Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for Lake Jennings Market Place, San Diego County, California

PDS2014-GPA-14-005, PDS2014-TM-5590, PDS2014-REZ-14-004, PDS2014-STP-14-019, PDS2014-MUP-15-004, Environmental Log No. PDS2014-ER-14-14013

Volume I
Technical Report

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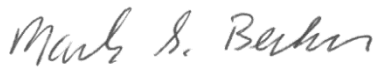

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NADB TITLE PAGE

Authors: John R. Cook, RPA
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Report Date: November 2014 (revised; Original document May 1999)

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2034 Corte Del Nogal
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Client/Proponent: South Coast Development, LLC
P.O. Box 1053
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Type of Study: Survey, Significance Testing

USGS Quadrangle: El Cajon

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New Sites: P-37-033926, P-37-033927, CA-SDI-15117 (all recorded for this study in 1999)

Updated Sites: P-37-033926, P-37-033927, CA-SDI-15117 (all updated for this report in 2014)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of an archaeological survey and significance evaluation conducted for the proposed Lake Jennings Market Place Project in 1999. Fieldwork was completed by May 1999, with a brief visit to the project area conducted in October 2014 to perform a condition assessment of the recorded historic properties. The design of the testing program was based upon the results of a pedestrian survey of the property which located CA-SDI-15117, a scatter of prehistoric artifacts covering much of the southern parcel. The objective of the investigation was twofold; to determine the areal extent, integrity, and general nature of the deposit and to assess its potential significance under the criteria set forth by the County of San Diego and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). To that end, a total of 28 shovel test pits and six 1-x-1 m test pits were excavated on the site. All but one of the Shovel Test Pits were positive, and all of the test units encountered prehistoric cultural material to a depth of 60 or more centimeters below the present ground surface.

Based upon the uniform characteristics of the assemblage the site is thought to represent a single cultural component of late prehistoric age. The wide variety of artifacts recovered from this deposit suggests that the site was occupied by a small group episodically over several seasons, or during a single long-term occupation, sometime between 800 A.D. and 1500 A.D. These data indicate that this small site has the potential for providing additional data concerning the late prehistoric settlement of San Diego County and is therefore considered significant under the criteria set forth in CEQA. Mitigation is recommended consisting of 'in situ' preservation via capping and dedication to an open space easement. Two historic buildings are also situated within the project property, though evaluation of these indicates they are not significant and no mitigation is warranted.

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Project Location

The project is located in east San Diego County near the community of Lakeside in East San Diego County, south of Old Highway 80, and east of Lake Jennings Park Road (Figures 1 and 2).

2.2 Project Description

The proposed project is a commercial shopping center located on an existing vacated site. Development of the 13.10 acre site includes supporting infrastructure such as sewer, road improvements and utilities, the vacation of an existing paved road, and dedication of a biological open space easement.

2.2.1 Commercial Shopping Center

The proposed project includes a commercial shopping center with 76,100 square feet (sf) of building area. The project would include six structures, all of which will be located on individual lots. The development will include the following:

1. Market Building (Building A – 43,000 sf) located along the east side of the project site.
2. Financial Building with drive through (Building B – 4,500 sf) located on the northeast intersection of Olde Highway 80 and the proposed signalized project entrance on Olde Highway 80.
3. Restaurant with drive through (Building C – 3,500 sf) located on the northwest intersection of Olde Highway 80 and the proposed signalized project entrance on Olde Highway 80.
4. Restaurant-Retail Building (Building D – 9,600 sf) located along the southern boundary of the project's developed area.
5. Gas Station with convenience store and car wash (43,800 sf pad) at the intersection of Olde Highway 80 and Lake Jennings Park Road, and Commercial Building (Building E – 3,000 sf) located directly south of the gas station.
6. Restaurant-Retail Building (Building F – 12,500 sf) located along the southern boundary of the project's developed area. Building F shares a common wall with Building D.

2.2.2 Trail Component

The project will construct a multi-use trail suitable for pedestrians and equestrian users. The trail will be 10 feet wide and constructed of decomposed granite material. The trail segments adjacent to the two public streets are proposed as standard trail pathways per the Park Lands Dedication Ordinance (PLDO). The trail segment within the open space lot will run along the southern edge of the development area (immediately north of the proposed open space area) within a 20 foot wide trail easement and will include a 10 foot wide treadway.

2.2.3 Access

The project requires four access points; one from Ridge Hill Road located on the west side of the project, and three others located along Olde Highway 80; a right-in (only) approximately 200 feet east of the intersection of Olde Highway 80 and Lake Jennings Park Road, a full signalized project entry half way along the project frontage, and a second non-signalized project entry (right in – right out only) near the northeast corner of the property.

Figure 1. Project location.

Figure 2. Project location.

2.2.4 Walls and Signage

There will be a comprehensive coordinated sign program designed for the project. It includes a Freeway Pylon Display, Monument Center ID Displays, Monument Signage at the signalized entrance on Olde Highway 80, and a state required Gas Pricing Sign for the gas station, convenience store and car wash pad.

2.2.5 Parking

The project includes 389 parking spaces. The project parking is almost entirely located within the central portion of the site and will largely be out of the casual view of traffic on Lake Jennings Park Road and Olde Highway 80. The County of San Diego Zoning Ordinance requires a total of 389 parking spaces to be provided by the proposed project based on the size and uses proposed in the buildings. Therefore, the project meets the parking requirements of the County of San Diego Zoning Ordinance.

2.2.6 Landscaping Plan

A landscape plan has been prepared for the project. The landscape plan incorporates a variety of species that are intended to provide a visual buffer from Interstate 8 and be compatible with the riparian zone associated with Los Coches Creek. The plant palette reflects a selection of native plant material which can naturally be found in riparian zones of Southern California.

2.2.7 Cultural Resources Avoidance Plan

The Proposed Project has also been designed to avoid subsurface archaeological resources within the central portion of the project site. Known archaeological resources will be capped under the proposed parking and within the buffer areas. An easement will be granted to the County of San Diego.

2.3 Geomorphology

The majority of the project is covered by well-sorted fluvial sediments from Rios Canyon, which grades to coarser alluvial materials to the north. Sediment admixing and land-form modification has been considerable on this site, as is evidenced by the construction of raised house pads on the east, and a large excavated area on the northwest portion of the property. Exposed sediments observed on the southern portion of the property suggest well-sorted fluvial deposits, grading to coarser alluvium and colluvium on the north. Only small clasts were apparent on the surface of the lower terrace, and most of these appeared to be associated with recent disturbances. Surface clasts became more angular and numerous near the north terrace edge.

The study area lies within the coastal mesas and foothills of the Southern California Peninsular Range within the extensive exposure of Mesozoic granitics and granodiorites which make up the underlying batholith of much of these uplands. Within the project area most of these exposures are finer-grained granitics with moderately high quartz contents. The lower reaches of Rios Canyon also contains considerable mixed alluvium which appear to grade into finer sediments in the more open Los Coches drainage. Observations of sections within the area suggest that exposures of unnamed upland units of the Santiago Peak Metavolcanic formation as well as unnamed quartz veins have been cut by nearby water courses. Also observed within these clasts were several varieties of what appears to be a variety of dark schist which occurs with sub-angular cobbles. Some of these materials may have been introduced as part of historic channelizing activities or road construction on Rios Canyon Rd or Pecan Park Road.

No significant exposures of siliceous micro-crystalline rock were observed, or have been recorded, in the vicinity of the project area. This does not discount the presence of intrusive quartz or localized contact metamorphic formations of quartzite or chalcedony. Quartz veins are particularly common in these formations, particularly along local faults. Unfortunately their locations are not easily predicted from existing maps of the hard rock geology. In most cases the first indication of the presence of these formations in an area is the occurrence of the materials in an archaeological context.

2.4 Climate

The climate of the coastal mesa region is sub-Mediterranean with a mean annual temperature of 85° F and a mean minimum temperature of 40° F. Precipitation varies greatly from year to year with cycles of drought. Annual rainfall ranges from 25 to 35 cm, occurring primarily during the months of December through April (Bowman 1973). In general the microclimates within the region are influenced by elevation and distance from the coast. Incidental moisture from morning fogs and coastal squalls decreases rapidly with distance from the coast and has been relatively stable over the last 2,200 years (Heussen 1978).

2.5 Biota

The primary ecotones found within the project property are non-native grasslands and disturbed areas, bordered by a large riparian community on the south. The riparian zone was not inspected as part of this project, but numerous native species were observed in the area. Prior to western development, populations of Diegan Coastal Sage-scrub and Southern mixed Chaparral were the dominant communities bordering the project. Plant species that typify these communities include California sagebrush (*Artemesia californica*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurinia*), white sage (*Salvia apiana),* California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), and bush mallow *(Malacothamnus fasciculatus).* The hill slopes surrounding port sumac (*Rhus laurinea*), yellow star thistle (*Centaurea melitensis*), cardoon (*Cynara cardunculus*), sagebrush (*Artemesia californica*), blue-eyed grass *(Sisyrinchium bellum*), wild oats (*Avena fatua*), dove weed *(Eremocarpus estigerus*), deer weed (*Lotus scoparius*), and curly dock *(Rumex crispus*). Oaks (*Quercus sp.)* and small thickets of lemonade berry bushes *(Rhus integrifolia*) were once common in the valley floors and lower drainage courses. These were probably much more numerous prior to the development of the region. The adjacent riparian area is heavily overgrown with arundo (*Arundo donax*), and was not closely inspected during this project. From the observed species, which included cottonwood (*Populus sp.),* and willows (*Salix sp.)* the drainage can probably be characterized as an example of Southern Cottonwood-Willow Riparian Forest Community (Holland 1986:54). Such communities provided a great deal of natural resources for Native American populations both in terms of flora and fauna. In addition, the size of this particular drainage catchment may have provided potable water for much of the year.

Today typical fauna in the area would include the western diamond rattlesnake (*Crotalus atrox*), gopher snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), red-shouldered hawk *(Buteo jamaicensis)*, mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura),* scrub jay *(Aphelocoma coerulescens*), common raven (*Corvus corax*), greater roadrunner (*Geococcyx californianus*), California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), gopher (*Thomomys sp*.), jackrabbit (*Lepus sp*.), cotton-tailed rabbit *(Lepus sp*.) mule deer (*Odocoileus hermionus*), and western tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*). Additional fauna common to the area include coyote (*Canis latrans*), striped skunk (*Mephitits mephitis*), Virginia opossum (*Didelphi virginiana*), bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*), and the California towhee (*Pipilo crissalis).*

2.6 Cultural Background

The prehistoric and historic cultural setting for the project's region is briefly outlined below. For its wider context, see more detailed discussions of prehistoric archaeology (Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984), ethnography (Heizer 1978; Kroeber 1925), and history (Pourade 1960-1977; Pryde 2004). For more narrowly focused discussions of the local issues and evidence, see, for example, the historic properties background study for metropolitan San Diego (Carrico 2008; McDonald and Eighmey 2008; Schaefer and Van Wormer 2008; Warren et al. 2008).

2.6.1 Prehistoric Archaeology

The prehistory of San Diego County has most frequently been divided chronologically into three or four major periods. An Early Man stage, perhaps dating back tens of thousands of years, has been proposed, but no widely accepted evidence of human occupation of North America dating prior to about 12,000 B.C. has emerged. More generally accepted divisions include a Terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene period (ca. 12,000-6000 B.C.), a Middle/Late Holocene period (ca. 6000 B.C.-A.D. 800), and a Late Prehistoric period (ca. A.D. 800-1769).

For the Terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene period (ca. 12,000-6000 B.C.), the earliest chronologically distinctive archaeological evidence is the Clovis pattern. Dated elsewhere in North America to around 11,500 B.C., Clovis assemblages are distinguished primarily by large fluted projectile points. At least three isolated fluted points have been reported within San Diego County. The most widely recognized archaeological pattern within this period is termed San Dieguito and has been dated from at least as early as 8500 B.C. to perhaps around 6000 B.C. Proposed characteristics to distinguish San Dieguito flaked lithic assemblages include large projectile points, bifaces, crescents, scraper planes, scrapers, hammers, and choppers. A key issue has concerned ground stone, which was originally suggested as having been absent from San Dieguito components but has subsequently been recognized as occurring infrequently within them. It was initially suggested that San Dieguito components, like other Paleo-Indian manifestations, represented the products of highly mobile groups that were organized as small bands and focused on the hunting of large game. However, in the absence of supporting faunal evidence, this interpretation has increasingly been called into question, and it has been suggested that the San Dieguito pattern represented a more generalized, Archaic-stage lifeway, rather than a true Paleo-Indian adaptation. A vigorous debate has continued for several decades concerning the relationship between the San Dieguito pattern and the La Jolla pattern that succeeded it and that may have also been contemporaneous with or even antecedent to it. The issue has been whether the two patterns represent the products of distinct ethnic groups and/or cultural traditions, or different functional poses of the same people.

Archaeological evidence from the Middle/Late Holocene Period (ca. 6000 B.C.-A.D. 800) period in the San Diego region, coming primarily from the coastal region, has been characterized as belonging to the Archaic stage, Millingstone horizon, Encinitas tradition, or La Jolla pattern. Distinctive characteristics of the La Jolla pattern include extensive shell middens, portable ground stone metates and manos, crudely flaked cobble tools, occasional large expanding-stemmed projectile points (Pinto and Elko forms), and flexed human burials. Investigators have called attention to the apparent stability and conservatism of the La Jolla pattern throughout this long period.

A Late Prehistoric period (ca. A.D. 800-1769) in coastal San Diego County has been distinguished, primarily on the basis of three major innovations: the use of small projectile points, brownware pottery, and the practice of human cremation. Labels applied to the archaeological manifestations of this period include Yuman, Cuyamaca, Patayan, and Hakataya. Traits characterizing the Late Prehistoric period include a shift toward greater use of inland rather than coastal settlement locations, greater reliance on acorns as an abundant but labor-expensive food resource, a greater emphasis on hunting of both large and

small game, a greater amount of interregional exchange, more elaboration of nonutilitarian culture, and possibly denser regional populations.

2.6.2 Ethnographic Evidence

In ethnohistoric times, central and southern San Diego County was occupied by speakers of a Yuman language or languages, variously referred to as Kumeyaay, Diegueño, Tipai, and Ipai. Kumeyaay territory extended from south of Agua Hedionda Lagoon, Escondido, and Lake Henshaw to south of Ensenada in northern Baja California, and east nearly as far as the lower Colorado River. A few important ethnohistoric accounts of the Kumeyaay are available from Hispanic-period explorers and travelers, Spanish administrators, and Franciscan missionaries. Many accounts by ethnographers, primarily recorded during the early twentieth century, are available.

The Kumeyaay inhabited a diverse environment that included littoral, valley, foothill, mountain, and desert resource zones. Because of the early incorporation of coastal Kumeyaay into the mission system, most of the available ethnographic information relates to inland groups that lived in the Peninsular Range or the Colorado Desert. There may have been considerable variability among the Kumeyaay in settlement and subsistence strategies and in social organization. Acorns were a key resource, but a wide range of other mineral, plant, and animal resources were exploited. Some degree of residential mobility seems to have been practiced, although its extent and nature may have varied considerably among different communities and settings. The fundamental Kumeyaay social unit above the family was the *šimuł* (patrilineage) and the residential community or band. Leaders performed ceremonial, advisory, and diplomatic functions, rather than judicial, redistributive, or military ones. There seems to have been no national level of political unity and perhaps little sense of commonality within the language group.

Kumeyaay material culture was effective, but it was not highly elaborated. Structures included houses with excavated floors, ramadas, sweathouses, ceremonial enclosures, and acorn granaries. Hunting equipment included bows and arrows, curved throwing sticks, nets, and snares. Processing and storage equipment included a variety of flaked stone tools, milling implements, ceramic vessels, and baskets. Nonutilitarian culture was not neglected. A range of community ceremonies were performed, with particular emphases placed on making individuals' coming of age and on death and mourning.

2.6.3 History

European exploration of the San Diego area was initiated with the maritime expeditions of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542 and Sebastián Vizcaíno in 1602. However, the historic period proper did not begin until 1769, when expeditions under the leadership of Gaspar de Portolá and Junípero Serra reached the region from Baja California and passed northward along the coastal plain to seek Monterey. In that year, a royal presidio and the Misión San Diego de Alcalá were founded, and the incorporation of local Kumeyaay into the mission system was begun. An *asistencia* or satellite mission was established at Santa Ysabel in 1818.

In 1821, Mexico consummated its independence from Spain, and the region became more open to outside visitors and influences. The missions were secularized in 1833. Native Americans released from the San Diego mission returned to their native villages, moved east to areas lying beyond Mexican control, or sought work on ranchos or in the town of San Diego. Numerous large land grants were issued to private owners during the Mexican period.

The conquest and annexation of California by the United States in the Mexican-American War between 1846 and 1848 ushered in many more changes. Many Californio families lost their lands to outsiders, and cultural patterns that were brought by immigrants from the eastern U.S. gradually supplanted old Californio customs. The region experienced cycles of economic and demographic booms and busts.

Aspects of development included the creation of transportation networks based on port facilities, railroads, highways, and airports; more elaborate systems of water supply and flood control; grazing livestock and growing a changing array of crops; supporting military facilities; limited amounts of manufacturing; and accommodating visitors and retirees. After false starts, San Diego converted itself to a substantial city, and then into a metropolis. Other cities were incorporated in the inland region, including El Cajon, La Mesa, Lemon Grove, Santee, and Poway, and notable unincorporated communities include Spring Valley, Lakeside, Alpine, and Ramona.

2.7 Previous Research

Prior to the initiation of fieldwork a record search was undertaken for a one-mile radius around the project area. These searches were conducted through the San Diego Museum of Man and the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University. These searches revealed that at least ten previous projects have been completed within a one-mile radius of the project area (Figure 3). Of these four were linear surveys associated with road expansion, firebreaks, and utility lines. Within these project areas 11 archaeological sites have been recorded (Table 1, Figure 4).

To date, the majority of the sites within the area consist of bedrock milling stations located in the lower drainages, a fact that may be more reflective of sampling than of actual site distributions. Based upon the presence of pottery and other temporally diagnostic artifacts most of these sites appear to be small camps or multiple activity sites linked to late prehistoric occupations in the area. The majority of the sites have been impacted since the time of their recording and are no longer viable data sources.

Of particular importance to this study are the findings of the 1990 ASM study of the Osborn/Rios Subdivision (Cook 1990). This parcel lies immediately south of the current project area, abutting it within the drainage along the south margin (see Figure 4). One archaeological resource, CA- SDI-11705, was found within the project area. This site consisted of five substantial bedrock milling features upon which were found a total of 3 mortars and 26 milling slicks. Materials recovered from the two 1 x 1 m test units that were excavated within the site area reflected the level of disturbance of the site by producing large amounts of recent debris mixed with Tizon Brown Ware sherds and late-period projectile points. The site is almost undoubtedly associated in some manner with CA-SDI-15117 due to its proximity and the similar nature of the material culture. It also explains the relative paucity of ground stone within confines of CA-SDI-15117, whose inhabitants may have conducted their processing at the nearby site.

Judging from the results of the surveys in the area, these types of sites may once have been fairly common forming a network of small habitation and processing sites around nodes of larger, or more frequented locations in areas of more stable resources. Issues regarding seasonality, group size, and chronology are numerous and largely unaddressed in the local archaeological literature, making it nearly impossible to speak accurately to the subject of settlement patterns and land use. Most of what is known, or assumed to be known, about the late prehistoric occupations of San Diego County is based upon the use of ethnographic analogy and oral histories. Models of late prehistoric land use have relatively little basis in objective analysis of real archaeological data. This is especially true when the focus is narrowed to specific geographic regions, such as the coastal-upland transition zones surrounding this project area.

Table 1. Recorded Sites Within One-Mile Radius of the Project

Site Trinomial	Site Type	Estimated Size	Report Reference
CA-SDI-5549	Milling Station	100 m^2	Cook 1977
CA-SDI-5550	Milling Station	100 m^2	Cook 1977
CA-SDI-5552	Camp/Milling Station (sherds, debitage)	1250 m^2	Cook 1977
CA-SDI-5553	Milling Station	25 m^2	Cook 1977
CA-SDI-8231	Milling Station	100 m^2	Banks 1980
CA-SDI-9872	Camp (Milling, debitage)	2250 m^2	Smith 1984
CA-SDI-9873	Camp, Milling Station (sherds, debitage)	900 m^2	Smith 1984
CA-SDI-11705	Camp, Milling Station (sherds, debitage)	550 m^2	Cook 1990
CA-SDI-12248	Processing and Milling Station	350 m^2	Smith 1991
CA-SDI-13188	Milling Station	200 m^2	Gallegos 1993

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Figure 3. Previous projects within a one-mile radius.

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Figure 4. Recorded archaeological sites within a one-mile radius.

3.0 FIELD METHODS

3.1 Survey

In 1999, an initial archaeological survey was conducted by the ASM staff using 20 m intervals and linear transects covering the entire southern portion of the project area. All surface artifacts observed during the survey were flagged and mapped on a 1":150' topographic plan. Photographs were taken of all structures and their attributes noted. One prehistoric artifact scatter was identified, CA-SDI-15117 leading to a testing program. Additionally, one artifact, a large metavolcanic biface fragment, was collected during the survey.

Results of the preliminary survey were hampered by the groundcover in the area, which was quite dense (Figure 5). All accessible portions of the project area were inspected during the survey with the exception of the lower drainage course and disturbed areas adjacent to the historic structures.

Figure 5 Overview of site CA-SDI-15117.

3.2 Initial Testing

Prior to initial test excavations, the site was surveyed at a maximum of 10 meter intervals. Subsurface testing was then conducted using standardized 20 cm. diameter shovel test pits (STPs) excavated in 20 cm. levels. All sediments were screened through 1/8" mesh. All cultural materials recovered during this process were bagged by provenance and transported to the ASM facilities where they were washed and cataloged.

The STP units were laid out along a Cartesian grid oriented to true north. The grid was extended from east to west bisecting the project area in an effort to determine the zone of greatest subsurface artifact concentrations. Lateral extensions of the grid were made in response to localized increases in artifact density. By this method the boundaries of subsurface deposits were detected. A total of 28 STPs were excavated as part of the preliminary study (Figure 6).

The results of this effort were constrained by the dense surface groundcover, which hampered the detection of surface artifact concentrations and placed undue reliance upon the STP results.

Conclusive data on vertical artifact distributions were also precluded by historic tillage of the area and the high level of rodent activity. The latter is indicated by the high frequency of relict burrows within the walls of all the excavated STPs.

3.3 Significance Testing

The objective of the secondary testing phase was to more accurately determine the artifact density and overall structure of the site and to ascertain the overall potential for obtaining significant scientific data from the resource. A series of six 1-x-1 m sample units were used for this purpose. Each of these test units were hand excavated in ten centimeter levels, and all removed sediments were dry-screened through 1/8" mesh. Fieldwork was completed by May 1999. All recovered materials were recorded prior to transport back to ASM facilities where they were washed, cataloged, and analyzed. Catalog data were recorded on electronic media and all artifacts were archived in approved archival containers.

3.4 Native American Participation and Consultation

Clarence Brown, from the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians provided Native American monitoring during fieldwork for significance testing at CA-SDI-15117. After completion of fieldwork, Glenn Russell representing the County of San Diego, John Cook from ASM, and Clint Linton representing the Kumeyaay Indians met at the site location, and during the consultation process, agreed that the mitigation measures for CA-SDI-15117 as proposed at the conclusion of this document were acceptable.

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Figure 6. Location of prehistoric site CA-SDI-15117.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Surface Survey

The initial 1999 survey of the project area revealed that the northernmost parcels, located north of Pecan Park Road, had been graded to such an extent that little possibility remains of any prehistoric archaeological materials on these parcels. The few permanent structures which currently occupy this parcel (the Jessie Fence property) appear to be very late twentieth century origin, (probably less than 30 years old) and are obviously not historically significant, and therefore were not evaluated any further.

Three permanent structures were observed on the southern parcel, two of which warranted further investigation in respect to their historic value. These two structures, both residences, are located on the extreme northwest and northeast corners of the southern parcels, respectively. Both are small bungalows and appear to be of similar floorplans. The results of the evaluation of these structures is outlined later in this report. According to the current landowner the southernmost residence, located in the center of the southwest parcel, is of recent construction as are the associated outbuildings.

All but one of the several outbuildings in the project area is associated directly with one of the three residences. None of these structures hold potential for historic significance. The single outlying structure not directly adjacent to a residence is a corrugated metal pump house supported by a welded tubular steel frame. This shed lies adjacent to the Los Coches creek drainage on the southern margin of the southeast parcel. The pump house is in poor condition.

At the time of the original survey the ground surface within the southern parcels was obscured by dense overgrowth of non-native grasses. This groundcover limited the surface visibility to about 30 percent overall. According to the landowner this parcel was typically disced at regular intervals, a fact that has kept the thatch overburden to a minimum permitting some visibility of the surface in disturbed areas.

The survey revealed an extensive scatter of lithic debitage and prehistoric ceramics covering much of the southern parcels (see Figure 3). Several biface fragments, including two projectile point bases, were also observed within the debris. The density of this scatter was difficult to ascertain at the time due to the groundcover, but patterns were observed in its distribution, including several apparent concentrations of ceramics and debitage on the south-central portion of the site area. These materials were flagged, and their positions used to determine the location of the subsequent test units.

4.2 Preliminary Testing

All but one of the STPs in this test produced some cultural material. The single sterile STP unit was located just south of the historic structures on the seventy-west transect (see Figure 3). This unit was filled with disturbed sediments from the construction of the nearby house pad. The remainder of the STP units in the eastern half of the site area had variable recoveries dominated by small mammal bone and small debitage. Some small amounts of ceramics were also recovered, with a moderate concentration near the 0N/70W STP. These materials were distributed up to 1 m deep, although most of the items were concentrated between 20 and 40 cm below the ground surface. With the exception of the single sterile STP at 20N/70W, all of the STPs were terminated between 60 and 100 cm. below the surface.

Increasing densities of both surface and sub-surface artifacts were used to direct the sampling grid to a more substantial concentration of prehistoric materials along the 140 West line. Substantial quantities of lithic debitage, large mammal bone, and fire affected rock were centered on the 20 South and 30 South units of the 140 West grid line. There was some indication that archaeological features had once existed

in this area, but the materials within the shovel test pits did not indicate the presence of intact cultural or stratigraphic units.

What was observed instead was a diffuse scattering of materials in both the horizontal and vertical planes over a wide area. As was true of the remainder of the site, artifacts were distributed normally throughout a one-m deep sediment column. This homogenization can be almost certainly attributed to the action of pocket gophers, which apparently inhabit this field in extraordinary numbers. The anticipated plow-zone stratigraphy, resulting from almost 70 years of cultivation, was not clearly evident in these units, and it is supposed that this also was obliterated by rodent activity. The horizontal pattern of the site in the STPs is probably more directly attributable to human activity. The lack of patterning suggests that some leveling may have accompanied the ongoing tillage of the property. Purposeful sediment transport over the site coupled with tillage might account for the seemingly random distribution of materials over the eastern half of the site area.

Artifact densities were observed to fall off rapidly to the west and south of the sample grid. Areas immediately adjacent to the first terrace edge appear to be culturally sterile, as are the portions of the site adjacent to the lower residence on the west. Surface artifacts in these areas appear to be largely due to transport by tillage.

4.3 Initial Testing

The largest recovery category by count is that of mammal bone, however perhaps more than 70 percent of these fragments may ultimately be attributed to burrowing rodents. The remainder consists of rabbits, some bird, and a moderate number of unidentified large mammal fragments. Most of the latter are fire affected. At least one possible awl fragment was also noted. No large concentrations of bone were encountered, although there appeared to be a correlation between fire-affected rock and large mammal bone concentration in the western site area.

Lithic debitage makes up the second largest artifact class. This group includes at least two projectile point fragments recovered from the subsurface units in the western site area. Both are small, of metavolcanic rock, and of the form indicative of late-period occupation. One metavolcanic biface and two quartz biface fragments were also found on the surface of the site.

None of the debitage on the site suggests large-scale core reduction, nor was initial biface or formed tool manufacture taking place. Retooling or biface finishing is suggested by numerous small biface thinning flakes. These are found both in metavolcanic and quartz, which corresponds well with the completed points recovered. The distribution of lithic debitage in the STPs mirrored that of the other artifact classes insomuch as could be determined from the small samples.

A limited number of ground stone artifacts were also recovered in the STP units. One mano fragment was uncovered in the STP at 0N/100W, and two mano fragments were found together with a few fragments of fire-affected rock at 10S/140W. Several other possible ground stone fragments were also found throughout the site but were too badly decomposed to be positively identified. No metate fragments were observed, nor were any ground stone refinishing tools found.

Ceramics were encountered in small quantities throughout the site, but appeared to increase in density towards the west. All were very fragmentary, and have been preliminarily identified as Tizon brownware.

Historic materials were confined to the northernmost STPs on the 70W line. These contained small numbers of late twentieth century fasteners in the upper levels. Although historic disturbance is evident throughout the site area, and recent historic debris is present over most of the site, relatively small

amounts of debris were found within the sediment columns containing prehistoric materials. This is probably due to the fact that the majority of the project area has been used actively for agriculture or horticulture for most of the last 80 years, lowering the potential for use of the area as an informal dump. Dumping of residential debris does appear to have been occurring on the site in recent years, which probably indicates diminished use of the area for agriculture.

The results from the STP testing of CA-SDI-15117 indicated that the deposit associated with the site was extensively disturbed. The rather strong horizontal patterning found in artifact densities was not reflected in the vertical distribution of cultural materials, which tended to describe a normal density curve centered on a depth of approximately 40 cm. below the present ground surface. Charcoal was common throughout the site as were fire-affected rock fragments. There was a clear increase in both of these materials in the southwestern portion of the site area which also seemed to parallel ceramic densities. Lithic debitage was not directly linked to these artifact classes in its distribution, although biface fragments did tend to concentrate in the western portion of the site. There was no evidence of preserved features or stratigraphy at the site and no indication of other than a late prehistoric component.

4.4 Significance Testing Results

4.4.1 Site Structure

The results of the preliminary subsurface testing were used to guide the placement of the six 1 x 1 m test units. Unit placement was oriented towards those areas thought to have the highest potential of harboring artifact concentrations, feature remnants, or other elements reflecting the scientific potential of the site. These units were excavated to an average depth of 75 cm, with the deepest unit being 90 cm. below the present surface. It should be noted that completely sterile levels were not reached in any of the excavation units. In all cases small amounts of artifactual materials were recovered in the terminal levels. All of the data gathered from the STP testing suggested that materials from the prehistoric component of the site had been distributed by rodent activity throughout the upper soil horizons and well into what was almost certainly pre-occupation levels. As a consequence traces of cultural material in ever-decreasing densities can be found to a depth of well over 1 m on the site. The objectives of this investigation were not centered on an assessment of the specific interaction of bioturbation and tilling on this site, but were concerned with the determination of the potential CEQA significance of the resource. For this reason each unit was terminated when it became apparent that the excavation had passed through the viable culture-bearing sediments.

Recoveries from the Units are shown in Table 2. Due to the fact that most of the artifacts are small or fragmentary the recovery totals are given in overall weight, which better reflects the general densities of material in the site.

One of the most immediate surprises encountered during the excavation was the fact that the artifact recoveries in the test units did not closely parallel those in the shovel test pits. This fact is probably attributable both to the rather poor resolution of STPs when applied to low-density deposits, and strong horizontal patterning in the deposit itself. This horizontal variation in artifact density is reflected in the distribution of lithics and ceramics recoveries across the site area (see Table 2 and Figure 3). The highest recovery of lithic debitage was in units 4 and 6, while ceramics were found in greater number in units 4 and 2. Neither of these reflect the general pattern of the STP recovery, which suggested that the highest densities occurred near Unit 5 at 30S/140W. The STP results also suggested that this location would have the highest proportion of fire-affected rock (FAR) and ground stone artifacts (which often pattern together), when in fact Unit 2 had the largest number of these fragments. Bone recoveries were somewhat less patterned, and were examined by Dr. Ian Scharlotta (see Section 4.4.3 – Bone for results). Many

of the bone fragments may be attributable to rodents and other burrowing animals, but the initial evaluation of the material suggests a high proportion of economic species such as lagomorphs and artiodactyls. When intrusive bones are removed stronger patterning may be revealed.

In terms of vertical structure the highest recoveries varied between 30 and 40 cm. below the ground surface, falling off gradually below 50-60 cm. throughout the site. Little or no stratigraphy corresponding to artifact patterning was observed in the units (Figures 7, 8). Very similar sediments were encountered over the area, with a somewhat more shallow sequence in the eastern portion of the site. The upper horizons in all of the units consist of a Dark Brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam which fines upward and grades into a Dark Brown (7.5 YR 3/3) to Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam between 50 and 80 cm. below surface. Both horizons are badly disturbed and show little pedogenic structure. There is a large number of obvious burrows in these units which clearly indicates the extreme level of bioturbation that has taken place at the site. Even the plowzone horizon, which would be expected to be distinct in a field cultivated for almost 100 years, has been completely erased by the level of rodent disturbance.

Cultural materials are distributed throughout the sediment column, but are clearly concentrated in the upper horizon which also contains substantially higher levels of humic materials. There were no obvious nodes in the vertical distribution of materials in the site. In practical terms this dictates that the site is considered as a single-component occupation, even though it is just as likely that the assemblage might reflect several different occupations over several consecutive seasons.

4.4.2 Site Structure: Conclusions

Results of the limited testing suggests that patterns in the distribution of artifacts at CA-SDI-15117 may in fact reflect different activity areas within the larger bounds of the occupation area. Although it is clear that features that were once present at the site have lost their integrity due to disturbances brought about by agriculture and bioturbation, the materials have not been disbursed widely and may still provide data concerning site structure. These patterns appear to be fairly discrete, falling below the resolution provided by the initial STP grid sample. The vertical distribution of materials has fared less well, and it is doubtful that much additional data will be gleaned from the stratigraphy of the site. While fieldwork was completed by May 1999, in October 2014, the site was revisited for a condition assessment, with no changes evident (see DPR update).

Table 2. Test Unit Artifact Recovery by Class and Depth

Unit	Depth	Bone	Lithics	Ceramics	Ground Stone	Shell
	10	2.00	11.2			0.1
	20	1.3	23.0			0.3
	30	4.0	34.8			0.1
1	40	9.2	24.7			
	50	5.3	8.2			
	60	6.8	12.9			
	70	3.2	5.0			
	80	1.9	0.8			0.2
	Total	**33.7**	**150.6**			**0.7**
	10	5.5	39.5	24.8	48.9	
	20	10.9	7.6	17.8	150.3	3.3
	30	17.7	163.7	22.8	193.9	0.6
2	40	10.4	7.8	30.9	537.5	
	50	14.4	30.3	30.7		0.2
	60	9.1	6.8	2.1	73.0	
	70	6.9	9.2	3.3		0.7
	80	5.1	2.1			
	Total	**80.0**	**267.0**	**132.4**	**1003.6**	**4.8**
	10	0.7	17.2	9.3		1.1
	20	2.3	10.0	12.8		
	30	3.1	11.1	2.6		13.2
3	40	3.3	16.7	2.9		
	50	3.1	9.6			
	60	1.9	5.7			
	Total	**14.4**	**70.3**	**27.6**		**14.3**
	10	4.6	36.1	10		
	20	9.4	18.2	22		
	30	7.1	154.2	26.7		
	40	8.4	25.8	17.6	201.2	
4	50	13.6	29.3	6.2		
	60	9.7	91.5	26.2	275.7	.1
	70	9.6	49.6	14		.5
	80	11.4	24.2	.5		
	90	9.4	9.7			
	Total					
	10	4.6	36.1	10.0		
	20	9.4	18.2	22.0		
	30	7.1	154.2	26.7		
	40	8.4	33.1	17.6	201.2	
5	40	4.7	23.4	2.1		2.0
	50	7.5	3.1	5.6		0.4
	60	2.3	9.1	0.9		
	70	2.3	27.3	1.4		
	Total	**26.8**	**92.1**	**30.5**	**136.5**	
	10	7.9	33.9	9.9		0.9
	20	4.6	19.5	6.6		0.4
	30	3.5	10.5	7.4		
6	40	11.7	215.3	39.9	448.8	2.5
	50	11.1	20.7	10.0		
	60	9.4	13.3	6.4		0.1
	70	14.7	13.5	2.9		
	Total	**62.9**	**326.7**	**83.1**		**3.9**

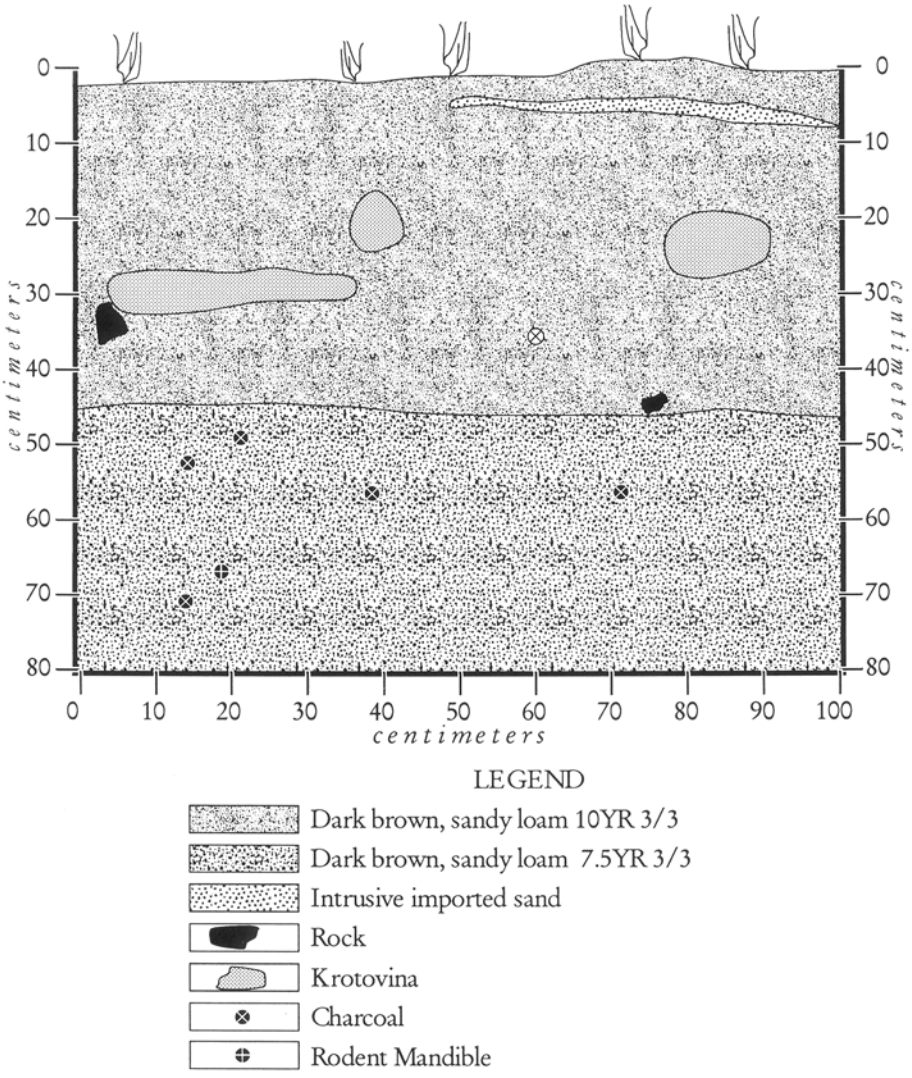

Figure 7. Profile of excavation Unit 1.

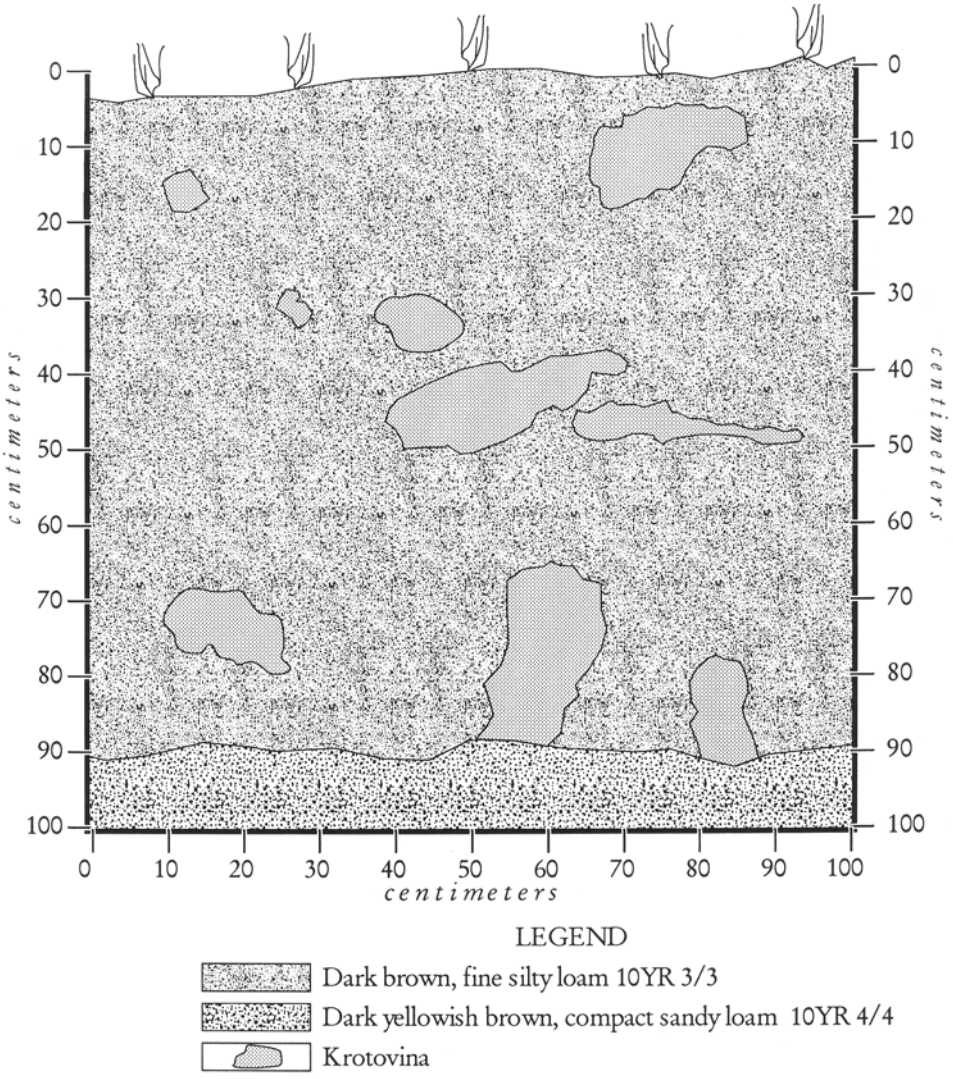

Figure 8. Profile of excavation Unit 4.

4.4.3 Material Culture

Ceramics

All of the 556.8 grams of ceramics recovered from the testing can be classified as Tizon Brownware. All of the sherds were relatively small, and little or no information on vessel form can be assigned to the collection. The largest concentration of this material was found in Unit 2 between 30 and 50 cm. below surface. Many sherds showed evidence of burning, and at least one sherd reflected efforts at vessel repair. There were no other extraordinary characteristics revealed in the ceramic assemblage.

Bone

As noted previously in this report, the faunal materials recovered contain a high percentage of both rodent and lagomorph bone. Snake, bird, and artiodactyls (Deer?) are also represented in the assemblage. It is likely that the large mammal and rabbit bone can be taken as representing economic exploitation of the local fauna by the prehistoric residents, but the remainder is problematic. Conclusions based upon the bulk bone recovery must therefore be limited until a more careful study of the material is possible. Despite these vagaries, it is important to note that several worked bone fragments were recovered in the investigation. All of these items appear to have been used as awls, although one fragment does exhibit edge damage consistent with its use as a cutting implement. Further study is necessary before this can be confirmed. More importantly, these items reflect the level of bone preservation within the site. This increases the likelihood of recovering relatively complete bone tools and faunal assemblages that can be used as interpretive data in subsequent studies. Finally, the entire bone assemblage was examined by Dr. Ian Scharlotta on September 24, 2014 at the San Diego Archaeological Center (where it is being curated) for any potential human remains in the collection, with no bone being positively identified as human.

Shell and Shell Beads

A total of only 24 grams of shell was recovered from all of the test excavations at this site, 14 grams of which come from a single Pismo shell fragment from the 20-30 cm. level of Unit 3. The majority of the shell was too badly decomposed to be conclusively keyed, but one unusual pattern that does emerge is the number of Chiton shells in the sample. Chiton is not typically thought of as an economic resource, and the finding of even a single shell in an inland site is unusual. The presence of perhaps a dozen such shell fragments in an otherwise scant inland sample is interesting and may be a useful topic for future investigations.

The shell sample also includes three shell beads recovered from Units 2, 4, and 5 respectively. The bead from Unit 2 is fragmentary and of an unknown type, but the remaining two are both type A1b medium spire-lopped Olivella (Bennyhoff and Hughes 1987). No other worked shell artifacts were noted in the assemblage.

Lithics

The lithic assemblage recovered during this sample is both uniform and rather distinct, consisting almost entirely of small edge retouch and biface thinning flakes. Very few cores, core fragments, or core trimming elements were recovered in the assemblage. In fact, there is very little if any evidence of primary core reduction to be found anywhere on the site. Instead, the debitage everywhere reflects a pattern of small biface manufacture or repair. Many of the unidirectional flakes in the sample approach the dimensions of bladelets in their regularity and proportions. Unfortunately, no cores or substantial core fragments were recovered. The overall impression given by the metavolcanic debitage in particular is that of very careful core preparation and reduction using small, primarily unidirectional, single platform flake cores. The reduction of the quartz cores is less uniform, probably due to the material properties, but the number of well-formed linear flakes indicate that the same level of care was being used. Several of these

quartz flakes were broken in the process of being worked into formal tools, probably projectile points. This process appeared to involve the unifacial removal of flakes off the dorsal surface in an effort to move the platform into the mass of the flake. Subsequent flakes were then removed off the ventral surface to give the artifact its correct form. Given the small size of some of the worked flakes, and the presence of possible impact fractures on at least one of them, the possibility arises that some of the utilized points may have been only unifacially worked.

This debitage pattern is paralleled by the recovery of 9 biface fragments, 2 projectile point preforms, and twelve small projectile points in various stages of completion. The complete projectile points include three Cottonwood Triangular and one Desert Side-Notched types, while the remainder are too fragmentary to identify (Figure 9). Although the debitage is approximately equally divided between metavolcanic and quartz material types, the majority of the complete and partial projectile points are made of vein quartz. It is possible that pattern may reflect the fact that quartz may actually be easier to pressure flake than the metavolcanic raw material, or it may simply indicate local material availability. In any case the failure in using quartz can be expected to be high due to its crystalline structure, and this is reflected in the numerous broken flakes and points in this assemblage. The largest number of these artifacts was recovered in Unit 4, which produced 5 biface fragments and 5 projectile points. This unit also produced the largest quantity of debitage even though it lies on what appears to be the edge of the deposit (see Figure 3).

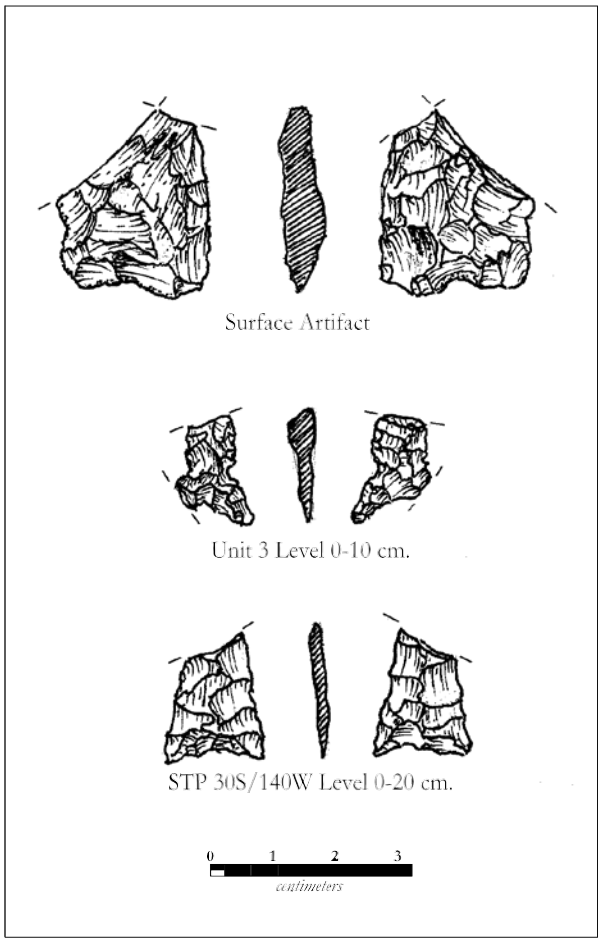

Figure 9. Examples of bifacial lithic tools.

Exotic materials do not occur in large numbers but they are present in the assemblage. Small amounts of chert and chalcedony are disbursed throughout the site along with trace quantities of obsidian (1.2 grams total). All of the obsidian appears in the form of small retouch flakes, twelve of which were found disbursed over the entire site. Only Unit 3 had no obsidian present in the sample, with the majority coming from units 2 (5 flakes), and 6 (4 flakes). No sourcing has been conducted at this time, but it is likely that all of the obsidian is derived from the Obsidian Butte source based upon its visual characteristics and historic trends in procurement patterns.

Ground Stone

All of the ground stone artifacts recovered at CA-SDI-15117 are badly burned and fragmentary. Several suspect metate fragments were retained from the FAR sample, but the only confirmed ground stone items in the assemblage are mano fragments. The majority of these were removed from Unit 2 along with numerous fragments of badly burned FAR. These include at least two shaped bifacial manos and several unifacial mano fragments. All of the ground stone in this assemblage are granitic, and many are badly decomposed.

Several ground stone artifacts were also found in the shovel test pits and these findings were used, in part, in deciding where test units should best be placed. The hope was that these materials would indicate portions of the site where hearths and other domestic processing areas would be most likely to occur. As it happens, ground stone and FAR appear to be very strongly patterned over the site and cannot be reliably located with disbursed STPs. For example, several fragments of FAR and ground stone were recovered from the STP at 30S/140w suggesting the presence of a disturbed hearth feature. Unit 5, which was placed immediately adjacent to the STP, failed to confirm this interpretation. Unit 2, on the other hand, produced considerable quantities of FAR and ground stone, a result not suggested by the preliminary STP results.

4.5 Evaluation of Historic Properties

by Jerry Schaefer

Two properties were examined within the project area in 1999, both rural residential dwellings. The western residence is located at 14109 Old Highway 80 (Assessor's Parcel 398-220-09). The eastern residence is located at 14207 Pecan Park Lane (Assessors's Parcel 398-110-10). Research on the buildings included a 1999 interview with the last owner, review of records at the County Assessor's office, Union-Tribune obituary files at the California Room, San Diego Public Library, and examination of maps and the 1928 aerial photographs at the County of San Diego, Cartographic Division (Plate No. 55B-5). Both properties were also revisited in October 2014 for a condition assessment.

4.5.1 14109 Old Highway 80 (P-37-033927)

This single dwelling is the older of the two properties. County Assessor's records indicate it was built in 1918, with an addition in 1964. The 1928 aerial photographs show it as a long rectangular building. Another building of similar dimensions was originally located just south of this one but no surface trace remains at present. The prior owner during the 1999 investigation indicated that he bought the property in 1950 as records indicate, and that he added rooms on the west and south sides. A large square picture window was also added to the front of the dwelling.

The structure is a typical rural vernacular craftsman style bungalow (McAlester and McAlester 1990:453). Representative elements of this style that are present here include a low-pitched side- gabled roof, wide and overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends (later modified with fascia board in this example), triangular knee braces on the front eaves (and probably the back before modifications were made). The

partial, left-inset porch is also typical of modest rural craftsman bungalows (Figure 10). It is entirely covered by the gable roof and is supported by simple rectangular posts that tie into the porch balustrade (Figure 11). While the 1928 aerial photographs show a simple rectangular plan, sometime after that date another wing was added to the west wide of the house to give it an L-shaped plan (Figure 12). Then the flat-roofed addition with ribbon casement windows was added to fill in the northwest corner (Figure 13). The current owner explained that the back wing was added after he bought the house in 1950 (probably in 1964) (Figure 14).

Both clapboard and shingle siding are used. On the front of the house the lower story is clapboarded (lapped pattern) while the upper half-story is shingled (staggered pattern). On the east side, shingles cover the upper exterior wall while clapboards cover the area below the window. The room addition at the back is entirely clapboarded while the gabled addition on the west wide has a shingled lower story and a clapboarded upper half-story. Another flat-roofed addition on the northwest side of the building is also clapboarded. The cinder block foundation on the eastern (down-slope) side of the house also appears to be a later replacement.

The original windows (single-hung sash with double panes) are on the east side of the house and on the front west side where a stove or fireplace chimney protrudes through the wall. The porch window and obviously the front picture window are later additions. The composite shingle roof is also fairly recent.

Figure 10. Entryway and north exterior of residence at 14109 Old Highway 80.

Figure 11. Porch detail of residence at 14109 Old Highway 80.

Figure 12. View of the south entryway and exterior of residence at 14109 Old Highway 80.

Figure 13. View of the northwest addition on residence at 14109 Old Highway 80.

Figure 14. View of the east addition of the residence at 14109 Old Highway 80.

4.5.2 14207 Pecan Park Lane (P-37-033926)

This rural complex includes a residence with contemporary garage, a new garage, large chicken shed, water tower, and outhouse. There was nothing at this location when the 1928 aerial photograph were taken and County Assessor's records indicate a 1929 construction date, with additions in 1937. The present resident at the Old Highway 80 address recalls that the owner who lived in the house at the time he acquired it in 1950 was a Mr. George Lewis, a farmer who had come to Alpine from Illinois.

The house is a simple rural vernacular craftsman bungalow with front-gabled roof and partial left-inset porch (Figure 15). The back roof is hipped and supports a gabled dormer for the attic ventilation window (Figure 16). This rear hipped roof treatment is unusual for a craftsman bungalow. More typical elements are the wide overhanging eaves with exposed roof rafters. A single square post supports the porch roof which is set on a simple base and solid balustrade. All of the sash window treatments appear to be original, with simple sills, lintels, and frames. Horizontal simple drop cladding was applied to all exterior surfaces, including the porch column base. The original green composite shingle roof material, set in a diamond pattern, appears to be preserved on the hipped rear portion of the roof. It is very worn and appears to be leaking. The remainder of the roof has been more recently replaced with modern composite shingles. The exterior is in generally poor repair, with evidence of extensive dry rot in the roof rafters and much of the paint worn off the exterior cladding.

Immediately south of the house is the garage, an end gabled building of exactly the same style as the house and certainly built at the same time (Figure 17). A modern cinder block garage has been built to the southeast of the house. Standing behind the old garage is a water tower of uncertain date. To the southwest of the garage is a deteriorated large rectangular chicken shed, built on stilts for ventilation and easy cleaning (Figures 18-19). The simple shed construction includes vertical board and batten construction. The north end of the shed is enclosed and may have been used for storage or egg processing. There is no indication of a date but it may be contemporary with the other sheds located at the center of the property that were erected by the last owner after 1950. Adjacent to the southwest corner of the chicken shed is a typical "one-seater" privy (Barlow 1992).

Figure 15. Oblique view of the front entry of 14207 Pecan Park Lane.

Figure 16. View of the roof and western exterior of 14207 Pecan Park Lane.

Figure 17. View of the southeast exterior of the garage at 14207 Pecan Park Lane.

Figure 18. View of the eastern exterior of the chicken shed at 14207 Pecan Park Lane.

Figure 19. View of the southern exterior of the chicken shed and privy at 14207 Pecan Park Lane.

It has a shed roof screen door, and a small side ventilation window (Figures 19-20). The exterior treatment is the same simple drop cladding found on the house and is therefore assumed to be contemporary with the house. It is not known if the privy building is in its original location but may have been periodically moved around the perimeter of the lot.

4.5.3 Significance Evaluation of the Historic Properties

Both residences are evaluated as not significant based on lack of association with historical persons, patterns, architectural styles, or historical research issues. Both dwellings are the most generic and rudimentary examples of California craftsman style bungalows, with no outstanding stylistic traits (see Duchscherer and Keister 1995; McAlister and McAlister 1990). These were basic functional homes for rural farming families of modest means. Neither residence is associated with individuals of importance to local, regional, or national history. While the structures are reminders of the historic agricultural origins of Alpine and El Cajon in the late 1880s and early 1900s neither is particularly representative or a well preserved example of that pattern. In fact, they represent the rather marginal contribution of the Alpine area to agricultural development in the region, due to the lack of a reliable water source. In addition, neither the property nor the George Lewis family are mentioned in La Force's (1974) *Alpine, Southern California, History of a Mountain Settlement.*

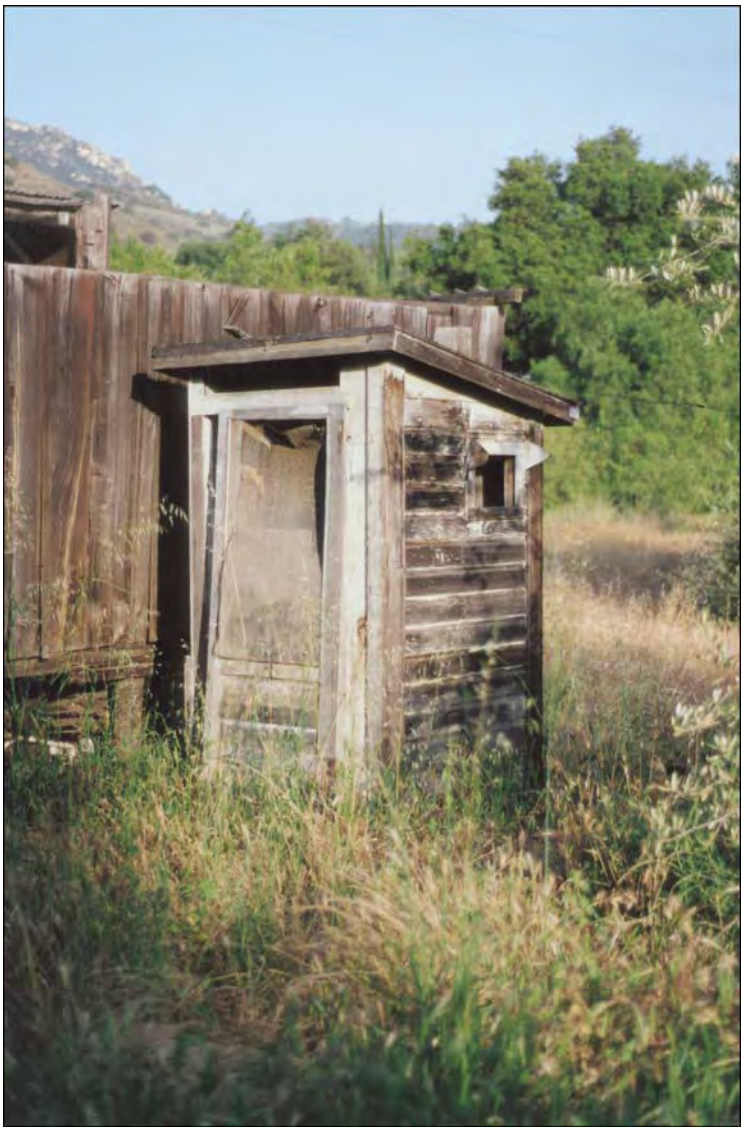

Figure 20. View of the east exterior of the privy at 14207 Pecan Park Lane.

In its original form, the dwelling at 14109 Old Highway 80, P-37-033927, was a typical modest vernacular craftsman bungalow with little ornamentation and no distinctive design elements. Every facade has been substantially altered by room additions or in the case of the front facade, a picture window. Original elements are found in the porch design, front-gabled roof and knee-braces, and some of the windows. However, the integrity of the original design has been substantially compromised by several additions. The building is not associated with historically significant individuals or events. The building retains some integrity of setting with the open space to the east and Los Coches Creek to the south. However, the intrusion of Interstate 8 and modern commercial building at the juncture with Lake Jennings Road substantially compromises the integrity of the original rural setting. The property is therefore evaluated as not significant under CEQA or eligible for the California Register of Historic Places. Also, a condition assessment completed in October 2014 observed that the residence was in a state of disrepair (see DPR update).

The complex at 14207 Pecan Park Lane, P-37-033926, contains a mix of impacts to the original setting. The main house, old garage, water tower, chicken house, and outhouse are virtually unmodified, although there are many secondary modifications to the surrounding landscaping. The cinder block garage is also a very late and intrusive addition. The main house and garage are very simple examples of the vernacular California bungalow style with no distinctive elements or distinguishing characteristics. The general condition of the structure is fair-to-poor. The remaining structures on the property are also in very poor condition. While maintaining some integrity of setting to the south and west, to the east is a modern mobile home park. No record could be found for the George Lewis family in the Union-Tribune obituary file or the biography file of the San Diego Public Library, California Room. The property is therefore evaluated as not significant under CEQA or eligible for the California Register of Historic Places. It should be noted that this complex was demolished subsequent to this study for reasons of public safety, and during a condition assessment completed in October 2014, it was verified that the residence no longer exists (see DPR update).

5.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

5.1 Site Significance and Impacts

This investigation was conducted under the directive of the County of San Diego Planning & Development Services in compliance with its guidelines and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Under these State guidelines, recommendations are provided for significance and eligibility for the California Register of Historic Resources. These significance assessments are addressed with consideration towards compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) final guidelines:

> Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) including the following:
>
> 1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
> 2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
> 3. 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
> 4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. [California Environmental Quality Act, as amended 1998, Section 15064.5.a3]

The data presented here for CA-SDI-15117 demonstrate that this site has several characteristics that would qualify it as a significant resource under criteria D above, namely;

1. Portions of this resource contain high densities of prehistoric archaeological remains representing a broad range of activities within a late period context.
2. The site appears to have good preservation of bone and other organic remains with a high proportion of materials attributable to the prehistoric occupation. Ancillary studies centering on paleoenvironmental reconstruction and prehistoric subsistence are possible.
3. The lithic debris on the site appears to be representative of the manufacture and repair of hafted stone tools, particularly projectile points. Such a collection provides an opportunity for specialized studies of tool use and manufacturing patterns.

CA-SDI-15117 is also considered eligible under RPO, the County of San Diego's Resource Protection Ordinance, (October 14, 2011). The ordinance defines a significant prehistoric or historic site as the:

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),petroglyphs, solstice observation 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 footprint of the proposed development is shown in relation to the site boundaries in Figure 21. Based upon this plan, which was specifically designed to accommodate preservation of the site, any direct impacts from the proposed development will be mitigated by implementation of the Historic Properties Preservation Plan that provides for resource capping and dedication of protective open space easements. Construction grading presents a potential for indirect impacts to unidentified archaeological resources, though this is considered mitigable via monitoring as discussed below.

5.2 Traditional Cultural Properties

5.2.1 Native American Heritage Values

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

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

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Figure 21. Location of archaeological deposits for preservation within dedicated open space easements.

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

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

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

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

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

A Traditional Cultural Property, then, can be defined generally as one that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.

5.3 Mitigation Measures

Archaeological resources are non-renewable and in most cases the preferred mitigation of impacts to a site is avoidance. As such, the preferred course of action in the case of significant archaeological resources is complete avoidance, and that is what is recommended here. Specifically, mitigation will be accomplished via in situ preservation and site capping in accordance with a formal Preservation Plan approved by the County.

Capping and the dedication of open space was required as mitigation measures for the significant portions of archaeological site, CA-SDI-15117 based on the previous development approval (PDS2005-3800-05-005 [GPA], PDS2005-3100-5444 [TM], PDS2005-3600-05-013 [REZ], PDS2005-3500-05-047 [STP]. These mitigation measures should be included as conditions of approval for the current proposal. Capping refers to the process of burying an archaeological resource under sterile fill in order to protect it from degradation by surface activities. This approach has the advantage of preserving a resource for the future while allowing modest development of properties with cultural resources. In this way portions of the site can be sampled for future use while preserving all or portions of the deposit intact for the future. An open space easement will be dedicated over the site with an allowance for development on top of the cap.

Grading monitoring was also made a mitigation measure for archaeological site, CA-SDI-15117 based on the previous approval. This mitigation measure should be included as a condition of approval for the current proposal. Grading monitoring is recommended to ensure that any unidentified archaeological resources are not indirectly impacted during construction. A County approved professional archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American should monitor all earth disturbing activities within the project property as described in the Historic Properties Treatment Plan. Finally, it is recommended that the artifacts and accompanying documentation be curated at the San Diego Archaeological Center or at a culturally affiliated Tribal curation facility that meets 36 CFR Part 79.

5.4 Native American Heritage Resources/Traditional Cultural Properties

While the prehistoric site, CA-SDI-15117 is being treated as significant, no Traditional Cultural Properties that currently serve religious or other community practices are known to exist within the project area. During the current archaeological evaluation, no artifacts or remains were identified or recovered that could be reasonably associated with such practices.

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