# RECON

Cultural Resources Survey and Test Excavations Report for the Ashwood Street Corridor Improvements Project San Diego, California

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#### NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

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# **Acronyms and Abbreviations**

Above mean sea level
Area of Potential Effect
California Environmental Quality Act
centimeters
County of San Diego
California Register of Historical Resources
Department of Parks and Recreation
Department of Public Works
Environmentally Sensitive Area
fine-grained metavolcanic
global positioning system
Native American Heritage Commission
Resource Protection Ordinance
South Coastal Information Center
shovel test pit
United States Department of Agriculture
United States Geology Survey

# **Management Summary**

This report details the methods and results of the cultural resource survey and significance test excavation program for the Ashwood Street Corridor Improvements Project. The County of San Diego (County) Department of Public Works proposes to make improvements to a 1.3-mile segment of the Ashwood Street corridor located within the unincorporated community of Lakeside in eastern San Diego County. The proposed project is located on and adjacent to Ashwood Street between Mapleview Street and 1,400 feet north of the intersection with Willow Road (where Ashwood Street transitions into Wildcat Canyon Road).

Five prehistoric sites (CA-SDI-4901, -8126, -22117, 22118, -22119) and two historic sites (CA-SDI-12870H and P-37-036611) are within the project area; one prehistoric site (CA-SDI-8128) is within the 100-foot buffer. CA-SDI-4901 has previously been tested and recommended a significant historical resource under County and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) eligibility criteria. CA-SDI-12870H was previously tested and recommended not significant under County of San Diego and CEQA eligibility criteria. CA-SDI-22117 was tested and is recommended not significant under County of San Diego and CEQA eligibility criteria. CA-SDI-22117 was tested and is recommended not significant under County and CEQA eligibility criteria. CA-SDI-8128, CA-SDI-22119, and CA-SDI-22118 have not been tested for significance under County and CEQA guidelines and are, therefore, considered significant historical resources under County guidelines.

The proposed project will impact portions of CA-SDI-4901, -8126, -22117, 22118, -22119, -12870H, and P-37-036611 and may potentially impact undiscovered significant archaeological surface deposits. These impacts can be mitigated to a level below significant through a data recovery program for CA-SDI-4901 and avoidance for CA-SDI-8126, -8128, -22119, -22118, and P-37-036611.

The direct impacts to the area of potential effect (APE) portion of CA-SDI-4901 can be mitigated to a level below significant through data recovery and construction monitoring programs. The data recovery program will include a research design that will propose research questions to be answered by the excavation results. RECON recommends a twophased data recovery program for the field. Phase I would consist of excavation of 30 1x1meter units within this area. It is expected that these units will sufficiently answer questions of horizontal extent of the subsurface deposit and reveal any intra-site distribution of artifact types and spatial variations in quantities of artifacts/faunal remains. If these questions were not answered, a second phase of data recovery would be instituted, which would involve excavating up to an additional 30 1x1-meter units. This data recovery program would mitigate impacts to the known deposit.

The construction monitoring program for CA-SDI-4901 would mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered significant archaeological resources, and prevent any inadvertent impacts to CA-SDI-4901. The construction monitoring program would include the following:

Prior to vegetation clearing and grading, a qualified archaeologist and a Native American representative will verify the location of temporary Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) fencing installed by the contractor along the APE near CA-SDI-4901. No construction activity or equipment would be allowed in the areas behind the ESA fencing. Archaeological and Native American monitors would attend a preconstruction meeting and be present during ground-disturbing activities, including installation of ESA fencing and grading near ESA fencing near CA-SDI-4901. If previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, construction activities should be diverted away from the discovery and the resources should be evaluated for significance. The Principal Investigator would inform the County Archaeologist of the discovery and, together, determine its significance. To mitigate potential impacts to significant cultural resources identified during monitoring, a data recovery program should be prepared by the Principal Investigator and approved by the County Archaeologist. All cultural material collected during the monitoring and data recovery program shall be processed and curated at a San Diego facility that meets federal standards. If human remains are discovered, work shall halt in that area and the procedures set forth in the California Public Resources Code (Section 5097.98) and State Health and Safety Code (Section 7050.5) would be followed. After the completion of the monitoring, an appropriate report shall be prepared.

P-37-036611, CA-SDI-8126, CA-SDI-8128, CA-SDI-22119, and CA-SDI-22118 are within or adjacent to the APE but the project has been redesigned to avoid them. In addition, an environmentally sensitive area (ESA) should be designated along the APE where it intersects each of these sites and demarcated by installation of temporary fencing. Prior to vegetation clearing and grading, a qualified archaeologist in consultation with the County's Department of Public Works and a Native American representative will verify the location of temporary fencing to identify the location where monitoring is required. The program would also require both archaeological and Native American monitors to be present during ground disturbing activities adjacent to the ESAs. Should potentially significant cultural resources or human remains be found, the appropriate protocols shall be followed.

CA-SDI-22117 and CA-SDI-12870H were determined not to be significant and are not archaeological historical resources. Therefore, any impacts to these sites would not cause a significant impact and mitigation is not required.

# **1.0** Introduction

# **1.1 Project Description**

The County of San Diego (County) Department of Public Works (DPW) is proposing to make improvements to a 1.3-mile segment of the Ashwood Street corridor located within the unincorporated community of Lakeside in eastern San Diego County (Figures 1 and 2. The proposed project is located on and adjacent to Ashwood Street between Mapleview Street and 1,400 feet north of the intersection with Willow Road (where Ashwood Street transitions into Wildcat Canyon Road). The project site is within Township 15 South, Range 1 East, and in unsectioned portions of the El Cajon land grant of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic map series, El Cajon and San Vicente Reservoir quadrangles (see Figure 2). El Capitan High School and Cactus County Park, with ballfields and a BMX course, are west along Ashwood Street; several mobile homes and dirt roads are east along Ashwood Street; multi-family housing and the Lakeside rodeo grounds are on the south end along Mapleview Street; and equestrian grounds and a rural residential area are at the north end (Figure 3). Elevation ranges from 410 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) south of the intersection of Ashwood Street and Willow Road to 600 feet AMSL at the south end across the street from El Capitan High School. The area of potential effect (APE) is approximately 26.74 acres. A 100-foot buffer was surveyed where possible.

Specifically, Mapleview Street would be improved by installing an additional left-turn lane for vehicles traveling eastbound turning north onto Ashwood Street. As motorists travel north, Ashwood Street would be widened to include an additional travel lane only for vehicles entering El Capitan High School. To enhance turning movements into and out of El Capitan High School, a traffic signal system would be installed at the school's entrance; however, the primary northbound travel lane on Ashwood Street would remain unsignalized. A raised median would be installed to separate through-traffic from vehicles entering the school. To accommodate the roadway widening near El Capitan High School, a soil nail retaining wall and a soldier pile wall would be installed along the east and west sides of Ashwood Street, respectively, due to the proximity of steep slopes.

To improve pedestrian access, a sidewalk would be installed on the west side of Ashwood Street between El Capitan School and Cactus Park. A dedicated left-turn lane would also be installed for vehicles entering Cactus Park's western property. Lastly, at the intersection of Ashwood Street and Willow Road, the existing all-way stop would be signalized with ADAcompliant pedestrian ramps and crosswalk pavement markings, and a dedicated left-turn lane would be added in each direction.



🔆 Project Location

RECON M:\JOBS5\8661\common\_gis\fig1\_nos.mxd 4/9/2019 bma FIGURE 1 Regional Location Ashwood Street Corridor Improvements Project





Project Boundary

RECON M:\JOBS5\8661\common\_gis\fig2\_arctec.mxd 10/14/2019 bma

FIGURE 2 Project Location on USGS Map Ashwood Street Corridor Improvements Project

0





Project Boundary/ Area of Potential Effect (26.79 Acres) Survey Area (26.99 Acres)

0 Meters 200

FIGURE 3



Project Location and Survey Area on Aerial Photograph Ashwood Street Corridor Improvements Project Regarding drainage improvements, the project includes the relocation of existing storm drain facilities as well as the installation of concrete brow ditches to adequately convey and capture storm water runoff along Ashwood Street. Storm water runoff would either be conveyed to proposed biofiltration basins for treatment or directed to curb inlets to reduce the volume of runoff discharged from the site. The project would not alter or modify the existing culvert system that conveys flows from the San Diego River underneath Ashwood Street.

The project is being designed to avoid direct impacts to the San Diego River and adjacent habitat. The design will also avoid a blue-line stream located east of Ashwood Street and Wildcat Canyon Road.

# 1.2 Existing Conditions

### 1.2.1 Environmental Setting

### Natural Setting

The proposed project is located in the unincorporated community of Lakeside, along Ashwood Street, beginning at Mapleview Street and ending approximately 1,400 feet north of the Ashwood Street/Willow Road intersection. In addition, approximately 1,700 feet of improvements on Mapleview Street and 925 feet of improvements on Willow Road will occur as part of the proposed project. Currently Ashwood Street is a two-lane road with intermittent curbs. The road shoulder varies in width and is predominately dirt/gravel, with occasional stretches of asphalt. Willow Road is also a two-lane road with dirt shoulders. Mapleview Street is a four-lane road with a combination of concrete sidewalks/curbs on most of the south side of the road and concrete curbs with dirt walkways on the north side of the road. The area surrounding the Ashwood Street and Willow Road portions of the proposed project is characterized by scattered single-family residences, vacant and undeveloped lands, open space, livestock grazing, and minor agricultural land use. There is an abandoned quarry at the north end of the ridgeline, immediately east of the project, on the south side of the San Diego River. The southern half of Ashwood Street is adjacent to El Capitan High School on the west side. Mapleview Street is developed on the south side with single- and multi-family residences and some commercial businesses, and on the north by multi-family residences and the Lakeside rodeo grounds.

The proposed project is predominately within the San Diego river valley, which Ashwood Street crosses approximately 600 feet north of Cactus County Park. The project extends up the west side of a small ridgeline running along the eastern edge of the project, opposite El Capitan High School. The portion of the project north of the river crossing is flat as it approaches the mouth of Wildcat Canyon, the northern terminus of the project. Vegetation in the residential areas consists of non-native trees and ornamental plants. Vegetation in the undeveloped portion of the river floodplain consists of southern riparian woodland interspersed with a combination of disturbed coastal sage scrub and disturbed habitat. The ridgeline on the eastern side of Ashwood Street is covered primarily in coastal sage scrub, with patches of disturbed habitat. Elevation ranges from 410 feet AMSL south of the

intersection of Ashwood Street and Willow Road to 600 feet AMSL at the south end across the street from El Capitan High School.

Several soil types occur along the project. Cieneba series soils are excessively drained, very shallow to shallow coarse sandy loams which form in place from weathered granitic rock. A typical profile has an upper level of brown, medium acid, coarse sandy loam approximately 10 inches thick. Below this is weathered granodiorite.

Grangeville series soils are somewhat poorly drained, very deep fine sandy loams derived from granitic alluvium. They are found on alluvial fans and plains. In a typical profile, the topsoil is gray-brown, moderate alkaline, calcareous, fine sandy loam approximately 11 inches in thickness. Below this is a gray-brown, moderate alkaline, calcareous, fine sandy loam approximately 23 inches in thickness. The substratum is similar, but very fine sandy loam.

Ramona series sandy loams are well drained, very deep sandy loams with a sandy clay subsoil that occur on terraces and alluvial fans. In a representative profile, the surface layer is a slightly acid to medium acid sandy loam about 17 inches thick. The subsoil is a slightly acid to neutral sandy clay about 34 inches thick. Below the subsoil is a neutral, light, coarse sandy clay loam (U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1973).

Riverwash soil type occurs within intermittent stream channels. The material is typically sandy, gravelly, or cobbly, and is excessively drained and rapidly permeable (USDA 1973).

Tujunga soil series consists of stratified brown and pale brown sand, sandy loam, and loamy sand. These soils are derived from recent fan and stream alluvium from granitic sources.

Visalia series soils are moderately well drained, very deep sandy loams that are derived from granitic alluvium. They are found on alluvial fans and floodplains. In a representative profile, the surface layer is dark grayish-brown slightly acidic sandy loam about 12 inches thick. Subsequent layers are dark grayish-brown slightly acidic sandy loams and loams in excess of 50 inches in thickness (USDA 1973).

### Cultural Setting

The prehistoric cultural sequence in San Diego County is generally conceived as comprising three basic periods: the Paleoindian, dated between about 11,500 and 8,500 years ago and manifested by the artifacts of the San Dieguito Complex; the Archaic, lasting from about 8,500 to 1,500 years ago and manifested by the cobble and core technology of the La Jolla Complex; and the Late Prehistoric, lasting from about 1,500 years ago to historic contact (i.e., A.D. 500 to 1769) and represented by the Cuyamaca Complex. This latest complex is marked by the appearance of ceramics, small arrow points, and cremation burial practices.

#### Paleoindian Period

The Paleoindian Period in San Diego County is most closely associated with the San Dieguito Complex, as identified by Rogers (1938, 1939, 1945). The San Dieguito assemblage consists of well-made scraper planes, choppers, scraping tools, crescentics, elongated bifacial knives, and leaf-shaped points. The San Dieguito Complex is thought to represent an early emphasis on hunting (Warren et al. 1993:III-33).

#### Archaic Period

The Archaic Period in coastal San Diego County is represented by the La Jolla Complex, a local manifestation of the widespread Millingstone Horizon. This period brings an apparent shift toward a collecting economy and an emphasis on seed resources, small game, and shellfish. The inland cultural manifestations of the Archaic Period is called the Pauma Complex. Pauma Complex sites lack the shell that dominates many La Jollan sites. Along with an economic focus on gathering plant resources, the settlement system appears to have been more sedentary. La Jollan and Pauma assemblages are dominated by rough, cobble-based choppers and scrapers, and slab and basin metates. Elko series projectile points appeared late in the period. Large deposits of marine shell at coastal sites argue for the importance of shellfish gathering to the coastal Archaic economy (True 1980).

#### Late Prehistoric Period

Near the coast and in the Peninsular Mountains beginning approximately 1,500 years ago, patterns began to emerge which suggest the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay. This period is characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversify and intensify 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. The late prehistoric archaeology of the San Diego coast and foothills is characterized by the Cuyamaca Complex. It is primarily known from the work of D. L. True (1970) at Cuyamaca Rancho State Park. The Cuyamaca Complex is characterized by the presence of steatite arrowshaft straighteners, steatite pendants, steatite comales (heating stones), Tizon Brownware pottery, ceramic figurines reminiscent of Hohokam styles, ceramic "Yuman bow pipes," ceramic rattles, miniature pottery various cobble-based tools (e.g., scrapers, choppers, hammerstones), bone awls, manos and metates, mortars and pestles, and Desert Side-Notched (more common) and Cottonwood Series projectile points).

#### **Ethnohistory**

The Kumeyaay (also known as Kamia, Ipai, Tipai, and Diegueño) occupied the southern two-thirds of San Diego County. The Kumeyaay lived in semi-sedentary, politically autonomous villages or rancherias. A settlement system typically consisted of two or more seasonal villages with temporary camps radiating away from these central places (Cline 1984). Their economic system consisted of hunting and gathering, with a focus on small game, acorns, grass seeds, and other plant resources. The most basic social and economic unit was the patrilocal extended family. A wide range of tools was made of locally available and imported materials. A simple shoulder-height bow was used for hunting. Numerous other flaked-stone tools were made, including scrapers, choppers, flake-based cutting tools, and biface knives. Preferred stone types were locally available metavolcanics, cherts, and quartz. Obsidian was imported from the deserts to the north and east. Ground stone objects include mortars and pestles typically made of locally available fine-grained granite. Both portable and bedrock types are known. The Kumeyaay made fine baskets. These employed either coiled or twined construction. The Kumeyaay also made pottery, using the paddleand-anvil technique. Most were a plain brown utility ware called Tizon Brownware, but some were decorated (May 1978; Spier 1923).

#### Historic Period

San Diego was first settled by Spanish colonists in A.D. 1769, when the Mission San Diego de Alcalá and Presidio de San Diego were founded. The Spanish period (1769–1820) economy was based on cattle grazing. Missions were major population centers, and mission cattle roamed freely over open range, tended by Indian vaqueros. European contact substantially and pervasively stressed the social, political, and economic fabric of aboriginal culture (Shipek 1986, 1991). Disease, starvation, and a general institutional collapse caused emigration, birth rate declines, and high adult and infant mortality levels for the aboriginal groups in San Diego County (Shipek 1991).

The citizens of Mexico successfully revolted against the Spanish in 1821. The Mexican government secularized the missions in 1833. The U.S. took over the northern half of Mexico as a result of the Mexican–American War in 1848, and California became a state in 1850. American settlement in southern California was slow during the Gold Rush, when northern California experienced a dramatic population explosion (Rolle 1998). By the late 1800s, the County witnessed the beginning of a recognizable downtown San Diego area and the gradual development of a number of outlying communities, many of which were established around previously defined ranchos and land grants. These communities were composed of an aggregate of people who lived on scattered farmsteads tied together through a common school district, church, post office, and country store (Hector and Van Wormer 1986; Pourade 1963).

The project area was encompassed by El Cajón Rancho. El Cajón Rancho was a 48,799-acre cattle ranch used by the Spanish Catholic Church to support Mission San Diego de Alcala until secularization in 1834 (Pourade 1969). In 1845 it was granted to Doña Maria Antonia Estudillo de Pedrorena, the wife of Don Miguel de Pedrorena who built Casa de Estudillo in Old Town. El Cajón Rancho was the third largest rancho grant in the county. During the American Civil War (1861–1865), the rancho was opened to settlement. Various people bought portions of the rancho and grew wheat and citrus, planted vineyards, and continued to graze cattle. Ultimately the rancho became the communities of El Cajon, Lakeside, Santee, Bostonia, and Flinn Springs (Pourade 1969).

The Lakeside area was sparsely settled in 1886, when the El Cajon Valley Land Company purchased 6,600 acres of land surrounding a naturally occurring lake and began promoting

it as a townsite (Lakeside Historical Society 2019). After completion of the flume by the San Diego Flume Company in 1889, water became more reliable. The Lakeside Inn was constructed by the El Cajon Land Company in 1887 on a hill overlooking Lindo Lake. In 1889 a railroad spur was completed to Lakeside. The Inn, Lindo Lake, and easy access by train transformed Lakeside into a Resort town. Small businesses sprang up, as well as a school and church. The Lakeside Inn was sold to John H. Gay in 1904. Unlike the prior owners, Mr. Gay considered the Lake and Boat House part of the Lakeside Inn estate property and fenced off the lake, denying access to the public (Lakeside Historical Society 1986). In 1916, a lawsuit was brought against the Gays by local residents to regain use of the park and lake for the public. The lawsuit was won in 1919 and the park returned to County of San Diego ownership and public use.

Proposals for a dam at the El Capitan site, approximately 6.8 miles up the San Diego River from the project, were first proposed in the early 1900s after several years of drought in San Diego County. After years of fights over water rights to the San Diego River, the Supreme Court granted the City of San Diego the right to construct El Capitan Dam in 1929 (Pourade 1967). Construction of the dam was completed in 1935, creating El Capitan Reservoir.

### 1.2.2 Previously Recorded Sites

RECON was provided with a records search with a half-mile-radius buffer by the County. A record search with a one-mile-radius buffer of the project site was requested from the California Historical Resources Information System, South Coastal Information Center (SCIC; Confidential Attachment 1). There have been numerous cultural resource investigations within portions of the project area. SCIC identified 1 historic-era isolated artifact; 18 prehistoric isolated artifacts; 1 unknown period feature; 3 non-cultural sites; and 16 historic-era, 23 prehistoric, and 5 multi-component (both historic and prehistoric elements) sites within the one-mile radius. Table 1 lists those sites. The historic sites include residences, Lindo Lake Park, El Monte Pump Station, pipelines, cisterns, structures, rock walls, machinery, foundations, and historic trash scatters. The prehistoric sites include bedrock milling features, bedrock milling features with artifacts, temporary camps, rock shelters, lithic scatters, and rock enclosures. One prehistoric site (CA-SDI-4901) and one historic site (CA-SDI-12870H) are within the project area; one prehistoric site (CA-SDI-8128) is within the 100-foot buffer; and another prehistoric site (CA-SDI-8126) is outside but immediately adjacent to the 100-foot buffer.

Deriver over	Kesources Prev	lously Recorded within Or		roject	
Primary	There are in 1	Cite Trans	Dimensions*	Devent Deferreres	
D 27 004000		Bodwool milling with	50v50 m	Longon 1070	
1-57-004500	UA-5D1-004300	lithic and coramic scattor	50x50 III	Jensen 1979	
P-37-004901**	CA-SDI-004901	Temporary camp	130x90 m	Pierson and Smith	
1-07-004001	011-001-004501	(ceramic, lithic, ground	190200 11	1992a	
		stone, shell, bone)		100-4	
P-37-004902	CA-SDI-004902	Rock wall	170x200 m	Hightower 1979	
P-37-004913	CA-SDI-004913	Rock shelters	500x500 m	Miller 1977	
P-37-005048	CA-SDI-005048	Bedrock milling, house,	50x70 m	Lloyd and Valois 1979	
		historic trash scatter		, i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	
P-37-005055	CA-SDI-005055	Bedrock milling	12x20 m	Pettus 1979	
P-37-006844	CA-SDI-006844	Bedrock milling	not available	Fink 1979a	
P-37-006845	CA-SDI-006845	Bedrock milling	not available	Fink 1979b	
P-37-006846	CA-SDI-006846	Bedrock milling	3x1 m	Sweet and Sweet 2004a	
P-37-006847	CA-SDI-006847	Bedrock milling with	30x30 m	Sweet and Sweet 2004b	
		ceramic scatter			
P-37-008126	CA-SDI-008126	Bedrock milling with	50x100 m	Serr and Baksh 1991a	
		lithic and ceramic scatter			
P-37-008127	CA-SDI-008127	Bedrock milling	2x3 m	Serr and Baksh 1991b	
P-37-008128	CA-SDI-008128	Bedrock milling with	20x25 m	Serr and Baksh 1991c	
		lithic and ceramic scatter			
P-37-008607	CA-SDI-008607	Temporary camp	25x40 m	Apple 1982	
		(ceramic, lithic, ground			
		stone, shell, bone)			
P-37-009900	CA-SDI-009900	Rock enclosures, bedrock	65x20 m	Pigniolo 1988	
D 05 010010	GA GDI 010010		~ / ~	I IN: 1000	
P-37-012212	CA-SDI-012212	Lindo Lake Park	54.5 acres	Joyner and Maier 1990	
P-37-012213	CA-SDI-012213	Residence	49.25 acres	Smith 1990	
P-37-012870**	CA-SDI-012870	Historic trash scatter	110x90 m	1992b	
P-37-013622	CA-SDI-013622	Bedrock milling, rock wall	40x20 m	James et al. 1993a	
P-37-013623	CA-SDI-013623	Bedrock milling	5x20 m	James et al. 1993b	
P-37-013624	CA-SDI-013624	Bedrock milling, stone	60x40 m	James et al. 1993c	
D 05 010050		toundation and wall	250 105	V. 1. 2017 W.11.	
P-37-013652	CA-SDI-013652	Habitation site including	250x125 m	Vader 2015; Williams	
		SDI-4517, -4900, and -		2009; Bowden-Renna	
		4913; bedrock milling,		2007; Figniolo et al.	
		sholtors		1993	
P-37-013726	CA-SDL013726	Bedrock milling	20x20 m	Hector and Parr 1994	
P-37-01/659	CA-SDI-013720	Lithic scatter	20120 111	Schroth et al 1996a	
P-37-014660	CA-SDI-014272	Shell and lithic scatter	50x50 m	Schroth et al. 1996b	
P-37-014661	CA-SDI-014274	non-site (recent shell and	not applicable	Haney 2000: Schroth et	
1 01 011001	011 001 01 121 1	lithics)	not applicable	al 1996c	
P-37-015483		Isolate- ceramic	not applicable	Briggs et al. 1993	
P-37-025693	CA-SDI-017088	Bedrock milling with	25x20 m	Sweet & Sweet 2004c	
		ceramic scatter			
P-37-025694	CA-SDI-017089	Bedrock milling	not available	Sweet & Sweet 2004d	
P-37-025695	CA-SDI-017090	0 Bedrock milling, ceramic 7x7 m Sweet & Sweet 20		Sweet & Sweet 2004e	
		scatter, rock shelter			
P-37-025696	CA-SDI-017091	091 Bedrock milling 12x 12 m Sweet & Sweet 200		Sweet & Sweet 2004f	
P-37-029507		Isolate - flake no applicable Linton et al. 2008		Linton et al. 2008	
P-37-030352	CA-SDI-019296	Bedrock milling	10x10 m	Williams 2009; Pick	
		_		2008	

Table 1				
Duimout	Kesources Prev	viously Recorded within Of	Site	roject
Number	Trinomial	Site Trme	Dimonoiono*	Poport Poforoneo
P 37 031180	CA SDI 010763	Historia complex (cistorn	15v6 m	Williams of al 2009a
1-57-051105	CA-SDI-013703	trees fonce and trash	15x0 m	Williams et al. 2005a
		scatter)		
P-37-031190		Dirt road	35x1.5 m	Williams et al. 2009b
P-37-031191	CA-SDI-019764	Cistern and road	102x69 m	Williams et al. 2009c
P-37-031194	CA-SDI-019767	Structures, machinery,	30x30 m	Williams et al. 2009d
		water tower, historic		
		trash scatter		
P-37-031882		Residence	not available	Dalope and Gunderman 2009a
P-37-031883		Residence	not available	Dalope and Gunderman 2009b
P-37-031884		Residence	not available	Dalope and Gunderman 2009c
P-37-031885		Residence	not available	Dalope and Gunderman 2010d
P-37-031886		Residence	not available	Dalope and Gunderman 2009e
P-37-031887		Residence	not available	Dalope and Gunderman 2009f
P-37-032954	CA-SDI-020797	Lithic and ground stone scatter; historic pipe	25x34 m	Maxfeldt and Giacinto 2014a; Ehringer 2011a
P-37-032960		Isolate - mano	not applicable	Maxfeldt and Giacinto 2014b; Ehringer 2011b
P-37-032961		Isolate - flakes	not applicable	Ehringer 2011c
P-37-032962		Isolate - shell (possible not applicable Ehringer 2011d		Ehringer 2011d
P-37-032963		Isolate - historic ceramic	not applicable	Ehringer 2011e
P-37-032967		Isolate - shell, bone not applicable Ehringer 2011f		Ehringer 2011f
		(possible non-site)		
P-37-034482		El Monte Pump Station	not available	Yates and Chmiel 2014
P-37-034486		Pipelines not available Richards and Yates		
				2014
P-37-034736		Isolate - biface	not applicable	Maxfeldt 2013
P-37-035816		Concrete well pad	6.7x5 ft.	Vader et al. 2015a
P-37-035817	CA-SDI-021861	Flake, stand pipe	26x14 ft.	Serr 2016; Vader et al. 2015b
P-37-035821		Isolate - flake	not applicable	Vader et al. 2015c
P-37-035822		Isolate - mano	not applicable	Vader et al. 2015d
P-37-035823		Isolate - flake	not applicable	Vader et al. 2015e
P-37-035824		Isolate - flake	not applicable	Vader et al. 2015f
P-37-035825		Isolate - flake	no applicable	Vader et al. 2015g
P-37-035826		Isolate - projectile point	not applicable	Vader et al. 2015h
P-37-035827		Isolate - flake	not applicable	Vader et al. 2015i
P-37-035828		Isolate - tlake	not applicable	Vader et al. 2015j
P-37-035829		Isolate - flake	not applicable	Vader et al. 2015k
P-37-035830		Isolate - flake	not applicable	Vader et al. 20151
r-ə <i>i-</i> U39831		flake	not applicable	vader et al. 2015m
P-37-035877		Isolate - flake	not applicable	Pigniolo 2016a
P-37-035878		Isolate - ceramic	not applicable	Pigniolo 2016b
^m = meters; ft. **Resources with	= ieet; km = kilomet hin the APE	ers; $it. = ieet; in. = inches; n/a$	= not available	

### Previously Recorded Resources within the APE

#### CA-SDI-4901

CA-SDI-4901 was recorded in 1977 as a temporary camp with lithics, ceramics, ground stone artifacts, and midden soil. Disturbances to the site included construction of Wildcat Canyon Road and faunal bioturbation. Growth of a cereal crop to the east was noted. The extent of the site was unknown and assumed to extend east and west onto private property beyond the project boundary but was recorded as measuring 130x90 meters during the 1992 survey. In 1992, artifacts were surface collected and five 1x1-meter units were excavated according to the site form data (Pierson and Smith 1992a). A later report indicates that one 1x1-meter unit and 33 trenches were excavated in the southern extent of the site in 1992 (Cheever and Berryman 2003). Excavations yielded Tizon Brownware sherds, ground stone, lithic artifacts, marine shell, and bone fragments. The presence of worked bone, worked turtle shell, shell beads, and pipe fragments suggest some ritual activities may have been conducted at the site (Pierson and Smith 1992a). The depth of the deposit was 240 centimeters in some areas, with the heaviest concentration of artifacts in the northwest portion of the tested area. The top 50 centimeters were disturbed due to agricultural plowing; disturbance due to faunal bioturbation occurred throughout the deposit down to 100–160 centimeters below the surface. The site was determined significant. In 2001–2002, RECON excavated one 1.5x1.5-meter unit and five mechanical trenches in the northern extent of the site. The deposit was not as dense as the southern extent, but similar artifact types were recovered. A data recovery plan was recommended if future projects would result in an impact to CA-SDI-4901 (Cheever and Berryman 2003).

#### CA-SDI-12870H

CA-SDI-12870H was recorded in 1992 as a historic trash scatter dating from the Civil War through World War II. It measured 110x90 meters within a cultivated field. In 1992, artifacts were surface collected and five 1x1-meter units were excavated. Artifacts included glass, glazed ceramics, and metal objects (Pierson and Smith 1992b). The area had been disked since the 1920s and was determined not significant (Cheever and Berryman 2003).

#### CA-SDI-8128

CA-SDI-8128 was recorded in 1991 as a bedrock milling site with a Tizon Brownware sherd, a ground stone artifact, and a lithic artifact. Two features were noted; one with four slicks and one with one slick. The site measured 20x25 meters. It was noted that portions of the outcrops had drill holes for blasting (Serr and Baksh 1991c).

#### CA-SDI-8126

CA-SDI-8126 was recorded in 1991 as a bedrock milling site with lithic and ceramic scatter. It measured 50x100 meters and had evidence of pothunting. There were two milling features with two slicks and one possible mortar. Artifacts included more than fifteen quartz and metavolcanic flakes, more than twelve Tizon Brownware sherds, one granitic

mano, and one metavolcanic mano. One burned artiodactyl bone fragment was also noted. Modern rock quarrying has cut away at the eastern end of the ridge (Serr and Baksh 1991a).

Historic USGS topographic maps and air photographs were reviewed to determine changes in the survey area over time. This could include buildings that existed in the survey area in the past and changes to the topography due to excavation. Review of the USGS 15-minute El Cajon series maps shows some changes between the 1893 and 1941 editions. There are no structures along the survey route in the 1893 edition. The road, from its crossing of the San Diego River south almost to Mapleview Street, is located west of its current location, on the west edge of the high school. The 1903 edition shows four buildings at the intersection of Ashwood Street and Willow Road, one on each corner. There are also three buildings on the west-facing slope above Ashwood Street south of the San Diego River accessed by a dirt road. The 1930 edition shows only one building at the Ashwood Street/Willow Road intersection and only one building on the slopes above Ashwood Street, at the south end. The 1930, 1939, 1942, and 1947 editions show three buildings south of the river on the west-facing slope above Ashwood Street and one house at the Ashwood Street/Willow Road intersection.

The 7.5-minute series of the El Cajon USGS quad map begin in 1955. This edition shows two buildings above Ashwood Street on the west-facing slope. The 1955 edition of the San Vicente Reservoir USGS quad shows one building on the northwest corner of the Ashwood Street/Willow Road intersection. The El Cajon 1960 edition shows the same configuration. The 1967 edition shows the realignment of Ashwood Street east to its current location and El Capitan High School constructed. There are now no houses on the slopes above Ashwood Street, although the new alignment appears to coincide with the old dirt road used to access the buildings on the slope. There are three new houses at the south end of Ashwood Street, on the west-facing slope. There is also a borrow pit shown on the south side of the San Diego River that has cut away the east-facing side of the hill east of Ashwood Street. A second borrow pit is located in the river channel just to the north. The 1973 edition of the San Vicente Reservoir USGS shows three buildings north of the Ashwood Street/Willow Road intersection, although these three buildings are set away from the road.

A 1953 air photograph available online from Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC shows Ashwood Street prior to realignment. The dirt road accessing the buildings on the west-facing slope is present, as are what appear to be two houses. The borrow pit on the east-facing slope of the hill is also present and much of the slope has already been excavated away. There is one building at the Ashwood Street/Willow Road intersection on the northwest corner. There is a small structure on the west side of Ashwood Street in the location the high school currently occupies. A 1964 aerial photograph shows Ashwood Street in its current alignment and El Capitan High School constructed. The two buildings on the dirt road are gone and Ashwood Street runs where the dirt road was located.

# **1.3 Applicable Regulations**

The project is subject to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance.

### 1.3.1 California Environmental Quality Act and County of San Diego Compliance

The regulatory framework and methods for determining impacts on cultural resources include compliance with the requirements of CEQA as defined in Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Determining the Significance of Impacts to Archaeological and Historical Resources (CEQA Guidelines) and with County Guidelines for Determining Significance of Cultural Resources: Archaeological and Historic Resources (County of San Diego 2007). Both sets of guidelines require the identification of cultural resources that could be affected by the proposed project, the evaluation of the significance of such resources, an assessment of the proposed project impacts on significant resources, and a development of a data recovery program to avoid or address adverse effects to significant resources. Significant resources, also called historical resources, are those cultural resources (whether prehistoric or historic) that have been evaluated and determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

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

- 1. A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing on, the California Register of Historical Resources.
- 2. A resource included in the local register.
- 3. A resource which an agency determines to be historically significant. Generally a resource shall be considered to be "historically significant," if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Places (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1 Title 14 California Code of Regulations, Section 4852) including the following:
  - A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history or 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 maybe likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

4. The fact that a resource is not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR or a local register does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

A resource must meet one of the above criteria and must have integrity; that is, it must evoke the resource's period of significance or, in the case of criterion D, it may be disturbed, but it must retain enough intact and undisturbed deposits to make a meaningful data contribution to regional research issues. Most archaeological sites typically qualify for listing under criterion D.

San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources includes resources with any of the following criteria:

- 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.

# 2.0 Guidelines for Determining Significance

Section 4.2 of the County Guidelines for Determining Significance of Cultural Resources: Archaeological and Historic Resources (County of San Diego 2007) indicate that 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 Section 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 not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior Standards.
- 2. The project causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 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 activity or uses damaging to significant cultural resources as defined by the Resource Protection Ordinance and fails to preserve those resources.

# **3.0 Analysis of Project Effects**

### 3.1 Methods

### 3.1.1 Survey Methods

The primary goals of this survey were to provide a constraints level survey of the project area, to complete conditions assessment of existing cultural resources, and to determine if there are new cultural resources present. RECON archaeologists Harry Price and Carmen Zepeda-Herman accompanied by Justin Linton from Red Tail Environmental conducted the on-foot survey of the APE plus a 100-foot buffer on April 19, 2017, using 15-meter transects. Areas not surveyed were the developed areas including El Capitan High School, residential areas along Mapleview Street, the portion over the San Diego River, steep north-facing slopes with over 30 degrees slope and covered in thick vegetation, areas where no access was granted by the landowner north of the intersection of Ashwood Street and Willows Road, and fenced off private property at that same intersection (see Figure 3). All rock outcrops, however, were checked for bedrock milling despite the slope being over 30 degrees. The survey area was inspected for evidence of archaeological materials such as debris, flaked and ground stone tools, ceramics, milling features, and human remains.

The area of the swale on the east side of Ashwood Street and north of the San Diego River was surveyed on June 14, 2019, by RECON archaeologist Harry Price, accompanied by Dennis Linton of Red Tail Environmental. Survey methods were the same as the April survey.

The portion of the project along Mapleview Street was not walked. The project impacts in this area are within either the existing roadway or paved sidewalks, and no original ground remains to examine.

The locations of observed features and artifacts were recorded using a sub-meter-accuracy global positioning system (GPS) unit. The survey area was photographed to document environmental setting, identifying surrounding landmarks, and general conditions. Bedrock milling features were measured and photographed. Milling forms were completed for each milling feature found. California Department of Parks and Recreation site forms, update forms, and maps were submitted to the South Coastal Information Center (Confidential Attachment 2)

### 3.1.2 Excavation Methods

A County-approved test excavation program was initiated in order to determine if site CA-SDI-22117 is a significant cultural resource that would be affected by the proposed project. The testing program included excavation of six shovel test pits (STPs), and one 1x1-meter unit if the STPs indicated an intact subsurface deposit was present. The purpose of the STPs was to assess site integrity, depth, content, Native American heritage values, and potential project effects.

The testing program was conducted on February 13 and March 7, 2019, by RECON archaeologists Nathanial Yerka and Harry Price, and Native American monitor Bo Padilla from Red Tail Environmental. The test excavation program consisted of six rectangular 25x50-centimeter STPs. The locations of the six STPs were recorded using a sub-meter GPS unit.

STPs were hand excavated in 20-centimeter contour levels down to a culturally sterile level or hitting bedrock. Materials from the STPs and units were dry-screened through oneeighth-inch mesh. Recovered items were collected and bagged, labeled with their provenience, and taken to RECON for processing and analysis. Field notes were taken for every level of each STP to record observations including but not limited to, total depth, depth of archaeological deposits or materials, cultural material types and counts, soil types, and disturbances. Photographs depicting in-process or final STPs were taken.

### 3.1.3 Laboratory Methods

Materials collected in the field during monitoring were brought to RECON for processing and analysis. All items were counted, weighed, and cataloged according to class, type, and material, and the data was entered into a Microsoft Access database and then transferred to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. Classes included debitage, flaked lithic artifacts, and ground stone artifacts.

### Debitage

Debitage consists of flakes and angular waste; that is, the stone byproducts of stone tool manufacture and maintenance. The items in this category were sorted by geological parent material and subsequently into seven types of flakes and two types of angular waste. The sorting of these items is based on size and on the presence of flake scars and cortex or rind (Table 2).

Table 2							
Standard Flake Typology for Small Assemblages							
		Relative	Ĭ	Dorsal		Assumed	Reduction
Bulb	Platform	Length	Cortex	Scars	Other	Process/Type	Stage
Present	Present	2x width	None	2+	Parallel	"Blade" type flake	Tertiary
Present	Present		None		Diverging, thin	Biface thinning flake	Tertiary
Present	Present	2+ cm	80%+	None		Platform creation, cortex removal	Primary
Present	Present	2+ cm	30%-80%	0-1		Cortex removal	Primary
Present	Present	2+ cm	-30%	1+		Core reduction, basic shaping	Secondary
Present	Present	-2 cm	0%	1+		Finishing, resharpening	Tertiary
Present	Present	-2 cm	Present	1+		Trimming	Tertiary
Absent	Absent		Present			Shatter during primary reduction	Primary
Absent	Absent		Absent			Shatter during secondary reduction	Shatter
SOURCE: Norwood et al. 1981 cm = centimeter							

The flaked lithic debris analysis followed a series of steps that were originally proposed by Jane Rosenthal (Norwood et al. 1981) and geared towards reconstructing the stages of stone tool manufacture. For the current study, the definition of a flake is a stone which has been removed from a larger stone (core) by human activity and that retains evidence of this removal in the form of a striking platform and a bulb of percussion. Angular waste includes items that are probably flake fragments that lack the bulb or the striking platform. In addition, the angular waste group includes broken stone fragments that can be produced during hard hammer percussion where a strike can result in pieces breaking off the parent stone that do not have the attributes of a flake.

### 3.1.4 Native American Participation

Native American participation was required per the County's Report Format and Content Requirements (County of San Diego 2007) during the survey and test excavation program. Justin Linton and Bo Padilla from Red Tail Environmental participated as Native American monitors.

# 3.2 Results

### 3.2.1 Survey

RECON identified two previously recorded sites, one new historic feature, and three new prehistoric sites (Confidential Attachments 3a and 3b). Of the four previously recorded sites within or adjacent to the APE, CA-SDI-8126 and CA-SDI-8128 were identified in the field. The two sites (CA-SDI-4901 and -12870H) that were not identified are located on the northern portion of the APE where survey access by the landowner was denied. Surface

artifacts have been collected at both these sites in addition to test excavations. Other impacts include construction of rural residences and horse corrals and structures.

RECON surveyed only along the roadsides in the northern portion of the APE due to private property fencing (Photograph 1). Additionally, only a portion of the roadside of the northernmost segment was surveyed because access was denied by the landowner. The APE in the northern portion has been impacted by rural residences, horse corrals and structures, ball fields, and a County of San Diego maintenance yard. As noted above, one prehistoric (CA-SDI-4901) and one historic site (CA-SDI-12870H) have been recorded in this portion of the APE.

The central portion of the APE consisted of developed lands on the west side of Ashwood Street and some development on the ridgeline on the east side. Developed lands include El Capitan High School, Cactus County Park, and a BMX course (Photograph 2). To the east of Ashwood Street is a north-south trending ridgeline that has been cut on the west side for the Ashwood Street right-of-way. Ashwood Street, in a slightly different alignment, is noted in the 1893 topographic map and on the 1953 aerial photograph; in the 1964 aerial photograph the current alignment of Ashwood Street is in place. A series of dirt roads, four mobile homes, and terraced areas are located along the ridgeline. In the 1980 aerial photograph, the top of the ridgeline has some disturbance and by the time of the 2002 aerial photograph the entire top of the ridgeline has been graded to an extent and the mobile homes are in place. At the far north end of the central APE across the street from the BMX course is the remnant of a past quarrying or sand and gravel mining. This depression was noted on the 1953 aerial photograph. Ball fields and equestrian exercise arenas first appear in the 1964 aerial photograph. Terracing is also noted on the east side of Ashwood Street in the 1964 aerial photograph along with El Capitan High School on the west side (Nationwide Environmental Title Research LLC 2017).

The area of the swale on the east side of Ashwood Street and north of the San Diego River was surveyed on June 14, 2019 by RECON archaeologist Harry Price, accompanied by Dennis Linton of Red Tail Environmental. Vegetation in the swale consisted primarily of non-native grasses and annuals. Ground visibility varied between 75 and 25 percent. The swale area itself was heavily disturbed by erosion, and the area to the east by construction of a pad. No cultural material was seen in the swale. Oyster shell was seen in the area west of the swale, but this was in association with gravel, concrete, and broken terra cotta tile. This material indicates the area had been disturbed and the observed shell was part of a deposit of construction-related waste dumped on the property sometime in the past.

Visibility in the central portion of the APE varied from 0 to 50 percent. A large portion was covered in non-native grasses and disturbed Diegan coastal sage scrub with some Diegan coastal sage scrub (Photograph 3). Piles of construction debris, dirt push piles, and moved boulders were evidence of the disturbances noted on the aerial photographs. The steep west-facing slope of the ridgeline was not surveyed (Photograph 4).



PHOTOGRAPH 1 Survey Area along East Side of Wildcat Canyon, Looking North



PHOTOGRAPH 2 West Side of Ashwood Street at El Capitan High School, Note Cut Slope on East Side of the Street





PHOTOGRAPH 3 Steep Slope Covered with Non-Native Grasses



PHOTOGRAPH 4 Steep West-Facing Slope, on East Side of Ashwood Street



### CA-SDI-8126 (CZH-1)

8661-CZH-1 was identified close to the mapped SCIC boundary for CA-SDI-8126. Based on the site form sketch map for CA-SDI-8126, 8661-CZH-1 is assumed to be CA-SDI-8126. The current survey identified three bedrock milling features with midden soil and artifacts. Some boulders appeared to have been moved and pushed near the boulders with features. Feature A contained two deep mortars and one shallow mortar. Features B and C each contained one slick. Artifacts noted included 4 Tizon Brownware sherds, 1 burned mammal bone fragment, 15 flakes (8 fine-grained metavolcanic [FGM] and 7 quartz), 1 coarsegrained porphyritic metavolcanic hammerstone, and 1 FGM mano fragment. The surrounding vegetation consisted of non-native grasslands and disturbed Diegan coastal sage scrub.

### P-37-036609/CA-SDI-22117 (CZH-2)

CA-SDI-22117/P-37-036609 (8661-CZH-2) is a bedrock milling feature with 19 milling elements including 9 slicks, 8 basins, and 2 mortars. It is a boulder showing evidence of drilled holes and blasting, and as such may have been moved in the past (Photograph 5). A portion of one of the slicks was broken during blasting and likely was larger than its present extent. The boulder next to the milling feature has heavy machinery scrapes, suggesting it has been moved. Vegetation was dense around the feature and may have hidden surface artifacts. No artifacts were noted. Surrounding vegetation consisted of Coast Live Oak woodland with non-native grasses and disturbed habitat at the base of the feature boulder.

### CA-SDI-8128 (HJP-3)

8661-HJP-3 is a bedrock milling site identified close to the mapped SCIC boundary for CA-SDI-8128. Based on the site form sketch map for CA-SDI-8128, HJP-3 is assumed to be CA-SDI-8128. The current survey identified nine bedrock milling features among bedrock outcrops with many drill holes for blasting (Photograph 6). Some of the boulders have been moved and pushed to the main bedrock concentration from locations on its perimeter. Feature 1 contained one possible slick. Feature 2 contained a basin and slick. Feature 3 contained a slick. Feature 4 contained three slicks. Feature 5 contained one slick and two basins. Feature 6 contained two slicks. Feature 7 contained one slick. Feature 8 contained one slick. Feature 9 was a split boulder with three slicks and two basins. Artifacts included three FGM flakes with the possibility of more artifacts covered by leaf duff and other vegetation. Surrounding vegetation included pepper trees and non-native grasses.



PHOTOGRAPH 5 Looking South at CA-SDI-22117



PHOTOGRAPH 6 CA-SDI-8128 Feature 8 with One Slick and Two Drill Holes

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### P-37-036612/CA-SDI-22119 (JL-4)

CA-SDI-22119/P-37-036612 (8661-JL-4) is a bedrock milling site with three features (Photograph 7). Feature A contained two slicks and Features B and C each contained one slick. The west-facing, downslope end of the Feature A had modern graffiti. No artifacts were noted. Surrounding vegetation included Diegan coastal sage scrub and disturbed habitat.

### P-37-036610/CA-SDI-22118 (CZH-5)

CA-SDI-22118/P-37-036610 (8661-CZH-5) is a bedrock milling site with two features. Feature 1 contained six slicks and Feature 2 contained two slicks. Some of the boulders near the features have been pushed and many are covered in non-native vegetation. There is a possibility of more features under the thick brush (Photograph 8). Surrounding vegetation was disturbed habitat with disturbed Diegan coastal sage scrub nearby.

### P-37-036611 (HJP-6)

P-37-036611 (8661-HJP-6) is a historic water control feature. It is a subterranean feature made of 8 to 10 courses of field stone laid with cement. Some of the stone is unshaped and some have been quarried. It is gothic window-shaped and measures 6.5 feet wide (from outside to outside), 15 feet long (from outside to outside) and 6 feet deep. It may have been deeper but is now filled with leaf duff. A metal pipe extends out of the flat rectangular end. The feature may have been covered with a wood frame and corrugated metal as evidenced by wood slants and some metal (Photograph 9).

### 3.2.2 Excavation Results

The results of the test excavation at CA-SDI-22117 indicated that there is a sparse disturbed subsurface deposit within the focused APE (Confidential Attachment 4). Five STPs were excavated down to 40 centimeters and one was excavated down to 60 centimeters (Table 3). Of the six STPs excavated, one (STP 2) produced prehistoric material, consisting of a single fine-grained porphyritic metavolcanic flake. STP 2 also produced a single marine shell fragment; however, presence of recent trash made associating the shell to a prehistoric context not assured. The soil in all six STPs had a 3- to 4-centimeter O horizon consisting or organic material and plant roots. The A horizon consisted of coarse-grained sandy loam with a low clay content, and extended to approximately 50 centimeters below the surface. The A horizon also contained decomposed granite and pebble- to cobble-sized granite chunks originating from the granite boulder strewn adjacent slopes. The A horizon was loosely to moderately compact and damp throughout. The B horizon, beginning between 50 and 55 centimeters below the surface, was composed of red-brown clay with some small granite pebbles and cobbles.



PHOTOGRAPH 7 Overview of CA-SDI-22119 Showing Site Location on Slope



PHOTOGRAPH 8 Overview of CA-SDI-22118, Looking Northeast, Note Non-Native Vegetation Cover





PHOTOGRAPH 9 Overview of P-37-036611 with Corrugated Metal and Wood Slats at the Bottom of Photograph



Historic materials including glass, rusted metal fragments, whiteware, animal bone, asphalt, and felt were distributed throughout the O and A horizons. A substantial amount of the glass was melted, and may have come from a dump that was burned at least occasionally. The source of the trash is unknown. No houses or other structures were located in the immediate vicinity of CA-SDI-22117. The material may have been associated with the northernmost building on the dirt road south of the site, but it would have to have been smeared or moved approximately 120 meters from its probably original location. It is also possible that the soil was imported as part of the realignment construction of Ashwood Street, although the soil does not show bedding that would indicate it was deposited as part of the construction.

Table 3   Depth of Excavations				
	Depth			
Unit	(cm below surface)	Reason for Termination		
STP 1	40	Culturally sterile		
STP 2	60	One flake, one shell fragment		
STP 3	40	Culturally sterile		
STP 4	40	Culturally sterile, soil change		
STP 5	40	Culturally sterile		
STP 6	40	Culturally sterile, soil change		
STP = shovel test pit; cm = centimeter				

### 3.2.3 Laboratory Results

A total of one piece of debitage and one piece of marine shell were recovered. One out of the six STPs contained cultural materials; the remaining five contained no prehistoric material.

### Debitage

A single flake was recovered from the STPs. The flake, a fine-grained porphyritic metavolcanic core reduction/basic shaping flake, was recovered from the 0-20 centimeter level of STP 2.

### Faunal Remains

The test excavation yielded a single 0.35 gram-fragment of a genus *Tagelus* shell. It was recovered from the 40-60 centimeter level of STP 2. Because of the disturbed condition of the site and the historic material present through the entire A horizon, it is impossible to conclusively associate the shell with a prehistoric deposition.

### 3.2.4 Curation

Based on a consultation meeting with the County and staff from the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, both parties agreed to repatriate the artifacts found during excavations to Santa Ysabel.

# 4.0 Interpretation of Resource Importance and Impact Identification

# 4.1 **Resource Importance**

This section will address CA-SDI-22117. The following eight criteria will not be applied to CA-SDI-4901 and CA-SDI-12870H because their CEQA significances have been previously determined. CA-SDI-4901 was determined significant under criterion 4 (Cheever and Berryman 2003). CA-SDI-12870H has been previously determined not significant (Cheever and Berryman 2003). CA-SDI-8126, -8128, -22118, and -22119 and P-37-036611 were not evaluated and are assumed significant.

The criteria used to identify significant archaeological and historic resources are based on the San Diego County Local Register criteria of significance. The local register is similar to the CRHR, but is different in that significance is evaluated at a local level. Sites, buildings, and structures are eligible for the San Diego County Register if they are:

- 1. Resources associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California or County history and cultural heritage.
  - CA-SDI-22117 was tested to determine if it is significant under this criterion. CA-SDI-22117 does not qualify under this criterion. No information was found during testing to associate the site with a significant event in local or California history.
- 2. Resources associated with the lives of persons important to our past, including the history of San Diego County or its communities.
  - CA-SDI-22117 was tested to determine if it is significant under this criterion. CA-SDI-22117 does not qualify under this criterion. No information was found during testing to associate the site with specific a person or persons important to our past.
- 3. Resources that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region (San Diego County), or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
  - CA-SDI-22117 does not qualify under this criterion. Archaeological sites are not structures or buildings, so do not exhibit the type of characteristics required for significance under this criterion.
- 4. Resources that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
  - CA-SDI-22117 does not qualify under this criterion. The testing program recovered only one prehistoric artifact, a flake. A fragment of marine shell was also recovered which is probably prehistoric. However, testing produced a substantial amount of

recent historic trash throughout the A horizon, indicating a high degree of disturbance to the subsurface component of the site. It is possible that the shell was associated with the historic material. In addition to the subsurface disturbance of the site area, it is possible that the milling feature boulder itself is not in its original location. The boulder next to it has scrape marks from being pushed by machinery and sits on top of the ground. The milling feature boulder also appears to be sitting on top of the ground. Both may have been pushed to the base of the hill to get them away from the roadside during construction. Much of the historic material was fragmented and some was burned, a condition common to trash dumps. A review of historic USGS maps and air photographs showed no buildings in close proximity to the site that the trash would be associated with. The 1903, 1930, 1939, 1942, and 1947 editions of USGS maps show three buildings south of the river on the westfacing slope above Ashwood Street. The nearest of these buildings is still approximately 50 meters south of the site, but it is possible material from around the building was pushed to the area around the milling feature during construction of the current Ashwood Street alignment. Because of the paucity of subsurface prehistoric material and the disturbed condition of the site, CA-SDI-22117 lacks sufficient information to answer research questions regarding subsistence, settlement, and chronology data. In addition the site lacks sufficient integrity.

- 5. Districts are significant resources if they are composed of integral parts of the environment not sufficiently significant by reason of historical association or artistic merit to warrant individual recognition, but collectively compose an entity of exceptional historical or artistic significance, or outstandingly commemorate or illustrate a way of life or culture.
  - CA-SDI-22117 does not qualify under this criterion.
- 6. The County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) for significant prehistoric or historic sites is not applicable to this project. The RPO does not apply because the road improvement is a public project. Section 86.605 (2)(c) of the RPO exempts "any essential public facility or project, or recreation facility which includes public use when . . . (2) All possible mitigation measures have been incorporated into the facility or project, and there are no feasible, less environmentally damaging location, alignment, or non-structural alternatives that would meet project objectives" (Title 8, Division 6, Chapter 6 of the County Code of Regulatory Ordinances).
- 7. A resource shall be considered significant if it contains any human remains interred outside of a formal cemetery.
  - CA-SDI-22117 does not qualify under this criterion No human remains were encountered during test excavations.
- 8. Resources must retain enough of their integrity to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance.

• CA-SDI-22117 does not qualify under this criterion. The testing program produced a substantial amount of recent historic trash throughout the A horizon, indicating a high degree of disturbance to the subsurface component of the site. This disturbance has reduced site integrity to below a level it can be recognized as a historical resource.

# 4.2 Impact Identification

Specific guidance was from Section 4.2, County Guidelines for Determining Significance of Cultural Resources: Archaeological and Historic Resources (County of San Diego 2007). Pursuant to the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Impact Significance— Cultural Resources (2007), any of the following will be considered a significant impact to cultural resources:

- 1. The project causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 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 not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior Standards.
  - P-37-036611, the historic water feature was not evaluated and, therefore, is assumed significant. It is within the project APE and destruction of it would be a significant impact.
- 2. The project causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 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.
  - The portion of CA-SDI-4901 within the project APE will be impacted by project grading. The site has been previously determined as a significant historical resource under Criterion 4 for its research potential regarding subsistence, settlement, and chronology data. Project impacts will be significant.
  - CA-SDI-22117 was determined to not be a significant historical resource under local guidelines. Therefore, project impacts would not be significant.
  - CA-SDI-12870H was previously determined not significant under County guidelines. Therefore, project impacts would not be significant.
  - CA-SDI-8126, CA-SDI-22119/P-37-036612, and CA-SDI-22118/P-37-036610 are bedrock milling features that have not been evaluated and, therefore, are assumed significant historical resources under local guidelines. These sites are within the APE. Project impacts would be significant.

• CA-SDI-8128 is a bedrock milling feature that has not been evaluated and, therefore, is assumed to be a significant historical resource under local guidelines. Because this site is located outside the APE, project impacts would not be significant.

In addition, there is a potential for significant impacts to unknown subsurface archaeological deposits, such as an intact feature or soil stratum, during construction. Project impacts to unknown subsurface deposits would be significant and mitigable to below a level of significance.

- CA-SDI-4901 has a subsurface deposit which may contain as yet unknown subsurface features. Therefore, there is the potential for significant impacts to unknown subsurface archaeological features during construction.
- Testing of CA-SDI-22117 determined there were no intact subsurface deposits associated with the site. There is no potential for significant unknown subsurface deposits.
- CA-SDI-12870H was previously recommended not significant and site integrity was described poor due to heavy impacts for grading and farming. There is no potential for significant unknown subsurface deposits.
- CA-SDI-8126, CA-SDI-8128, CA-SDI-22119/P-37-036612, and CA-SDI-22118/P-37-036610 are bedrock milling features either within or immediately adjacent to the APE that have not been evaluated. Therefore, there is the potential for significant impacts to unknown subsurface deposits during construction.
- P-37-036611, the historic water feature, was not evaluated. Therefore, there is the potential for significant impacts to unknown subsurface deposits during construction.
- 3. The project disturbs any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.
  - The APE portion of CA-SDI-4901 does not meet this criterion. No human remains were encountered during test excavations.
  - CA-SDI-22117 does not qualify under this criterion No human remains were encountered during test excavations.
  - CA-SDI-12870H does not meet this criterion. No human remains were found during testing of the site.
  - CA-SDI-8126, CA-SDI-8128, CA-SDI-22119, and CA-SDI-22118 were not evaluated and the presence or absence of human remains was not determined. However, the potential for the presence of human remains at milling feature site types is very low.

- P-37-036611 does not meet this criterion. P-37-036611 is a historic water feature and would not have burials associated with it.
- This is not applicable because the proposed road improvement project is a public project and, therefore, exempt from the RPO, as stated above.

# **5.0 Management Considerations**

### 5.1 Mitigated Impacts

As noted above, direct impacts may occur to the APE portions of CA-SDI-4901, CA-SDI-8126, CA-SDI-22119, CA-SDI-22118, and P-37-036611. Mitigation measures are recommended in the next section to reduce project impacts to below the level of significance at these sites. Direct impacts may also occur to unknown significant subsurface archaeological deposits at CA-SDI-4901, CA-SDI-8126, CA-SDI-8128, CA-SDI-22119, CA-SDI-22118, and P-37-036611 during the construction of the proposed project. Mitigation measures are recommended in the next section to avoid inadvertently impacting any undiscovered significant archaeological features.

### 5.1.1 Mitigation Measures

The direct impacts to the APE portion of CA-SDI-4901 can be mitigated to a level below significant through implementation of a Data Recovery Program prior to construction, in addition to a Construction Monitoring Program during construction. Implementation of these measures would mitigate impacts to the known deposit.

### Data Recovery Program/Prior to Construction

A research design is required as part of the Data Recovery Program. The research design will guide the Data Recovery Program by proposing research questions that could be addressed by the excavations. Such questions may include chronological site placement, site function, subsistence patterns practiced at the site, and trade and exchange patterns the site may have been a part of.

For the field work portion of the Data Recovery Program, RECON recommends a twophased data recovery program, as follows.

#### <u>Phase I</u>

Phase I would consist of excavation of 30 1x1-meter units within this area. They would be excavated to the bottom of the cultural deposit. Thirty 1x1-meter units represent approximately 1.5 percent of the total impacts. It is felt that thirty units would adequately sample the full horizontal extent of the subsurface deposit and reveal any intra-site distribution of artifact types and spatial variations in quantities of artifacts/faunal remains

not revealed during the testing. All excavations would be observed by a Native American monitor.

All units would be hand-excavated in 10-centimeter increments, until two 10-centimeter levels have been dug into sterile subsoil. Soils would be dry-screened through a one-eighthinch mesh screen. The artifacts and ecofacts will be removed and placed in appropriately labeled bags to be cleaned, cataloged, and analyzed. Shellfish remains would be speciated and weighed, but not counted. Any human remains or potential human remains and grave goods would be treated respectfully and appropriately and repatriated to the Native American community.

The results from Phase I would be compared to the results from the test excavation conducted by RECON as discussed in this report. A lack of intra-site variation in artifact distribution, no noticeable increase in amounts of material recovered per volume excavated, or the lack of features would mirror the initial testing results and indicate redundancy in data. Redundancy is the point at which continued excavation would produce only larger amounts of already represented data.

#### <u>Phase II</u>

If intra-site variability in artifact type clustering, artifact density clustering, or features are discovered, redundancy would not be achieved and a second phase of data recovery would begin. Phase II would involve excavating up to an additional 30 1x1-meter units. These units would be placed in areas where Phase I units indicated variations in vertical or horizontal artifact distribution, density variation, or feature locations. The Phase II excavation would produce additional data for a greater opportunity to resolve research questions. A total of 3 percent of the site would be excavated at the end of Phase II

If human remains are discovered during the data recovery excavations, existing laws and protocols will be followed before proceeding with any project action that would further disturb the remains. Provisions set forth in California PRC Section 5097.98 and state Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 would be implemented in consultation with the Most Likely Descendent identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).

After completion of the field investigations, an appropriate report shall be prepared. The report should include a discussion of the materials collected and an interpretation of the data within the research context. The artifact collection, along with all field notes and a copy of the final report, shall be curated at an approved curation facility, such as the SDAC.

### **Construction Monitoring Program**

The Construction Monitoring Program for CA-SDI-4901 would mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered significant archaeological resources. The Construction Monitoring Program would include the following:

#### Prior to Construction

• Prior to vegetation clearing and grading, a qualified archaeologist in consultation with the County DPW and a Native American representative would verify the location of ESA fencing installed by the contractor along the APE near CA-SDI-4901 (Figure 4). No construction activity or equipment would be allowed in the areas behind the ESA fencing.

#### During Construction

- The Construction Monitoring Program would require both archaeological and Native American monitors to attend a pre-construction meeting and to be present during ground-disturbing activities, such as grading or installation of ESA fencing (Figure 4). The frequency of inspections would be determined by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Native American monitor and would vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features.
- If previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, construction activities would be diverted away from the discovery and the resources evaluated for significance. Isolates and non-significant deposits would be minimally documented in the field. Significant archaeological discoveries include intact features, stratified deposits, previously unknown archaeological sites, and human remains. The Principal Investigator would inform the County Archaeologist of the discovery and together determine its significance. To mitigate potential impacts to significant cultural resources, a Data Recovery Program for any newly discovered cultural resource would be prepared by the Principal Investigator, approved by the County Archaeologist, and implemented using professional archaeological methods. Construction activities would be allowed to resume after the completion of the recovery of an adequate sample and the recordation of features.
- All cultural material collected during the Data Recovery and Construction Monitoring Programs would be processed and curated at a San Diego County facility that meets federal standards per 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 79 unless the tribal monitors request the collection.
- If human remains are discovered, work shall halt in that area and the procedures set forth in the California Public Resources Code (Section 5097.98) and State Health and Safety Code (Section 7050.5) will be followed. The Principal Investigator shall contact the County Coroner.
- After the completion of the monitoring, an appropriate report shall be prepared. If no significant cultural resources are discovered, a brief letter shall be prepared. If significant cultural resources are discovered, a report with the results of the monitoring and data recovery (including the interpretation of the data within the research context) shall be prepared.



Environmentally Sensitive / Monitoring Area Project Boundary / Area of Potential Effect

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FIGURE 4 Location of Environmentally Sensitive Areas Ashwood Street Corridor Improvements Project

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Meters

200

### 5.1.2 Design Considerations

The project has been redesigned to avoid construction activities that will impact CA-SDI-8126, CA-SDI-8128, CA-SDI-22119, CA-SDI-22118, and P-37-036611. In addition, an ESA should be designated along the APE where it intersects each of these sites and demarcated by installation of temporary fencing (Figure 4). Temporary fencing and associated monitoring will include the following requirements:

- 1. Temporary ESA fencing shall be required along the APE where it intersects near the boundaries of CA-SDI-8126, CA-SDI-8128, CA-SDI-22119/P-37-036612, CA-SDI-22118/P-37-036610 and P-37-036611.
- 2. The location of the fencing shall be verified by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Kumeyaay Native American Monitor and the County Archaeologist. Monitors shall be present if installation of fencing requires excavation.
- 3. Upon approval of the fencing installation, the fencing shall remain in place until the conclusion of grading activities after which the fencing shall be removed.
- 4. Both archaeological and Native American monitors shall be present during grounddisturbing activities, such as temporary fence installation, grading, within 20 meters of CA-SDI-8126, CA-SDI-8128, CA-SDI-22119, CA-SDI-22118 and P-37-036611 (see Figure 4).

CA-SDI-22117 and CA-SDI-12870H were determined not to be significant and are not archaeological historical resources. Therefore, any impacts to these sites would not cause a substantial adverse change in its significance and mitigation is not required.

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# 7.0 List of Preparers and Persons/Organization Contacted

# 7.1 **Project Participants**

### 7.1.1 RECON Environmental, Inc.

Carmen Zepeda-Herman	Principal Investigator and Co-Author
Nathanial Yerka	Field Archaeologist, Laboratory Technician
Harry Price	Field Archaeologist and Co-author
Frank McDermott	GIS/UAV Coordinator
Stacey Higgins	Senior Production Specialist

### 7.1.2 Red Tail Environmental

Bo Padilla	Native American monitor
Justin Linton	Native American monitor

# 7.2 Organization Contacted

South Coastal Information Center, records search

# **CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENTS**

(Not for Public Review)