

Peacock Hill

PDS2015-TM-5598; PDS2015-STP-15-003;
PDS2015-REZ-15-002; PDS2015-ER-15-14-005

Cultural Resources Inventory and Assessment

March 2016

Lead Agency:

County of San Diego
Planning & Development Services

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Project Proponent:

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La Mesa, CA 91942

**CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT:
PEACOCK HILL
LOS COCHES, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
PDS2015-TM-5598; PDS2015-STP-15-003;
PDS2015-REZ-15-002; PDS2015-ER-15-14-005**

Lead Agency:

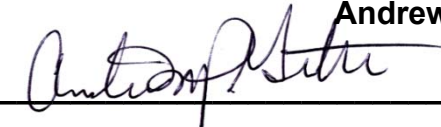
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**March 2016
HELIX Project No. PHI-03**

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

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Report Date: March 2016
Report Title: Cultural Resources Inventory and Assessment: Peacock Hill,
Los Coches, San Diego County, California. PDS2015-TPM-
21223; PDS2015-ER-15-14-005
Type of Study: Archaeological survey and testing/assessment
New Sites: None
Updated Sites: CA-SDI-15,975, CA-SDI-15,976
USGS Quadrangles: El Cajon (7.5' series)
Acreage: 5 acres
Keywords: Positive archaeological survey and assessment; Los
Coches, County of San Diego; Township 15 South, Range 1
East, Section 25, and Township 10 South, Range 2 West,
Unsectioned; APN 398-210-03; bedrock milling, ground
stone, flaked stone, pottery, shell, animal bone, possible
human remains, historic material

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
RPO	Resource Protection Ordinance
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
STP	Shovel Test Pit

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CONFIDENTIAL APPENDICES

(Bound Separately -- Not for Public Review)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Peacock Hill project is located in the Los Coches area of Lakeside, near El Cajon, in San Diego County. The 5-acre parcel is on the north side of Business Route 8 (East Main Street/Old Highway 80), northeast of Los Coches Road and southwest of Lakeview Road, just southwest of Kay Jay Court. The applicant proposes to develop multiple-family residential housing units on the parcel. The subject property is bounded by light commercial use on the west, a mobile home park to the north, a church to the east, and Business Route 8 to the south.

The archaeological project consisted of a survey and testing program to assess the presence and significance of cultural resources that would be affected by development of the property. The original fieldwork was conducted in 2001. The report was updated in 2012 and 2015 to meet current County standards. Mary Robbins-Wade served as the project manager/project archaeologist. This report addresses the methods and results of the survey and testing program, as well as Native American consultation.

Two archaeological sites were addressed by the testing program for the Peacock Hill property. CA-SDI-15,975 is downslope from the house and landscaping and includes milling features (basins, slicks, and mortars) on three large boulders. CA-SDI-15,976 consists of several bedrock milling slicks on two boulders, located on a slope adjacent to fruit trees and ornamental plantings associated with the house built circa 1932. The testing program conducted in 2001 indicated there was a break of over 50 m between the two sites, so they were recorded as two separate resources. However, it was noted that the two sites are probably associated with one another, the break being the result of the distance between bedrock outcrops used for milling. During the fieldwork conducted in 2014, additional cultural material was noted on the surface between the two sites, so the site map and site record were updated to address them as a single resource.

The two sites generally lack research potential, based on the limited amount and variety of cultural material encountered. However, due to the presence of possible human remains and one piece of definitively human bone, CA-SDI-15,975/15,976 is a significant cultural resource under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County's Resource Protection Ordinance. Therefore, impacts would be significant.

Prior to any ground-disturbing work, including brushing/grubbing, a thorough surface survey surface will be completed, and all visible cultural material will be collected. Any possible human remains will be repatriated to the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians. If Viejas does not wish to accept the possible human remains, they will be reburied on-site in a location that will not be subject to future disturbance. Controlled grading will be conducted within the area of CA-SDI-15,975/15,976 using a slope board or similar equipment in order to allow soil to be removed in increments of only a few inches at a time. Controlled grading will be monitored by an experienced archaeological monitor and a Native American monitor. Both monitors will have the authority to temporarily halt grading in order to examine, collect, and document any cultural material.

Due to the potential for subsurface cultural resources, both historic and Native American, construction monitoring is recommended, as addressed under Management Considerations – Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations.

Native American representative Clint Linton recommended that the bedrock milling features be preserved to the extent feasible, possibly incorporated into the landscape design. Avoidance of these features is not feasible, but it may be possible to split and move portions of the rocks on which the milling elements at CA-SDI-15,796 are located. This does not appear to be possible at CA-SDI-15,795, but these boulders would be covered with fill soils under the current project design and thus would be preserved, although they would no longer be visible.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The project area is located in the Los Coches area of Lakeside, near El Cajon, in San Diego County (Figure 1). The 4.83-acre parcel is on the north side of Business Route 8 (East Main Street/Old Highway 80/Highway 8 Business Route), northeast of Los Coches Road and southwest of Lakeview Road, just southwest of Kay Jay Court (Figures 2 and 3). The tiny Spanish land grant Cañada de Los Coches (entirely surrounded by the large land grant, Rancho El Cajon) is located about 500 feet to the west, and Los Coches Creek is located almost immediately south of the project site (Figure 2). The parcel is in an unsectioned area of Township 15 South, Range 1 East, on the USGS 7.5' El Cajon quadrangle (Figure 2).

The applicant is proposing to develop multiple-family residential housing, including 64 units in 5 buildings on the 4.83-acre Peacock Hill parcel, as illustrated in Figure 3. The development includes private recreational facilities and solar photovoltaic and energy conservation features. The subject property is bounded by light commercial use on the west, a mobile home park to the north, a church to the east, and Business Route 8 to the south.

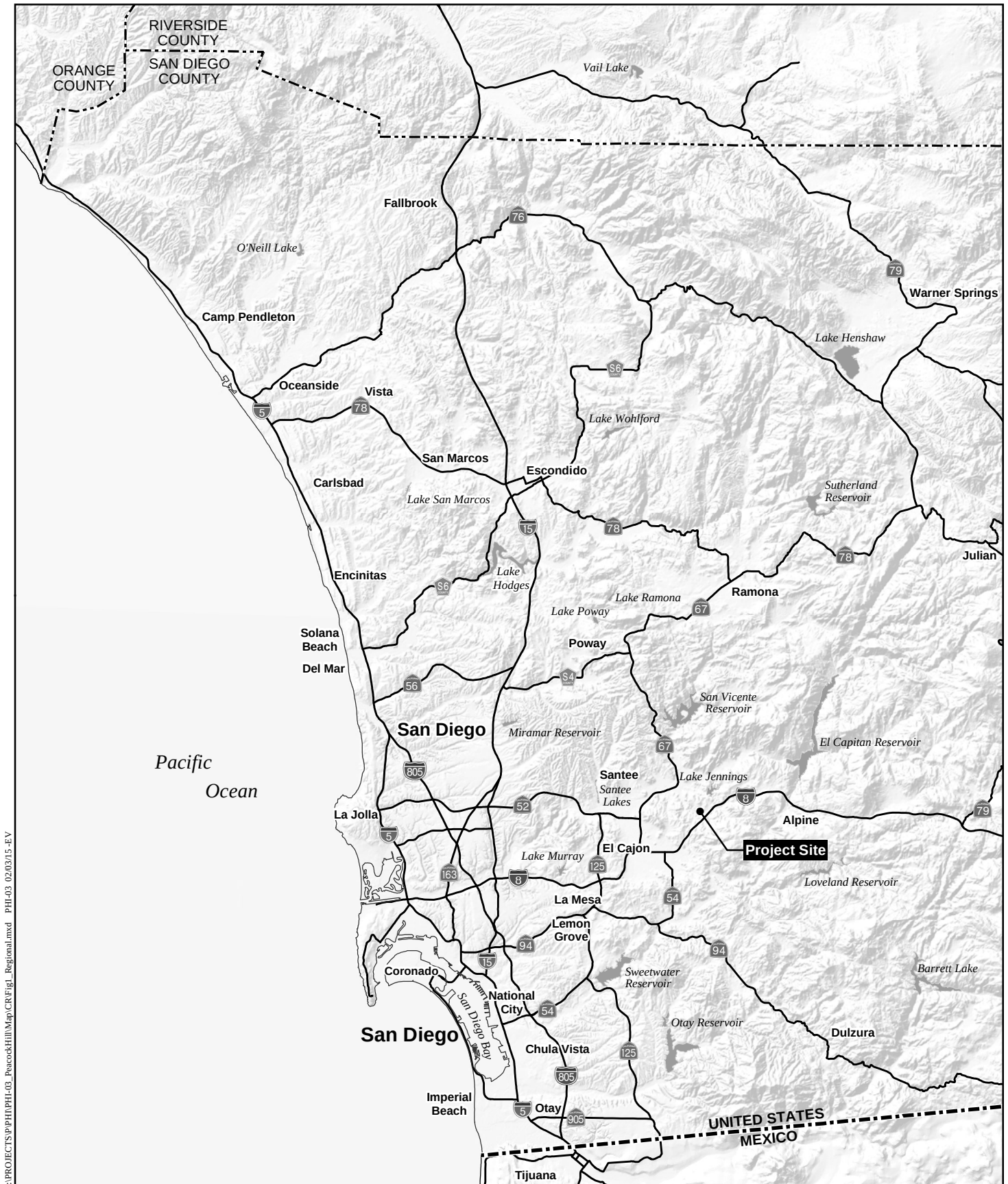
The archaeological project consisted of a survey and testing program to assess the presence and significance of cultural resources that would be affected by development of the property. The original fieldwork was conducted in 2001. The report was updated in 2012 and 2015 to meet current County standards. Subsequent site visits and additional fieldwork were conducted in 2014, as described in this report. Mary Robbins-Wade served as the project manager/ project archaeologist. This report addresses the methods and results of the original survey and testing program, the additional work conducted in 2014, and the report update. The vast majority of the work was conducted by Affinis. In September 2014, the Cultural Resources Division of Affinis moved to HELIX Environmental Planning. So, any work after September 1, 2014 was conducted by the same personnel but under HELIX, rather than Affinis.

1.2 Existing Conditions

1.2.1 Environmental Setting

Natural Environment

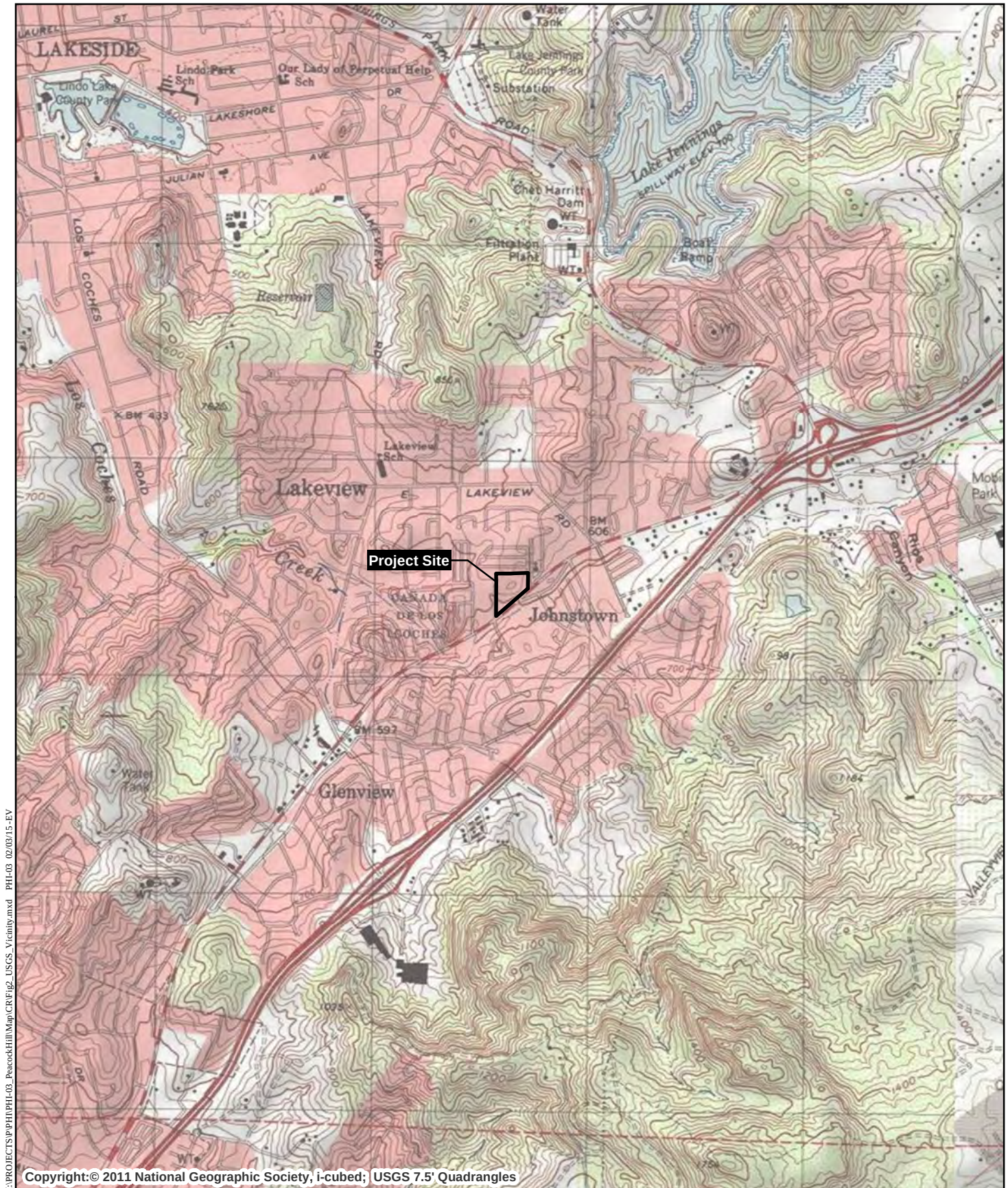
The project area is in the foothills of San Diego County, where the climate is characterized as Mediterranean hot summer. Average annual temperatures range from a low of about 40°F to a high of 80° to 90°F, and annual rainfall averages around 15 inches (Griner and Pryde 1976). Peacock Hill is almost immediately adjacent to Los Coches Creek, separated from the creek by the roadway (Business Route 8).



Regional Location

PEACOCK HILL

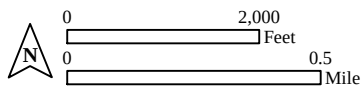
Figure 1



Project Vicinity Map

PEACOCK HILL

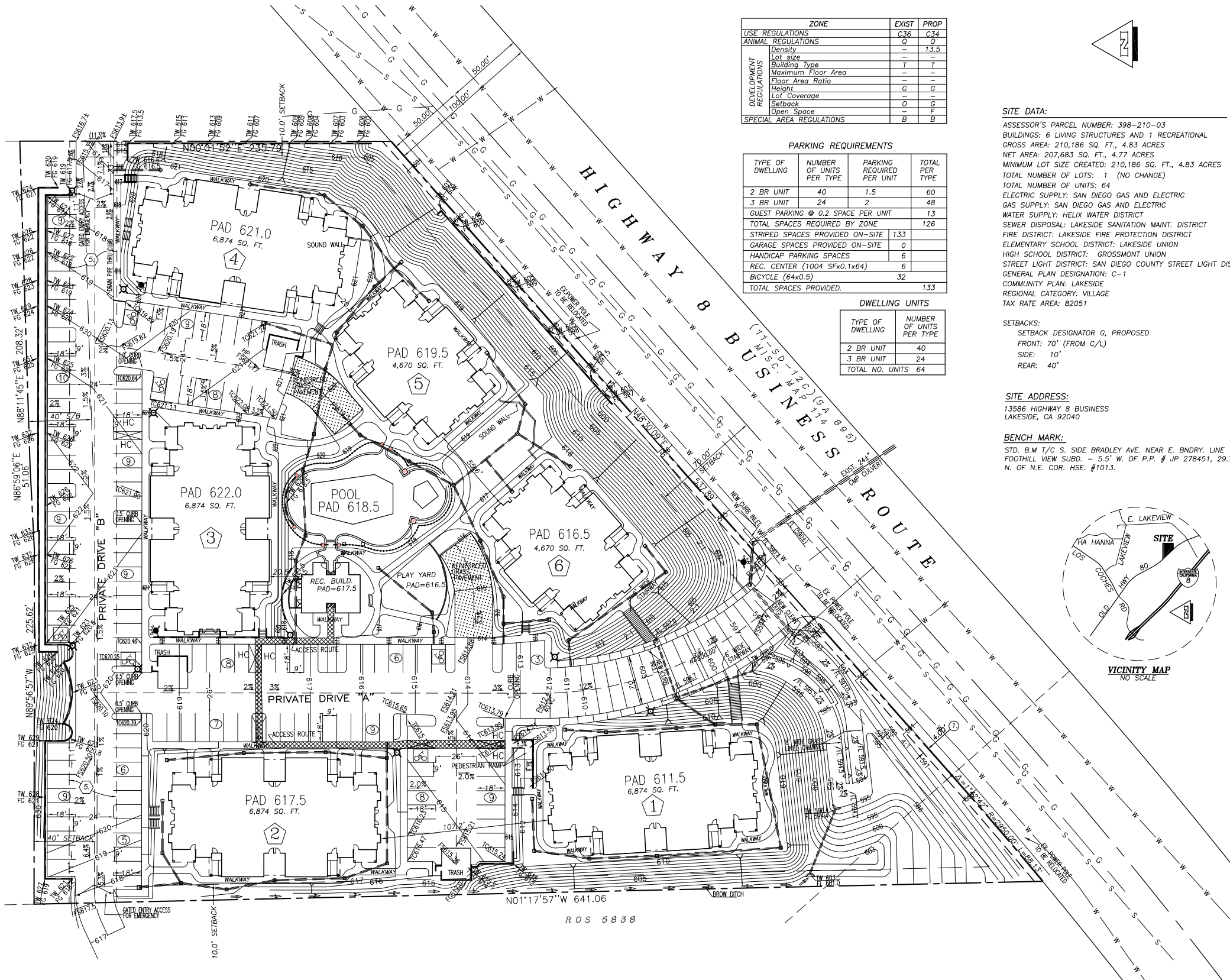
Figure 2



I:\PROJECTS\SP\PH\PH-03_PeacockHill\Map\CR\Fig3_ProjectPlan.mxd ABC-01_07/08/14-ZZ

Source: San Diego Land Surveying & Engineering, Inc.

RANCHO EL CAJON
SUBDIVISION OF TRACT S
PORTION BLOCK 47



ZONE	EXIST	PROP
USE REGULATIONS	C36	C34
ANIMAL REGULATIONS	Q	Q
Density	-	13.5
Lot Size	-	-
Building Type	T	T
Maximum Floor Area	-	-
Floor Area Ratio	-	-
Height	G	G
Lot Coverage	-	-
Setback	O	G
Open Space	-	F
SPECIAL AREA REGULATIONS	B	B

PARKING REQUIREMENTS			
TYPE OF DWELLING	NUMBER OF UNITS PER TYPE	PARKING REQUIRED PER UNIT	TOTAL PER TYPE
2 BR UNIT	40	1.5	60
3 BR UNIT	24	2	48
GUEST PARKING @ 0.2 SPACE PER UNIT			13
TOTAL SPACES REQUIRED BY ZONE			126
STRIPED SPACES PROVIDED ON-SITE	133		
GARAGE SPACES PROVIDED ON-SITE	0		
HANDICAP PARKING SPACES	6		
REC. CENTER (1004 SFx0.1x64)	6		
BICYCLE (64x0.5)	32		
TOTAL SPACES PROVIDED			133

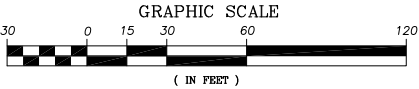
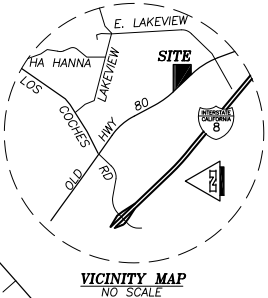
DWELLING UNITS	
TYPE OF DWELLING	NUMBER OF UNITS PER TYPE
2 BR UNIT	40
3 BR UNIT	24
TOTAL NO. UNITS	64

SITE DATA:
ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER: 398-210-03
BUILDINGS: 6 LIVING STRUCTURES AND 1 RECREATIONAL
GROSS AREA: 210,186 SQ. FT., 4.83 ACRES
NET AREA: 207,683 SQ. FT., 4.77 ACRES
MINIMUM LOT SIZE CREATED: 210,186 SQ. FT., 4.83 ACRES
TOTAL NUMBER OF LOTS: 1 (NO CHANGE)
TOTAL NUMBER OF UNITS: 64
ELECTRIC SUPPLY: SAN DIEGO GAS AND ELECTRIC
GAS SUPPLY: SAN DIEGO GAS AND ELECTRIC
WATER SUPPLY: HELIX WATER DISTRICT
SEWER DISPOSAL: LAKESIDE SANITATION MAINT. DISTRICT
FIRE DISTRICT: LAKESIDE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT: LAKESIDE UNION
HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT: GROSSMONT UNION
STREET LIGHT DISTRICT: SAN DIEGO COUNTY STREET LIGHT DIST.
GENERAL PLAN DESIGNATION: C-1
COMMUNITY PLAN: LAKESIDE
REGIONAL CATEGORY: VILLAGE
TAX RATE AREA: 82051

SETBACKS:
SETBACK DESIGNATOR G, PROPOSED
FRONT: 70' (FROM C/L)
SIDE: 10'
REAR: 40'

SITE ADDRESS:
13586 HIGHWAY 8 BUSINESS
LAKESIDE, CA 92040

BENCH MARK:
STD. B.M T/C S. SIDE BRADLEY AVE. NEAR E. BNDRY. LINE
FOOTHILL VIEW SUBD. - 5.5' W. OF P.P. # JP 278451, 29.7'
N. OF N.E. COR. HSE. #1013.



LEGEND:	
EXISTING CONTOURS	(590)
PROPOSED CONTOURS	600
PROPERTY LINE	
NEW RETAINING WALL	
NEW AREA LIGHT	
WROUGHT IRON FENCE	
CATCH BASIN PIPES	
BROW DITCH (D-75)	
HEADWALL (D-34)	
PARKING COUNT	
CONCRETE STEPS	
EXISTING LIGHT POLE	
POWER POLE	
FIRE HYDRANT	
OVERHEAD WIRES	OHE
GAS PIPE (UNDERGROUND)	G
WATER PIPE (UNDERGROUND)	W
SEWER PIPE (UNDERGROUND)	S
WATER METER	
GATE VALVE	
TRASH ENCLOSURE	
SIGN	
COMMUNICATION VAULT	CV
TOP OF CURB	TC
FLOWLINE	FL
TOP OF WALL	TW
FINISH SURFACE	FS
EXISTING SEWER LATERAL	---
EXISTING WATER SERVICE	---
BUILDING NUMBER	
BICYCLE RACK	

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:
PARCEL A OF BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT B/C 07-0009 IN CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE RECORDED MARCH 6, 2008 AS FILE NO. 2008-0118488, OFFICIAL RECORDS, BEING THAT PORTION OF LOT 21, BLOCK 27 OF THE SUBDIVISION OF THE "S" TRACT IN THE RANCHO EL CAJON, IN THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ACCORDING TO MAP THEREOF, FILE IN BOOK 170, PAGE 71 OF DEEDS, RECORD OF SAID COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO.

PROPERTY OWNER / SUBDIVIDER:
PEACOCK HILL, INC., A CALIFORNIA CORPORATION
4641 INGRAHAM STREET
SAN DIEGO, CA 92109
619-274-5995

MICHAEL E. TURK, PRESIDENT

SURVEYOR / MAP MAKER:

SAN DIEGO LAND SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING, INC.
9665 CHESAPEAKE DRIVE, SUITE 445
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92123-1354
PHONE: (858) 565-8362

ROBERT J. BATEMAN, P.L.S. 7046
DATED: SEPTEMBER 19, 2014



SITE PLAN		
For the exclusive use of: PEACOCK HILL, INC. 4641 INGRAHAM STREET SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92109		
San Diego Land Surveying & Engineering, Inc. 9665 Chesapeake Drive, Suite 445, San Diego, California 92123-1354 Phone: (858) 565-8362 Fax: (858) 565-4354		
Date: 3/26/2010	Revised: 9/19/2014	Revised:
Scale: 1"=30'	Drawn by: W.P.T.	Sheet 1 of 1 Sheet
Drawing: PEACOCK HILL SITE PLAN	A.P.N. 398-210-03	

A short distance south of the property, Los Coches Creek makes a sharp turn and begins flowing in a northwesterly direction. Forester Creek is about 3.1 km (1.9 miles) south, and the San Diego River is located about 3.5 km (2.1 miles) to the north.

The property consists of a knolltop, on which a house stands, and the gentle slopes of the knoll (Figures 2 and 3). Elevation ranges only from a low of 588 feet in the southwestern corner to 639 feet on the knolltop. For the most part, the project area is underlain by Cretaceous granitic rock, mapped as granodiorite (Tan 2002). A small area along the southern project boundary is mapped as Holocene alluvium (Tan 2002), associated with Los Coches Creek. The U.S. Soil Conservation Service (Bowman 1973) maps the soils on-site as Fallbrook sandy loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes, eroded. This soil type consists of "sandy loams that formed in material weathered in place from granodiorite" (Bowman 1973:46). Vegetation supported by this soil type is typically "annual grasses, oak or broadleaf chaparral, and intermittent areas of chamise" (Bowman 1973:46). The chaparral and grassland communities 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 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, as does a relatively recent book by Neusius and Gross (2007). Bull (1983, 1987), Carrico (1987), Gallegos (1987), and Warren (1985, 1987) provide summaries of archaeological work and interpretations, and another paper (Arnold et al. 2004) discusses advances since 1984. The following is a brief discussion of the culture history of the San Diego region.

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

The earliest accepted archaeological manifestation of Native Americans in the San Diego area is the San Dieguito complex, dating to approximately 10,000 years ago (Warren 1967). The San Dieguito complex was originally defined by Rogers (1939), and Warren published a clear synthesis of the complex in 1967. The material culture of the San Dieguito complex consists primarily of scrapers, scraper planes, choppers,

large blades, and large projectile points. Rogers considered crescentic stones to be characteristic of the San Dieguito complex as well. Tools and debitage made of fine-grained green metavolcanic material, locally known as felsite, were found at many sites that Rogers identified as San Dieguito. Often these artifacts were heavily patinated. Felsite tools, especially patinated felsite, came to be seen as an indicator of the San Dieguito complex. Until relatively recently, many archaeologists felt that the San Dieguito culture lacked milling technology and saw this as an important difference between the San Dieguito and La Jolla complexes. Sleeping circles, trail shrines, and rock alignments have also been associated with early San Dieguito sites. The San Dieguito complex is chronologically equivalent to other Paleoindian complexes across North America, and sites are sometimes called "Paleoindian" rather than "San Dieguito." San Dieguito material underlies La Jolla complex strata at the C. W. Harris site in San Dieguito Valley (Warren, ed. 1966).

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

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

Since the 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, separate from an earlier culture. One perceived problem 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 Cuyamaca complex in southern San Diego County and the San Luis Rey complex in the northern portion of the county. The Cuyamaca complex represents the Yuman forebears of the Kumeyaay (Diegueño, named for the San Diego Mission). The San Luis Rey complex is the archaeological manifestation of the Shoshonean predecessors of the ethnohistoric Luiseño (named for the San Luis Rey Mission). Agua Hedionda is traditionally considered to be the point of separation between Luiseño and Northern Diegueño 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 Cuyamaca and San Luis Rey 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).

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.

Los Coches Area

The project area is within the former Spanish land grant Rancho El Cajon, which included El Cajon, Lakeside, Santee, Fanita Ranch, Bostonia, Johnstown, Glenview, and parts of Grossmont (Lakeside Historical Society 1985). The 28-acre land grant, Cañada de Los Coches, which is entirely surrounded by Rancho El Cajon, is located about 500 feet (150 m) west of Peacock Hill (Figure 2). A Kumeyaay village site is said to have been located in the area of this small land grant. This village is apparently represented by CA-SDI-143, located on Los Coches Creek, although little information is available about the site. A hill located about 2000 feet (600 m) west of the current project area “was allegedly once the center of ceremonial activities for the area (Hedges, personal communication)” (Alter et al. 1992:13). “Indian shacks” existed at Los Coches when the land grant was given to Apolinaria Lorenzana in 1843 (Lakeside Historical Society 1985:6).

Cañada de Los Coches was apparently used to raise hogs for the Mission San Diego de Alcalá. “In 1869 the El Cajon Rancho was sold and opened for settlement, in 1877, the land was fenced and no longer open to Los Coches stock. The days of the open range were over” (Lakeside Historical Society 1985:6).

1.2.2 Records Search Results

Records searches were obtained from the South Coastal Information Center and the San Diego Museum of Man for the project area and a one-mile radius around it as part

of the original survey and testing program. The records search was updated in January 2012 (Confidential Appendix A). As summarized in Table 1, 18 archaeological sites, three isolated artifacts, and three historic buildings/building complexes have been recorded within a mile of the parcel. There is no site record for CA-SDI-142. Of the other 17 sites, 12 are milling stations, containing bedrock milling features and, in some cases, artifactual material. Three sites were described as lithic scatters, one site consists of two historic houses, and one is a historic trash deposit.

CA-SDI-143, which is located about 1250 feet (380 m) west of the project, is described as follows: "Large boulder-cactus complex. Main part of site is on west side of creek." Bedrock mortars, mano fragments, pottery, thermal altered rock, and animal bone were noted. The site record indicated previous excavation by USD in 1971 and "being excavated summer 1972 by Jerry Lipetzky's high school class." This site probably corresponds to the "Indian shacks" noted at Cañada de Los Coches in 1843 and may represent a Kumeyaay village. Unfortunately, no report is available detailing any excavation at the site.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Sites within a One-Mile Radius

Site Number (CA-SDI-#)	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Site Recorder (Report Reference, when available)
142	No site record	--	--
143	Bedrock milling station, habitation debris	Not on record	Treganza no date; Lipetzky 1972
5046	Bedrock milling station	50 m by 200 m	A.C. Oetting 1979; Roth 1991
5799	Bedrock milling station	1 m by 1 m	D.M. Van Horn 1978; Strudwick, Rhodes, Rhodes 1993 (report – Gallegos 1993)
8231	Bedrock milling station	10 m by 10 m	Banks 1980
9774	Lithic scatter	65 m by 25 m	Cook 1983; Strudwick, Rhodes, Rhodes 1993 (report – Gallegos 1993)
9775	Bedrock milling station, habitation debris	30 m by 30 m	Cook 1983; Strudwick, Rhodes, Rhodes 1993 (report – Gallegos 1993)
9776	Lithic scatter	80 m by 40 m	Cook 1983; Strudwick, Rhodes, Rhodes 1993 (report – Gallegos 1993)

Table 1 (cont.): Previously Recorded Sites within a One-Mile Radius

Site Number (CA-SDI-#)	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Site Recorder (Report Reference, when available)
12,248	Bedrock milling station, habitation debris	40 m by 11 m	Smith 1990
12,310	Bedrock milling station, habitation debris	115 m by 85 m	Robbins-Wade, Jacobson, Heyne, Alter, Collett, Tift, Whitehouse 1991
12,311H	Historic residence	120 m by 75 m	Robbins-Wade, Jacobson, Heyne 1991
13,187	Lithic scatter	30 m by 20 m	Strudwick, Rhodes, Rhodes 1993
13,188	Bedrock milling station	20 m by 10 m	Strudwick, Rhodes 1993
15,105	Bedrock milling station	20 m by 20 m	Newlands 1999 (report – Case 1999)
15,106	Bedrock milling station	30 m by 20 m	Newlands 1999 (report – Case 1999)
15,549	Bedrock milling station, habitation debris	9 m by 6 m	Robbins-Wade, Shultz 1999 (report – Robbins-Wade 1999)
18,879	Bedrock milling station, habitation debris	20 m by 10 m	Cooley, Patterson 2008 (report – Jordan and Cooley 2008)
19,477	Historic refuse deposit	30 m by 18 m	Stropes 2009 (report – Stropes and Smith 2009)
015319	Lithic Isolates	N/A	Strudwick, Rhodes 1993 (report – Gallegos 1993)
015320	Lithic Isolate	N/A	Strudwick, Rhodes 1993 (report – Gallegos 1993)
015321	Lithic Isolate	N/A	Strudwick, Rhodes 1993 (report – Gallegos 1993)
029508	Historic Dairy Complex	N/A	Cooley, Patterson 2008 (report – Jordan, Cooley 2008)
030665	Historic residence	N/A	Stropes 2009 (report – Stropes and Smith 2009)
030666	Historic structure	N/A	Stropes 2009 (report – Stropes and Smith 2009)

Previous Studies

The SCIC has a record of 11 archaeological studies that have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the study area (Table 2). One of these studies is a negative survey. The others each resulted in recording between one and four resources.

Table 2. Previous Studies within a One-Mile Radius

Report Name	Author, Year	Report Type	Results
Cultural Resource Survey Los Coches Road/Julian Avenue Widening Project	Roth and Associates 1991	Overview, Assessment and Evaluation Study	One resource found
Draft EIR for Pacific Telephone and Telegraph	Recon 1976	Overview, Assessment and Evaluation Study	"Positive Survey"
Los Coches Road off-ramp APE	Kyle 1995	Overview, Assessment and Evaluation Study	No resources found
Cultural Resource Assessment For Lakeside Boukai Joint Venture	Berryman 1990	Overview, Assessment and Evaluation Study	No resources found
Results of A Posthole Series at SDM-W-491	Kaldenberg 1975	Cultural Resources Management Plan & Archaeological Evaluation Study	One resource found
A Cultural Survey of Portions of the Las Chollas, South Las Chollas, Los Coches, Forester, and Loma Alta Stream Basins in San Diego County, California	Pettus 1979	Overview, Assessment and Evaluation Study	Twelve resources found
An Archaeological Survey of Los Coches Estates	Cupples 1974	Overview, Assessment and Evaluation Study	No resources found
Historical/Archaeological Test Report for Sites CA-SDI-9774, CA-SDI-9775, CA-SDI-13187, and CA-SDI-13188 and Survey For The Off Site Water Reservoir, East County Square Development, San Diego County, California	Kyle and Gallegos 1995	Cultural Resources Management Plan & Archaeological Evaluation Study	Four resources found

Table 2 (cont.): Previous Studies within a One-Mile Radius

Report Name	Author, Year	Report Type	Results
Letter Report – Capping of Prehistoric Site CA-SDI-9775 For The East County Square Project	Kyle 1996	Cultural Resources Management Plan	One resource found
Focused Environmental Impact Report: Hidden Mobilehome Park P80120	National Pacific Development Corporation	Overview and Assessment	No resources found
Results Of An Archaeological Survey And The Evaluation Of Cultural Resources At The El Dorado Mobile Home Park Project	Smith, Pierson, Goodwin, Boyns 1992	Overview, Assessment and Evaluation Study	One resource found

Previous Recorded Sites Adjacent to the Study Area

There are no resources recorded adjacent to the project area.

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), 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

According to CEQA (§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 SS5024.1, 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 SS5024.1, 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 (§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 8 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 §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

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

1. The project causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines. This shall include the destruction, disturbance, or any alteration of characteristics or elements of a resource that cause it to be significant in a manner consistent with the Secretary of Interior Standards.
2. The project causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines. This shall include the destruction or disturbance of an important archaeological site or any portion of an important archaeological site that contains or has the potential to contain information important to history or prehistory.
3. The project disturbs any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.
4. The project proposes activities or uses damaging to significant cultural resources as defined by the Resource Protection Ordinance and fails to preserve those resources.

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

Guidelines 1 and 2 are derived directly from CEQA. Sections 21083.2 of CEQA and 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines recommend evaluating historical and archaeological resources to determine whether or not a proposed action would have a significant effect on unique historical or archaeological resources. Guideline 3 is included because human remains must be treated with dignity and respect and CEQA requires consultation with the “Most Likely Descendant” as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for any project in which human remains have been identified.

Guideline 4 was selected because the RPO requires that cultural resources be considered when assessing environmental impacts. Any project that would have an adverse impact (direct, indirect, and cumulative) on significant cultural resources as defined by this Guideline would be considered a significant impact. The only exemption 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, as well as requirements listed in the Zoning Ordinance, General Plan, and the Grading, Clearing and Watercourses Ordinance (§87.429). Non-compliance would result in a project that is inconsistent with County standards.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

3.1 Methods

3.1.1 Survey Methods

The project area was surveyed for cultural resources by Affinis personnel on March 15, 2001. The property was walked in parallel transects spaced a maximum of 10 m apart. In some areas, ground visibility was relatively poor, due to heavy grass cover or dense vegetation. Rodent back dirt piles were checked where they were found. In some areas, ground visibility was quite good.

Archaeological resources were mapped on the project topographic map, and site records were submitted to the South Coastal Information Center and the San Diego Museum of Man (Confidential Appendix B).

An historic architectural assessment of the existing house was conducted by Scott Moomjian. The house, which was built circa 1932, was determined not to be a significant historical resource.

At the request of representatives of the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, a resurvey of the project was conducted on August 12, 2014 by Andrew Giletti of Affinis and Viejas representatives Julie Hagen, Clarence Brown, Rene Curo, and DeAngelo Esponza. On December 5, 2014, the project area was again resurveyed by Andrew Giletti, Mary Robbins-Wade, and representatives of Viejas. During the December 2014 resurvey, the project site was walked in parallel transects; cultural material was flagged and GPS coordinates were obtained; locations of cultural material were then mapped on the project plan. This cultural material was not collected.

3.1.2 Testing Methods

Two archaeological sites were identified during the survey: CA-SDI-15,975 and CA-SDI-15,976. A testing program was conducted on March 26 through March 29, 2001, to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of the sites, document the bedrock milling features, and assess site significance. Due to the proximity of the two sites to one another, the testing program was also designed to determine whether they should be considered separate sites or a single resource (site maps are included in Confidential Appendix C).

The bedrock milling features were drawn and photographed, and standard bedrock milling feature forms were completed. These feature forms and drawings are included as Appendix A.

During the testing program conducted in 2001, all surface cultural material observed was flagged and was later mapped and collected. A series of shovel test pits (STPs) was excavated across CA-SDI-15,975, extending to CA-SDI-15,976. Additional STPs

were excavated around the milling features at CA-SDI-15,976. The STPs, which measured 50 cm north-south by 30 cm east-west, were oriented to true north and were excavated in 10-cm contour levels. The STPs were generally excavated to a depth of 50 cm, although two encountered bedrock before reaching this depth, and three were halted at 60 cm. STP 12 was excavated to 1 m. Two flakes were found in the 90 to 100 cm level, but it was not possible to excavate further in the small confines of an STP.

One test unit (1 m by 1 m) was excavated in proximity to STP 12, which went to 1 m in depth, and STP 2, which yielded flakes, Tizon Brown Ware, and animal bone. The area of Unit 1 was chosen because it seemed less disturbed than other areas and was relatively flat (not on the slope). 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.

Archaeological resources were mapped on the project topographic map, and site records were submitted to the South Coastal Information Center and the San Diego Museum of Man (Confidential Appendix B).

At the request of the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, based on field visits and examination of bone fragments as described below, additional archaeological testing was conducted on August 22, 2014. The additional testing consisted of the excavation of seven STPs, using the same methods described above. STPs 1 and 2 were placed in proximity to the location where the possible human bone was identified during a field visit. STP 3 was located adjacent to and north of bedrock milling Feature 2, within the original site boundary of CA-SDI-15,976. STPs 4 -7 were located within the original boundary of CA-SDI-15,975.

3.1.3 Field Visits with Native American Representatives

In January 2012 a field check of the property and the archaeological sites was conducted by Affinis Field Director Andrew Giletti and Clint Linton of Red Tail Monitoring and Research (Native American representative).

A field visit with representatives of the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians was conducted on July 28, 2014 by Andrew Giletti of Affinis and Viejas representatives Julie Hagen, Rene Curo, Ray Cuero (Tribal Councilman), and Ernest Pingleton. Viejas representatives requested a subsequent field visit with forensic anthropologist Dr. Madeleine Hinkes to examine fragments of burned bone noted on the July 28 site visit. Mary Robbins-Wade of Affinis was present for this field visit with Dr. Hinkes and Viejas representatives on July 31, 2014. As addressed above, resurveys of the project site were conducted with Viejas representatives on August 12, 2014 and December 5, 2014. A monitor from Viejas was present for testing conducted on August 22, 2014. A second field visit with Dr. Hinkes was conducted with Viejas representatives, as well as Andrew Giletti and Mary Robbins-Wade, on December 17, 2014.

3.1.4 Laboratory and Cataloging Procedures

All cultural material collected during the testing program (both 2001 and 2014) was taken to the Affinis lab, where it was cleaned, sorted, and cataloged. Standard catalog forms were completed for the collection that recorded provenience, artifact type, and material. The artifact catalogs are included as Appendix B of this report. All the bone collected during the 2001 fieldwork was examined by Dr. Madeleine Hinkes at the Affinis laboratory on August 6, 2014; her osteological reports are included as Confidential Appendix E.

3.1.5 Curation

Cultural material collected will be curated at the San Diego Archaeological Center or at a tribal curatorial facility that meets federal curation standards, as determined by agreement among the Native American monitor, the Principal Investigator, and County staff.

3.1.6 Native American Participation/Consultation

The Barona Band of Mission Indians was contacted in March 2001 in an effort to solicit any comments/concerns regarding development of the project area and include a Native American monitor in the fieldwork. No response was received from the Band.

In January 2012, the Native American Heritage Commission was contacted for a search of their Sacred Lands Files (see Confidential Appendix D). Individuals and groups identified by the Native American Heritage Commission were contacted regarding the project. Clint Linton of Red Tail Monitoring and Research conducted a field check of the sites with Affinis Field Director Andrew Giletti in January 2012.

In February 2012 the Viejas Band requested that Cultural Monitors from Viejas conduct a pedestrian survey. However, the request was received after the draft report had been submitted, and no further work was done on the project until 2014. At that time, Affinis contacted the Viejas Band to arrange a site visit. As described above and throughout this report, Affinis archaeologists worked with representatives from Viejas for three site visits (two with Dr. Madeleine Hinkes), two resurveys of the project area, additional testing, and examination of all the bone that had been collected during testing.

On November 24, 2014, a meeting was held at County Planning & Development Services offices to address concerns regarding development of the project and the presence of human remains within the project area. The meeting was attended by representatives of Viejas, the applicant's representative, the EIR preparer, County staff, and Mary Robbins-Wade.

3.2 Results

Two archaeological sites were recorded during the survey of the Peacock Hill property (Figure 4, Confidential Appendix C); the sites were tested in 2001 to assess site

significance and the significance of project impacts. CA-SDI-15,975 is downslope from the existing house and landscaping and includes milling features (basins, slicks, and mortars) on three large boulders. CA-SDI-15,976 consists of several bedrock milling slicks on two boulders, located on a slope adjacent to fruit trees and ornamental plantings associated with the house built circa 1932. The testing program conducted in 2001 indicated there was a break of over 50 m between the two sites, so they were recorded as two separate resources. However, it was noted that the two sites are probably associated with one another, the break being the result of the distance between bedrock outcrops used for milling. During the fieldwork conducted in 2014, additional cultural material was noted on the surface between the two sites, so the site map and site record were updated to address them as a single resource. However, only one artifact was found in a subsurface context between the two sites, and much of the surface material appears to have moved through slope wash, rodent activity, and general disturbance across the project site. In order to avoid confusion by renumbering all the milling features and artifacts from the work done in 2001, the sites are separately summarized in Table 3 and discussed individually below, with a discussion at the end of the section of the results of the work conducted in 2014.

SENSITIVE MATERIAL – IN CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX C

Table 3. Cultural Resources within the Peacock Hill Project Area

CA-SDI-#	Site Description	Comments	Tested?	Significance Evaluation
15,975	Several bedrock milling elements (basins, slicks, and two mortars) on three large granitic boulders, debitage, cores, manos, and pottery. Possible human remains identified in 2014.	Originally recorded by Robbins-Wade, Giletti, Jannsen, LaFlam 2001	Yes	Significant, due to possible human remains
15,976	Several milling slicks on two granitic boulders, a mano fragment, several flakes, and historic debris. Possible human remains identified in 2014.	Originally recorded by Robbins-Wade, Giletti, Jannsen, LaFlam 2001	Yes	Significant, due to possible human remains

3.2.1 CA-SDI-15,975

CA-SDI-15,975 includes bedrock milling features, flaked stone and ground stone artifacts, and pottery covering an area of 60 m by 35 m. The site map is shown as Figure 5. This site includes three bedrock milling features with mortars, slicks, and basins. Details of the milling features are summarized in Table 4. Drawings of the features are included in Appendix A. Several of the milling elements were covered with dirt or leaf duff and were only visible once that layer of soil or leaves had been removed. Debitage, cores, manos, pottery (Tizon Brown Ware), and animal bone were found and collected (Table 5). One fragment of bone from Unit 1 was identified in 2014 as possibly human. A deposit of historic trash was found stashed in the rocks at Feature 2, and diagnostic artifacts from this trash deposit were collected (Table 5). During the 2014 testing program, four STPs were excavated within and adjacent to CA-SDI-15,975 (STPs 4-7), as addressed in section 3.2.4, CA-SDI-15,975/15,976 Additional Testing. The artifact catalog is included in Appendix B.

SENSITIVE MATERIAL – IN CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX C

**HELIX Environmental
Planning**

7578 El Cajon Boulevard
La Mesa, CA 91942

SDI-15,975 Site Map (2001)

Figure 5

Table 4. CA-SDI-15,975, Summary of Bedrock Milling Features

Feature #	Milling Surface #	Type	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Depth (cm)	Remarks
1	A	Slick	127	227	0	Moderate/heavy use
1	A ₁	Saucer mortar	15	15	1	Moderate/heavy use
1	A ₂	Conical mortar	20	19	6	Moderate/heavy use
1	B	Slick	49	55	0	Moderate use
1	C	Slick	68	114	0	Moderate use
1	C ₁	Basin	18	20	1.5	Heavy use
1	C ₂	Basin	17	17	1.25	Heavy use
2	A	Basin	26	27	1	Moderate/heavy use
2	B	Slick	31	30	0	Moderate/heavy use
2	C	Slick	29	28	0	Moderate/heavy use
2	D	Slick	26	24	0	Light use
2	E	Slick	23	20	0	Light use
2	F	Slick	17	22	0	Moderate use
2	G	Slick	20	14	0	Light use
3	A	Slick	49	34	0	Moderate use
3	B	Slick	26	19	0	Light/moderate use
3	C	Slick	70	42	0	Moderate use
3	D	Slick	25	28	0	Moderate use
3	E	Slick	42	44	0	Heavy use

Table 5. CA-SDI-15,975, Summary of Cultural Material Collected (2001)

Class	Item	Count	Percent Count	Weight (g)	Percent Weight
Ground stone	Mano	8	9.2%	666.3	82.3%
Flaked stone	Debitage	59	67.8%	83.3	10.3%
Flaked stone	Core	2	2.3%	21.1	2.6%
Native American	Body sherd	18	20.7%	38.7	4.8%
TOTAL NATIVE AMERICAN		87	100.0%	809.4	100.0%
Bone/antler	Bulk/unmodified	72*	100.0%	26.3	100.0%
TOTAL FAUNAL		72*	100.0%	26.3	100.0%
Glass	Clear	27	43.5%	803.2	25.0%
Glass	Brown	2	3.2%	43.5	1.4%
Glass	Aqua	1	1.6%	101.8	3.2%
Glass	Milk	2	3.2%	69.6	2.2%
Historic ceramic	Unknown	7	11.3%	837.9	26.1%
Historic ceramic	Porcelain (general)	5	8.1%	4.9	0.2%
Historic ceramic	Earthenware	2	3.2%	49.5	1.5%
Historic ceramic	Flow blue	1	1.6%	12.2	0.4%
Historic leather	Unknown	2	3.2%	8.9	0.3%
Metal, misc.	Unknown	3	4.8%	596.3	18.6%
Metal, misc.	Ammunition	1	1.6%	5.2	0.2%
Can	Unclassified	7	11.3%	516.6	16.1%
Misc. historic	Electrical (non-bulb)	2	3.2%	162.7	5.1%
TOTAL HISTORIC		62	100.0%	3212.3	100.0%

*- one fragment of bone was identified in 2014 as possibly human

As summarized in Table 5, there is little variety in the artifacts found at CA-SDI-15,975. Debitage is the most common artifact type, which is usual, asdebitage is the byproduct of stone tool manufacture. Two cores were also collected. Eight manos and mano fragments were recovered, as were 18 sherds of Tizon Brown Ware. All of these items are consistent with our expectations for a Late Prehistoric milling station.

As summarized in Table 6, the majority of lithic artifacts are made from metavolcanic material. Medium- to coarse-grained metavolcanic material accounts for over 57 percent of the lithic material by count and 55 percent by weight, while fine-grained metavolcanics make up almost 15 percent of the lithic items by count and 4 percent by weight. Twelve quartz items (alldebitage) account for almost 20 percent of the assemblage by count and 35 percent by weight. Two pieces of obsidiandebitage were found, one from STP 5, 20-30 cm, and one from Unit 1, 10-20 cm. Unfortunately, both specimens were too small to be submitted for sourcing and hydration analysis.

Table 6. CA-SDI-15,975, Summary of Material Types of Flaked Stone Artifacts (2001)

Material	Count	Percent Count	Weight (g)	Percent Weight
Medium- to coarse-grained metavolcanic	35	57.4%	57.8	55.4%
Fine-grained metavolcanic	9	14.8%	4.6	4.4%
Quartzite	2	3.3%	4.1	3.9%
Quartz	12	19.7%	36.5	35.0%
Obsidian	2	3.3%	0.5	0.5%
Feldspar	1	1.6%	0.9	0.9%
TOTAL	61	100.0%	104.4	100.0%

Debitage attributes are summarized in Table 7. Almost 90 percent of the debitage has no cortex; only four items (6.8 percent) have cortex over more than 30 percent of the dorsal surface (Table 7). This indicates that primary tool reduction was not undertaken at the site; rather, tool finishing and maintenance occurred here. Half of the debitage shows no evidence of platform preparation, suggesting that tool manufacture may have been rather expedient; the tool- maker was not setting up a striking platform for maximum efficiency.

Table 7. CA-SDI-15,795, Debitage Attributes (2001)

Variable	Value	Count	Percent
Material	Medium- to coarse-grained metavolcanic	33	55.9%
	Fine-grained metavolcanic	9	15.3%
	Quartzite	2	3.4%
	Quartz	12	20.3%
	Obsidian	2	3.4%
	Feldspar	1	1.7%
Condition	Whole	0	0.0%
	Broken	59	100.0%
Morphology	Linear	11	18.6%
	Diverging	14	23.7%
	Converging	0	0.0%
	Other	9	15.3%
	Angular debris	20	33.9%
	Microflake	5	8.5%
Cortex	None	53	89.8%
	1-30%	2	3.4%
	31-90%	3	5.1%
	91-99%	1	1.7%
	100%	0	0.0%

Table 7 (cont.): CA-SDI-15,795, Debitage Attributes (2001)

Variable	Value	Count	Percent
Cortex type	No cortex	53	89.8%
	Tabular/nodular	0	0.0%
	Cobble	0	0.0%
	Indeterminate	6	10.2%
Platform preparation	No platform	30	50.8%
	Cortex	1	1.7%
	Grinding	12	20.3%
	Flaking	12	20.3%
	Plain	2	3.4%
	Central beak	2	3.4%
Flake termination	Indeterminate	28	47.5%
	Feather	17	28.8%
	Step	13	22.0%
	Hinge	1	1.7%
Patination	Unpatinated	24	40.7%
	Patinated	35	59.3%

Two cores were recovered at CA-SDI-15,975, both from Unit 1 (30-40 cm and 40-50 cm). Both cores are of medium- to coarse-grained metavolcanic material. Both are whole and multidirectional.

Seven of the eight manos recovered are fragments. One mano is of quartzite, the other seven are medium- to coarse-grained metavolcanic. Four of the mano fragments are unifacial, and three are bifacial. The whole mano shows use on multiple faces. Only three of the manos are shaped, and four of them exhibit shouldering. Medium intensity of use is the most common classification (4 items). Two are categorized as heavy use, one shows light use, and one is too fragmentary to classify. The analysis is included in the artifact catalog in Appendix B.

A little over 25 g of animal bone was collected, all of it mammal bone, with the exception of one fragment that is undetermined (Table 8). The vast majority of the bone is “micro” or “small” mammal, much of which is probably not cultural. Ethnographic and archaeological sources indicate the importance of small mammals, such as rabbits, in the diet of the Kumeyaay people (see Christenson 1990; Luomala 1978), but these animals can also be incorporated into the archaeological record through natural death, rather than cultural use. Only two of the 58 small and micro mammal bones recovered exhibit burning. The “very large” mammal bone was found with historic debris stashed

at Feature 2. One fragment of bone from Unit 1 was misidentified as medium mammal; it was identified by Dr. Hinkes in 2014 as possibly human (see Confidential Appendix E).

Table 8. CA-SDI-15,795, Summary of Animal Bone Recovered (all mammal)

Size Class	Count	Percent Count	Weight (g)	Percent Weight	Burned brown (count)	Burned black (count)	Calcined (count)
Undetermined	1	1.4%	0.4	1.5%	0	1	0
Micro (rat, mouse)	21	29.2%	0.9	3.4%	0	0	0
Small (rabbit)	37	51.4%	4.7	17.9%	0	2	0
Medium (dog, coyote)	8	11.1%	3.4	12.9%	1	1	0
Large (deer, sheep, goat)	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0	0
Very large (cow, horse)	5	6.9%	16.9	4.3%	0	3	0
TOTAL	72	100.0%	26.3	100.0%	1	7	0

As summarized in Table 5, 62 historic items were collected at CA-SDI-15,975, including glass (clear, brown, aqua, milk), ceramics (porcelain, earthenware, flow blue), miscellaneous metal, leather, and part of an electrical item. The vast majority of this material was found stashed in the rocks at Feature 2. A single bullet was found in STP 17, and eight fragments of clear glass were collected in Unit 1. The historic material is addressed in the Discussion section of the report.

3.2.2 CA-SDI-15,976

CA-SDI-15,976 consists of two bedrock milling features, one with six slicks and one with a single slick (Table 9), a few Native American artifacts, and historic trash (Table 10). Figure 6 is the site map. The artifact catalog is included in Appendix B. One additional STP was excavated at this site during the 2014 testing program; it was placed in proximity to the location of possible human bone. No cultural material was recovered in this STP, as addressed in section 3.2.4, CA-SDI-15,975/15,976 Additional Testing.

Table 9. CA-SDI-15,796, Summary of Bedrock Milling Features

Feature #	Milling Surface #	Type	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Depth (cm)	Remarks
1	A ₁	Slick	18	16.5	0	Light use
1	A ₂	Slick	37.5	31.5	0	Light use
1	A ₃	Slick	43	27	0	Light use
1	A ₄	Slick	32	21	0	Moderate use
1	B	Slick	62	23	0	Light use
1	C	Slick	45	34	0	Light use
2	A	Slick	34	22.5	0	Light/moderate use

Table 10. CA-SDI-15,976, Summary of Cultural Material Collected (2001)

Class	Item	Count	Percent Count	Weight (g)	Percent Weight
Ground stone	Mano	2	22.2%	633.8	97.7%
Flaked stone	Debitage	5	55.6%	12.7	2.0%
Native American ceramics	Body sherd	2	22.2%	2.5	0.4%
TOTAL NATIVE AMERICAN		9	100.0%	649	100.0%
Bone/Antler	Bulk/unmodified	13*	92.9%	18.9	94.0%
Shell	Bulk/unmodified	1	7.1%	1.2	6.0%
TOTAL FAUNAL		14	100.0%	20.1	100.0%
Glass	Clear	27	33.3%	132.5	28.1%
Glass	Green	13	16.0%	9.0	1.9%
Glass	Brown	14	17.3%	69.0	14.6%
Glass	Sun-purple	4	4.9%	25.2	5.3%
Glass	Aqua	8	9.9%	121.5	25.7%
Historic ceramic	Ironstone	1	1.2%	2.2	0.5%
Historic ceramic	Transfer print	1	1.2%	0.4	0.1%
Historic ceramic	Earthenware	11	13.6%	57.0	12.1%
Metal, misc.	Unknown	1	1.2%	53.6	11.3%
Metal, misc.	Ammunition	1	1.2%	1.9	0.4%
TOTAL HISTORIC		81	100.0%	472.3	100.0%

*- 7 fragments of bone identified in 2014 as possibly human

SENSITIVE MATERIAL – IN CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX C

**HELIX Environmental
Planning**

7578 El Cajon Boulevard
La Mesa, CA 91942

SDI-15,976 Site Map (2001)

Figure 6

Only five pieces of debitage were found at CA-SDI-15,976: two from the 0-10 cm level of STP 9, one from the 0-10 cm level of STP 10, and two from the surface. Debitage attributes are summarized in Table 11. All the debitage is metavolcanic; three pieces are medium- to coarse-grained metavolcanic, and two are fine-grained.

Table 11. CA-SDI-15,796, Debitage Attributes

Variable	Value	Count	Percent
Material	Medium- to coarse-grained metavolcanic	3	60.0%
	Fine-grained metavolcanic	2	40.0%
Condition	Whole	0	0.0%
	Broken	5	100.0%
Morphology	Linear	0	0.0%
	Diverging	3	60.0%
	Converging	0	0.0%
	Other	1	20.0%
	Angular debris	1	20.0%
Cortex	None	5	100.0%
	1-30%	0	0.0%
	31-90%	0	0.0%
	91-99%	0	0.0%
	100%	0	0.0%
Cortex type	No cortex	5	100.0%
	Tabular/nodular	0	0.0%
	Cobble	0	0.0%
	Indeterminate	0	0.0%
Platform preparation	No platform	2	40.0%
	Cortex	0	0.0%
	Grinding	0	0.0%
	Flaking	1	20.0%
	Plain	2	40.0%
	Step	0	0.0%
	Central beak	0	0.0%

Table 11 (cont.): CA-SDI-15,796, Debitage Attributes

Variable	Value	Count	Percent
Flake termination	Indeterminate	2	40.0%
	Feather	1	20.0%
	Step	2	40.0%
	Hinge	0	0.0%
Patination	Unpatinated	2	40.0%
	Patinated	3	60.0%

Two manos were collected at CA-SDI-15,976. A whole bifacial mano was found on the boulder at Feature 2, and a unifacial mano fragment was collected in STP 9 (10-20 cm). Both manos are shaped and shouldered; neither exhibits battering or thermal alteration. Both manos are of medium- to coarse-grained metavolcanic material, and intensity of use is classified as medium.

Two Tizon Brown Ware sherds were collected, both from STP 10 (10-20 cm and 20-30 cm). Both pieces of pottery are body sherds.

About 20 g of animal bone were collected in the STPs at CA-SDI-15,976. All the bone collected was mammal. Medium-size mammal bone was the most frequent in terms of count. The two pieces of very large mammal bone account for half of the overall bone assemblage by weight. About half of the bone by count is burned. The bone assemblage is summarized in Table 12.

When the bone recovered in 2001 was examined by Dr. Hinkes in 2014, seven fragments from four proveniences at CA-SDI-15,976 were identified as possibly human. Three fragments, all burned to some degree, were from STP 9, 20-30 cm. Two fragments, one of which is burned brown, came from the 10-20 cm level of STP 10, and one (unburned) was from the 20-30 cm level of this STP. One fragment of long bone, unburned, was from STP 11, 10-20 cm (see Confidential Appendix E).

A single shell fragment (*Pseudochama*) was found, in the 10-20 cm level of STP 10.

Table 12. CA-SDI-15,976, Summary of Animal Bone Recovered

Size class	Count	Percent count	Weight (g)	Percent weight	Burned brown (count)	Burned black (count)	Calcined (count)
Small (rabbit)	1	7.7%	0.4	2.1%	0	0	0
Medium (dog, coyote)	8	61.5%	4.9	25.9%	3 ¹	0	2 ²
Large (deer, sheep, goat)	2 ³	15.4%	2.8	14.8%	0	1	0
Very large (cow, horse)	2 ⁴	15.4%	10.8	57.1%	0	0	0
TOTAL	13	100.0%	18.9	100.0%	3	1	2

¹ – 2 fragments were identified in 2014 as possibly human

² – 1 fragment was identified in 2014 as possibly human

³ – 2 fragments were identified in 2014 as possibly human, one burned black, one not burned

⁴ – 1 fragment were identified in 2014 as possibly human, not burned

3.2.3 CA-SDI-15,975/15,976 – Human Remains

As previously discussed, Dr. Madeleine Hinkes visited the site on July 31, 2014 to examine several bone fragments. In addition to three fragments at CA-SDI-15,976 identified by Dr. Hinkes as possibly human, one very weathered portion of a femur was found partially exposed between the two sites. Dr. Hinkes collected this bone for further examination in the lab and identified it as human; it is the only piece that was positively identified as human. Another fragment that had been noted at CA-SDI-15,976 was determined not to be human (see Confidential Appendix E).

Dr. Hinkes visited the site again on December 17, 2014 to examine bone fragments that had been noted and flagged on December 5, 2014. The locations of these pieces are shown in Figure 7. In all, 17 pieces of bone, some of them slivers or other tiny fragments, were identified as possibly human, and one was identified as likely human during the December 17, 2014 field visit. Other pieces of bone that had been flagged were noted as nonhuman (see Table 13). It is interesting to note that several pieces of large mammal bone, not human and showing butchering marks, were found in proximity to the femur and exhibited the same degree of weathering as that piece.

Table 13. Bone Identification, December 2014

Map Location*	Count	Identification
1	2	Nonhuman
2	2	Nonhuman
16	1	Likely nonhuman
17	1	Possibly human
19	13 (12 tiny)	Likely nonhuman
19	1	Likely human
20-22	4	Possibly human
23	2	Nonhuman
23	1	Possibly human
28	1	Possibly human
37	2 (slivers)	Possibly human
40	4 (slivers)	Possibly human
New (unmapped)	4 (2 tiny)	Possibly human

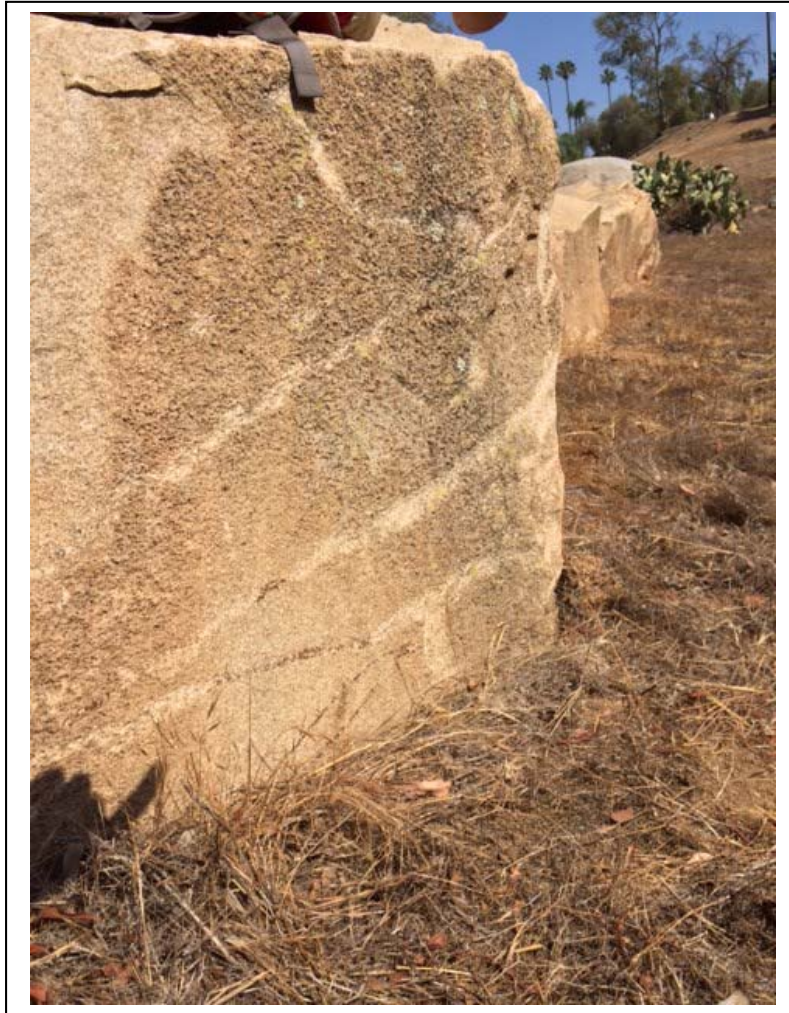
*Map location numbers refer to locations shown on Figure 7

SENSITIVE MATERIAL – IN CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX C

3.2.4 CA-SDI-15,975/15,976 – Additional Testing

During the 2014 site visits, a secondary deposit of artifacts and non-artifactual cobbles was noted near the block wall surrounding the house and yard (see Figures 4 and 7). The artifacts here were probably collected from across the property (and possibly other properties) and have no context. In addition, a displaced bedrock milling feature was observed; its location is also shown in Figures 4 and 7. This feature consists of a single slick on a rock that has been damaged by heavy equipment and moved from its original location, which is not known. The boulder has been moved such that the milling surface is now on the side of the rock, rather than the top (see Figure 8). Both the milling feature and the secondary artifact deposit are outside the boundaries of CA-SDI-15,975/15,976.

Figure 8. Displaced Bedrock Milling Feature



Seven STPs were excavated in the combined area of CA-SDI-15,975/15,976 in August 2014. STPs 1 and 2 were placed in proximity to the location of the one bone fragment positively identified as human. STP 3 was placed close to fragments of possible human bone identified during the earlier field visits. STP 3 was within CA-SDI-15,796; the other two STPs were placed between the mapped boundaries of the two sites. STPs 4-7 were located so as to further examine CA-SDI-15,795. The locations of the STPs are shown in Figures 4 and 7. Other cultural material, such as small pieces of debitage, pottery sherds, and shell fragments, was noted during the 2014 field visits. Much of this material was mapped, as shown in Figure 7, but none was collected.

Four of the seven STPs excavated in 2014 were sterile, including one in the area of CA-SDI-15,976 (STP 3), two within or adjacent to the mapped area of CA-SDI-15,975 (STPs 6 and 7), and one between the two sites, in proximity to the location of human bone (STP 2). Recovery from the STPs is summarized in Table 14.

Table 14. CA-SDI-15,975, Summary of Cultural Material Collected in Additional Testing (2014)

Class	Item	Count	Percent count	Weight (g)	Percent weight
Ground stone	Mano	1	12.5%	232.6	97.8%
Flaked stone	Debitage	7	87.5%	5.3	2.2%
TOTAL NATIVE AMERICAN		8	100.0%	237.9	100.0%
Bone/Antler	Bulk/unmodified	6	85.7%	1.1	45.8%
Shell	Bulk/unmodified	1	14.3%	1.3	54.2%
TOTAL FAUNAL		7	100.0%	2.4	100.0%

STP 1, located in proximity to the location of a human femur, between the two sites as previously mapped, yielded two pieces of debitage: one from the 0-10 cm level, and one from the 10-20 cm level. STP 4, located in the northeastern portion of CA-SDI-15,975 (see Figures 4 and 7), produced 0.8 g of animal bone (four fragments). One of these fragments was obviously rodent bone. The other three were examined by Dr. Hinkes to ascertain that they were not possibly human; they were identified as animal. The remainder of the cultural material collected in August 2014 was from STP 5: one mano, five pieces of debitage, 1.3 g of shell, and 0.3 g of bone (rodent). The maximum depth at which cultural material was recovered in STP 5 was 30 cm.

The small amount of possible human bone, all of which consists of tiny fragments except the femur, could be from a single individual. There are no diagnostic elements. The limited amount of artifactual material indicates that CA-SDI-15,975/15,976 does not represent an intensively used habitation site. The general area has a number of archaeological sites that taken together comprise a village area, but if the sites within the Peacock Hill project were at the heart of this occupation area we would expect to

find a much greater amount of artifactual material than was recovered during both the 2001 and 2014 field efforts.

3.2.5 Historic Resources

The historic architectural study for the project indicated that the existing house was constructed around 1932 (Scott Moomjian, personal communication to Mary Robbins-Wade, 2001). A 1928 aerial photograph on file at the County of San Diego Cartographic Services shows improvements on the knolltop and slopes. It is plausible that the current house was built in the early 1930s and there was an older, perhaps more temporary, structure on the knolltop prior to that time.

The historic artifacts collected during the testing program were examined by Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan Walter of Walter Enterprises. The material is generally indicative of the 1920s through the 1940s, although there is some modern trash, such as beer bottles. Some of the glass jars are canning jars, typical of the period of the 1920s through the 1940s. The piece of flow blue ceramic (from CA-SDI-15,975) appears to date to the nineteenth century. The porcelain pieces (from CA-SDI-15,975), including a small teapot, are Japanese. The large crock (from CA-SDI-15,975) is a butter crock.

Mr. Van Wormer and Ms. Walter recommend that an archaeologist be on-hand to monitor grading, as there may be subsurface features or trash deposits. Due to the small sample size of historic material, it is difficult to make much of a statement or draw conclusions regarding the site. However, it is possible that features or artifacts encountered during grading operations could add important information to our knowledge of the Los Coches area at the turn of the twentieth century.

3.2.6 Native American Participation/Consultation

The Barona Band of Mission Indians (now known as the Barona Group of the Capitan Grande) was contacted at the time of the original fieldwork in 2001. No comments were received from the Band.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted in January 2012 for a Sacred Lands File check. No Native American cultural resources were identified in the area. Letters regarding the project were sent to the contacts listed by the NAHC.

Clint Linton of Red Tail Monitoring and Research visited the project area with Andrew Giletti of Affinis in January 2012. Mr. Linton agreed that there appears to be little subsurface cultural material at the archaeological sites. However, he recommended that the bedrock milling features be preserved to the extent possible, due to the importance of milling features to the Native American community. Mr. Linton also recommended monitoring during grading/ground-disturbing activity.

Due to physical limitations of the project site, it is not feasible to avoid impacts to the bedrock milling features. Moving the boulders on which the milling features are located is not feasible, due to the massive size of these outcrops. It may be possible to split the boulders at CA-SDI-15,976 such that the portion of the rocks containing the milling elements could be moved. This does not appear to be feasible for the features at CA-SDI-15,795, given the height of the boulders. The features at CA-SDI-15,795 are in an area that would be completely in fill and the boulders are not proposed to be removed, so these features would be preserved, but they would not be visible.

The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians responded to the notification letter sent in 2012, but by the time the comment was received the report had been submitted, and the cultural resources study was on hold until 2014. As addressed throughout the report, beginning in July 2014, Affinis/HELIX archaeologists worked with Viejas tribal representatives to address concerns regarding human remains and the sensitivity of the project site. Several site visits were made, including two full resurveys of the property. Two site visits were made with Dr. Madeleine Hinkes to examine possible human bone; some bone was identified as possibly human, and other bone was identified as animal. One fragment of a femur was determined to be human. In addition, Dr. Hinkes examined all the bone collected during the 2001 testing effort; seven fragments from the testing program were found to be possibly human. The osteological reports are included as Confidential Appendix E.

In October 2014, Viejas requested that the project be moved and construction on the site be completely avoided, due to the presence of human remains and artifacts. The letter noted that Viejas has recorded the site with the NAHC. In November 2014, a meeting was held between Viejas representatives, County staff, the applicant's representative, the EIR preparer, and Mary Robbins-Wade to address this issue. As discussed in this meeting, complete avoidance of the site is not required; impacts to the resources can be mitigated. After no comments were received from Viejas between the December 17, 2014 field visit and July 2015, Ms. Robbins-Wade contacted Viejas asking for additional comments. A letter was received on July 22, 2015, indicating again that Viejas would like the project to be moved and construction on the site avoided. County staff and the applicant have continued to work with the Tribe to address the respectful disposition of human remains and items of cultural patrimony. Viejas was contacted by the Project Archaeologist on December 24, 2015 via letter communication that included proposed mitigation and the option for Viejas to purchase the property. Viejas responded on January 15, 2016 with mitigation measures that they would like incorporated into the project. These measures include (1) a pre-survey prior to earth-disturbing activities – all visible cultural material will be collected with a Kumeyaay cultural monitor present; (2) repatriation of all possible human remains, ceremonial items, and items of cultural patrimony; (3) balance of artifacts to be curated at the San Diego Archaeological Center or appropriate tribal curation facility; (4) controlled grading shall be conducted within the area of CA-SDI-15975 and CA-15976 using a slope board or similar equipment so that soil will be removed in increments of only a few inches at a time; the controlled grading to be monitored by both an archaeological monitor and Kumeyaay cultural monitor; (5) include paid

Kumeyaay cultural monitor trainees as part of the monitoring program; (6) relocate the onsite bedrock milling features to a landscaped area within the project site; and (7) provide a dedicated open space area in an area of the project site for repatriation; the open space would be gated to allow access to the Tribe but not the public and the location of the open space area shall not be close to the road to prevent vandalism. Based on the request from Viejas, all requests have been incorporated into the project. The relocation of the bedrock milling will only be required if determined feasible.

4.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

4.1 Resource Importance

4.1.1 Resource Importance – Archaeological and Native American Resources

The Peacock Hills sites, CA-SDI-15,975 and -15,976, are two small milling stations, probably associated with the larger habitation site that is purported to have existed in the area of Cañada de Los Coches. CA-SDI-15,975 and -15,976 probably actually represent a single site; they were treated as separate resources, because at the time of the 2001 fieldwork there was a break of 50 m between them, which appeared to be devoid of cultural material. Some surface artifacts were observed between the two sites in 2014, prompting a remapping of the two as a single resource. Only one artifact was found in a subsurface context between the two sites.

Although a significant amount of rodent activity has moved artifacts to a great subsurface depth in some areas (at least 1 m in STP 12), there is not a great deal of artifactual material at the sites, and there is very little variety in the assemblage. The presence of manos, as well as the bedrock milling features, is indicative of food processing activities. No other tools were found. There is a small amount of debitage and two cores, indicating some stone tool manufacture, primarily secondary reduction and tool maintenance. Late Prehistoric use of the site is indicated by Tizon Brown Ware sherds. This pottery could have been used for storage of acorns or grass seeds processed at the milling station, as well as for carrying water. Pottery is commonly found at food processing sites.

Two small obsidian flakes were recovered during the testing in 2001. Another small piece of obsidian was noted in 2014 but not collected. Unfortunately, the specimens were too small for hydration and sourcing analysis. The closest source of this volcanic glass is Obsidian Butte, near the Salton Sea. Other obsidian sources include several in Baja California, as well as the Coso Range, in central California. Determining the source of obsidian found in archaeological sites allows researchers to address questions about long distance trade or other forms of resource procurement. Obsidian hydration analysis serves as a relative dating method.

No organic material suitable for radiocarbon analysis was recovered. Although animal bone was collected, much of it appears not to be cultural (rodents who died on-site and were incorporated into the deposit) and some is historic. Given the vast amount of rodent disturbance that has moved material throughout the soil profile, it would be impossible to say with any confidence that any particular piece of bone was associated with a particular artifact or suite of artifacts, to give credence to any dating. The most we can say regarding period of site use is that the presence of mortars (used in acorn processing) and Tizon Brown Ware are indicative of the Late Prehistoric period.

A number of pieces of bone, most of them slivers or other tiny fragments, were identified as possibly human, and one piece was definitively identified as human. The bone is considered possibly human because the small pieces lack diagnostic features that would differentiate them as human or nonhuman. Therefore, given their context in an archaeological site, they must be considered to be possibly human.

The County's Guidelines for Determining Significance indicate that any site that yields information or has the potential to yield information is considered a significant site. Therefore, CA-SDI-15,795 and CA-SDI-15,796 are significant resources under County Guidelines. Due to the small amount of artifactual material found, these sites lack further research potential. Based on this, the sites would not be eligible for nomination to the California Register of Historical Resources under Criterion D; they do not represent "historic properties" under CEQA based on research potential. However, given the presence of human remains (or possible human remains), CA-SDI-15,975/15,976 is a significant resource under CEQA and the County's RPO.

4.1.2 Resource Importance – Historic Resources

The historic architectural study for the project determined the existing house was not a significant resource (Scott Moomjian, personal communication to Mary Robbins-Wade, 2001). Historic artifacts collected during the testing program at CA-SDI-15,795 and CA-SDI-15,796 are generally indicative of the 1920s through the 1940s, although there is some modern trash, such as beer bottles. This material does not represent a significant resource. However, there is a potential for subsurface historic features or trash deposits. It is possible that features or artifacts encountered during grading operations could add important information to our knowledge of the Los Coches area at the turn of the 20th century.

4.2 Impact identification

4.2.1 Impact Identification -- Archaeological and Native American Resources

Project impacts are summarized in Table 15. The significance of project impacts is assessed based on the County's Guidelines for Determining Impact Significance, as presented in Chapter 2.

Guideline 1: Not applicable to the archaeological and Native American resources.

Guideline 2: The project would cause a substantial change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines. Two archaeological sites (CA-SDI-15,975 and CA-SDI-15, 976) have been identified within the Peacock Hill project area, both of which are within the proposed development footprint (Figure 7). As previously addressed, the Native American component of these sites generally lacks research potential. However, possible human remains and one piece of definitively human bone were identified at CA-SDI-15,795/15,796; therefore, this is a significant cultural resource under CEQA, and mitigation measures are

proposed as discussed in Chapter 5.0, Management Considerations – Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations.

Guideline 3: The project would potentially disturb human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. One piece of human bone and a number of fragments of potentially human bone have been identified; there is a potential for additional human remains to be present at the site.

Guideline 4: The project proposes activities or uses damaging to significant cultural resources as defined by the Resource Protection Ordinance. As addressed above, possible human remains have been identified at CA-SDI-15,795/15,796, making it a significant resource under CEQA. Mitigation measures have been proposed to mitigate impacts to below a level of significance.

Native American Concerns: Native American representative Clint Linton recommended that the bedrock milling features be preserved to the extent feasible, possibly incorporated into the landscape design. As previously addressed, avoidance of the features may not be feasible and is not a part of the current plan. However, the features at CA-SDI-15,975 will be covered with fill soils and will be preserved in this way.

Possible human remains have been identified at the site, prompting the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians to recommend that the project not be developed. Some of the Viejas representatives suggested that the site is a village or that multiple burials may be encountered. As addressed throughout the report, the amount and variety of artifacts recovered was quite small, much less than what would be expected at a village site. With the exception of one piece, the possible human bone encountered is quite small and non-diagnostic; all of the bone observed could well be from a single individual. The applicant and County staff will continue to work with Viejas to ensure that any human remains and sensitive cultural material are treated in a respectful manner. Mitigation measures have been developed, but the project is not required to completely avoid the archaeological sites.

Table 15. Project Impacts

CA-SDI- #	Description	Significance Evaluation	Direct Impacts
15,975/15,976	Several bedrock milling elements (basins, slicks, and two mortars) on three large granitic boulders at CA-SDI-15,975 and two granitic boulder at CA-SI-15,976, debitage, cores, manos, pottery, shell, animal bone, and historic debris. Fragments of possible human bone.	Significant under CEQA and RPO, due to human remains, although the site lacks research potential.	Private Drive A; Buildings 1, 5, and 6; pool and play yard area; utilities; and associated cut/fill slopes

4.2.2 Impact Identification – Historic Resources

There is a potential for subsurface historic features or deposits, especially in the area of CA-SDI-15,976. Such features or artifacts, if encountered, could add important information to our knowledge of the Los Coches area at the turn of the twentieth century. Therefore, an archaeological monitoring program is recommended, as addressed under Management Considerations – Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations.

5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Two archaeological sites have been identified within the project area; both are within the proposed development footprint (Figure 7). Both sites were initially evaluated as not significant under CEQA, due to lack of research potential. However, CA-SDI-15,975/15,976 is considered a significant resource, due to the presence of possible human remains. The following measures must be implemented in order to mitigate impacts to below a level of significance.

Prior to any ground-disturbing work, including brushing/grubbing, a thorough surface survey surface will be completed, and all visible cultural material will be collected. Any possible human remains will be repatriated to the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians as MLD. If any artifacts are considered to be items of cultural patrimony, these will be repatriated as well. Other artifacts collected will be curated at the San Diego Archaeological Center or appropriate tribal curatorial facility.

Controlled grading will be conducted within the area of CA-SDI-15,975/15,976 using a slope board or similar equipment in order to allow soil to be removed in increments of only a few inches at a time. Controlled grading will be monitored by an experienced archaeological monitor and a Native American monitor. Both monitors will have the authority to temporarily halt grading in order to examine, collect, and document any cultural material.

The archaeological consultant and Native American representatives will work with the grading contractor and project engineer to attempt to split the boulders at CA-SDI-15,796 in a controlled manner in order to move the portions of the rock on which bedrock milling features are located in order to preserve them in a landscaped area in the southwestern portion of the project site.

There is a potential for subsurface cultural resources, particularly in the alluvial soils in the southern portion of the project. Based on this, a monitoring program should be implemented for any grading or other-ground disturbing activity. Below are the monitoring conditions that must be included for project approval:

- Pre-Construction
 - o Pre-construction meeting to be attended by the Project Archaeologist, Kumeyaay Native American monitor(s), and up to three Kumeyaay Native American monitor trainee(s) to explain the monitoring requirements.
 - o Pre-survey to be conducted prior to earth-disturbing activities by the Project Archaeologist, Kumeyaay Native American monitor(s), and up to three Kumeyaay Native American monitor trainees. All visible cultural material shall be collected and processed, as appropriate.
 - o A dedicated open space area shall be granted for the repatriation of human remains and cultural materials. The open space area shall be permanently fenced and gated to allow access to the tribe but not to the public at large.

- Construction
 - o Monitoring. The Project Archaeologist, Kumeyaay Native American monitor(s) and up to three Kumeyaay Native American monitor trainees are to be onsite during earth disturbing activities. The frequency and location of monitoring of native soils will be determined by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Kumeyaay Native American monitor(s).
 - o Controlled grading shall be conducted within the area of CA-SDI-15975 and CA-SDI-15976 using a slope board or similar equipment to allow soil to be removed in increments of only a few inches at a time.
 - o The onsite bedrock milling features shall be relocated to onsite landscaped areas, if feasible.
 - o If cultural resources are identified:
 - Both the Project Archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American monitor(s) have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of the discovery.
 - The Project Archaeologist shall contact the County Archaeologist.
 - The Project Archaeologist in consultation with the County Archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American shall determine the significance of discovered resources.
 - Construction activities will be allowed to resume after the County Archaeologist has concurred with the significance evaluation.
 - Isolates and non-significant deposits shall be minimally documented in the field. Should the isolates and non-significant deposits not be collected by the Project Archaeologist, the Kumeyaay Native American monitor(s) may collect the cultural material for transfer to a Tribal curation facility or repatriation program.
 - If cultural resources are determined to be significant, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program shall be prepared by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Kumeyaay Native American monitor(s) and approved by the County Archaeologist. The program shall include reasonable efforts to preserve (avoid) unique cultural resources or Sacred Sites; the capping of identified Sacred Sites or unique cultural resources and placement of development over the cap if avoidance is infeasible; and data recovery for non-unique cultural resources. The preferred option is preservation (avoidance).
 - o Human Remains.
 - The Property Owner or their representative shall contact the County Coroner and the PDS Staff Archaeologist.
 - Upon identification of human remains, no further disturbance shall occur in the area of the find until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin.
 - If the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant (MLD), as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), shall be contacted by the Property Owner or their representative in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.

- The immediate vicinity where the Native American human remains are located is not to be damaged or disturbed by further development activity until consultation with the MLD regarding their recommendations as required by Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 has been conducted.
 - All possible human remains, ceremonial items, and items of cultural patrimony shall be repatriated to the Viejas Band of Mission Indians as the MLD.
 - Public Resources Code §5097.98, CEQA §15064.5 and Health & Safety Code §7050.5 shall be followed in the event that human remains are discovered.
- Rough Grading
 - o Upon completion of Rough Grading, a monitoring report shall be prepared identifying whether resources were encountered. A copy of the monitoring report shall be provided to any culturally-affiliated tribe who requests a copy.
 - Final Grading
 - o A final report shall be prepared substantiating that earth-disturbing activities are completed and whether cultural resources were encountered. A copy of the final report shall be submitted to the South Coastal Information Center and any culturally-affiliated tribe who requests a copy.
 - o Disposition of Cultural Material.
 - The final report shall include evidence that all possible human remains, ceremonial items, and items of cultural patrimony have been repatriated to the Viejas Band of Mission Indians as the MLD.
 - The final report shall include evidence that all prehistoric materials (excluding human remains, ceremonial items, and items of cultural patrimony) have been curated at a San Diego curation facility or Tribal curation facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, or alternatively have been repatriated to a culturally affiliated tribe.
 - The final report shall include evidence that all historic materials have been curated at a San Diego curation facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79.

APPROVAL OF MAP: The conditions shall be complied with before a Final Map is approved by the Board of Supervisors and filed with the County Recorder of San Diego County and where specifically indicated, may be complied with on the Final map and shall also be complied with prior to approval of any plans, and issuance of any grading or other permits as specified:

CULT#1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING [PDS, FEE X 2]

INTENT: In order to mitigate for potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological resources, an archaeological monitoring program and potential data recovery program shall be implemented pursuant to the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance for Cultural Resources and CEQA.

DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT: A County Approved Principal Investigator (PI) known as the "Project Archaeologist," shall be contracted to perform cultural resource monitoring and a potential data recovery program during all grading, clearing, grubbing, trenching, and construction activities. The archaeological monitoring program shall include the following:

- a. The Project Archaeologist shall perform the monitoring duties before, during and after construction pursuant to the most current version of the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Requirements for Cultural Resources, and this permit. The contract or letter of acceptance provided to the County shall include an agreement that the archaeological monitoring will be completed, and a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Project Archaeologist and the County of San Diego shall be executed. The contract or letter acceptance shall include a cost estimate for the monitoring work and reporting.
- b. The Project Archeologist shall provide evidence that a Kumeyaay Native American has been contracted to perform Native American Monitoring for the project.
- c. The cost of the monitoring shall be added to the grading bonds or bonded separately.

DOCUMENTATION: The applicant shall provide a copy of the Archaeological Monitoring Contract or letter of acceptance, cost estimate, and MOU to the *[PDS, PCC]*. Additionally, the cost amount of the monitoring work shall be added to the grading bond cost estimate.

TIMING: Prior to the approval of the map for PDS2015-TPM-21223 and prior to the approval of any plan and issuance of any permit, the contract or letter of acceptance shall be provided.

MONITORING: The *[PDS, PCC]* shall review the contract or letter of acceptance, MOU and cost estimate or separate bonds for compliance with this condition. The cost estimate should be forwarded to *[PDS, LDR]*, for inclusion in the grading bond cost estimate, and grading bonds and the grading monitoring requirement shall be made a condition of the issuance of the grading or construction permit.

Draft Grading Plan Notes:

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

(CULTURAL RESOURCES)

CULT#GR-1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING [PDS, FEE X2]

INTENT: In order to comply with the County of San Diego Guidelines for Significance – Cultural Resources, an Archaeological Monitoring Program shall be implemented.

DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT: The County approved Project Archaeologist, Kumeyaay Native American Monitor, and [PDS, PCC], shall attend the pre-construction meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the archaeological monitoring program. The Project Archaeologist and the Kumeyaay Native American Monitor shall monitor the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits in all areas identified for development including off-site improvements. The archaeological monitoring program shall comply with the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Content Requirements for Cultural Resources.

DOCUMENTATION: The applicant shall have the contracted Project Archeologist and Kumeyaay Native American attend the preconstruction meeting to explain the monitoring requirements.

TIMING: Prior to the Preconstruction Meeting, and prior to any clearing, grubbing, trenching, grading, or any land disturbances this condition shall be completed.

MONITORING: The [DPW, PDCI] shall invite the [PDS, PCC] to the preconstruction conference to coordinate the Archaeological Monitoring requirements of this condition. The [PDS, PCC] shall attend the preconstruction conference and confirm the attendance of the approved Project Archaeologist.

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

(CULTURAL RESOURCES)

CULT#GR-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING [PDS, FEE X2]

INTENT: In order to comply with the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Content Requirements for Cultural Resources, a Cultural Resource Grading Monitoring Program shall be implemented.

DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT: The Project Archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American Monitor shall monitor the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits in all areas identified for development including off-site improvements. The archaeological monitoring program shall comply with the following requirements during earth-disturbing activities:

- a. During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the Project Archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American Monitor shall be onsite as

determined necessary by the Project Archaeologist. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The frequency and location of inspections will be determined by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Kumeyaay Native American Monitor. Monitoring of cutting of previously disturbed deposits will be determined by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Kumeyaay Native American Monitor.

- b. In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the Project Archaeologist or the Kumeyaay Native American monitor shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. At the time of discovery, the Project Archaeologist shall contact the PDS Staff Archaeologist. The Project Archaeologist, in consultation with the PDS Staff Archaeologist and the Kumeyaay Native American Monitor, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. Construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area only after the PDS Staff Archaeologist has concurred with the evaluation. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits shall be minimally documented in the field. Should the cultural materials for isolates and non-significant deposits not be collected by the Project Archaeologist, then the Kumeyaay Native American monitor may collect the cultural material for transfer to a Tribal Curation facility or repatriation program. A Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts to significant cultural resources shall be prepared by the Project Archaeologist in coordination with the Kumeyaay Native American Monitor. The County Archaeologist shall review and approve the Program, which shall be carried out using professional archaeological methods. The Research Design and Data Recovery Program shall include (1) reasonable efforts to preserve (avoidance) "unique" cultural resources or Sacred Sites; 3(2) the capping of identified Sacred Sites or unique cultural resources and placement of development over the cap, if avoidance is infeasible; and (3) data recovery for non-unique cultural resources.
- c. If any human remains are discovered, the Property Owner or their representative shall contact the County Coroner and the PDS Staff Archaeologist. Upon identification of human remains, no further disturbance shall occur in the area of the find until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. If the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant (MLD), as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), shall be contacted by the Property Owner or their representative in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains. The immediate vicinity where the Native American human remains are located is not to be damaged or disturbed by further development activity until consultation with the MLD regarding their recommendations as required by Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 has been conducted. Public Resources Code §5097.98, CEQA §15064.5 and Health & Safety Code §7050.5 shall be followed in the event that human remains are discovered.

- d. The Project Archaeologist shall submit monthly status reports to the Director of Planning and Development Services starting from the date of the Notice to Proceed to termination of implementation of the grading monitoring program. The reports shall briefly summarize all activities during the period and the status of progress on overall plan implementation. Upon completion of the implementation phase, a final report shall be submitted describing the plan compliance procedures and site conditions before and after construction.

DOCUMENTATION: The applicant shall implement the archaeological monitoring program pursuant to this condition.

TIMING: The following actions shall occur throughout the duration of the earth disturbing activities.

MONITORING: The [DPW, PDCI] shall make sure that the Project Archeologist is on-site performing the monitoring duties of this condition. The [DPW, PDCI] shall contact the [PDS, PCC] if the Project Archeologist or applicant fails to comply with this condition.

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

(CULTURAL RESOURCES)

CULT#GR-3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING [PDS, FEE]

INTENT: In order to comply with the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Content Requirements for Cultural Resources, an Archaeological Monitoring Program shall be implemented.

DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT: The Project Archaeologist shall prepare one of the following reports upon completion of the earth disturbing activities that require monitoring:

- a. If no archaeological resources are encountered during earth-disturbing activities, then submit a final Negative Monitoring Report substantiating that earth disturbing activities are completed and no cultural resources were encountered. Archaeological monitoring logs showing the date and time that the monitor was on site and any comments from the Kumeyaay Native American monitor must be included in the Negative Monitoring Report.
- b. If archaeological resources were encountered during the earth disturbing activities, the Project Archaeologist shall provide an Archaeological Monitoring Report stating that the field monitoring activities have been completed, and that resources have been encountered. The report shall detail all cultural artifacts and deposits

discovered during monitoring and the anticipated time schedule for completion of the curation and/or repatriation phase of the monitoring.

DOCUMENTATION: The applicant shall submit the Archaeological Monitoring Report to the [PDS, PCC] for review and approval. Once approved, a final copy of the report shall be submitted to the South Coastal Information Center and the culturally-affiliated Tribe.

TIMING: Upon completion of all earth disturbing activities, and prior to Rough Grading Final Inspection (Grading Ordinance SEC 87.421.a.2), the report shall be completed.

MONITORING: The [PDS, PCC] shall review the report or field monitoring memo for compliance with the project MMRP, and inform [DPW, PDCI] that the requirement is completed.

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

(CULTURAL RESOURCES)

CULT#GR-4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING [PDS, FEE]

INTENT: In order to comply with the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Content Requirements for Cultural Resources, an Archaeological Monitoring Program shall be implemented.

DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT: The Project Archaeologist shall prepare a final report that documents the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the Archaeological Monitoring Program if cultural resources were encountered during earth disturbing activities. The report shall include the following, if applicable:

- a. Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site forms.
- b. Daily Monitoring Logs
- c. Evidence that all cultural materials have been curated that includes the following:
 - (1) Evidence that all prehistoric archaeological materials collected during the archaeological survey, testing and monitoring programs have been submitted to a San Diego curation facility or a culturally affiliated Native American Tribal curation facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, and, therefore, would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The collections and associated records, including title, shall be transferred to the San Diego curation facility or culturally affiliated Native American Tribal curation facility and shall be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.

Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility stating that the prehistoric archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid; or

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

- (2) Historic materials shall be curated at a San Diego curation facility and shall not be repatriated. The collections and associated records, including title, shall be transferred to the San Diego curation facility and shall be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility stating that the historic materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.
- d. If no cultural resources are discovered, a Negative Monitoring Report must be submitted stating that the grading monitoring activities have been completed. Grading Monitoring Logs must be submitted with the negative monitoring report.

DOCUMENTATION: The applicant's archaeologist shall prepare the final report and submit it to the *[PDS, PCC]* for approval. Once approved, a final copy of the report shall be submitted to the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) and the culturally-affiliated Tribe.

TIMING: Prior to any occupancy, final grading release, or use of the premises in reliance of this permit, the final report shall be prepared.

MONITORING: The *[PDS, PCC]* shall review the final report for compliance this condition and the report format guidelines. Upon acceptance of the report, *[PDS, PCC]* shall inform *[PDS, LDR]* and *[DPW, PDCI]*, that the requirement is complete and the bond amount can be relinquished. If the monitoring was bonded separately, then *[PDS, PCC]* shall inform *[PDS or DPW FISCAL]* to release the bond back to the applicant.

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7.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

The following persons participated in the preparation of this report:

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Red Tail Monitoring and Research

Clint Linton, B.A.	Native American Representative
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Frank Brown	Inter-Tribal Cultural Resource Protection Committee
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Ron Christman	Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee
Leroy J. Elliott	Manzanita Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Michael Garcia	Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office
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Anthony R. Pico	Viejas Band of Mission Indians
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Mark Romero	Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
Dave Singleton	Native American Heritage Commission
Danny Tucker	Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation

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 16. Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations

CA-SDI- #	Direct Impacts	Mitigation Measures
15,795/ 15,796	Yes	Pre-survey, including collection of all surface cultural material prior to any ground-disturbing activity; controlled grading within the area of CA-SDI-15,795/ 15,796; relocation of bedrock milling features if feasible; controlled grading; monitoring of project grading; curation of any cultural material collected during survey, testing, and monitoring; repatriation of any possible human remains and items of cultural patrimony

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Appendix A

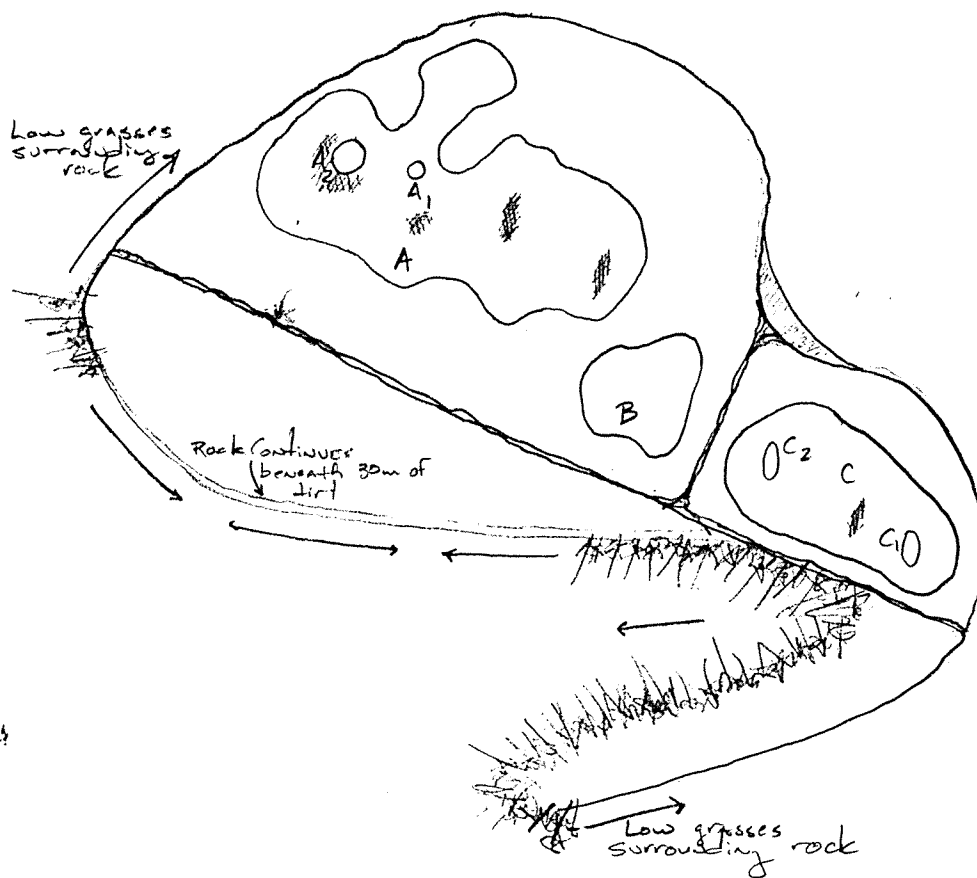
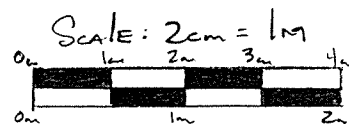
BEDROCK MILLING DOCUMENTATION



CA-SD 1-15, 975
Peacock Hills Site 1

27 MARCH 2001

Milling Feature 1



(4)

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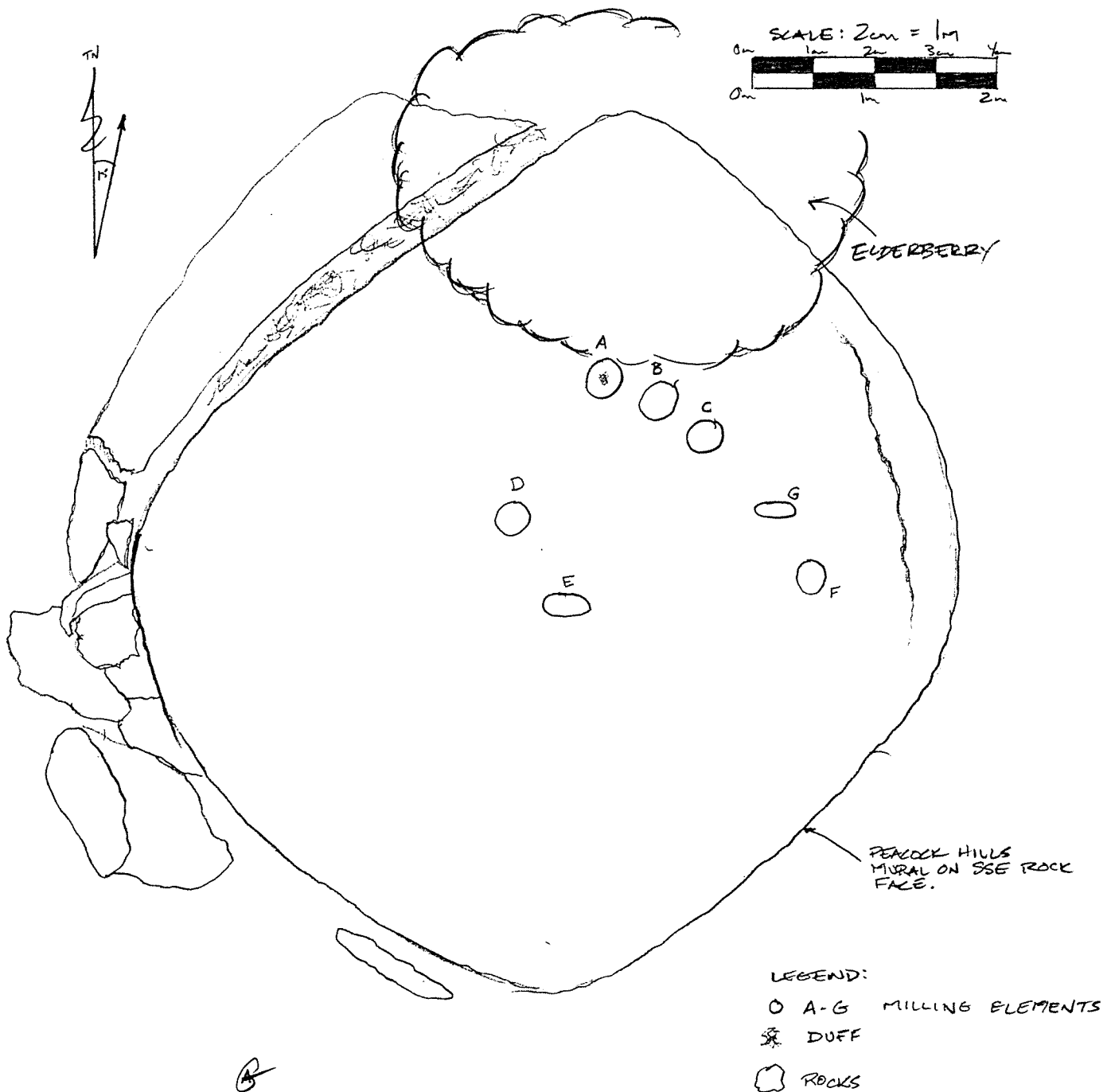
- OA - C MILLING ELEMENTS
- SLICK w/ HEAVY USE

CA-SDI-15,975

PEACOCK HILLS

27 MARCH 2001

MILLING FEATURE Z

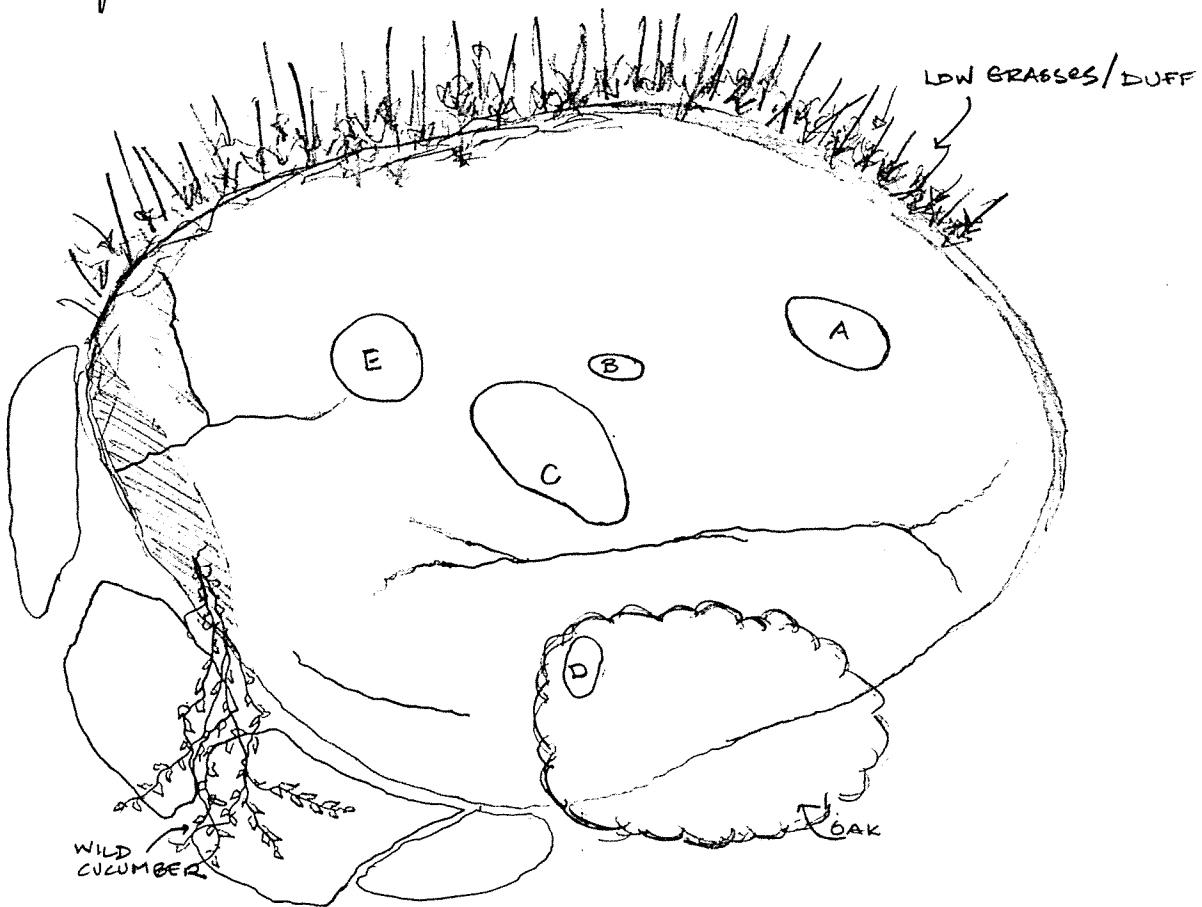
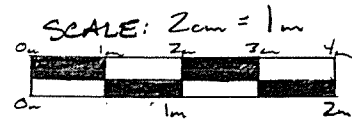
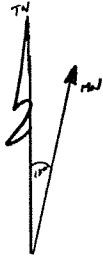


CA-SDI-15,975

PEACOCK HILLS SITE 1

27 MARCH 2001

MILLING FEATURE #3



LEGEND:

- A-E MILLING ELEMENTS
- ◻ ROCK

Q

PEACOCK HILL

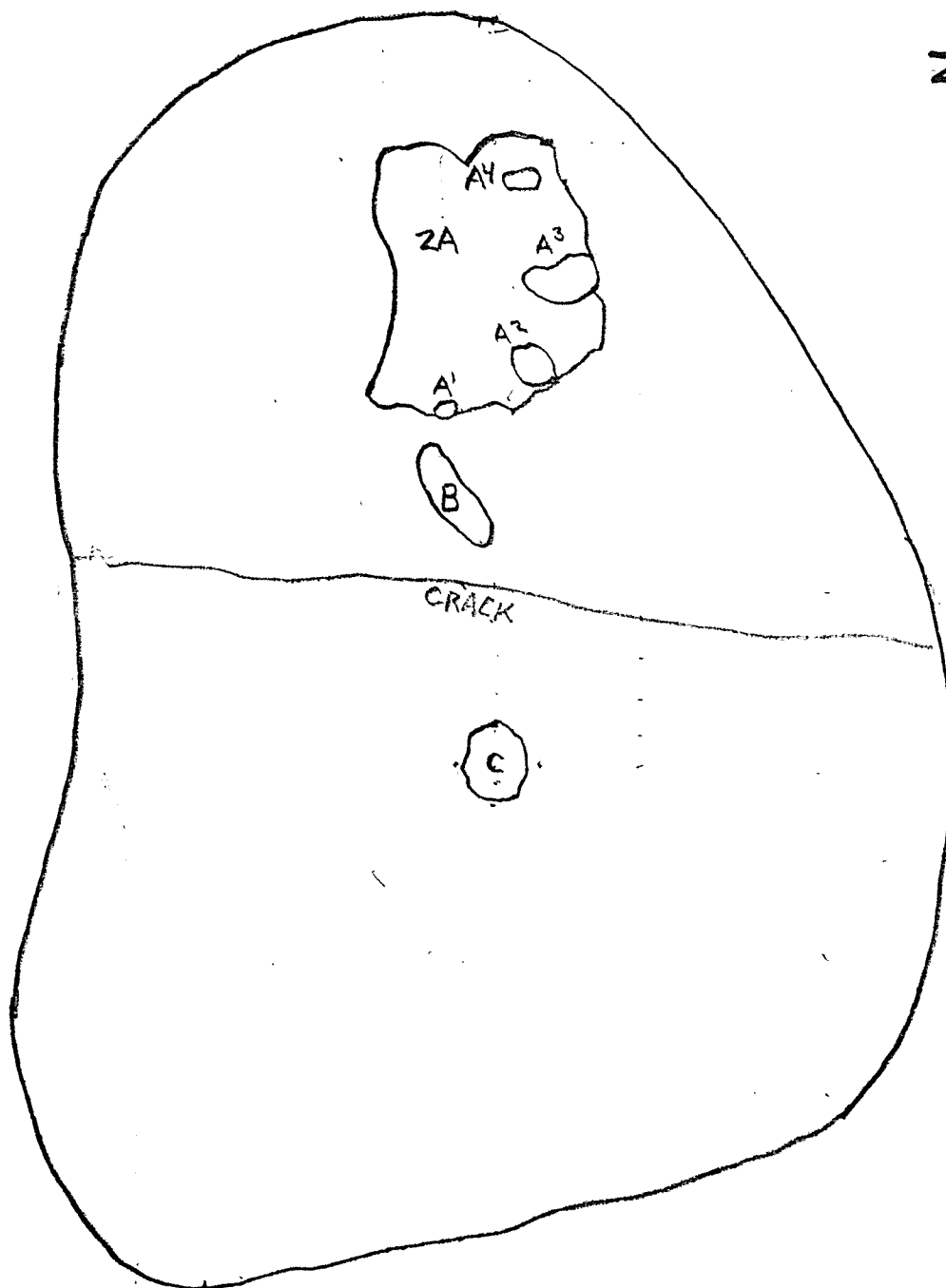
CA-SDI-15,976

SITE 2
MILLING FEATURE 1

27 MAR 01

SCALE 2cm = 1m
1cm 2cm 3cm 4cm
1m 2m

N →



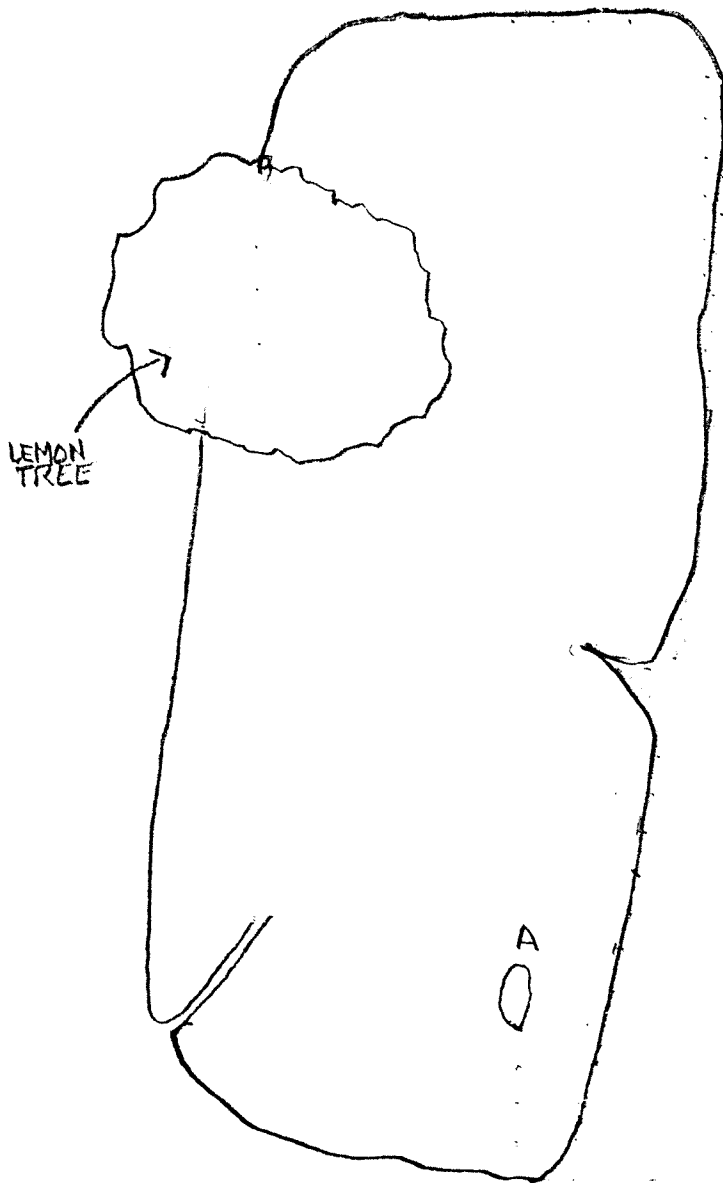
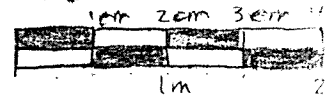
PEACOCK HILLS

SITE 2
MILLING FEATURE 2

27 MAR 2001

CA-S01-15,976

SCALE 2cm = 1m



MILLING STATION RECORD

Primary # _____

HRI#/Trinomial _____

CA - SDI-15, 975

Page 1 of _____

Resource Identifier: PEACOCK HILLS SITE 1

Form Prepared by: A. Giletti

Date: MARCH 26, 27 2001

Feature #	Outcrop Dimensions (m) and Orientation			Bedrock Type and Condition	
<u>3</u>	<u>4.50m N/S</u>	<u>x 6.40m E/W</u>	<u>x Height 1.20m SIDE</u>	<u>GRANITIC</u>	<u>GOOD</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>6.60m N/S</u>	<u>x 6.65m E/W</u>	<u>x Height 3.10m CORNER</u>	<u>GRANITIC</u>	<u>FAIR-GOOD</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>3.5m N/S</u>	<u>x 4m E/W</u>	<u>x Height 75m CORNER</u>	<u>GRANITIC</u>	<u>FAIR-GOOD</u>
		x	x Height		

Feature #	Milling Surface #	Type	E/W Length (cm)	N/S Width (cm)	Depth (cm)	Contents	Remarks
<u>3</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>34</u>		<u>∅</u>	<u>MODERATE USE</u>
"	<u>B</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>19</u>		<u>∅</u>	<u>LIGHT / MODERATE USE</u>
"	<u>C</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>42</u>		<u>∅</u>	<u>MODERATE USE</u>
"	<u>D</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>28</u>		<u>DIRT LEAVES</u>	<u>MODERATE USE</u>
"	<u>E</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>44</u>		<u>∅</u>	<u>HEAVY USE</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>BM</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>1cm</u>	<u>DIRT</u>	<u>MODERATE / HEAVY</u>
"	<u>B</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>30</u>		<u>DIRT</u>	<u>MODERATE / HEAVY</u>
"	<u>C</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>28</u>		<u>DIRT</u>	<u>MODERATE / HEAVY</u>
"	<u>D</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>24</u>		<u>∅</u>	<u>LIGHT</u>
"	<u>E</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>20</u>		<u>∅</u>	<u>LIGHT</u>
"	<u>F</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>22</u>		<u>∅</u>	<u>MODERATE</u>
"	<u>G</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>14</u>		<u>DIRT</u>	<u>LIGHT</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>1.27m</u>	<u>2.27m</u>		<u>∅</u>	<u>MODERATE / HEAVY USE</u>
	<u>A₁</u>	<u>SM</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>1cm</u>	<u>∅</u>	<u>MODERATE / HEAVY USE</u>
	<u>A₂</u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>6cm</u>	<u>DIRT</u>	<u>MODERATE / HEAVY USE</u>
	<u>B</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>55</u>		<u>DIRT</u>	<u>MODERATE USE</u>
	<u>C</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>68cm</u>	<u>1.14m</u>		<u>"</u>	<u>MODERATE USE</u>
	<u>C₁</u>	<u>BM</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>1.5m</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>HEAVY USE</u>
	<u>C₂</u>	<u>BM</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>1.25</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>HEAVY USE</u>

Type Key:

CO Conical mortar
OM Oval mortar
SM Saucer mortar
PM Possible mortar
CU Cup-shaped mortar
MS Milling slick
BM Basin milling feature
Other: _____

Contents Key:

S Filled with soil
L Filled with leaves
U Unexcavated
Other (Explain): _____
R Contains rock
P Contains pestle
M Contains mano

NOTE: Attach plan(s) of milling stations.

MILLING STATION RECORD

HRI#/Trinomial

CA - SDI - 15, 976

Resource Identifier: PEACOCK HILL SITE 2

Date: 29 MARCH 01

Outcrop Dimensions (m) and Orientation

Bedrock Type and Condition

GRANITIC / FAIR-GOOD

GRANITIC / FAIR

Chapter: Capitalism

Feature #	Milling Surface #	Type	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Depth (cm)	Contents	Remarks
2	A	MS	34	22.5		Ø	LIGHT/MODERATE USE
1	A'	MS	18	16.5		Ø	LIGHT
1	A ²	MS	37.5	31.5		Ø	LIGHT
1	A ³	MS	43	27		Ø	LIGHT
1	A ⁴	MS	32	21		Ø	MODERATE
1	B	MS	62	23		Ø	LIGHT
1	C	MS	45	34		Ø	LIGHT
1	A	MS	190	154.5		Ø	LIGHT

Type Key:

CO Conical mortar
OM Oval mortar
SM Saucer mortar
PM Possible mortar

CU Cup-shaped mortar
MS Milling slick
BM Basin milling feature
Other:

Contents Key:

S Filled with soil R Contains rock
L Filled with leaves P Contains pestle
U Unexcavated M Contains mano
Other (Explain):

NOTE: Attach plan(s) of milling stations.



Appendix B

ARTIFACTS CATALOGS



Artifacts by unit and level, CA-SDI-15,975 and -15,976

TYPE	UNUM	LOD	CLASS	ITEM	CNT	WT
1 x 1 m Unit	1	10	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	3.5
1 x 1 m Unit	1	10	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	0.7
1 x 1 m Unit	1	10	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	0.1
1 x 1 m Unit	1	10	Glass	Clear	6	16.0
1 x 1 m Unit	1	20	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	2	0.2
1 x 1 m Unit	1	20	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	1	0.1
1 x 1 m Unit	1	20	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	1	0.4
1 x 1 m Unit	1	20	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	0.3
1 x 1 m Unit	1	20	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	0.2
1 x 1 m Unit	1	20	Flaked stone	Debitage	2	1.6
1 x 1 m Unit	1	20	Flaked stone	Debitage	2	1.6
1 x 1 m Unit	1	20	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	2.9
1 x 1 m Unit	1	20	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	1.6
1 x 1 m Unit	1	20	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	1.2
1 x 1 m Unit	1	20	Glass	Clear	2	0.9
1 x 1 m Unit	1	30	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	8	0.4
1 x 1 m Unit	1	30	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	1	0.2
1 x 1 m Unit	1	30	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	1	0.1
1 x 1 m Unit	1	30	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	1	0.3
1 x 1 m Unit	1	30	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	1	0.2
1 x 1 m Unit	1	30	Flaked stone	Debitage	2	0.6
1 x 1 m Unit	1	30	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	0.7
1 x 1 m Unit	1	30	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	0.1
1 x 1 m Unit	1	40	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	1	0.6
1 x 1 m Unit	1	40	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	1	0.2
1 x 1 m Unit	1	40	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	6	0.2
1 x 1 m Unit	1	40	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	1	0.3
1 x 1 m Unit	1	40	Flaked stone	Core	1	10.2
1 x 1 m Unit	1	40	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	3.3
1 x 1 m Unit	1	40	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	5.3
1 x 1 m Unit	1	40	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	1.9
1 x 1 m Unit	1	40	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	0.2
1 x 1 m Unit	1	40	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	0.1
1 x 1 m Unit	1	40	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	0.1
1 x 1 m Unit	1	50	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	17	0.4
1 x 1 m Unit	1	50	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	1	0.3
1 x 1 m Unit	1	50	Flaked stone	Core	1	10.9
1 x 1 m Unit	1	50	Flaked stone	Debitage	2	1.1
1 x 1 m Unit	1	50	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	0.3
1 x 1 m Unit	1	50	Groundstone	Mano	1	28.7
1 x 1 m Unit	1	60	Flaked stone	Debitage	2	0.5
1 x 1 m Unit	1	60	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	0.1
1 x 1 m Unit	1	60	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	0.6
1 x 1 m Unit	1	60	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	0.5
1 x 1 m Unit	1	60	Native Ameri	Body Sherd	1	2.4
1 x 1 m Unit	1	70	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	1	0.8
1 x 1 m Unit	1	70	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	1	0.1
1 x 1 m Unit	1	70	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	1.5
1 x 1 m Unit	1	70	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	0.1
1 x 1 m Unit	1	70	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	0.1
1 x 1 m Unit	1	80	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	3	0.4
1 x 1 m Unit	1	80	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	0.4
1 x 1 m Unit	1	80	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	0.3

1 x 1 m Unit	1	80	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	0.2
1 x 1 m Unit	1	90	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	1	0.2
1 x 1 m Unit	1	90	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	1	0.4
Excavation, Oth	0	0	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	0.6
Excavation, Oth	0	0	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	0.5
Excavation, Oth	0	0	Glass	Clear	1	3.2
Excavation, Oth	0	0	Groundstone	Mano	1	16.1
Excavation, Oth	0	0	Groundstone	Mano	1	87.7
Excavation, Oth	0	0	Native Ameri	Body Sherd	3	6.0
Shovel Test Pit	2	10	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	1	0.4
Shovel Test Pit	2	10	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	2.2
Shovel Test Pit	2	10	Native Ameri	Body Sherd	1	3.5
Shovel Test Pit	2	20	Groundstone	Mano	1	10.8
Shovel Test Pit	2	20	Native Ameri	Body Sherd	1	1.0
Shovel Test Pit	2	30	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	1	0.1
Shovel Test Pit	2	30	Sample (Soil	Soil, General	2	0.0
Shovel Test Pit	2	40	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	1	0.2
Shovel Test Pit	2	40	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	0.8
Shovel Test Pit	4	10	Groundstone	Mano	1	99.2
Shovel Test Pit	4	10	Groundstone	Mano	1	364.5
Shovel Test Pit	4	20	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	1	0.3
Shovel Test Pit	5	30	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	0.2
Shovel Test Pit	8	10	Historic Cer	Earthenware	1	2.8
Shovel Test Pit	8	20	Glass	Clear	1	2.4
Shovel Test Pit	8	30	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	1	0.3
Shovel Test Pit	8	30	Glass	Brown	1	3.8
Shovel Test Pit	8	30	Glass	Clear	1	0.6
Shovel Test Pit	8	30	Glass	Sun Purpled	1	7.9
Shovel Test Pit	8	40	Glass	Clear	1	31.6
Shovel Test Pit	9	10	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	1	0.6
Shovel Test Pit	9	10	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	0.2
Shovel Test Pit	9	10	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	0.8
Shovel Test Pit	9	10	Glass	Aqua	4	8.0
Shovel Test Pit	9	10	Glass	Brown	4	2.1
Shovel Test Pit	9	10	Glass	Clear	4	0.9
Shovel Test Pit	9	10	Glass	Green	5	1.9
Shovel Test Pit	9	10	Historic Cer	Earthenware	3	9.8
Shovel Test Pit	9	10	Historic Cer	Transfer Print	1	0.4
Shovel Test Pit	9	20	Glass	Brown	5	20.9
Shovel Test Pit	9	20	Glass	Clear	4	5.2
Shovel Test Pit	9	20	Glass	Green	2	1.8
Shovel Test Pit	9	20	Glass	Sun Purpled	1	1.2
Shovel Test Pit	9	20	Groundstone	Mano	1	69.8
Shovel Test Pit	9	20	Historic Cer	Earthenware	2	12.6
Shovel Test Pit	9	30	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	1	1.6
Shovel Test Pit	9	30	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	1	0.4
Shovel Test Pit	9	30	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	1	0.6
Shovel Test Pit	9	30	Glass	Brown	1	0.4
Shovel Test Pit	9	30	Glass	Clear	1	0.5
Shovel Test Pit	9	30	Glass	Green	2	2.9
Shovel Test Pit	9	30	Historic Cer	Earthenware	1	0.9
Shovel Test Pit	9	30	Historic Cer	Ironstone	1	2.2
Shovel Test Pit	9	40	Glass	Brown	1	3.7
Shovel Test Pit	9	40	Glass	Clear	4	11.0
Shovel Test Pit	9	40	Glass	Green	3	1.5
Shovel Test Pit	9	40	Historic Cer	Earthenware	1	4.3
Shovel Test Pit	9	50	Glass	Clear	1	1.8
Shovel Test Pit	9	50	Glass	Green	1	0.9
Shovel Test Pit	9	50	Historic Cer	Earthenware	1	0.7
Shovel Test Pit	10	10	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	1	0.4

Shovel	Test	Pit	10	10	Glass	Aqua	1	64.7
Shovel	Test	Pit	10	10	Glass	Clear	2	6.0
Shovel	Test	Pit	10	10	Glass	Sun Purpled	2	16.1
Shovel	Test	Pit	10	10	Historic Cer	Earthenware	1	3.3
Shovel	Test	Pit	10	20	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	2	1.9
Shovel	Test	Pit	10	20	Glass	Aqua	1	11.4
Shovel	Test	Pit	10	20	Glass	Clear	1	19.9
Shovel	Test	Pit	10	20	Native Ameri	Body Sherd	1	0.9
Shovel	Test	Pit	10	20	Shell/Exoske	Bulk/Unmodifie	1	1.2
Shovel	Test	Pit	10	30	Glass	Aqua	1	23.9
Shovel	Test	Pit	10	30	Glass	Clear	1	2.6
Shovel	Test	Pit	10	30	Glass	Clear	3	3.7
Shovel	Test	Pit	10	30	Native Ameri	Body Sherd	1	1.6
Shovel	Test	Pit	10	40	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	1	4.6
Shovel	Test	Pit	10	40	Glass	Brown	1	1.6
Shovel	Test	Pit	10	40	Glass	Clear	1	10.9
Shovel	Test	Pit	10	40	Metal, misc.	Ammunition	1	1.9
Shovel	Test	Pit	10	40	Sample (Soil	C-14, General	3	0.2
Shovel	Test	Pit	11	10	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	1.0
Shovel	Test	Pit	11	20	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	1	1.2
Shovel	Test	Pit	11	20	Glass	Clear	1	17.6
Shovel	Test	Pit	11	20	Metal, misc.	Unknown	1	53.6
Shovel	Test	Pit	11	30	Glass	Brown	1	36.5
Shovel	Test	Pit	11	30	Glass	Clear	1	0.6
Shovel	Test	Pit	11	30	Glass	Clear	1	19.6
Shovel	Test	Pit	11	40	Glass	Aqua	1	13.5
Shovel	Test	Pit	11	40	Historic Cer	Earthenware	1	22.6
Shovel	Test	Pit	11	50	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	1	6.2
Shovel	Test	Pit	12	10	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	1	0.9
Shovel	Test	Pit	12	40	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	0.9
Shovel	Test	Pit	12	60	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	0.6
Shovel	Test	Pit	12	60	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	0.2
Shovel	Test	Pit	12	60	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	0.8
Shovel	Test	Pit	12	80	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	4	0.5
Shovel	Test	Pit	12	80	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	0.2
Shovel	Test	Pit	12	80	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	0.1
Shovel	Test	Pit	12	100	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	6	0.7
Shovel	Test	Pit	12	100	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	1.2
Shovel	Test	Pit	14	10	Sample (Soil	C-14, General	1	0.1
Shovel	Test	Pit	14	20	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	1.2
Shovel	Test	Pit	14	20	Native Ameri	Body Sherd	1	1.2
Shovel	Test	Pit	14	30	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	2	0.5
Shovel	Test	Pit	14	30	Native Ameri	Body Sherd	7	9.4
Shovel	Test	Pit	14	40	Native Ameri	Body Sherd	2	1.1
Shovel	Test	Pit	16	50	Sample (Soil	C-14, General	2	0.6
Shovel	Test	Pit	16	60	Sample (Soil	C-14, General	3	0.5
Shovel	Test	Pit	17	30	Sample (Soil	C-14, General	1	0.4
Shovel	Test	Pit	17	50	Metal, misc.	Ammunition	1	5.2
Shovel	Test	Pit	17	60	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	0.6
Surface	Point		0	0	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	2	1.1
Surface	Point		0	0	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	3	5.3
Surface	Point		0	0	Bone/Antler/	Bulk/Unmodifie	2	11.6
Surface	Point		0	0	Can	Unclassified	1	231.3
Surface	Point		0	0	Can	Unclassified	1	91.2
Surface	Point		0	0	Can	Unclassified	2	114.2
Surface	Point		0	0	Can	Unclassified	1	66.2
Surface	Point		0	0	Can	Unclassified	2	13.7
Surface	Point		0	0	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	1.2
Surface	Point		0	0	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	9.5
Surface	Point		0	0	Flaked stone	Debitage	1	0.3

Surface Point	0	0	Flaked stone Debitage	1	4.2
Surface Point	0	0	Flaked stone Debitage	1	1.1
Surface Point	0	0	Flaked stone Debitage	1	0.7
Surface Point	0	0	Flaked stone Debitage	1	0.5
Surface Point	0	0	Flaked stone Debitage	1	0.2
Surface Point	0	0	Flaked stone Debitage	1	2.5
Surface Point	0	0	Flaked stone Debitage	1	31.4
Surface Point	0	0	Flaked stone Debitage	1	0.6
Surface Point	0	0	Glass Aqua	1	101.8
Surface Point	0	0	Glass Brown	2	43.5
Surface Point	0	0	Glass Clear	7	317.8
Surface Point	0	0	Glass Clear	11	465.3
Surface Point	0	0	Glass Milk	2	69.6
Surface Point	0	0	Groundstone Mano	1	564.0
Surface Point	0	0	Groundstone Mano	1	8.1
Surface Point	0	0	Groundstone Mano	1	51.2
Surface Point	0	0	Historic Cer Earthenware	2	49.5
Surface Point	0	0	Historic Cer Flow blue	1	12.2
Surface Point	0	0	Historic Cer Porc. (general	4	3.5
Surface Point	0	0	Historic Cer Porc. (general	1	1.4
Surface Point	0	0	Historic Cer Unknown	4	690.6
Surface Point	0	0	Historic Cer Unknown	3	147.3
Surface Point	0	0	Historic Lea Unknown	2	8.9
Surface Point	0	0	Metal, misc. Unknown	1	94.8
Surface Point	0	0	Metal, misc. Unknown	1	455.8
Surface Point	0	0	Metal, misc. Unknown	1	45.7
Surface Point	0	0	Misc. Histor Electrical (no	1	24.1
Surface Point	0	0	Misc. Histor Electrical (no	1	138.6
Surface Point	0	0	Native Ameri Body Sherd	1	1.5
Surface Point	0	0	Native Ameri Body Sherd	1	12.6

Site # P. Hill Job # 1599

Cataloged By A. Gillett

Date April 10, 2001

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Field Designation	Artifact Number	Class	Item	Analysis										Material	Count	Condition	Weight	Length	Width	Thickness
1021		1025	01	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	1001	10	2.2	18	19	8
		2059	02	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	3000	10	.4			
		3100	02	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	5001	10	3.5			
1022		4010	01	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	2001	10	18.8			
		5100	02	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	5001	10	1.0			
1023		6111	10	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	2000	20	.0			
		7059	99	20	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	3000	11	.1			
1024		8059	99	20	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	3000	10	.2			
		9025	00	20	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	1002	10	.8	21	8	6
1041		1001	01	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0001	10	99.2			
		1101	01	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0003	10	364.5			
1042		1205	99	31	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	3000	10	.3			
1053		1302	50	20	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	1005	10	.2	13	10	3
1081		1453	22	01	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000		10	2.8			
1082		1551	01	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000		10	2.4			
1083		1651	05	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000		10	7.9			
		1751	04	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000		10	3.8			
		1851	01	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000		10	.6			
		1906	99	31	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	3000	10	.3			
1084		2051	01	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000		10	31.6			
1091		2151	01	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000		40	.9			
		2251	04	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000		40	8.0			
		2351	03	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000		50	1.9			
		2451	04	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000		40	2.1			

Site # Pickak Hill Job # 1599

Cataloged By Andrew Cheloth

Date April 11, 2001

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Field Designation	Artifact Number	Class	Item	Analysis	Material	Count	Analysis	Material	Count	Weight	Length	Width	Thickness
1091	25	53	22	010					30	9.8			
	26	53	13	010					10	.4			
	27	05	99	300					10	.6			
	28	02	50	200	024030091211				10	.2	8		3
		10	25	040	990				10	.8			
1092	29	51	04	0					50	20.9			
	30	51	01	0					40	5.2			
	31	51	05	0					10	1.2			
	32	51	03	0					20	1.8			
	33	53	22	010					20	12.6			
	34	51	01	011001230					10	69.8			
1093	35	53	22	010					10	.9			
	36	53	11	010					10	2.2			
	37	51	01	0					10	.5			
	38	51	04	0					10	.4			
	39	51	03	0					20	2.9			
	40	05	99	420					10	1.6			
		05	99	310					10	.4			
		05	99	330					10	.6			
1094	41	51	04	0					10	3.7			
	42	51	03	0					30	1.5			
	43	51	01	0					40	11.0			
	44	53	22	010					10	4.3			

Field Designation	Artifact Number	Class	Item	Analysis	Material	Count	Weight	Length	Width	Thickness
11095	45	51	030	—	—	10	.9	—	—	—
	46	51	010	—	—	10	1.8	—	—	—
	47	53	220	10	—	10	.7	—	—	—
	48	53	220	10	—	10	3.3	—	—	—
1101	49	51	060	10	—	10	64.7	—	—	—
	50	51	050	10	—	20	16.1	—	—	—
	51	51	010	—	—	20	6.0	—	—	—
	52	05	992	0020060	—	10	.4	—	—	—
1102	53	10	020	00	300	10	.9	—	—	—
	54	51	010	—	502	10	19.9	—	—	—
	55	51	060	10	—	10	11.4	—	—	—
	56	05	993	10020	—	20	1.9	—	—	—
1103	57	06	990	—	165	10	1.2	—	—	—
	58	51	010	20	—	10	2.6	—	—	—
	59	51	010	10	—	30	3.7	—	—	—
	60	51	060	10	—	10	23.9	—	—	—
1104	61	10	020	—	502	10	1.6	—	—	—
	62	11	210	—	—	3	.2	—	—	—
	63	51	010	10	—	10	10.9	—	—	—
	64	51	040	—	—	10	1.6	—	—	—
	65	05	9950	—	—	10	4.6	—	—	—
	66	59	100	—	—	10	1.9	—	—	—

Site # Pearack Hill Job # 1599

Cataloged By Andrew Gletth

Date April 13, 2001

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Field Designation	Artifact Number	Class	Item	Analysis										Material	Count	Weight	Length	Width	Thickness				
1111	67	02	50	2	0	0	0	2	4	0	6	0	1	5	1	10	001	1	0	1.0	20	14	6
1112	68	05	99	4	0	0	0	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	1	0	1.2	—	—	—
	69	51	01	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	17.6	—	—	—
	70	59	00	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	53.6	—	—	—
1113	71	51	04	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	36.5	—	—	—
	72	51	01	0	3	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	.6	—	—	—
	73	51	01	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	19.6	—	—	—
1114	74	51	06	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	13.5	—	—	—
	75	53	22	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	22.6	—	—	—
1115	76	05	99	5	0	1	0	0	1	9	0	—	—	—	—	—	300	1	1	6.2	—	—	—
1121	77	05	99	3	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	—	—	—	—	—	300	1	0	.9	—	—	—
1124	78	02	50	2	0	0	0	9	4	0	4	0	0	7	1	10	012	1	0	.9	16	12	5
1126	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	.6	20	13	4
	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	.2	8	20	1
	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	.8	11	17	5
1128	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	.2	11	14	2
	82	05	99	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	.1	11	12	1
	83	05	99	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	4	0	.5	—	—	—
1120	83	05	99	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	6	0	.7	—	—	—
	84	02	50	2	0	0	0	8	4	0	2	0	1	0	1	10	002	1	0	1.2	23	17	3
1141	85	11	21	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	.1	—	—	—
1142	86	02	50	4	0	0	0	5	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	1.2	20	24	3
	87	10	02	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	501	1	0	1.2	—	—	—

Site # Pavak Hill Job # 1599

Cataloged By Andrew Giletti

Date April 13, 2001

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Field Designation	Artifact Number	Class	Item	Analysis	Material	Count	Condition	Weight	Length	Width	Thickness
1143	88	1002	0		501	70		9.4			
	89	0599	20		300	20		.5			
1144	90	1002	0		501	20		1.1			
1165	91	1121	0			2		.6			
1166	92	1121	0			3		.5			
1173	93	1121	0			1		.4			
1175	94	5910	0			10		5.2			
1176	95	0250	4	00040	004	10		.6	10	18	2
2011	96		1	1000340	003	10		3.5	19	31	4
	97		5	00990	004	10		.7			
	98		6	00990	002	10		.1			
	99	5101	0			60		16.0			
2012	100	5101	0			20		.9			
	101	0599	20		300	20		.2			
			3	000020	300	10		.1			
			3		300	10		.4			
	102	250	4	00990	005	10		.3			
	103		5	00990	004	10		.2			
	104		5	00990	001	20		1.6			
	105		4	00990	001	10		2.9			
	106		5	199910300912	001	10		1.6			
	107		2	190540200612	001	10		1.2	24	16	3
2013	108	50	5	00990	004	20		.6			
	109	60	5	00990	001	10		.7			

Site # Pentacle Hill Job # 1599

Cataloged By Andrew Calletti

Date April 14, 2001

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Field Designation	Artifact Number	Class	Item	Analysis	Material	Count	Category	Weight	Length	Width	Thickness
2013	106	02	50	500990	1001	10	10	.7			
	1	02	50	539990	1001	10	10	.1			
	107	05	99	20	300	80	80	.4			
				220		10	10	.2			
				20100050		11	11	.1			
				20110130		10	10	.3			
				20020130		10	10	.2			
2014	108			20010060		10	10	.6			
				20020130		10	10	.2			
				20		60	60	.2			
				220		10	10	.3			
	109	02	60	13110060	0011	11	11	10.2			
	110		50	2290630201113	100	10	10	3.3	24	14	3
				400990	100	10	10	5.3			
				2000330	310	10	10	1.9	15	31	4
				500990	1	10	10	.2			
				60004301003111	1	10	10	.1			
				600990	1	10	10	.1			
2015	111	05	99	10	300	170	170	.4			
		05	99	30	300	10	10	.3			
	112	01	01	000020	001	10	10	28.7			
	113	02	60	130900650	001	10	10	10.9			
	114	02	50	500990	004	20	20	1.1			
	115	02	50	20004502003221001	1001	10	10	.3	12	8	2

Site # Peterson Hill Job # 1599

Cataloged By Andrew G. Galt

Date April 14, 2001

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Field Designation	Artifact Number	Class	Item	Analysis	Material	Count	Condition	Weight	Length	Width	Thickness	Comments
2016	116	22	50	500	004	20	20	.5				
	117		50		001	10	10	.1				
			50		001	10	10	.6				
			1002	10001703011111	001	10	10	.5	13	12		3
	118	10	20		501	10	10	2.4				
2017	119	05	9930		300	10	10	.8				
	+20	05	9920		300	10	10	.1				
	121	02	5010007305008111	001	10	10	10	1.5	23	13		4
			6		001	10	10	.1				
			60006301004121	001	10	10	10	.1				
2018	122	05	9920		300	30	30	.4				
	123	02	505		001	10	10	.4				
			20003402008111	001	10	10	10	.3	12	10		2
	124		20004301010111	002	10	10	10	.2	9	11		2
2019	125	05	9930		300	10	10	.2				
			0599320		300	10	10	.4				
3001	126	01	01011001230		001	10	10	16.1				
	127	01	0101000210		001	10	10	7.7				
	128	51	010			10	10	3.2				
	129	10	020		501	30	30	6.0				
	130	02	5010099702012210	003	10	10	10	.6	16	13		2
	131		2000630100061210	001	10	10	10	.5	13	12		3
4001	132		500190		001	10	10	1.2				
			500990		001	10	10	9.5				

757-223-0508

Site # Pinebrook Hill Job # 1599 Cataloged By Andrew Gletth Date April 14, 2001

Field Designation	Artifact Number	Class	Item	Analysis				Material	Count	Condition	Weight	Length	Width	Thickness	Comments
4001	133	01010	1	2100	1230			001	1	1	56	4.0			
4001	134	05993	3	0020				300	20	20		1.1			
4002	135	02501	1	29024	01007	111	1	001	10	10		.3	8	15	2
			2	200043	02008	121	1		10	10		4.2	20	12	10
			50				1		10	10		1.1			
			12902	4030	10121				10	10		.7	14	12	3
			100014	0503	121				10	10		.5	10	13	3
			100044	01005	111				10	10		.2	16	7	2
			200073	0201	2111			1	10	10		2.5	30	18	4
			50					004	10	10		3.14			
			50					004	10	10		.6			
			13710020					501	10	10		1.5			
4003	138	01010	0	3000210				001	11	11		8.1			165
	139	01010	0	21001330				001	10	10		51.2			
	140	10020						501	10	10		12.6			
	141	0599520						300	30	30		5.3			
	142	059950						300	20	20		11.6			
			0						10	10		23	1.3		PAINT CAN
			0						10	10		91.2			PAINT CAN
			0						20	20		114.2			SOLDER TOP
			0						10	10		66.2			
			0						20	20		13.7			
			0						10	10		94.8			HANDLE
			0						10	10		45	5.8		

6/9/99
12/10/99

Affinis Catalog Code Sheet Version 2.0

Field Provenance (first 4 spaces):

Artifact Number (next 5 spaces):

Artifact Class (next 2 spaces):

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 01 = Groundstone | 51 = Glass |
| 02 = Flaked Stone | 52 = Building Materials |
| 03 = Biface/Point/Preform/Blank | 53 = Historic Ceramics |
| 04 = Other Stone | 54 = Clothing/Decorative |
| 05 = Bone/Antler/Horn/Tooth/Egg | 55 = Historic Bone Artifact |
| 06 = Shell/Exoskeleton | 56 = Personal Toiletries |
| 07 = Prehistoric Wood | 57 = Historic Wood Artifact |
| 08 = Prehistoric Leather/Hide | 58 = Historic Leather |
| 09 = Fiber | 59 = Metal, misc. |
| 10 = Native American Ceramics | 60 = Can |
| 11 = Sample (Soil, C14, Botanical) | 61 = Plastic |
| 12 = Agnostifacts | 62 = Rubber |
| 15 = Miscellaneous | 63 = Misc. Historic |

Item (next 2 spaces):

Designated differently within each artifact class; see below

Analysis (next 14 spaces): Optional

Designated differently within each artifact class; see below

Material/Taxon (next 3 Spaces):

Only for Lithics, Bone (Optional), Shell (Optional), and Prehistoric Ceramics

Count (next 4 spaces):

Condition (next 1 space):

- 0 = Broken
- 1 = Whole
- 2 = Broken, Burned (Optional for Shell, Bone, and Ceramics).
- 3 = Whole, Burned (Optional for Shell, Bone, and Ceramics).

Weight (next 6 Spaces):

Weight to tenth of gram xxxxx.x <0.1 gm. = 00000.0

Length (next 4 spaces):

Only for Classes 01 and 02 (Optional for Debitage), in mm.

Width (next 4 spaces):

Only for Classes 01 and 02 (Optional for Debitage), in mm.

Thickness (last 4 spaces):

Only for Classes 01 and 02 (Optional for Debitage), in mm.

Comments (12 spaces in margin): Optional

01 Groundstone * = Optional Analysis Below

Item (2 spaces):

00 = Unclassified Artifact	14 = Doughnut Stone
* 01 = Mano	15 = Bowl
* 02 = Pestle	16 = Pipe
* 03 = Metate	17 = Sucking Tube
* 04 = Mortar	18 = Effigy
05 = Heating Stone	19 = Pigment Palette
06 = Axe	20 = Ring
07 = Maul	21 = Ball
08 = Arrow shaft Straightener	21 = Bead, Unclassified
09 = Discoidal	23 = Bead, Disc
10 = Cog Stone	24 = Bead, Cylindrical
11 = Pendant, Unclassified	25 = Bead, Spherical
12 = Pendant, Simple	26 = Incised Stone
13 = Pendant, Geometric design	

Analysis for Mano, Pestle, Metate, and Mortar:

Surface <u>1. Morphology</u>	<u>2. Shaped</u>	<u>3. Battered</u>	Thermal <u>4. Alteration</u>	<u>5. Shouldered</u>	Intensity <u>6. Of Use</u>
00 = Unidentifiable	0 = No	0 = No	0 = No	0 = No	0 = Fragment
01 = Single Surface	1 = Yes	1 = Yes	1 = Yes	1 = Yes	1 = Light
02 = Double Surface					2 = Medium
03 = Multi surface					3 = Heavy
					4 = Variable

Manufacture <u>7. Input</u>	Metate (Only) <u>8. Base</u>
0 = Unidentifiable	0 = Unclassified
1 = Unshaped item	1 = Slab
2 = Minimally Shaped < 1/3	2 = Basin
3 = Moderately Shaped > 1/3 ; < 2/3	
4 = Well Shaped > 2/3	

(Last 6 (5 if metate) spaces of Analysis are 0)

Material Types for Lithics:

000 = Undetermined	005 = Obsidian	010 = Granitic	015 = Jasper
001 = Medium to coarse-grained metavolcanic	006 = Chert (see #18)	011 = Tourmaline	016 = Steatite/Talc
002 = Fine-grained metavolcanic	007 = Metamorphic	012 = Feldspar	017 = Petrified Wood
003 = Quartzite	008 = Sedimentary	013 = Mica	018 = Piedra de Lumbre
004 = Quartz	009 = Talcose Rock	014 = Chalcedony	

02 Flaked Stone

Item (2 spaces)

& 00 = Unclassified tool fragment

& 01 = Retouched/Utilized flake

& 02 = Retouched/Utilized tool

& 03 = Chopper

& 04 = Scraper Plane

& 05 = Scraper

& 06 = Knife

& 12 = Hammer

& 13 = Crescentic

* 50 = Debitage (except Rejuvenation flakes)

& 52 = Rejuvenation flake

* 60 = Core

* = Optional Analysis Below

& = Mandatory Analysis Below

Analysis for Retouched/Utilized Flakes and Tools:

Production <u>1. Base</u>	<u>2. Retouch</u>	Primary Edge Angle <u>3. Secondary Edge Angle</u>	Primary Edge Wear <u>4. Secondary Edge Wear</u>
0 = Unknown	0 = None	0 = N/A	0 = No Wear
1 = Flake	1 = Unifacial	1 = < 26°	1 = Faceting
2 = Core	2 = Bifacial	2 = 27-35°	2 = Crushing
3 = Cobble		3 = 36-45°	3 = Abrasion
		4 = 46-55°	4 = Micro-step flaking
		5 = 56-65°	5 = Rounding
		6 = 66-75°	6 = Nibbling
		7 = 76-85°	
		8 = 86-95°	
		9 = > 95°	

Primary Edge Shape <u>5. Secondary Edge Shape</u>	Primary Use Locus <u>6. Secondary Use Locus</u>	<u>7. Flake Morphology</u>	<u>8. Cortical Variability</u>
1 = Straight	0 = Indeterminate	1 = Linear	0 = No Cortex
2 = Convex	1 = Platform	2 = Diverging	1 = 1-30%
3 = Concave	2 = Right Lateral	3 = Converging	2 = 30-90%
4 = Notched	3 = Left Lateral	4 = Other flake shape	3 = 90-99%
5 = Sharply Protruding	4 = Distal	5 = Angular Debris	4 = 100%
6 = Serrated			
7 = Other		9 = Not Flake-based	

Material Types for Lithics:

000 = Undetermined	005 = Obsidian	010 = Granitic	015 = Jasper
001 = Medium to coarse-grained metavolcanic	006 = Chert (see #18)	011 = Tourmaline	016 = Steatite/Talc
002 = Fine-grained metavolcanic	007 = Metamorphic	012 = Feldspar	017 = Petrified Wood
003 = Quartzite	008 = Sedimentary	013 = Mica	018 = Piedra de Lumbre
004 = Quartz	009 = Talcose Rock	014 = Chalcedony	

02 Flaked Stone

* = Optional Analysis Below
& = Mandatory Analysis Below

Item (2 spaces)

- & 00 = Unclassified tool fragment
- & 01 = Retouched/Utilized flake
- & 02 = Retouched/Utilized tool
- & 03 = Chopper
- & 04 = Scraper Plane
- & 05 = Scraper
- & 06 = Knife
- & 12 = Hammer
- & 13 = Crescentic
- * 50 = Debitage (except Rejuvenation flakes)
- & 52 = Rejuvenation flake
- * 60 = Core

Analysis for items 00 through 13:

Production		Primary Edge Angle	Primary Edge Wear	Primary Edge Shape	Primary Use Locus
1. Base	2. Retouch	3. Tertiary Edge Angle	4. Tertiary Edge Wear	5. Tertiary Edge Shape	6. Tertiary Use Locus
0=N/A	0=None	0= N/A	0= No Wear		
1=Flake	1=Unifacial	1= < 26 degrees	1= Faceting	1= Straight	1= Platform
2=Core	2=Bifacial	2= 26-35 degrees	2= Crushing	2= Convex	2= Right Lateral
3=Cobble		3= 36-45 degrees	3= Abrasion	3= Concave	3= Left Lateral
		4= 46-55 degrees	4= Micro-step flaking	4= Notched	4= Distal
		5= 56-65 degrees	5= Rounding	5= Sharply protruding	5= Dorsal (obtuse angle)
		6= 66-75 degrees	6= Nibbling	6= Serrated	6= Other
		7= 76-85 degrees		7= Other	
		8= 86-95 degrees			
		9= > 95 degrees			

Material Types for Lithics:

000 = Undetermined	005 = Obsidian	010 = Granitic	015 = Jasper
001 = Medium to coarse-grained metavolcanic	006 = Chert (see #18)	011 = Tourmaline	016 = Steatite/Talc
002 = Fine-grained metavolcanic	007 = Metamorphic	012 = Feldspar	017 = Petrified Wood
003 = Quartzite	008 = Sedimentary	013 = Mica	018 = Piedra de Lumbre
004 = Quartz	009 = Talcose Rock	014 = Chalcedony	

02 Flaked Stone

Item (2 spaces)

- & 00 = Unclassified tool fragment
- & 01 = Retouched/Utilized flake
- & 02 = Retouched/Utilized tool
- & 03 = Chopper
- & 04 = Scraper Plane
- & 05 = Scraper
- & 06 = Knife
- & 12 = Hammer
- & 13 = Crescentic
- * 50 = Debitage (except Rejuvenation flakes)
- & 52 = Rejuvenation flake
- * 60 = Core

* = Optional Analysis Below

& = Mandatory Analysis Below

Analysis for Debitage:

<u>Flake</u> <u>1. Morphology</u>	<u>Cortical</u> <u>2. Variability</u>	<u>Cortex</u> <u>3. Type</u>	<u>Dorsal</u> <u>4. Scar Count</u>	<u>Platform</u> <u>5. Preparation</u>
1=Linear 2=Diverging 3=Converging 4=Other flake shape 5=Angular Debris 6=Micro flake	0=No Cortex 1=1-30% 2=30-90% 3=90-99% 4=100%	0=No Cortex 1=Tabular/Nodular 2=Cobble 3=Incipient Cone 4=Spalled 9=Indeterminate	Actual Count 99 = N/A	0 = Not Applicable; no platform 1 = Cortex Platform, no preparation 2 = Grinding Visible under 10x Magnification 3 = Flaking Visible, with or without cortex 4 = Plain Platform, no cortex or flaking 5 = Step Platform 6 = Central Beak 7 = <i>Chapeau de Gendarme</i>

<u>Platform</u> <u>7. Depth</u>	<u>Platform</u> <u>8. Width</u>	<u>Platform</u> <u>9. Condition</u>	<u>10. Termination</u>	<u>11. Patinated</u>
(2 spaces) In mm.	(3 spaces) In mm.	0=No Platform 1=Complete 2=Incomplete	0=Indeterminate 1=Feather 2= Step 3= Hinge 4= Overshot	0=Unpatinated 1=Patinated

Material Types for Lithics:

000 = Undetermined	005 = Obsidian	010 = Granitic	015 = Jasper
001 = Medium to coarse-grained metavolcanic	006 = Chert (see #18)	011 = Tourmaline	016 = Steatite/Talc
002 = Fine-grained metavolcanic	007 = Metamorphic	012 = Feldspar	017 = Petrified Wood
003 = Quartzite	008 = Sedimentary	013 = Mica	018 = Piedra de Lumbre
004 = Quartz	009 = Talcose Rock	014 = Chalcedony	

02 Flaked Stone

* = Optional Analysis Below

& = Mandatory Analysis Below

Item (2 spaces)

& 00 = Unclassified tool fragment

& 01 = Retouched/Utilized flake

& 02 = Retouched/Utilized tool

& 03 = Chopper

& 04 = Scraper Plane

& 05 = Scraper

& 06 = Knife

& 12 = Hammer

& 13 = Crescentic

* 50 = Debitage (except Rejuvenation flakes)

& 52 = Rejuvenation flake

* 60 = Core

Analysis for Rejuvenation Flakes: (Tools ONLY)

Production

1. Base

2. Retouch

3. Tool Type

0=N/A

0=None

(Use item # above)

1=Flake

1=Unifacial

2=Core

2=Bifacial

3=Cobble

(Last 10 spaces of Analysis are 0)

Analysis for Cores:

1. Condition

2. Core Type

3. Edge Angle

4. Edge Angle

0=Fragment

1=Complete

2=Unknown

1=Unidirectional

2=Bidirectional

3=Multidirectional

4=Bifacial

5=Bipolar

6=Polyhedral (including Domed forms)

In degrees

(3 spaces)

In degrees

(3 spaces)

(Last 6 spaces of Analysis are 0)

Material Types for Lithics:

000 = Undetermined

001 = Medium to coarse-grained metavolcanic

002 = Fine-grained metavolcanic

003 = Quartzite

004 = Quartz

005 = Obsidian

006 = Chert (see #18)

007 = Metamorphic

008 = Sedimentary

009 = Talcose Rock

010 = Granitic

011 = Tourmaline

012 = Feldspar

013 = Mica

014 = Chalcedony

015 = Jasper

016 = Steatite/Talc

017 = Petrified Wood

018 = Piedra de Lumbre

03 **Biface/Point/Preform/Blank** Analysis Mandatory
 Item (2 spaces) See Flow Chart

01 = Cottonwood Concave Base	16 = Large Incipient Notched
02 = CW Straight Base	17 = Large Notched Point
03 = CW Convex Base	18 = DSN Cuyamaca Serrated
04 = Incipient Side-Notched	19 = CW Fine Serrated
05 = Desert Side-Notched Concave Base	20 = Poway Serrated
06 = DSN Straight Base	21 = Pinto
07 = DSN Convex Base	22 = Gypsum Cave
08 = DSN Concave Notched Base	27 = Cottonwood Series
09 = DSN Straight Notched Base	28 = DSN Series
10 = CW Basal Notched	29 = Untypable point fragment
11 = Coarse Serrated	71 = Drill
12 = CW Leaf Shape	72 = Graver
13 = Large Leaf Shape	73 = Perforator
14 = Large Triangular	74 = Beak
15 = Large Elko	80 = Small Biface/Preform
	81 = Large Biface/Preform
	98 = Other
	99 = Unknown

Analysis for Biface/Point/Preform/Blank:

Production <u>1. Stage</u>	<u>2. Condition</u>	<u>3. Fracture</u>	<u>4. Edge Shape</u>	<u>5. Patinated</u>	Axial <u>6. Length</u>	Basal <u>7. Width</u>
0=Unknown		0=N/A	0=N/A	0 = No	(3 spaces)	(3 spaces)
1=Finished	1=Complete	1=End Shock	1=Straight	1 = Yes	In mm.	In mm.
2=Early Stage Preform	2=Tip	2=Perverse	2=Convex			
3=Late Stage Preform	3=Mid-section	3=Longitudinal	3=Concave			
	4=Tip Missing	4=Split-Feather	4=Serrated (Fine)			
	5=Base	5=Other	5=Serrated			
	6=Base Missing		6=Other			
	7=Essentially Complete					
	8=Incomplete					
	9=Other					

(Last 3 spaces of Analysis are 0)

Material Types for Lithics:

000 = Undetermined	005 = Obsidian	010 = Granitic	015 = Jasper
001 = Medium to coarse-grained metavolcanic	006 = Chert (see #18)	011 = Tourmaline	016 = Steatite/Talc
002 = Fine-grained metavolcanic	007 = Metamorphic	012 = Feldspar	017 = Petrified Wood
003 = Quartzite	008 = Sedimentary	013 = Mica	018 = Piedra de Lumbre
004 = Quartz	009 = Talcose Rock	014 = Chalcedony	

04 Other Stone * = Optional Analysis Below
Item (2 spaces)

00 = Unclassified
 01 = Mineral Pigment
 02 = Abrading pebble
 03 = Crystal, Unmodified
 04 = Crystal, Modified
 05 = Anvil stone
 06 = Exotic Material (Manuport)
 07 = Fire Affected Rock

 *10 = Hammerstone, Unclassified
 *11 = Hammerstone, Angular
 *12 = Hammerstone, Spherical

Analysis for Hammerstones:

Finger <u>Polish</u>	Percentage <u>Battered</u>	Primary Edge Shape Secondary Edge Shape <u>Tertiary Edge Shape</u>	Primary Use Locus Secondary Use Locus <u>Tertiary Use Locus</u>
0 = Absent	(3 Spaces)	1 = Straight	8 = Margins
1 = Present		2 = Convex	9 = Body
		3 = Concave	
		4 = Sharply Protruding	
		5 =	
		6 =	
		7 = Other	

(Last 4 spaces of Analysis are 0)

Material Types for Lithics:

000 = Undetermined	005 = Obsidian	010 = Granitic	015 = Jasper
001 = Medium to coarse-grained metavolcanic	006 = Chert (see #18)	011 = Tourmaline	016 = Steatite/Talc
002 = Fine-grained metavolcanic	007 = Metamorphic	012 = Feldspar	017 = Petrified Wood
003 = Quartzite	008 = Sedimentary	013 = Mica	018 = Piedra de Lumbre
004 = Quartz	009 = Talcose Rock	014 = Chalcedony	

Material Types for Mineral Pigments:

020 = Unclassified Mineral Pigment	021 = Hematite	022 = Limonite	023 = Manganese
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05 Bone/Antler/Horn/Tooth/Egg Optional Analysis Below
Item (2 spaces):

00 = Unclassified Artifact	10 = Hair Pin
01 = Projectile Point	11 = Ring
02 = Needle	12 = Bead
03 = Awl	13 = Pendant
04 = Scraper	14 =
05 = Baton	15 =
06 = Tube	16 =
07 = Saw	
08 = Disc	
09 = Gaming Piece	99 = Unmodified/Bulk

Analysis for Bone, etc.:

<u>1. Size</u>	<u>2. Burned</u>	<u>3. Complete</u>	<u>4. Side</u>	<u>5. Butchering</u>	<u>6. Element</u>
0 = Undetermined	0=Non-Burned	0 = No	0 = Undetermined	0 = None	00=Unclassified
1 = Micro (Rat, Mouse)	1=Burned Brown	1 = Yes	1 = Right	1 = Hand Sawn	01=Tooth
2 = Small (Rabbit)	2=Burned Black		2 = Left	2 = Machine sawn	02=Claw
3 = Medium (Dog, Coyote)	3=Calcined			3 = Cut	03=Eggshell
4 = Large (Deer, Sheep, Goat)	9=Undetermined			9 = Undetermined	04=Otolith
5 = Very Large (Cow, Bison)					05=Vertebra
6 = Reptile/Amphibian					06=Mandible
7 = Bird					07=Pelvis
8 = Fish					08=Tibia/Fibula
					09=Metatarsal
					10=Scapula
					11=Ulna
					12=Maxilla
					13=Femur
					14=Sacrum
					15=Auditory bulla
					16=Tibia
					17=Humerus
					18=Rib
					19=Phalanges
					20=Cranial
					21=Radius
					30=Fish Spine

(Last 7 spaces of Analysis are 0)

Taxon For Bone (3 spaces, in "Material"):

300 = Unclassified bone
 310 = Unclassified Rodentia
 312 = *Perognathus fallax* (San Diego Pocket Mouse)
 313 = *Microtus californicus* (California Vole)
 315 = Unclassified Sciuridae (Squirrel)
 316 = *Spermophilus beecheyi* (California Ground Squirrel)
 320 = Unclassified Leporidae (Rabbit/Hare)
 321 = *Sylvilagus sp.* (Rabbit)
 322 = *Lepus californicus* (Black-tailed Jackrabbit)
 323 = *Sylvilagus audubonii* (Desert Cottontail)
 324 = *Sylvilagus bachmani* (Brush Rabbit)
 325 = *Thomomys bottae* (Southern Pocket Gopher)
 341 = *Ovis canadensis* (Big Horn Sheep)
 350 = Unclassified Bovidae (Cattle/Sheep)
 360 = Unclassified Reptile
 365 = Unclassified Snake
 380 = Unclassified Fish

Remainder to be determined

06 Shell

Item (2 spaces):

00 = Unclassified Artifact	30 = Bracelet, Unclassified
	31 = Bracelet, Undecorated
	32 = Bracelet, Geometric Design
10 = Bead, Unclassified	
11 = Bead, Spire-lopped	40 = Fish hook
12 = Bead, Disc	50 = Ring
13 = Bead, Cupped	
14 = Bead, Cylindrical	
20 = Pendant, Unclassified	98 = Fossil
21 = Pendant, Undecorated	99 = Unmodified/Bulk
22 = Pendant, Geometric Design	

Taxon For Shell (3 Spaces):

Gastropods

100 = Unknown Gastropod
 101 = *Acanthina*
 102 = *Acmaea*
 103 = *Amphissa*
104 = *Astraea*
 105 = *Bursa*
 106 = *Calliostoma*
 107 = *Cerithidea*
 108 = *Conus*
 109 = *Crepidula*
 110 = *Crucibulum*
 111 = *Cypraea*
 112 = *Diodora*
 113 = *Erato*
 114 = *Fissurella*
 115 = *Fusitriton*
116 = *Haliotis*
 117 = *Jaton*

More Gastropods

118 = *Kelletia*
 119 = *Littorina*
 120 = *Lottia*
 121 = *Megathura*
 122 = *Mitrella*
 123 = *Nassarius*
 124 = *Norrisia*
 125 = *Ocenebra*
126 = *Olivella*
127 = *Polinices*
 128 = *Serpulorbis*
 129 = *Tegula*
 130 = *Thais*
 131 = *Trivia*
 132 = *Fusinus*
 133 = Fresh water,
 general
 134 = Terrestrial, general
 135 = *Collisella*
 136 = *Crepidatella*

Pelecypoda

150 = Unknown Pelecypod
 151 = *Anomia*
 152 = *Amiantis*
 153 = *Chama*
154 = *Chione*
155 = *Donax*
 156 = *Glycymeris*
 157 = *Laevicardium*
 158 = *Macoma*
 159 = *Modiolus*
 160 = *Mya*
161 = *Mytilus*
162 = *Ostrea*
163 = *Pecten*
 164 = *Protothaca*
 165 = *Pseudochama*
 166 = *Saxidomus*
 167 = *Semele*

More Pelecypoda

168 = *Septifer*
 169 = *Siliqua*
 170 = *Solen*
171 = *Tagelus*
 172 = *Tellina*
 173 = *Tivela*
 174 = *Trachycardium*
 175 = *Anodonta*
 176 = Fresh water, general
 300 = CARDIIDAE (Family)
Others
 180 = *Chiton*
 181 = *Dentalia*
 182 = *Echinus*
 183 = *Balanus*
 184 = *Pollicipes*
 185 = Crab
 186 = *Dendraster*
 197 = Waterworn, mixed
 198 = Mixed Fragments
 199 = Unidentifiable

07 **Prehistoric Wood**
 Item (2 spaces):

00 = Unclassified Artifact 99 = Unmodified/Bulk
01 = Split-twig figurine

08 **Prehistoric Leather/Hide**
 Item (2 spaces):

00 = Unclassified Artifact 50 = Sandal, Unclassified
20 = Cordage, Unclassified 51 = Sandal, Woven
21 = Cordage, Woven 52 = Sandal, Twisted
22 = Cordage, Twisted

09 **Fiber**
 Item (2 spaces):

00 = Unclassified artifact 40 = Basketry, Unclassified
10 = Matting, Unclassified 41 = Basketry, Twined
11 = Matting, Woven 42 = Basketry, Coiled

20 = Cordage, Unclassified 50 = Sandal, Unclassified
21 = Cordage, Woven 51 = Sandal, Woven
22 = Cordage, Twisted 52 = Sandal, Twisted
 53 = Sandal, Coiled

30 = Netting, Unclassified
31 = Netting, Woven
32 = Netting, Twisted

10 Native American Ceramics

Item (2 spaces):

00 = Unclassified artifact	50 = Modified Unclassified Artifact
01 = Rim Sherd	51 = Modified Rim Sherd
02 = Body Sherd	52 = Modified Body Sherd
03 = Neck Sherd	53 = Modified Neck Sherd
04 = Basal Sherd	54 = Modified Basal Sherd
10 = Pipe, Unclassified	60 = Vessel (whole or restorable)
11 = Pipe, Bow	70 = Figurine
12 = Pipe, Straight	80 = Rattle Ball
	85 = Sherd Abrader
20 = Bead, Unclassified	90 = Clay lump, Unclassified
21 = Bead, Disc	91 = Clay lump, Unfired
22 = Bead, Cylindrical	92 = Clay lump, Fired
23 = Bead, Spherical	
30 = Pendant, Unclassified	
31 = Pendant, Simple	
32 = Pendant, Geometric Design	

Analysis for Native American Ceramics:

<u>Burned</u>	<u>Carbon Caked</u>		<u>Lip Type</u>	<u>Diameter</u>	<u>Modification</u>
0 = No	0 = No		0 = No lip	(3 spaces)	0 = None
1 = Yes	1 = Yes		1 = Rounded	In mm.	1 = Slipped
			2 = Squared		2 = Burnished
			3 = Flattened		3 = Drilled
			4 = Mushroomed		4 = Incised
			5 = Tapered		5 = Impressed
			6 = Lap Lip		6 = Painted
			7 = Projecting Asymmetrical Rounded		
			8 = Projecting Asymmetrical Pointed		
			9 = Round inside/Square outside		

Material types for Native American Ceramics:

500 = Undetermined
 501 = Tizon Brown Ware
 502 = Buff Ware

11 Sample (Soil, C-14, Botanical)

Item (2 spaces):

10 = Soil sample, Unclassified	40 = Seed, Unclassified
11 = Soil sample, General level	41 = Seed, General level
12 = Soil sample, Strata	42 = Seed, Strata
13 = Soil sample, Feature	43 = Seed, Feature
14 = Soil sample, Flotation	44 = Seed, Flotation
15 = Soil sample, Column	45 = Seed, Column
16 = Soil sample, Vessel interior	46 = Seed, Vessel Interior
20 = C-14 sample, Unclassified	50 = Wood, Unclassified
21 = C-14 sample, General level	51 = Wood, General level
22 = C-14 sample, Strata	52 = Wood, Strata
23 = C-14 sample, Feature	53 = Wood, Feature
24 = C-14 sample, Flotation	54 = Wood, Flotation
25 = C-14 sample, Column	55 = Wood, Column
26 = C-14 sample, Vessel interior	56 = Wood, Vessel interior
30 = Pollen sample, Unclassified	
31 = Pollen sample, General level	
32 = Pollen sample, Strata	
33 = Pollen sample, Feature	
34 = Pollen sample, Flotation	
35 = Pollen sample, Column	
36 = Pollen sample, Vessel interior	

12 Agnostifacts

Item (2 spaces):

00 = Unclassified Artifact	05 = Spalls
01 = Ovate Spalled Item	06 = Tabular Items
02 = Globular Spalled Item	07 = Planar Pebble Pieces
03 = Blocky Item	08 = Broken Pebbles
04 = Angular Chunks	09 = Pot Lid Pieces

15 Miscellaneous

Item (2 spaces):

00 = Unclassified

10 = Unsorted Screen Debris -- Shell Midden

51 Glass

Item (2 spaces):

00 = Unclassified	09 = Iridescent	18 = Opaline
01 = Clear	10 = Amethyst	19 = Delphite
02 = Blue	11 = Peach	
03 = Green	12 = Yellow	
04 = Brown	13 = Amber	
05 = Sun Purpled	14 = Pink	
06 = Aqua	15 = Red	
07 = Milk	16 = Cream	
08 = Dark Green	17 = Grey	

Analysis for Glass:

<u>Use</u>	<u>Modification</u>	<u>Marks</u>
00 = Unknown	0 = Unmodified	0 = Unmarked
01 = Bottle/Jar/Glass	1 = Worked	1 = Marked
02 = Window		
03 = Lighting		
04 = Medicine		
05 = Decorative		
06 = Dishes		
07 = Marbles/Toys		
08 = Slag		
09 = Toiletry		
10 = Bead		
11 = Eyeglasses		
12 = Shelving		

(Last 10 spaces of Analysis are 0)

52 Building Materials

Item (2 spaces):

00 = Unknown	17 = Tar Paper
01 = Sandstone	18 = Crushed Rock
02 = Brick	19 = Paint
03 = Plaster	20 = Mission-type Tile, Unknown
04 = Ceramic tile	21 = Mission-type Tile, Roof
05 = Asphalt	22 = Mission-type Tile, Floor
06 = Gypsum	23 = Mission-type Tile, Brick
07 = Concrete	
08 = Sewer Pipe	
09 = Mortar	
10 = Terra Cotta	
11 = Asphalt tile	
12 = Glass tile	
13 = Plumbing Ceramic	
14 = Terrazzo	
15 = Slate	
16 = Caulking	

53 **Historic Ceramic**
 Item (2 spaces):

00 = Unknown	16 = Blue/Polychrome painted ware
01 = Porcelain (general)	17 = Molded ware
02 = Porcelain (blue & white)	18 = Marbled ware
03 = Porcelain (other)	19 = Gaudy ware
04 = Celadon	20 = Rockingham ware
05 = Tonala	21 = Splatterware/spongeware
06 = Galara	22 = Earthenware (general)
07 = Olive Jar	23 = Annular Grooved ware
08 = Maiolica (Hispanic)	24 = Vitrified China
09 = Pearlware	25 = Gold-Banded Earthenware
10 = Creamware	26 = White ware
11 = Ironstone (general)	27 = Flow blue
12 = Stoneware (general)	28 = Majolica (Victorian)
13 = Transfer Printedware	29 = Terra Cotta (Flowerpot)
14 = Shell-Edge ware	30 = Colono - Mission ware
15 = Mocha ware	31 = Decalware

Analysis for Historic Ceramics:

<u>Base Color</u>	<u>Primary Decoration Color</u>	<u>Secondary Decoration Color</u>
00 = Unknown	00 = Unknown	00 = Unknown
01 = White	01 = White	01 = White
02 = Blue	02 = Blue	02 = Blue
03 = Green	03 = Green	03 = Green
04 = Brown	04 = Brown	04 = Brown
05 = Grey	05 = Grey	05 = Grey
06 = Black	06 = Black	06 = Black
07 = Orange	07 = Orange	07 = Orange
08 = Yellow	08 = Yellow	08 = Yellow
09 = Cream	09 = Cream	09 = Cream
10 = Red	10 = Red	10 = Red
11 = Mulberry	11 = Mulberry	11 = Mulberry
12 = Gold	12 = Gold	12 = Gold
13 = Pink	13 = Pink	13 = Pink
14 = Purple	14 = Purple	14 = Purple
15 = Terra Cotta	15 = Terra Cotta	15 = Terra Cotta
16 = Mustard	16 = Mustard	16 = Mustard
		20 = Polychrome

(Last 8 spaces of Analysis are 0)

54 Clothing

Item (2 spaces):

00 = Unknown	05 = Zipper	10 = Watch/Clock
01 = Buckle	06 = Needle	11 = Decoration/Medal/Metal
02 = Cloth	07 = Pin	
03 = Button	08 = Jewelry	
04 = Bead	09 = Hooks/Eyes, etc	

55 Historic Bone Artifact

Item (2 spaces):

00 = Unknown

56 Personal Toiletries

Item (2 spaces):

00 = Unknown	05 = Toothpaste tube
01 = Toothbrush	06 = Make-up
02 = Hairpin	07 = Razor
03 = Pipe/Cigar tube, etc.	
04 = Hygiene Nozzle/Bag	

57 Historic Wood Artifact

Item (2 spaces):

00 = Unknown	99 = Bulk
01 = Lumber	
02 =	

58 Historic Leather

Item (2 spaces):

00 = Unknown	02 = Shoe
01 = Horse	03 = Belt

59 Metal, misc.

Item (2 spaces):

00 = Unknown	16 = Kitchen (pots etc.)	31 = Screen/Mesh
01 = Automotive	17 = Horse Tack	32 = Rivet
02 = Machinery	18 = Chain	33 = Coin
03 = Screws, Bolts	19 = Tubing	34 = Barbed Wire
04 = Nails	20 = Grommets, Snaps, Hooks,	35 = Latch
05 = Cut/"Square" Nails	Washers	36 = Hinge/Hinge Strap
06 = Tacks, Staples, Brads	21 = Foil	37 = Clip: Electric;
07 = Wire	22 = Pipe	Battery
08 = Tools	23 = Slag	
09 = Gun Parts	24 = Grid	
10 = Ammunition	25 = Solder	
11 = Spring	26 = Barrel Hoop	
12 = Bottle Cap	27 = Lock	
13 = Sheet Metal	28 = Key	
14 = Spike (i.e., R.R.)	29 = Gas Cylinder/Cartridge	
15 = Light Bulb Base	30 = Jar Lid	

60 Can

Item (2 spaces):

00 = Unclassified	03 = Pull tab
01 = Key/Strip	
02 = Lid	

61 Plastic

Item (2 spaces):

00 = Unknown	05 = Styrofoam
01 = Utensil	06 = Caps/Lids
02 = Toys	07 = Fishing
03 = Tape/ Paper	08 = Hardware
04 = Wrap	09 = Miscellaneous

62 Rubber

Item (2 spaces):

00 = Unknown	05 = Stopper/Seal
01 = Hose	06 = Band/Belt
02 = Heel	07 = Stop/Rest
03 = Toy	
04 = Ball	

63 Misc Historic

Item (2 spaces):

01 = Battery (non-auto)	06 = Chalk	11 = String
02 = Electrical (non-bulb)	07 = Cork	12 = Carpet
03 = Coal	08 = Paint	
04 = Paper	09 = Skeet	
05 = Pencil/Pen	10 = Toys	

Affinis Field Provenance Sheet Version 1.2

Job # 1599
Site # 1,2

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Name A. Galletti
Date 30 MARCH 01

Field Provenance #	Datum/Locus	Shot/Feature	Unit Number	Unit Type	Upper Depth	Lower Depth	Direction	Distance	Datum
1011			1	11	0	10			
1012			1		10	20			
1013			1		20	30			
1014			1		30	40			
1015			1		40	50			
1021			2		0	10			
1022			2		10	20			
1023			2		20	30			
1024			2		30	40			
1025			2		40	50			
1025			2		50	60			
1031			3		0	10			
1032			3		10	20			
1033			3		20	30			
1034			3		30	40			
1041			4		0	10			
1042			4		10	20			
1051			5		0	10			
1052			5		10	20			
1053			5		20	30			
1054			5		30	40			
1055			5	✓	40	50			

Unit Types:

01 = Surface, General
02 = Surface, Pt./Micromap
03 = Surface, Circle
04 = Surface, Grid

11 = Shovel Test Pit (STP)
12 = Excavation, 0.5 m x 0.5 m (SEEU)
13 = Excavation, 1 m x 1 m
14 = Trench
15 = Excavation, Other
16 = Auger Hole
17 = Excavation, 0.5 m x 1 m

21 = Monitoring, Trench (in situ)
22 = Monitoring, Trench (spoil)
23 = Monitoring, Large Area (in situ)
24 = Monitoring, Large Area (spoil)
50 = Other

30 = Sub Datum
31 = Site Perimeter
32 = Locus Perimeter
33 = Feature Perimeter
34 = Soil Sample

Affinis Field Provenance Sheet Version 1.2

Job # 1599
 Site # 1, 2

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Name AGILETTI
 Date 30 MARCH 01

Field Provenance #	Datum/Locus	Shot/Feature	Unit Number	Unit Type	Upper Depth	Lower Depth	Direction	Distance	Datum
1061			6	11	0	10			
1062			6		10	20			
1063			6		20	30			
1064			6		30	40			
1065			6		40	50			
1071			7		0	10			
1072			7		10	20			
1073			7		20	30			
1074			7		30	40			
1075			7		40	50			
1081			8		0	10			
1082			8		10	20			
1083			8		20	30			
1084			8		30	40			
1085			8		40	50			
1091			9		0	10			
1092			9		10	20			
1093			9		20	30			
1094			9		30	40			
1095			9		40	50			
1096			9		50	60			

Unit Types:

01 = Surface, General
 02 = Surface, Pt/Micromap
 03 = Surface, Circle
 04 = Surface, Grid

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 17 = Excavation, 0.5 m x 1 m

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 22 = Monitoring, Trench (spoil)
 23 = Monitoring, Large Area (in situ)
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 32 = Locus Perimeter
 33 = Feature Perimeter
 34 = Soil Sample

Affinis Field Provenance Sheet Version 1.2

 Job # 1599
 Site # 1, 2

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 Name A. Giletti
 Date 30 MARCH 01

Field Provenance #	Datum/Locus	Shot/Feature	Unit Number	Unit Type	Upper Depth	Lower Depth	Direction	Distance	Datum
1101			10	11	0	10			
1102			10		10	20			
1103			10		20	30			
1104			10		30	40			
1105			10		40	50			
1111			11		0	10			
1112			11		10	20			
1113			11		20	30			
1114			11		30	40			
1115			11		40	50			
1121			12		0	10			
1122			12		10	20			
1123			12		20	30			
1124			12		30	40			
1125			12		40	50			
1126			12		50	60			
1127			12		60	70			
1128			12		70	80			
1129			12		80	90			
1120			12		90	100			

Unit Types:

 01 = Surface, General
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 17 = Excavation, 0.5 m x 1 m

 21 = Monitoring, Trench (in situ)
 22 = Monitoring, Trench (spoil)
 23 = Monitoring, Large Area (in situ)
 24 = Monitoring, Large Area (spoil)
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 31 = Site Perimeter
 32 = Locus Perimeter
 33 = Feature Perimeter
 34 = Soil Sample

Affinis Field Provenance Sheet Version 1.2

Job # 1599
Site # 1, 2

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Name A. Gilotti
Date 30 MAR 2001

Field Provenance #	Datum/Locus	Shot/Feature	Unit Number	Unit Type	Upper Depth	Lower Depth	Direction	Distance	Datum
1131			13	11	0	10			
1132			13		10	20			
1133			13		20	30			
1134			13		30	40			
1135			13		40	50			
1141			14		0	10			
1142			14		10	20			
1143			14		20	30			
1144			14		30	40			
1145			14		40	50			
1151			15		0	10			
1152			15		10	20			
1153			15		20	30			
1154			15		30	40			
1155			15		40	50			
1161			16		0	10			
1162			16		10	20			
1163			16		20	30			
1164			16		30	40			
1165			16		40	50			
1166			16		50	60			

Unit Types:

01 = Surface, General
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03 = Surface, Circle
04 = Surface, Grid

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30 = Sub Datum
31 = Site Perimeter
32 = Locus Perimeter
33 = Feature Perimeter
34 = Soil Sample

Affinis Field Provenance Sheet Version 1.2

Job # 1599
Site # 1, 2

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Name A. G. Kethi
Date 30 March 21

Field Provenance #	Datum/Locus	Shot/Feature	Unit Number	Unit Type	Upper Depth	Lower Depth	Direction	Distance	Datum
1171			17	11	0	10			
1172			17		10	20			
1173			17		20	30			
1174			17		30	40			
1175			17		40	50			
1176			17	↓	50	60			
2011			1	13	0	10			
2012			1		10	20			
2013			1		20	30			
2014			1		30	40			
2015			1		40	50			
2016			1		50	60			
2017			1		60	70			
2018			1		70	80			
2019			1	↓	80	90			
4001				02					
4002				02					
4003				02					

Unit Types:

- 01 = Surface, General
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03 = Surface, Circle
04 = Surface, Grid

- 11 = Shovel Test Pit (STP)
12 = Excavation, 0.5 m x 0.5 m (SEEU)
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15 = Excavation, Other
16 = Auger Hole
17 = Excavation, 0.5 m x 1 m

- 21 = Monitoring, Trench (in situ)
22 = Monitoring, Trench (spoil)
23 = Monitoring, Large Area (in situ)
24 = Monitoring, Large Area (spoil)
50 = Other

- 30 = Sub Datum
31 = Site Perimeter
32 = Locus Perimeter
33 = Feature Perimeter
34 = Soil Sample

Site	Artifact No.	Unit type	Unit number	Upper depth	Lower depth	Artifact Class	Item	Material	Count	Weight (g)
SDI-15975/15976	1	Shovel test pit	1	0	10	Flaked stone	Debitage	Medium to coarse grained metavolcanic	1	0.70
SDI-15975/15976	2	Shovel test pit	1	10	20	Flaked stone	Debitage	Medium to coarse grained metavolcanic	1	0.10
SDI-15975/15976	3	Shovel test pit	4	10	20	Bone, nonhuman	Bulk unmodified	Unclassified Bone	3	0.70
SDI-15975/15976	4	Shovel test pit	4	10	20	Bone, nonhuman	Bulk unmodified	Unclassified Rodentia	1	0.10
SDI-15975/15976	5	Shovel test pit	5	0	10	Flaked stone	Debitage	Fine grained metavolcanic	1	0.50
SDI-15975/15976	6	Shovel test pit	5	0	10	Shell	Bulk unmodified	Waterworn mixed	1	1.30
SDI-15975/15976	7	Shovel test pit	5	10	20	Flaked stone	Debitage	Fine grained metavolcanic	1	0.40
SDI-15975/15976	8	Shovel test pit	5	10	20	Flaked stone	Debitage	Fine grained metavolcanic	1	0.10
SDI-15975/15976	9	Shovel test pit	5	20	30	Flaked stone	Debitage	Quartzite	1	3.20
SDI-15975/15976	10	Shovel test pit	5	20	30	Flaked stone	Debitage	Quartz	1	0.30
SDI-15975/15976	11	Shovel test pit	5	20	30	Bone, nonhuman	Bulk unmodified	Unclassified Rodentia	2	0.30
SDI-15975/15976	12	Shovel test pit	5	20	30	Ground stone	Mano	Medium to coarse grained metavolcanic	1	232.60

SITE	FIELD	ARTNUM	ARCL	ITM	ANALYSIS	MAT	CNT	COND	WT	LNTH	WDTH	THCK	COMMENTS
SDI-15975/15976	1	1 02	50	20005403007111	001		1	0	0.70	16	14	3	
SDI-15975/15976	2	2 02	50	21201406006111	001		1	0	0.10	11	6	3	
SDI-15975/15976	14	3 05	99	3100000000000000	300		3	0	0.70				Analyzed by Osteo, not human
SDI-15975/15976	14	4 05	99	1011013000000000	310		1	0	0.10				23 cm long
SDI-15975/15976	20	5 02	50	20003402007111	002		1	0	0.50	9	24	3	
SDI-15975/15976	20	6 06	99	0000000000000000	197		1	0	1.30				gen. tresus/panope
SDI-15975/15976	21	7 02	50	21204402008111	002		1	0	0.40	12	16	3	
SDI-15975/15976	21	8 02	50	6009900000000000	002		1	0	0.10				
SDI-15975/15976	22	9 02	50	20002407013120	003		1	0	3.20	23	18	5	
SDI-15975/15976	22	10 02	50	5009900000000000	004		1	0	0.30				
SDI-15975/15976	22	11 06	99	1000000000000000	310		2	0	0.30				tibia, pelvis fragment
SDI-15975/15976	22	12 01	01	0311113200000000	001		1	0	232.60				fragment - 1/2