

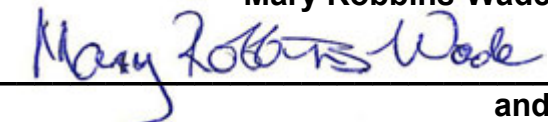
**CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT:
VALIANO
SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
CASE NUMBER PDS2013-SP-13-001, PDS2013-GPA-13-001, PDS2013-
STP-13-003, PDS2013-TM-5575, PDS2013-REZ-13-001,
PDS2013-ER-13-08-002**

Lead Agency:

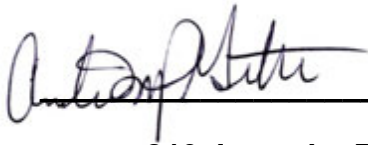
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**December 2014
Affinis Job No. 2527; HELIX Project No. IPQ-19**

COVER PAGE

VALIANO PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT APPENDIX F CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT AND ADDENDA

Since circulation of the Draft Valiano Project Environmental Impact Report (DEIR), Recirculated Draft EIR (RDEIR), and associated technical reports, there have been several changes in the project description.

The site plan has been revised to eliminate the northern single-loaded street in Neighborhood 3 which included four single-family dwelling units. The overall residential lot count remains at 326 due to slight re-configuration within Neighborhoods 1, 3 and 4 to accommodate the four lots. Elimination of this street resulted in reduced grading quantity. In addition, firewalls and other enhanced fire safety measures have been incorporated into the Project design to eliminate the requirement for off-site revegetation clearing.

None of these changes would result in new impacts or increased impacts to cultural resources. Therefore, the technical report has not been revised since circulation of the DEIR and RDEIR.

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

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Report Date: December 2014
Report Title: Cultural Resources Inventory and Assessment: Valiano, San Diego County, California. Case Number PDS2013-SP-13-001, PDS2013-GPA-13-001, PDS2013-STP-13-003, PDS2013-TM-5575, PDS2013-REZ-13-001, PDS2013-ER-13-08-002
Type of Study: Archaeological survey and testing/assessment; historic study
New Sites: CA-SDI-20,762, CA-SDI-20,763, CA-SDI-20,858, CA-SDI-20,859, P-37-033262
Updated Sites: CA-SDI-17,506, CA-SDI-17,507, CA-SDI-17,508, CA-SDI-17,509, CA-SDI-17,510, CA-SDI-17,838, CA-SDI-17,839, P-37-026709, P-37-026762
USGS Quadrangles: Rancho Santa Fe (7.5' series)
Acreage: approximately 240 acres
Keywords: Positive archaeological survey and assessment; County of San Diego; Eden Hills; significant resource (CA-SDI-17,506); archaeological sites, not significant, bedrock milling features, ground stone, flaked stone; historic farm complexes, not significant; Township 12 South, Range 2 West, Sections 19 and 30; APNs: 232-020-55, 232-492-01, 232-500-18 through 232-500-23, 232-013-01 through 232-013-03, 228-313-13 and 232-500-24.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

BFSA	Brian F. Smith and Associates
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
RPO	Resource Protection Ordinance
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
ST	Shovel Test (by BFSA)
STP	Shovel Test Pit (by Affinis)

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- A *An Archaeological/Historical Survey and Resource Evaluation of the Eden Hills Project, San Diego County, California* by Brian F. Smith
- B Bedrock Milling Documentation
- C Artifact Catalogs (material collected by Affinis)
- D *Historical Assessment of Buildings and Features at the Harmony Grove Equestrian Center at 1805 Country Club Drive, Harmony Grove, California, 92029* by Stephen Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter
- E Research Design and Data Recovery Plan for CA-SDI-17,506

ADDENDA

- A Off-Site Road Alternatives
- B Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District Easement and Reservoir
- C Country Club Drive Improvements

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDICES

(Bound Separately -- Not for Public Review)

- A Records Search Maps
- B Native American Correspondence
- C Locations of Cultural Resources
- D Site Records

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Valiano Specific Plan is a single family detached development on approximately 240 acres in northern San Diego County, adjacent to San Marcos and Escondido. The property is located south of State Route (SR) 78, west of Interstate 15 (I-15). It is west of Country Club Drive and generally south of Hill Valley Drive. The project is in Township 12 South, Range 2 West, Sections 18, 19 and 30, on the USGS Rancho Santa Fe quadrangle.

When fully developed, Valiano will provide 326 residential units on varying lot sizes in small groupings of homes within five neighborhoods. Valiano's amenities include walking and hiking on multi-purpose trails, equestrian uses on trails and turnouts, open space with passive park settings, and a community recreation center.

The cultural resources study consisted of a cultural resources survey of the project area and testing/evaluation of archaeological sites, as well as documentation and evaluation of buildings/structures over 45 years old. Previous work by Brian F. Smith and Associates (BFSA) is incorporated into this report. Affinis archaeologists coordinated with Native American monitors from Saving Sacred Sites (Luiseño) and Red Tail Monitoring and Research (Kumeyaay).

The majority of the project (approximately 130 acres) was surveyed by BFSA in 2005. Affinis conducted surveys of two additional parcels in 2012 and one parcel in 2014. BFSA tested five archaeological sites in 2005; Affinis tested four additional sites in 2013. Three potential off-site sewer alignments were surveyed by HELIX in 2014.

Nine archaeological sites, one isolate, and two historic farm/ranch complexes have been recorded within the Valiano project. Eight of the archaeological sites consist of bedrock milling features; one is a processing site with lithic tools and a small amount of marine shell. The nine sites have been tested to assess significance; five were tested by BFSA in 2005, and four were tested by Affinis in 2013. Two archaeological sites have been identified within one of the potential off-site sewer alignments; both of these sites were tested by BFSA in 2006.

Eight of the archaeological sites within the project (the bedrock milling sites) and the isolate were determined not to be significant resources under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) or the County's Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO); their research potential has been fulfilled through documentation, as well as curation of artifacts. No mitigation measures are required for these sites: CA-SDI-17,507, CA-SDI-17,508, CA-SDI-17,509, CA-SDI-17,510, CA-SDI- 20,762, CA-SDI-20,763, CA-SDI-20,858, and CA-SDI-20,859, four of which would be subject to direct impacts.

One site, CA-SDI-17,506, was assessed as a significant resource under CEQA, but it does not meet the requirements for significance under RPO. This site will be subject to

direct impacts from project development. Impacts to this site would represent significant environmental effects, which will be mitigated through implementation of the research design and data recovery program included as Appendix E of this report.

One of the sites within the off-site sewer alignment, CA-SDI-17,839, was determined not to be a significant resource under CEQA or RPO. No mitigation measures are required for this site; its research potential has been fulfilled through documentation, as well as curation of artifacts. One site within the off-site sewer alignment, CA-SDI-17,838, was assessed as a significant resource under CEQA, but it does not meet the requirements for significance under RPO. If the sewer alignment is implemented as part of this project, the site will be subject to direct impacts. Impacts to this site would represent significant environmental effects, which will be mitigated through implementation of the research design and data recovery program developed by Smith et al. (2006).

It must be noted that all areas of past cultural use are of cultural importance to the Native American community, even if they do not meet the significance criteria for archaeological resources.

One of the historic farm/ranch complexes (P-37-026762) was evaluated by BFSA and determined not to be a significant resource under CEQA or RPO. The Fines historic complex (P-37-033262), the current Harmony Grove Equestrian Center, was evaluated by Stephen Van Wormer and Susan Walter. It, too, was determined not to be a significant resource under CEQA or RPO. Although the standing structures are not significant resources, the area on which they are located is the same area in which a family farm was in operation from the 1870s until the mid-1930s. Based on this, there is a potential for subsurface historic archaeological material in the area of these buildings and structures.

Avoiding direct impacts to CA-SDI-17,506 is not considered to be feasible; therefore, the data recovery program included as Appendix E to this report shall be implemented at the site prior to approval of any grading or improvement plans that would cause the direct impact. The research design and data recovery plan would be approved by County staff. All data recovery shall include both Kumeyaay and Luiseño Native American monitors.

The Valiano project is in an area with a great deal of archaeological and cultural sensitivity. Therefore, a monitoring program must be implemented for any grading or other-ground-disturbing activity as detailed in this report.

In addition, both Kumeyaay and Luiseño representatives expressed three principal concerns:

- The 130-acre portion of the project that was surveyed by BFSA should be resurveyed, as they consider that survey inadequate. This is based on the fact that additional cultural material was found during the February 2013 field check,

as well as the fact that Native American monitors were not included in the original survey. Due to the extensive amount of leaf duff and other organic material limiting ground visibility and covering bedrock outcrops, it was recommended that leaf duff should be cleared and the area resurveyed prior to any grading/ground-disturbing activities.

- At CA-SDI-17,506, which was determined to be a significant resource under CEQA but not under RPO, the site boundaries should be adequately defined so that if it is possible to avoid the site in project design an appropriate buffer can be provided. If bedrock milling features in the project can be incorporated into open space areas and landscape design that is preferable to their removal.
- Native American consultation should be ongoing so that Native American representatives can have input into changes in project design to avoid impacts, as well as input into the data recovery program if significant impacts cannot be avoided.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The Valiano Specific Plan is a single family detached development on approximately 240 acres within a community called Eden Valley, which is part of an unincorporated area of northern San Diego County. The community is adjacent to San Marcos and Escondido (Figure 1). The property is semi-rural but with close easy access to highways, employment, services, and amenities.

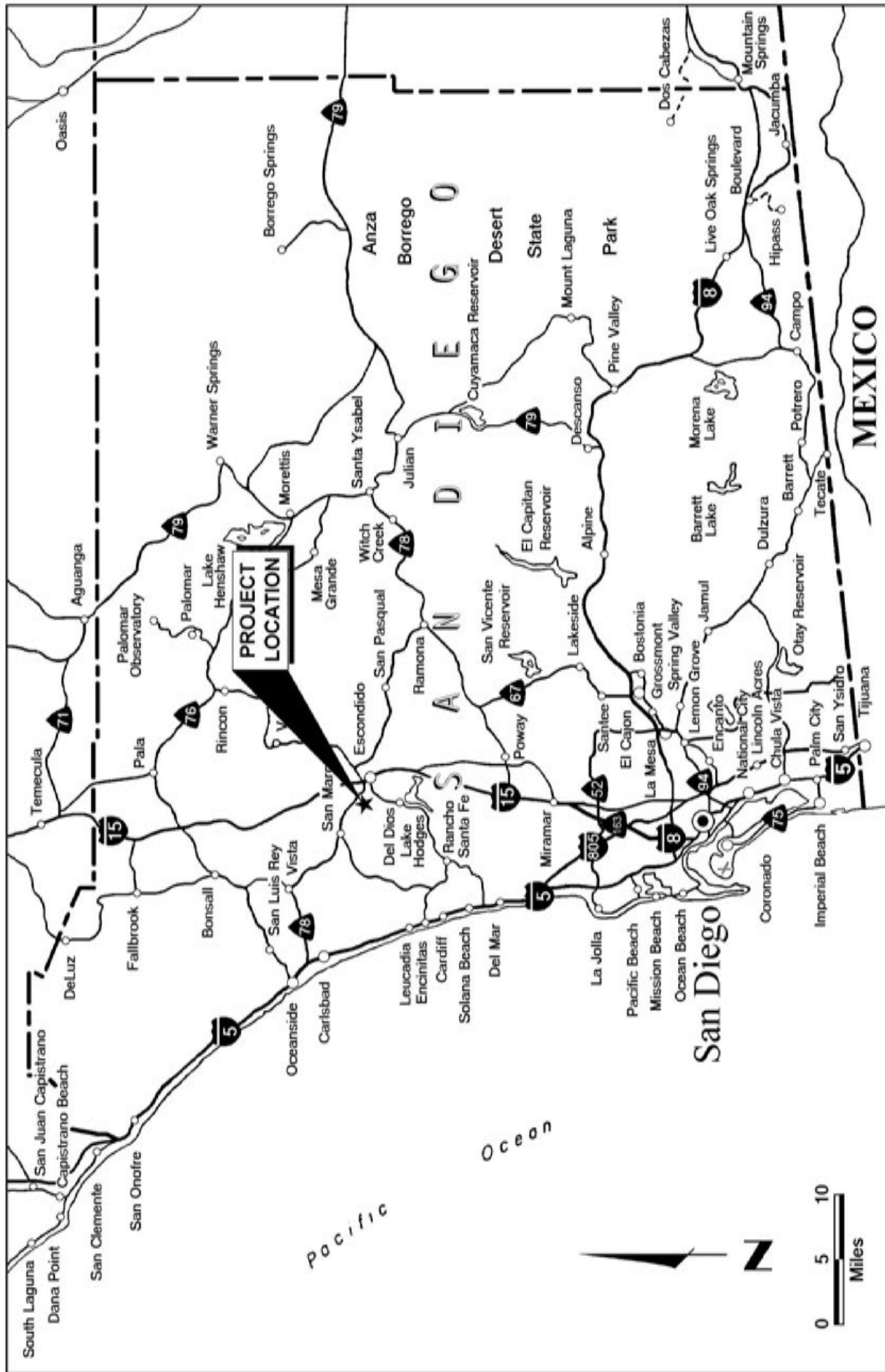
More specifically, the property is located approximately 1 mile south of State Route (SR) 78 and the Nordahl exit, west of Interstate 15 (I-15). It is south of Nordahl to Country Club Drive, west of Country Club and generally south of Hill Valley Drive (Figures 2 and 3). Located to the northeast of the property a short distance is a light industrial business park and high density mobile home park, to the west are single family homes, to the east are semi-rural single family homes and small equestrian facilities, and to the south is a 742-unit residential project under construction known as Harmony Grove Village. The project is in Township 12 South, Range 2 West, Sections 18, 19 and 30, on the USGS Rancho Santa Fe quadrangle (Figure 2).

When fully developed, Valiano will provide 326 residential units on varying lot sizes in small groupings of homes within five neighborhoods (Figure 3). The land plan was designed with respect to the existing natural resources and topography, where the roadways meander through the natural setting creating a cohesive bond between nature and people. Valiano's amenities include walking and hiking on multi-purpose trails, equestrian uses on trails and turnouts, open space with passive park settings, and a community recreation center, all within a semi-rural atmosphere and setting.

A Sewer Options Alternative which was included in order to eliminate the need for an on-site WTWRF and, therefore, minimize impacts associated with potential land use conflicts, noise and odor was also analyzed. The sewer alternative includes three potential off-site options for the provision of sewer service, in lieu of the proposed on-site WTWRF and related facilities. These potential options include: (1) connection to the City of Escondido (City) Hale Avenue Resource Recovery Facility (HARRF), (2) connection to Vallecitos Water District (VWD) Facilities, and (3) connection to the Harmony Grove Treatment Plant. These sewer options are illustrated in Figures 4-6.

The cultural resources study consisted of a cultural resources survey of the project area and the off-site sewer alternative alignments and testing/evaluation of archaeological sites, as well as documentation and evaluation of buildings/structures over 45 years old. As described throughout the report, previous work by Brian F. Smith and Associates (BFSA) is incorporated into this report. Affinis Director of Cultural Resources, Mary Robbins-Wade, served as the project manager/principal investigator. Andrew Giletti was the field director. Cami Mojado of Saving Sacred Sites and the San Luis Rey Band

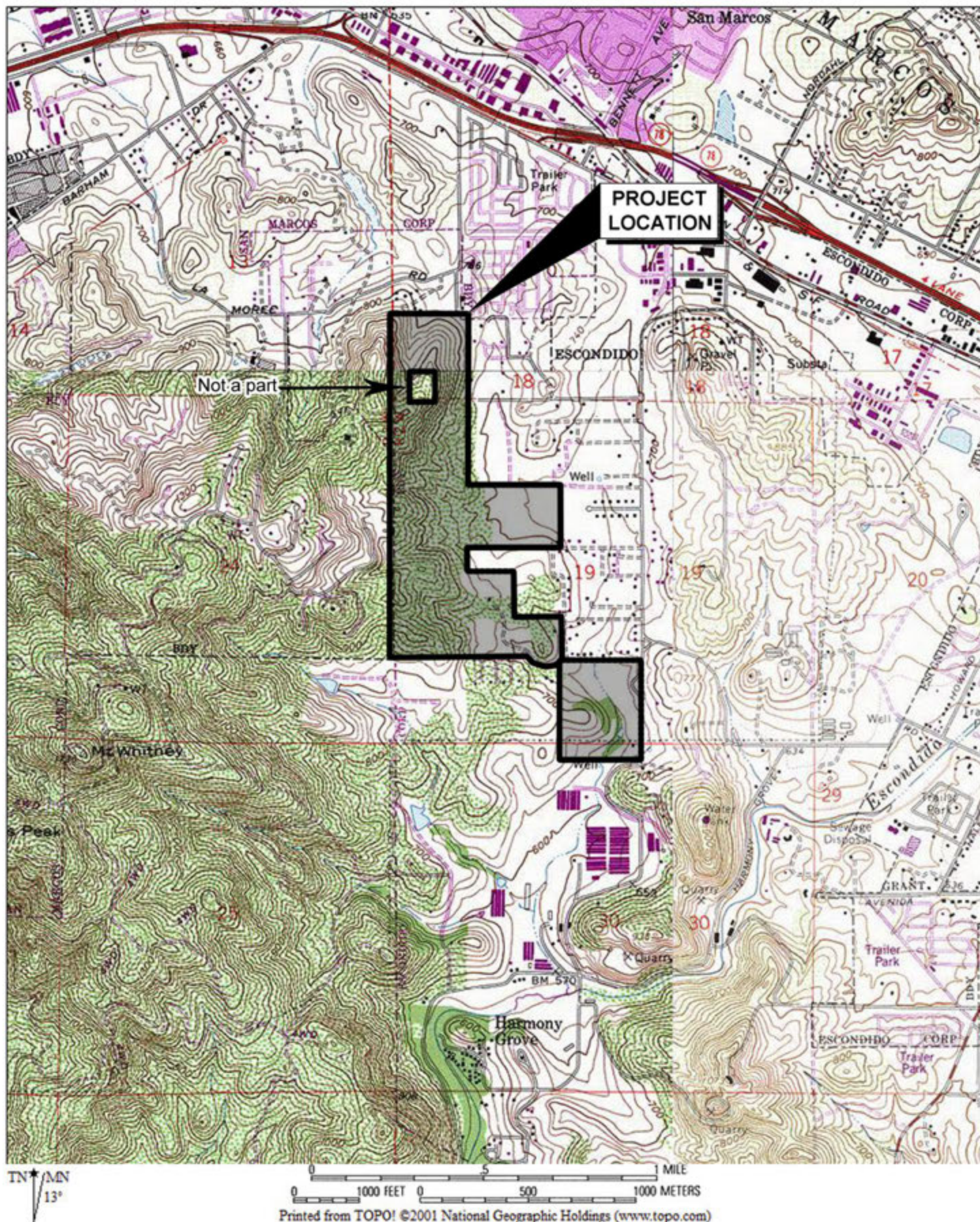
of Luiseño Mission Indians was the Luiseño Native American representative. Clint Linton of Red Tail Monitoring and Research and the Ipay Nation of Santa Ysabel was the Kumeyaay Native American representative.



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Regional location in San Diego County

Figure 1

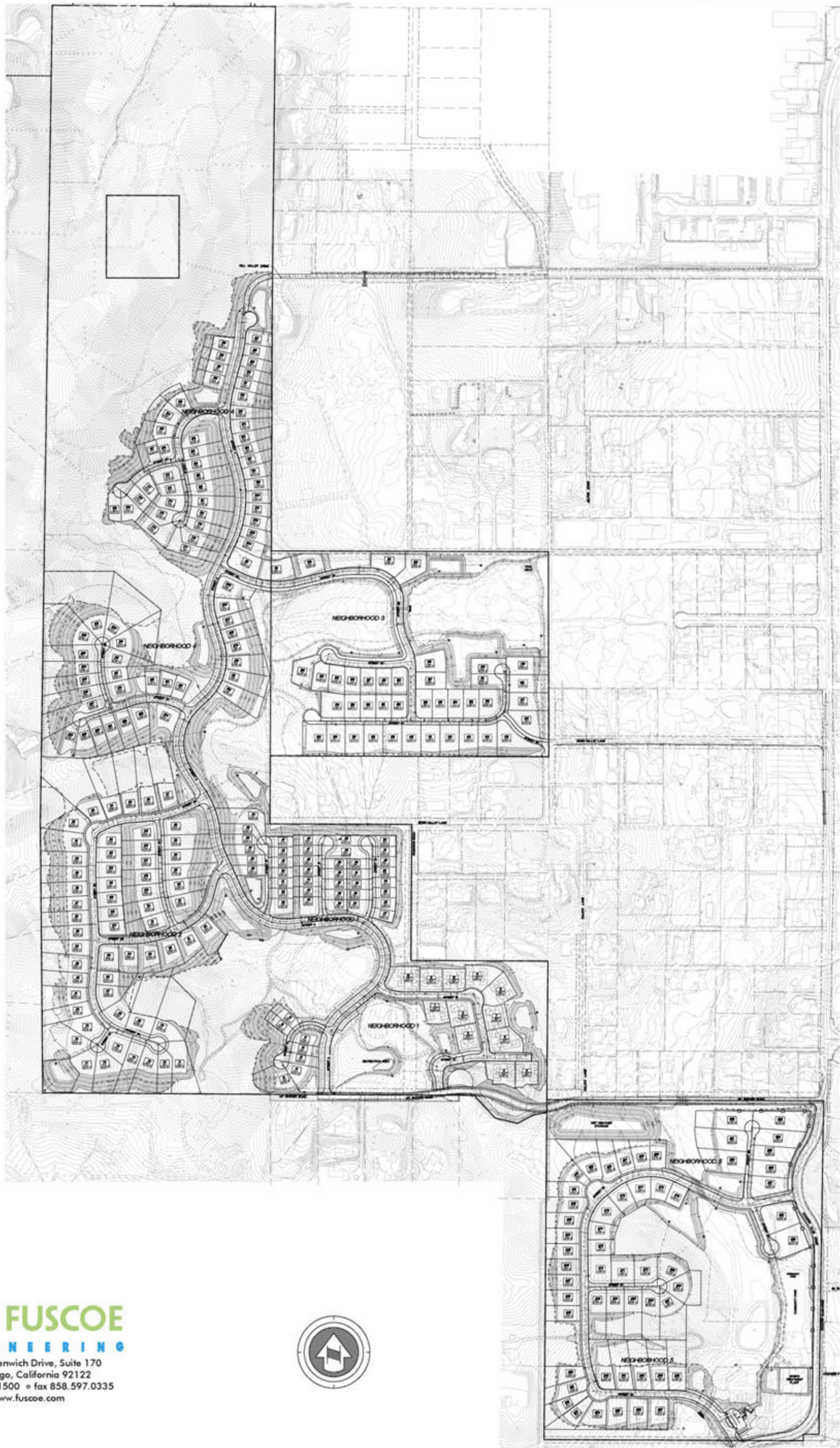


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Project Location on USGS 7.5' Rancho Santa Fe,
San Marcos, Valley Center, and Escondido Quadrangles

Figure 2



FUSCOE
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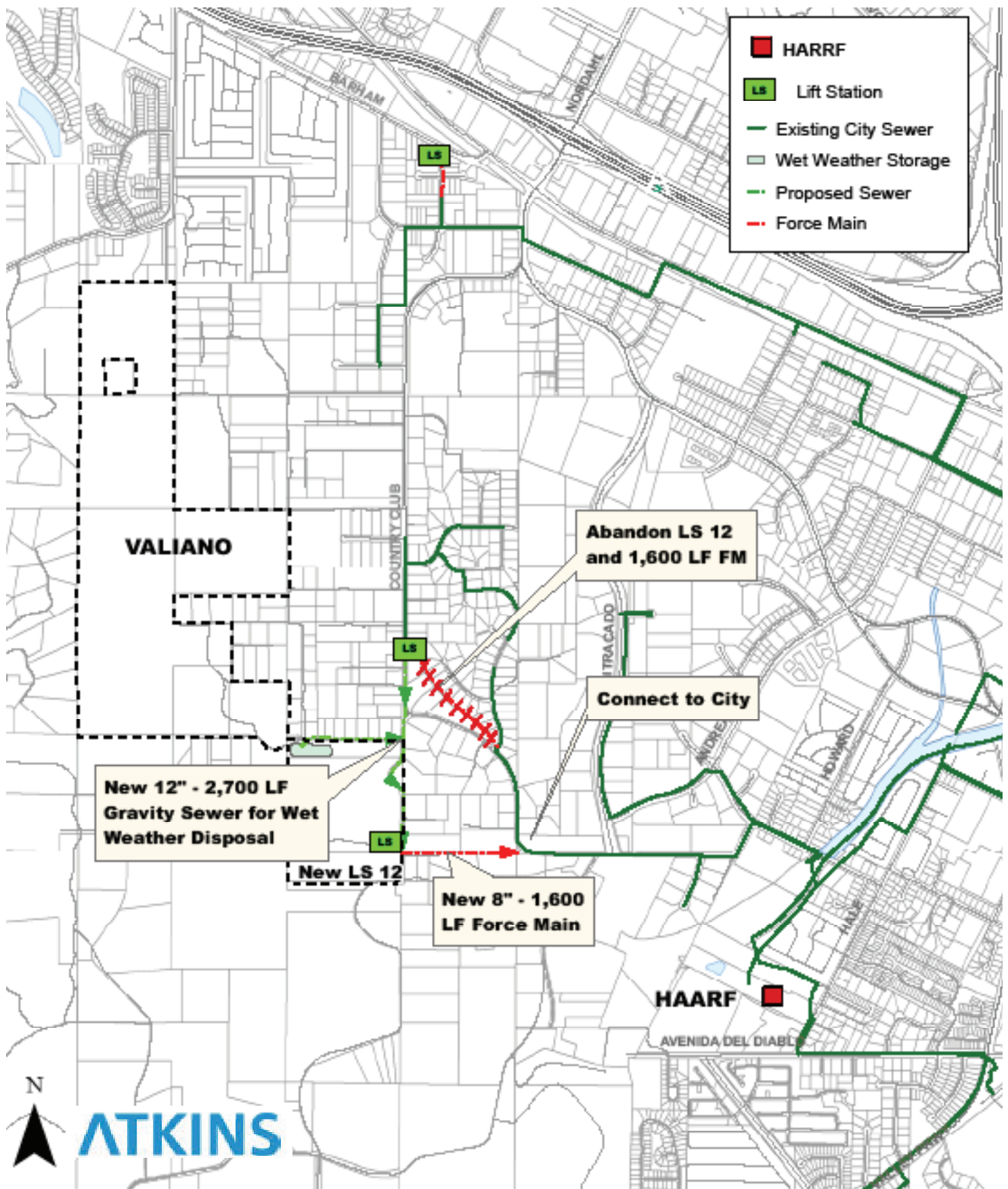


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Project Plan

Figure 3

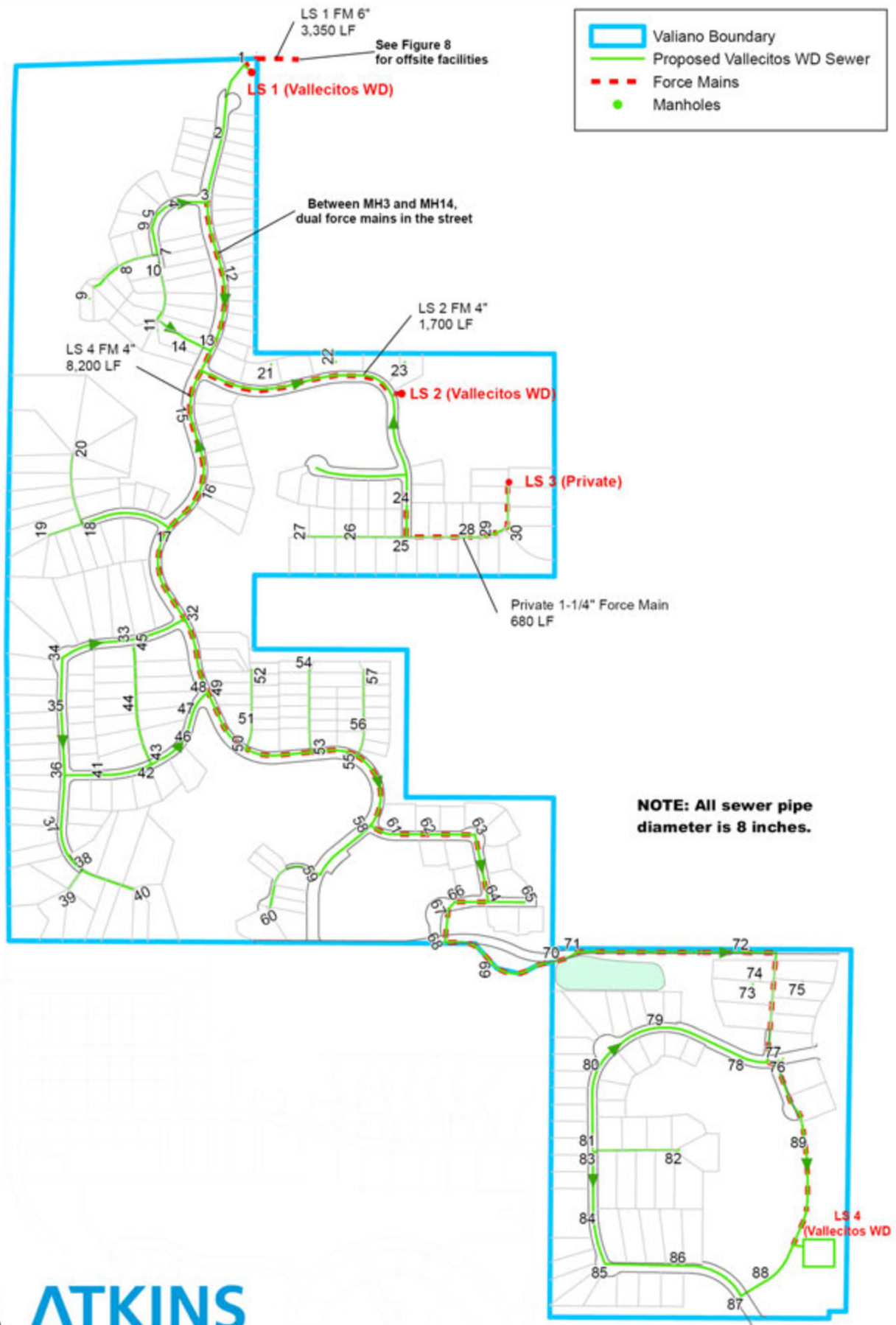


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Connection of City of Escondido Hale Avenue
Resource Recovery Facility

Figure 4



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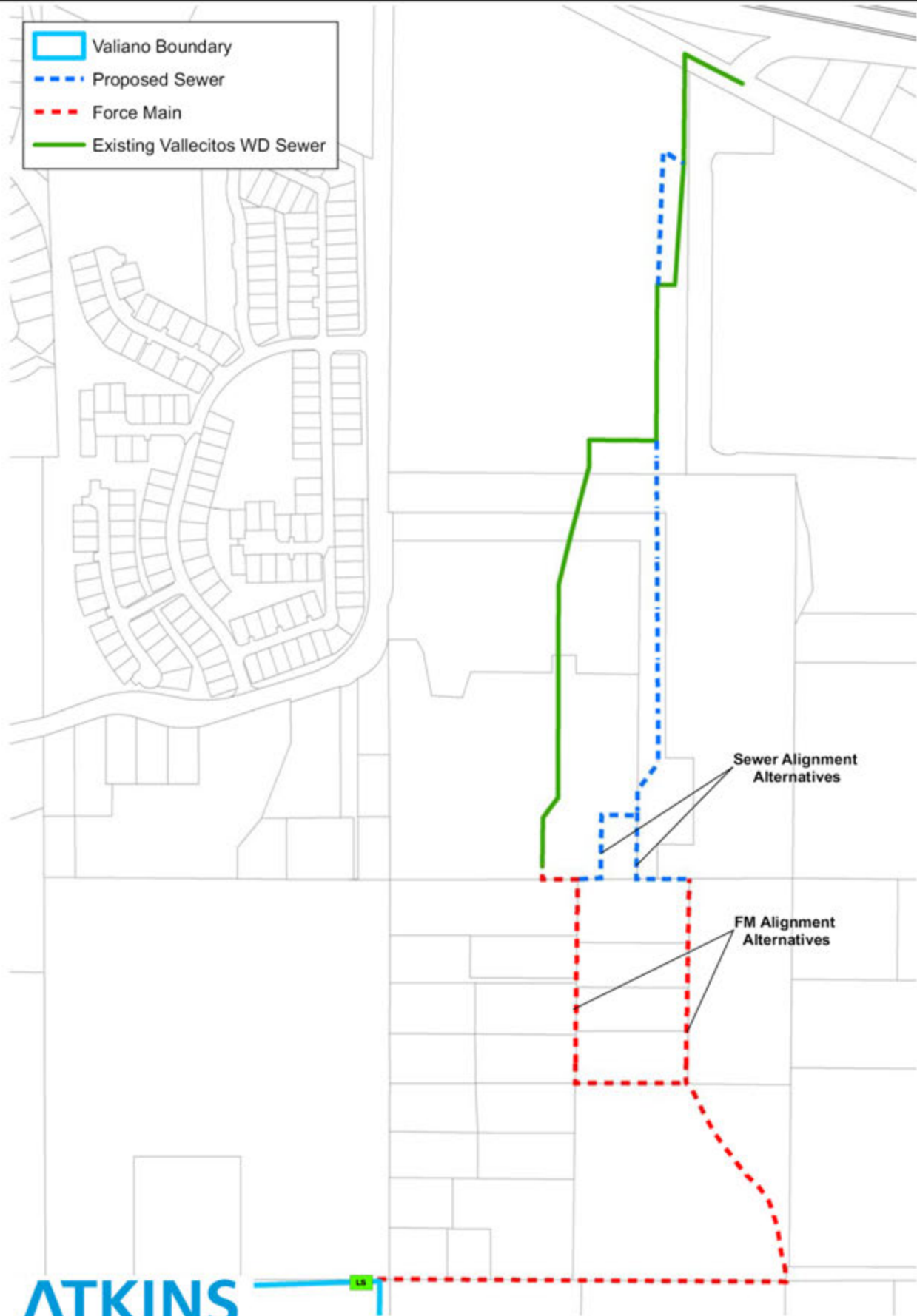
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On-Site Connection to Vallecitos Water District Facilities

Figure 5a

- Valiano Boundary
- Proposed Sewer
- Force Main
- Existing Vallecitos WD Sewer

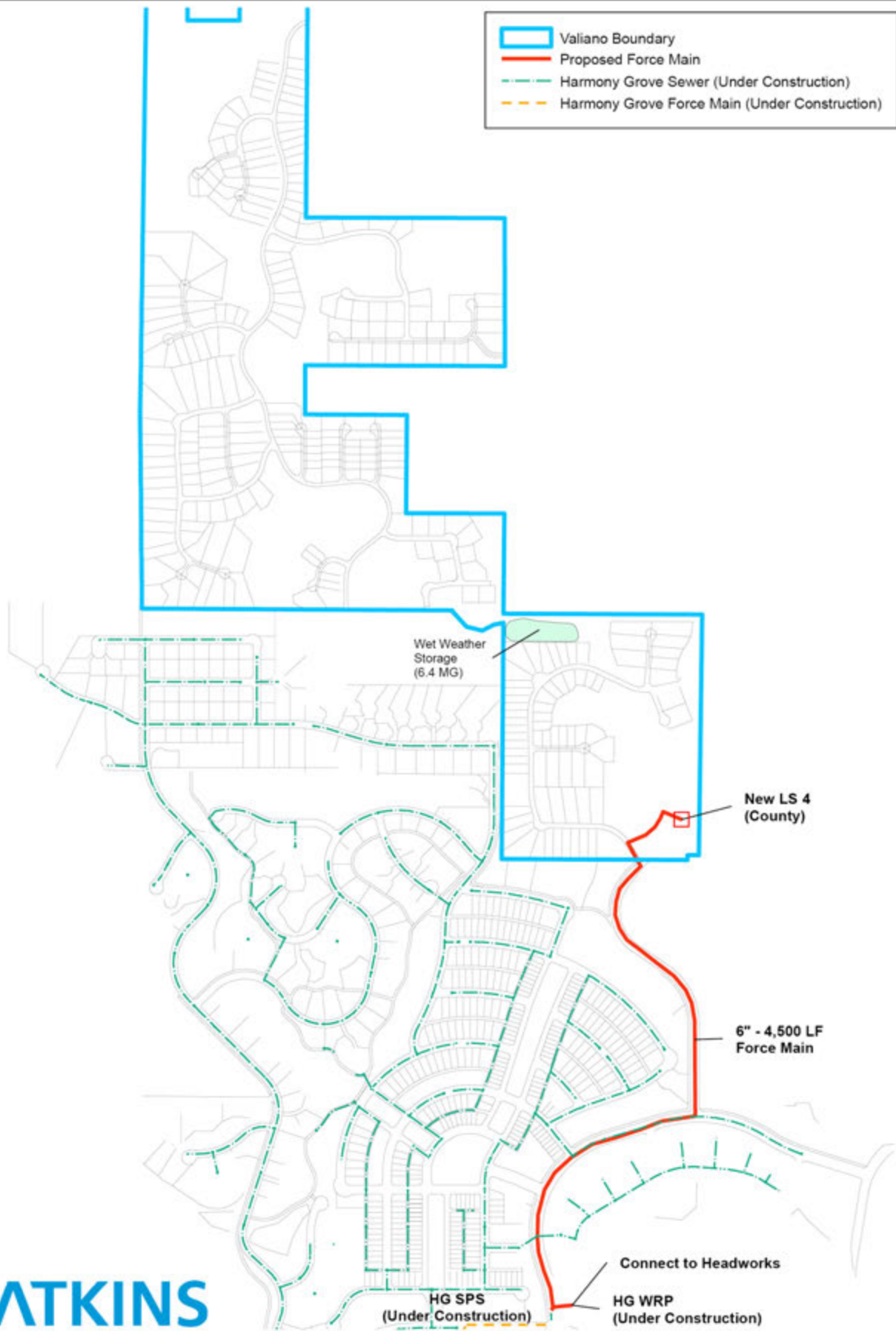


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Off-Site Connection to Vallecitos Water District Facilities

Figure 5b



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Connection to the Harmony Grove Treatment Plant

Figure 6

1.2 Existing Conditions

1.2.1 Environmental Setting

Natural Environment

The project is in the foothills of northwestern San Diego County, in an area characterized as “Mediterranean hot summer” (Griner and Pryde 1976:Figure 3.4). The average January low temperature for the area is approximately 40° F (Griner and Pryde 1976:Figure 3.2), and the average July high temperature is between 80 and 85° (Griner and Pryde 1976:Figure 3.1). Average annual rainfall is 15 in. (Griner and Pryde 1976:Figure 3.3). Geologically, the project area is underlain by Cretaceous granitic rock; “Jura-Trias metavolcanic rocks” (also known as Santiago Peak metavolcanics) are found in proximity to the project site (Rogers 1965). The Santiago Peak metavolcanics include fine-grained and medium-grained rock that was used extensively for lithic tool manufacture. Soil types mapped within and adjacent to the project include Visalia sandy loam, Escondido very fine sandy loam, Vista coarse sandy loam, Cienega coarse sandy loam and rocky coarse sandy loam, and Fallbrook-Vista sandy loam (Bowman 1973). These soil types support a range of plant species.

The project includes a number of ridge fingers separated by drainages of various sizes, with large, relatively flat areas on the eastern portion of the project site. The project is at the base of steep ridges to the west, off-property (Figure 2). Mt. Whitney and Franks Peak lie to the southwest of the property, and Escondido Creek is about ½ mile to the south of the project (Figure 2).

The project study area supports numerous plant resources that would have attracted Native populations. Sage scrub, chaparral, and riparian communities occur within the project area. Plant species noted during the survey include coast live oak, black sage, elderberry, buckwheat, California sagebrush, golden bush, sugar bush, ceanothus, coyote bush, scrub oak, laurel sumac, lemonade berry, prickly pear, manzanita, chamise, poison oak, willow, cattail, and sycamore. These and other species common in the vegetation communities are known to have been used by Native populations for food, shelter, tools, ceremonial uses, etc. The vegetation communities would have supported a number of animal species also used by Native people (see Bean and Shipek 1978; Hedges and Beresford 1978; Sparkman 1908).

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 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 a relatively recent 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, whatever name is used to identify it, separate from an earlier culture. One problem these archaeologists perceive is that many site reports in the San Diego region present conclusions based on interpretations of stratigraphic profiles from sites at which stratigraphy cannot validly be used to address chronology or changes through time. Archaeology emphasizes stratigraphy as a tool, but many of the sites known in the San Diego region are not in depositional situations. In contexts where natural sources of sediment or anthropogenic sources of debris to bury archaeological materials are lacking, other factors must be responsible for the subsurface occurrence of cultural materials. The subsurface deposits at numerous sites are the result of such agencies as rodent burrowing and insect activity. Recent work has emphasized the importance of bioturbative factors in producing the stratigraphic profiles observed at archaeological sites (see Gross 1992). Different classes of artifacts move through the soil in different ways (Bocek 1986; Erlandson 1984; Johnson 1989), creating vertical patterning (Johnson 1989) that is not culturally relevant. Many sites, which have been used to help define the culture sequence of the San Diego region, are the result of just such nondepositional stratigraphy.

The Late Prehistoric period is represented by the Cuyamaca complex in the southern portion of San Diego County and the San Luis Rey complex in the northern portion of the county. The Cuyamaca complex is the archaeological manifestation of the Yuman forebears of the Kumeyaay people. The San Luis Rey complex represents the Shoshonean predecessors of the ethnohistoric Luiseño. The name Luiseño derives from Mission San Luis Rey de Francia and has been used to refer to the Indians associated with that mission, while the Kumeyaay people are also known as Ipai, Tipai, or Diegueño (named for Mission San Diego de Alcalá). Agua Hedionda Creek is often described as the division between the territories of the Luiseño and the Kumeyaay people (Bean and Shippek 1978; White 1963). The Valiano project is in a transitional area between the ethnographic territory of the Kumeyaay and the Luiseño and is of importance to both groups.

Elements of the Cuyamaca and San Luis Rey complexes include small, pressure-flaked projectile points (e.g., Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched series); milling implements, including mortars and pestles; *Olivella* shell beads; ceramic vessels; and pictographs (True 1970; 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 also differs from the San Luis Rey complex 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).

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 Alcalá 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 Pala (1816) and Santa Ysabel (1818).

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 this 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 nineteenth and early twentieth 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.

Native American Perspective

In addition to the point of view discussed above, it is recognized that other perspectives exist to explain the presence of Native Americans in the region. The Native American perspective is that they have been here from the beginning, as described by their

creation stories. Similarly, they do not necessarily agree with the distinction that is made between different archaeological cultures or periods, such as “La Jolla” and “San Dieguito”. They instead believe that there is a continuum of ancestry from the first people to the present Native American populations of San Diego.

1.2.2 Records Search Results

Records searches for the project area and a one-mile radius were conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University for the original survey by BFSA in 2005 (Smith 2011). Records searches of the two additional parcels were conducted by Affinis at SCIC in 2012. Records search maps are included in Confidential Appendix A. Fifty-seven archaeological or historic resources have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project area (Table 1), including the sites recorded by BFSA in 2005. These include 50 resources that have been assigned trinomials, four historic resources with Primary numbers, and three isolates. One of the archaeological sites is just a map location with no additional information. Of the other 49 sites, 35 (71 percent) include bedrock milling features. No artifacts were noted on the site record for over half of the sites with milling features (19); 16 of these sites do include artifacts, ranging from a sparse scatter of lithic items or ceramics to extensive habitation debris. Pictographs were also present at two of these sites. One of the bedrock milling stations included a historic component, but no other artifacts were noted there; historic components are also present at the two sites with habitation debris and pictographs. Almost one-fourth of the sites (11) were noted as lithic scatters, and one is a lithic quarry site. The historic resources (both those with trinomials and those with Primary numbers) include a farm complex (on the Valiano property), four historic buildings, a foundation, a well with associated pump and pipe, and a radio transmitting tower.

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

Site Number (CA-SDI-#)	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Site Recorder (Report reference, when available)
153	Not on record	Not on record	Treganza
598	Lithic scatter	Not on record	True 1960
4667	Lithic scatter	70 m by 30 m	Hatley and Wiedauer 1976
4668	Lithic scatter	30 m by 7 m	Hatley and Wiedauer 1976
5501	Bedrock milling station	5 m by 10 m	Flower, Ike, and Roth 1978
5502	Bedrock milling station	20 m by 20 m	Flower, Ike, and Roth 1978
5503	Bedrock milling station	10 m by 10 m	Flower, Ike, and Roth 1978
5504	Bedrock milling station, sparse lithic scatter	Not on record	Flower, Ike, and Roth 1978

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)
5505	Bedrock milling station, lithic scatter, habitation debris	Not on record	Flower, Ike, and Roth 1978
7843	Lithic quarry	30 m by 45 m	Berryman 1978
8280	Bedrock milling stations, habitation debris, pictographs, historic component	200 m by 300 m	Knutson 1976
8281	Bedrock milling station, habitation debris	Not on record	Fink 1976
8328	Two flakes	1 m by 1 m	Pierson 1980
8329	Bedrock milling stations	500 sq. m	Pierson 1980
8386	Bedrock milling station	2.5 m by .75 m	Moriarty, Pierson 1980
9281	Lithic scatter	2500 sq. m	English, Mitchell 1982
10,896	Bedrock milling station, sparse lithic scatter	15 m by 8 m	Shackley, Norwood, Apple 1988
12,045	Historic building	0.63 acres	Joyner, Maier 1990
12,046H	Historic building	0.63 acres	Joyner, Maier 1990
12,209	Bedrock milling stations, habitation debris, pictographs, historic component	125 m by 60 m	Rogers, n.d.
12,460	Bedrock milling station	3 m by 3 m	Linehan, Strudwick 1991
12,461	Bedrock milling station	4 m by 4 m	Linehan, Strudwick 1991
12,601	Bedrock milling stations, sparse lithic scatter	65 m by 19 m	Smith 1992
14,325	Bedrock milling station	21 m by 40 m	James, Bark, Cooley 1996 (report- Ogden 1996)
15,351	Bedrock milling stations, sparse lithic scatter	20 m by 40 m	Pignuolo, Johnson 1999 (Tierra 1999)
15,352	Bedrock milling station, historic component	5 m by 5 m	Pignuolo, Johnson 1999 (Tierra 1999)
16,222	Bedrock milling station	6 m by 2.5 m	Underwood 2001 (report- Underwood 2001)
16,223	Bedrock milling station	2 m by 2 m	Underwood 2001 (report- Underwood 2001)

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)
16,224	Bedrock milling station	5 m by 2 m	Underwood 2001 (report- Underwood 2001)
16,225	Bedrock milling station	9 m by 9 m	Underwood 2001 (report- Underwood 2001)
16,226	Bedrock milling station	6 m by 4.5 m	Underwood 2001 (report- Underwood 2001)
16,988	Bedrock milling station, lithic scatter	Not on record	Smith 2004 (report- Smith and Meier 2004)
16,989	Bedrock milling station, lithic scatter	Not on record	Smith 2004 (report- Smith and Meier 2004)
16,990	Lithic scatter	Not on record	Smith 2004 (report- Smith and Meier 2004)
17,159	Bedrock milling stations	61 m by 19.8 m	Smith 2004 (report- Gilbert and Smith 2004)
17,160	Bedrock milling stations	38.1 m by 7.62 m	Smith 2004 (report- Gilbert and Smith 2004)
17,161	Bedrock milling stations, ceramic scatter	4.6 m by 4.6 m	Smith 2004 (report- Gilbert and Smith 2004)
17,162	Lithic scatter	50.3 m by 22.9 m	Smith 2004 (report-Gilbert and Smith 2004)
17,163	Lithic scatter	20.6 m by 26.7 m	Smith 2004 (report- Gilbert and Smith 2004)
17,164	Sparse lithic scatter	19.8 m by 4.6 m	Smith 2004 (report- Gilbert and Smith 2004)
17,165	Bedrock milling station, sparse lithic scatter	9.1 m by 8.4 m	Smith 2004 (report- Gilbert and Smith 2004)
17,166	Foundation	32.4 ft. by 50 ft.	Smith 2004 (report- Gilbert and Smith 2004)
17,506	Lithic scatter	31.1 m by 57 m	Smith 2005 (report- Mattingly, Scott, and Smith 2005)
17,507	Bedrock milling station	11.6 m by 5.5 m	Smith 2005 (report- Mattingly, Scott, and Smith 2005) Smith 2005 (report- Mattingly, Scott, and Smith 2005) Smith 2005 (report- Mattingly, Scott, and Smith 2005)
17,508	Bedrock milling station	12 m by 9 m	
17,509	Bedrock milling station	11 m by 11 m	

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)
17,510	Bedrock milling station, lithic scatter	54.9 m by 91.4 m	Smith 2005 (report- Mattingly, Scott, and Smith 2005)
17,837	Bedrock milling station; no artifacts, but dark soil, possible subsurface	1.8 m by 2.0 m	BFSA 2006
17,838	Bedrock milling station with lithics, possible subsurface	11 m by 9 m	BFSA 2006
17,839	Bedrock milling station with lithics, possible subsurface	15 m by 16 m	BFSA 2006

Site Number (CA-P-37-#)	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Site Recorder (Report reference, when available)
P-37-017514	Isolate	NA	Pigniolo, Johnson 1999 (Tierra 1999)
P-37-017515	Isolate	NA	Pigniolo, Johnson 1999 (Tierra 1999)
P-37-017516	Standing residence	Not on record	Pigniolo, Johnson 1999 (Tierra 1999)
P-37-017517	Structure location	Not on record	Pigniolo, Johnson 1999 (Tierra 1999)
P-37-017518	Lined well, pump, pipe, and metal	Not on record	Pigniolo, Johnson 1999 (Tierra 1999)
P-37-024546	Steel radio transmitting tower	Not on record	Wiley, Gregory 2002 (Dolan 2002)
P-37-026709	Isolate (Lithic, historic scatter)	NA	Smith 2005 (report- Mattingly, Scott, and Smith 2005)
P-37-026762	Farmhouses, dam/ pump house	Not on record	Pierson 2005 (report- Mattingly, Scott, and Smith 2005)

Previous Studies

The SCIC has a record of 16 archaeological studies that have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the study area (Table 2). These include archaeological surveys, testing/ evaluations programs, cultural resource management plans, and Environmental Impact Reports (EIRs).

Table 2. Previous Studies within a One-Mile Radius

Report Name	Author, year	Report Type	Results
Assessment District 76-2 of the San Marcos County Water District	APEC 1979	Draft EIR	3 resources found (SDM-W-1287, SDM-W-285, SDM-W-284)
Archaeological Reconnaissance of San Marcos County Water District Proposed Assessment District 76-2	APEC 1979	Archaeological Evaluation Study	3 resources found (SDM-W-1287, SDM-W-285, SDM-W-284)
Results of an Archaeological Test on SDI-7843	Berryman 1980	Archaeological Identification Study	1 resource found (CA-SDI-7843)
Supplemental Archaeological Survey for the Louetto Business Park Project	Chace 1986	Archaeological Identification Study	No resources found
Archaeological Report for Business Industrial, Richmar, Lake San Marcos and Barham/Discovery Community Plan	Gallegos 1983	Cultural Resources Management Plan	30 resources found
Cultural Resources Literature Review for the San Dieguito River Valley Regional Open Space Park Focused Planning Area	Gallegos et al. 1993	Cultural Resources Management Plan, Archaeological Collections and Non-Field Studies	8 resources found (Site ID's not on record)
Palos Vista General Plan Amendment	HCH & Associates 1980	Draft EIR	4 resources found (SDM-W-1511, SDM-W-1513, SDM-W-1458, SDM-W-1512)

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

Report Name	Author, year	Report Type	Results
Archaeology Survey of the Prohoroff Property San Marcos, CA	Hector and Van Wormer 1985	Archaeological Identification Study	One resource found (Site ID not on record)
Draft EIR for San Marco Flood Control Channel, San Marcos Creek/Las Posas Reach SCH	Michael Brandman Associates, Inc.	Draft EIR	No resources found
An Archaeological Survey of the North County Christian Center Subdivision San Marcos, CA	Moriarty and Pierson 1980	Archaeological Identification Study	One resource found (Site ID not on record)
Archaeological Survey and test of the Shelly Group/San Marcos Project San Marcos, CA	Moriarty and Pierson 1980	Archaeological Identification Study	One resource found (Site ID not on record)
Cultural/Scientific Resources for the San Diego State University North County Center Master Plan	Padon and Van Wormer 1987	Archaeological Identification Study	Resources found (Unknown number and ID)
Draft EIR for Bright Skies Mobile Estates	Recon 1977	Environmental Research	2 resources found (SDM-W-1130, SDM-W-1164)
An Archaeological Survey of the Douglas Subdivision Project San Marcos	1	Archaeological Identification Study	No resources found
Mitigation and Monitoring Report for the Escondido Research and Technology Center	Smith and Meier 2004	Other	4 resources found (CA-SDI-16,989, CA-SDI-17,058, CA-SDI-16,988, CA-SDI-16,990)

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

Report Name	Author, year	Report Type	Results
Archaeological Reconnaissance Report for the Eden Valley Project Rancho Los Vallecitos De San Marcos	SRS Inc. 1990	Archaeological Overview and Assessment, Other	One resource found (Temp. ID SRS 52)

Previously Recorded Sites Adjacent to the Study Area

Two archaeological sites are recorded adjacent to the project site, on the east side of Country Club Drive. CA-SDI-17,838 and CA-SDI-17,839 were both recorded during a survey for potential improvements to Country Club Drive in association with the Harmony Grove Village project environmental review (Smith et al. 2006). Each site consists of a single bedrock milling feature; the first site also included one associated flake, the second had two flakes. CA-SDI-17,162 and CA-SDI-17,163 are located a short distance southwest of the project, and CA-SDI-17,837 is a short distance to the south of it. The first site is a processing area characterized by lithic production waste and a few tools. The second is a sparse lithic scatter of flakes and two tools. CA-SDI-17,837 is a single bedrock milling feature.

1.3 Applicable Regulations

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Diego County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, criteria outlined in 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 (CEQA)

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 RPO 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 cultural resources are protected under the RPO. 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 RPO does not allow non-exempt activities or uses damaging to significant prehistoric 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, 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

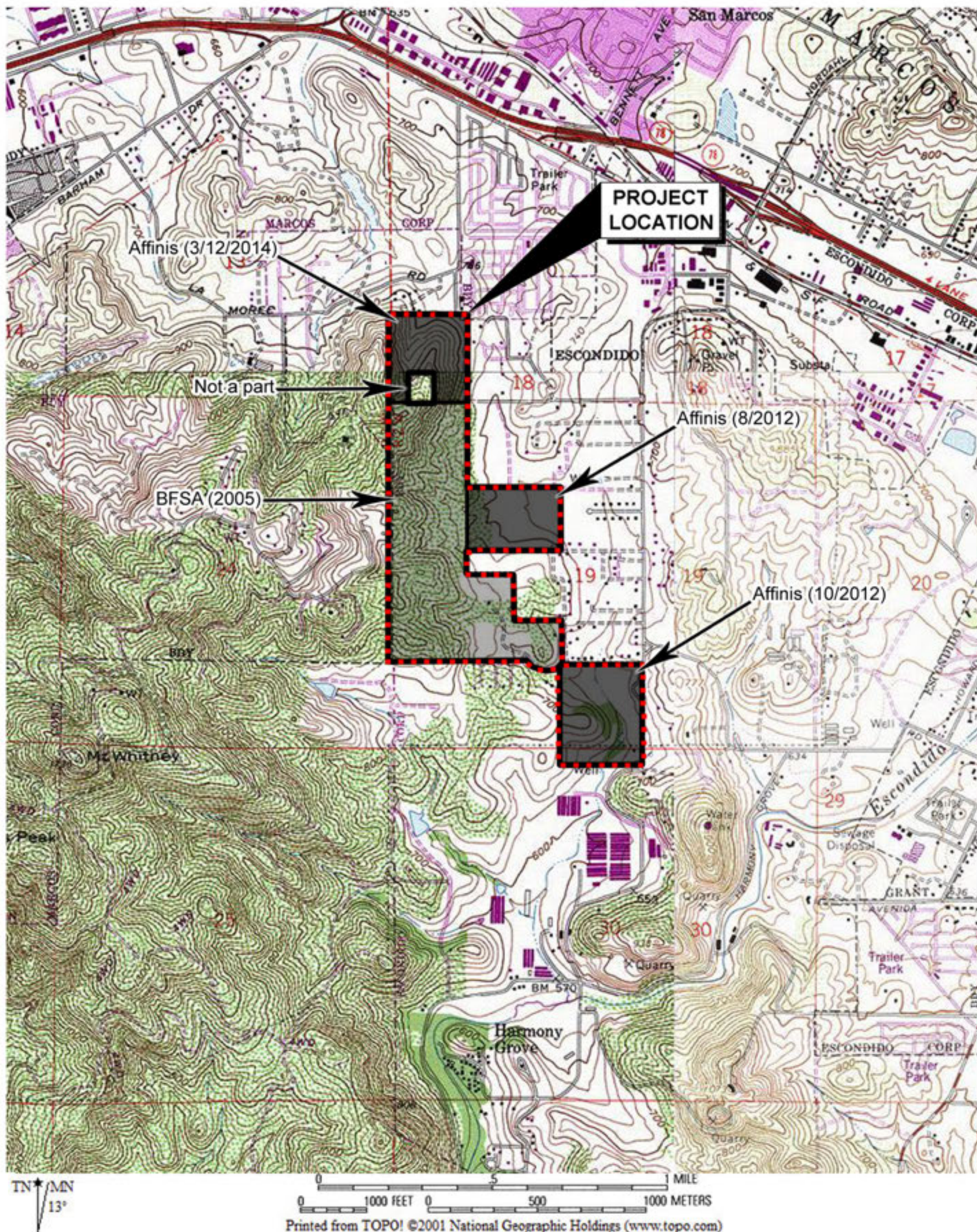
3.1.1 Survey Methods

The majority of the project (approximately 130 acres) was surveyed by BFSA in 2005. The survey included a records search from the SCIC, a Sacred Lands File check from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), historic archival research, and a field survey. The field survey was conducted on March 31, 2005 and May 4 and 5, 2005 using parallel transects spaced 5-10 m apart. "All natural features, such as bedrock outcrops and seasonal drainages, were examined in greater detail for cultural resources" (Smith 2011:5.0-2). Smith noted, "Nearly 75% of the ground was covered with thick grass and leaves from live oaks, avocado trees, or citrus trees. Additionally, at least 60% of the area had been graded and disturbed for the construction of roads, structures, irrigation, and farming" (Smith 2011:5.0-2). An updated study was conducted by BFSA in 2011, including "a review of all previously recorded sites and an intuitive reconnaissance of high potential areas when resources could be expected" (Smith 2011:5.0-2).

Affinis conducted surveys of two additional parcels in 2012. Records searches were conducted at SCIC for each parcel, and the NAHC was contacted for a Sacred Lands File check for each of the two new properties. A field survey of the 30-acre Hakimian parcel was conducted on August 31, 2012, and the 48-acre Fines parcel was surveyed on October 26, 2012. One additional 29.4-acre parcel was surveyed for cultural resources on March 12, 2014. The properties were walked in parallel transects spaced approximately 10-15 m apart. For the most part, ground visibility was poor, due to grass/weed cover over most of the property, as well as thick vegetation in drainages across the parcels. The parcel surveyed in March 2014 was an avocado grove, which also afforded poor ground visibility. Visibility was quite good in graded roads; any other patches of open ground were inspected, as were rodent back dirt piles. Bedrock outcrops were inspected for milling features.

Red Tail Monitoring and Research provided Native American (Kumeyaay) monitors, who participated in the field surveys conducted by Affinis. The Director of Cultural Resources also discussed the project with representatives of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians. Monitors are listed in Chapter 7.0, List of Preparers and Persons and Organizations Contacted. Figure 7 illustrates the areas surveyed by BFSA and those covered by Affinis.

During February 2013, Affinis archaeologists visited the sites recorded by BFSA. Native American monitors from both Saving Sacred Sites (Luiseño) and Red Tail Monitoring and Research (Kumeyaay) participated in this field check of the previously recorded sites.



Affinis

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Survey Coverage

Figure 7

Three potential off-site sewer alignment alternatives were surveyed for cultural resources on October 16, 2014 by Andrew Giletti of HELIX Environmental Planning, Justin Linton of Red Tail Monitoring and Research (Kumeyaay Native American monitor) and P.J. Stoneburner of Saving Sacred Sites (Luiseño Native American monitor). On October 17, 2014 a field visit was made to assess the feasibility of relocating bedrock milling features that would be subject to project impacts. Participants in this field visit were Andrew Giletti and Mary Robbins-Wade of HELIX, P.J. Stoneburner of Saving Sacred Sites, and Dennis “Bobo” Linton of Red Tail Monitoring and Research.

All cultural resources identified during the surveys were plotted on project topographic maps, photographed, and recorded with SCIC.

3.1.2 Testing Methods

A testing program was conducted by BFSA In June 2005 at the five sites identified during the initial survey: CA-SDI-17,506, CA-SDI-17,507, CA-SDI-17,508, CA-SDI-17,509, and CA-SDI-17,510. Testing included surface collection, documentation of bedrock milling features, mapping each site, and excavation of shovel tests (STs). One test unit was excavated at CA-SDI-17,506 as well. The STs were 30 cm in diameter, excavated in 10-cm levels to a minimum depth of 30 cm or to culturally sterile soil or bedrock. The test unit was 1 m by 1 m, also excavated in 10-cm levels to sterile soil. Soil was screened through 1/8-in. mesh hardware cloth, and artifacts were cataloged and analyzed at the BFSA laboratory.

Affinis conducted a testing program at CA-SDI-20,762 and CA-SDI-20,763 in January 2013 and at CA-SDI-20,858 and CA-SDI-20,859 in May and June 2013. The testing program included mapping the sites, documenting the bedrock milling features, and excavating shovel test pits at each site. The only surface artifact found at any of the four sites was a mano found in a pile of displaced rock at CA-SDI-20,859. No test units were excavated, due to the general lack of subsurface material in the STPs. STPs measured 50 cm north-south by 30 cm east-west, oriented to true north and excavated in 10-cm contour levels to sterile soil or to a minimum depth of 50 cm (or bedrock). Soils were passed through 1/8-in. mesh rocker screens. Standard record forms were completed for each STP, recording artifact recovery, soil characteristics, and other information about the unit. Native American monitors from Saving Sacred Sites and Red Tail Monitoring and Research participated in all fieldwork for the testing program conducted by Affinis.

3.1.3 Laboratory and Cataloging Procedures

All cultural material found during the testing program was taken to the Affinis lab, where it was cleaned, sorted, and cataloged. (Only seven pieces of debitage, a mano fragment, and one small shell fragment were recovered, from two sites.) Standard

catalog forms were completed for the collection that recorded provenience, artifact type, material, dimensions, and selected other attributes.

3.1.4 Curation

Cultural material collected by BFSA is temporarily curated at their offices, and cultural material collected by Affinis is temporarily curated there. Ultimately, cultural material collected will be curated at the San Diego Archaeological Center or other appropriate curatorial facility. Alternatively, cultural material may be repatriated to the Tribes, as determined by agreement among the Tribes, the Principal Investigator, and County staff.

3.1.5 Native American Participation/Consultation

Regarding the 2005 study, Smith noted:

The project is not located on Native American reservation land and none of the sites appeared to contain elements that would be of Native American religious significance. However, due to the continued interest of the local Native Americans and the potential for traditional cultural properties to be located within the project, Native American consultation was conducted. A letter was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission requesting a records search of the Sacred Lands File [Smith 2011:5.0-4].

Affinis contacted the NAHC regarding the Hakimian parcel and the Fines parcel in August 2012 and October 2012. The NAHC was contacted for a search of their Sacred Lands Files for the entire project area in February 2013 (see Confidential Appendix B). Individuals and groups identified by the NAHC were contacted regarding the project. Native American correspondence is included as Confidential Appendix B. The Principal Investigator also met with members of Pechanga Cultural Resources in May 2013 to discuss the project.

Native American monitors from Red Tail Monitoring and Research (Kumeyaay) participated in the field surveys conducted by Affinis. Native American monitors from both Red Tail Monitoring and Research (Kumeyaay) and Saving Sacred Sites (Luiseño) participated in the testing program conducted by Affinis, as well as the March 2014 field survey. Their comments have been incorporated into the report.

3.2 Results

Nine archaeological sites, one isolate, and two historic building complexes have been identified within the project area, as summarized in Table 3 and illustrated in Figure 8 (Confidential Appendix C). In addition, two archaeological sites have been recorded within the off-site sewer alternative alignments (see Table 3 and Figure 9). Site records

are included as Confidential Appendix D. The BFSA survey identified five archaeological sites, one isolate, and one historic complex on the 130-acre portion of the project that was surveyed in 2005 and checked in 2011 (Smith 2011; Appendix A of this report). Affinis recorded two archaeological sites and one historic complex on the two parcels surveyed in 2012. During a February 2013 field check of the sites recorded by BFSA, archaeologists from Affinis and Native American monitors from Red Tail Monitoring and Research (Kumeyaay) and Saving Sacred Sites (Luiseño) found two archaeological sites that had not been previously recorded. One of these sites consists of a single bedrock milling feature; the other includes two milling features with a mano noted on the surface. The two sites are included in the discussion below.

Table 3. Archaeological Resources within Valiano Project and Off-site Improvement Areas

CA-SDI-#	Site Description	Tested?	Significance Evaluation
17,506	Large artifact scatter with flaked stone, ground stone, and marine shell; subsurface cultural material identified	Yes	Significant under CEQA and County Guidelines; not RPO-significant
17,507	Bedrock milling features (two) with no associated artifacts	Yes	Not CEQA or RPO significant
17,508	Bedrock milling feature with no associated artifacts	Yes	Not CEQA or RPO significant
17,509	Bedrock milling feature with no associated artifacts	Yes	Not CEQA or RPO significant
17,510	Bedrock milling features (three) and a surface scatter of ground stone and flaked stone artifacts; no subsurface cultural material	Yes	Not CEQA or RPO significant
20,762	Bedrock milling feature with no associated artifacts	Yes	Not CEQA or RPO significant
20,763	Bedrock milling feature with six pieces of debitage and one small shell fragment	Yes	Not CEQA or RPO significant

Table 3 (cont.). Archaeological Resources within Valiano Project and Off-site Improvement Areas

CA-SDI-#	Site Description	Tested?	Significance Evaluation
20,858	Bedrock milling feature with no associated artifacts	Yes	Not CEQA or RPO significant
20,859	Bedrock milling features (two) with one mano fragment on the surface and one flake subsurface	Yes	Not CEQA or RPO significant
Potential Off-Site Sewer Alignment (Connection to HARRF)			
17,838	Bedrock milling feature with mortars and slicks, flaked stone and pottery	Yes	Significant under CEQA and County Guidelines; not RPO-significant
17,839	Bedrock milling feature with a basin and slicks, associated flakes	Yes	Not CEQA or RPO significant
P-37-#	Site Description	Evaluated	Significance Evaluation
026709	Isolate – three isolated flakes and piece of glass scattered across an access road	NA – isolate	Not CEQA or RPO significant
026762	Historic complex – farmhouse, foreman's house/equipment shed, and irrigation system	Yes	Not CEQA or RPO significant
033262	Historic complex -- barn, office, house, and foundation	Yes	Not CEQA or RPO significant

3.2.1 Archaeological Resources

Nine archaeological sites and one isolate have been recorded within the project area, as summarized in Table 3 and illustrated in Figure 8 (Confidential Appendix C). Bedrock milling feature documentation is included as Appendix B, and artifact catalogs for the material collected by Affinis are in Appendix C. Site maps are in Confidential Appendix C; site records are included as Confidential Appendix D. The information regarding sites CA-SDI-17,506 through CA-SDI-17,510 is taken from the BFSA report of their 2005 study and the 2011 update (Smith 2011). That report is included here as Appendix A. Additional information regarding these sites, based on the field visit in February 2013, is included where applicable.

CA-SDI-17,506

“Site CA-SDI-17,506 is positioned on a small knoll, between two intermittent drainages to the northeast and southwest” (Smith 2011:6.1-1). The site, which is just south of a private residence and horse stable, measures 23.8 m (78.1 ft.) northeast to southwest by 9.3 m (30.5 ft.) northwest to southeast, covering “1,330.2 square meters (14,318.2 square feet)” (Smith 2011:6.1-1). Artifacts were noted within and on the sides of an access road that has been graded through the site. The entire site has been plowed for agricultural uses. Testing included surface collection and excavation of 11 STs and one test unit. The location of CA-SDI-17,506 is shown in Figure 8, and the site map is illustrated in Figure 10. The site map, which is from the BFSa report, shows a bedrock milling feature, but this is an error, as there are no milling features present at this site.

Site SDI-17,506 was represented by lithic production waste, several precision, percussion, and milling tools, as well as marine shell fragments. A total of 122 artifacts, including one whole mano, one mano fragment, one metate fragment, four core tools, five pieces of debitage, 95 flakes, three retouched flakes, three scrapers, and two utilized flakes. In addition, 6.9 grams of ecofactual material were recovered from the surface and subsurface investigations [Smith 2011:6.1-1].

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CA-SDI-17,506 site map

Figure 10

A total of 74 surface items were collected. Ten artifacts were recovered from four of the STs: nine metavolcanic flakes and one granitic metate fragment. Unidentified marine shell (6.5 g) was also recovered in ST 1. A test unit was placed just south of ST 1, in the center of the concentration of surface artifacts. The report noted that decomposing granite subsoil was encountered at 30 cm. Cultural material was found in the 30-40 cm level, but it was attributed to heavy rodent disturbance. Unit 1 yielded 35 flakes, a mano, a hammer-scraper, and a scraper, as well as 0.4 g of unidentified shell (from the uppermost level).

“The range of lithic tools, including ground stone tools and precision tools as well as marine shell, suggest that resource processing was a common activity at the site” (Smith 2011:6.1-4). Due to the range of artifacts at the site, the presence of subsurface cultural deposits, and the potential for buried features, the site was recommended as a significant resource under CEQA, but the site does not meet the significance criteria of the County’s RPO (Smith 2011).

During the February 2013 site visit by Affinis and the Native American monitors, this site was found essentially as previously recorded but covering a somewhat larger area than previously recorded. Numerous surface artifacts were observed, particularly in graded dirt roads, where ground visibility was excellent. Many of the artifacts exhibited a great deal of patination. One very high quality crystal quartz flake was noted.

CA-SDI-17,507

CA-SDI-17,507 consists of two bedrock milling features “situated on the top of a large hill at the extreme edge of the project area at 860-865 feet AMSL... The site measures approximately 4.2 meters (13.8 feet) north to south and 2.4 meters (7.9 feet) west to east, and covers a total of approximately 8.2 square meters (88.3 square feet)” (Smith 2011:6.2-1). The site is in an avocado grove, under a layer of organic detritus. No artifacts were found on the surface or in the excavation of four STs. The location of CA-SDI-17,507 is shown in Figure 8; Figure 11 is the site map.

Bedrock Milling Feature (BMF) A contains nine slicks on one large outcrop; BMF B contains one slick. Drawings of the features, as well as their dimensions are included in Appendix B. During the February 2013 field visit the site was found essentially as previously recorded. Given the amount of leaf duff and fallen branches obscuring the ground surface and the bedrock outcrops, there is a potential for other bedrock milling features in the area that have not been identified.

CA-SDI-17,508

CA-SDI-17,508 consists of a single bedrock milling feature. The site “is situated directly on the edge of a seasonal drainage that bisects the central portion of the project area... The site measures approximately 0.7 meters (2.3 feet) north to south and 0.7 meters (2.3 feet) west to east, and covers a total of approximately 0.4 square meters

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4.3 square feet)” (Smith 2011:6.3-1). This site, too, is located within an avocado grove and covered with a layer of organic detritus.

The milling feature contains three slicks (see Appendix B for drawings and measurements). No artifacts were observed on the surface, and none were found in the three STs excavated. The location of CA-SDI-17,508 is shown in Figure 8; Figure 12 is the site map.

CA-SDI-17,508 could not be relocated during the February 2013 field check by Affinis archaeologists and Native American monitors. Site maps, UTM coordinates, photographs, and site descriptions were used in an effort to locate the resource. Because the milling feature is small and there is a great deal of leaf duff and other organic material in the area, the feature was probably obscured from view. CA-SDI-17,508 was observed during a field visit in October 2014, following a burn earlier in the year. The vegetation surrounding the milling feature had been mainly cleared by the burn allowing for better visibility. No artifacts were observed.

CA-SDI-17,509

This site consists of a single milling feature with two slicks. It is described as:

CA-SDI-17,509 is situated at a bedrock outcrop on a hillside gently sloping from west to east, in the central portion of the project area.... The site measures approximately 2.9 meters (9.5 feet) north to south and 2.5 meters (8.2 feet) west to east, and covers a total of approximately 7.7 square meters (82.9 square feet). The site lies between avocado groves to the north and south, and is bound to the east by a dirt access road. Other vegetation at the site consists primarily of citrus trees, and dense non-native grasses and weeds. Buried irrigation lines and grading associated with the maintenance of the avocado groves have disturbed the soil in the area of the site [Smith 2011:6.4-1].

No artifacts were found on the site surface or in excavation of three STs. The location of CA-SDI-17,509 is shown in Figure 8; Figure 13 is the site map. Documentation of the milling feature is in Appendix B.

When the site was visited by Affinis archaeologists and Native American monitors in February 2013, it was found essentially as previously recorded.

CA-SDI-17,510

CA-SDI-17,510 is located “on a small ridge in the central portion of the project adjacent to the eastern boundary” (Smith 2011:6.5-1). BFSA gives the site dimensions as

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CA-SDI-17,508 site map

Figure 12

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CA-SDI-17,509 site map

Figure 13

15.3 m (50.2 ft.) north-south by 19.7 m (64.6 ft.) east-west, covering 1242.3 m² (13,372.0 sq. ft.). Avocado trees, citrus trees, live oaks, and non-native grasses and weeds were noted as the primary vegetation on the site

Dense wild grasses and a few scattered avocados and oak trees cover the site on the south side of the fence. A dirt access road has been graded into the hillside along the western side of the ridge. Several other locations on the southern half of the site show evidence of grading by heavy machinery as well. Another access road runs from east to west, on the north side and parallel to the fence that bisects the site. Other modern disturbances observed at the site include buried irrigation lines and small piles of granite boulders most likely associated with the maintenance of the groves [Smith 2011:6.5-1].

The site was recorded as consisting of three bedrock milling features and a small surface scatter of 12 artifacts. As recorded by BFSA, Bedrock Milling Feature (BMF) A includes one basin and one slick; BMF B contains five slicks; and BMF C consists of one relatively shallow collared mortar and seven slicks. Drawings and dimensions of the milling features are included in Appendix B. The location of CA-SDI-17,510 is shown in Figure 8; the site map is Figure 14.

As summarized in Table 4, the surface collection from CA-SDI-17,510 included a mano, a hammer/scrapper, a flake scrapper, a utilized flake, and eight flakes.

Table 4. CA-SDI-17,510, summary of artifact recovery

Artifact	Material	Count
Flake scrapper	MGM	1
Flake	MGM	7
Flake	Granite	1
Mano	Granite	1
Hammer/scrapper	MGM	1
Utilized flake	MGM	1
TOTAL		12

MGM = Medium-grained metavolcanic

Source: Smith 2011:Table 6.5-2

During the February 2013 site visit by Affinis archaeologists and Native American monitors BMF B and BMF C were both found to be covered with soil, leaf duff, and other organic material, but the soil and duff layer was removed enough to ascertain that the features were essentially as recorded by BFSA. BMF A appears to contain natural depressions, rather than an actual basin and slick; no grinding could be identified on the recorded feature. A fourth bedrock milling feature was found a short distance east of

BMF B, on the east side of a dirt access road. Designated BMF D, this feature consists of a single milling slick on an outcrop at ground level. A shaped mano was collected at CA-SDI-17,510, as it was in an access road for the avocado grove and could easily be subject to impacts from use of the road. Based on the elimination of BMF A and the addition of BMF D, the site boundaries were redrawn, and site dimensions are now given as 65 m by 15 m.

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CA-SDI-20,762

This site consists of a single bedrock milling feature with no associated artifacts. The feature, which is on metavolcanic rock, is only about 0.5 m by 0.75 m, low to the ground. It has been extremely disturbed; it is adjacent to a graded dirt road and appears to have been broken by past activity, possibly related to fire suppression. The slick covers 30 cm by 15 cm. No surface artifacts were observed, and the excavation of two STPs yielded no cultural material. The area surrounding the milling feature has been cut and graded, so only two STPs were excavated. Milling feature documentation is in Appendix B, and the site map is Figure 15.

CA-SDI-20,763

CA-SDI-20,763 was recorded as a large bedrock outcrop with a number of slicks; no artifacts were observed during the survey. The site is located at the northern end of the project and extends off the property, to the north (see Figure 8). The bedrock slab is 17 m north-south by 14 m east-west. As part of the testing program, soil was removed to expose milling surfaces, revealing four slicks and an oval mortar that had not been visible previously. The feature includes 15 slicks and one oval mortar. Drawings and dimensions of the milling feature are included in Appendix B. The site location is shown in Figure 8, and the site map is Figure 16.

CA-SDI-20,763 is immediately east of CA-SDI-17,510; the two sites are separated by a fence. Due to mapping issues, it was not known at the time CA-SDI-20,763 was initially recorded that it was so close to the other site; this was realized during the testing program. With the discovery of BMF D at CA-SDI-17,510 and the presence of a small amount of cultural material close to the fence line at CA-SDI-20,763, the two sites actually merge together.

A distinct type of oval basin metate has been identified in the San Diego region, known as Cuyamaca Ovals. D. L. True is credited with being the first to distinguish the Cuyamaca oval basin metate in his study of Cuyamaca Rancho State Park (True 1970). True noted that the basins are consistently the same shape and possibly represent differences in time or cultural affiliation, or may be ecological in nature. Subsequent investigators have suggested defining characteristic attributes, including:

- uniform shape
- elliptical
- some are very narrow, and some are narrow at one end
- depths ranging from 2.2 to 3.9 centimeters
- steep sides with slopes of 40-45 degrees at the midpoint
- arrangement of two or more features in a curved arc
- "deer hoof" pattern of closely spaced basins
- few if any mortars found at sites with ovals (Laylander 2010).

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CA-SDI-20,763 site map

Figure 16

Although the oval mortar found at CA-SDI-20,763 had the correct depth and was elliptical in shape, only one side had a slope of 40-45 degrees. Upon closer examination it was apparent that other attributes of Cuyamaca Ovals were not present, such as being narrow at one end, multiple steep slopes of 40-45 degrees, two or more features in a curved arc, and a “deer hoof” pattern of ovals in close proximity. Therefore, the oval mortar at this site cannot be characterized as a Cuyamaca Oval.

No surface artifacts were observed at CA-SDI-20,763. A total of six pieces of debitage and one unidentifiable shell fragment (0.2 g) were recovered in the STPs. Three of the debitage items were angular debris, and three were linear flakes. Only one piece of debitage had cortex, classified as having cortex over 1-30 percent of the dorsal surface. The cortex was noted as from a tabular or nodular piece. Although the three flakes all had complete platforms, none showed platform preparation. None of the debitage was patinated.

The recovery from STPs is summarized in Table 5. No cultural material was found in STP 1, and the tiny shell fragment was recovered in STP 3. Four pieces of debitage were recovered in STP 2, located slightly upslope from the feature. The lower two levels of this STP yielded no artifacts, but modern debris was found in the 40-50 cm level. Two pieces of debitage were found in STP 4, with no cultural material below 20 cm. Although a few artifacts were found at CA-SDI-20,763, it was felt that the paucity of cultural material did not warrant further excavation. The research potential of this site is extremely limited, but the large bedrock outcrop with milling elements is an excellent visual example of a cultural feature.

Table 5. CA-SDI-20,763, summary of artifact and ecofact recovery

Artifact	Material	Count	Provenience
Flake	Quartz	1	STP 2, 0-10 cm
Flake	Medium- to coarse-grained metavolcanic	1	STP 2, 10-20 cm
Angular debris	Medium- to coarse-grained metavolcanic	2	STP 2, 20-30 cm
Shell	Unidentifiable	1	STP 3, 20-30 cm
Angular debris	Medium- to coarse-grained metavolcanic	1	STP 4, 0-10 cm
Flake	Medium- to coarse-grained metavolcanic	1	STP 4, 10-20 cm
TOTAL		7	

CA-SDI-20,858

This site was found during the February 2013 field check of the sites recorded by BFSA; it is located north of CA-SDI-17,509 (Figure 8). CA-SDI-20,858 consists of a single slick

on a large flat outcrop in an area of many bedrock outcrops, most of which exhibit a great deal of exfoliation. It is possible that other slicks were present on some of these rocks at one time, but they have exfoliated to the extent they can no longer be recognized. No artifacts were observed at the site. A testing program was conducted at the site in May 2013, consisting of documentation of the bedrock milling feature and excavation of three STPs. No artifacts were recovered. The bedrock milling documentation is included in Appendix B. Figure 17 is the site map.

CA-SDI-20,859

This site, too, was found during the February 2013 field visit to the sites recorded by BFSA. At that time seven slicks were noted on one large bedrock outcrop. During the testing in May 2013, additional milling elements were observed on this feature and an additional bedrock milling feature was identified (Figure 18). Feature A includes 11 slicks and one oval mortar. Feature B consists of four slicks on a large bedrock outcrop 28 m southwest of Feature A (see Figure 18). Six STPs were excavated at the site. A single piece of debitage was recovered in STP 5; the other STPs yielded no cultural material. A bifacial mano was found in a pile of displaced rocks; its original context is unknown. The location of the site is shown in Figure 8. Bedrock milling documentation is included in Appendix B.

The mano fragment collected at CA-SDI-20,859 is bifacial with no evidence of shaping, battering, or thermal alteration. The granitic mano fragment is shouldered from use, rather than purposeful shaping, and exhibits variable intensity of use – well-used in some areas and showing little use in others. The single piece of debitage recovered at the site is linear in shape with no cortex. This fine-grained metavolcanic flake is patinated. It has platform preparation in the form of flaking and shows step termination.

As discussed under CA-SDI-20,763, a distinct type of oval basin has been identified as the Cuyamaca Oval, which is thought possibly to have specific temporal or cultural affiliations or specific processing uses. The oval mortar at CA-SDI-20,859 does not have the characteristics of Cuyamaca Ovals.

Discussion

The sites within the Valiano project appear to be processing locations associated with a village site, the main habitation area of which is located outside the project area. The Harmony Grove Village project, located adjacent to Valiano, includes a number of similar sites, including bedrock milling stations with little or no artifactual material, and lithic scatters with debitage and some lithic tools (Smith et al. 2006). Pechanga Cultural Resources staff indicated that their research suggests the sites in and around the Valiano project are associated with a named place known from ethnographic studies.

No temporally diagnostic artifacts, such as projectile points or ceramics, have been recovered at any of the sites in the Valiano project. Bedrock mortars have been identified at three sites, however, and mortars are generally considered indicative of the

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CA-SDI-20,859 Site Map

Figure 18

Late Prehistoric period (True 1958, 1980; True and Waugh 1981; Wallace 1955). Other sites in the vicinity, such as CA-SDI-8280 and CA-SDI-12,209 have been identified as of Late Prehistoric use, due to the presence of diagnostic artifacts. Pictographs are also found at the two latter sites.

Off-Site Sewer Alignment

CA-SDI-17,838

CA-SDI-17,838 was recorded during a survey for potential improvements to Country Club Drive in association with the Harmony Grove Village project environmental review (Smith et al. 2006). The site was originally recorded as a single bedrock milling feature with four mortars and six slicks, as well as one associated flake. A testing program was conducted by BFSa in 2006, and the site was described as a “late prehistoric temporary camp with milling features, pottery, and some depth” (Smith et al. 2007). The site was determined to be a significant resource under CEQA, but given disturbances from past road construction, as well as the limited range of artifacts types, CA-SDI-17,838 was not considered to meet the significance criteria of RPO. No evidence of the site was found within the potential sewer alignment during the 2014 survey.

CA-SDI-17,839

This site was recorded during the 2006 survey for potential improvements to Country Club Drive. It was described as a single bedrock milling feature with five milling slicks and one basin, as well as one associated flake. The site was tested by BFSa in 2006 and determined not to be a significant resource under CEQA or the County’s RPO (Smith et al. 2007). The bedrock milling feature was noted during the off-site sewer survey in 2014; no associated artifacts were observed.

3.2.2 Historic Resources

Two historic farm complexes have been identified within the Valiano project: P-37-026762 and P-37-033262.

P-37-026762

“The portion of the farm on which structural features occur measures approximately 1,650 feet northwest to southeast and 850 feet northeast to southwest, and covers approximately 32 acres” (Smith 2011:6.6-1). The site consists of an earthen dam and impound with associated pump house, a farmhouse, and a foreman’s house/equipment shed. A dirt access road connects these structural elements (Figure 19). The BFSa report in Appendix A details the map and archival research conducted for this site.

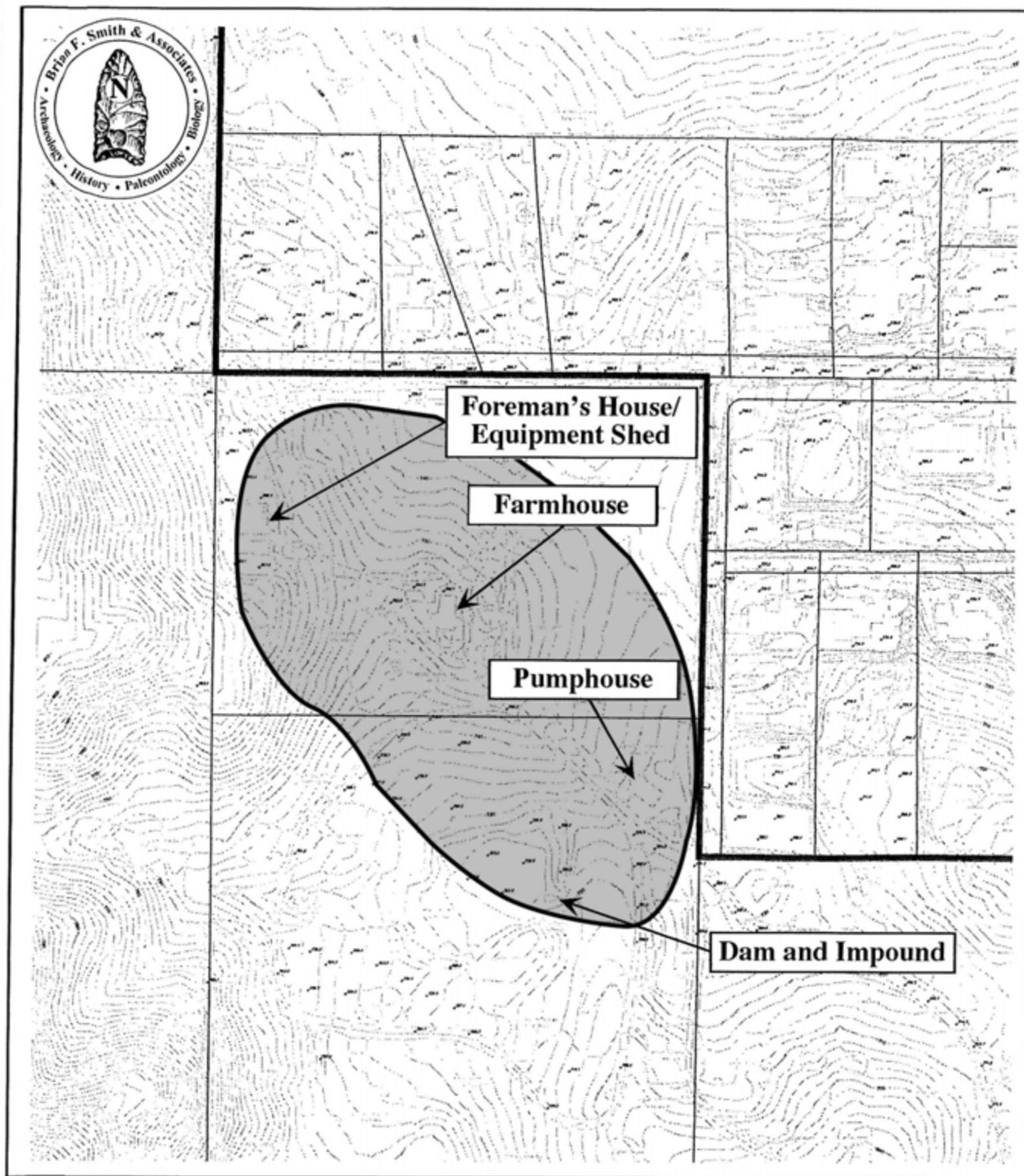
The difference in orientation of the present farmhouse from that shown on the 1928-1929 aerial photograph, as well as the fact that the location of

the farmhouse is not exactly the same, supports the interpretation that the farmhouse was moved to its present location. The farmhouse has undergone several modifications and additions (beginning at least by 1944 according to the building record), which further altered the original fabric and appearance [Smith 2011:6.6-2].

The elements of the irrigation system, including an earthen dam and impound and associated pump house do not appear on the 1928-1929 aerial photographs but are present on the 1958-1960 County Map, suggesting that these features were developed between these dates. Regarding ownership, the land on which the historic complex is located appears to have been used as investment property rather than a primary residence (see the discussion in the BFSA report, Appendix A). Based on the review of historic maps and aerial photographs, there is no potential for subsurface artifacts within the complex (Smith 2011:6.6-3).

P-37-033262

A small complex of buildings is present near the southeast corner of the project. Buildings and features over 50 years old include a house (Building A) constructed in 1941, a building currently used as an office (Building B) that was in existence by 1947, a barn (Building C) that was constructed in 1947, and feature D, which consisted of terraced concrete foundations at a location where a building is shown on a 1953 aerial photograph of the property. The historic complex, which currently houses the Harmony Grove Equestrian Center, is pictured in Figure 20.



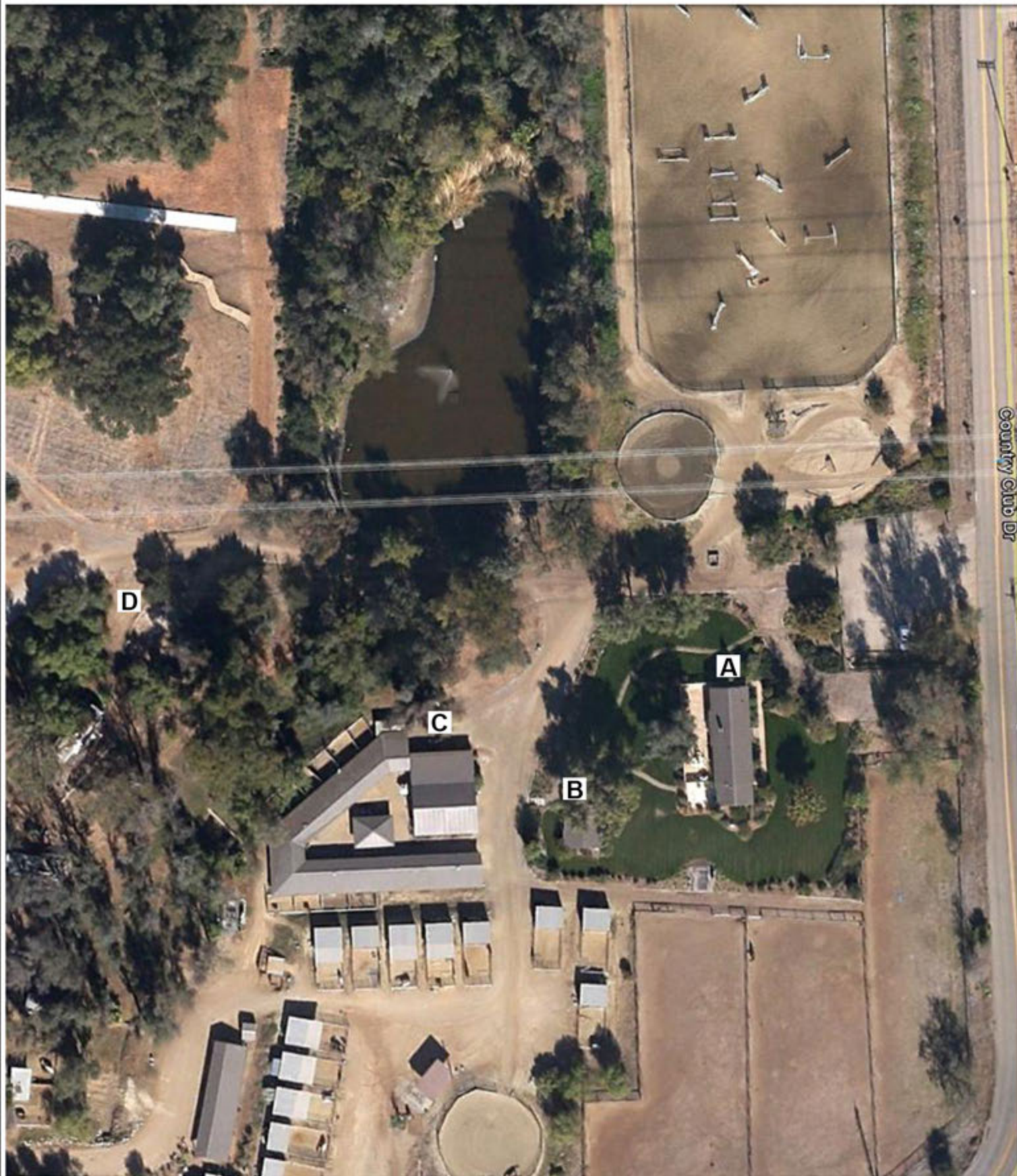
Source: Smith 2011 Figure 6.6-1

Affinis

810 Jamacha Road
Suite 206
El Cajon, CA 92019

P-37-026762 Resource Map

Figure 19



Affinis

810 Jamacha Road
Suite 206
El Cajon, CA 92019

P-37-033262 Resource Map

Figure 20

The Fines property was first homesteaded in the early 1870s and was used as a family farm through the mid-1930s. After 1940, the property seems to have been held by owners who did not permanently reside there and whose primary occupations were activities other than those associated with the acreage. A historic study of the Fines complex, P-37-033262, was conducted by Stephen Van Wormer and Susan Walter; it is included as Appendix D to this report.

Research has determined that the property was homesteaded around 1871 by the pioneer farming family of Benjamin and Caroline Cook. It was later owned by James and Phoebe Jones, another family of pioneer farmers in the Bernardo area. In the 1930s Edward and Mary Mullally owned and farmed the property. Beginning in the 1940s the parcel was owned by a series of individuals who had primary residences and occupations elsewhere.

The buildings on the property all date after 1941, when the parcel was owned by absentee land holders whose primary occupations were activities other than those associated with the property. None of these owners were found to be persons of significance in regional or local history, and the buildings do not represent the pioneering phase of San Diego County farming from circa 1870 to 1940, when families like the Cooks, Jones, and Mullallys resided on their farms and were organized in small communities like Bernardo. For these reasons the buildings do not qualify for listing on either the California Register of Historical Resources, or San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources. In addition, they do not qualify as significant under the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance.

The area around Buildings A, B, and C, however, covers the general location of the Cook, Jones, and Mullally houses and could potentially have important archaeological deposits associated with this significant period in the property's history [Van Wormer and Walter 2013:37].

Historic Maps

As noted above, the Fines parcel in the southeast corner of the Valiano project was first owned by Benjamin and Caroline Cook. The Cook house is shown on 1876 and 1885 government plat maps of Township 12 South, Range 2 West, near the east bank of the west fork of Diablo Creek (later renamed Escondido Creek) (Government Land Office 1876, 1885). The house is also shown on the 1901 USGS 15' Escondido quadrangle and on the 1942 War Department 15' Escondido quadrangle. The County 1928 tax factor aerial photograph shows at least one structure in this area; an aerial photograph taken in 1947 shows a small complex of house(s) and outbuildings, but the earlier house appears to be gone by this time. Based on the review of historic maps and the historic archival research indicating the presence of a homestead in the

southeast corner of the project, there is a potential for historic archaeological resources (features and artifacts) in a subsurface context in this portion of the property (the area of P-37-033262).

The 1942 topographic map also shows a building in the central or north-central portion of the southeastern parcel. This building appears to be present in the 1947 aerial photograph, but it is not shown in the 1928 aerial photograph. Given that, any cultural material associated with a building in this location would be essentially modern and not of archaeological importance. No evidence of a structure (such as foundations or debris) was observed in this area during the survey, but ground visibility was poor in this area, due to thick vegetation.

Buildings are shown on the 1901 USGS just outside the project boundary, immediately north of the southeastern parcel and immediately east of the area surveyed by BFSA. It is possible that trash deposits or other features associated with these buildings could be found in a subsurface context within the project. Smith (2011) indicated that buried historic resources were not anticipated in the area surveyed by BFSA, due to past disturbance around the historic complex (P-37- 026762) and the lack of historic map locations in other areas of the property.

3.2.3 Native American Participation/Consultation

BFSA contacted the NAHC as part of the 2005 survey. The NAHC indicated that there were no cultural resources listed in their Sacred Lands File in the immediate project area (see Confidential Appendix B). Affinis contacted the NAHC in August 2012 in conjunction with the survey of a parcel to be added to the project. In October 2012, a second parcel was added, and Affinis contacted the NAHC as part of the study for that parcel. Due to the length of time that has elapsed since the original survey by BFSA, in February 2013, Affinis contacted the NAHC for a Sacred Lands File check and list of Native American contacts for the entire project site. All of these Sacred Lands File checks indicated that no significant cultural resources have been recorded with the NAHC in the immediate vicinity of the project (see Confidential Appendix B).

Letters regarding the project were sent to individuals and groups identified by the Native American Heritage Commission. Written responses have been received from the following Tribes/Bands: Viejas, Pala, Pechanga, Rincon, and Soboba (see Confidential Appendix B). All the letters indicated that approved cultural monitors should be present during ground-disturbing activity, and several of the letters noted that avoiding impacts to cultural resources is preferable to mitigating impacts. The need for ongoing consultation between the Native American community, the applicant, and the County was also noted in some of the letters.

The Principal Investigator met with Pechanga Cultural Resources staff in May 2013 to discuss the project and to obtain information that they have gathered in their research in order to better understand the resources in the project area.

As previously noted, Native American monitors from Red Tail Monitoring and Research (Kumeyaay) and Saving Sacred Sites (Luiseño) participated in the fieldwork conducted by Affinis, including a field check of the previously recorded sites. Both Kumeyaay and Luiseño representatives expressed three principal concerns:

- The 130-acre portion of the project that was surveyed by BFSA should be resurveyed, as they consider that survey inadequate. This is based on the fact that additional cultural material was found during the February 2013 field check (two new sites and one additional feature at CA-SDI-17,510), as well as the fact that Native American monitors were not included in the original survey. The poor ground visibility could help explain the finding of additional features in 2013. Due to the extensive amount of leaf duff and other organic material limiting ground visibility and covering bedrock outcrops, it was recommended that leaf duff should be cleared and the area resurveyed prior to any grading/ground-disturbing activities.
- At CA-SDI-17,506, which was determined by BFSA to be a significant resource under CEQA but not under RPO, the site boundaries should be adequately defined so that if it is possible to avoid the site in project design an appropriate buffer can be provided. If bedrock milling features at sites in the project can be incorporated into open space areas and landscape design that is preferable to their removal.
- Native American consultation should be ongoing so that Native American representatives can have input into changes in project design to avoid impacts, as well as input into the data recovery program if significant impacts cannot be avoided.

A resurvey prior to any grading/ground disturbance has been included as a mitigation measure (see Chapters 5.0 and 8.0). The project has been redesigned to avoid impacts to several of the archaeological sites (see Chapter 6.0); however, it was not feasible to design around CA-SDI-17,506, due to the presence of RPO wetlands, which constrains site development. Native American consultation by both the applicant and County staff will be ongoing.

4.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

4.1 Resource Importance

4.1.1 Resource Importance -- Archaeological and Native American Resources

Nine archaeological sites and one isolate have been recorded within the Valiano project (see Table 3). The nine sites have been tested to assess significance; five of the sites were tested by BFSA, and four were tested by Affinis. In addition, two archaeological sites have been recorded within one of the potential off-site sewer alignments. These two sites were tested by BFSA.

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, although the resource may not meet the significance criteria of CEQA or the County's RPO. The isolate (P-37-026709) is not considered an important resource and is not a significant resource under CEQA, nor it is RPO-significant; the research potential has been fulfilled through documentation.

Eight of the archaeological sites within the project were determined not to be significant resources under CEQA or RPO; their research potential has been fulfilled through documentation, and no mitigation measures are required. These sites are: CA-SDI-17,507, CA-SDI-17,508, CA-SDI-17,509, CA-SDI-17,510, CA-SDI-20,762, CA-SDI-20,763, CA-SDI-20,858, and CA-SDI-20,859.

One site, CA-SDI-17,506, was assessed as a significant resource under CEQA, but it does not meet the requirements for significance under RPO.

One of the sites within the potential off-site sewer alignment, CA-SDI-17,839, was determined not to be a significant resource. The other site within that alignment, CA-SDI-17,838, was assessed as a significant resource under CEQA, but it does not meet the requirements for significance under RPO.

It must be noted that all areas of past cultural use are of cultural importance to the Native American community, even if they do not meet the significance criteria for archaeological resources. Avoidance of impacts to cultural resources is preferred over other, more destructive, mitigation measures.

4.1.2 Resource Importance – Historic Resources

Two historic farm/ranch complexes have been identified within the Valiano project. P-37-026762 was evaluated by BFSA and determined not to be a significant resource under CEQA or RPO. P-37-033262 was evaluated by Stephen Van Wormer and Susan Walter for this report. It, too, is not a significant resource under CEQA or RPO.

4.1.3 Native American Heritage Resources/Traditional Cultural Properties

No information has been obtained through Native American consultation or communication with the Native American monitors during fieldwork that any of the evaluated sites are culturally or spiritually significant. No Traditional Cultural Properties that currently serve religious or other community practices are known to exist within the project area. During the current archaeological evaluation, no artifacts or remains were identified or recovered that could be reasonably associated with such practices. All prehistoric artifactual material consisted of common flaked stone and ground stone items, and those in very limited quantities at all sites except CA-SDI-17,506. Features consisted of bedrock milling features.

4.2 Impact identification

4.2.1 Impact Identification – Archaeological and Native American Resources

Nine archaeological sites and one isolate have been identified within the Valiano project. As shown in Figure 21 and summarized in Table 6, four sites (CA-SDI-17,508, CA-SDI-20,762, CA-SDI-20,763, and CA-SDI-20,859) and the isolate are outside the development footprint; the other resources would all be subject to direct impacts from project implementation. Where feasible, the relocation of bedrock milling features that would be subject to impacts from project development into open space or landscaped areas would be undertaken in order to preserve such features, even if they are not in their original spatial context. For the most part, the bedrock milling features are on large slabs, which could not be moved in their entirety. It may be possible to cut and remove a portion of the bedrock on which milling elements are located at sites CA-SDI-17,507 and CA-SDI-17,509. It appears to be much more feasible to move Features B, C, and D at CA-SDI-17,510. While the bedrock outcrops at these three features might be found to be larger than they appear, cutting these rocks and moving the features into open space areas should be feasible. Often, the feasibility of moving bedrock milling features cannot be fully determined until it is attempted.

Table 6. Summary of Impacts to cultural resources

CA-SDI- #	Direct Impacts	Significance of Impacts
17,506	Yes	Significant; site is a significant resource under CEQA but not under RPO
17,507	Yes	Less than significant; the site's research potential has been fulfilled through the testing program and documentation
17,508	No	No direct impacts
17,509	Yes	Less than significant; the site's research potential has been fulfilled through the testing program and documentation
17,510	Yes	Less than significant; the site's research potential has been fulfilled through the testing program and documentation

Table 6 (cont.). Summary of Impacts to cultural resources

CA-SDI- #	Direct Impacts	Significance of Impacts
20,762	No	No direct impact
20,763	No	No direct impacts
20,858	Yes	Less than significant; the site's research potential has been fulfilled through the testing program and documentation
20,859	No	No direct impacts
Potential Off-Site Sewer Alignment (Connection to HARRF)		
17,838	Yes, if alignment chosen	Significant; site is a significant resource under CEQA but not under RPO
17,839	Yes, if alignment chosen	Less than significant; the site's research potential has been fulfilled through the testing program and documentation
P-37-#	Direct Impacts	Significance of Impacts
026709	No	No direct impacts
026762	Yes	Less than significant; the site's research potential has been fulfilled through the evaluation program and documentation
033262	Yes	Less than significant; the site's research potential has been fulfilled through the evaluation program and documentation

4.2.2 Impact Identification -- Historic Resources

Two historic farm/ranch complexes have been identified within the Valiano project. As shown in Figure 21 and summarized in Table 6, both would be subject to direct impacts from project development. A sewer treatment plant is proposed partially within P-37-033262; however, the barn and foundations (C and D) are outside the grading footprint. Neither of the historic complexes is a significant resource.

SENSITIVE MATERIAL – IN CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX C

5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Impacts to cultural resources have been identified for the proposed Valiano project. As addressed in the previous section, five archaeological sites and two historic farm/ ranch complexes would be subject to direct impacts from project implementation. Four additional sites and one isolate are outside the development footprint and would not be subject to direct impacts. Impacts to four of these archaeological sites and the historic complexes have been reduced to a level below significant through testing, recording, and documentation. One site, CA-SDI-17,506, is a significant resource under CEQA but not a RPO-significant resource.

CA-SDI-17,506 would be subject to direct impacts, and a data recovery program will be implemented at the site prior to approval of any grading or improvement plans that would cause the direct impact. The research design and data recovery plan are included as Appendix E of this report. The data recovery program would be implemented prior to any grading and/or improvements and prior to the approval of the Final Map. All data recovery shall include a Kumeyaay and a Luiseño Native American monitor.

In addition, two archaeological sites have been identified within a potential off-site sewer alignment (connection to HARRF). Impacts to one of these sites (CA-SDI-17,839) have been reduced to a level below significant through testing, recording, and documentation. The other site, CA-SDI-17,838, is a significant resource under CEQA but not a RPO-significant resource. A research design and data recovery program for this resource was developed by BFSa (Smith et al. 2006). If the sewer alignment connecting the project to HARRF is implemented as part of this project, the data recovery program would be undertaken prior to any ground-disturbing activities for the sewer project.

Due to the poor ground visibility over much of the project during the archaeological surveys and concerns expressed by Native American representatives, a pre-grading survey will be conducted prior to any ground-disturbing activities to identify any previously unknown cultural resources and determine if additional mitigation measures will be required.

The Valiano project is in an area with a great deal of archaeological and cultural sensitivity. Therefore, a monitoring program must be implemented for any grading or other-ground-disturbing activity.

As previously noted, the relocation of bedrock milling features that would be subject to impacts from project development into open space or landscaped areas would be undertaken, where feasible. For the most part, the bedrock milling features are on large slabs, which could not be moved in their entirety. It may be possible to cut and remove a portion of the bedrock on which milling elements are located at sites CA-SDI-17,507 and CA-SDI-17,509. It appears to be much more feasible to move Features B, C, and

D at CA-SDI-17,510. While the below-ground portions of the bedrock outcrops at these three features might be found to be larger than they appear, cutting these rocks and moving the features into open space areas should be feasible. Often, the feasibility of moving bedrock milling features cannot be fully determined until it is attempted. Relocation would serve to preserve such features, even if they are no longer in their original spatial context.

Grading Monitoring & Pre-Grading Survey

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

Implement a grading monitoring and data recovery program to mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological resources on the Valiano project to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Development Services. In addition, a pre-grading survey shall also be conducted. This program shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following actions:

- a. Provide evidence to the Department of Planning and Development Services that a County approved archaeologist has been contracted to implement a grading monitoring and data recovery program, and a pre-grading survey to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Development Services. A letter from the Principal Investigator shall be submitted to the Director of Planning and Development Services. The letter shall include the following guidelines:
 - (1) The project archaeologist shall contract with both a Kumeyaay and Luiseno Native American monitor to be involved with the grading monitoring program and pre-grading survey as outlined in the County of San Diego Report Format and Content Guidelines (2007). This area is of importance to both the Kumeyaay and Luiseño communities; both groups should be given the opportunity to have representatives present as monitors.
 - (2) The County approved archaeologist and Native American monitor(s) shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program and pre-grading survey as outlined in the County of San Diego Report Format and Content Guidelines (2007).
 - (3) The consulting archaeologist and Native American monitor(s) shall re-survey areas of the project site including off-site improvements as determined by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Native American monitor(s). The site boundaries of CA-SDI-17,506 shall be adequately defined to determine whether the site can be avoided and prevent the requirement for data recovery.

- (4) The archaeological monitor and Native American monitor(s) shall monitor all areas identified for development including off-site improvements.
- (5) An adequate number of monitors (archaeological/historical/Native American) shall be present to ensure that all earthmoving activities are observed and shall be on-site during all grading activities including off-site improvements.
- (6) During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor(s) shall be onsite as determined by the Project Archaeologist of the excavations. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The frequency and location of inspections will be determined by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Native American monitors. Monitoring of cutting of previously disturbed deposits will be determined by the Principal Investigator in consultation with the Native American monitors.
- (7) Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be minimally documented in the field and the monitored grading can proceed. Should the cultural materials of isolates and non-significant deposits not be collected by the Project Archaeologist, then the Native American monitors may collect the cultural material for transfer to a Tribal Curation facility or repatriation program.
- (8) In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the archaeological monitor(s) or Native American monitor(s) shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground-disturbance operations in the area of the discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The Principal Investigator shall contact the County Archaeologist at the time of the discovery. The Principal Investigator, in consultation with County staff archaeologist, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The County Archaeologist must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the consulting archaeologist in coordination with the Native American monitor(s) and approved by the County Archaeologist, then carried out using professional archaeological methods. The Research Design and Data Recovery Program shall include (1) reasonable efforts to preserve (avoidance) unique cultural resources pursuant to CEQA §21083.2(g) or for Sacred Sites as the preferred option (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.

- (9) If any human remains are discovered, the Property Owner or their representative shall contact the County Coroner. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission, shall be contacted by the Property Owner or their representative in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains. All requirements of Health & Safety Code §7050.5 and Public Resources Code §5097.98 shall be followed.
- (10) Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The Principal Investigator shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis.
- (11) In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, all prehistoric cultural material collected during the survey, testing, grading monitoring, and data recovery programs shall be processed and curated at a San Diego curation facility or Tribal curation facility of appropriate affiliation that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility identifying that prehistoric cultural materials have been received and that all fees have been paid. Alternatively, the prehistoric cultural materials may be repatriated to a Native American Tribe of appropriate affiliation;

Historic cultural material collected during the survey, testing, grading monitoring, and data recovery programs shall be processed and curated at a San Diego 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 historic collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

- (12) Monthly status reports shall be submitted to the Director of Planning and Development Services starting from the date of the notice to proceed to termination of implementation of the grading monitoring program and pre-grading survey. 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.
 - (13) In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, a report documenting the field and analysis results and interpreting the artifacts and research data within the research context shall be completed and submitted to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Development Services prior to the issuance of any building permits. The report will include Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site forms.
 - (14) In the event that no cultural resources are discovered, a brief letter to that effect shall be sent to the Director of Planning and Development Services by the consulting archaeologist that the grading monitoring activities have been completed.
- b. Provide evidence to the Director of Public Works (DPW) that the following notes have been placed on the Grading Plan:
- (1) The County approved archaeologist and Native American monitor(s) shall attend the pre-construction meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program and pre-grading survey.
 - (2) The archaeological monitor and Native American monitor(s) shall monitor all areas identified for development including off-site improvements.
 - (3) The consulting archaeologist and Native American monitor(s) shall re-survey areas of the project site including off-site improvements as determined by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Native American monitor(s). The site boundaries of CA-SDI-17,506 shall be adequately defined to determine whether the site can be avoided and prevent the requirement for data recovery.
 - (4) During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor(s) shall be onsite as determined by the Principal Investigator of the excavations. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features.

The frequency and location of inspections will be determined by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Native American monitor. Monitoring of cutting of previously disturbed deposits will be determined by the Principal Investigator in consultation with the Native American monitor(s).

- (5) In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the archaeological monitor(s) or Native American monitor(s) shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground-disturbance operations in the area of the discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The Principal Investigator shall contact the County Archaeologist at the time of the discovery. The Principal Investigator in coordination with the Native American monitor(s) shall consult with the County staff archaeologist to determine the significance of the discovered resources. The County Archaeologist must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the Principal Investigator and approved by the County Archaeologist, then carried out using professional archaeological methods. The Research Design and Data Recovery Program shall include (1) reasonable efforts to preserve (avoidance) unique cultural resources pursuant to CEQA §21083.2(g) or for Sacred Sites as the preferred option (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.
- (6) The archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor(s) shall monitor all areas identified for development including off-site improvements.
- (7) If any human remains are discovered, the Property Owner or their representative shall contact the County Coroner. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission, shall be contacted by the Principal Investigator in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains. All requirements of Health & Safety Code §7050.5 and Public Resources Code §5097.98 shall be followed.
- (8) The Principal Investigator shall submit monthly status reports to the Director of Planning and Development Services starting from the date of the notice to proceed to termination of implementation of the grading monitoring program and pre-grading survey. 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.

- (9) Prior to rough grading inspection sign-off, provide evidence that the field grading monitoring and pre-grading survey activities have been completed to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Development Services. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the Project Investigator.
- (10) Prior to Final Grading Release, submit to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Development Services, a final report that documents the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the Archaeological Monitoring Program and Pre-Grading Survey. The report shall also include the following:
 - Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site forms.
 - Evidence that all prehistoric cultural material collected during the survey, testing, grading monitoring, and data recovery programs has been curated at a San Diego curation facility or Tribal curation facility of appropriate affiliation that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/ researchers for further study. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid. Alternatively, the prehistoric cultural materials collected may be repatriated to a Native American Tribe(s) of appropriate affiliation, as determined by agreement among the Tribes, the Principal Investigator, and County staff.

Historic cultural material collected during the survey, testing, grading monitoring, and data recovery programs shall be processed and curated at a San Diego 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 shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the

curation facility identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

Or

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

Data Recovery Program

See Appendix E

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8.0 LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

As addressed in Section 5.0, the project has been redesigned in order to avoid impacts to four of the archaeological sites. In addition, the following mitigation measures and design considerations will serve to mitigate project impacts to below a level of significance.

Table 7. Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations

CA-SDI- #	Direct Impacts	Mitigation Measures
17,506	Yes	Implementation of the data recovery program included as Appendix E of this report. Construction monitoring, curation of any cultural material collected during testing, data recovery, and monitoring
17,507	Yes	Construction monitoring, curation of any cultural material collected during monitoring
17,508	No	None, not a significant resource, no direct impacts
17,509	Yes	Construction monitoring, curation of any cultural material collected during monitoring
17,510	Yes	Construction monitoring, curation of any cultural material collected during testing and monitoring
20,762	No	Not a significant resource, no direct impacts; construction monitoring in the vicinity, curation of any cultural material collected during monitoring
20,763	No	Not a significant resource, no direct impacts; construction monitoring in the vicinity, curation of any cultural material collected during testing and monitoring
20,858	Yes	Construction monitoring, curation of any cultural material collected during monitoring
20,859	No	None, not a significant resource, no direct impacts
Potential Off-Site Sewer Alignment (Connection to HARRF)		
17,838	Yes, if alignment chosen	Implementation of data recovery program (Smith et al. 2006). Construction monitoring, curation of any cultural material collected during testing, data recovery, and monitoring
17,839	Yes, if alignment chosen	Not a significant resource; construction monitoring in the vicinity, curation of any cultural material collected during monitoring
P-37-#	Direct Impacts	Mitigation Measures
026709	No	None, not a significant resource, no direct impacts
026762	Yes	None; not a significant resource.
033262	Yes	None; not a significant resource. Construction monitoring, curation of any cultural material collected during monitoring

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APPENDIX A

***AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HISTORICAL SURVEY AND RESOURCE EVALUATION OF
THE EDEN HILLS PROJECT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA***

BY BRIAN F. SMITH

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HISTORICAL SURVEY AND RESOURCE EVALUATION OF THE EDEN HILLS PROJECT

SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

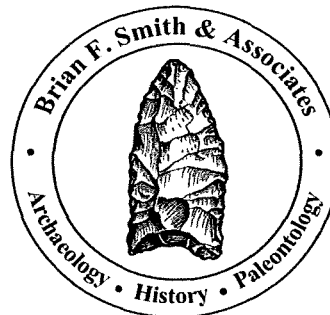
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Report Title: An Archaeological/Historical Survey and Resource Evaluation of the Eden Hills Project, San Diego County, California

Submitted to: Integral Communities
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USGS Quadrangle: Rancho Santa Fe, California (7.5 minute)

Study Area: Approximately 130 acres

Key Words: Survey; positive; site evaluations; approximately 130 acres; SDI-17,506; SDI-17,507; SDI-17,508; SDI-17,509; SDI-17,510; P-37-026709; P-37-026762; bedrock milling features; lithic scatter; significant prehistoric resource (SDI-17,506); historic farm complex (P-37-026762); San Diego County; USGS Rancho Santa Fe Quadrangle (7.5 minute).

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List of Abbreviations

AMSL	above mean sea level
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
BFSA	Brian F. Smith and Associates
BMF	bedrock milling feature(s)
Cat no	catalog number
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CGM	coarse-grained metavolcanic
FAR	fire-affected rock
FGM	fine-grained metavolcanic
LPW	lithic production waste
MGM	medium-grained metavolcanic
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
OHP	(State) Office for Historic Preservation
RPO	Resource Protection Ordinance
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SDSU	San Diego State University
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
ST	Shovel test pit
TU	Test unit
USDI	United States Department of Interior
USGS	United States Geological Survey
YBP	years before present

1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) originally conducted a cultural resource survey and evaluation program for the Eden Hills Project located in northern San Diego County, California, in the North County Metropolitan Subregional planning area (Figure 2.0–1) in 2005 (Mattingly and Buysse 2005). The approximately 130-acre project is located within the County of San Diego, west of the city of Escondido, east of the city of San Marcos, and north of Mount Whitney Road.

The purpose of the current study was to update the BFSA report of 2005 and verify the status of sites studied and reported upon in the original technical report. The 2005 study by BFSA included an institutional records search, a pedestrian survey of the entire project area in order to identify any cultural resources, and the record and evaluation of all identified cultural resources. In 2005, BFSA was contracted by T&B Planning Consultants, Inc. to conduct the cultural resource survey, testing, and evaluation program, and to subsequently prepare a technical report for inclusion in the project's environmental impact documentation to be submitted to the County of San Diego, in accordance with the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO), Section 21083.2 of the California Public Resources Code (PRC), and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The 2005 study was not processed by the applicant at that time, and the proposal development was not advanced. This review and update has been prepared for a new application. As a consequence of the 2005 study, a total of five archaeological sites, one very small, disturbed group of isolated artifacts, and three historic structures were identified, recorded, and evaluated during the cultural resource investigation of the project. These resources were recorded with SCIC through the proper Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms and assigned permanent identification numbers (Appendix I). The cultural resources that were evaluated for significance included Sites SDI-17,506, SDI-17,507, SDI-17,508, SDI-17,509, SDI-17,510, an irrigation pump house, a farm house, and an employee residence with attached equipment shed. The isolate (P-026709) is not considered significant. The 2011 update survey essentially confirmed that no change has occurred to the recorded cultural resources and no additional resources were observed.

An archaeological records search and update, conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (SDSU), indicated that in 2005 there were no previously recorded cultural resources within the project boundaries. However, 15 cultural resources, consisting mainly of lithic scatters and bedrock milling features, have been previously recorded within a one-mile radius of the project area. The results of the records search are discussed further in Section 3.0 and provided in Appendix IV.

Personnel from BFSA conducted the archaeological survey of the property on March 31, 2005 and May 4 and 5, 2005. The updated survey was completed by BFSA from October 26-28, 2011 by Brian F. Smith and a field crew from BFSA. The archaeological testing of the sites was

conducted on June 6 and 7, 2005, under the direction of Brian F. Smith, consulting archaeologist. Constraints on the investigation consisted of limited ground visibility in certain areas; these will be discussed further in Section 6.0.

Of the five prehistoric sites that were subjected to an evaluation, one site (Site SDI-17,506) is recommended as significant. Site SDI-17,506 is interpreted as a campsite where activities included floral and faunal food resource extraction and processing, as well as lithic tool manufacture and maintenance. Because of the presence of subsurface cultural deposits at the site, the range of artifacts recovered, and the remaining potential for buried features, the site is recommended as significant based on Criterion D of the California Register of Historic Places (California Register). However, the site does not meet the requirements for significance set forth in the County of San Diego's RPO.

The results of the testing program at the remaining four prehistoric sites (Sites SDI-17,507, SDI-17,508, SDI-17,509, and SDI-17,510) resulted in recommendations of "not significant" according to both CEQA, Section 15064.5, criteria and the County of San Diego's RPO, Article II, Section 14. At each of these sites, the lack of a significant subsurface deposit or the absence of a subsurface component altogether, combined with the exhaustive recording of surface artifacts and bedrock milling features, indicates that these sites are not likely to yield additional information important to further understanding of the prehistory of San Diego County. Furthermore, the repeated use of the land as avocado and citrus orchards at Sites SDI-17,507 and SDI-17,509 has had a deleterious effect on subsurface deposits, and as a result these sites lack integrity. Provided the recommendation of "not significant" for these four resources is accepted by the County, any impacts incurred through the proposed project will not be significant.

Several historic standing structures were present on the property, and were subjected to a significance evaluation according to CEQA and County RPO criteria. Standing structures noted on the property were an agricultural dam and impound with an irrigation pump house, a farmhouse, and an employee house with attached equipment shed. None of these structures were found to be significant and no constraints are recommended where these features are concerned. A Primary DPR form was completed for the group and Building, Structure, and Object (BSO) forms were completed for the pump house, farmhouse, and employee residence. These forms were submitted with the appropriate attachments to SCIC at SDSU, and the structural complex was assigned the permanent identification number P-37-026762 (Appendix I).

This report includes all data relevant to the evaluation of the identified cultural resources and impact analysis. A copy of this report will be permanently filed with SCIC at SDSU. All collections, notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be temporarily housed at the BFSA archaeological laboratory in Poway, California, until permanent curation is arranged at the San Diego Archaeological Center.

2.0 **INTRODUCTION**

The cultural resource survey and evaluation program for the Eden Hills Project is required by the County of San Diego in conformance with their Archaeological Report Procedures and Resource Protection Ordinance, Section 21083.2 of the California Public Resources Code, and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The goal of the current study was to identify all cultural resources located within the project area, to determine the significance of all identified resources, and to determine the effect of the proposed project on these identified resources. BFSA was contracted by Integral Communities to complete the cultural resource survey and evaluation program. The proposed Eden Hills Project is an approximately 130-acre single-family residential plan, although the actual details of the proposed plan have not been finalized as of the writing of this report.

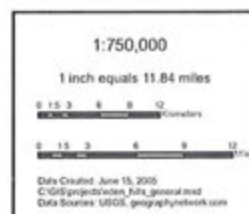
The Eden Hills Project is situated west of the city of Escondido, east of the city of San Marcos, and north of Mount Whitney Road in an unincorporated area of San Diego County (Figure 2.0–1). The property lies east of Mount Whitney and Frank’s Peak, generally north of Escondido Creek, and northeast of San Elijo Canyon. The property is located on the USGS *Rancho Santa Fe* quadrangle in portions of Sections 18 and 19, Township 12 South and Range 2 West (Figure 2.0–2). The project area incorporates four separate parcels, including APNs 232-013-01 through –03 and 232-020-55.

BFSA conducted the archaeological survey (and update) and records search review, pedestrian survey, and significance evaluations of all cultural resources identified within the project area. Project personnel included Consulting Archaeologist Brian F. Smith, Senior Historian Larry Pierson, Project Archaeologists Seth Rosenberg and Tracy Stropes, Field Technicians Matthew Smith and Ryan Carpenter, Scott Mattingly, Ryan Robinson, James Shrieve, and the report production staff.



Figure 2.0-1:
General Location Map

The Eden Hills Project



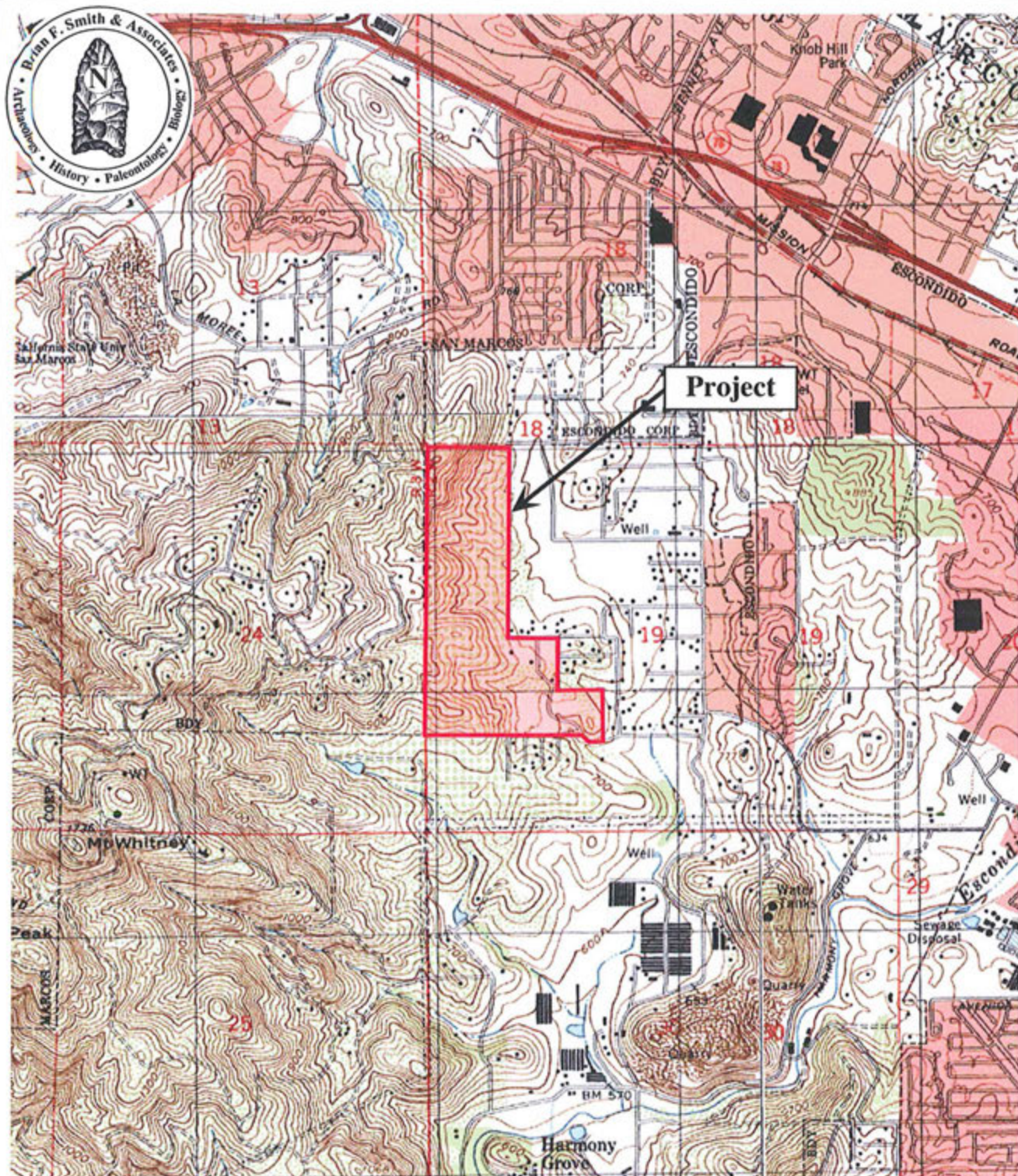
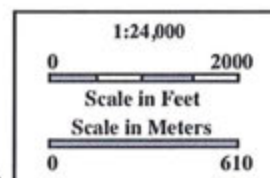


Figure 2.0-2
Project Location Map
 The Eden Hills Project

USGS Escondido, Rancho Santa Fe, San Marcos, and Valley Center Quadrangles (7.5 minute series)



3.0 SETTING

The project setting includes both physical and biological contexts of the proposed project, as well as the cultural setting of prehistoric and historic human activities in the general area.

3.1 Natural Setting

The approximately 130-acre project lies in the inland foothill region located in the Peninsular Range Geomorphic Province of southern California. The property is situated east of Mount Whitney, northeast of San Elijo Canyon, east of the city of San Marcos, and west of the City of Escondido. The project area is located in an unincorporated area of San Diego County, on the USGS *Rancho Santa Fe* quadrangle in portions of Sections 18 and 19, Township 12 South and Range 2 West (Figures 2.0–1 and 2.0–2). The topography within the project area is characterized by rolling hills and low ridges that lie at the lower slopes of steep buttes and mountains, such as Mount Whitney. There are two small, intermittent streams flowing east across the central portion of the project. Vegetation typical of the area includes live oak, white sage, black sage, globe mallow, star thistle, and non-native grasses. Additionally, avocado groves are located in the northern and southern portions of the project area. Elevations within the project area range from approximately 700 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) to approximately 1,000 feet AMSL on the slopes in the northeastern portion of the property. General overviews of the project area are presented in Plate 3.0–1.

The project area contains mostly Mesozoic granitic rocks with some areas of Pre-Cenozoic granitic and metamorphic rocks and Mesozoic plutonic rocks (Miles and Goudey 1998). Soils in the project area belong to the Fallbrook-Vista Association. In this association, soils are well-drained brown sandy loams that have a subsoil of dark-brown or reddish-brown sandy clay loam and clay loam (USDA 1973). Soils are generally shallow over rock. Rock outcrops and boulders cover approximately 10 percent of the surface. The mean annual precipitation is between 10 and 20 inches, and the mean annual temperature is 62 degrees Fahrenheit (USDA 1973).

The project area is currently used for farming and rural residences, and these uses have greatly impacted the natural topography and native vegetation. There are avocado orchards with underground irrigation throughout the project area.



Plate 3.0-1 Overview of project area, facing north.



Plate 3.0-2 Overview of project area, facing southeast.

3.2 Cultural Setting

The cultures that have been identified in the general vicinity of the Eden Hills Project consist of a possible Paleo-Indian manifestation of the San Dieguito Complex, the Archaic and Early Milling Stone horizons represented by the La Jolla Complex, and the Late Prehistoric Luiseño culture. The area was used for ranching and farming following the Hispanic intrusion into the region and extending into the historic period. A brief discussion of the cultural elements in the project area are provided in the following subsections.

3.2.1 *Paleoenvironment*

Because of the close relationship between prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns and the environment, it is necessary to understand the setting in which these systems operated. At the end of the final period of glaciation, approximately 11,000 to 10,000 years before the present (YBP), the sea level was considerably lower than it is now; the coastline at that time would have been two to two and one-half miles west of its present location (Smith and Moriarty 1985a, 1985b). At approximately 7,000 YBP, the sea level rose rapidly, filling in many coastal canyons that had been dry during the glacial period. The period between 7,000 and 4,000 YBP was characterized by conditions that were drier and warmer than previously, followed by a cooler, moister environment, similar to the present-day climate (Robbins-Wade 1990). Changes in sea level and coastal topography are often manifested in archaeological sites through the types of shellfish that were utilized by prehistoric groups. Different species of shellfish prefer certain types of environments, and dated sites that contain shellfish remains reflect the setting that was exploited by the prehistoric occupants.

Unfortunately, pollen studies have not been conducted for this area of San Diego; however, studies in other areas of southern California, such as Santa Barbara, indicate that the coastal plains supported a pine forest between approximately 12,000 and 8,000 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990). After 8,000 YBP, this environment was replaced by more open habitats, which supported oak and non-arboreal communities. The coastal sage scrub and chaparral environments of today appear to have become dominant after 2,200 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990).

3.2.2 *Prehistoric Period*

San Dieguito Complex

The San Dieguito Complex were a group of people who occupied sites in this region between 10,000 and 8,000 YBP and were related to or contemporaneous with the Paleo-Indian groups in the Great Basin area and the Midwest. The artifacts recovered from San Dieguito sites duplicate the typology attributed to the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Moratto 1984; Davis et al. 1969). These artifacts generally consist of scrapers and scraper planes, choppers, and bifacially flaked knives, but few or no milling tools. The absence of grinding or milling stones suggests that cereal grains and nuts were not an important part of the subsistence pattern. Tools recovered from sites of the San Dieguito Complex and the general pattern of site locations

indicate that they were a wandering, hunting and gathering society (Moriarty 1969; Rogers 1966).

The San Dieguito Complex is the least understood of the cultures that have inhabited San Diego County. This is due primarily to the fact that San Dieguito Complex sites rarely contain stratigraphic information or datable material. There is a current controversy among researchers centering on the relationship of the San Dieguito and the subsequent cultural manifestation in the area, the La Jolla Complex. Firm evidence has not yet been discovered to indicate whether the San Dieguito “evolved” into the La Jolla Complex, if the La Jolla Complex moved into the area and assimilated the San Dieguito people, or if the San Dieguito retreated from the area because of environmental or cultural pressures. It has been offered that the San Dieguito Complex may have been an early term for what later was identified as the inland Archaic (Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999). Very little evidence of the San Dieguito Complex has been identified within the immediate project area. It is probable that environmental changes associated with climatic change affected the subsistence base of the San Dieguito Complex, resulting in their exodus from this area sometime before 9,000 YBP.

The La Jolla Complex

Approximately 9,000 to 8,500 YBP, a second major cultural tradition was established in the San Diego region, primarily along the coast. At that time, the shoreline was located farther west than it is currently because the sea level was lower during the end of the last Ice Age. Locally, this cultural tradition has been called the La Jolla Complex, and radiocarbon dates from sites attributed to this culture span a period of over 7,000 years in this region (between 9,000 and 2,000 YBP). The La Jolla Complex is best recognized for its pattern of shell middens, grinding tools closely associated with marine resources, and flexed burials (Shumway, Hubbs and Moriarty 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985a, 1985b).

The tool typology of the La Jolla Complex displays a wide range of sophisticated lithic manufacturing techniques. Scrapers, the most common type of flaked tool recovered from La Jolla sites, were created by either splitting cobbles or finely flaking quarried material. La Jolla Complex sites also contain large numbers of milling tools (manos and metates) and utilized flakes that appear to have been used to pry open shellfish (Smith and Moriarty 1985a, 1985b). Inland sites of the La Jolla Complex, sometimes called the Pauma Complex, were situated at a distance from marine food resources and generally lack marine-related refuse but do contain large quantities of milling tools and food bone, suggesting seasonal migration from the coast to the inland valleys (Smith 1986).

3.2.3 Late Prehistoric Period

Approximately 1,300 YBP, a Shoshonean-speaking group from the Great Basin region moved into San Diego County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period. This period is characterized by higher population densities and development in social, political, and

technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period, with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, but effective technological innovations. Technological developments during this period include the introduction of the bow and arrow between 400 and 600 A.D. Atlatl darts are replaced by smaller arrow darts, including the Cottonwood series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include cremation of the dead and extensive trade networks as far reaching as the Colorado River Basin. The period is divided into two phases, including San Luis Rey I and San Luis Rey II, based upon the introduction of pottery (Meighan 1954). Radiocarbon dating and the introduction of pottery established that the San Luis Rey II phase began at approximately 1,300 A.D. San Luis Rey I is characterized by the use of portable shaped or unshaped slab metates, and non-portable bedrock milling features. Manos and pestles can also be shaped or unshaped. Cremations, bone awls, and stone and shell ornaments are also prominent in the material culture. The later San Luis Rey II assemblage is augmented by pottery cooking and storage vessels, cremation urns, and polychrome pictographs, or rock art, which likely appeared as the result of increased population sizes, and increased sedentism (True et al. 1974). Flaked stone dart points are dominated by the Cottonwood Triangular series, but Desert Side-Notched, Dos Cabazas Serrated, leaf-shaped, and stemmed styles also occur. Subsistence is thought to have focused on the utilization of acorns, a storable species that allowed for relative sedentism and increased population sizes.

Ethnohistorical and ethnographic evidence indicates the Shoshonean-speaking group that occupied the northern portion of San Diego County was the Luiseño. Along the coast, the Luiseño made use of the marine resources available by fishing and collecting molluscs for food. Seasonally available terrestrial resources, including acorns and game, were also sources of nourishment for Luiseño groups. The elaborate kinship and clan systems between the Luiseño and other groups facilitated a wide-reaching trade network that included trade of Obsidian Butte obsidian, resources from the eastern deserts, and steatite from the Channel Islands.

When contacted by the Spanish in the sixteenth century, the Luiseño occupied a territory bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the east by the Peninsular Range mountains, including Palomar Mountain to the south and Santiago Peak to the north, on the south by Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and on the north by Aliso Creek in present-day San Juan Capistrano. The Luiseño were a Takic-speaking people more closely related linguistically and ethnographically to the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Cupeño to the north and east rather than to the Kumeyaay, a Yuman-speaking group, who occupied territory to the south. The Luiseño differed from their neighboring Takic speakers in having an extensive proliferation of social statuses, a system of ruling families that provided ethnic cohesion within the territory, a distinct world view that stemmed from use of the hallucinogen *datura*, and an elaborate religion that included ritualized sand paintings of the sacred being “Chingichngish” (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925). The following is a summary of ethnographic data regarding this group.

Subsistence and Settlement

The Luiseño occupied sedentary villages, most often located in sheltered areas in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges. Villages were located near water sources to facilitate acorn leaching, and in areas that offered thermal and defensive protection. Villages were comprised of areas that were both publicly and privately, or family, owned. Publicly owned areas included trails, temporary campsites, hunting areas, and quarry sites. Inland groups had fishing and gathering sites along the coast that were utilized, particularly from January to March, when inland food resources were scarce. During October and November, most of the village would relocate to mountain oak groves to harvest acorns. For the remainder of the year, the Luiseño remained at village sites, where food resources were within a day's travel (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The most important food source of the Luiseño was acorns, of which six different species were used (*Quercus californica*, *Q. agrifolia*, *Q. chrysolepis*, *Q. dumosa*, *Q. engelmanni*, and *Q. wizlizeni*). Seeds, particularly of grasses (Gramineae), composites (Compositae), and mints (Labiatae), were also heavily utilized. Seed-bearing species were encouraged through controlled burns, which were conducted at least every third year. A variety of other stems, leaves, shoots, bulbs, roots, and fruits were also utilized. Hunting augmented this vegetal diet. Animal species taken included deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), rabbits (*Sylvilagus* sp.), hares (*Lepus californicus*), woodrats (*Neotoma* sp.), ground squirrels (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), antelope (*Antilocapra americana*), quail (*Callipepla californica* and *Oreortyx pictus*), ducks (Anatidae), freshwater fish from mountain streams, and marine mammals, fish, crustaceans, and molluscs, particularly abalone (*Haliotis* sp.), from the coast. In addition, a variety of snakes, small birds, and rodents were taken (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Social Organization

Social groups within the Luiseño nation consisted of patrilineal families or clans, which were politically and economically autonomous. Several clans comprised a religious party, or *nota*, which was headed by a chief, who organized religious ceremonies and controlled economics and warfare. The chief had assistants who specialized in particular aspects of ceremonial or environmental knowledge, and who, with the chief, were part of a cultic social group with special access to supernatural power, particularly that of Chingichngish. The positions of chief and assistants were hereditary, and the complexity and multiplicity of these specialists' roles likely increased in larger villages, notably along the coast (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Marriages were arranged by the parents; these arrangements were often made to forge alliances between lineages. Useful alliances included those between groups of differing ecological niches, and those that resulted in territorial expansion. Residence was patrilocal (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Women were primarily responsible for plant gathering, while men were responsible for hunting, although at times, particularly during acorn and marine mollusc harvests, there was no division of labor. Elderly women cared for children, while elderly men were active participants in rituals, ceremonies, and political affairs, and were responsible for manufacturing hunting and ritualistic implements. Children were taught subsistence skills at the earliest age possible (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Material Culture

House structures were conical, partially subterranean, and thatched with reeds, brush, or bark. Ramadas were rectangular-shaped and generally used to protect workplaces for domestic chores, including cooking. Ceremonial sweathouses, which were important in purification rituals, were round, partially subterranean thatched structures covered with a layer of mud. Another ceremonial structure was the wámkis, which was located in the center of the village, and was the place of rituals, including the sand painting associated with the Chingichngish cult (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Clothing was minimal; women wore a cedar-bark, netted-twine double apron, and men a waist cord. In cold weather, cloaks or robes of rabbit fur, deerskin, or sea otter fur were worn by both sexes. Footwear included sandals fashioned from yucca fibers, and deerskin moccasins. Adornments included bead necklaces and pendants made from bone, clay, stone, shell, bear claws, mica sheets, deer hooves, and abalone shell. Men wore ear and nose piercings made of cane or bone, which were sometimes decorated with beads (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow. Arrows were tipped with either a carved, fire-hardened wooden tip, or a lithic point, usually fashioned from locally available felsite or quartz. Throwing sticks fashioned from wood were used in hunting small game, while deer head decoys were used during deer hunts. Coastal groups fashioned dugout canoes for near-shore fishing, and harvested fish with seines, nets, traps, and hooks made of bone or abalone shell (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

The Luiseño had a well-developed basket industry; baskets were used in resource gathering, food preparation, storage, and food serving. Pottery containers, which were shaped by paddle and anvil and then fired in shallow open pits, were used for food storage, cooking, and serving. Other utensils included wooden implements, steatite bowls, and ground stone manos, metates, mortars, and pestles (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Additional tools included knives, scrapers, choppers, awls, and drills. Shamanistic items included soapstone or clay smoking pipes, and crystals made of quartz or tourmaline (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

3.2.4 Historic Period

Spanish Period (1769-1821)

The Spanish occupation of the claimed territory of Alta California took place during the reign of King Carlos III of Spain. The powerful representative of the King in Mexico was Jose de Galvez, who conceived of the plan to colonize Alta California and thereby secure the area for the Spanish crown (Rolle 1969). The effort involved both a military and a religious contingent, with the overall intent of establishing forts and missions to gain control of the land and of the native inhabitants through conversion. Actual colonization of the San Diego area began on July 16, 1769, when the first Spanish exploring party, commanded by Gaspar de Portolá (with Father Junípero Serra in charge of religious conversion of the native populations), arrived in San Diego to secure California for the Spanish crown (Palou 1926). The natural attraction of the harbor at San Diego and the establishment of a military presence in the area solidified the importance of San Diego to the Spanish colonization of the region and the growth of the civilian population. Missions were constructed from San Diego to as far north as San Francisco. The mission locations were based on a number of important territorial, military, and religious considerations. Grants of land to persons who made an application were made, but many tracts reverted to the government for lack of use. As an extension of territorial control by the Spanish empire, each mission was placed so as to command as much territory and as large a population as possible. While primary access to California during the Spanish Period was by sea, the route of El Camino Real served as the land route for transportation, commercial, and military activities. This route was considered to be the most direct path between the missions (Rolle 1969). As increasing numbers of Spanish and Mexican people, and later Americans during the Gold Rush, settled in the area, the Indian populations diminished as they were displaced or decimated by disease (Carrico and Taylor 1983).

Mexican Period (1821-1846)

By 1821, Mexico had gained independence from Spain, and the northern territories were subject to political repercussions. By 1834, all of the mission lands had been removed from the control of the Franciscan Order, under the Acts of Secularization. Without proper maintenance, the missions quickly began to disintegrate, and after 1836, missionaries ceased to make regular visits inland to minister the needs of the Indians (Engelhardt 1921). Large tracts of land continued to be granted to persons who applied for them or had gained favor with the Mexican government. Grants of land were also made to settle government debts.

Anglo-American Period (1846-Present)

California was invaded by United States troops during the Mexican-American War of 1846-1848. The acquisition of strategic Pacific ports and California land was one of the principal objectives of the war (Price 1967). At the time, the inhabitants of California were

practically defenseless, and they quickly surrendered to the United States Navy in July 1847 (Bancroft 1886).

The cattle ranchers of the “counties” of southern California had prospered during the cattle boom of the early 1850s. They were able to “reap windfall profit...pay taxes and lawyer’s bills...and generally live according to custom” (Pitt 1966). Cattle-raising soon declined, however, contributing to the expansion of agriculture. With the passage of the “No Fence Act,” San Diego’s economy changed from stock-raising to farming (Rolle 1969). The act allowed for the expansion of unfenced farms, which was crucial in an area where fencing material was practically unavailable. Five years after its passage, most of the arable lands in San Diego County had been patented as either ranchos or homesteads, and growing grain crops replaced raising cattle in many of the county’s inland valleys (Blick 1976; Elliott 1883 [1965]). By 1870, farmers had learned to dry-farm and were coping with some of the peculiarities of San Diego County’s climate (*San Diego Union*, February 6, 1868; Van Dyke 1886). Between 1869 and 1871, the amount of cultivated acreage in the county rose from less than 5,000 acres to more than 20,000 (*San Diego Union*, January 2, 1872). Of course, droughts continued to hinder the development of agriculture (Crouch 1915; *San Diego Union*, November 10, 1870; Shipek 1977). Large-scale farming in San Diego County was limited by a lack of water and the small size of arable valleys; also, the small urban population and poor roads restricted commercial crop growing. Nevertheless, cattle continued to be grazed in inland San Diego County (Gordinier 1966).

During the first two decades of the twentieth century, the population of San Diego County continued to grow. The population of the inland county declined during the 1890s, but between 1900 and 1910, it rose by about 70 percent. The pioneering efforts were over, the railroads had broken the relative isolation of southern California, and life in San Diego County became similar to other communities throughout the west. After World War I, the history of San Diego County was primarily determined by the growth of San Diego Bay. In 1919, the United States Navy decided to make the bay the home base for the Pacific Fleet (Pourade 1967). During the 1920s, the aircraft industry also established itself at the bay (Heiges 1976). The establishment of these industries led to the growth of the county as a whole; however, most of the growth occurred in the north county coastal areas, where the population almost tripled between 1920 and 1930. During this time period, the history of inland San Diego County was subsidiary to that of the City of San Diego, which became a Navy center and industrial city (Heiges 1976). In inland San Diego County, agriculture became specialized, and recreational areas were established in the mountain and desert areas.

In particular, the project area is west of Rancho Rincon del Diablo and south of Rancho Los Vallecitos de San Marcos. Rincon del Diablo, meaning corner of the devil, was granted in 1843 to Juan Bautista Alvarado. The rancho, consisting of 12,633 acres, went through a series of owners after Alvarado until 1886, when the grant was deeded to the Escondido Land and Town Company (Whetstone 1963). The company subdivided the land into small farms, layed out the

townsite, and built wells and pipe systems. From the late eighteenth century until the middle of the twentieth century, Escondido and the surrounding region was used for agricultural purposes, including the production of citrus fruits, grapes, and avocados, hay and grain farming, and ranching.

3.3 Review of Previous Archaeological Investigations

An archaeological records search was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (Appendix II). The project area had not been surveyed for cultural resources prior to the current investigation. There have been 16 cultural resource studies within a one-mile radius of the center of the proposed project area (Table 3.3–1). A large portion of these studies have been completed for private individuals and/or firms as part of the environmental review for business and/or residential development projects. Other cultural resource studies were completed for infrastructure projects, such as road extensions and water lines, and submitted to the City of Escondido or the City of San Marcos.

A total of 15 cultural resources are located within one mile of the center of the study area (Table 3.3–2). The majority of these resources, 13 (N=86.67%), are prehistoric archaeological sites; however, two of these resources also contain an historic cultural component. A large portion of these prehistoric sites are located east of the project area in the valley surrounding Escondido Creek. Five (33.33%) of the prehistoric sites contain only bedrock milling features, while six (40.00%) include lithic production waste and lithic tools. The remaining prehistoric sites consist of one site containing bedrock milling features with associated lithic tools and lithic production waste, and one site containing a bedrock milling feature and pottery. The character and distribution of these prehistoric site types indicates that the Eden Hills area was utilized primarily during the Late Prehistoric period for resource procurement and processing and, secondarily, as a temporary camping area. No prehistoric lithic quarry sites have been identified within one mile of the project area.

The two previously recorded historic cultural resources are located northeast of the project area on Barham Drive. Both resources are historic residences built in the first half of the twentieth century. One residence, built in 1927, can be described as being built in the Spanish Eclectic style. The other previously recorded historic residence, built approximately in the 1940s, can be described as representing the Modified-Craftsman style.

TABLE 3.3-1

**Previous Archaeological Investigations Within
A One-Mile Radius of the Center of the Eden Hills Project**

American Pacific Environmental Consultants, Inc.

- 1979 "Assessment District 76-2 of the San Marcos County Water District Draft Environmental Impact Report." American Pacific Environmental Consultants, Inc. Submitted to San Marcos County Water District. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182.

American Pacific Environmental Consultants, Inc.

- 1979 "Archaeological Reconnaissance of San Marcos County Water District Proposed Assessment District 76-2, San Diego County, California." American Pacific Environmental Consultants, Inc. Submitted to San Marcos County Water District. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182.

Berryman, Judy A.

- 1980 "Results of an Archaeological Test on SDI-7843, located within Escondido, California." Archaeological Consulting and Technology, Inc. Submitted to Environmental Horizons, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182.

Micheal Brandman Associates, Inc.

- 1989 "Draft Environmental Impact Report San Marcos Flood Control Channel San Marcos Creek/Las Posas Reach SCH #8801505." Micheal Brandman Associates, Inc. Submitted to the City of San Marcos. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182.

Chace, Paul G.

- 1986 "Supplemental Archaeological Survey for the Louetto Business Park Project, City of Escondido." Paul G. Chase & Associates. Submitted to Louetto Business Park. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182.

Gallegos, Dennis *et al.*

- 1993 "Cultural Resource Literature Review for the San Dieguito River Valley Regional Open Space Park Focused Planning Area, San Diego County, California." Gallegos & Associates. Submitted to San Dieguito River Valley Regional Open Space Park JPA. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182.

Gallegos, Dennis

- 1983 "Archaeological Report for Business/Industrial, Richmar, Lake San Marcos and Barham/Discovery Community Plan, San Marcos, California." WESTEC Services, Inc. Submitted to City of San Marcos Planning Department. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182.

HCH & Associates

- 1980 "Palos Vista General Plan Amendment Draft Environmental Impact Report." HCH & Associates. Submitted to Prima Development Co. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182.

Hector, Susan and Stephen Van Wormer

- 1985 "Archaeology Survey of the Prohoroff Property, San Marcos, California." RECON. Submitted to Bieri-Avis. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182.

Moriarty, James Robert III and Larry J. Pierson

- 1980 "An Archaeological Survey of the North County Christian Center Subdivision, San Marcos, California." Archaeological/Historical Research Services. Submitted to Bradley & Associates Consultants, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182.
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TABLE 3.3-2

**Cultural Resources Located Within A One-Mile Radius of the Center of the
Eden Hills Project**

Site No.	Description
SDI-598	Lithic production waste and lithic tools
SDI-4667	Lithic production waste and lithic tools
SDI-4668	Lithic production waste and lithic tools
SDI-8329	Bedrock milling features
SDI-12,045/H	Historic structure
SDI-12,046/H	Historic structure
SDI-16,222	Bedrock milling feature
SDI-16,224	Bedrock milling features
SDI-16,225	Bedrock milling feature
SDI-16,226	Bedrock milling feature
SDI-16,989	Bedrock milling features, lithic production waste, and lithic tools
SDI-16,990	Lithic production waste and lithic tools
SDI-17,161	Bedrock milling feature and ceramic scatter
SDI-17,162	Lithic production waste and lithic tools
SDI-17,163	Lithic production waste and lithic tools

4.0 **RESEARCH DESIGN**

The significance testing program for the Eden Hills Project was requested by the applicant based on requirements by CEQA and the County of San Diego. The scope of work for this portion of the archaeological program included the evaluation of the significance of five prehistoric archaeological sites (SDI-17,506, SDI-17,507, SDI-17,508, SDI-17,509, and SDI-17,510) and three historic structures. The significance evaluation program for the prehistoric sites required a surface examination and the subsurface testing of each site, as well as the recordation of any features, including bedrock milling features, present at the sites. Basic goals, such as the determination of site boundaries, depth of any archaeological deposit, stratigraphy, integrity, content, and spatial distribution of any subsurface artifacts and cultural ecofacts, were essential to this test phase/significance evaluation program. The research orientation of a testing program is necessarily more limited than one developed for a data recovery investigation. While data recovery research designs typically transcend the goal of data acquisition by expanding the meaning of information extracted from a site through the use of archaeological questions important in current scientific research, the goal of a testing program is limited to determining significance. In this case, research goals that are of importance to prehistoric sites in the San Diego region were used as a backdrop for determining site significance. Regional and temporal research issues should be taken into consideration when posing such questions, regardless of the phase of study. Since the goal of the testing program is limited to determining significance, the research issues posed here will be more focused on the types of data that are available at the sites under investigation and the degree to which these data can be used to address research issues specific to San Diego prehistory. By limiting the scope of the research questions, the focus will be placed on the determination of significance of each site within the framework of San Diego prehistory and history.

• **Cultural Affiliation and Subsistence Strategy**

Determination of significance for prehistoric sites is typically associated with the fourth CEQA criteria: “the resources has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the state and the nation.” Two very general but common prehistoric research topics in San Diego County are cultural sequence and subsistence strategy.

In looking for and identifying separate cultural horizons, the premise can be that different people occupied the area at different times, or that a group or groups changed enough through time such that they appear to be different in retrospect. A tripartite theoretical cultural sequence has been the traditional operational hypothesis for San Diego County (Moriarty 1966; Moratto 1984). This sequence has been presented as *San Dieguito* being the oldest, then the *La Jolla Complex*, or Archaic period, followed by the late prehistoric *Luisenño* in northwestern San Diego County and *Diegueño* (Kumeyaay) in southern and eastern San Diego County. While a substantial amount is known about the late prehistoric peoples because of numerous sites with

good preservation and historic accounts (ethnohistory), the earlier occupants are more enigmatic due to a lack of preservation and ethnohistory. The earliest residents and their age and origins have been the subject of much confusion.

In terms of the Eden Hills sites, the presence of artifact types thought to be representative of specific cultural horizons would give an indication as to whether a cultural assignment can be attributed to this portion of the site. Without a cultural affiliation, it could be argued that the research potential of the site is particularly limited. Diagnostic artifacts may include small arrow points and ceramics for the Late Prehistoric Period, and dart points and an abundance of portable milling tools for the Archaic Period. The San Dieguito Period has been more difficult to which to assign temporally diagnostic artifacts, but has included crescentics, elongated bifacial knives, and intricate leaf-shaped points. If no diagnostic artifacts are present, the potential for datable material (charcoal, marine shell, or animal bone) should be determined.

Many of the earliest La Jolla Complex sites are located in northern portions of San Diego County and are the same sites as those reported for the San Dieguito Complex (Rancho San Diego, Agua Hedionda, and the Harris Site). Both cultures, as well as the Late Prehistoric, made use of coastal and inland resources, including plants, animals, shellfish, and fish. One of the primary differences between these cultures is the lack of milling implements attributed to the San Dieguito occupation of these sites, indicating that grinding was not an important aspect of the economy (Moriarty 1967; Kaldenberg 1982; Gallegos and Carrico 1984). Due to the similarity of the resources procured during the San Dieguito and La Jolla periods, discriminating between the subsistence practices is central to the issue of adaptive change through the early prehistory of San Diego County. The Late Prehistoric period, on the other hand, saw perhaps the widest range of resource utilization. In particular, it is necessary to document whenever possible the actual resources taken through the collection and analysis of ecofactual data and tool varieties. Site characteristics that could perhaps contribute to future research regarding subsistence strategies include marine shell, animal bone, bone tools, and a wider variety of lithic materials and tool types.

Research Questions:

Are culturally or temporally diagnostic artifacts represented at the Eden Hills sites?

If so, what culture groups are represented at the Eden Hills sites?

Are datable materials present at any of the Eden Hills sites?

Based on the testing program, would the culturally diagnostic information that is available at the sites be able to contribute to future research of these sites and sites in the region?

How do the testing results for these sites compare to previous archaeological investigations of sites in the region? Is the material culture recovered from the Eden Hills site consistent with recovery from sites in the region? How unique are the elements of each of the sites at the Eden Hills Project?

What activities were undertaken at sites within the project area and what resources were exploited?

Can faunal or marine shellfish remains provide information about the subsistence strategy of the occupants and perhaps the season of use of the site?

Were resources processed at any of the Eden Hills sites? In what manner were subsistence resources processed and prepared at each of the sites?

Based on the testing program, would the remains available at the site be able to contribute to future research regarding prehistoric subsistence strategies in the region?

- **Role of Bedrock Milling Sites**

The range of features and artifacts at a site has been used to characterize a site as residential or simply a resource extraction site (Smith and Moriarty 1985c; Pierson et al. 1987). Sites with a great quantity of thermally-affected rocks, a wide variety of tool types, items of personal adornment, ritual or shamanistic objects, interred cremations, and clearly defined special use areas are indicators of residential sites. At inland locations, sites with bedrock milling features but few tools and thermally-affected rock have traditionally been identified with food resource extraction and initial gross reduction activities of Late Prehistoric peoples. Such extraction sites can be part of the summer hunting and gathering system, or part of the support system for semi-permanent winter villages. Bedrock milling sites appear to be the most common type of prehistoric site type in this area of San Diego County; the role of these sites within the Late Prehistoric subsistence system of the area would have been based on the availability of plant and animal species at any given time of the year. The seasonality of plant resources and how their availability affected the focus on target resources, and thus site location, is developing as a research interest among those interested in prehistoric lifeways.

Research Questions:

What is the distribution of bedrock milling feature sites within the Eden Hills Project?

Are temporal diagnostic artifacts associated with bedrock milling features? Does it appear as though the use of bedrock milling sites within the project area is limited to the Late Prehistoric period?

What type of milling surface variability is present at the sites? Can this variability be used to assist in identification of species floral and fauna processed at a site? Can the variability be used to identify unique elements at any of the Eden Hills sites?

- **Historic Research Domains**

Again, the research questions developed for this phase of the investigation are necessarily limited due to the goals of an evaluation project. The primary goal of this project was the identification of resources within the project area and determination of their significance. Determination of significance for historic resources is typically associated with the first three of the four CEQA criteria: “association with significant events in California's history and cultural heritage; with important persons in the region’s past; and exhibiting 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.” This not to say that the fourth criteria never applies to historic structures, but that the significance of standing structures with no associated archaeological deposits typically depends on the history of the structures themselves, rather than the continued information that can be extracted from the structure. In the case of historic structures, both field reconnaissance and archival research work are used to identify characteristics that might contribute toward resource significance. The following questions were developed to help evaluate the importance of each structure based on data gathered from field and archival research.

Research Questions:

Does the archival information indicate dates of construction for the identified structures? Are the structures old enough to be considered historic?

Are the structural elements typical of a certain type or method of construction? Is the type or method of construction typical of the Eden Hills area?

Are the structural elements typical of a certain time period? If so, is the period of construction well represented in the Eden Hills area?

Does the archival information identify a famous or otherwise important individual associated with the identified structures? If so, what is the association and when did it occur? How long during the lifetime of the structures did the association apply?

Are any significant events in California's or the region's history associated with the identified structures based on the archival research?

Do the structures help us to understand the make-up of rural communities in this area of San Diego County?

- **Integrity**

In order for the site to be considered significant, it must be established that enough of the deposit remains to retain integrity. This is particularly true in the case of Site SDI-17,506 where a large portion of the site has already disturbed by grading and agriculture. According to the California Register, *integrity* is defined as:

...the authenticity of an historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance [California Register].

The surface of the site should be investigated for evidence of ground disturbances, perhaps resulting in uneven ground surfaces compared to adjacent lots, evidence of the movement of soil, or vehicle activity. All subsurface excavations should be thoroughly investigated and their profiles and soil descriptions compared to ascertain the existing state of the stratigraphy of the site. Any observed disturbances should be weighed against the quality and quantity of data that was gathered during the testing program.

Research Questions:

How have the sites been disturbed?

Do the sites retain adequate integrity to yield important information?

Are observed disturbances superficial or have they impacted the deposit to a greater depth?

How does the existing topography compare to adjacent properties?

Have any disturbances compromised the ability to analyze material culture contextually?

In the case of the historic structures, have the structures been altered or moved based on available archival data?

Overall Data Needs

The following data needs will be required at each site identified within the project area in order to address the research questions posed above. The answers to these questions can then be used to determine site significance based on CEQA and the County's RPO significance criteria.

Prehistoric Sites:

1. Surface observations and recordation (preferably through photographs as well as field notes);
2. Documentation of all bedrock milling features and individual milling surfaces, including a description and quantity of each milling surface type present at the site;
3. The excavation of subsurface tests that would determine the presence and extent of any subsurface deposits (shovel tests), as well as document the qualitative and quantitative elements of the deposit (test unit[s]);
4. Soil profiles documenting soil conditions and stratification;
5. Artifacts recovered should be quantified and cataloged by artifact type;
6. Ecofacts recovered should be quantified and cataloged by ecofact type and, if possible, scientific classification;
7. Examination of the horizontal and vertical distribution of artifact recovery; and,
8. Comparison of testing results with similar sites from the region (archaeological record search).

Historic Structures:

1. In the case of historic structures, each historic structure should be documented in detail, including building materials, building styles, alterations, etc. Documentation should include photography of each individual structure.
2. Historic Chain of Title, Assessor's Building Records, historic maps, and County recorder records.
3. San Diego Historical Society's Research Archives.
4. Archaeological and historical records search.

5.0 METHODOLOGY

The cultural resources study of the Eden Hills Project consisted of a cultural resources records search, an intensive cultural resource survey of the entire approximately 130 acres, the detailed recordation of all identified archaeological sites and historic structures, and a testing and evaluation of all identified cultural resources. The evaluation of the historic structures included archival research as discussed below. This study was conducted in conformance with the County of San Diego Archaeological Report Procedures, Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Statutory requirements of the CEQA guidelines (Section 15064.5) and the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance, Article II, Section 14, were followed in evaluating the significance of each cultural resource. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO March, 1995). The report format follows the guidelines established by SHPO in the Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) Guidelines and required by the County of San Diego.

5.1 Institutional Records Searches

An archaeological records search was conducted by BFSA at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (Appendix II). No previously recorded cultural resources were identified within the project boundaries. However, 15 previously recorded cultural resources are located within a one-mile radius of the center of the project area (see Section 3.3). Most of these previously recorded sites are lithic scatters and bedrock milling features. In addition, a search was conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission of the Sacred Lands File (see Section 5.5)

5.2 Archival Research

As part of the records search conducted by BFSA at SCIC (Appendix II), a complete listing of previous studies and recorded standing structures was identified. No previously recorded historic resources were noted within the project boundaries. Because potentially historic standing structures were identified during the field reconnaissance, it was necessary to determine the age and significance of those features. Several 200-foot scale contour maps were obtained to verify age and footprint characteristics of each feature and compare those characteristics with the building record. The Assessor's Building Record was copied with the owner's permission and a Chain of Title was ordered for the two parcels that contained standing structures. Resources of the San Diego Historical Society's Research Archives were utilized to identify historical significance of past owners and the Eden Hills farm itself. No additional research was conducted because 1) the results of this research was negative or of questionable accuracy (in the case of the building record), and 2) further research would be low yield in terms of results for effort expended and would likely not change the interpretation of no significance.

5.3 Field Methodology

5.3.1 Survey

The archaeological survey of the proposed Eden Hills project was conducted on March 31, and April 4 and 5, 2005, and subsequently updated on October 21-28, 2011. The 2005 survey generally consisted of pedestrian surveillance of north-south parallel transects spaced at five to ten meter intervals. All natural features, such as bedrock outcrops and seasonal drainages, were examined in greater detail for cultural resources. Nearly 75% of the ground was covered with thick grass and leaves from live oaks, avocado trees, or citrus trees. Additionally, at least 60% of the area had been graded and disturbed for the construction of roads, structures, irrigation, and farming. All newly identified cultural resources were recorded according to the Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) manual, *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* using DPR 523 forms. Site forms for each identified prehistoric site and historic structure were submitted to the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University for the assignment of a permanent trinomial and/or primary numbers (Appendix I). The 2011 survey update included a review of all previously recorded sites and an intuitive reconnaissance of high potential areas when resources could be expected.

5.3.2 Prehistoric Site Testing

The archaeological testing and significance evaluation program for sites located within the proposed Eden Hills project area was conducted on June 1 and 2, 2005. When possible, locations of sites, bedrock milling features, excavations, surface collections and topographic features were recorded with a Trimble GeoXT Global Positioning System. Within the avocado groves (where the canopy was too dense for effective operation of the GPS) a datum was established from which all surface points, as well as shovel tests, test excavations, and bedrock milling features were mapped using range and azimuth readings collected with a tripod mounted Brunton compass, and metric measuring tape. All surface artifacts were recorded and collected. The surface collection procedure consisted of mapping each recovery location, collecting the artifacts, and securing the artifacts in a container that was labeled with the provenience information. All of the recovered surface artifacts were returned to the consultant's laboratory for analysis. Bedrock milling features were given alphabetic designations and recorded, drawn, and photographed. Together, the surface collections, bedrock milling features, and results of the subsurface excavations delineated the boundaries of each site.

A series of shovel tests (STs) were excavated in order to identify the nature and extent of potential subsurface deposits at all newly identified sites. The ST series consisted of excavations 30 centimeters in diameter that proceeded, in decimeter levels, to a culturally sterile soil horizon or solid rock. The quantity and placement of STs at each site varied according to the abundance and extent of surface artifacts and cultural features, the general morphology of the landform on which the site was located, and the limitations imposed by bedrock, orchard trees, and private property. All soil was sifted through one-eighth-inch mesh hardware cloth, and all recovered

artifacts were placed in containers labeled with the provenience information. All of the artifacts recovered from this testing procedure were returned to the consultant's laboratory for analysis.

Qualitative and quantitative testing of subsurface cultural material was conducted through the excavation of a one-meter-square test unit (TU) at Site SDI-17,506. The test unit was excavated in standard decimeter levels to rodent disturbed bedrock. Placement of the TU was based on the presence of positive shovel tests and a concentration of surface artifacts. The TU measured one meter square and was oriented to true north. All excavated soils were sifted through one-eighth-inch mesh screens. Artifacts recovered through subsurface excavations were bagged, labeled, and returned to the BFSA laboratory in Poway for cataloging and further analysis. Unit level record sheets, describing the soil types revealed and the materials recovered, were completed after the excavation of each test unit level. At the completion of the excavation, the TU was photographed, sketched, and then backfilled. The data obtained from the TU was subsequently subjected to both standard and specialized analysis to evaluate the significance of the cultural deposits.

5.3.3 Historic Field Documentation

The historical aspect of this significance evaluation program consisted of field recordation of the characteristics of each structure. This was accomplished using both written descriptions and photographic recordation of all standing structures and the dam/impound feature. Each structure was compared to the building record for accuracy in structural details and apparent age. In the case of the farmhouse and the foreman's house/equipment shed, the age as given on the building record did not match the structural characteristics of the existing structures. To resolve this disparity, additional analysis was required. The method by which the building record was prepared and physical changes that have taken place at those two locations were carefully compared and evaluated to resolve the issue (see Section 6). The date of the last visit by the Assessor's representative, and the difference between the present building configuration and that recorded on the building record, were both used to assist in data conflict resolution.

5.4 Laboratory Methods

5.4.1 Artifacts

All of the artifacts recovered from the project were identified and cataloged, in keeping with generally accepted archaeological procedures. Washing of artifacts was minimized to preserve any possible organic substances that might remain on the lithic artifacts. Washing of artifacts was undertaken only when required to provide sufficient clarity to permit proper artifact identification and analysis of use wear.

The cataloging process used to categorize the recovered lithic materials was based on a classification system commonly used in this region. As was noted previously, the definitions for some of the artifact types were taken from the OHP publication, *California Archaeological Resource Identification and Data Acquisition Program: Sparse Lithic Scatters* (1988). After

cataloging and identification, the collections were marked with the appropriate provenience and catalog information, then packaged for permanent curation. No radiocarbon dating or other specialized studies were conducted as part of the evaluation study.

5.4.2 Ecofacts

Ecofacts recovered during investigations at the Eden Hills project included marine shell only; no charcoal or animal bone was recovered. Marine shell remains were classified to the generic (genus) level using the comparative collection at the laboratory of BFSa. Shell identification source books by Fitch (1963), Morris (1966), and Reish (1972) were also used for classification. During the shell analysis, fragments which, due to their small size or state of decomposition, could not be identified to genera were put into the category of unidentifiable shell. Shell was sorted into burned and unburned categories, and all specimens were examined for evidence of intentional alteration or utilization.

5.5 Native American Consultation

The project is not located on Native American reservation land and none of the sites appeared to contain elements that would be of Native American religious significance. However, due to the continued interest of the local Native Americans and the potential for traditional cultural properties to be located within the project, Native American consultation was conducted. A letter was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission requesting a records search of the Sacred Lands File. The results of the inquiry state that no known traditional cultural properties are located within the immediate project area (Appendix II).

5.6 Curation

After cataloging, identification, and analysis, the artifact collection from each site was marked with the appropriate provenience and catalog information, then packaged for permanent curation. All collections, notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be temporarily housed at the BFSa archaeological laboratory in Poway, California, until permanent curation is arranged at the San Diego Archaeological Center.

6.0 REPORT OF FINDINGS

The archaeological study resulted in the identification of five prehistoric sites and three historic structures, all of which were previously unrecorded. All sites and structures were recorded with the SCIC and assigned the following permanent identification numbers: SDI-17,506, SDI-17,507, SDI-17,508, SDI-17,509, SDI-17,510, and P-37-026762. In addition, one very small, disturbed, isolated group of artifacts was also identified; this isolate was assigned the primary number P-37-026709. The locations of these resources within the project area are illustrated in Figures 6.0-1 (USGS) and 6.0-2 (aerial).

Three of the prehistoric sites (SDI-17,507, SDI-17,508, and SDI-17,509) identified within the project are small, prehistoric bedrock milling stations with no associated artifacts. One site (SDI-17,506) is a large lithic scatter represented by lithic production waste, percussion, precision, and ground stone tools, and marine shell fragments. The remaining site, SDI-17,510, contains three bedrock milling features and a small lithic scatter represented by lithic production waste, precision tools, and milling implements. Three isolated quartzite flakes and one piece of historic glass were encountered scattered across an access road through a drainage between Sites SDI-17,506 and SDI-17,507; this scatter was recorded as an isolate (P-37-026709) and was not subjected to a testing program. No middens or other evidence of long term occupation were identified during the evaluation of the prehistoric sites.

The historic structures identified within the project consist of a farmhouse, a foreman's house/equipment shed, and an agricultural irrigations system made up of a dam and impound and a pump house. Together, the resources were assigned the permanent primary number of P-37-026762.

The following sections describe these resources and the evaluation procedures that were conducted at each resource. The field investigations and evaluation methods were conducted using the standard methodologies described in Section 4.0. The five prehistoric sites and three historic structures located within the Eden Hills Project boundaries were evaluated for significance according to CEQA (Section 15064.5) criteria and the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance, Article II, Section 14. The recommendations of significance for these resources are presented in Section 7.0. A copy of the archaeological site and building record forms filed with SCIC are provided in Appendix I.

Figure 6.0-1
Prehistoric Cultural Resource Location Map
(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Figure 6.0-2
Prehistoric Cultural Resource Location Map with Aerial
(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Figure 6.0-3
Historic Cultural Resource Location Map
(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Figure 6.0–4
Historic Cultural Resource Location Map with Aerial
(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.1 Field Investigations — Site SDI-17,506

6.1.1 Site SDI-17,506 Description

Site SDI-17,506 is positioned on a small knoll, between two intermittent drainages to the northeast and southwest (Figure 6.0–1). The site is located at 725 feet AMSL in the northwest corner of the southwestern portion of the project. The site measures approximately 9.3 meters (30.5 feet) from northwest to southeast and 23.8 meters (78.1 feet) northeast to southwest, covering a total area of approximately 1,330.2 square meters (14,318.2 square feet). The site lies just south of a private residence and horse stable. An access road has been graded through the center of the site. Artifacts were noted within, and on the sides of the road. In addition, the entire area has been previously plowed for agricultural purposes. A map of this resource is shown in Figures 6.1–1 and 6.1–2. The setting of the site is shown in the photograph provided in Plate 6.1–1. The evaluation of the site consisted of the collection of all surface artifacts and the excavation of 11 shovel tests and one test unit.

Site SDI-17,506 was represented by lithic production waste, several precision, percussion, and milling tools, as well as marine shell fragments. A total of 122 artifacts, including one whole mano, one mano fragment, one metate fragment, four core tools, five pieces of debitage, 95 flakes, three retouched flakes, three scrapers, and two utilized flakes. In addition, 6.9 grams of ecofactual material were recovered from the surface and subsurface investigations. A summary of artifacts recovered from the site is presented in Table 6.1–1.

Surface Collections

The entire surface of the site was inspected for artifacts and features; all observed artifacts were provenienced and collected. The locations of the surface collections are illustrated in Figure 6.1–1 and Figure 6.1–2. Artifacts were generally clustered in the northern portion of the site and scattered along the dirt road that cuts through the center of the site. A total of 74 surface artifacts were recovered from 42 surface points; the collection included one mano, four cores, five pieces of debitage, 51 flakes, six hammerstones, three retouched flakes, two scrapers, and two utilized flakes were recovered (Tables 6.1–1 and 6.1–2). The lithic material type is dominated by medium-grained metavolcanic material (N=71), followed by equal distributions of granite (N=1), coarse-grained metavolcanic material (N=1) and fine-grained metavolcanic material (N=1). No features were observed at the site.

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-17,506 was investigated by excavating a series of eleven STs. Shovel tests were placed based on the surface artifact scatter. All of these tests were excavated in decimeter levels to a culturally sterile horizon or to a minimum depth of 30 centimeters. A total of 10 artifacts were recovered from the ST excavations, consisting of nine metavolcanic flakes and one granite metate fragment (Tables 6.1–1 and 6.1–3). In addition, 6.5 grams of unidentifiable marine shell fragments were recovered.

Artifacts were recovered from STs 1, 6, 7, and 10, located in the central and western portion of the site; shell was recovered only from ST 1. Details of the shovel test recovery are provided in Table 6.1–3.

Qualitative and quantitative investigations of the subsurface deposit at Site SDI-17,506 continued with the excavation of one standard TU in the area identified as containing intact subsurface deposits. The site was bisected and bordered on the west by access roads; therefore, the subsurface integrity of these locations was questionable. Test Unit 1 was placed just south of ST 1, in the center of the concentration of surface artifacts. The location of the TU is illustrated in Figure 6.1–1. The test unit was excavated in standard decimeter levels to a subsoil of decomposing granite that was encountered below 30 centimeters. Although artifacts were recovered from the 30-to-40-centimeter depth level, heavy rodent disturbance was noted throughout that level of excavation. Therefore, the artifacts recovered from the final level of excavation are most likely the result of rodent disturbance. All removed soils were sifted through one-eighth-inch mesh hardware cloth.

Artifacts, consisting of 35 metavolcanic flakes, one granite mano, one multi-use hammer-scraper, and one scraper were recovered from TU 1. In addition, 0.4 grams of unidentified marine shell was recovered from the uppermost level of the test unit. Table 6.1–4 presents detailed recovery information from the test unit, and Table 6.1–5 summarizes the recovery by depth. Artifact density in TU 1 decreases gradually with depth. As stated above, the lowest level excavated was primarily subsoil with rodent disturbance. The results of the test unit excavation suggest that the deposit at SDI-17,506 is relatively shallow with rodent disturbance in the lower levels. The soil was characterized as a strong brown (7.5 YR 4/6) sandy loam overlying a reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6) sandy silt. A drawing and photograph of the north wall of TU 1 are presented in Figure 6.1–2 and Plate 6.1–2, respectively.

The subsurface deposit at Site SDI-17,506, based upon the recovery of 48 artifacts and 6.9 grams of unidentifiable marine shell from the STs and TU excavations, measures approximately 72.4 meters (237.5 feet) north to south by 106.7 meters (350.1 feet) east to west, and covers approximately 490.9 square meters (5,284.0 square feet). The majority (85.42%; N=41) of the subsurface lithic artifacts were recovered in the upper 30 centimeters of the deposit, and 73.17% (N=30) of these artifacts are metavolcanic tools, flakes and debitage. All marine shell recovered from the site was also from the upper 30 centimeters of the deposit. No midden or evidence of long-term occupation was identified during the test excavations.

6.1.2 Laboratory Analysis

Laboratory analysis for Site SDI-17,506 included the standard procedures described in Section 4.0 of this report. All of the artifacts and ecofacts recovered from field investigations conducted at the site were returned to the laboratory facility of BFSa to be cataloged and analyzed. A summary of all artifacts and ecofacts recovered from the site is presented in Table 6.1–1.

Lithic Artifact Analysis

A total of 122 lithic artifacts were recovered from the investigation of Site SDI-17,506. Lithic production waste accounted for the largest category of lithic artifacts, representing 85.25% (N=104) of the collection. Ground stone tools (2.46%; N=3), multi-use tools (0.82%; N=1), percussion tools (4.92%; N=6) and precision tools (6.56%; N=8) comprised the remainder of the lithic collection. The material distribution of the lithic assemblage is presented in Table 6.1–6. The collection is dominated by locally available medium-grained metavolcanic rock, accounting for 95.90% (N=117) of all lithic artifacts. No potentially exotic materials such as chert or chalcedony were recovered. Other lithic materials recovered from the site included fine-grained metavolcanic rock (0.82%; N=1), coarse-grained metavolcanic rock (0.82%; N=1) and granite (2.46%; N=3). Activities indicated by the artifacts recovered from the site include procurement and processing of plant and animal resources, and lithic tool production and maintenance. Measurements of all tools are presented in the artifact catalog in Table 6.1–7.

Ground Stone Tools

The granite ground stone tools recovered from Site SDI-17,506 included one whole mano, one mano fragment and one metate fragment. The whole mano was bifacially shaped, and exhibited pecking and heavy wear. Due to fragmentation, use, modification or wear characteristics could not be identified for the mano fragment. The metate fragment exhibited bifacial use, polish, and pecking and heavy wear. Details of these tools are presented in the artifact catalog in Table 6.1–7.

Percussion Tools

The percussion tool assemblage from Site SDI-17,506 includes six hammerstones, all derived from medium-grained metavolcanic rock. Five of the hammerstones were whole and all five were spherical in shape; the shape of the fragmentary hammerstone could not be discerned. Of the six hammerstones, three were cobble-based and three were core-based. Details of these tools are presented in the artifact catalog in Table 6.1–7.

Multi-Use Tools

One multi-use (hammer/scraper) tool was recovered from Site SDI-17,506. The lithic material from which this tool was derived is medium-grained metavolcanic rock. The category of multi-use tools was developed in order to accurately describe those specimens that exhibited several different use-wear patterns, which prevented the classification of the artifact into one of the existing tool categories. This tool showed evidence of use as a hammerstone and a scraper (Table 6.1–7).

Precision Tools

The precision tool assemblage from Site SDI-17,506 includes three retouched flakes, three scrapers, and two utilized flakes. In terms of lithic material, 100.00% (N=8) of precision tools were derived from medium-grained metavolcanic rock. Two of the scrapers were fragmentary, while the third was complete; two of the three scrapers were core-based, while the third was too fragmentary to identify. Edge use-wear for each of the retouched and utilized flakes is noted in Table 6.1–7.

Ecofact Analysis

Ecofactual evidence represented by 6.9 grams of poorly preserved, fragmented, unidentifiable marine shell was recovered from Site SDI-17,506. The presence of marine shell suggests that marine resources were contributors to the diets of the site occupants. However, none of the marine shell recovered from subsurface deposits showed evidence of burning. No vertebrate faunal remains were recovered from Site SDI-17,506.

6.1.3 Summary and Interpretations

The current testing program demonstrated that Site SDI-17,506 consists of a surface and subsurface expression of artifacts and ecofacts. Site elements include primarily lithic production waste and a few precision, percussion, multi-use, and milling tools. The site is interpreted as a seasonal camp where activities included floral and faunal food resource extraction and processing and lithic tool manufacture and maintenance. The range of lithic tools, including ground stone tools and precision tools as well as marine shell, suggest that resource processing was a common activity at the site.

Because of the presence of subsurface cultural deposits at the site, the range of artifacts recovered and the remaining potential for buried features, the research potential of this site is recommended as significant based on criteria stated in CEQA, Section 15064.5. Specifically, the site is recommended as significant based on Criterion D, “may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.” However, the site does not meet the requirements for significance set forth in the County of San Diego’s RPO guidelines.

Figure 6.1-1
Site Testing Map, Site SDI-17,506
(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

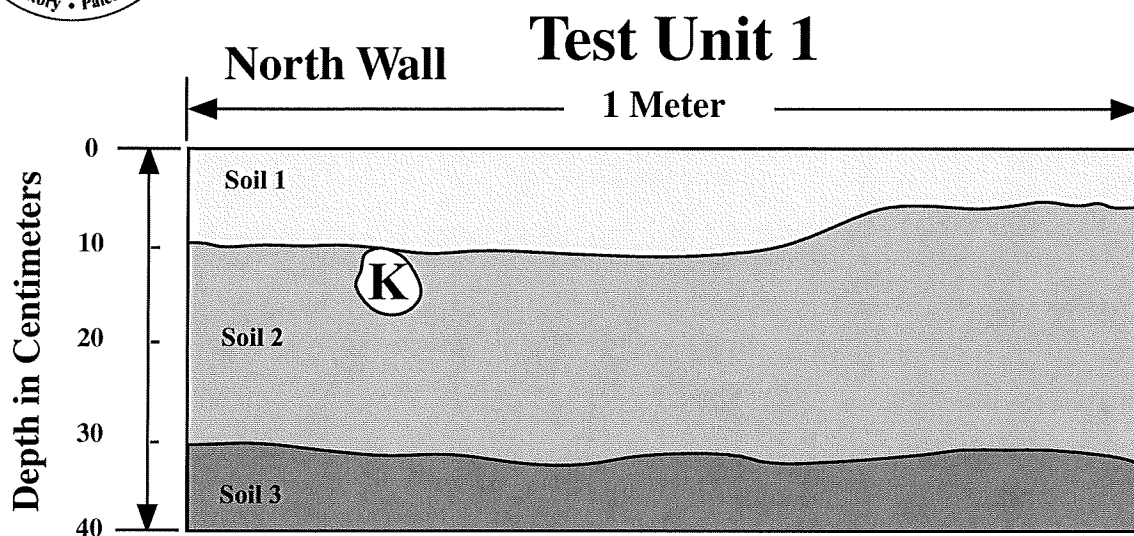
Figure 6.1-2
Surface Collection Map, Site SDI-17,506
(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)



Plate 6.1-1 Overview of Site SDI-17,506, facing east.



Plate 6.1-2 North wall profile of Test Unit 1, facing north.



(K) – Rodent Hole

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 1 | Strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy loam |
| 2 | Reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) sandy silt |
| 3 | Decomposed granite with pockets of reddish tan, compact sandy silt from rodent disturbance |

Figure 6.1–3
North Wall Profile of Test Unit 1
 SDI-17,506
 The Eden Hills Project

0 ————— 20
 Scale in Centimeters

TABLE 6.1-1
Summary of Artifact Recovery
Site SDI-17,506

Recovery Category	Surface	Shovel Tests	Test Units	Total	Percent
Ecofacts:					
Shell					
Unidentifiable	—	6.5 g	0.4 g	6.9 g	—
Ground Stone Tools:					
Mano	1	—	1	2	1.64
Metate	—	1	—	1	0.82
Lithic Production Waste:					
Core	4	—	—	4	3.28
Debitage	5	—	—	5	4.10
Flake	51	9	35	95	77.87
Multi-Use Tools:					
Hammer Scraper	—	—	1	1	0.82
Percussion Tools:					
Hammerstone	6	—	—	6	4.92
Precision Tools:					
Retouched Flake	3	—	—	3	2.46
Scraper	2	—	1	3	2.46
Utilized Flake	2	—	—	2	1.64
Total:	74	10	38	122	100.00
Percent:	60.66	8.20	31.15	100.00	

TABLE 6.1-2
Surface Recovery Data
Site SDI-17,506

Recovery Location	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
1	1	Hammerstone	MGM*	1
	1	Core Fragment	MGM	2
	2	Debitage	MGM	3
2	1	Scraper	MGM	4
3	4	Flake(s)	MGM	5
4	2	Flake(s)	MGM	6
5	1	Flake(s)	FGM**	7
	1	Flake(s)	MGM	8
6	2	Flake(s)	MGM	9
7	1	Retouched flake	MGM	10
	3	Flake(s)	MGM	11
8	1	Retouched flake	MGM	12
	2	Flake(s)	MGM	13
9	1	Utilized flake	MGM	14
	2	Flake(s)	MGM	15
10	1	Flake(s)	MGM	16
11	4	Flake(s)	MGM	17
12	4	Flake(s)	MGM	18
13	3	Flake(s)	MGM	19
	1	Flake(s)	CGM***	20
14	1	Flake(s)	MGM	21
15	1	Flake(s)	MGM	22
16	1	Flake(s)	MGM	23
17	1	Flake(s)	MGM	24
18	1	Flake(s)	MGM	25
19	1	Flake(s)	MGM	26
20	1	Flake(s)	MGM	27
21	1	Hammerstone	MGM	28
22	1	Flake(s)	MGM	29

Recovery Location	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
23	2	Flake(s)	MGM	30
24	1	Hammerstone	MGM	31
25	1	Hammerstone	MGM	32
26	1	Flake(s)	MGM	33
27	1	Scraper	MGM	34
	1	Debitage	MGM	35
28	1	Mano	Granite	36
29	1	Retouched flake	MGM	37
	1	Flake(s)	MGM	38
30	1	Debitage	MGM	39
	1	Utilized flake	MGM	40
31	1	Flake(s)	MGM	41
32	—	Not an artifact		
33	2	Core(s)	MGM	42
34	1	Flake(s)	MGM	43
35	1	Core Fragment	MGM	44
36	1	Debitage	MGM	45
37	1	Flake(s)	MGM	46
38	1	Flake(s)	MGM	47
39	4	Flake(s)	MGM	48
40	1	Flake(s)	MGM	49
41	1	Hammerstone	MGM	50
42	1	Hammerstone	MGM	51

*MGM = Medium-grained metavolcanic

**FGM = Fine-grained metavolcanic

***CGM = Coarse-grained metavolcanic

TABLE 6.1-3
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-17,506

Shovel Test	Depth (cm.)	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
1	0-10	3	Flake(s)	MGM	52
		1.4 g.	Unidentified	Shell	53
	10-20	3.6 g.	Unidentified	Shell	54
	20-30	1.5 g.	Unidentified	Shell	55
	30-40		No Recovery		
2	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		
3	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		
4	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		
5	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		
6	0-10	1	Flake(s)	MGM	56
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		
7	0-10	1	Flake(s)	MGM	57
	10-20	3	Flake(s)	MGM	58

Shovel Test	Depth (cm.)	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
7	10-20	1	Metate	Granite	59
8	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		
9	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		
10	0-10	1	Flake(s)	MGM	60
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		
11	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		

TABLE 6.1-4
Test Unit Excavation Data
Site SDI-17,506

Test Unit	Depth (cm.)	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
1	0-10	1	Scraper	MGM	61
		5	Flake(s)	MGM	62
		0.4 g.	Unidentified	Shell	63
	10-20	1	Mano	Granite	64
		1	Hammer/Scraper	MGM	65
		14	Flake(s)	MGM	66
	20-30	9	Flake(s)	MGM	67
	30-40	7	Flake(s)	MGM	68

TABLE 6.1-5
Summary of Test Unit 1 Recovery by Depth
Site SDI-17,506

Artifact Category	Depth (cm.)				Total	Percent
	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40		
Ecofacts:						
Shell						
Unidentifiable	0.4 g	—	—	—	0.4 g.	
Ground Stone Tools:						
Mano	—	1	—	—	1	2.63
Lithic Production Waste:						
Flake	5	14	9	7	35	92.11
Multi-Use Tools:						
Hammer Scraper	—	1	—	—	1	2.63
Precision Tools:						
Scraper	1	—	—	—	1	2.63
Total:	6	16	9	7	38	100.00
Percent:	15.79	42.11	23.68	18.42	100.00	

TABLE 6.1-6
Lithic Material Distribution
Site SDI-17,506

Recovery Category	CGM	FGM	Granite	MGM	Total	Percent
Ground Stone Tools:						
Mano	—	—	2	—	2	1.64
Metate	—	—	1	—	1	0.82
Lithic Production Waste:						
Core	—	—	—	2	2	1.64
Core Fragment	—	—	—	2	2	1.64
Debitage	—	—	—	5	5	4.10
Flake(s)	1	1	—	93	95	77.87
Multi-Use Tools:						
Hammer/Scraper	—	—	—	1	1	0.82
Percussion Tools:						
Hammerstone	—	—	—	6	6	4.92
Precision Tools:						
Scraper	—	—	—	3	3	2.46
Retouched Flake(s)	—	—	—	3	3	2.46
Utilized Flake(s)	—	—	—	2	2	1.64
Total:	1	1	3	117	122	100.00
Percent:	0.82	0.82	2.46	95.90	100.00	

TABLE 6.1-7
Artifact Catalog
Site SDI-17,506

Cat. No.	Location	Depth (cm.)	Material	Quantity	Weight (grams)	Artifact Type	Description	Dimensions (in centimeters)		
								Length	Width	Height
1	S-1	-	MGM	1	328.1	Hammerstone	Whole, spherical, cobble based	8.7	6.9	3.9
2	S-1	-	MGM	1		Core Fragment				
3	S-1	-	MGM	2		Debitage				
4	S-2	-	MGM	1	19.6	Scraper	Fragment, core based	3.9	2.3	2.1
5	S-3	-	MGM	4		Flakes				
6	S-4	-	MGM	2		Flakes				
7	S-5	-	FGM	1		Flake				
8	S-5	-	MGM	1		Flake				
9	S-6	-	MGM	2		Flakes				
10	S-7	-	MGM	1	10.8	Retouched flake	Fragment, 2 laterals	3.6	3.6	0.8
11	S-7	-	MGM	3		Flakes				
12	S-8	-	MGM	1	17.4	Retouched flake	Whole, distal end	4.1	3.4	1.2
13	S-8	-	MGM	2		Flakes				
14	S-9	-	MGM	1	22.5	Utilized flake	Whole, distal end	4.3	3.4	1.3
15	S-9	-	MGM	2		Flakes				
16	S-10	-	MGM	1		Flake				
17	S-11	-	MGM	4		Flakes				
18	S-12	-	MGM	4		Flakes				

TABLE 6.1-7
Artifact Catalog
Site SDI-17,506

Cat. No.	Location	Depth (cm.)	Material	Quantity	Weight (grams)	Artifact Type	Description	Dimensions (in centimeters)		
								Length	Width	Height
19	S-13	-	MGM	3		Flakes				
20	S-13	-	CGM	1		Flake				
21	S-14	-	MGM	1		Flake				
22	S-15	-	MGM	1		Flake				
23	S-16	-	MGM	1		Flake				
24	S-17	-	MGM	1		Flake				
25	S-18	-	MGM	1		Flake				
26	S-19	-	MGM	1		Flake				
27	S-20	-	MGM	1		Flake				
28	S-21	-	MGM	1	89.5	Hammerstone	Fragment, core based, undetermined	4.7	4.3	3.9
29	S-22	-	MGM	1		Flake				
30	S-23	-	MGM	2		Flakes				
31	S-24	-	MGM	1	228.5	Hammerstone	Whole, spherical, core based	7.1	4.8	4.5
32	S-25	-	MGM	1	218.2	Hammerstone	Whole, spherical, cobble based	6.6	5.2	4.5
33	S-26	-	MGM	1		Flake				
34	S-27	-	MGM	1	129.6	Scraper	Whole, core based	6.6	6.5	2.7
35	S-27	-	MGM	1		Debitage				

TABLE 6.1-7
Artifact Catalog
Site SDI-17,506

Cat. No.	Location	Depth (cm.)	Material	Quantity	Weight (grams)	Artifact Type	Description	Dimensions (in centimeters)		
								Length	Width	Height
36	S-28	-	Granite	1	661	Mano	Fragment, 25-50%, Unifacial, pecked, polished, shaped, heavy, flat, concave	10.5	6.8	5.5
37	S-29	-	MGM	1	50.7	Retouched flake	Whole, one lateral	6.1	4.7	1.9
38	S-29	-	MGM	1		Flake				
39	S-30	-	MGM	1		Debitage				
40	S-30	-	MGM	1	12.6	Utilized flake	Fragment, left lateral, cutting	4.4	4	0.8
41	S-31	-	MGM	1		Flake				
42	S-33	-	MGM	2		Cores	Multidirectional cores S-32 Not an artifact			
43	S-34	-	MGM	1		Flake				
44	S-35	-	MGM	1		Core Fragment	Undetermined			
45	S-36	-	MGM	1		Debitage				
46	S-37	-	MGM	1		Flake				
47	S-38	-	MGM	1		Flake				
48	S-39	-	MGM	4		Flakes				
49	S-40	-	MGM	1		Flake				
50	S-41	-	MGM	1	127.2	Hammerstone	Whole, spherical, cobble based	4.9	4.5	3.8

TABLE 6.1-7
Artifact Catalog
Site SDI-17,506

Cat. No.	Location	Depth (cm.)	Material	Quantity	Weight (grams)	Artifact Type	Description	Dimensions (in centimeters)		
								Length	Width	Height
51	S-42	-	MGM	1	169.7	Hammerstone	Whole, spherical, core based	6.1	5.2	4.1
52	ST-1	0-10	MGM	3		Flakes				
53	ST-1	0-10	Shell		1.4	Undetermined				
54	ST-1	10-20	Shell		3.6	Undetermined				
55	ST-1	20-30	Shell		1.5	Undetermined	30-40 N/R; ST-2: 0-30, N/R; ST-3: 0-30 N/R; ST-4: 0-30, N/R; ST-5: 0-30, N/R			
56	ST-6	0-10	MGM	1		Flake	10-20 and 20-30 N/R			
57	ST-7	0-10	MGM	1		Flake				
58	ST-7	10-20	MGM	3		Flakes				
59	ST-7	10-20	Granite	1	232.1	Metate	Fragment, Flat, concave, biface, polished, pecked, heavy; N/R 20-40	8.3	4.5	3.7
60	ST-10	0-10	MGM	1		Flake	ST-8, 9:0-30 N/R; ST-10:10-30 N/R; ST-11:0-30 N/R			
61	TU-1	0-10	MGM	1	2.3	Scraper	Fragment, Undetermined	2.4	1.1	1

TABLE 6.1-7
Artifact Catalog
Site SDI-17,506

Cat. No.	Location	Depth (cm.)	Material	Quantity	Weight (grams)	Artifact Type	Description	Dimensions (in centimeters)		
								Length	Width	Height
62	TU-1	0-10	MGM	5		Flakes				
63	TU-1	0-10	Shell		0.4	Undetermined				
64	TU-1	10-20	Granite	1	319.3	Mano	Whole, basin, biface, pecked, shaped, heavy	8.2	6.5	4.1
65	TU-1	10-20	MGM	1		Hammer Scraper	Whole	5.9	5.3	3.8
66	TU-1	10-20	MGM	14		Flakes				
67	TU-1	20-30	MGM	9		Flakes				
68	TU-1	30-40	MGM	7		Flakes				

6.2 Field Investigations — Site SDI-17,507

6.2.1 Site SDI-17,507 Description

Site SDI-17,507 is situated on the top of a large hill at the extreme southern edge of the project area at 860-865 feet AMSL (Figure 6.0–1). The site measures approximately 4.2 meters (13.8 feet) north to south and 2.4 meters (7.9 feet) west to east, and covers a total of approximately 8.2 square meters (88.3 square feet). The site lies entirely within an avocado grove, under a dense layer of organic detritus. Other vegetation at the site consists primarily of non-native grasses and weeds. The site has also been disturbed by a dirt access road that crosses the northern portion of the site, as well as buried irrigation lines. A map of this resource is shown in Figure 6.2–1, and the setting is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.2–1. The evaluation of the site consisted of the recordation of the bedrock milling features and the excavation of 4 shovel tests. Site SDI-17,507 consists solely of two bedrock milling features. No artifacts were observed on the surface or in subsurface test excavations.

Surface Elements

Two bedrock milling features, Bedrock Milling Features (BMF) A and B, were identified adjacent to one another (Figure 6.2–1). BMF A contains nine slicks, while BMF B contains one slick; no other milling surface type was observed at the site. The measurements of each individual milling surface are presented in Table 6.2–1. The surface in between and surrounding these features was examined in detail for the presence of surface artifacts; however, no artifacts were observed. Photographs and drawings of the two BMFs are presented in Plates 6.2–2 and 6.2–3 and Figures 6.2–2 and 6.2–3.

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-17,507 was investigated by excavating a series of four STs placed near the edges of the BMFs. Shallow bedrock, avocado trees and a dirt road restricted the placement of the shovel tests. The locations of STs are shown in Figure 6.2–1. All of these tests were excavated in decimeter levels to a depth of 30 centimeters. No artifacts were recovered from any of the ST excavations; the excavation data is presented in Table 6.2–2. Due to the lack of a subsurface deposit, no test units were excavated at Site SDI-17,507.

6.2.2 Summary and Interpretations

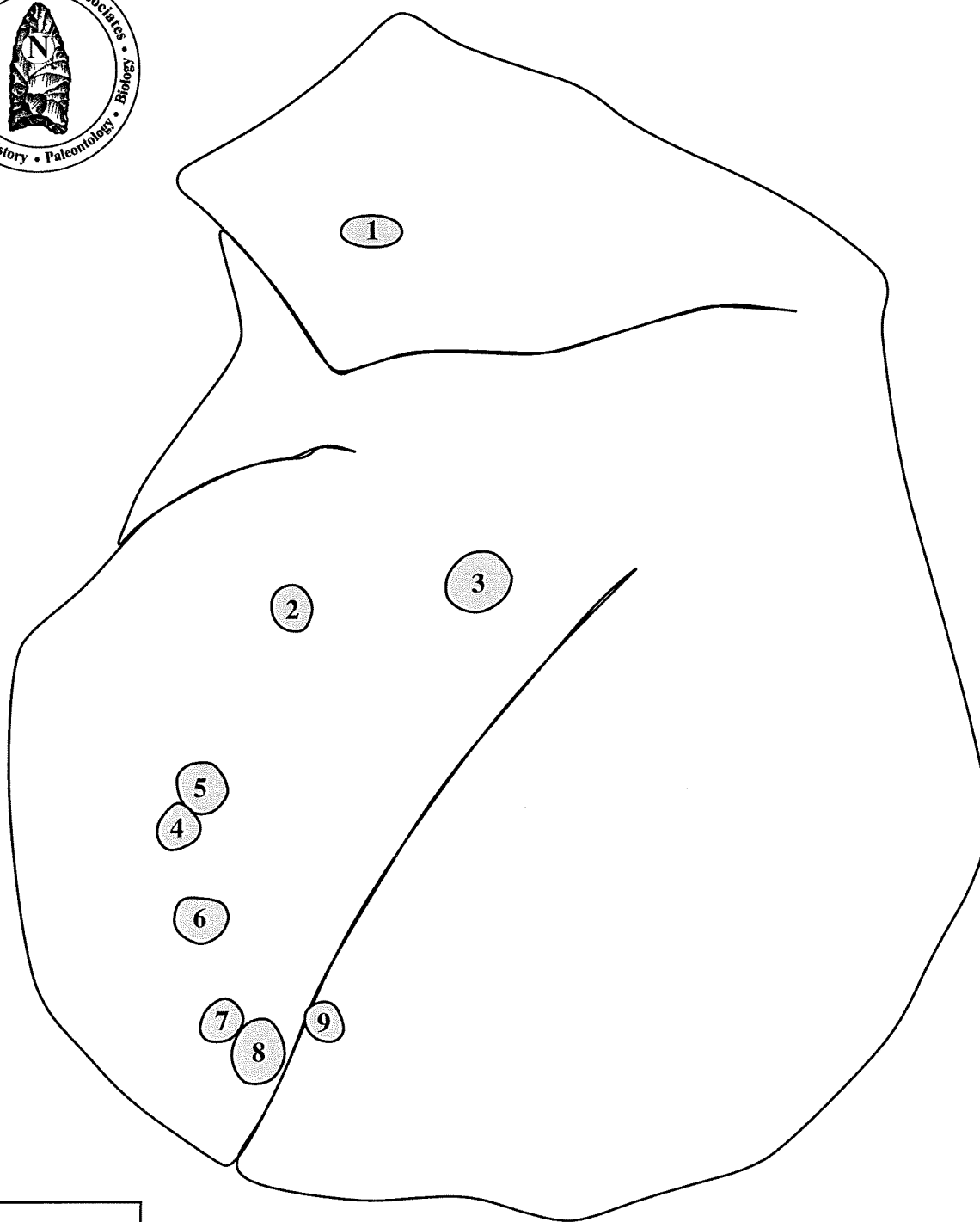
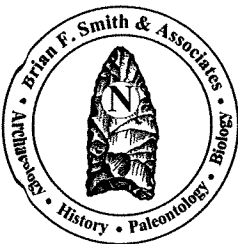
The fact that the only cultural evidence represented at the site was that of bedrock milling indicates that resource processing was the primary activity conducted at the site. No surface artifacts were identified and the testing of Site SDI-17,507 indicates that the site lacks a subsurface cultural deposit. None of the bedrock milling surfaces identified were in any way unique to the area; all surfaces identified were slicks, the most common milling surface found in the area. Although bedrock milling is commonly believed to be associated with the Late

Prehistoric occupation, the lack of temporally diagnostic artifacts indicates that no temporal assignment can be confidently assigned. All bedrock milling features were fully documented through photographs, illustrations, and provenience information, thus exhausting further research potential at the site. Due to the lack of unique elements or associated artifacts, the site is recommended as not significant in accordance with the guidelines stated in CEQA, Section 15064.5. Similarly, the site does not meet the requirements for significance set forth in the County of San Diego's RPO guidelines.

Figure 6.2-1
Site Testing Map, Site SDI-17,507
(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)



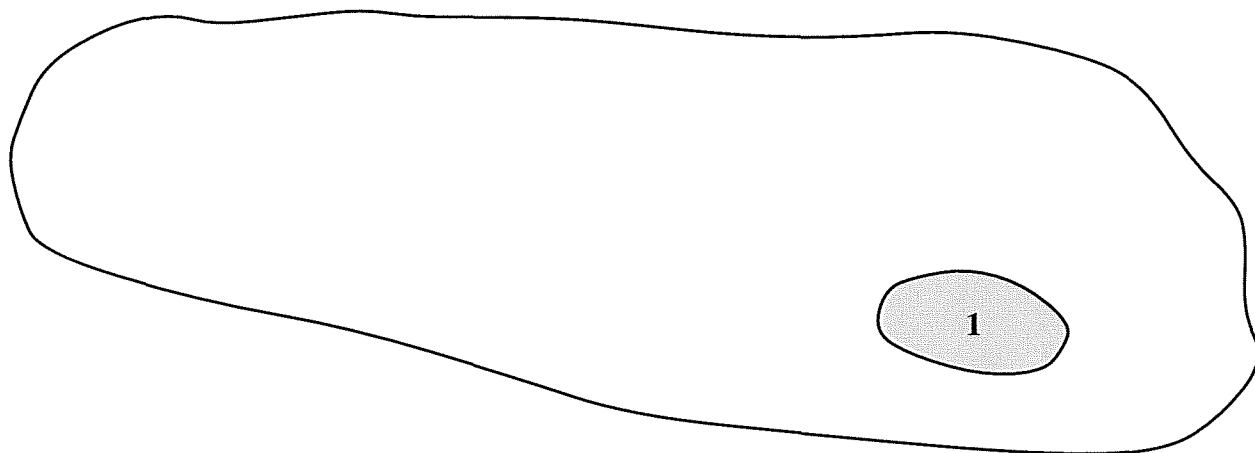
Plate 6.2–1 Overview of Site SDI-17,507, looking southeast.



○ – Slick

Figure 6.2–2
Bedrock Milling Feature A
Site SDI-17,507
The Eden Hills Project

0 60
Scale in Centimeters



- Slick

Figure 6.2-3
Bedrock Milling Feature B
Site SDI-17,507
The Eden Hills Project

0 40
Scale in Centimeters



Plate 6.2-2 View of BMF A at Site SDI-17,507, facing southeast.



Plate 6.2-3 View of BMF B at Site SDI-17,507, facing west.

TABLE 6.2-1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-17,507

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions
A	1	Slick	36.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	20.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
	3	Slick	30.0 x 30.0 x 0.1 cm.
	4	Slick	20.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
	5	Slick	24.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
	6	Slick	29.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	7	Slick	19.0 x 21.0 x 0.1 cm.
	8	Slick	30.0 x 28.0 x 0.1 cm.
	9	Slick	17.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
B	1	Slick	40.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.

TABLE 6.2-2
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-17,507

Shovel Test	Depth (cm.)	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
1	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		
2	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		
3	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		
4	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		

6.3 Field Investigations — Site SDI-17,508

6.3.1 Site SDI-17,508 Description

Site SDI-17,508 is situated directly on the edge of a seasonal drainage that bisects the central portion of the project area at 770 to 775 feet AMSL (Figure 6.0–1). The site measures approximately 0.7 meters (2.3 feet) north to south and 0.7 meters (2.3 feet) west to east, and covers a total of approximately 0.4 square meters (4.3 square feet). The site lies entirely within an avocado grove, under a dense layer of organic detritus. Other vegetation at the site consists primarily of non-native grasses and weeds. Buried irrigation lines have also disturbed the area around the site. A map of this resource is shown in Figure 6.3–1, and the setting is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.3–1. The evaluation of the site consisted of the recordation of the bedrock milling features and the excavation of three shovel tests. Site SDI-17,508 consists solely of one bedrock milling feature. No artifacts were observed on the surface or in subsurface test excavations.

Surface Elements

One bedrock milling feature, BMF A, was identified adjacent to a seasonal drainage (Figure 6.3–1). The bedrock milling feature contains three milling slicks; no other milling surface type was observed at the site. The measurements of each individual milling surface are presented in Table 6.3–1. The ground surface surrounding the feature was examined in detail for the presence of surface artifacts; however, no artifacts were observed. A photograph and drawing of the BMF is presented in Plate 6.3–2 and Figure 6.3–2, respectively.

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-17,508 was investigated by excavating a series of three STs placed along the perimeter of the BMF in areas where the surface was relatively level. Sloping hillside, avocado trees and the seasonal drainage to the north of the site restricted the placement of the shovel tests. The locations of the STs are shown in Figure 6.3–1. All of these tests were excavated in decimeter levels to a depth of 30 centimeters. No artifacts were recovered from any of the ST excavations; the excavation data is presented in Table 6.3–2. Due to the lack of a subsurface deposit, no test units were excavated at Site SDI-17,508.

6.3.2 Summary and Interpretations

The fact that the only cultural evidence represented at the site was that of one bedrock milling feature indicates that resource processing was the primary activity conducted at the site. No surface artifacts were identified and the testing of Site SDI-17,508 indicates that the site lacks a subsurface cultural deposit. None of the bedrock milling surfaces identified were in any way unique to the area. Although bedrock milling is commonly believed to be associated with the Late Prehistoric occupation of the area, the lack of temporally diagnostic artifacts indicates that

no temporal assignment can be confidently assigned. The bedrock milling features were fully documented, thus exhausting further research potential at the site. Due to the lack of a unique elements or associated artifacts, the site is recommended as not significant in accordance with the guidelines stated in CEQA, Section 15064.5. Similarly, the site does not meet the requirements for significance set forth in the County of San Diego's RPO guidelines.

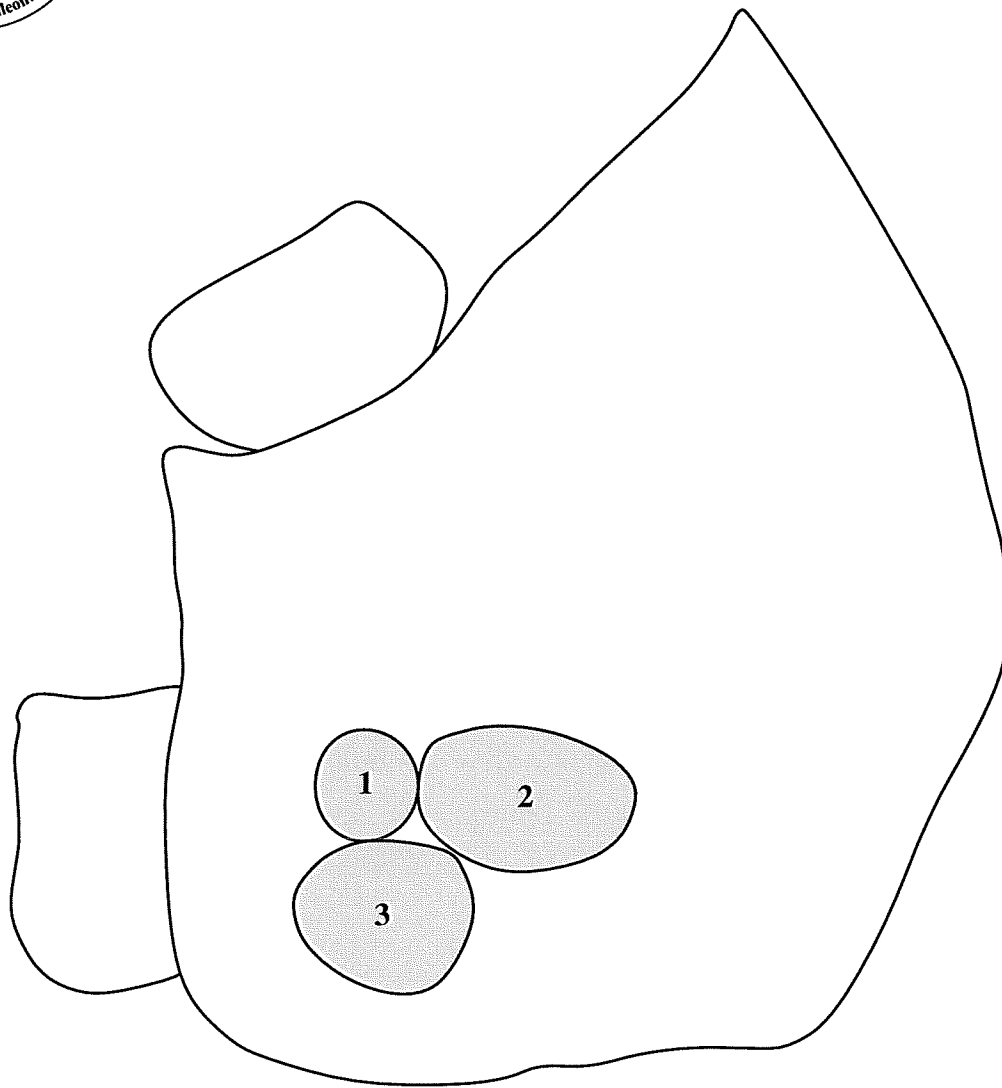
Figure 6.3-1
Site Testing Map, Site SDI-17,508
(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)



Plate 6.3-1 Overview of Site SDI-17,508, facing northeast.



Plate 6.3-2 View of BMF A at Site SDI-17,508, facing northeast.



- Slick

Figure 6.3–2
Bedrock Milling Feature A
Site SDI-17,508
The Eden Hills Project

0 30
Scale in Centimeters

TABLE 6.3-1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-17,508

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions
A	1	Slick	15.0 x 15.0 x 0.1 cm
	2	Slick	23.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm
	3	Slick	21.0 x 31.0 x 0.1 cm

TABLE 6.3-2
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-17,508

Shovel Test	Depth (cm.)	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
1	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		
2	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		
3	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		

6.4 Field Investigations — Site SDI-17,509

6.4.1 Site SDI-17,509 Description

Site SDI-17,509 is situated at a bedrock outcrop on a hillside gently sloping from west to east, in the central portion of the project area. Elevations in the area of the site range from 790 to 800 feet AMSL. The site measures approximately 2.9 meters (9.5 feet) north to south and 2.5 meters (8.2 feet) west to east, and covers a total of approximately 7.7 square meters (82.9 square feet). The site lies between avocado groves to the north and south, and is bound to the east by a dirt access road. Other vegetation at the site consists primarily of citrus trees, and dense non-native grasses and weeds. Buried irrigation lines and grading associated with the maintenance of the avocado groves have disturbed the soil in the area of the site. A map of this resource is shown in Figure 6.4–1 and the setting is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.4–1. The evaluation of the site consisted of the recordation of the bedrock milling feature and the excavation of three shovel tests. Site SDI-17,509 consists solely of one bedrock milling feature. No artifacts were observed on the surface of the site or in subsurface test excavations.

Surface Elements

One bedrock milling feature, BMF A, was identified among a large granite outcrop (Figure 6.4–1). The bedrock milling feature contains between two milling slicks; no other milling surface type was observed at the site. The measurements of each individual milling surface are presented in Table 6.4–1. The ground surface surrounding the feature was examined in detail for the presence of surface artifacts; however, no artifacts were observed. A photograph and drawing of the BMF is presented in Plate 6.4–2 and Figure 6.4–2, respectively.

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-17,509 was investigated by excavating a series of three STs placed near the edges of the BMF in areas where the surface was relatively level. Sloping hillside, citrus trees, irrigation lines, and graded disturbances restricted the placement of the shovel tests. The locations of the STs are shown in Figure 6.4–1. All of these tests were excavated in decimeter levels to a depth of 30 centimeters. No artifacts were recovered from any of the ST excavations; the excavation data is presented in Table 6.4–2. Due to the lack of a subsurface deposit, no test units were excavated at Site SDI-17,509.

6.4.2 Summary and Interpretations

The fact that the only cultural evidence represented at the site was that of bedrock milling indicates that resource processing was the primary activity conducted at the site. No surface artifacts were identified, and the testing of Site SDI-17,509 indicates that the site lacks a subsurface cultural deposit. None of the bedrock milling surfaces identified were in any way unique to the area. Although bedrock milling is commonly believed to be associated with the Late Prehistoric occupation of the area, the lack of temporally diagnostic artifacts indicates that

no temporal assignment can be confidently assigned. The bedrock milling feature was fully documented, thus exhausting further research potential at the site. Due to the lack of unique elements or associated artifacts, the site is recommended as not significant in accordance with the guidelines stated in CEQA, Section 15064.5. Similarly, the site does not meet the requirements for significance set forth in the County of San Diego's RPO guidelines.

Figure 6.4-1
Site Testing Map, Site SDI-17,509

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)