the purposes of this technical report, any of the following will normally be considered a potentially significant environmental impact to cultural resources:

1. The project, as designed, causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

2. The project proposes activities or uses damaging to, and fails to preserve, significant cultural resources as defined by the Resource Protection Ordinance.

The significance guidelines listed above have been selected for the following reasons:

Guideline 1 is derived directly from CEQA. Sections 21083.2 of CEQA and 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines recommend evaluating archaeological resources to determine

whether or not a proposed action would have a significant effect on unique archaeological sites.

Guideline 2 was selected because the RPO requires that cultural resources be considered when assessing environmental impacts. The RPO provides preservation measures for identified cultural sites. In addition, County regulations provide protection for previously undocumented resources that may be discovered during construction. See Section 1.3 for a discussion of the specific regulations. Any project that would have an adverse impact (direct, indirect, cumulative) on significant cultural resources as defined by these guidelines would be considered a significant impact.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

3.1 Methods

Portions of the Hoskings Ranch project area were surveyed for cultural resources by Banks (1979), and the current project area was surveyed by Professional Archaeological Services in 2003 (de Barros 2004). A limited testing program was conducted at 11 sites to determine whether the project, as proposed at that time, would have direct impacts to cultural resources (de Barros 2004). For the current study, Affinis staff reviewed the previous survey and assessment reports (Banks 1979; de Barros 2004), visited each of the previously recorded sites, updated the site records, and recorded six previously undocumented sites within the project area. A limited testing program was conducted at one site (CA-SDI-16,876/16,877) to determine whether it extended as far south as a proposed road.

3.1.1 Field Check Methods

Affinis staff reviewed the previous report (de Barros 2004), and plotted the previously recorded sites on the current Tentative Map. Each site was visited by Affinis archaeologists and Native American monitors from Red Tail Monitoring and Research in January 2009. Site descriptions, maps, and UTM coordinates were used to relocate the sites. As described under Results, at some sites, additional bedrock milling features were found, or additional elements were identified on previously recorded features. In a few cases, site boundaries were enlarged to include additional features or surface artifacts, or previously recorded sites were found to blend into one another, due to the addition of features or artifacts. Six previously undocumented sites were found within the project area. All cultural resources were plotted on the Tentative Map (Confidential Appendix B). Updated site records were prepared and submitted to SCIC and the San Diego Museum of Man; new site records were submitted for the previously undocumented resources. Site records are included in Confidential Appendix C.

3.1.2 Testing Methods

A series of STPs was excavated at the southern end of CA-SDI-16,876/16,877 to define site boundaries and determine whether there would be direct impacts to the site from construction of the entry road (Orinoco Drive) off Pine Hills Road. The fieldwork was conducted in March 2009. STPs measured 50 cm north-south by 30 cm east-west and were excavated in 10-cm contour levels to a depth of 30 cm. Soils were passed through 1/8-in mesh rocker screens. Standard record forms were completed for each unit and level, recording artifact recovery, soil characteristics, and other information about the unit. A Native American monitor from Red Tail Monitoring and Research was on-site throughout the testing program.

3.1.3 Historic Research Methods

A limited amount of historic archival research and review of historic maps was conducted to supplement the research conducted by de Barros (2004) and to assess what additional historic research would be required to mitigate project impacts. Historian/historic archaeologist Stephen R. Van Wormer reviewed the following resources at the San Diego Historical Society: 1928 tax factor aerial photographs, the 1903 USGS Ramona quadrangle, the 1889 Beasley Map of San Diego County, Orinoco School records, and a 1961 oral interview with Rex Allan Detrick. Maps reviewed at the County of San Diego included 1870-1890 General Land Office township and range plat maps, Hubben and Knight (1908) Map of San Diego County, and County road surveys. None of the material reviewed at the County offices provided any data for the project area itself.

3.1.4 Native American Participation/Consultation

Affinis contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a search of their Sacred Lands Files (see Confidential Appendix D). Letters were sent to all the groups and individuals listed by the NAHC as potentially interested parties. Bernice Paipa of KCRC responded to the letter by telephone; her comments are included in Section 3.2.4 Native American Participation/Consultation (Results) and in Confidential Appendix D. Carmen Lucas, Kwaaymii Laguna elder, was contacted in conjunction with the 2003 study. Her comments were included as a confidential appendix to that report (de Barros 2004) and are included as Confidential Appendix E to this report as well. Project manager/project archaeologist Mary Robbins-Wade discussed the project with Clint Linton of Red Tail Monitoring and Research. Gabe Kitchen and Phil Pena of Red Tail Monitoring and Research served as Native American monitors during the fieldwork for the current study.

3.2 Results

Forty-five historic and archaeological resources have been identified within the Hoskings Ranch project area. These resources are summarized in Table 4, and their locations are shown in Figure 5. As summarized in Table 4, in several cases, sites that had previously been recorded separately were found to blend together with no real break and were recorded by Affinis as a single site (e.g., CA-SDI-7105/7106). Thirty-three sites are recorded as prehistoric (pre-contact) Native American sites, seven are historic period resources, and five sites include both historic and prehistoric material (Table 4). Six of these resources had not been identified prior to the fieldwork by Affinis for the current study (CA-SDI-19,342, CA-SDI-19,343, CA-SDI-19,344, CA-SDI-19,345, CA-SDI-19,346, and P-37-030448).

Table 4 Hoskings Ranch, Cultural Resources Within Project Area

CA-SDI-#	Site Description	Comments	Tested?	Significance Evaluation	In Open Space?
7098/H	BRMs* (mortars and slicks) with ground stone, flaked stone, Tizon Brown Ware, historics. Historic component: McCain Residence homestead site	Originally recorded by Banks 1979. Updated by de Barros 2003. Affinis found essentially as recorded	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing; part of significant historic ranching district	Yes
7102	Large site with BRMs (mortars, basins, ovals, and slicks) with ground stone, flaked stone, Tizon Brown Ware, historics	Originally recorded by Banks 1979. Updated by de Barros 2003. Updated by Strudwick, Kyle, and Gallegos 1992. Updated by Strudwick and Kyle 1993. Affinis found additional milling elements on some features	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
7103	BRMs (mortars and slicks) along Orinoco Creek; flakes at one feature	Originally recorded by Banks 1979. Updated by de Barros 2003. Affinis found additional slicks at Feature A	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
7104	BRMs (ovals and slicks noted by Banks; mortar and slicks noted by de Barros); no artifacts observed	Originally recorded by Banks 1979. Updated by de Barros 2003. Not relocated by Affinis	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
7105/7106	BRMs recorded by Banks, not found by de Barros	Originally recorded by Banks 1979. Not found by de Barros 2003. Two sites combined by Affinis, based on additional 10 milling features, flakes, and pottery	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes

CA-SDI-#	Site Description	Comments	Tested?	Significance Evaluation	In Open Space?
7109	Large site with BRMs (mortars and ovals noted by Banks; mortars, basins, slicks, cupules noted by de Barros) with Cottonwood point, flakes, metate, Tizon Brown Ware, abalone shell, bird bone; described by de Barros as probable village; STPs excavated by de Barros	Originally recorded by Banks 1979. Updated by de Barros 2003. Affinis found essentially as recorded	Adequate to delineate site boundaries in relation to project features, not to assess significance	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
7110	Isolated scraper	Originally recorded by Banks 1979. Not found by de Barros 2003. Not relocated by Affinis; not a significant resource	No	Not significant; isolate	Yes
16,851	BRMs (mortars) with flakes and Tizon Brown Ware	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found four additional slicks on the feature	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
16,852H	Quarry site for mining red earth for bricks; no artifacts observed	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found an additional area of mining along the same contour line as Loci A and B	No	Evaluated by de Barros as not significant, due to limited research potential. Site's importance has been fulfilled through recording and documentation	Yes

CA-SDI-#	Site Description	Comments	Tested?	Significance Evaluation	In Open Space?
16,853H	Scatter of sun-purpled glass and porcelain	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found additional glass (sun-purpled, aqua, clear [pressed]) and ceramics; ceramics are earthenware, rather than porcelain	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
16,854	BRMs (mortars and slicks) with ground stone, flakes, and hammerstones	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found five additional slicks, three basins, and one mortar at Feature C	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
16,855/ 16,856/ 16,857	BRMs (mortars and slicks) with ground stone, flaked stone (including obsidian), Tizon Brown Ware, historics; STPs excavated by de Barros	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found that the sites blend into one another. Additional features were found, and additional elements were found on some previously recorded features	Adequate to delineate site boundaries in relation to project features, not to assess significance	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
16,858	BRMs (mortars and slick) with a mano; STPs excavated by de Barros	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found additional elements on all three features	Adequate to delineate site boundaries in relation to project features, not to assess significance	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
16,859	BRMs (mortars) with a flake	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found essentially as recorded	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes

CA-SDI-#	Site Description	Comments	Tested?	Significance Evaluation	In Open Space?
16,860	BRMs (mortar and slick), no artifacts observed	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found two additional slicks and a mortar at Feature A, seven additional slicks at Feature B	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
16,861	BRMs (mortar and slicks) with flakes	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found one additional feature with three slicks, and one additional slick on the previously recorded feature	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
16,862	BRMs (slicks) with a flake	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found two additional slicks and three basins on the feature	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
16,863/H	Probable habitation site with BRMs (mortars and slicks) with flaked stone and Tizon Brown Ware. Historic component: cattle troughs fed by spring, pre-World War II; STPs excavated by de Barros	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found two additional features with slicks, and additional slicks on three of the previously recorded features. A well was also noted at the spring	Adequate to delineate site boundaries in relation to project features, not to assess significance	Assumed significant in the absence of testing; historic component is part of significant historic ranching district	Yes
16,864	BRMs (mortars) with mano and Tizon Brown Ware	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found two additional slicks on feature	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes

CA-SDI-#	Site Description	Comments	Tested?	Significance Evaluation	In Open Space?
16,865	BRM (slick) with a flake; STPs excavated by de Barros	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found essentially as recorded	Yes	Evaluated by de Barros as not significant, due to lack of research potential. Site's importance fulfilled through testing, recording, and documentation	No; Lot 7
16,866	BRMs (mortars and slicks) with a flake and Tizon Brown Ware	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found essentially as recorded	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
16,867	BRMS (slicks) with no artifacts observed	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found essentially as recorded	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
16,868	BRMs (basin and slicks) with Tizon Brown Ware	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found essentially as recorded	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
16,869	BRM (mortar) with no artifacts observed	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found one additional slick on feature	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
16,870	BRMs (mortars and slicks) with manos, flakes, and Tizon Brown Ware; STPs excavated by de Barros	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found one additional feature with three slicks, and additional slicks on the four previously recorded features	Adequate to delineate site boundaries in relation to project features, not to assess significance; Affinis expanded the site area	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes

CA-SDI-#	Site Description	Comments	Tested?	Significance Evaluation	In Open Space?
16,871H	Mining pit, possibly looking for gold	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found essentially as recorded	No	Evaluated by de Barros as not significant, due to lack of research potential. Site's importance fulfilled through recording and documentation	Yes
16,872	BRMs (slicks) with no artifacts observed	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found one additional feature with a slick, and five additional slicks on the previously recorded feature	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
16,873	BRM (mortar) with a flake; STPs excavated by de Barros	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found one additional slick on the feature	Yes	Evaluated by de Barros as not significant, due to lack of research potential. Site's importance fulfilled through testing, recording, and documentation	Yes
16,874	BRMs (slicks) with no artifacts observed	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found one additional feature with two slicks; and one mortar, one basin, five slicks at the previously recorded feature	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
16,875	BRMs (mortars, basins, and slick) with manos and Tizon Brown Ware	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found two additional slicks on the feature	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes

CA-SDI-#	Site Description	Comments	Tested?	Significance Evaluation	In Open Space?
16,876/ 16,877	Lithic scatter and BRMs (mortars)	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis combined the two sites as one large site with a mano fragment, extensive pottery and debitage, including obsidian and chert	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
16,878	Habitation debris, including flaked stone, Desert Side-Notched point, Tizon Brown Ware, Colorado Buff Ware, incised fired clay whale effigy	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found two additional features, one with a slick, one with a mortar	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
16,879	BRMs (mortars) with no artifacts observed	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found one additional feature with one slick, four additional slicks on Feature A, and two additional mortars, one additional basin, and two additional slicks on Feature B	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
16,880	BRM (mortar) with Tizon Brown Ware; STPs excavated by de Barros	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found one additional feature with one mortar and one basin, and two mortars, one basin, one slick on previously recorded feature	Adequate to delineate site boundaries in relation to project features, not to assess significance; Affinis expanded site area	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes

CA-SDI-#	Site Description	Comments	Tested?	Significance Evaluation	In Open Space?
16,881/H	BRMS and lithic scatter. Historic component: Late 19th century/ early 20th century homestead site with landscape features, foundation wall, trash dump, and scattered historic artifacts; STPs excavated by de Barros	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found two milling features not previously recorded. A possible historic wagon road was also noted by Affinis, as well as cattle troughs. Trash deposit eroding away	Adequate to delineate site boundaries in relation to project features, not to assess significance; Affinis expanded site area	Assumed significant in the absence of testing; historic component is part of significant historic ranching district	Yes
16,882/H	Small lithic and pottery scatter. Historic component: site of early 20th century Orinoco School, based on personal communication	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found essentially as recorded	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
17,057	BRM (mortar) with no artifacts observed; STPs excavated by de Barros; originally included as part of CA-SDI-16,858	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found essentially as recorded	Yes	Evaluated by de Barros as not significant, due to lack of research potential. Site's importance fulfilled through testing, recording, and documentation	Yes
19,342	BRMs (slicks) with flakes	Recorded by Affinis	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
19,343	BRM (slick) with no artifacts observed	Recorded by Affinis	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
19,344	BRMs (basins and slicks) with flakes; amethyst glass	Recorded by Affinis	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes

CA-SDI-#	Site Description	Comments	Tested?	Significance Evaluation	In Open Space?
19,345	Three water troughs, rock wall to stabilize pad	Recorded by Affinis	No	Not individually significant, but part of significant historic ranching district	Yes
19,346	BRMs (mortar and slicks) with no artifacts observed	Recorded by Affinis	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
P-37-#	Site Description	Comments	Tested?	Significance Evaluation	In Open Space?
025402	Starr Corral; unique construction from railroad boxcars	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found essentially as recorded	No	Significant, due to its unique construction and materials; part of historic ranching district	Yes
025435	Partial car body and associated parts	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found essentially as recorded	No	Not significant; isolate	Yes
030448	Historic water control features (rock walls) in main drainage and two minor cuts feeding the main drainage; connects with well at CA-SDI-16,863/H	Recorded by Affinis	No	Significant, part of historic ranching district	Yes
031748	Historic district – Hoskings Ranch Rural Landscape District. Includes CA-SDI-7098/H, CA-SDI-16,881/H, CA-SDI-16,863H, CA-SDI-19345H, P-37-025402, P-030448	Recorded by Affinis	No	Significant	Yes

* BRM = bedrock milling feature

SENSITIVE MATERIAL – IN CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX B

Affinis Shadow Valley Center 847 Jamacha Road El Cajon, CA 92019	Locations of cultural resources	Figure 5

3.2.1 Historic Resources

Seven sites within the Hoskings Ranch project area have been recorded as historic period resources (described here), and five sites include both historic and prehistoric elements (described in Section 3.2.2). In addition, several ranching features within the project area have been recorded as a non-contiguous historic district, as addressed below. Historic archival and map research is also addressed in this section.

CA-SDI-16,852H

This site was recorded during the 2003 survey. De Barros described the site as follows:

> This site is a quarry that was mined for the red earth used to make bricks for the "Levi-Marks Store", built in Julian in 1886 using 100,000 bricks. Ike Levi's kiln in Julian made the bricks for Adolph Levi, an Austrian immigrant, and his partner, Joseph Marks, a native Mississippian. Marks soon bought out Levi and owned the store until 1921. According to a Julian Historical Society plaque, the building is the only old brick building left in the town. The building now houses the Julian Drug store and Miner's Diner at 2134 State Highway 79 in Julian. The quarry site (Locus A) consists of a mine 25 by 22 m in size and about 6 m deep with an adjacent erosional area that probably reflects another mining area. The latter is about 60 by 15 m in size and averages 2-4 m in depth. Two other smaller pits (Locus B are present around 152 m east of the primary quarry site. One measures about 40 by 25 m in size, the second 20 by 7 m [de Barros 2004:33].

Affinis found an additional area of mining along the same contour as the previously recorded Loci A and B. De Barros assessed CA-SDI-16,852H as not a significant resource. He noted:

> While the store itself [the Levi-Marks Store] is a significant landmark, there is nothing unusual or unique about the mining site which consists of simple holes in the ground. This site is not viewed as an historically significant resource under the criteria of the California Historical Register [de Barros 2004:65].

No artifacts were observed at the site, and the research potential of the resource is quite limited. The current project proposes to disturb this site, but impacts to the site have been reduced to below a level of significance through recording and documentation of the resource.

CA-SDI-16,853H

This site was described by de Barros as a "historic artifact scatter consisting of three shards of sun-colored amethyst glass, two shards of aqua glass, and two shards of porcelain" in a 10 m by 10 m area. Dense grass cover made it difficult to determine the exact extent of the site (de Barros 2004:34). During the current study, Affinis staff found the site and noted a slightly greater density of material over an area of about 15 m by 15 m. Glass fragments noted by Affinis staff included aqua, sun-purpled, and clear (pressed). The sun-purpled glass dates between the 1880s and 1920 (manganese, which gives the glass its purple color stopped being imported in 1914, but stores of it still remained in use). The aqua glass predates 1930. This suggests the artifact scatter is contemporary with the late 19th century-early 20th century homestead sites in the project area (CA-SDI-7098/H, CA-SDI-16,881/H). The historic ceramics were noted to be earthenware, rather than porcelain. This resource is assumed significant in the absence of testing; it will be preserved in open space.

CA-SDI-16,871H

CA-SDI-16,871H was described as "a probable mining pit that is about 8' in diameter and 5'2" deep with another two feet of depth represented by leaves in the bottom" (de Barros 2004:46). Veins of quartz are visible in nearby schist rocks, and evidence of rope burns on an oak tree at the edge of the pit suggests that rocks were hauled out of the pit using a rope swung over the tree branches. "This site probably represents an attempt at gold mining, searching for quartz veins within the Julian schist. There are no historical records available on the pit" (de Barros 2004:46). No artifacts were found at the site. De Barros noted the site as not significant, due to its "very limited research potential" (de Barros 2004:69). The site lacks research potential and does not meet other criteria for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources. CA-SDI-16,871H may be associated with gold mining in the Julian area, but impacts to the site have been reduced to a level below significant through recording and documentation.

CA-SDI-19,345H

This site was recorded by Affinis as part of the current study. The site consists of three circular water troughs and a rock wall used to stabilize the pad on which the troughs are located. These water troughs are similar to those at CA-SDI-16,863/H, and the site is part of the historic ranching use of the property. The site is located on the slope of a drainage and measures 5 m north-south by 3 m east-west. The resource is assumed to be significant in the absence of testing and will be preserved in open space. The site is part of the historic ranching district.

P-37-025402

Recorded as the Starr Corral, this site is a corral complex built by rodeo cowboy, Hans Starr, in the 1960s. Hans Starr was a son-in-law of rancher George Sawday, who at one time had leased the Hoskings Ranch property for cattle ranching (Wade et al. 2009). The site includes a cattle pen, culling station, loading dock, and associated asphalt diversionary road off Highway 78/79. The corral, which measures 240 ft north-south by 75 ft east-west, "was constructed of old railroad box cars and consists of wooden planks, iron fittings, and bolts and nails" (de Barros 2004:33). "The circular configuration of this corral was beneficial due to the fact that cattle do not have the opportunity to bunch up in a corner as in a rectangular corral. However, because the interior walls were straight and tall with no footholds for an easy exit, it was not the best configuration for the cowboy's safety" (Wade et al. 2009:128). This site is a unique resource; two other similar corrals made of railroad cars were known to exist in eastern San Diego County, but both were destroyed in the 2003 Cedar Fire (Heather Thomson, personal communication to Philip de Barros, 2003). Another still exists in the San Felipe Valley (Wade et al. 2009). The site is a significant site under CEQA and County guidelines; it will be preserved in open space under the proposed project. This site is also a contributing element of the significant historic ranching district.

P-37-025435

This is a partial car body and associated parts found in a drainage, to the northwest of CA-SDI-16,881/H. The car appears to date to the 1930s, which post-dates the use of the homestead site CA-SDI-16,881/H (de Barros 2004). This isolate was found as previously recorded. As an isolate, this resource does not qualify as significant.

P-37-030448

This site consists of a series of small field stone check dams to control erosion along two shallow drainages. Twelve small dry stacked rock wall check dams were noted in the main drainage, two small rock wall check dams were noted in a minor drainage to the west of the main channel. The total length of the site is 293 m (northwest-southeast) by 3 m. This site is part of the historic ranching use of the property, and as such is a significant resource as a contributing element to the historic district.

Historic Ranching District

Numerous historic features related to the 19th and 20th century ranching uses of the property are found throughout the Hoskings Ranch project area. As noted in this section and in section 3.2.2, several of these features have been recorded as parts of the archaeological sites recorded in the project area, but other features were not recorded as part of the 2003 survey (e.g., CA-SDI-19,345 and P-37-030448, described above). These sites and features are scattered across the project area but are related to one another, due to their association with ranching activities over the decades. Based on this, these sites

and features have been recorded as a noncontiguous historic district; the District Form is included as Confidential Appendix F to this report.

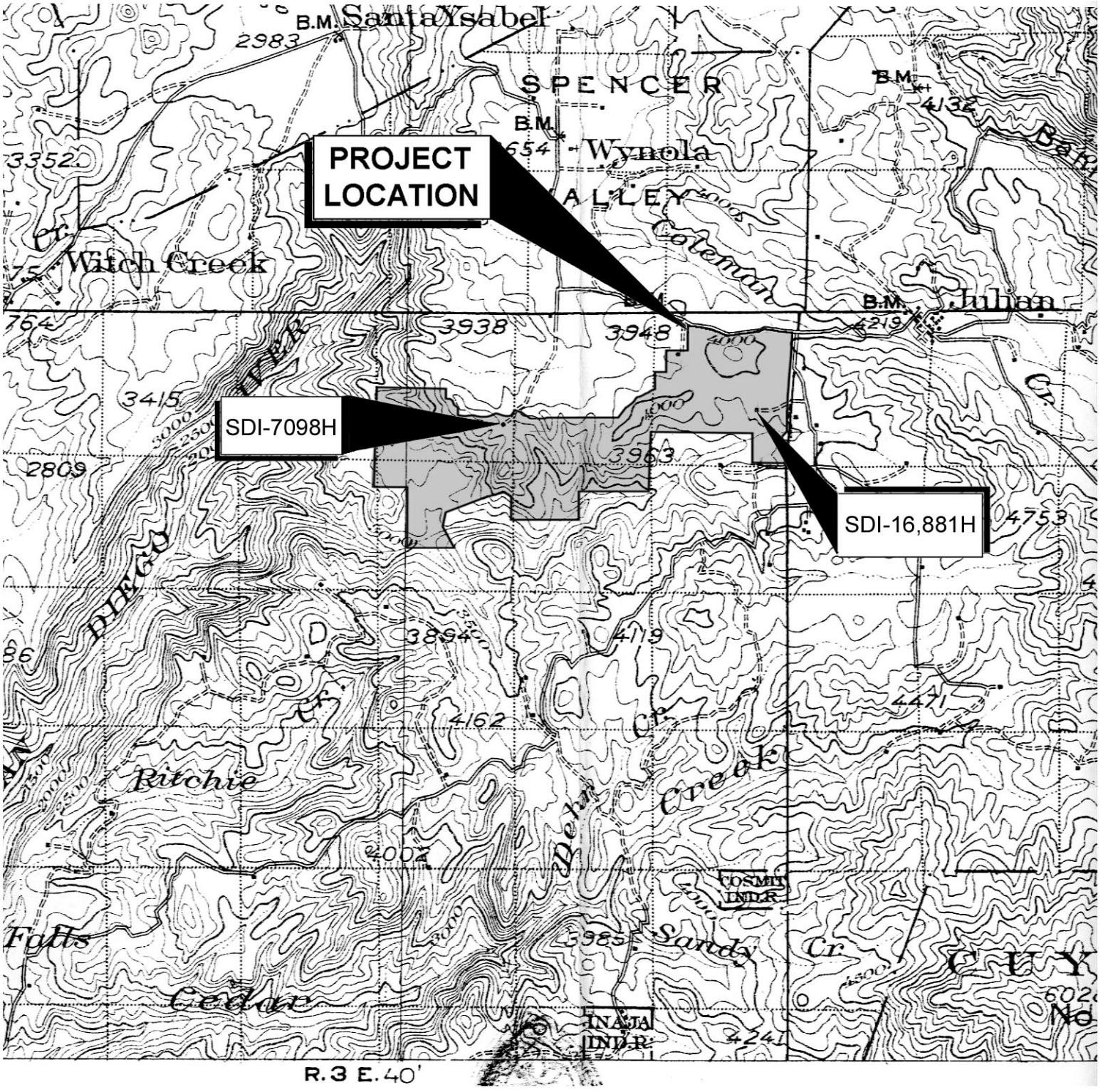
The Hoskings Ranch Rural Landscape District (P-37-031748) is made up of two pioneer farmstead archaeological sites (CA-SDI-7098/H and CA-SDI-16,881H), two ranching water development sites (CA-SDI-16,863H and CA-SDI-19,345H), one ranching erosion control site (P-37-030448), and a wooden cattle corral (P-37-025402). These features reflect human modification of the landscape, and can be linked thematically to specific processes in the evolution of the property to create a unified whole that provides an increased understanding of the region's history. The two house sites represent the pioneer settlement of San Diego County's backcountry during the late 19th century, while the other features represent the property's development and use as a cattle ranch. During the 20th century ranching was one of the most important economic activities in San Diego County's backcountry (Wade et al. 2009).

Historic Map and Archival Research

Wray's (2004) review of historic maps shows four ranches dating to the 1870s and 1880s in the immediate vicinity of the current project area. Wray (2004:Map 16) places the 1880s Shower Ranch in the northeast corner of the property, based on Beasley (1889), the "Official Map of San Diego County, California". Wray (2004) described it as "south of modern Highway 78 about one mile west of Julian near where the modern road to Pine Hills leaves the highway" (Wray 2004:94). Affinis' review of the 1889 Beasley map does not show any ranch in that area, however, and no structure appears in this location on the 1903 USGS Ramona quadrangle.

The other three ranches shown by Wray in the immediate vicinity are outside the Hoskings Ranch project area. The Morris Ranch, from about 1880, is shown as immediately south of the eastern portion of the current project area, in proximity to the large pond formed by the damming of Orinoco Creek and adjacent to a dirt road (Wray 2004:Map 16). The Steward Ranch dates to the 1870s and is shown a short distance west of the northern portion of the project area, adjacent to a pond and a dirt road (Wray 2004:Map 16). The Bush Ranch also dates to the 1870s and is mapped just east of Pine Hills Road, on a dirt road and along Orinoco Creek (Wray 2004:Map 16). Buildings are shown in the locations of the Steward, Morris, and Bush ranches on the 1903 USGS Ramona quadrangle.

The 1903 USGS 30' Ramona quadrangle shows structures at the locations at CA-SDI-7098/H and CA-SDI-16,881/H (Figure 6). In addition, a structure is shown near the southeastern corner of the property, along the section line between Sections 1 and 12, and a second structure is shown a short distance west of this, also along the section line. The latter two map locations are addressed further in the discussion of the Orinoco School site, CA-SDI-16,882/H. A structure is shown in the northwestern portion of Section 1, apparently within the project area (it may be just outside the project area; given the scale of the map it is difficult to determine.) As indicated below, de Barros noted two structures in the northeast corner of Section 1 on the 1903 USGS map, along what is now Highway



Affinis Shadow Valley Center 847 Jamacha Road El Cajon, CA 92019	1903 USGS 30' Ramona quadrangle	Figure 6

78/79. No structures could be seen in that area during Affinis' review of this map (Figure 6). Other than CA-SDI-7098/H and CA-SDI-16,881/H, no artifacts or features were observed at these map locations during the 2003 survey; Affinis did not specifically field check the map locations where sites were not recorded.

De Barros (2004) reviewed historic maps and aerial photographs as part of the survey. That report indicated:

> A study of the historic maps and aerial photos revealed the following:
> - *Historic Stagecoach Routes of San Diego, CA* by B.B. Moore and R. Henrich, 1955. 1" = 2.5 miles. This map indicated that a 1870 stage coach route once passed through the middle of Section 1, T13S, R3E, on the subject property.
> - *The Official Map of the Western Portion of San Diego County, A.D. 1872*, M.C. Wheeler, County Surveyor. 1" = 2 miles. No structures were noted.
> - February 24, 1876 GLO Plat Map of T13S, R3E, San Bernardino Base Meridian. This map shows the Julian and San Diego Road (now State Highway 78/79) and a trail through a part of the northwest part of Section 10. No structures are shown within the project boundaries.
> - 1903 USGS 30' *Ramona* quad (based on 1900-1901 surveys). This map shows a structure present in the east central portion of Section 1, T13S, R3E. It also shows a structure in the southeast corner of the same Section 1 on the border with Section 12 to the south. Two structures are also indicated along State Hwy 78/79 (then the Julian and San Diego Road) in the northeast portion of Section 1.
> - 1960 USGS *Santa Ysabel* 15' quad. No structures were noted on this map.
> - 1960 USGS *Santa Ysabel* and *Julian* 7.5' quads. No structures were noted on these maps.
> - 1929 aerial photo 43FX7 (San Diego County Archives): shows line of black walnut trees with road running south of them as we can see today.
> - 1949 aerial photo AXN-5F-203 (San Diego County Archives): shows possible structure along State Highway 78/79 in the northeast corner of Section 1, but it could be a smudge instead of a structure. It also shows the line of walnut trees but the dirt road runs north of them now instead of to the south [de Barros 2004:28]

As noted in the methods section, some archival research was conducted as part of the current study to supplement the previous research and to record the historic district (Hoskings Ranch Rural Landscape District). Much of this archival and map research primarily relates to the Orinoco School and is addressed under the discussion of that site (CA-SDI-16,882/H). Other archival and map research relates to the historic district and is addressed in the discussion of the sites that are contributing elements to the district.

3.2.2 Historic/Prehistoric Archaeological Resources

Five sites within the project area include both historic and prehistoric elements.

CA-SDI-7098/H

The Native American portion of CA-SDI-7098/H consists of a bedrock milling station at the historic McCain homestead. Five mortars and 21 slicks were noted on one boulder; three slicks were recorded on a second rock. Associated artifacts included 20 flakes, 6 Tizon Brown Ware sherds, and a mano fragment, all found within 20 m of the milling features (de Barros 2004:45).

The historic portion of this site was identified as the McCain residence, described by de Barros as follows:

> This late 19th to early 20th century site consists of the following elements: 1) a partial rock homestead found near two poplar trees with two associated depressions; 2) a horseshoe, some porcelain shards, and a saw blade holder in a dirt road to the east; 3) glass shards, wire, and a piece of whiteware on an outcrop to the west; a Tizon Brownware sherd and a metavolcanic aphanitic flake are also present; 4) a pig pear tree to the south that probably presents vestiges of an orchard that once extended up the slope to the south for some distance as evidenced by possible terracing; and 5) further to the west, a small stone lined well, a pile of schist rocks, and three rock alignments, one like a horseshoe. A natural drainage runs from the meadow through the horseshoe-shaped rock alignment to a pond to the west. The rock pile and the rock alignments were apparently made during city-county youth projects in the 1970's, primarily to prevent erosion (Willie Tellam, personal communication, October 2003).
>
> Data from the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) General Land Office records, available online, indicates that land was first homesteaded in this area (Section 3 of Township 13 South, Range 3 East) in 1878 by E.C. Phelps, with other patents made in 1883, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1891, and 1901. None of them are patented under the name of McCain. Further archival and title research would be necessary to identify when the McCain family owned this homestead and when the particular parcel of land was first patented [de Barros 2004:45-46].

Historic research for the Hoskings Ranch Rural Landscape District found that this site was granted to Matthew H. Truman as a homestead patent on November 16, 1891. Truman is shown as owner of the parcel in 1891 on the San Diego County Tax Factor Plat Map. On

the same plat maps for 1895 and 1896 Joseph S. Prouse is listed as the owner (Tax Factor 1891-1896). A 1912 Plat Map published by Alexander shows D.W. Blair as owner of the property (Alexander 1912). A house is shown at this location on the 1901 USGS Ramona quadrangle that was surveyed in 1901 – 1902 (USGS 1901). No listings for Truman or any of the owners listed could be found in county directories or local newspaper indexes (Directories 1891, 1893, 1900, 1910). The site can be seen on a 1928 San Diego County Tax Factor aerial photograph of the area. It is abandoned with no standing buildings. There are rows of trees – possible ornamental and orchard remains, and a rectangular cleared area may be a former house pad. Given the period when this property was homesteaded and the fact that it passed through so many owners in just a few years, it appears to represent the late 19th and early 20th century generation of pioneer farmers that attempted to settle in San Diego County's backcountry and were unable to maintain successful small family farms during the 1890s and early 1900s (Van Wormer 1986b).

Other historic period artifacts noted by de Barros were aqua glass fragments, and a clear glass neck fragment with an embossed heart. As noted above, the aqua glass predates 1930. The site measures about 305 m east-west by 245 m north-south. Affinis found CA-SDI-7098/H essentially as recorded by de Barros. A house is shown at this site on the 1903 USGS Ramona quadrangle, but it is not visible on the 1928 aerial photographs, indicating it had been abandoned by that time. This resource is assumed to be significant in the absence of testing and will be preserved in open space. The historic component of CA-SDI-7098/H is part of the significant historic ranching district.

CA-SDI-16,863/H

This site includes bedrock milling features with associated artifacts, as well as features associated with historic ranching activities. The Native American element of CA-SDI-16,863/H appears to represent a habitation site. De Barros noted four bedrock outcrops with a total of seven mortars (on three boulders) and two slicks (on the fourth boulder). Artifacts noted during the 2003 survey included "abundant Tizon Brownware sherds (especially subsurface)" and numerous quartz, quartzite, and metavolcanic flakes between milling features (site record for CA-SDI-16,863/H, on file at SCIC). A series of 39 STPs was excavated in proximity to Feature A to determine whether proposed development would affect the site. Twelve of the 39 STPs were positive, yielding a total of 19 artifacts (Table 5): 15 Tizon Brown Ware sherds, 3 flakes, and "a long (17.5 cm), finely flaked, Monterey chert bipoint that may have been once been (sic) part of a ceremonial wand" (de Barros 2004:40). The chert bipoint was collected; all other artifacts were returned to the STPs.

Table 5 CA-SDI-16,863/H, Results of STPs From de Barros Study

STP #	Depth (cm)	Contents	Count
1	20-30	Tizon Brown Ware sherd	1
3	10-20	Tizon Brown Ware sherd	1
4	30-40	Large chert bipoint	1

STP #	Depth (cm)	Contents	Count
6	0-20	Large quartzite flake	1
7	30-40	Tizon Brown Ware sherd and metavolcanic aphanitic thinning flake	2
8	0-10	Tizon Brown Ware sherd	1
	10-20	Three Tizon Brown Ware sherds	3
20	0-20	Tizon Brown Ware sherd	1
	20-40	Tizon Brown Ware sherd	1
23	0-20	Tizon Brown Ware sherd	1
25	0-10	Tertiary metavolcanic aphanitic flake	1
27	10-20	Tizon Brown Ware sherd	1
35	0-10	Two Tizon Brown Ware sherds	2
38	0-20	Two Tizon Brown Ware sherds	2
Total			19

De Barros concluded, “The prehistoric component is possibly an historically significant resource. Formal test excavations will be necessary to assess site significance” (de Barros 2004:67).

During the current study, Affinis archaeologists noted two additional bedrock milling features, one with two slicks, the other with at least five slicks. Additional slicks were also noted on several of the previously recorded milling features: one additional slick at Feature A, two additional slicks at Feature B, and two additional slicks at Feature D.

The historic portion of CA-SDI-16,863/H was recorded by de Barros as “two cattle feeder troughs and a watering trough fed by a nearby spring. The feeder troughs consist of two circular concrete troughs and the rectangular watering trough is made of cemented rocks. The circular troughs are 110 cm in diameter, 79 cm in height, and 58 cm deep. The rectangular water trough measures 3.5 by 1.65 m and is 54 cm high. . . . . The troughs were built prior to World War II according to Willie Tellam (personal communication, October 2003)” (de Barros 2004:40). Regarding the historic features, de Barros concluded, “There is nothing distinctive or unusual about the troughs, and they are thus viewed as not significant” (de Barros 2004:67). However, these features are part of the significant historic ranching district.

In addition to the cattle troughs recorded by de Barros, there is a well at the spring in the northwestern portion of the site. The water control features of site P-37-030448 appear to have channeled water from natural drainages toward this well.

In the absence of an evaluation program (the testing was sufficient only to delineate site boundaries), the resource is assumed to be significant; it will be preserved in open space. The historic component of the site is part of the significant historic ranching district.

CA-SDI-16,881/H

CA-SDI-16,881/H was recorded as a small lithic scatter and a late 19th –early 20th century homestead site. The lithic scatter was not noted during the 2003 survey but was found during the excavation of STPs: four flakes were found in the STPs, including one obsidian flake (de Barros 2004). During the current study, Affinis archaeologists found two bedrock milling features that had not been previously recorded. Both contain milling slicks.

The historic portion of CA-SDI-16,881/H was recorded as a homestead site including:

> 1) a landscape feature consisting of a linear series of 19 black walnut trees extending from east to west and parallel to an existing dirt road to a possible structure location where there are five more walnut trees and two cedar trees; two more walnut trees are located to the south and west of the existing dirt road; 2) a rock cobble foundation wall; 3) a probable trash dump area situated just east of an existing drainage; and 4) various historic artifacts exposed in the existing dirt road and in a recent fire break road.
>
> Data from the BLM's General Land Office Records, available online, indicate that land in this area (Section 1 of Township 13 South, Range 3 East) was first patented in 1881, with later patents in 1882, 1884, 1888, 1889, 1891, and 1892. Further archival and title searches would be necessary to determine who first patented the land where this site is located and which family or families were associated with this historical archaeological site. The 1901 USGS 30' Ramona quad shows a structure present in the approximate location of this site. This map was based on surveys conducted in 1900 and 1901. However, 1928 and 1949 aerial photos from the San Diego County Archives show no structure in this location indicating the site was abandoned before 1928. The photos do show the row of walnut trees that are present today. The dirt access road ran south of the trees in 1928 and then north of the trees in 1949. It runs south of the trees today [de Barros 2004:53-55].

Historic research in conjunction with the Hoskings Ranch Rural Landscape District found that this parcel was granted through a homestead patent to Joel P. Parsons on March 20, 1882. Parsons is shown as owner of the property on the 1891, 1895, and 1896 Tax Factor Plat Maps (Tax Factor 1891-1896). In 1900 J.P. Parsons is recorded on the Orinico School District Census as living in Section 1. The household has one school age daughter (Orinico School District Census 1900). A house is shown at this location on the 1903 USGS Ramona quadrangle surveyed in 1901 – 1902 (USGS 1901). J.P. Parsons is listed in the San Diego County Directories as a farmer and rancher in the Julian area in the 1890s and early 20th century (Directories 1891, 1893, 1900). On the Alexander 1912 Plat Map Rex B. Clark, a Julian merchant and freighter, is shown as owner of the property (Alexander 1912; Directory 1910). In the 1928 aerial photograph of the area the site is abandoned, with no visible standing structures. A row of ornamental trees can be seen along the main road.

Given the period when this property was homesteaded, it appears to represent the late 19th and early 20th century generation of pioneer farmers that attempted to settle in San Diego County's backcountry and were unable to maintain successful small family farms during the 1890s and early 1900s (Van Wormer 1986b). Although the Parsons family was here for several decades, and therefore could be considered to have been more successful than many of their contemporaries, ultimately they or their heirs left the farm, and it became part of a much larger parcel dedicated to livestock grazing.

The de Barros study included excavation of 29 STPs within a proposed road and a proposed building pad. Seventeen of the STPs were positive: 13 yielded historic artifacts, 2 yielded both historic and prehistoric material, and 2 produced only prehistoric artifacts, as summarized in Table 6. Artifacts were not collected but were returned to the STPs from which they came. De Barros concluded, "This site is probably an historically significant resource, but formal testing and archival research are required to verify this" (de Barros 2004:71).

Table 6 CA-SDI-16,881/H, Results for STPs From de Barros Study

STP #	Depth (cm)	Contents	Count*
1	0-20	Sickened clear glass; 4 fragments of rusted metal	5
3	0-20	3 glass shards (milky, blue, brown); 4 rusted metal fragments	8
4	0-20	Brown glass shard; nail; whiteware sherd	3
	20-40	Brown glass shard; charcoal	2
	40-60	Charcoal	1
6	20-40	3 square nails	3
7	0-20	Square nail; 3 sickened clear glass shards; 2 pieces of milled wood	6
11	0-20	Square nail; clear glass shard	2
12	0-20	2 square nails; whiteware sherd; green glass shard	5
	20-40	4 square nails; clear bottle neck shard; clear glass shard	6
	40-60	Square nail; charcoal	2
13	0-20	4 small clear glass shards	4
	20-40	1 small clear glass shard	1
	40-60	1 small clear glass shard	1
16	20-40	Obsidian interior flake	1
18	0-20	5 small clear glass shards; 6 brown glass shards; 16" spike; 1 horseshoe	13
	20-40	2 brown glass shards; 1 clear glass shard	3
	40-60	2 brown glass shards	2
19	0-20	2 ceramic whiteware fragments; 3 clear glass shards	5
	20-40	1 aqua glass shard; 3 metal fragments	4
22	0-20	Green metavolcanic aphanitic secondary flake	1
23	0-20	Charcoal	1
	20-40	Charcoal	1
	40-60	Charcoal	1

STP #	Depth (cm)	Contents	Count*
24	0-20	Clear glass shard; 3 metal fragments	4
	20-40	Metavolcanic aphanitic secondary flake	1
25	0-20	Metavolcanic aphanitic secondary flake	2
28	0-20	SCA glass shard; rusted metal; barbed wire fragment	3
	20-40	Rusted metal	1
	40-60	Rusted metal	1
Total			98

* numbers from de Barros 2004: Table 6

In addition to the artifacts found in the STPs, de Barros examined items that a local collector had recovered from the trash dump area of the site. This material included:

> 1) a pitch fork measuring 31 by 22 cm that is very thin, perhaps due in part to rust erosion; 2) a green bottle base from a bottle made from a 3-piece mold with two short parallel lines at the top of the base, a dot in the center, and the "N" below; 3) a clear bottle that says "5 fluid oz" just below the neck, "WHITTEMORE, BOSTON, U.S.A." in three vertical lines on the body of the bottle, and the letters "1G" inside a circle on a rounded rectangular base; 4) a sun-colored amethyst bottle made from a 3-piece mold; an aqua colored bottle neck shard; 6) a brown bottle body shard with partial inscriptions on four separate lines: "….E; …NLYBY; …NE Co.; …A"; 6) a small brown bottle with dropper whose base says, from left to right, "14", a Saturn-like drawing, and a "2"; 7) a small white jar with a screw top whose front says the flowing: a) "THE YUCCA CO" in a curved inscription on top; b) "REGSTD, MENTHOLATUM, TRADE MARK" in the center in three lines, and c) "WICHITA, KAN" in a curved inscription on the bottom" [de Barros 2004:5-57].

The artifactual material is consistent with late 19th-early 20th century use of the property. Square nails predate 1910. The "Whittemore" bottle was a shoe polish bottle dating to the late 19th century. Brown bottle glass was use in after circa 1870. The "Yucca Co." Mentholatum jar dates between the 1880s and 1920s.

The trash deposit noted by de Barros (2004) is exposed in a drainage and is eroding away. The deposit appears to contain important information potential, which will be lost if a data recovery excavation is not conducted to recover this information before the deposit is gone.

Testing conducted at the site was sufficient to delineate site boundaries relative to project features, but it was not adequate to evaluate the site's significance. Therefore, the site is assumed significant and will be preserved in open space. The historic component of the site is part of the significant historic ranching district.

CA-SDI-16,882/H

CA-SDI-16,882/H was recorded as a lithic scatter at the location of the former Orinoco School. Dr. de Barros visited the site location with former ranch owner Willie Tellam, who had indicated that this was the former location of the one room Orinoco schoolhouse. "Except for a few small scraps of wood, there is virtually nothing on the surface to indicate a school house once stood there" (de Barros 2004:57-58). However, while examining the area, two Tizon Brown Ware sherds and several flakes were noted. De Barros noted the site as "probably not significant" (de Barros 2004:Table 7), apparently due to the limited amount of artifactual material observed. During the current study, Affinis archaeologists noted that the lithic scatter was fairly dense. The site measures approximately 55 m by 55 m. In the absence of testing, this site is assumed significant; it will be preserved in open space.

No structure appears at this location on any of the topographic maps. The Orinoco School records from circa 1900 list families in the school district, but the location of the school is not given. A 1961 interview with Rex Allan Detrick (1890-1966) included a brief discussion of the Orinoco School:

> I went through elementary school at Orinoco School in the old district where the ranch is. The schoolhouse was about three quarters of a mile up the Pine Hills Road off the Julian Road. It was a nice school. There were about thirty-six students. It was thickly populated in there and the families were good size in those days. I graduated in 1904 and entered high school in Julian in 1905 [San Diego Historical Society Oral History Program, interview with Rex Allan Detrick by Edgar F. Hastings, 1961].

Detrick's description of the school as ¾ mile up Pine Hills Road off the Julian Road fits pretty well with Willie Tellam's indication of the location, but no structure is shown there on the topographic maps. A structure appears on the 1903 USGS Ramona quadrangle on the north side of Orinoco Creek, just east of the section line. This seems the most likely location of the schoolhouse, although Tellam places it on the south side of the creek. The structure on the 1903 map fits with Detrick's description of the school's location. The current alignment of Pine Hills Road runs through where this structure was mapped. Another structure is shown about 1500 feet to the southwest of CA-SDI-16,882/H on the 1903 USGS Ramona quadrangle, at one of the project corners. It may be that this structure is the actual location of the Orinoco School (although it does not seem as likely as the location along the section line), or this could be another homestead. No historic material was noted in this location; the bedrock milling site CA-SDI-16,875 is nearby.

CA-SDI-19,344

This site, recorded by Affinis during the current study, includes a scatter of glass on an otherwise prehistoric site. The site consists of one bedrock milling feature with three basins and at least two slicks. At least three metavolcanic flakes were observed. The

glass noted included two fragments of sun-purpled glass and two non-diagnostic pieces. As previously noted, sun-purpled glass was in use between the 1880s and circa 1920. The manganese used in this glass was no longer imported after 1914, but stores of it continued in use for several more years. This resource is assumed significant in the absence of testing and will be preserved in open space.

3.2.3 Prehistoric Archaeological Resources

Thirty-three prehistoric Native American sites have been identified within the Hoskings Ranch project area.

CA-SDI-7102

This site was originally recorded by Banks in 1979 as bedrock milling features (ovals and slicks) spread over a large area (25,000 m^2). No artifacts were noted, due to poor ground visibility (Banks 1979). The site boundary was expanded to the east side of Pine Hills Road based on a 1992 survey (Gallegos and Strudwick 1992), and a 1993 site record described CA-SDI-7102 as a habitation site. The de Barros survey noted CA-SDI-7102 as a large habitation site including 14 bedrock milling features and associated artifacts. Debitage material types noted included metavolcanic (aphanitic and porphyritic), obsidian, quartz, quartzite, and chert. Other cultural material included a chopper, core/ hammerstone, manos, cores, and fire-affected rock. "Tizon Brownware sherds are associated with one of the bedrock milling outcrops" (de Barros 2004:32). Similar cultural material was found in test excavations of the portion of the site on the east side of Pine Hills Road; a biface, and a metate fragment were also collected during that testing (Strudwick and Kyle, 1993 site record). The site was described as a significant resource by de Barros (2004:Table 7).

> There is no other site quite like it on the 1416.5-acre property and it would appear to have important research potential for prehistory. It is presumed to be an historically significant resource under CEQA based on Criterion D of the California Historical Register, i.e., its scientific research potential for prehistory. This site, however, does not possess characteristics that would make it qualify as significant under San Diego's Research (sic) Protection Ordinance (RPO) [de Barros 2004:61].

During the current study, CA-SDI-7102 was found essentially as previously recorded, although additional milling elements were noted on some features. In the absence of testing, the site is assumed significant; it will be preserved in open space under the proposed project.

CA-SDI-7103

Banks (1979) recorded this site as bedrock milling features along Orinoco Creek: two ovals on the east side of the creek and six ovals on the west side of the creek. De Barros (2004) also described the site as two milling features along Orinoco Creek. Feature A, located on the east side of the creek, consists of a single milling slick with no associated artifacts. Feature B, on the south side of the creek, has six slicks and one mortar; obsidian and quartz flakes were found in association with this feature. Site size was given as 107 m by 46 m (de Barros 2004). During the current study, Affinis archaeologists noted at least six additional slicks on Feature A. In the absence of testing, this site is assumed significant and will be preserved in open space.

CA-SDI-7104

Banks (1979) described CA-SDI-7104 as milling features above Orinoco Creek. He noted two ovals and three slicks on a single boulder. No artifacts were observed, but ground visibility was poor (Banks 1979). The de Barros survey found "two granodiorite bedrock milling stations, one to the north with a single mortar and one to the south with three slicks. No associated artifacts were noted" (de Barros 2004:40). Site size was estimated at 75 m by 30 m. Affinis archaeologists were unable to relocate the site during the current study, but the vicinity in which the site was mapped is proposed for open space. As such, if the site does exist, it will not be subject to direct impacts from the proposed project.

CA-SDI-7105/7106

CA-SDI-7105 was described by Banks (1979) as two badly exfoliated oval milling features and a cow rib bone in the bottom of a wash that drops into Sentenac Creek. CA-SDI-7106 was recorded as a single milling slick on a boulder in a meadow at the north end of Daley Flat (Banks 1979). Neither site was found during the 2003 survey (de Barros 2004). During the current study, Affinis staff found additional milling features and surface artifacts that tie the two sites together. In addition to the milling features recorded by Banks (1979), 11 newly recorded milling features were found, with a total of 10 mortars, 6 basins, at least 60 slicks, and 13 cupules. At least 10 flakes were found of quartz and metavolcanic material, and at least five Tizon Brown Ware sherds were noted. A unifacial mano was found in one of the mortars, encased in midden soil and barely visible. An incised Tizon Brown Ware rim sherd was also found near this milling feature. The site, which is irregularly shaped, measures about 120 m east-west by 60 m north-south. In the absence of testing this resource is assumed significant and will be preserved in open space.

CA-SDI-7109

Banks described CA-SDI-7109 as a "large site but little to indicate presence, except occasional flake, or milling feature" (Banks, 1979 site record). Six mortars and four ovals were noted on four separate boulders. Four Tizon Brown ware sherds and six flakes were

observed on the surface. Banks noted that this site was "in an area of particularly lush vegetation at the confluence of Orinoco and Temescal Creeks in Daley Flat . . . Occasional flooding may have disturbed the site" (Banks 1979:22). This suggests that the site may have buried cultural deposits.

De Barros described CA-SDI-7109 as a "major camp/habitation site" (de Barros 2004:50).

> It has large numbers of granodiorite bedrock mortars, basins (ovals), slicks, and four bedrock outcrops with cupules. Many of these were completely covered in oak leaves when the survey crew first encountered the site. Associated artifacts include numerous manos, abundant Tizon Brownware, probable Colorado Buffware, and metavolcanic aphanitic, quartzite, and quartz debitage. An indented Cottonwood triangular projectile point was also noted [de Barros 2004:50].

Although most of the site was noted as being in good condition, portions had been damaged by a dirt road, a berm, a manufactured drainage, and a pond formed by an earthen dam (de Barros 2004:50). "A series of 92 STPs were excavated to determine the site's northern and eastern boundaries in order to redesign a proposed road that was potentially impacting the site" (de Barros 2004:50). Twenty-five of the 92 STPs were positive, yielding a total of 145 artifacts (Table 7). All cultural material found was placed back in the STPs. The site was determined to be a significant cultural resource (de Barros 2004:Table 7). De Barros noted:

A series of 92 shovel test pits along the northern and eastern edge of the site revealed significant subsurface deposits as deep as 60 cm. This site is viewed as an historically significant resource due to its size, the diversity and density of its artifacts and features, and the presence of a substantial subsurface deposit. However, it is not so unique as to be viewed as significant under San Diego County's Resource Protection Ordinance [de Barros 2004:70].

Table 7 CA-SDI-7109, Results for STPs From de Barros Study

STP #	Depth (cm)	Contents	Count
3	0-20	Tizon Brown Ware sherd	1
12	0-20	2 Tizon Brown Ware sherds	2
13	0-20	Tizon Brown Ware sherd	1
14	20-40	Tizon Brown Ware sherd; metavolcanic aphanitic tertiary flake	2
15	0-20	Tizon Brown Ware sherd	1
	20-40	Tizon Brown Ware sherd	1
16	0-20	5 Tizon Brown Ware sherds	5
	20-40	Metavolcanic aphanitic tertiary flake	1
17	20-40	Metavolcanic aphanitic tertiary flake	1
22	0-20	Tizon Brown Ware sherd	1
25	0-20	Tizon Brown Ware sherd	1

STP #	Depth (cm)	Contents	Count
26	0-20	3 Tizon Brown Ware sherds	3
30	0-20	3 Tizon Brown Ware sherds	3
	20-40	Tizon Brown Ware sherd	1
37	0-20	2 Tizon Brown Ware sherds	2
	20-40	2 Tizon Brown Ware sherds	2
38	0-20	2 Tizon Brown Ware sherds	2
	20-40	6 Tizon Brown Ware sherds	6
39	0-20	12 Tizon Brown Ware sherds	12
	20-40	4 Tizon Brown Ware sherds (1 rim); 2 obsidian flakes	6
	40-60	3 Tizon Brown Ware sherds	3
40	0-20	14 Tizon Brown Ware sherds	14
	20-40	10 Tizon Brown Ware sherds; charcoal	10
	40-60	5 Tizon Brown Ware sherds	5
41	0-20	Tizon Brown Ware sherd	1
	20-40	Tizon Brown Ware sherd	1
	40-60	2 Tizon Brown Ware sherds	2
43	0-20	17 Tizon Brown Ware sherds; 2 large pieces of abalone shell; charcoal	19
	20-40	10 Tizon Brown Ware sherds; 2 pieces of bird bone; charcoal	12
	40-60	4 Tizon Brown Ware sherds; charcoal	4
46	20-40	Tizon Brown Ware sherd	1
47	0-20	2 Tizon Brown Ware sherds	2
	20-40	Tizon Brown Ware sherd	1
49	0-20	Tizon Brown Ware sherd	1
	20-40	Tizon Brown Ware sherd	1
54	0-20	2 Tizon Brown Ware sherds	2
77	0-20	Quartzite secondary flake (surface); 2 Tizon Brown Ware sherds; 1 possible metate fragment	4
87	0-20	3 Tizon Brown Ware sherds	3
90	20-40	2 Tizon Brown Ware sherds; 1 quartzite tertiary flake	3
91	0-20	Tizon Brown Ware sherd; 1 quartzite tertiary flake	2
Total			145

During the current study, Affinis staff found the site essentially as previously described. While the testing by de Barros (2004) was adequate to delineate the northern and eastern site boundaries, it was not sufficient to evaluate site significance. In the absence of formal testing, the resource is assumed significant, and it will be preserved in open space under the proposed project.

De Barros noted that Banks had apparently mismapped the site, as it was mapped ½ mile south of its described location (the juncture of Orinoco Creek and Temescal Creek). However, the mapped location of CA-SDI-7109 with the site record and in Banks' (1979) report is at the juncture of these two creeks and matches the location as mapped by de Barros (2004) and found by Affinis. A location ½ mile south would place the site well south of the project area. It is unclear where the confusion regarding the original mapped

location came from, but the mapping of the site matches the physical description of its location.

CA-SDI-7110

This was an isolated artifact recorded by Banks (1979), which was not found by either de Barros (2004) or Affinis. The isolate does not qualify as an important resource.

CA-SDI-16,851

This site was recorded during the 2003 survey as a single bedrock outcrop with one mortar and possibly a second mortar, which was heavily eroded. Five quartzite flakes and two Tizon Brown Ware sherds were also noted at the site, which measures 31 m by 28 m (de Barros 2004). During the current study, Affinis archaeologists found four additional slicks on the milling feature. This resource is assumed significant in the absence of testing and will be preserved in open space.

CA-SDI-16,854

This site, recorded during the 2003 survey, consists of three bedrock milling features. Features A and B each include a single slick and are located 49 m apart, to the northwest of Feature C. Feature C includes five mortars and three slicks on a single outcrop. "A mano fragment is present 22 m to the north of the outcrop and a mano fragment and a hammerstone were noted 30 m to the east south east (240 degrees). Obsidian, milky quartz, quartzite and metavolcanic flakes are also present near this outcrop. The site is located on the east side of a large meadow" (de Barros 2004:34). Site size was estimated as 126 m north-south by 92 m east-west. During the current study, Affinis staff found five additional slicks, three basins, and one mortar at Feature C. This resource is assumed significant in the absence of testing; it will be preserved in open space.

CA-SDI-16,855/16,856/16,857

During the 2003 survey, CA-SDI-16,855, CA-SDI-16,856, and CA-SDI-16,857 were recorded as three separate sites. The Affinis study found additional milling features and surface artifacts that tied these sites together as one large site and increased the overall site boundaries. CA-SDI-16,855 was originally recorded as a single bedrock outcrop with nine slicks and three mortars. Metavolcanic flakes, Tizon Brown Ware sherds, and a mano were found near the milling feature. The report also noted milky quartz but did not indicate whether this material was modified or not. Thirty-one STPs were excavated as part of the 2003 study, 12 of which were positive. The 22 artifacts found in the STPs included 18 pieces of debitage, a projectile point mid-section, a metate fragment, and a quartzite core/ hammerstone fragment (de Barros 2004). Regarding CA-SDI-16,855, de Barros noted, "A series of 31 shovel test pits suggests an important subsurface deposit. The site needs formal testing to assess whether it is an historically significant resource, but it probably is" (de Barros 2004:65).

CA-SDI-16,856 was originally recorded as a single milling feature with four slicks and associated surface artifacts, including Tizon Brown Ware sherds and quartz and quartzite flakes. Seven STPs were excavated, two of which were positive. One flake and four Tizon Brown Ware sherds were found in the STPs. CA-SDI-16,856 was determined not to be a significant resource, due to its "very limited research potential" (de Barros 2004:66).

The de Barros study recorded CA-SDI-16,857 as two bedrock milling features with a total of five slicks and two mortars. One flake was noted on the surface near Feature A. Twelve STPs were excavated at this site, four of which were positive. Five pieces of debitage (quartz, metavolcanic, quartzite) and a bidirectional chert core were found in the STPs. "A series of twelve shovel test pits suggests it may have an important subsurface component. This site is possibly an historically significant resource, but formal testing would be required to verify this" (de Barros 2004:66).

During the current study, Affinis archaeologists noted six milling features that had not been previously recorded. These milling features and a scatter of surface artifacts enlarged the site boundaries and showed that there was no real break between the three previously recorded sites, as well as a fourth site noted by Affinis (H-5). Two of the newly recorded features each contained a single slick, and the others contained from two to at least seven slicks. Additional milling elements (basins and slicks) were noted on some of the previously recorded features as well. Flaked stone tools, debitage, a mano, a metate fragment, and Tizon Brown Ware sherds were observed on the surface. One of the pottery sherds was quite large (10 cm by 8 cm). The site covers an area of about 235 m by 205 m. In the absence of testing, the site is assumed significant; it will be preserved in open space under the proposed project.

CA-SDI-16,858

Three bedrock milling features with a total of five mortars and one slick were recorded at CA-SDI-16,858. Pottery and flakes were noted on the surface (de Barros 2004). Thirty STPs were excavated in areas of potential impacts, all of which were negative (CA-SDI-16,858). Site size was recorded as 157 m by 78 m (de Barros 2004). During the current study, Affinis archaeologists noted additional milling elements (mortars and slicks) on all three of the previously recorded features. This resource is assumed significant in the absence of testing; it will be preserved in open space.

CA-SDI-16,859

This site consists of a single milling feature with two mortars; a quartz flake was noted 1 m from the outcrop. Site size was estimated at 15 m by 12 m (de Barros 2004). During the current study, the site was found essentially as previously recorded. The resource is assumed significant in the absence of testing and will be preserved in open space.

CA-SDI-16,860

CA-SDI-16,860 was recorded as two milling features with one mortar and one slick. No artifacts were noted. The site size was estimated at 61 m by 23 m (de Barros 2004). Affinis archaeologists found additional elements on both of the previously recorded features: two additional slicks and one mortar on Feature A, and seven additional slicks on Feature B. This resource is assumed significant in the absence of testing; it will be preserved in open space.

CA-SDI-16,861

A single bedrock milling feature was recorded at this site, consisting of one mortar and two slicks. Three flakes (metavolcanic and quartz) were also noted. Site size was estimated at 30 m by 15 m (de Barros 2004). During the current study, Affinis staff found one previously unrecorded milling feature containing three slicks. One additional slick was also noted on the previously recorded feature. In the absence of testing, this resource is assumed significant and will be preserved in open space.

CA-SDI-16,862

This site was recorded as seven slicks on a single outcrop, with one milky quartz flake noted near the edge of the outcrop. The site measures 19 m by 13 m (de Barros 2004). Affinis archaeologists noted three basins and two additional slicks on the feature. The site is assumed significant in the absence of testing and will be preserved in open space.

CA-SDI-16,864

CA-SDI-16,864 was recorded as a bedrock outcrop with three mortars. A mano and five Tizon Brown Ware sherds were also noted at the site, which measures 20 m by 12 m (de Barros 2004). Affinis staff noted at least two slicks on the previously recorded feature. The resource is assumed significant in the absence of testing; the site will be preserved in open space.

CA-SDI-16,865

CA-SDI-16,865 was recorded as a single bedrock milling slick; a chert flake was noted 21 m east of the feature. Six STPs were excavated during the 2003 study to determine whether the site contained subsurface deposits and whether a proposed building pad would have significant adverse impacts. All six STPs were negative, indicating that the site does not have a subsurface component. The site was determined not to be a significant resource, due to its very limited research potential (de Barros 2004:68). Affinis staff found the site essentially as previously recorded. The site would be subject to direct impacts from the project, but impacts have been mitigated to below a level of significance through testing, recording, and documentation.

CA-SDI-16,866

Four bedrock milling features with eight slicks and three mortars were recorded at this site during the 2003 study. Pottery sherds were found at Features B and C, and a flake was noted at Feature B. The site was estimated to cover 80 m by 30 m. Features A and D are actually just south of the property boundary (de Barros 2004). The site was found by Affinis essentially as previously recorded. The site is assumed significant in the absence of testing; it will be preserved in open space.

CA-SDI-16,867

This site was described as three slicks on a single bedrock outcrop with no associated artifacts. The site was noted as 7 m by 6 m in size (de Barros 2004). Affinis staff found CA-SDI-16,867 essentially as recorded. The resource is assumed significant in the absence of testing and will be preserved in open space.

CA-SDI-16,868

CA-SDI-16,868 was recorded as a single milling feature with one shallow basin and three slicks. Four pottery sherds were also noted. Site size was estimated at 5 m by 4 m (de Barros 2004). This site, too, was found by Affinis essentially as recorded. The resource is assumed significant in the absence of testing and will be preserved in open space.

CA-SDI-16,869

One saucer mortar was recorded at CA-SDI-16,869, and no artifacts were observed. The site covers 3 m by 2.5 m (de Barros 2004). Affinis staff found one additional slick on the bedrock milling feature at this site. The resource is assumed significant in the absence of testing and will be preserved in open space.

CA-SDI-16,870

Four bedrock milling features were recorded at CA-SDI-16,870, including two mortars and eight slicks. At least 12 Tizon Brown Ware sherds and six flakes were noted. "The site is about 32 m (NS) by 16 m (EW) in size based on the four bedrock outcrops, but measures 61 m (NS) by 30 m (EW) if two isolated mano fragments to the east and south are included" (de Barros 2004:46). "Thirteen STPs were excavated to the east and north of SDI-16870 to determine whether a proposed building pad would impact the site" (de Barros 2004:46). All 13 STPs were negative (de Barros 2004). Site significance was not determined, but the proposed pad was redesigned to avoid impacts.

During the current study, Affinis archaeologists found one previously unrecorded milling feature containing three slicks and located just southwest of the previously recorded features. Additional slicks were found at each of the previously recorded milling features: one at Feature A, two at Feature B, one at Feature C, and three at Feature D. In the

absence of testing/evaluation, this resource is assumed significant; it will be preserved in open space under the proposed project.

CA-SDI-16,872

CA-SDI-16,872 is a single bedrock milling feature containing five slicks, two of which are partially exfoliated. No associated artifacts were noted, although a fragment of blue-green glass was found adjacent to the outcrop. Site size was estimated as 12 m by 5 m (de Barros 2004). Affinis staff found one additional milling feature adjacent to the previously recorded feature; it contains a single slick. Five additional slicks were also noted at the previously recorded feature. The site is assumed significant in the absence of testing and will be preserved in open space.

CA-SDI-16,873

This site consists of a single bedrock mortar with one metavolcanic flake. The site measures about 4.5 m by 2 m. Eight STPs were excavated in the area of a proposed building pad to determine whether there would be impacts to the site. All the STPs were negative, indicating the lack of a subsurface component. CA-SDI-16,873 was determined not to be a significant resource, due to its very limited research potential (de Barros 2004:69). During the current study, a slick was found on the feature, in addition to the mortar. The site's research potential has been fulfilled through testing, recording, and documentation, including a site record update completed for the current study. As such, impacts to the site have been mitigated to a level below significant.

CA-SDI-16,874

This site is a single bedrock milling feature with six slicks. No artifacts were noted, and site size was estimated as 22 m by 12 m (de Barros 2004). Affinis staff found an additional milling feature to the southwest of the previously recorded one; the new feature consists of two slicks. The previously recorded feature was found to contain several additional elements: a mortar, a basin, and at least five slicks. This site is assumed significant in the absence of testing; it will be preserved in open space.

CA-SDI-16,875

"This site consists of two granodiorite bedrock milling outcrops with four mortars, two mortars or basins, and one slick" (de Barros 2004:48). Two mano fragments and a Tizon Brown Ware sherd were also found. "One of the mano fragments is polished only on the edges suggesting some other use than simple grinding" (de Barros 2004:48). The site is about 40 m by 40 m. Two additional slicks were found on the feature during the current study. In the absence of testing, this site is assumed significant and will be preserved in open space.

CA-SDI-16,876/16,877

CA-SDI-16,876 was originally recorded as a lithic scatter on the edge of a hilltop, including "obsidian, milky quartz, quartzite, metavolcanic aphanitic and metavolcanic porphyritic flakes" (de Barros 2004:48), over an area of 76 m east-west by 38 m north-south. CA-SDI-16,877 was described as a single bedrock milling feature with three mortars and no associated artifacts. Site size was given as 8 m by 6 m (de Barros 2004).

During the current study, these two sites were found to consist of bedrock milling features within an extensive scatter of pottery and debitage. Two basin metate fragments were also found, as well as a mano fragment. Ten additional milling features were found during the current study, including mortars, basins, and slicks. Not only were CA-SDI-16,876 and CA-SDI-16,877 found to be a single site, but the site boundaries were expanded. A series of six STPs were excavated along the proposed entry road, just south of this site to delineate the southern site boundary. All six STPs were sterile, and there were no surface artifacts within at least 68 m (225 ft) of the proposed road. As the southern site boundary was found to be well north of the proposed entry road, there would be no direct impacts to the site. The site size is now estimated at 175 m north-south by 150 m east-west. In the absence of testing, CA-SDI-16,876/16,877 is assumed to be a significant resource, and the site will be preserved in open space.

CA-SDI-16,878

This site was described as:

> a scatter of habitation debris exposed in the crossing of two dirt roads and a turnaround area. Artifacts include abundant Tizon Brownware, some Colorado Buffware, metavolcanic aphanitic and milky quartz debitage, burned and unburned bone, including cow; and a possible Desert Side-notched projectile point made of metavolcanic aphanitic material. Faunal specialist, Patricia Mitchell, was invited to inspect the exposed bone, and no human bone was found. In addition, an incised fired clay object resembling a whale or some other sea creature was found embedded in the road [de Barros 2004:52-53].

The site's boundaries were estimated at 55 m north-south by 36 m east-west (de Barros 2004).

As part of the 2003 study, Dr. De Barros contacted Carmen Lucas, Kwaaymii Laguna elder, who visited several of the sites, including this one. Regarding the fired clay object, also described as a fetish or effigy, Ms. Lucas indicated that it is "something highly significant if not spiritual". Due to the location of the fetish in proximity to a fragment of bone, there was concern that the item may have been grave goods. As noted above, Ms. Mitchell identified the bone as not being human. However, that does not diminish the importance of the fired clay object.

During the current study, Affinis archaeologists found two additional bedrock milling features at CA-SDI-16,878, one with a single slick, and one with a mortar. Site boundaries were expanded to 75 m by 55 m. This resource is assumed significant in the absence of testing and will be preserved in open space.

CA-SDI-16,879

CA-SDI-16,879 was recorded as two bedrock milling features with three mortars and no associated artifacts. Site size was given as 40 m north-south by 23 m east-west (de Barros 2004). During the current study, one additional milling feature containing a single slick was found 30 m southeast of Feature B. Additional elements were also noted at both of the previously recorded features: four additional slicks at Feature A, and two mortars, a basin, and two slicks at Feature B. The site size was revised to 65 m by 30 m. In the absence of testing, this site is assumed to be significant; it will be preserved in open space.

CA-SDI-16,880

This site was described as a single bedrock mortar and four Tizon Brown Ware sherds on the site surface. The site is located less than 10 m from a tributary to Orinoco Creek. Four STPs were excavated on the four sides of the feature to assess potential impacts from a proposed building pad. Two of the STPs were positive: the STP east of the feature yielded one pottery sherd at 0-20 cm, and the STP to the south produced four pottery sherds in 0-20 cm. No cultural material was found below 20 cm. Site size was estimated at 23 m east-west by 15 m north-south (de Barros 2004). While site significance was not determined, the proposed building pad was redesigned to avoid impacts.

During the current study, one previously unrecorded milling feature was found 15 m northwest of the previously described feature. The newly recorded feature contains one mortar and one basin. Additional elements were also noted at the previous feature: two mortars, a basin, and a slick. Surface artifacts noted included pottery, flakes, and a hammer/pounder. The site is within open space under the proposed project and would not be subject to impacts. In the absence of testing, the site is assumed to be significant.

CA-SDI-17,057

CA-SDI-17,057 was originally included as part of CA-SDI-16,858. However, excavation of STPs in the area of a proposed street showed a break between this site and CA-SDI-16,858 of at least 60 m. This site consists of a single bedrock milling feature with one mortar and no associated artifacts. The site measures 1 m by 1.4 m. “Two shovel test pits in the vicinity of the bedrock milling outcrop produced no artifacts. Much of the area near this site is rocky with little or no soil” (de Barros 2004:37-39). Given the lack of artifactual material and extremely low potential for subsurface deposits, the research potential of this site is quite limited; de Barros assessed the site as not significant (de Barros 2004:66). The site’s research potential has been fulfilled through recording and documentation, and impacts have been mitigated to below a level of significance.

CA-SDI-19,342

CA-SDI-19,342 consists of two bedrock milling outcrops and a light density lithic scatter. Feature A contains 18 milling slicks and 2 basins; Feature B contains a single milling slick. One metavolcanic flake and three quartz flakes were noted on the surface adjacent to the milling features. The site covers an area about 37 m (north-south) by 23 m (east-west). CA-SDI-19,342 is assumed to be a significant resource, in the absence of testing. The site will be preserved in open space.

CA-SDI-19,343

CA-SDI-19,343 consists of a single bedrock milling feature: one slick measuring about 40 cm by 40 cm. No artifacts were observed at the site. The bedrock outcrop on which the slick is located covers about 43 m by 20 m. In the absence of testing, the site is assumed significant and will be preserved in open space.

CA-SDI-19,346

CA-SDI-19,346 is a single bedrock milling feature with one mortar and three slicks. No artifacts were observed. The site covers approximately 10 m by 10 m. The site is assumed to be a significant resource in the absence of testing, and it will be preserved in open space.

3.2.4 Native American Participation/Consultation

The NAHC has no cultural resources listed in their Sacred Lands Files for the project area and immediate vicinity (see Confidential Appendix D). Letters were sent to the groups and individuals listed by the NAHC as potentially interested parties. Ms. Bernice Paipa of the Santa Ysabel Band and the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee (KCRC) called in response to the letter. She noted that Hoskings Ranch is in an area that is very sensitive in terms of cultural resources. Her grandmother's people lived there, and her aunt is the surviving family member. Ms. Paipa indicated that any cultural material collected in conjunction with the project should be repatriated, not only human remains and grave goods, but all artifacts collected. Notes of Ms. Paipa's comments are included in Confidential Appendix D.

Carmen Lucas, Kwaaymii Laguna elder, was contacted in conjunction with the 2003 study. Her comments were included as a confidential appendix to that report (de Barros 2004) and are included as Confidential Appendix E to this report as well. Ms. Lucas' comments regarding the Hoskings Ranch property included the notation that water is a precious commodity in itself and that water holds the Spirit; in addition, materials for basketry are found near springs and ponds. "I have to believe that the spring also held special spiritual

significance to the inhabitants of the time, as it does today. As such, it must be understood that the spring/pond together with the Culture Resources located there is a sacred site and must be protected." Ms. Lucas also noted, "it is not unusual to have burials in such areas as milling sites". While no evidence of burials has been encountered during any studies of the project area, it is important to note that burials may be present, especially given the intensive use of the area. As addressed in the discussion of CA-SDI-16,878, bone from that site was determined not to be human, but that does not diminish the importance of the archaeological site, at which the apparent whale effigy was found. Ms. Lucas also wrote, "I would like to suggest that the philosophy of preservation be seriously considered." The monitors from Red Tail Monitoring and Research reiterated the importance of the area and its intensive use, as there are so many archaeological sites in proximity to one another. They also expressed the desire to preserve as much as possible.

4.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

4.1 Resource Importance

Forty-five historic and archaeological resources have been identified within the Hoskings Ranch project area. As summarized in Table 4 and illustrated in Figure 5, to the extent feasible, under the proposed Tentative Map these resources would be placed in dedicated open space easements.

During the 2003 study, 10 sites and isolates were assessed as not significant cultural resources (de Barros 2004). Two of these sites (CA-SDI-7105 and CA-SDI-7106) had been recorded by Banks (1979) and were not found during the 2003 survey. However, during the current study Affinis located these two small sites and found them to be one large site, with flakes and pottery in addition to bedrock milling features. No testing has been conducted at CA-SDI-7105/7106, so it must be assumed to be a significant resource. The historic portion of another site (CA-SDI-16,863/H) was also assessed as not significant, because "there is nothing distinctive or unusual" about the features (de Barros 2004:67). However, as addressed below, the historic features at CA-SDI-16,863/H are part of the significant historic ranching district.

CA-SDI-16,856 was assessed as not a significant resource (de Barros 2004). However, the Affinis study found that this site is actually part of a larger site that also includes CA-SDI-16,855 and CA-SDI-16,857. The site has not been evaluated in its entirety, and de Barros noted CA-SDI-16,855 as "probably significant" and CA-SDI-16,857 as "possibly significant". Therefore, the site must be assumed to be a significant resource until such time as testing is conducted.

Of the other seven resources assessed by de Barros as not significant, two are isolates (CA-SDI-7110 and P-37-025435), two are historic period sites (CA-SDI-16,852H and CA-SDI-16,871H), and three are bedrock milling sites (CA-SDI-16,865, CA-SDI-16,873, and CA-SDI-17,057). The isolates are not significant resources by definition. No artifacts were observed at CA-SDI-16,852H and CA-SDI-16,871H, and the research potential of the resources is quite limited. Impacts to these two sites have been reduced to below a level of significance through recording and documentation of these resources in the de Barros (2004) report, and no mitigation measures would be required for them. A testing program was conducted at the three prehistoric sites, which were shown to have a limited research potential (de Barros 2004). Impacts to CA-SDI-16,865, CA-SDI-16,873, and CA-SDI-17,057 have been mitigated to below a level of significance through testing, recording, and documentation.

De Barros indicated that the historic portion of CA-SDI-16,863/H, consisting of several cattle troughs, was not a significant resource, because the features were not distinctive. However, the historic features at this site, including a well at a natural spring, are part of the ranching features that are proposed as a noncontiguous historic district, which would make them significant resources.

Three sites were assessed as significant resources as part of the 2003 study. CA-SDI-7102 is a large habitation site with numerous bedrock milling features and a range of artifact types. CA-SDI-7109 is also a large habitation site with numerous bedrock milling features and cupules, as well as flaked stone and ground stone artifacts and pottery. Both of these sites appear to have significant research potential, as well as possible cultural significance to the Native American community. They are assumed to be significant resources in the absence of formal testing. P-37-025402 is the Starr Corral. Although the corral only dates to the 1960s, it is a unique resource due to its unusual construction; it is made of old railroad boxcars. Two other such corrals had been known in the county, but both of them were destroyed in the 2003 Cedar Fire. The Starr Corral is part of the historic ranching district.

Contributing elements to the Hoskings Ranch Rural Landscape District (P-37-031748) are: CA-SDI-7098/H (historic portion), CA-SDI-16,863H, CA-SDI-16,881/H (historic portion), CA-SDI-19,345H, P-37-125402, and P-37-030448.

The remainder of the archaeological sites within the Hoskings Ranch project area have not been evaluated as to significance. De Barros conducted limited testing at seven of these sites to assess whether the project (as proposed at that time) would have direct impacts. Since that time, the project has been redesigned, and all the sites that have not been fully evaluated have been left in proposed open space easements. Because these sites have not been evaluated, they must be assumed to be RPO significant resources.

Regarding the Hoskings Ranch Rural Landscape District (P-37-031748), in a study of backcountry ranching, Wade, Van Wormer, and Thomson (2009) have identified several themes that ranching resources represent. Individual Resourcefulness is the theme best illustrated by the various water development structures, corral, erosion control, and farmstead sites recorded during this study. Ranching was most successful where ranchers were the most resourceful. Providing corrals, fences, water systems, and feed required materials and labor that would have been prohibitively costly. Adaptive strategies such as development of springs and streams as water sources were employed. In addition, the evidence of recycling surplus materials reflects a resourcefulness and work ethic on the part of ranchers and cowboys that is exceptional. Although these resources exist as scattered individual features, when taken as a whole they provide a glimpse into a way of life that got the job done with whatever materials were at hand (Wade et al. 2009). Although predating the ranching features, the two pioneer farmstead sites also represent attempts to develop local water supplies and adapt to the physical realities of the landscape.

The Hoskings Ranch Rural Landscape District (P-37-031748) is significant under CEQA Criterion A: is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage; Criterion C: embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; and Criterion D: has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. The period

of significance is 1890 to 1970. This includes the earliest documented use of the property by homestead patents, its development as a cattle ranch by the Hoskings family, and the use and construction of a corral on the property by Hans Starr in the 1960s. The historic district is also eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level. As such, the district is a RPO-significant resource.

The District qualifies under Criterion A in that the resources represent early pioneer farming in the area, as well as ranching – a major economic activity of the San Diego County backcountry from the first half of the 20th century through the 1970s. Qualification under Criterion C lies in the fact that ranching features retain their original materials, design, and configuration that they had when originally laid out. The pioneer farmstead sites are also significant under Criterion D in that they contain information in the form of artifacts and other archaeological remains that can answer important questions and data gaps on the lives of pioneer families and the adaptation to changing economic and environmental conditions (National Park Service 1991; Van Wormer and Walter 2001). The resources also retain a sufficient degree of integrity. The Hoskings Ranch Rural Landscape District retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, as described in detail in the district form (Confidential Appendix F).

4.2 Impact identification

The significance of project impacts is assessed based on the County's Guidelines for Determining Impact Significance, as presented in Chapter 2.

Guideline 1: The project would not cause a substantial change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines. One resource would potentially be subject to direct impacts from project implementation: CA-SDI-16,865 . CA-SDI-16,865, which is in Lot 7, has been sufficiently recorded, documented, and tested to reduce the impacts to a level below significant.

Guideline 2: The project does not propose activities or uses damaging to, and fail to preserve, significant cultural resources as defined by the Resource Protection Ordinance. There would be no direct impacts to the RPO-significant historic ranching district (P-37-031748).

As previously addressed, most of the cultural resources within the project area have not been adequately tested to assess their significance and must be assumed to be RPO-significant. All the cultural resources within the project area could potentially be subject to indirect impacts, due to increased access to the project area. The project would not have significant cumulative impacts, because the vast majority of the resources will remain in dedicated open space easements and would not be subject to direct impacts.

Resources not subject to direct project impacts: As summarized in Table 4 and illustrated in Figure 5, 44 of the 45 historic and archaeological resources identified within the Hoskings Ranch project area are proposed to be left in dedicated open space easements. Two of these resources are isolates (CA-SDI-7110 and P-37-025435) and

thus are not significant resources. Four of the sites in open space (CA-SDI-16,852H, CA-SDI-16,871, CA-SDI-16,873, and CA-SDI-17,057) have been evaluated as not significant, as addressed in Sections 3.2 and 4.1. Potential impacts to these four sites have been reduced to below a level of significance through, testing, recording, and documentation. The remaining 38 resources in open space easements are assumed significant in the absence of testing. If project plans change such that any of these 38 resources are no longer within open space easements, the affected sites must be assessed to determine the significance of potential impacts, and appropriate mitigation measures must be developed and implemented.

One resource would potentially be subject to direct impacts from project implementation: CA-SDI-16,865. CA-SDI-16,865 has been sufficiently recorded, documented, and tested to reduce the impacts to a level below significant.

As previously noted, a historic trash deposit at CA-SDI-16,881/H is eroding away, and important information that this site could provide is being lost. Although this is not an impact from project development, it is an ongoing impact to the site that requires mitigation.

5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS -- MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Impacts to cultural resources have been identified for the proposed Hoskings Ranch project. As addressed in the previous section, one site would potentially be subject to direct impacts from project implementation; impacts to CA-SDI-16,865 have been reduced to a level below significant through testing, recording, and documentation. The other 44 sites within the project area are proposed to be left in dedicated open space easements and would not be subject to direct impacts. During any grading or construction activities, temporary fencing will be placed on the perimeter of the open space areas to ensure that workers and equipment do not inadvertently encroach into the archaeological sites. A Resource Management Plan has been developed for the project, which includes the following measures:

- No brushing or thinning, trail development, or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose will be allowed within 50 meters of the sites.
- For sites within grassland areas, annual inspections will be conducted to ensure that no inadvertent impacts or intentional artifact collecting occurs.

The Hoskings Ranch Rural Landscape District (P-37-031748) should be nominated to the California Register of Historical Resources and taken before the County Historic Site Board for designation as a local historic district.

A historic trash deposit at CA-SDI-16,881/H contains important information potential, which is being lost, as the site is eroding away. Although this is not an impact from the project, it is an ongoing impact to the site. In order to mitigate this loss, a data recovery excavation should be conducted at this portion of CA-SDI-16,881/H to collect a sample of cultural material. This material should be cataloged and analyzed, and a report should be prepared to detail the methods and results of the data recovery program.

Although the project will have no direct impacts to significant archaeological resources, the project area has a great deal of archaeological and cultural sensitivity. Therefore, a monitoring program must be implemented for any grading or other-ground disturbing activity. The monitoring program will be required not only for ground-disturbing activities as part of the Tentative Map but also any development that occurs subsequent to approval of the Tentative Map.

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

Implement a grading monitoring and data recovery program to mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological resources on the Hoskings Ranch project (TM 5312 RPL3) to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land Use. This program shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following actions:

a. Provide evidence to the Department of Planning and Land Use that a County certified archaeologist has been contracted to implement a grading monitoring and data recovery program to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land Use (DPLU). A letter from the Principal Investigator shall be submitted to the Director of Planning and Land Use. The letter shall include the following guidelines:

(1) The project archaeologist shall contract with a Native American monitor to be involved with the grading monitoring program as outlined in the County of San Diego Report Format and Content Guidelines (2006).

(2) The County certified archaeologist/historian and Native American monitor shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program as outlined in the County of San Diego Report Format and Content Guidelines (2006).

(3) The project archaeologist shall monitor all areas identified for development including off-site improvements.

(4) An adequate number of monitors (archaeological/historical/Native American) shall be present to ensure that all earthmoving activities are observed and shall be on-site during all grading activities <u>for areas to be monitored</u>.

(5) During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor(s) shall be onsite as determined by the Project Archaeologist of the excavations. 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 Native American monitor. Monitoring of cutting of previously disturbed deposits will be determined by the Principal Investigator.

(6) Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be minimally documented in the field and the monitored grading can proceed.

(7) In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the archaeological monitor(s) shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of the discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The Principal Investigator shall contact the County Archaeologist at the time of the discovery. The Principal Investigator, in consultation with County staff archaeologist, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The County Archaeologist must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the consulting

archaeologist and approved by the County Archaeologist, then carried out using professional archaeological methods.

(8) If any human bones are discovered, the Principal Investigator shall contact the County Coroner. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission, shall be contacted by the Principal Investigator in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.

(9) Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The Principal Investigator shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis.

(10) In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, all cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program shall be processed and curated at a San Diego facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid. Alternatively, cultural material collected will be repatriated to the Kumeyaay community, per the comments received from Bernice Paipa of the Santa Ysabel Band and KCRC;

(11) Monthly status reports shall be submitted to the Director of Planning and Land Use 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.

(12) In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, a report documenting the field and analysis results and interpreting the artifacts and research data within the research context shall be completed and submitted to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land Use prior to the issuance of any building permits. The report will include Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site forms.

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

b. Provide evidence to the Director of Public Works (DPW) that the following notes have been placed on the Grading Plan:

(1) The County certified archaeologist/historian and Native American monitor shall attend the pre-construction meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program.

(2) The project archaeologist shall monitor all areas identified for development including off-site improvements.

(3) During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor(s) shall be onsite as determined by the Principal Investigator of the excavations. 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 Native American monitor. Monitoring of cutting of previously disturbed deposits will be determined by the Principal Investigator.

(4) In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the archaeological monitor(s) shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of the discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The Principal Investigator shall contact the County Archaeologist at the time of the discovery. The Principal Investigator, in consultation with County staff archaeologist, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The County Archaeologist must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the Principal Investigator and approved by the County Archaeologist, then carried out using professional archaeological methods.

(5) The archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor shall monitor all areas identified for development.

(6) If any human bones are discovered, the Principal Investigator shall contact the County Coroner. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission, shall be contacted by the Principal

Investigator order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.

(7) The Principal Investigator shall submit monthly status reports to the Director of Planning and Land Use 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.

(8) Prior to rough grading inspection sign-off, provide evidence that the field grading monitoring activities have been completed to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land Use. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the Project Investigator.

(9) Prior to Final Grading Release, submit to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land Use, a final report that documents the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the Archaeological Monitoring Program. The report shall also include the following:

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

- Evidence that all cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program has been curated at a San Diego facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/ researchers for further study. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid. Alternatively, cultural material collected will be repatriated to the Kumeyaay community, per the comments received from Bernice Paipa of the Santa Ysabel Band and KCRC.

Or

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

6.0 REFERENCES

Advance Planning and Research Associates

1979 *Hoskings Ranch Archaeological and Biological Survey Reports TPM 15951, EAD Log #F 79-10-6 Wynola, California*. Advance Planning and Research Associates, San Diego. Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

Alexander, W.E.

1912 *Plat Book of San Diego County*. San Diego Historical Society Research Archives.

Banks, Thomas

1979 *Archaeological Survey Report. TPM 15951, EAD Log # 79-10-6*. In *Extended Initial Study Hoskings Ranch Archaeological and Biological Survey Reports TPM 15951, EAD Log #s 79-10-6, Wynola, California*. Advance Planning and Research Associates, San Diego. Report submitted to County of San Diego Department of Land Use and Environmental Regulation. Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

Berryman, Stanley R.

1982 *Mapping and Subsurface Testing Results. Three Archaeological Sites Located Within the Oakhill Ranch*. Archaeological Consulting and Technology, Inc., San Diego. Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

BLM

2010 Land Patent Details-BLM-GLO Records. On line at www.glorecords.blm.gov

Bocek, Barbara

1986 Rodent Ecology and Burrowing Behavior: Predicted Effects on Archaeological Site Formation. *American Antiquity* 51:589-603.

Botts, Myrtle

1969 *History of Julian*. Julian Historical Society.

Bowman, Roy H.

1973 *Soil Survey: San Diego Area*. United States Department of Agriculture. Beltsville, MD.

Bull, Charles S.
1983 Shaking the Foundations: The Evidence for San Diego Prehistory. *Casual Papers: Cultural Resource Management* 1(3):15-64. Cultural Resource Management Center, San Diego State University, San Diego.

1987 A New Proposal: Some Suggestions for San Diego Prehistory. In *San Dieguito-La Jolla: Chronology and Controversy*, edited by Dennis Gallegos, pp. 35-42. San Diego County Archaeological Society, Research Paper 1.

Cárdenas, D. Seán, and Mary Robbins-Wade
1985 *An Archaeological Investigation of SDM-W-143/146: An Unique Coastal Luiseño Occupation Site in Carlsbad, California*. RBR & Associates, Inc., San Diego. Report submitted to City of Carlsbad, Planning Department. Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

Cárdenas, D. Seán, and Stephen R. Van Wormer
1984 *Archaeological Investigation of SDI-4648 and SDM-W-348*. RBR & Associates, Inc., San Diego. Report submitted to City of El Cajon, Planning Department. Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

Carrico, Richard L.
1987 Sixty-five Years of San Diego County Archaeology. In *San Dieguito-La Jolla: Chronology and Controversy*, edited by Dennis Gallegos, pp. 1-14. San Diego County Archaeological Society, Research Paper 1.

Carter, George F.
1957 *Pleistocene Man at San Diego*. Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore.

1978 An American Lower Paleolithic. *Anthropological Journal of Canada* 16:2-38.

1980 *Earlier Than You Think: A Personal View of Man in America*. Texas A&M University Press, College Station.

Childers, W. Morlin
1974 Preliminary Report on the Yuha Burial, California. *Anthropological Journal of Canada* 12 (1):2-9.

Christenson, Lynne E.
1990 *The Late Prehistoric Yuman People of San Diego County, California: Their Settlement and Subsistence System*. Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Arizona State University, Tempe. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor.

Cook, John R.
1985 *An Investigation of the San Dieguito Quarries and Workshops Near Rancho Santa Fe, California*. Mooney-Lettieri and Associates, San Diego. Report submitted to County of San Diego, Department of Planning and Land Use. Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

Corum, Joyce M., and Gary R. Fink
1979 *The Cultural Resources of Deer Lake Park Road, Julian, California. Project UJO 171*. Caltrans. Report submitted to Caltrans. Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

Davis, E.L.
1968 Early Man in the Mojave Desert. *Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology* 1 (4):42-47.

1973 People of the Old Stone Age at China Lake. Manuscript. Great Basin Foundation, San Diego.

De Barros, Philip
2004 *Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment of 1,416.5 Acres of the Hoskings Ranch South of State Highway 78/79 Near Julian San Diego County, California*. TM 5312. ER# 03-10-006. Professional Archaeological Services, San Diego. Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

Directories
1891-1910 San Diego County Directories. San Diego Historical Society

Easland, Phyllis
1975 *A Report of Cultural Impact Survey Phase I*. San Diego State University. Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

Erlandson, Jon M.
1984 A Case Study in Faunalturbation: Delineating the Effects of the Burrowing Pocket Gopher on the Distribution of Archaeological Materials. *American Antiquity* 49:785-790.

Evening Tribune
1978 Issue of the *San Diego Evening Tribune* cited in text.

Fink, Gary R.
1986 *A Historical Assessment of the Julian Pioneer Museum, Julian, California*. County of San Diego, Department of Planning and Land Use. Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

Fink, Gary, and Janet Hightower
1978 *Eagle Peak Road: A Cultural Resource Assessment Project No. UJ0171*. County of San Diego, Department of Transportation. Report submitted to US Forest Service, Cleveland National Forest. Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

Fuller, Wayne E.
1981 "School District 37: Prairie Community." *The Western Historical Quarterly,* 12:412-32.

Gallegos, Dennis
1987 A Review and Synthesis of Environmental and Cultural Material for the Batiquitos Lagoon Region. In *San Dieguito-La Jolla: Chronology and Controversy*, edited by Dennis Gallegos, pp. 23-34. San Diego County Archaeological Society, Research Paper 1.

Gallegos, Dennis R., and Ivan H. Strudwick
1992 *Historical/Archaeological Survey Report for the Julian Water Pollution Control Facility, Julian, California*. Gallegos & Associates, Carlsbad, CA. Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

Gifford, Edward W.
1918 Clans and Moieties in Southern California. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 14(2):155-219. Berkeley, California.

Griner, E. Lee, and Philip R. Pryde
1976 Climate, Soils, and Vegetation. In *San Diego: An Introduction to the Region*, edited by Philip R. Pryde, pp. 29-46. 4th edition. Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, Dubuque, Iowa.

Gross, G. Timothy
1992 Site Formation and Transformation Processes in Coastal Shell Middens and Shell-Rich Sites. In *Essays on the Prehistory of Maritime California*, edited by Terry L. Jones, pp. 195-204. Center for Archaeological Research at Davis Publications 10, University of California, Davis.

Gross, G. Timothy, and John A. Hildebrand
1998 San Dieguito and La Jolla: Insights from the 1964 Excavations at the C.W. Harris Site. Paper presented at the 32nd Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, San Diego.

Gross, G. Timothy, and Mary Robbins-Wade
1989 *Archaeological Investigation of SDi-9772 (SDM-W-3411) San Marcos, California*. Affinis, El Cajon. Report submitted to County of San Diego, Department of Planning and Land Use. Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

Hedges, Ken, and Christina Beresford
1986 *Santa Ysabel Ethnobotany*. San Diego Museum of Man Ethnic Technology Notes No. 20.

Jenkins, Richard C.
1987 *An Archaeological Assessment of the Winacka VMP Project, San Diego County, California*. Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. Report submitted to Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

Johnson, Donald L.
1989 Subsurface Stone Lines, Stone Zones, Artifact-Manuport Layers, and Biomantles Produced by Bioturbation Via Pocket Gophers (*Thomomys bottae*). *American Antiquity* 54:370-389.

Kaldenberg, Russell L.
1976 *Paleo-technological Change at Rancho Park North, San Diego County, California*. Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University.

Luomala, Katherine
1978 Tipai-Ipai. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 592-609. *The Handbook of North American Indians*, vol. 8., William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Minshall, Herbert L.
1976 *The Broken Stones*. Copley Books, San Diego.

Mooney, Brian Farrell
1980 *Archaeological and Biological Reconnaissance of the Recabaren Property Pine Hills, California. TPM 16929, Log #80-10-10*. American Pacific Environmental Consultants, Inc. (APEC), San Diego. Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

Moratto, Michael J.
1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, Orlando.

Moriarty, James R., III
1966 Cultural Phase Divisions Suggested By Typological Change Coordinated with Stratigraphically Controlled Radiocarbon Dating in San Diego. *The Anthropological Journal of Canada* 4 (4):20-30.

1987 A Separate Origins Theory for Two Early Man Cultures in California. In *San Dieguito-La Jolla: Chronology and Controversy*, edited by Dennis Gallegos, pp. 49-60. San Diego County Archaeological Society, Research Paper 1.

National Park Service
1991 *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Division.

Orinico School District Census
1900 School Census Marshalls Report, Orinico School District. San Diego Historical Society Archives,

Robbins-Wade, Mary
1986 Rising Glen: SDM-W-143/146 (SDI-5213 C & D). *Casual Papers* 2 (2):37-58. Cultural Resource Management Center, San Diego State University, San Diego.

1988 Coastal Luiseño: Refining the San Luis Rey Complex. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology, Fresno, California* 1:75-95. Society for California Archaeology, San Diego.

Rogers, Malcolm J.
1939 *Early Lithic Industries of the Lower Basin of the Colorado River and Adjacent Desert Areas*. San Diego Museum of Man Papers No. 3, San Diego.

1966 *Ancient Hunters of the Far West*. Union-Tribune Publishing Company, San Diego.

Rogers, Thomas H.
1965 *Geologic Map of California Santa Ana Sheet*. California Division of Mines and Geology, Sacramento.

San Diego, County of
2007 *County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance. Cultural Resources: Archaeological and Historic Resources*. County of San Diego, Land Use and Environment Group, Department of Planning and Land Use, Department of Public Works.

San Diego Union
1942-1959 Various issues cited in text. San Diego Historical Society Biographical Files

Shackley, M. Steven
1988 *Archaeological Investigations at SDi-5103. A San Dieguito Lithic Workshop, San Diego County, California*. Brian F. Mooney Associates, San Diego.

Smith, Brian F.
1991 *An Archaeological Survey and a Cultural Resource Evaluation at the Thayer Lot Split Project, Wynola, California*. Brian F. Smith and Associates. Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

1993 *Results of an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Fisch Lot Split Project, Julian, San Diego County, California*. Brian F. Smith and Associates. Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

Spier, Leslie
1923 Southern Diegueño Customs. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 14(2):155-219. Berkeley, California.

Tax Factor
1891-1896 Tax Factor Plat Book Map of Twonship 15 South, Range 2 East. San Diego County Historical Society Archives.

Tellam, Willie
2003 Personal communication to Philip de Barros.

Thomson, Heather
2003 Personal communication to Philip de Barros.

True, D.L.
1958 An Early Complex in San Diego County, California. *American Antiquity* 23 (3):255-263.

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

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

1980 The Pauma Complex in Northern San Diego County: 1978. *The Journal of New World Archaeology* 3 (4):1-39.

True, D.L., and Eleanor Beemer
1982 Two Milling Stone Inventories from Northern San Diego County, California. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 4 (2):233-261.

True, D.L., C.W. Meighan, and Harvey Crew
1974 Archaeological Investigations at Molpa, San Diego County, California. *University of California Publications in Anthropology* 11, Berkeley.

Van Wormer, Stephen R.
1986a An Archaeological and Historical Assessment of the Frary House, Julian, California. RECON, San Diego. Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

1986b "Beeves and Bees: A History of the Settlement of Pamo Valley, San Diego County." *Southern California Quarterly* 68(Spring):37-64.

1989 *Test of the Helmuth Property in Julian for Historic Resources*. Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

Van Wormer, Stephen R., and Susan D. Walter
2001 *Every Bit of Rubbish: Archaeological Data Recovery for the Liffreing House Dump (SDI-10,895)*. Walter Enterprises, Chula Vista, CA. Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

Wade, Sue A., Stephen R. Van Wormer, and Heather Thomson
2009 *240 years of Ranching. Historical Research, Field Surveys, Oral Interviews, Significance Criteria, and Management Recommendations for Ranching Districts and Sites in the San Diego Region*. California State Parks. Report on file at Affinis.

Wallace, William J.
1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11:214-230.

Warren, Claude N.
1966 Conclusions. In *The San Dieguito Type Site: M.J. Rogers' 1938 Excavation on the San Dieguito River*. San Diego Museum Papers No. 5, edited by Claude N. Warren, pp. 1-39.

1967 The San Dieguito Complex: A Review and Hypothesis. *American Antiquity* 32:168-185.

1968 Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. In *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States*, edited by C. Irwin-Williams. *Eastern New Mexico Contributions in Anthropology* 1 (3):1-14.

1985 Garbage About the Foundations: A Comment on Bull's Assertions. *Casual Papers: Cultural Resource Management* 2(1):82-90.

1987 The San Dieguito and La Jolla: Some Comments. In *San Dieguito-La Jolla: Chronology and Controversy*, edited by Dennis Gallegos, pp. 73-85. San Diego County Archaeological Society, Research Paper 1.

1998 San Dieguito-La Jolla: Chronology and Controversy, Ten Years Later. Discussant in symposium at the 32nd Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, San Diego.

Warren, Claude N. (editor)
1966 *The San Dieguito Type Site: M.J. Rogers' 1938 Excavation on the San Dieguito River*. San Diego Museum Papers No. 5.

Warren, Claude N., D.L. True, and Ardith A. Eudey
1961 Early Gathering Complexes of Western San Diego County: Results and Interpretations of an Archaeological Survey. *Archaeological Survey Annual Report 1960-1961*, pp. 1-106. Department of Anthropology and Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Winterrowd, Cathy L., and D. Seán Cárdenas
1987 *An Archaeological Indexing of a Portion of the Village of La Rinconada de Jamo SDI-5017 (SDM-W-150)*. RBR & Associates, Inc., San Diego. Report submitted to City of San Diego, Planning Department. Report on file at South Coastal Information Center.

Woodward, Arthur
1934a Notes on the Indians of San Diego County; from the Manuscripts of Judge Benjamin Hayes. *Masterkey* 8(5):140-150.

Wray, Christopher
2004 *The Historic Backcountry: A Geographic Guide to the Historic Places of the San Diego County Mountains and the Colorado Desert*. Christopher Wray, La Mesa, CA.

7.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND PERSONS AND ORGANIZATION CONTACTED

The following persons participated in the preparation of this report:

Affinis:

Mary Robbins-Wade, M.A. (R.P.A.)	Director of Cultural Resources
Andrew Giletti, B.A.	Field Director
John Meriwether, B.A.	Archaeologist
Matt Sivba, B.A.	Crew Chief
Stephen R. Van Wormer, M.A.	Historian/Archaeologist

Red Tail Monitoring and Research:

Gabe Kitchen	Native American Monitor
Phil Pena	Native American Monitor

The following agencies and individuals were contacted:

Bobby L. Barrett	Viejas Band of Mission Indians
Steve Banegas	Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
David Caterino, M.A.	South Coastal Information Center
Ron Christman	Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee
Paul Cuero	Kumeyaay Cultural Heritage Preservation
Johnny Hernandez	Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueño Indians
Allen E. Lawson	San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
Clint Linton, B.A.	Red Tail Monitoring and Research
Carmen Lucas	Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
Rebecca Osuna	Inaja Band of Mission Indians
Gwendolyn Parada	La Posta Band of Mission Indians

Edwin Romero	Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Mark Romero	Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
Dave Singleton	Native American Heritage Commission

8.0 LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

As addressed in Section 5.0, the following mitigation measures and design considerations will serve to mitigate project impacts to below a level of significance.

Table 8. Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations

CA-SDI- #	Direct Impacts	Mitigation Measures
7098/H	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
7102	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
7103	None – in open space	Temporary fencing during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
7104	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
7105/7106	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
7109	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
7110	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
16,851	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
16,852H	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring

CA-SDI- #	Direct Impacts	Mitigation Measures
16,853H	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
16,854	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
16,855/ 16,856/ 16,857	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
16,858	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
16,859	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
16,860	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
16,861	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
16,862	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
16,863/H	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
16,864	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
16,865	Lot 7 pad	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring

CA-SDI- #	Direct Impacts	Mitigation Measures
16,866	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
16,867	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
16,868	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
16,869	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
16,870	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
16,871H	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
16,872	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
16,873	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
16,874	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
16,875	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
16,876/ 16,877	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring

CA-SDI- #	Direct Impacts	Mitigation Measures
16,878	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
16,879	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
16,880	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
16,881/H	None – in open space. A historic trash deposit at CA-SDI-16,881/H is eroding away. Although this is not an impact from project development, it is an ongoing impact to the site that requires mitigation.	Implementation of a data recovery excavation at the portion of the site that is eroding away. Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
16,882/H	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
17,057	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
19,342	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
19,343	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
19,344	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring

CA-SDI- #	Direct Impacts	Mitigation Measures
19,345	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
19,346	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring

P-37- #	Direct Impacts	Mitigation Measures
025402	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
025435	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
030448	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring
031748 (historic district)	None – in open space	Temporary fencing along open space areas during construction; no brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose within 50 meters; construction monitoring

Addendum:

34-Lot Consolidated Alternative

Cultural Resources

HOSKINGS RANCH PROJECT
TM 5312RPL3, LOG NO. 03-10-005
34-LOT CONSOLIDATED ALTERNATIVE
CULTURAL RESOURCES

Mary Robbins-Wade, Affinis
July 3, 2013

This addendum addresses the proposed 34-Lot Consolidated Alternative for the Hoskings Ranch project. Background data, previous research, methods, and results of the cultural resources study are addressed in the body of the report and are not repeated here. This addendum specifically addresses potential impacts related to the 34-Lot Consolidated Alternative.

1.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Resource Importance

Forty-five historic and archaeological resources have been identified within the Hoskings Ranch project area. As summarized in Table 1 and illustrated in Figure 1, to the extent feasible under the proposed 34-Lot Consolidated Alternative, these resources would be placed in dedicated open space easements.

Seven sites have been assessed as not significant; two are isolates (CA-SDI-7110 and P-37-025435), two are historic period sites (CA-SDI-16,852H and CA-SDI-16,871H), and three are bedrock milling sites (CA-SDI-16,865, CA-SDI-16,873, and CA-SDI-17,057). The isolates are not significant resources by definition. No artifacts were observed at CA-SDI-16,852H and CA-SDI-16,871H, and the research potential of the resources is quite limited. Potential impacts to these two sites have been reduced to below a level of significance through recording and documentation of these resources in the de Barros (2004) report, and no mitigation measures would be required for them. A testing program was conducted at the three prehistoric sites, which were shown to have a limited research potential (de Barros 2004). Potential impacts to CA-SDI-16,865, CA-SDI-16,873, and CA-SDI-17,057 have been mitigated to below a level of significance through testing, recording, and documentation.

De Barros indicated that the historic portion of CA-SDI-16,863/H, consisting of several cattle troughs, was not a significant resource, because the features were not distinctive. However, the historic features at this site, including a well at a natural spring, are part of the ranching features that are proposed as a noncontiguous historic district, which would make them significant resources.

Three sites were assessed as significant resources as part of the 2003 study. CA-SDI-7102 is a large habitation site with numerous bedrock milling features

and a range of artifact types. CA-SDI-7109 is also a large habitation site with numerous bedrock milling features and cupules, as well as flaked stone and ground stone artifacts and pottery. Both of these sites appear to have significant research potential, as well as possible cultural significance to the Native American community. They are assumed to be significant resources in the absence of formal testing. P-37-025402 is the Starr Corral. Although the corral only dates to the 1960s, it is a unique resource due to its unusual construction; it is made of old railroad boxcars. Two other such corrals had been known in the county, but both of them were destroyed in the 2003 Cedar Fire. The Starr Corral is part of the historic ranching district.

The remainder of the archaeological sites within the Hoskings Ranch project area have not been evaluated as to significance. De Barros conducted limited testing at seven of these sites to assess whether the project (as proposed at that time) would have direct impacts, but the testing was not adequate to assess site significance. Because these sites have not been evaluated, they must be assumed to be RPO significant resources.

The Hoskings Ranch Rural Landscape District (P-37-031748) is significant under CEQA Criterion A: is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage; Criterion C: embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; and Criterion D: has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. The period of significance is 1890 to 1970. This includes the earliest documented use of the property by homestead patents, its development as a cattle ranch by the Hoskings family, and the use and construction of a corral on the property by Hans Starr in the 1960s. The historic district is also eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level. As such, the district is a RPO-significant resource.

1.2 Impact identification

As summarized in Table 1 and illustrated in Figure 1, 44 of the 45 historic and archaeological resources identified within the Hoskings Ranch project area are proposed to be left in dedicated open space easements under the 34-Lot Consolidated Alternative. One resource potentially would be subject to direct impacts from implementation of the 34-Lot Consolidated Alternative. CA-SDI-16,865 is immediately adjacent to the pad for Lot 17, so it could be directly affected by development. CA-SDI-16,865 has been sufficiently recorded, documented, and tested to reduce the impacts to a level below significant.

As addressed in the body of the report, a historic trash deposit at CA-SDI-16,881/H is eroding away, and important information that this site could provide

is being lost. Although this is not an impact from project development, it is an ongoing impact to the site that requires mitigation.

Of the 44 resources in dedicated open space under the 34-Lot Consolidated alternative, two are isolates (CA-SDI-7110 and P-37-025435) and thus are not significant resources. Three of the sites in open space (CA-SDI-16,852H, CA-SDI-16,871, and CA-SDI-17,057) have been evaluated as not significant. Potential impacts to these three sites have been reduced to below a level of significance through testing, recording, and documentation. The sites that are elements of the historic ranching district are RPO-significant. The remaining resources in open space easements are assumed significant in the absence of testing. If project plans change such that any of these resources are no longer within open space easements, the affected sites must be assessed to determine the significance of potential impacts, and appropriate mitigation measures must be developed and implemented.

2.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS -- MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Impacts to cultural resources have been identified for the 34-Lot Consolidated alternative. As addressed in the previous section, one site would potentially be subject to direct impacts from project implementation. Impacts to site CA-SDI-16,865 have been reduced to a level below significant through testing, recording, and documentation.

The other 44 sites within the project area are proposed to be left in dedicated open space easements under the 34-Lot Consolidated alternative and would not be subject to direct impacts. During any grading or construction activities, temporary fencing will be placed on the perimeter of the open space areas to ensure that workers and equipment do not inadvertently encroach into the archaeological sites.

All the cultural resources within the project area could potentially be subject to indirect impacts, due to increased access to the project area. A Resource Management Plan has been developed for the project; it includes the following measures, would serve to lessen such potential indirect impacts:

- No brushing or thinning, trail development, or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose will be allowed within 50 meters of the sites.
- For sites within grassland areas, annual inspections will be conducted to ensure that no inadvertent impacts or intentional artifact collecting occurs.

The project would not have significant cumulative impacts, because the vast majority of the resources will remain in dedicated open space easements and would not be subject to direct impacts.

The Hoskings Ranch Rural Landscape District (P-37-031748) should be taken before the County Historic Site Board for designation as a local historic district.

A historic trash deposit at CA-SDI-16,881/H contains important information potential, which is being lost, as the site is eroding away. Although this is not an impact from the project, it is an ongoing impact to the site. In order to mitigate this loss, a data recovery excavation should be conducted at this portion of CA-SDI-16,881/H to collect a sample of cultural material. This material should be cataloged and analyzed, and a report should be prepared to detail the methods and results of the data recovery program.

In addition to the potential direct impacts from development of the consolidated alternative, the project area in general has a great deal of archaeological and cultural sensitivity. Therefore, a monitoring program must be implemented for any grading or other-ground disturbing activity. The monitoring program will be required not only for ground-disturbing activities as part of the Tentative Map but also any development that occurs subsequent to approval of the Tentative Map.

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

Implement a grading monitoring and data recovery program to mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological resources on the Hoskings Ranch project (TM 5312) to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Development Services. This program shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following actions:

a. Provide evidence to the Department of Planning and Development Services that a County certified archaeologist has been contracted to implement a grading monitoring and data recovery program to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Development Services. A letter from the Principal Investigator shall be submitted to the Director of Planning and Development Services. The letter shall include the following guidelines:

    (1) The project archaeologist shall contract with a Native American monitor to be involved with the grading monitoring program as outlined in the County of San Diego Report Format and Content Guidelines (2006).

    (2) The County certified archaeologist/historian and Native American monitor shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program as outlined in the County of San Diego Report Format and Content Guidelines (2006).

(3) The project archaeologist shall monitor all areas identified for development including off-site improvements.

(4) An adequate number of monitors (archaeological/historical/Native American) shall be present to ensure that all earthmoving activities are observed and shall be on-site during all grading activities for areas to be monitored.

(5) During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor(s) shall be onsite as determined by the Project Archaeologist of the excavations. 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 Native American monitor. Monitoring of cutting of previously disturbed deposits will be determined by the Principal Investigator.

(6) Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be minimally documented in the field and the monitored grading can proceed.

(7) In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the archaeological monitor(s) shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of the discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The Principal Investigator shall contact the County Archaeologist at the time of the discovery. The Principal Investigator, in consultation with County staff archaeologist, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The County Archaeologist must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the consulting archaeologist and approved by the County Archaeologist, then carried out using professional archaeological methods.

(8) If any human bones are discovered, the Principal Investigator shall contact the County Coroner. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission, shall be contacted by the Principal Investigator in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.

(9) Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using

professional archaeological methods. The Principal Investigator shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis.

(10) In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, all cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program shall be processed and curated at a San Diego facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid. Alternatively, cultural material collected will be repatriated to the Kumeyaay community, per the comments received from Bernice Paipa of the Santa Ysabel Band and KCRC.

(11) Monthly status reports shall be submitted 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.

(12) In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, a report documenting the field and analysis results and interpreting the artifacts and research data within the research context shall be completed and submitted to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Development Services prior to the issuance of any building permits. The report will include Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site forms.

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

b. Provide evidence to the Director of Public Works (DPW) that the following notes have been placed on the Grading Plan:

(1) The County certified archaeologist/historian and Native American monitor shall attend the pre-construction meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program.

(2) The project archaeologist shall monitor all areas identified for development including off-site improvements.

(3) During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor(s) shall be onsite as determined by the Principal Investigator of the excavations. 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 Native American monitor. Monitoring of cutting of previously disturbed deposits will be determined by the Principal Investigator.

(4) In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the archaeological monitor(s) shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of the discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The Principal Investigator shall contact the County Archaeologist at the time of the discovery. The Principal Investigator, in consultation with County staff archaeologist, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The County Archaeologist must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the Principal Investigator and approved by the County Archaeologist, then carried out using professional archaeological methods.

(5) The archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor shall monitor all areas identified for development.

(6) If any human bones are discovered, the Principal Investigator shall contact the County Coroner. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission, shall be contacted by the Principal Investigator order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.

(7) The Principal Investigator 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.

(8) Prior to rough grading inspection sign-off, provide evidence that the field grading monitoring activities have been completed to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Development Services. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the Project Investigator.

(9) Prior to Final Grading Release, submit to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Development Services, a final report that documents the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the Archaeological Monitoring Program. The report shall also include the following:

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

- Evidence that all cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program has been curated at a San Diego facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/ researchers for further study. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid. Alternatively, cultural material collected will be repatriated to the Kumeyaay community, per the comments received from Bernice Paipa of the Santa Ysabel Band and KCRC.

Or

In the event that no cultural resources are discovered, a brief letter to that effect shall be sent to the Director of Planning and Development Services by the Principal Investigator that the grading monitoring activities have been completed.

Table 1 34-Lot Consolidated Alternative, Cultural Resources within Project Area

CA-SDI-#	Site Description	Comments	Tested?	Significance Evaluation	In Open Space?
7098/H	BRMs* (mortars and slicks) with ground stone, flaked stone, Tizon Brown Ware, historics. Historic component: McCain Residence homestead site	Originally recorded by Banks 1979. Updated by de Barros 2003. Affinis found essentially as recorded	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing; part of significant historic ranching district	Yes
7102	Large site with BRMs (mortars, basins, ovals, and slicks) with ground stone, flaked stone, Tizon Brown Ware, historics	Originally recorded by Banks 1979. Updated by de Barros 2003. Updated by Strudwick, Kyle, and Gallegos 1992. Updated by Strudwick and Kyle 1993. Affinis found additional milling elements on some features	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
7103	BRMs (mortars and slicks) along Orinoco Creek; flakes at one feature	Originally recorded by Banks 1979. Updated by de Barros 2003. Affinis found additional slicks at Feature A	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
7104	BRMs (ovals and slicks noted by Banks; mortar and slicks noted by de Barros); no artifacts observed	Originally recorded by Banks 1979. Updated by de Barros 2003. Not relocated by Affinis	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
7105/7106	BRMs recorded by Banks, not found by de Barros	Originally recorded by Banks 1979. Not found by de Barros 2003. Two sites combined by Affinis, based on additional 10 milling features, flakes, and pottery	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes

CA-SDI-#	Site Description	Comments	Tested?	Significance Evaluation	In Open Space?
7109	Large site with BRMs (mortars and ovals noted by Banks; mortars, basins, slicks, cupules noted by de Barros) with Cottonwood point, flakes, metate, Tizon Brown Ware, abalone shell, bird bone; described by de Barros as probable village; STPs excavated by de Barros	Originally recorded by Banks 1979. Updated by de Barros 2003. Affinis found essentially as recorded	Adequate to delineate site boundaries in relation to project features, not to assess significance	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
7110	Isolated scraper	Originally recorded by Banks 1979. Not found by de Barros 2003. Not relocated by Affinis; not a significant resource	No	Not significant; isolate	Yes
16,851	BRMs (mortars) with flakes and Tizon Brown Ware	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found four additional slicks on the feature	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
16,852H	Quarry site for mining red earth for bricks; no artifacts observed	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found an additional area of mining along the same contour line as Loci A and B	No	Evaluated by de Barros as not significant, due to limited research potential. Site's importance has been fulfilled through recording and documentation	Yes
16,853H	Scatter of sun-purpled glass and porcelain	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found additional glass (sun-purpled, aqua, clear [pressed]) and ceramics; ceramics are earthenware, rather than porcelain	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
16,854	BRMs (mortars and slicks) with ground stone, flakes, and hammerstones	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found five additional slicks, three basins, and one mortar at Feature C	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes

CA-SDI-#	Site Description	Comments	Tested?	Significance Evaluation	In Open Space?
16,855/ 16,856/ 16,857	BRMs (mortars and slicks) with ground stone, flaked stone (including obsidian), Tizon Brown Ware, historics; STPs excavated by de Barros	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found that the sites blend into one another. Additional features were found, and additional elements were found on some previously recorded features	Adequate to delineate site boundaries in relation to project features, not to assess significance	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
16,858	BRMs (mortars and slick) with a mano; STPs excavated by de Barros	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found additional elements on all three features	Adequate to delineate site boundaries in relation to project features, not to assess significance	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
16,859	BRMs (mortars) with a flake	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found essentially as recorded	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
16,860	BRMs (mortar and slick), no artifacts observed	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found two additional slicks and a mortar at Feature A, seven additional slicks at Feature B	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
16,861	BRMs (mortar and slicks) with flakes	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found one additional feature with three slicks, and one additional slick on the previously recorded feature	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
16,862	BRMs (slicks) with a flake	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found two additional slicks and three basins on the feature	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes

CA-SDI-#	Site Description	Comments	Tested?	Significance Evaluation	In Open Space?
16,863/H	Probable habitation site with BRMs (mortars and slicks) with flaked stone and Tizon Brown Ware. Historic component: cattle troughs fed by spring, pre-World War II; STPs excavated by de Barros	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found two additional features with slicks, and additional slicks on three of the previously recorded features. A well was also noted at the spring	Adequate to delineate site boundaries in relation to project features, not to assess significance	Assumed significant in the absence of testing; historic component is part of significant historic ranching district	Yes
16,864	BRMs (mortars) with mano and Tizon Brown Ware	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found two additional slicks on feature	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
16,865	BRM (slick) with a flake; STPs excavated by de Barros	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found essentially as recorded	Yes	Evaluated by de Barros as not significant, due to lack of research potential. Site's importance fulfilled through testing, recording, and documentation	No; Lot 17
16,866	BRMs (mortars and slicks) with a flake and Tizon Brown Ware	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found essentially as recorded	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
16,867	BRMS (slicks) with no artifacts observed	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found essentially as recorded	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
16,868	BRMs (basin and slicks) with Tizon Brown Ware	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found essentially as recorded	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
16,869	BRM (mortar) with no artifacts observed	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found one additional slick on feature	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes

CA-SDI-#	Site Description	Comments	Tested?	Significance Evaluation	In Open Space?
16,870	BRMs (mortars and slicks) with manos, flakes, and Tizon Brown Ware; STPs excavated by de Barros	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found one additional feature with three slicks, and additional slicks on the four previously recorded features	Adequate to delineate site boundaries in relation to project features, not to assess significance; Affinis expanded the site area	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
16,871H	Mining pit, possibly looking for gold	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found essentially as recorded	No	Evaluated by de Barros as not significant, due to lack of research potential. Site's importance fulfilled through recording and documentation	Yes
16,872	BRMs (slicks) with no artifacts observed	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found one additional feature with a slick, and five additional slicks on the previously recorded feature	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
16,873	BRM (mortar) with a flake; STPs excavated by de Barros	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found one additional slick on the feature	Yes	Evaluated by de Barros as not significant, due to lack of research potential. Site's importance fulfilled through testing, recording, and documentation	Yes
16,874	BRMs (slicks) with no artifacts observed	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found one additional feature with two slicks; and one mortar, one basin, five slicks at the previously recorded feature	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes

CA-SDI-#	Site Description	Comments	Tested?	Significance Evaluation	In Open Space?
16,875	BRMs (mortars, basins, and slick) with manos and Tizon Brown Ware	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found two additional slicks on the feature	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
16,876/ 16,877	Lithic scatter and BRMs (mortars)	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis combined the two sites as one large site with a mano fragment, extensive pottery and debitage, including obsidian and chert	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
16,878	Habitation debris, including flaked stone, Desert Side-Notched point, Tizon Brown Ware, Colorado Buff Ware, incised fired clay whale effigy	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found two additional features, one with a slick, one with a mortar	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
16,879	BRMs (mortars) with no artifacts observed	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found one additional feature with one slick, four additional slicks on Feature A, and two additional mortars, one additional basin, and two additional slicks on Feature B	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
16,880	BRM (mortar) with Tizon Brown Ware; STPs excavated by de Barros	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found one additional feature with one mortar and one basin, and two mortars, one basin, one slick on previously recorded feature	Adequate to delineate site boundaries in relation to project features, not to assess significance; Affinis expanded site area	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes

CA-SDI-#	Site Description	Comments	Tested?	Significance Evaluation	In Open Space?
16,881/H	BRMS and lithic scatter. Historic component: Late 19th century/ early 20th century homestead site with landscape features, foundation wall, trash dump, and scattered historic artifacts; STPs excavated by de Barros	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found two milling features not previously recorded. A possible historic wagon road was also noted by Affinis, as well as cattle troughs. Trash deposit eroding away	Adequate to delineate site boundaries in relation to project features, not to assess significance; Affinis expanded site area	Assumed significant in the absence of testing; historic component is part of significant historic ranching district	Yes
16,882/H	Small lithic and pottery scatter. Historic component: site of early 20th century Orinoco School, based on personal communication	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found essentially as recorded	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
17,057	BRM (mortar) with no artifacts observed; STPs excavated by de Barros; originally included as part of CA-SDI-16,858	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found essentially as recorded	Yes	Evaluated by de Barros as not significant, due to lack of research potential. Site's importance fulfilled through testing, recording, and documentation	Yes
19,342	BRMs (slicks) with flakes	Recorded by Affinis	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
19,343	BRM (slick) with no artifacts observed	Recorded by Affinis	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
19,344	BRMs (basins and slicks) with flakes; amethyst glass	Recorded by Affinis	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes
19,345	Three water troughs, rock wall to stabilize pad	Recorded by Affinis	No	Not individually significant, but part of significant historic ranching district	Yes
19,346	BRMs (mortar and slicks) with no artifacts observed	Recorded by Affinis	No	Assumed significant in the absence of testing	Yes

P-37-#	Site Description	Comments	Tested?	Significance Evaluation	In Open Space?
025402	Starr Corral; unique construction from railroad boxcars	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found essentially as recorded	No	Significant, due to its unique construction and materials; part of historic ranching district	Yes
025435	Partial car body and associated parts	Originally recorded by de Barros 2003. Affinis found essentially as recorded	No	Not significant; isolate	Yes
030448	Historic water control features (rock walls) in main drainage and two minor cuts feeding the main drainage; connects with well at CA-SDI-16,863/H	Recorded by Affinis	No	Significant, part of historic ranching district	Yes
031748	Historic district – Hoskings Ranch Rural Landscape District. Includes CA-SDI-7098/H, CA-SDI-16,881/H, CA-SDI-16,863H, CA-SDI-19345H, P-37-025402, P-030448	Recorded by Affinis	No	Significant	Yes

* BRM = bedrock milling feature