
APPENDIX D-2

**PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH, DESIGN,
AND SITE TESTING, AND EVALUATION TECHNICAL
REPORT**

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***CONFIDENTIAL Technical Report:
PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH DESIGN,
SITE TESTING, AND EVALUATION***

*Marea Village Mixed Use Development Project
City of Encinitas, San Diego County, California*

Prepared for:
City of Encinitas
Land Development/Planning
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Table of Contents

Management Summary	1
1.0 Introduction	3
Project Location and Description	3
Preparers' Qualifications	4
State Regulatory Framework	4
2.0 Setting	5
Natural Setting	5
Paleoenvironments	6
Soils	7
Ecology-Biota	8
Culture Setting	8
Ethnographic Setting	10
Background Research	12
3.0 Research Design	16
Chronology	17
Settlement Patterns	18
Site Structure and Function	19
Subsistence Practices	19
Site Formation Processes	20
4.0 Methods	21
Supplemental Pedestrian Survey, Mapping, and Surface Collection	21
Shovel Test Pits and Auger Holes	21
Laboratory Methods	21
5.0 Study Results	22
Surface Collection and Mapping	22
Shovel Test Pits And Auger Holes	23
Soils	23
Lithic Artifact Identification	23
6.0 Analysis	25
Chronology	25
Settlement Patterns	26
Site Structure and Function	27
Subsistence Practices	27
Site Formation Processes	28
7.0 California Register Evaluation	28
8.0 Conclusions	29
Recommendations	29
9.0 References Cited	31

Appendices

Appendix A: Figures

Appendix B: Project Plans with Site FEN-001 as Overlay **CONFIDENTIAL**

Appendix C: Native American Scoping

Appendix D: Site Photographs **CONFIDENTIAL**

Appendix E: DPR 523 Records (Update) **CONFIDENTIAL**

Appendix F: Surface Collection and Shovel Test Pit Data

List of Tables

Table 1: Cultural Resources within the Records Search	12
Table 2: Cultural Resource Reports within the Records Search	12
Table 3. Flaked Lithic Artifacts by Rock Materials by Depth	24
Table 4. FAR and Ground/Battered and Other Lithic Artifacts by Rock Materials by Depth.....	24

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Encinitas Beach Land Venture, LLC (Applicant) is proposing the Marea Village Mixed Use Development Project (project) in the City of Encinitas (City). The project requires California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review and approval of a density bonus tentative map, design review permit, and coastal development permit by the City.

In September 2020, Michael Baker International prepared a *Phase I Cultural Resources Identification Technical Memorandum for the Marea Village Mixed Use Development Project* (Hearth and Wendt 2021). As part of the Phase I Investigation, Michael Baker International completed a South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) search, a literature and map review, historical society consultation, and a built environment and archaeological resources survey. In the study, one built environment resource, 1900 North Coast Highway 101, was evaluated and recommended ineligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) under Criteria 1, 2, 3, and 4 because it lacks association with a historic context. One archaeological resource, FEN-001, was also identified. FEN-001 includes a flake, flake fragment, fire affected rock, and one hammerstone located on the edge of a dune terrace above the Batiquitos Lagoon and adjacent to the Pacific Ocean.

This Phase II archeological research design, testing and evaluation technical report documents the methods and results of the California Register evaluation of FEN-001 and includes a prehistoric and environmental context, background research, SCIC search, Native American scoping, research design, updated DPR 523 forms, and summary and recommendations. FEN-001 is recommended not eligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion 4 because it lacks information potential. It is not a historical resource, and therefore, the project will not impact historical resources as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a) or unique archaeological resources as defined by Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21083.2(g).

Resource Name and Number	Eligibility to the California Register	Historical/ Archaeological Resource for the Purposes of CEQA	Project Activities	Recommendations
FEN-001	No	No	Destruction	Cultural Resources Monitoring Program Monitoring Report and/or Evaluation Report Identification of Human Remains

If the project area boundaries or the level of planned disturbance within the project area changes, the changes will need to be reviewed by a qualified archaeologist and the recommendations herein may be subject to change. There is still the potential for the discovery of unknown archaeological deposits during earth-moving activities and there is still the potential for significant impacts to cultural deposits, if discovered. This impact could be considered potentially significant. Additional recommendations include:

Cultural Resources Monitoring Program. A Cultural Resource Mitigation Monitoring Program shall be conducted to provide for the identification, evaluation, treatment, and protection of any cultural resources that are affected by or may be discovered during the construction of the proposed project. The monitoring shall consist of the full-time presence of a qualified archaeologist and a traditionally and

culturally affiliated (TCA) Native American monitor (San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians) shall be retained to monitor all ground-disturbing activities associated with project construction, including vegetation removal, clearing, grading, trenching, excavation, or other activities that may disturb original (pre-project) ground, including the placement of imported fill materials and related roadway improvements (i.e., for access).

- The requirement for cultural resource mitigation monitoring shall be noted on all applicable construction documents, including demolition plans, grading plans, etc.
- The qualified archaeologist and TCA Native American monitor shall attend all applicable pre-construction meetings with the Contractor and/or associated Subcontractors.
- The qualified archaeologist shall maintain ongoing collaborative consultation with the TCA Native American monitor during all ground disturbing or altering activities, as identified above.
- The qualified archaeologist and/or TCA Native American monitor may halt ground disturbing activities if archaeological artifact deposits or cultural features are discovered. In general, ground disturbing activities shall be directed away from these deposits for a short time to allow a determination of potential significance, the subject of which shall be determined by the qualified archaeologist and the TCA Native American monitor, in consultation with the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians ("San Luis Rey Band"). Ground disturbing activities shall not resume until the qualified archaeologist, in consultation with the TCA Native American monitor, deems the cultural resource or feature has been appropriately documented and/or protected. At the qualified archaeologist's discretion, the location of ground disturbing activities may be relocated elsewhere on the project site to avoid further disturbance of cultural resources.
- The avoidance and protection of discovered unknown and significant cultural resources and/or unique archaeological resources is the preferable mitigation for the proposed project. If avoidance is not feasible a Data Recovery Plan may be authorized by the City as the lead agency under CEQA. If a data recovery is required, then the San Luis Rey Band shall be notified and consulted in drafting and finalizing any such recovery plan.
- The qualified archaeologist and/or TCA Native American monitor may also halt ground disturbing activities around known archaeological artifact deposits or cultural features if, in their respective opinions, there is the possibility that they could be damaged or destroyed.
- The landowner shall relinquish ownership of all tribal cultural resources collected during the cultural resource mitigation monitoring conducted during all ground disturbing activities, and from any previous archaeological studies or excavations on the project site to the San Luis Rey Band for respectful and dignified treatment and disposition, including reburial, in accordance with the Tribe's cultural and spiritual traditions. All cultural materials that are associated with burial and/or funerary goods will be repatriated to the Most Likely Descendant as determined by the Native American Heritage Commission per California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

Prepare Monitoring Report and/or Evaluation Report. Prior to the release of the Grading Bond, a Monitoring Report and/or Evaluation Report, which describes the results, analysis and conclusions of the cultural resource mitigation monitoring efforts (such as, but not limited to, the Research Design and Data Recovery Program) shall be submitted by the qualified archaeologist, along with the TCA Native American monitor's notes and comments, to the City's Development Services Director for approval.

Identification of Human Remains. As specified by California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, if human remains are found on the project site during construction or during archaeological work, the person responsible for the excavation, or his or her authorized representative, shall immediately notify the San Diego County Coroner's office by telephone. No further excavation or disturbance of the discovery or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains (as determined by the qualified archaeologist and/or the TCA Native American monitor) shall occur until the Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code 5097.98. If such a discovery occurs, a temporary construction exclusion zone shall be established surrounding the area of the discovery so that the area would be protected (as determined by the qualified archaeologist and/or the TCA Native American monitor), and consultation and treatment could occur as prescribed by law. As further defined by state law, the Coroner would determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. The NAHC would make a determination as to the Most Likely Descendent. If Native American remains are discovered, the remains shall be kept in situ ("in place"), or in a secure location in close proximity to where they were found, and the analysis of the remains shall only occur on-site in the presence of the TCA Native American monitor.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Project Location and Description

The proposed Marea Village Mixed-Use Development Project (project) is located at 1900 and 1950 North Coast Highway 101 in the City of Encinitas (City), California, in coastal San Diego County; see [Appendix A: Figure 1](#). Specifically, the project is located in Section 33, Township 12 South, Range 4 West; (San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian) as shown on the USGS *Encinitas, Calif. 7.5'* quadrangles; see [Appendix A: Figure 2](#). The proposed project is comprised of two sites; County of San Diego Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 216-041-20 and 216-041-21 (Site 1), and 216-041-06 (Site 2) totaling approximately 3.8 acres.

The project site is located within the community of Leucadia, one of five designated communities in the City. The City is bordered to the south by Solana Beach and to the west by the Pacific Ocean. The City of Carlsbad borders Encinitas to the north at the Batiquitos Lagoon State Marine Conservation Area and then extends farther to the east and north, across Batiquitos Lagoon.

Regional access to the project site is via Interstate 5 (I-5) to westbound La Costa Avenue, then to southbound North Coast Highway 101. Access to the project site is via North Coast Highway 101 which forms the eastern boundary of the property. Moorgate Road runs along the southern boundary of the site; see [Appendix A: Figure 3](#).

The project proposes to demolish the existing buildings on the property and construct a mixed-use development consisting of 94 for-lease apartments, a 30-room boutique resort hotel, and 18,261 square feet (SF) of mixed-use commercial; see [Appendix A: Figure 4](#). The project would also include a subterranean parking garage, a walking paseo, pedestrian plaza, and an outdoor seating area. Vehicular access to the site would be provided via a right turn in from the southbound lane of North Coast Highway 101 and a new left turn lane from the northbound North Coast Highway 101. Pedestrian access to the site would be provided at multiple points of ingress from the public right of way along the southbound side of North Coast Highway 101. It is anticipated there would also be pedestrian access to the site from the property to the north of the project which is the site of a hotel that is currently under construction. The hotel is anticipated to be operational prior to the project.

For the project, APNs 216-041-20 and 216-041-21 are collectively referred to as “Site 1,” and have a physical address of 1950 North Highway 101. This parcel is undeveloped. In contrast, APN 216-041-06 is referred to as “Site 2,” and has a physical address of 1900 North Highway 101 and is developed with four extant structures previously evaluated and recommended to not be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) (Hearth and Wendt 2021). Also, during the pedestrian survey, a previously unrecorded prehistoric archaeological site FEN-001 was discovered in the project; see [Appendix B: Figure 5](#).

Preparers’ Qualifications

Mr. Hearth has worked as an archaeologist in cultural resource management since 2002. He meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric archaeology. He received his BA in anthropology in 2003 from the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, and his MA in anthropology in 2006 from the University of California, Riverside. Mr. Hearth has worked in California, New Mexico, and multiple states both in the Midwest and New England. Mr. Hearth is well versed in applying Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) on a variety of projects across many market sectors. He has completed projects in all phases of archaeology: Phase I Pedestrian and Shovel Test Surveys, Extended Phase I Survey, Buried Site Testing, Archaeological Sensitivity Assessments, Phase II Testing and Evaluations, Phase III Data Recovery, and Phase IV Monitoring. His project responsibilities include overseeing archaeological, historical, and paleontological studies, directing all phases of archaeological field and laboratory work, and ensuring that the quality of analysis and reporting meets or exceeds appropriate local, state, and federal standards.

State Regulatory Framework

The California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (CEQA) is legislation that requires a lead agency to evaluate if a proposed project would have a significant adverse effect on the environment, including historical resources. CEQA Guidelines pertaining to historical resources (Section 15064.5(b)(1)) state, “A substantial adverse change in the significance of a 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.”

California Register of Historic Resources

The California Register is the state-maintained list of cultural resources found to be historically significant. The California Register is maintained by the California Department of Parks and Recreation. The California Register has four major criteria that a cultural resource must meet to be eligible for inclusion on the list:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual or possesses high artistic values; or,
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

To be considered eligible for the California Register, a historical resource should also possess integrity as defined as the ability of a historical resource to convey its significance. All cultural resources must be

evaluated under the four criteria for CEQA. A few generalities may be made about this process. Prehistoric archaeological sites are generally only evaluated only under Criteria 4. As a general rule, buried cultural deposits can have data potential but importance of those data will need to be considered during the evaluation.

Furthermore, CEQA requires the lead agency to consider whether or not a project will significantly affect unique archaeological resources that may be ineligible for listing in the California Register and to avoid these unique archaeological resources when possible or mitigate any effects to less than significant levels (PRC Section 21083.2). As stated by CEQA, a unique archaeological resource means an archaeological artifact, object, or site that clearly demonstrates with a high probability that it meets, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, any of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Impacts to non-unique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (PRC Section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4).) However, if a non-unique archaeological resource qualifies as a tribal cultural resource (TCR) (PRC Sections 21074(c), 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required.

In addition, excavation must be stopped whenever human remains are uncovered, and the county coroner must be called in to assess the remains (Section 15064.5[e] of the CEQA Guidelines). If the county coroner determines that the remains are those of a Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) must be contacted within 24 hours, and the provisions for treating or disposition of the remains and any associated grave goods as described in Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines must be followed.

2.0 SETTING

The setting of the project, composed of environmental, archaeological, and ethnographic backgrounds, contextualizes the findings of the current study. Factors of the natural setting include the geomorphology, water accessibility, climate, ecology, and broad patterns of soil development. The prehistoric, ethnographic, and historical settings form the backdrop to human occupation of the project. Each of the contextual elements to this study are considered below.

Natural Setting

California is divided into 11 geomorphic provinces, each naturally defined by unique geologic and geomorphic characteristics. The project area is in the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province, which extends approximately 900 miles from the Transverse Ranges and the Los Angeles Basin south to the southern tip of Baja California. The width varies from approximately 30 to 100 miles wide. The Peninsular Ranges are distinguished by northwest-trending mountain ranges and valleys following faults branching from the San Andreas Fault. The Peninsular Ranges are the remnants of large igneous bodies that were emplaced approximately 180 million years ago (DeCourten 2010). The Peninsular Ranges are bound to the east by the Colorado Desert and extend north to the San Bernardino – Riverside County line (Norris and Webb 1976), west into the submarine continental shelf, and south to the California state line.

Rugged mountainous terrain on the east of the province are composed mostly of Mesozoic igneous and metamorphic rocks. This topography is compared to the relatively low-lying coastal terraces to the west of the province underlain by late Cretaceous-age, Tertiary-age, and Quaternary-age sedimentary units. Most of the coastal region of San Diego is underlain by sedimentary units. The subject site is located within the coastal plain section of the Peninsular Range Geomorphic Province, which consists of subdued landforms underlain by sedimentary bedrock. Specifically, the site is located in an area underlain by Pleistocene marine and marine terrace deposits atop Eocene Marine deposits (Rogers 1965).

The geologic units underlying the project area consist of Quaternary-age Old Paralic Deposits. The nearest geotechnical boring undertaken for the project indicates that within the site Old Paralic Deposits (Qop) consisting of fine- to medium-grained sandstone with trace silt which is orange-brown in color (B-8; Nova Services Inc. 2020). No fill was noted within this borehole.

Paleoenvironments

The paleoenvironment section follows previous work by ASM Affiliates (2006), though limited updates have been included to bring in recent paleoclimatic research. Studies have gradually sketched in several elements of the region's late Pleistocene and Holocene paleoenvironments, including changes in the coastline, alluviation, climate, and vegetation.

Sea level rise during the late Pleistocene and early Holocene pushed the shoreline several kilometers inland from the last glacial maximum at the end of the Pleistocene. The eastward movement of the shoreline certainly inundated or destroyed most late Pleistocene and early Holocene near-coast archaeological sites. Rocky headlands were created, and the lower courses of rivers and creeks were drowned as estuaries. Through the middle and late Holocene, the rate of further marine transgression progressively slowed, and lower-energy coastal environments evolved as sandy beaches replacing rocky headlands. Estuaries and bays were converted into lagoons, as sand barriers partially cut them off from the ocean and made their waters only intermittently brackish. The progressive accumulation of sediment within the lagoons made them shallower and therefore more subject to abrupt changes in salinity. Such environmental changes strongly affected the amounts and kinds of marine and littoral resources that were available to prehistoric people.

The trajectories for environmental changes within the drainages likely varied according to such factors as the size of the bays, estuaries, or lagoons; the amount of fresh water feeding into and potentially flushing them; and the amount of sediment available to fill in the lagoons or to close them off from the open ocean. The formation of extensive sandy beaches seems to have been initiated in the north, near Dana Point in southern Orange County, and to have spread progressively southward toward La Jolla within the Oceanside littoral cell (Inman 1983). This suggests the existence of a north-to-south sequence in lagoon evolution. The best-reported case so far is Batiquitos Lagoon, where paleoenvironmental and archaeological studies have documented the closure of the lagoon and extensive sedimentation between about 3,500 and 1,000 years ago (Gallegos 1985; Masters 1983; Miller 1966). This episode was associated with a sharp decline in the prehistoric human use of the area.

Research in the patterns in paleoclimatic variation of western North America and coastal San Diego County continues. Early research in Holocene climates in western North America indicates a gradual warming and drying trend through the early Holocene, reaching a peak in the middle Holocene, and subsequently becoming irregularly somewhat cooler (Antevs 1948). However, more complex patterns of warm/cool and wet/dry climatic shifts have usually been reported in regions where more detailed investigations have been undertaken (Kirby et al. 2019; Moratto, King, and Woolfenden 1978). The effects of long-term temperature changes in western San Diego County were probably muted by the region's coastal setting.

Nonetheless, a shift in the North Pacific winter storm pattern either farther to the north, bypassing San Diego, or to the south, bringing in greater precipitation, could have had important consequences within this semi-arid setting. The Medieval Climatic Anomaly, an extended period of drought between about AD 800 and 1350, has been credited with important influences on human settlement in California, at least in environments like San Clemente Island (Jones et al. 1999; Yatsko 2002).

If paleoclimatic variability was limited, it is also likely that natural changes in the region's vegetation were not drastic. Recent investigations in northern San Diego County have included pollen studies on lower Las Flores Creek (Anderson and Byrd 1998). Those studies suggest the presence between about 9,000 and 4,000 years ago of species that were adapted to a somewhat wetter climate, subsequently stabilizing to a more familiar mosaic of coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and grassland by about 2,600 years ago.

Soils

Soils are important in archaeology as they can indicate the degree of integral condition of the soil (natural versus disturbed) and consequently, the integrity of the site. Soils within the project follow a typical "A-B-C" soil horizon sequence from top to bottom. Typically, an "A" soil horizon(s) is at the surface and consist of the active soil growth horizon due to natural processes of microorganisms, as well as insect, arachnid, plant, and animal activity within the mineral soil constituent material. Consequently, these bioturbation processes deposit organic matter within "A" horizons. "A" horizons within the project consist of undisturbed A horizons or plow zone(s) (Ap), singularly or stratigraphically arranged. Ideally, cultural materials within A soils would likely retain physical integrity whereas those cultural materials found within Ap soils would likely have a high degree of disturbance that would need to be determined on a case-by-case basis.

Subsurface "B" soil horizons are similarly constituted of the mineral material components but do not have or have very little of the active soil growth within them. Instead, rainwater moves various minerals, chemical compounds, clays, and oxides through the mineral material of the A horizon by a process called illuviation or leaching and deposits these within the "B" horizons. "B" horizons can also be active in terms of soil growth, but this growth does not have the in situ organic growth processes characterized in the "A" horizon(s). Multiple "B" horizons can exist within the column within a soil column. "B" horizons which contain cultural material are likely to be intact.

Subsurface "C" soil horizons are generally classified as the mineral parent material from which other soils grow, but the horizon itself lacks pedological development. "C" horizons generally are thought of as bedrock though mineral materials deposited though alluviation or other means are considered to be "C" horizons. "C" horizon(s) are generally of minimal archaeological sensitivity as no cultural activity would logically be present within it.

Soils within the project are mapped as Marina Series loamy coarse sand with between 2 and 30 percent slope (NRCS 2001, 2020). Soils of the Marina Series have been previously recorded to be composed of three A horizons. The first two A horizons are grayish-brown and brown-colored loamy sand consisting of two plow zones to approximately 12 inches beneath the surface followed by a natural A horizon from the bottom of the Ap to approximately 27 inches. These three A horizons are followed by two B horizons consisting of light brown loamy and light loamy sand down to 50 inches. Lastly, the soil parent material of the Series, the C horizon, represented by Old Paralic Deposits (Qop), starts at this depth and the NRCS (2001) recorded the series to be light brown to pink sand.

Ecology-Biota

The project is broadly located within the Southern California/Northern Baja Coast biotic region. It includes coastal and alluvial plains, marine terraces, and some low hills. Plants were once dominated by the Coastal Sage Scrub and Chaparral vegetation communities before overgrazing, clearance for agriculture, and massive urbanization. Specifically, plant species within the Coastal Sage Scrub community include chamise, white sage, black sage, California buckwheat, golden yarrow, and coastal cholla. The Chaparral vegetation community includes ceanothus, manzanita, scrub oak, and mountain-mahogany. Coast live oak, canyon live oak, poison oak, and California black walnut also occur.

Specifically, the project is located within the Diegan Coastal Terraces ecoregion and includes nearly level to gently sloping dissected marine terraces, and narrow strips of beach and dune sand along the coast from Newport Beach in the north, all the way south to Mexico's Baja California. The ecoregion is modified greatly by oceanic influence. Coastal sage scrub, with maritime succulent, Diegan coastal sage scrub, and chaparral, dominates plant communities. California sagebrush, California buckwheat, black sage, ceanothus, coast live oak, and annual grasslands can also occur. A few vernal pools remain due to widespread urban and suburban development (Griffith et al. 2016).

Culture Setting

Archaeological investigations have documented human occupations on the San Diego coast that spanned at least the last 10,000 years (Gallegos 2017). A variety of different chronological divisions and sets of terms have been used to sort the evidence into temporal, behavioral, and geographical units, but the present discussion is framed in terms of five main divisions (see also Moratto 1984): an early period bridging the latest Pleistocene to early Holocene, prior to about 6000 BC; a middle Holocene period, stretching between about 6000 and 2000 BC; and a late Holocene period, between about 2000 BC and AD 1769. After this, an ethnographic period represents conditions just prior to and during European contact. The historic period since AD 1769 was previously documented (Hearth and Wendt 2021).

The Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene

The earliest well-documented material culture pattern in San Diego County has come to be known as the San Dieguito Complex. Dates for the San Dieguito component at the C. W. Harris Site begin at 9030 ±350 radiocarbon years before the present (calibrated to a two-sigma range of 9235–7382 BC). The San Dieguito pattern might be a Paleoindian phenomenon, characterized by high mobility and an emphasis on big game hunting (Willey and Phillips 1958), like other Late Pleistocene groups such as Clovis (Davis and Shutler 1969; Sutton 2019), as well as Lake Mohave, Scraper Maker, or Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition. Others would classify San Dieguito as an early Archaic stage phenomenon, involving a more diversified and plant-oriented adaptation. Remains that have been considered to be characteristic of San Dieguito components include large stemmed projectile points (Lake Mohave and Silver Lake forms), crescents, heavy unifacial tools (scraper planes), focused use of the local volcanic or metavolcanic rock for flaking, infrequent milling tools, and little emphasis on shellfish harvesting.

Long-standing disagreements have concerned the identification of which archaeological components should be classified as San Dieguito, and consequently how the complex should be dated and interpreted. Malcolm J. Rogers (1929a, 1966), largely working before absolute dating had been invented, assigned numerous site components in western San Diego County to the San Dieguito complex, apparently primarily on the basis of the presence of large bifacially and unifacially flaked stone tools.

Roger's broad definitions of San Dieguito haven't been without detractors. Warren and his collaborators generally adopted a more restricted view (Warren 1966, 1967, 1968, 1985, 1987; Warren and True 1961). They accepted the C. W. Harris Site and a few other sites as containing true San Dieguito components but not the broad sweeps of San Dieguito occupation identified by Rogers. Furthermore, they rejected that site components had assemblage characteristics more similar to middle Holocene patterns, though stratigraphic dating potentially indicated that they could be early as the San Dieguito components. Still other investigators have called into question the validity of San Dieguito as a category, suggesting that San Dieguito-like components were only functionally specialized activity sets, rather than evidence of distinct chronological or ethnic units (Bull 1983, 1987; Ezell 1983, 1987; Gallegos 1987a, 2017; Hanna 1983). The cultural complex of San Dieguito is an issue of ongoing research interest (Sutton and Gardner 2010).

The Middle Holocene

The most conspicuous age of prehistoric sites in the central San Diego coastal plain are middle Holocene sites (ca. 6000 to 2000 BC). Like San Dieguito, these sites go by various cultural names, complexes, and horizons, including Archaic, La Jolla, Millingstone, Littoral, Shell Midden, Encinitas, Campbell, and Pauma. Regardless of nomenclature, characteristics of this period are coastal shell middens, the widespread adaptation of ground stone tool technology, simple flaked stone assemblages, and inhumation funerary treatment.

The local middle Holocene pattern is notable for its continuity with the early Holocene and conservative evolution of tool forms and food processing technology, when compared with contemporaneous patterns in the Santa Barbara coast and the Mojave Desert. Several proposals have been made to subdivide the period locally into two or three separate chronological units (e.g., Harding 1951; Moriarty 1966; Rogers 1945) based upon rates of occurrence of certain artifact styles. However, firm criteria for such distinctions have not been identified, and even the general directions of change are uncertain. For example, the extent to which there was an evolution toward a maritime rather than strictly a littoral adaptation, at least in the San Diego Bay area, has also been debated (Gallegos and Kyle 1988).

Various relationships have been proposed between coastal manifestations and the sparser inland San Diego County sites dating from this period, which are sometimes labeled Inland La Jolla, Pauma, or Campbell. Possible interpretations are that coastal and inland sites were produced by the movements of members of a single population, on a seasonal or episodic basis; by separate but related populations that were economically complementary to each other; or by ethnically distinct groups, with inland and some coastal components reflecting intrusions of people from the eastern deserts (True 1958, 1980; Warren 1968).

The Late Holocene

The late Holocene spans a period of apparently accelerated change in the region's prehistoric cultures. The first half of the period is not well documented but appears to represent a continuation of the middle Holocene patterns. The second half of the late Holocene includes patterns known by such labels as Late Prehistoric, Late Archaic, Shoshonean, Yuman, San Luis Rey, and Cuyamaca. Hallmarks of the later period include the mortar and pestle, ceramics, small arrow-size points, and human cremation. The chronologies for the introduction or innovation of these traits are only imprecisely known; they may well have arisen at separate times, over a period spanning as much as 1,500 years.

Archaeological sites that are assignable to the second half of the late Holocene appear to be much more numerous than earlier sites in most of the inland portions of San Diego County (Christenson 1989; Jones

1992:21). A few late period coastal village locations have been identified archaeologically, but the central coast between Oceanside and Del Mar seems to have played a less important role during this period than it had during the preceding period, probably at least in part because of natural changes in the coastal environment (Gallegos 1992; Masters and Gallegos 1997). In northern San Diego County, late period shell middens are common and characteristically contain a high proportion of bean clam (*Donax gouldii*) shells, but *Donax* middens are uncommon south of Carlsbad (Laylander and Saunders 1993). Only limited success has been achieved in attempts to distinguish between the archaeological residues that were produced by the linguistically unrelated but culturally similar Luiseño and Ipai/Kumeyaay groups (Pignuolo 2004; True 1966).

Ethnographic Setting

The project area spans territories that are attributed ethnographically to the Luiseño in the north and to the Ipai/Kumeyaay (Diegueño) in the south. The boundary on the coast between the two groups has been variously estimated as falling between Agua Hedionda and Batiquitos Lagoons (Kroeber 1976:590) or at Agua Hedionda Lagoon (Bean and Shipek 1978:551; Luomala 1978:593).

Luiseño

The Luiseño are Cupan speakers historically related to Mission San Luis Rey. The Luiseño spoke a dialect of the Cupan group of the Takic language family (Bean and Shipek 1978). This language was part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language stock which migrated south from the southern San Joaquin Valley or the Great Basin. The Luiseño homeland is present-day Orange and northern San Diego Counties, the region south of the Aliso Creek drainage, east into the Santa Ana Mountains and the Temecula Valley, west of the Palomar Mountains and the San Marcos Valley, and south along the coast to the San Marcos Creek drainage (Kroeber 1976:Plate 57). There are six bands of Luiseño people today.

The Luiseño lived in sedentary and independent village groups, each with specific subsistence territories encompassing hunting, food gathering, and fishing areas. Villages were usually located in valley basins, along creeks and streams adjacent to mountain ranges where water was available and where the villages would be protected from environmental conditions and potential enemies. Most inland populations had access to fishing and food gathering sites on the coast (Bean and Shipek 1978). There was some indication of seasonal movement from major villages to smaller camps and hamlets.

Villages were organized around an inherited chief (*nó-t*) who exerted sole control over the economy, religious rituals, and territorial matters within the village (Bean and Shipek 1978:555). Villages consisted of partially subterranean residential structures made of brush or reeds, ramadas, partially subterranean sweat lodges, and a ceremonial structure (*wámkiš*). The chief at times would consult with an assistant chief, a council of elders, and shamans on matters of religious practices and on environmental conditions affecting village life. Larger villages may have had complex behavioral and political structures due to their territorial size and economic control, while the political complexities of smaller villages were limited by their territorial size (Strong 1929; Bean and Shipek 1978:555).

The Luiseño, like other coastal Native American tribes, exploited a wide variety of plants and animals. The Luiseño were heavily dependent on acorns as well as other seeds and plants and a variety of large and small game inland and marine mammal, fish, and shellfish along the coast. Acorns encompassed as much 50 percent of the Luiseño diet (White 1963). Acorns provided a reliable and abundant food source that was high in calories and could be easily stored for future use. Hunting activities were conducted both on an individual basis and/or organized into group activities, depending on seasonal factors and the game hunted. Tool technologies were organized around food collection, storage, and preparation strategies,

which was reflected in the type, size, and quantity of food items gathered. Material culture included a variety of ground stone implements (manos, metates, mortar, pestles, etc.), brownware ceramics, basketry, decorative shell objects and jewelry, bone fish hooks, bone tools, and lithic tools (arrow projectile points, drills, scrapers, etc.). The Luiseño traded coastal goods inland to interior tribes.

The Luiseño today occupy some areas of their ancestral homelands, including the Pechanga, Pala, and Soboba Reservations. The six contemporary bands recognized by the US government are the La Jolla, Pala, Pauma, Pechanga, Rincon, and Soboba Bands of Luiseño Indians. A seventh group, the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, is not formally recognized by the US government.

Kumeyaay

The project is adjacent to the traditional boundaries of the Kumeyaay peoples, also referred to as Diegueño (Kroeber 1976:Plate 57). The Kumeyaay spoke the Yuman language family of the Hokan stock (Luomala 1978). Linguistically, the Kumeyaay were especially distinct from the Yuman speakers west of the Colorado River and the Takic speakers in northern San Diego County (Luomala 1978). Based on differences in dialects, the Kumeyaay have been divided into two groups: the Ipai to the north and the Tipai to the south. The project area belongs to the territory ascribed to the Ipai.

Historically, tribal boundaries were not established definitively and were considered to be fluid, due to either sociopolitical features or a lack of reliable data. Generally, the Kumeyaay territory was bound by the San Luis River to the north, the Sand Hills in Imperial County to the east, Todos Santos Bay in Ensenada, Mexico, to the south, and the Pacific Ocean to the west (Luomala 1978).

Groups of Kumeyaay lived in semi-permanent settlements, known as rancherías. The Kumeyaay were organized into bands, each an autonomous tribelet with its own clan chief and at least one assistant chief (Luomala 1978). The position of chief was hereditary. Chiefs dictated ceremonies, directed large communal hunts and harvests, admonished people on behavior, and advised on marriages.

Settlements were chosen based on access to water, good drainage, boulder outcrops or other natural protections from the elements and ambush, and ecological diversity. During seasonal ceremonies and harvesting times, band members would congregate into a large settlement and later disperse into smaller, scattered settlements (Luomala 1978). A band's seasonal travel followed a vertical pattern, in that bands would move from canyon and valley bottoms to higher mountain slopes depending on the ripening of important plants (Luomala 1978). Agave was harvested in spring and cactus fruits in June. In summer months, in the mountains, wild seed and fruits ripened; in the inland areas, mesquite pods ripened. The fall was when acorns were harvested and processed. Hunting was done by the men, while women and girls harvested and processed a variety of plant materials. Food was stored for the winter months when bands congregated into larger settlements on the valley and canyon bottoms (Luomala 1978). The Kumeyaay were master basket weavers and potters.

Today the Kumeyaay consist of 13 federally recognized tribes: Campo Band of the Kumeyaay Nation, Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, Barona Band of Mission Indians, San Pasqual Band of Indians, Inaja Cosmit Indian Reservation, Capitán Grande Indian Reservation, Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueño Indians (aka Lipai Nation of Santa Ysabel), Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (aka Cuyapaipe), Manzanita Indian Reservation, La Posta Indian Reservation, Jamul Indian Village A Kumeyaay Nation, Mesa Grande Indian Reservation, and Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation. The Sycuan Band is the closest reservation to the project area, located 8.5 miles to the east.

Background Research

Background research consisted of a records search, a map search, literature review of regional archaeological reports, and informal Native American scoping.

South Coastal Information Center Records Search

SCIC staff conducted a records search (File No. 2761) on September 11, 2020. The SCIC, as part of the California Historical Resources Information System at San Diego State University, an affiliate of the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), is the official state repository of cultural resources records and reports for San Diego County. As part of the records search, the following federal and California inventories were reviewed:

- California Inventory of Historic Resources
- California Points of Historical Interest
- California Historical Landmarks
- Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility for San Diego County including the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), National Historic Landmarks, California Register, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest
- Built Environment Resources Database for San Diego County

The search of these inventories revealed no cultural resources within the project site, though three are located within the one-half mile search area.

Table 1: Cultural Resources within the Records Search

Resource #	Resource Type	Description	Distance and Direction
P-37-009589/ CA-SDI-009589	Prehistoric Habitation Site	Flaked stone, fire affected rock (FAR), and shell scatter. Testing revealed no buried prehistoric cultural deposit.	0.26 miles NW
P-37-026508/ CA-SDI-017404	Prehistoric Habitation Site	FAR features and scatters of charcoal and shell. Unevaluated.	0.04 miles W
P-37-037812/ CA-SDI-022520	Prehistoric Habitation Site	Flaked stone, ground stone, charcoal and shell scatter with midden soil. Testing revealed buried prehistoric cultural deposit and site recommended eligible for National Register/California Register.	0.44 miles NE

Four cultural resources studies have been completed in the project location and an additional 24 have been completed within the search area, as identified below. The reports overlapping the current subject site did not document any cultural resources in the current project.

Table 2: Cultural Resource Reports within the Records Search

Rpt. #	Author	Date	Title	In Project?
SD-00020	Davis, McMillan and Dayle Cheever	1990	<i>A Cultural Resource Survey of the Southern Pacific Hotel Property, Encinitas, California</i>	Yes
SD-00671	Gallegos, Dennis, Dayle Cheever, and Stephan Van Wormer	1986	<i>A Cultural Resource Overview for the Encinitas Planning Area, Encinitas, California</i>	No
SD-00879	Fink, Gary R.	1973	<i>Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Sea Bluffe Beach Access</i>	No

Table 2, continued

Rpt. #	Author	Date	Title	In Project?
SD-00886	Fink, Gary R.	1973	<i>Archaeological Survey of the Batiquitos Ocean Beach Access</i>	No
SD-01012	Gallegos, Dennis and Carolyn Kyle	1988	<i>Cultural Resource Survey for the Costa Brava Resort Hotel, City of Encinitas, California</i>	Yes
SD-01638	Woodward, Jim and George Stammerjohan	1985	<i>Resource Inventory Cultural Resources San Diego Coast State Beaches</i>	No
SD-01981	Smith, Brian F. and James R. Moriarty III	1985	<i>The Archaeological Excavations of Cultural Resources at the Batiquitos Pointe and Batiquitos Bluffs Projects, Sites W-84, W-88, W-95, W-97, and W-2551</i>	No
SD-01984	WESTEC Services, Inc.	1980	<i>Regional Historic Preservation Study</i>	No
SD-03028	Smith, Brian F.	1995	<i>Results of An Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System</i>	No
SD-04111	Seeman, Larry	1982	<i>Draft Environmental Impact Report Revised Parks and Recreation Element, Carlsbad, California</i>	No
SD-04226	Mccorkle-Apple, Rebecca	1994	<i>Historic Property Survey Report for Widening La Costa Avenue Overcrossing</i>	No
SD-04745	Van Bueren, Thad	1988	<i>Arch. Assessment for the Batiquitos Lagoon Enhancement Project, San Diego County</i>	No
SD-04952	RECON	1985	<i>Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Batiquitos Lagoon Educational Park Master Plan EIR 84-3</i>	No
SD-06629	Rosen, Martin	1999	<i>Historic Property Survey Report Oceanside To San Diego-Rail to Trail</i>	No
SD-09361	Byrd, Brian F. and Collin O'Neill	2002	<i>Archaeological Survey Report for the Phase I Archaeological Survey along Interstate 5, San Diego County, CA</i>	No
SD-09571	Guerrero, Monica C. and Dennis R. Gallegos	2003	<i>City of Carlsbad Water and Sewer Master Plans Cultural Resource Background Study, City of Carlsbad, California</i>	No
SD-10004	Aislin-Kay, Marnie	2004	<i>Cultural Resource Record Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Communications Facility Candidate (Cabo Grill), 1950 North Coast Highway, Encinitas, San Diego County, California</i>	Yes
SD-10372	Heritage Architecture & Planning	2006	<i>The Dolman House, 1657 Volcan Avenue, Encinitas, California, Historic American Buildings Survey Level III Documentation</i>	No
SD-11774	Robbins-Wade, Mary	2006	<i>Archaeological Survey Report, Encinitas Grade-Separated Pedestrian Crossings, Encinitas, San Diego County, California</i>	No
SD-12017	Gallegos, Dennis R., Monica Guerrero, Steven Van Wormer, and Susan Walter	2004	<i>Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Astor Gardens Project Encinitas, California</i>	No
SD-12401	Pierson, Larry J.	2008	<i>Historical Architectural Evaluation of the Structure at 1521 Neptune Avenue in Encinitas, California 92024</i>	No
SD-12543	Bonner, Wayne and Sarah Williams	2008	<i>Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-Mobile USA Candidate Sd07108a (Cabo Grill R.O.W.) At 1967-1/2 North Highway 101, Encinitas, San Diego County, California</i>	No

Table 2, continued

Rpt. #	Author	Date	Title	In Project?
SD-13488	York, Andrew L. and John Hildebrand	2011	<i>Cultural Resources Investigation in Support of Consultation for the Regional Beach Sand II Project, San Diego County, California</i>	No
SD-16271	Fulton, Phil	2014	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment Class III Inventory Verizon Wireless Services 101 La Costa Facility City of Encinitas, San Diego County, California</i>	No
SD-16769	Smith, Brian F.	2016	<i>Preliminary Results: A Cultural Resources Survey for the La Costa 45 Project, City of Encinitas, California</i>	No
SD-17634	Davis, Nichole Jordan	2017	<i>Archaeological Testing and Research Design for the Weston Subdivision Project, City of Encinitas, San Diego County, California</i>	No
SD-17635	Zinn, Timothy G.	2017	<i>Findings of National Register Eligibility and Assessment of Integrity of the Weston Farm for the Weston Subdivision Project, Encinitas, San Diego County, California</i>	No
SD-18575	Keeler, Dustin and Sherri Gust	2014	<i>Cultural Constraints for the Batiquitos Lagoon Double-Track Project, Cities of Carlsbad and Encinitas, San Diego County, California</i>	Yes

Map and Aerial Search

The project area is first depicted in an 1875 plat map for the Township 12 South, Range 4 West (BLO 1875). No potential resources are depicted within the project area at this early date nor on historical aerials until 1947 when three identical buildings at 1900 North Coast Highway appear in the eastern portion of the project area (UCSB 1932, 1939, 1947, 1953; USGS 1893, 1948, 1949). Prior to this the project area is depicted as vacant and appears to have been developed agriculturally as farmland (UCSB 1932, 1939). By 1953, an additional rectangular building had been added near the three buildings in the eastern portion of the project area (UCSB 1953). By 1975, an additional rectangular auxiliary building is displayed (UCSB 1975) nearby. Both auxiliary buildings were no longer extant by 1990 (Historicaerials.com 1990). The portion of the project area where site FEN-001 was discovered remained undeveloped throughout the twentieth century.

Regional Archaeological Investigations

The archaeological character of coastal San Diego County was recognized in the nineteenth century through the excavation of shell middens. However, significant scientific investigation of shell middens began with Malcolm J. Rogers of the San Diego Museum of Man between 1918 and 1945. Rogers documented the presence of numerous archaeological sites throughout western San Diego County, and he recognized several chronologically distinct categories of sites, whose relationships he attempted to unravel.

As part of a 1929 project under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, Rogers completed limited excavations at coastal sites between Mission Bay on the south and Buena Vista Lagoon on the north. Rogers never prepared a full report of the 1929 excavations though his field notes, site records, and documentation titled “Preliminary Report of Archaeological Work on Pacific Coast Shell-Middens during 1929” are on file at the Museum of Man (Rogers 1929b). The 1929 work presumably influenced Rogers’s early attempts to formulate the relative chronological placements and define the characteristics of the La Jolla (Littoral, Shell Midden), San Dieguito (Scraper Maker), and Yuman cultural complexes (Rogers 1929a, 1945).

After Rogers, several other investigators attempted to clarify some of the issues that had been raised by his pioneering work. Mabel Harding (1951) addressed the concept of the La Jolla complex through excavations at a site in Sorrento Valley. William J. Wallace (1955) developed a general chronology for coastal Southern California, assigning the local La Jolla complex components to a wider Millingstone Horizon. Clement W. Meighan and his student, D. L. True, conducted studies in inland areas of northern San Diego County that had relevance to the interpretation of coastal components as well (Meighan 1954; True 1958).

A number of sites along coastal San Diego County occurred in the late 1950s and early 1960s. Particularly notable were investigations at Batiquitos Lagoon by Warren and others of the UCLA Archaeological Survey in 1960–1961 (Crabtree, Warren, and True 1963; Warren, Warren, and Eudey 1961; Warren, Warren, and Chandonet 1961). Warren, True, and Eudey (1961) also made comparisons, primarily on the basis of survey data, among sites in several portions of western San Diego County. Excavation of burial sites in the community of La Jolla did much to define the characteristics of the La Jolla complex (Moriarty, Shumway, and Warren 1959; Shumway, Hubbs, and Moriarty 1961). James R. Moriarty III (1966, 1967) excavated an early Holocene component at Agua Hedionda Lagoon. Wallace (1960) surveyed sites within the Buena Vista watershed.

The most recent upsurge of archaeological work dates from the 1970s, when environmental laws began requiring consideration of the effects of development projects on cultural resources. Numerous large and small archaeological projects have been conducted near the central San Diego County coast ever since. Such issues as the chronology of coastal occupations and changes in local prehistoric lifeways continue to be debated and tested against the growing body of scientific archaeological evidence (e.g., Gallegos 1987b; Laylander 1993).

Sacred Land Files Search and Native American Scoping

As part of identification efforts, on September 4, 2020, Michael Baker International sent a letter describing the project to the NAHC and requesting a Sacred Lands File search; see [Appendix C](#). Also requested were the names of Native American tribes and individuals who might have information or concerns about the project area. The NAHC responded on September 22, 2020, informing Michael Baker International that a search of the Sacred Lands File was negative and provided contact information for 20 individuals and tribes.

On December 16, 2020, the tribes provided by the NAHC were contacted for informal scoping to inform them about the project and to request information about tribal knowledge and concerns about the project. Follow-up phone calls and emails were undertaken for scoping between January 15, 2021, and January 20, 2021, with each tribe. The results are summarized below:

- Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians: Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson, responded that the tribe had no questions/concerns as the project location is far from their homelands.
- Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians: Ernest Pingleton, Tribal Historic Officer, indicated that the tribe has reviewed the proposed project and determined that the project site has cultural significance or ties to Viejas. Cultural resources have been located within or adjacent to the proposed project. The tribe requested that a Kumeyaay cultural monitor be on-site for ground-disturbing activities and to inform them of any new developments such as inadvertent discovery of cultural artifacts, cremation sites, or human remains. The City indicated that the Phase II report will be available for review by the Tribe and that the City will coordinate if Viejas cultural monitors are needed.

- Barona Group of the Capitan Grande: Edwin Romero, retired Chairperson, did not respond. On behalf of the current Chairperson, Ray Welch, the Tribal Attorney, Art Bruce responded that the area generally is sensitive for cultural sites and requested consultation under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 with the City.

No response has been received from the following:

- Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians, Ralph Goff, Chairperson
- Jamul Indian Village, Erica Pinto, Chairperson, and Lisa Cumper, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
- Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaa Indians, Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
- Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, Robert Pinto, Chairperson
- Lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, Virgil Perez, Chairperson, and Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources
- Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians, Carmen Lucas
- La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians, Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson, and Javaughn Miller and James Hill, Tribal Administrators
- Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation, Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
- Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians, Michael Linton, Chairperson
- San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians, Allen Lawson, Chairperson, Steven Cope, Chairperson, and John Flores, Environmental Coordinator
- Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation, Cody Martinez, Chairperson, and Kristie Orosco, Kumeyaay Resource Specialist
- Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, John Christman, Chairperson

Consultation with Native American tribes is ongoing for this project. The final consultation log will be appended to the environmental document completed for the project.

The San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians will receive formal notification of the project under AB 52 consultation in accordance with City procedures.

3.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The Phase II archaeological testing program addresses both management and research objectives. The primary goal of the testing and evaluation plan is to gather data necessary to evaluate the scientific importance of the site within the project area. This research design considers the potential contribution that the site may make to the resolution of regional issues in prehistory as they pertain to the Southern California Bight and San Diego County.

General research goals pertinent to site assessment include determination of the extent and integrity of cultural deposits, age, site and feature function, subsistence and technological strategies, and settlement organization. This research design is proposed within the cultural setting and frames the methods in the

fieldwork and laboratory analysis. The following research design follows those research domains outlined by Hearth and Duke (2021).

Chronology

Chronology has remained enigmatic in Southern California (Koerper et al. 1996:101) due to a host of factors, including destruction and looting of sites and the conservative progression of different tool forms through time. Significant data also would include the recovery of the datable items from meaningful contexts. These contexts would include similar stratigraphic positions with artifacts of relatively dated style, archaeological features (e.g., hot-rock cooking ovens or human remains), or with changing patterns in resource use (e.g., genera of exploited marine shellfish, such as *Mytilus* and *Donax*).

Archaeologists answer questions of chronology through two basic techniques: relative and absolute dating. Relative dating is a technique that relies upon distinctive types of artifacts that vary through time as seen in distinct stratigraphic sequences. It is based upon the assumption that “if one assemblage contains rigorously defined artifact types of known or presumed age, another assemblage that contains the same types of similar age” (Flenniken and Wilke 1989:149). Relative dating is useful because dates may be inferred with future discoveries of certain artifact styles. In Southern California projectile points (Justice 2002; Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 1996), other stone tool forms (Erlandson, Braje, and Snitker 2008; Sutton 2019), beads (Groza et al. 2011; King 1990), and ceramics (Griset 1996) are common artifacts widely used in relative dating.

Absolute dating is the identification of an item’s age in a fixed number of years before present. Absolute dating of archaeological material was not possible until the recognition of the regular decay of a radioactive isotope of carbon (C) and the invention of a method to measure this decay. The basic premise is that organisms such as animals or plants stop absorbing the nonradioactive form of carbon (12C) and the radioactive form of carbon (14C) upon death; 14C decays at a regular rate whereas the stable form, 12C, will not decay. The ratio of 14C to 12C therefore can indicate the age since 14C was last absorbed by the organism. Common biological items recovered at archaeological sites that can contain measurable amounts of 14C include faunal bone and shell, and charred plant remains. Other types of absolute dating methods include obsidian hydration rind dating and optical stimulated luminescence.

Research Questions

1. When was the site first occupied and when was it abandoned?
2. Are multiple time periods of occupation present at the site?
3. Can it be dated by both absolute and relative means?

Data Requirements

One objective of the testing is to acquire artifacts with known relative dates such as pottery (Griset 1996), projectile points (Justice 2002), lithic source materials (Pignuolo 1996), or beads (Groza et al. 2011; King 1990). The recovery of cultural material that is datable in an absolute sense, i.e., a certain number of years ago within a given margin of error, is also a primary goal of site evaluation efforts. Certain types of features that contain carbonized plant and animal material (ecofacts) are specifically sought after for absolute dating. Datable materials from meaningful archaeological contexts will be prioritized over disturbed or within natural soil horizons.

Settlement Patterns

Prehistoric settlement is fundamental to archaeology as the presence or absence of prehistoric material culture determines if a site or sites are present. However, settlement is more complicated than presence versus absence because to understand settlement patterns is to understand the repeated use of locales within a region, with a specific arrangement of various natural resources and cultural factors. The repeated use of certain locales creates patterns of use by prehistoric inhabitants which, with careful understanding of many variables, a system of spatially ordered land use may develop. This patterned distribution may depend on the subsistence base of a given group and their relations with neighbors, local environmental variables, historical factors, and cultural practices such as food acquisition (Hester, Shafer, and Feder 1997). Broadly, identification and analysis of the factors affecting individual sites' locations within a region are called settlement systems (Willey 1953; Kelly 1985). Settlement systems incorporate data from almost every other research domain in an attempt to ascertain and define all connections within that system.

In the coastal areas of prehistoric Southern California, archaeologists generally assume that the occupants were collectors of rich marine resources. They may have had some degree of seasonal migration inland within a specific territory of seasonally available resources. How this migration occurred, the timing, the periodicity, and other factors that determined how and when people moved from one area to the next are critical to reconstruction of prehistoric life-ways. Determining the season or seasons of occupation helps determine the broader patterns of mobility.

Regional mobility and settlement can be studied by examination of the distribution of identifiable sources of lithic material. Sourcing studies (either chemical or visual) of lithic raw materials can be used to study settlement patterns, such as the Lusardi Formation (metavolcanic) in the Poway region of San Diego County. This visually distinctive material has been used to model patterns of direct acquisition, transport, and mobility by ancient peoples in San Diego County (Pignuolo 2009).

Research Questions

1. How does the site fit within known regional settlement patterns?
2. Does the site represent a specialized processing camp and if so, can it be connected to a known base camp or village?
3. Why was the location of the site chosen over other locations?
4. What season or seasons of year was the site occupied?
5. If the site was occupied during an occupation hiatus of the Batiquitos Lagoon area (Gallegos 1985; Masters 1983; Miller 1966), why was this location chosen?

Data Requirements

Similar cultural components such as features or artifact classes that have been previously identified as indicators of settlement patterns will need to be present for intersite comparison. Mapping of natural features such as water and toolstone geologic sources needs to be undertaken. Data such as macrobotanical, vertebrate, and invertebrate remains, which could indicate seasonality of occupation, are considered against similar data from sites elsewhere.

Site Structure and Function

Site structure and function examines the intrasite spatial context horizontally and vertically, to pattern other data of activities, such as subsistence, within the site. Structure and function are assessed by identifying site size and the patterns of different features and artifact densities within the site. For example, by discovering and acquiring initial data from hot-rock cooking oven features across the site, it should be possible to develop ideas concerning site function and the patterned use of space within the site. Patterns of archaeological data may be used to identify patterns of social behavior if other factors such as site formation processes are considered.

Research Questions

1. What are the site's vertical and horizontal boundaries?
2. Do classes of artifacts vary by density or frequency across the site, vertically and horizontally?
3. Are different types of features present at the site and how are the features spatially distributed?
4. Do activity areas vary by temporal indicators such as might be expected with reoccupation of the site?

Data Requirements

Accuracy of the spatial (horizontal and vertical) arrangements of the materials remains within the site are paramount. Horizontal arrangements showing shovel test pits, surface discoveries, site boundaries, and natural features will all be necessary. Vertical relationships between soils, artifacts, and features will need to be recorded in the field.

Subsistence Practices

Subsistence-based research in Southern California divides into two categories: faunal and botanical. Plant subsistence-focused archaeology in Southern California has revolved around the role that acorns played in the inland areas (Basgall 2004; Baumhoff 1963; Kroeber 1976), marine resources on the coast (Byrd 1998; Noah 1998; Warren 1968), and the processing of seeds and grasses (Reddy 1999) on the ubiquitous milling features found upon bedrock outcrops throughout much of the landscape.

Research Questions

1. Are there food remains at the site?
2. Do food remains at the site indicate a diversified subsistence pattern or singular resource processing location such as a single species of a marine resource?
3. Do subsistence practices change through time?
4. Did the absolute and relative frequencies of marine shellfish genera (particularly *Chione*, *Argopecten*, *Ostrea*, *Mytilus*, and *Donax*) within archaeological middens shift in ways that are patterned and interpretable?
5. Are there discernible patterns of change in the exploitation of other elements of the biota such as fish or marine mammals?
6. Do the marine resources or ecofacts indicate seasonality of occupation?

7. Are food preparation features such as hot-rock cooking ovens or midden soil deposits present? If so, which features and what foods?

Data Requirements

The presence of the appropriate kinds of faunal residues will be necessary to answer the above research questions. The residues may need to be contexts that can be placed within a relative or absolute chronology. An effort is also made to use all cultural materials related to food acquisition and processing, such as bone, shell, and macrobotanicals to determine subsistence practices at the site. Excavation will need to utilize fine mesh screening (1/8 inch) to aid in the retention of these small ecofacts and possible food remains.

Site Formation Processes

Site formation processes are those that modify the patterns of evidence for different activities within the site (Wood and Johnson 1978). Various natural and post-depositional cultural processes can transform cultural material or the spatial patterning of that material. These changes can be to the form, spatial relationships between, and quantity of artifacts, ecofacts, and features. Problematically, these post-depositional processes will create patterns in the archaeological record that are unrelated to past human behavior from the time of the site's occupation (Schiffer 1987:11).

Site formation processes are varied. For example, wind and water erosion can cause deflationary soil environments so multiple time periods can be combined into a single surface. Other site formation processes, such as bioturbation from burrowing animals (Bocek 1986; Erlandson 1984) or plants (Wood and Johnson 1978:328-333), prehistoric recycling behavior by later occupants (Flenniken and Wilke 1989; Wilke and Flenniken 1991), and modern artifact collecting (Hart and Chilton 2014; Langenwalter and Brock 1985:Appendix C), can all obscure, homogenize, or destroy what were stratigraphically or horizontally distinct deposits. The goal of the current study is to identify intact stratigraphy, artifact assemblages, and features at the site that retain the data necessary to discuss site formation processes.

Research Questions

1. What is the soil deposition/erosion environment of the site?
2. Are there stratigraphic relationships that can be used for chronological purposes?
3. To what degree and how, if any, have bioturbation, artifact collecting, or modern activities affected site formation, including vertical and horizontal artifact and feature patterning?

Data Requirements

Data collected in the field will focus on natural and cultural forces shaping the site. Paramount in understanding the soil formation processes and depositional environment are soil horizon profiling, and color and texture analysis throughout the excavation. These data when combined with known soils mapping of the area advance understanding of how archaeological sites become buried and how soil formation processes continue to affect archaeological sites after burial. Other factors include processes of rodent burrowing and plant disturbance, so recordation of these natural processes occur throughout plan and profile drawing.

4.0 METHODS

The objectives of the Phase II program is divided into fieldwork and laboratory work. The primary objectives of both were to define the horizontal and vertical extent of each site, gauge the physical condition of the site, and recover sufficient information from the site to evaluate whether the portion of the site that will be impacted by the project contributes to the California Register eligibility of the site. To address these objectives, the field program focused on recording information necessary to identify site structure and estimate the types and densities of data classes at the site as well as, if possible, locating datable site components. By working within the goals identified by the testing treatment program, significant information contained at the site would be maximized.

Fieldwork at the site was conducted using standard archaeological techniques. These techniques provided the data used to assess resource significance. The methods for the Phase II testing program are discussed in detail below. All fieldwork work was conducted on December 1 and 2, 2020. Project overview photographs were taken; see [Appendix D](#).

Supplemental Pedestrian Survey, Mapping, and Surface Collection

Michael Baker International Principal Investigator/Senior Archaeologist Nicholas F. Hearth MA, RPA, Field Technician Marcel Young, BA, and San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians monitor Jessica Alexander conducted an intensive, 3-meter pedestrian field survey of the project area. The purpose of the supplemental survey was to further determine the horizontal extent of the site. The location of each artifact was recorded with a pin flag and given a unique number, building upon the previous survey efforts at the site (Hearth 2020). Each find was recorded with a Trimble Geo XH submeter accurate GPS. Artifacts were bagged, tagged, and assigned a unique number.

Shovel Test Pits and Auger Holes

Six Shovel Test Pits (STPs) were hand-excavated to establish the approximate overall horizontal boundaries and depth of the site; see [Appendix D](#). STPs were 50 centimeters square and excavated in arbitrary 10-centimeter levels by shovel, trowel, dustpan, and dig bar with a goal depth of 100 centimeters beneath surface (cm bs) or two culturally sterile levels, whichever was encountered first. If cultural deposits extended past this depth, excavation continued by hand with a 3.75-inch diameter sand auger. STP and auger forms were kept by the Senior Archaeologist. All excavated sediments were screened through a 1/8-inch wire mesh. Upon completion of excavating an STP, a sidewall was profiled. Information recorded during profiling included soil texture, depths of stratigraphic changes, soil color, and disturbances. A sample of the STPs sidewalls were photographed. All excavated locations were backfilled and the soil was compacted to minimize settling. Any artifacts recovered during excavation were bagged and tagged with pertinent provenience information. The bag log and STP forms were maintained by the Senior Archaeologist.

Laboratory Methods

All materials (67 artifacts and ecofacts) underwent laboratory processing and analysis. Upon arrival at the lab, the paperwork was cross-checked for consistency against all artifacts for data recordation consistency. The GPS data was downloaded and sent to Michael Baker International geographic information system specialists for processing and map creation.

The artifacts were cleaned as appropriate. The lithic (stone) artifacts were washed. The shell and bone artifacts were gently dry brushed unless damage to identifying characters would occur. After artifacts

were cleaned and dried, they were recounted and weighed on a Tree HRB20001 electronic balance. These data were recorded on Excel spreadsheets for tabulation. No attempt to identify species of the shell and bone artifacts was possible due to the high degree of fragmentation and weathering, which destroyed the characteristics necessary to complete the identification of different species of shellfish; see [Appendix D](#) for artifact photos.

Material identifications were made using a comparative collection of lithic material types, many of which are locally found within San Diego County. Low power magnification included the use of a Bausch and Lomb 14x magnification Hastings Triplet hand lens and a desk lamp with 3x magnification lens. The type collection includes 20 potential stone sources:

<u>Igneous</u>	<u>Metamorphic/Metavolcanic</u>	<u>Sedimentary</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Andesite• Basalt• Granite• Various sources, obsidians• Various sources, Quartz	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bedford Canyon Formation• Grimes Canyon Fused Shale• Lusardi Formation*• “Jasper” – Adelanto Region• Various Sources, Santiago Peak Formation*• Piedre de Lumbre*• Rainbow Rock/ Wonderstone	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chert (Hoopaugh Site, CA-ORA-507)• Arkosic Sandstone• Chalcedony• Franciscan Formation Chert• Various Sources, Monterey Formation Chert• Petrified Wood• Tosawi Opalite• Jasper (Ft. Irwin area)

Lithic tools were identified by macroscopic and low-power magnification with the same lenses used in the material. Flaked lithic artifacts were identified through standard archaeological methods such as recognition of the technological parameters that define flakes, flake cores and tools (Patten 1999, Whittaker 1994; Yohe 2002). Groundstone tools were identified by grinding, abrasion, and polish that would not be from natural means. Cultural grinding creates areas of greater polish and abrasion on the high spots on the topography of the tool (Adams 2014). This differential polish between high and low spots on an artifact was identified both by touch and visually. Ground stone tools can also be flaked and pecked during manufacture, both of which can be identified (Schneider 1996; Schneider, Lerch, and Smith 1995).

5.0 STUDY RESULTS

Surface Collection and Mapping

The site had a limited number of visible surface artifacts, as previously recorded (Hearth 2020). These include one fine-grained volcanic primary flake (Artifact 1); one granite/quartz FAR (Artifact 2); one granite flake fragment (Artifact 3); and one Santiago Peak Metavolcanic formation hammerstone (Artifact 4). On December 1, 2020, Principal Investigator/Senior Archaeologist Nicholas Hearth, Field Technician Marcel Young, and Native American monitor Jessica Alexander conducted an intensive survey of the entire site at 3-meter intervals to locate any additional artifacts for mapping and/or collection purposes. The granite flake (Artifact 3) and the Santiago Peak Formation Hammerstone (Artifact 4) could not be relocated. No additional artifacts were identified during the Phase II resurvey.

Two artifacts were collected (Artifacts 1 and 2) from the initial survey. These artifacts were bagged, given a field number, logged, and collected. Their locations were marked with labeled pin flags and their Universal Trans Mercator coordinates taken with a Trimble GeoXH GPS. Artifact 1 is a fine-grained volcanic

flake. Artifact 2 is a granite FAR which was collected for analysis to determine if it was also a ground stone artifact fragment.

Shovel Test Pits and Auger Holes

Six STPs were plotted and their positions recorded with a Trimble Geo XH GPS; see [Appendix E](#). The STPs were then excavated to varying depths below the surface; see [Appendix F](#). STPs 1, 2, and 6 were excavated to 100 cm, STP 3 to 60 cm, STP 4 to 50 cm, and STP 5 to 90 cm. STPs 1 and 2 each had 40 cm of augering in the bottom of the STP due to the presence of cultural material down to 100 cm. All soils were screened through 1/8-inch wire mesh. In total, 67 artifacts and ecofacts were recovered for an average of 11.2 items per STP. In total 1,250 liters of soil were excavated and screened. Artifact density was low with 0.054 artifacts per liter of soil. In other words, on average, 18.7 liters of soil were screened per artifact. This is a low artifact/ecofact density compared to the significant portions of sites in the area, such as CA-SDI-17928 (Davis 2017).

Flakes, flake fragments, and shatter were the most frequent (n=35) followed by 30 ecofacts (consisting of 27 shell fragments and 3 bone/teeth fragments). FAR (n=2) and items such as hammerstones (n=1) and ground stone artifact fragments (n=1) that had been recycled and used as FAR were present in low frequency. Multiple item categories only had one item represented, including a possible flake tool made from the Topaz Mountain reduction strategy (Flenniken and Spencer 2001; Ludwig 2005), a battered/ground stone tool, a flake core fragment, and a possible water boiling stone/tarring pebble. Due to the depth of cultural material in STPs 1 and 2, a 3.75-inch hand auger was used to continue the excavation down to a total of 140 cm bs in the bottom of these STPs. As with the STPs, all soils were screened with 1/8-inch mesh. No cultural material was discovered in the auger holes. Tabular data for the STPs by level are presented in [Appendix F](#).

Soils

All six STPs were located in what has been mapped as Marina Series coarse sandy loam (NRCS 2020). Soils within the STPs were largely consistent, excepting minor variation in color, texture and depths of soil horizons. Gravel content was virtually none. One minor difference of the field data to the expected soil horizon information was the lack of an observable plow zone or zones. No distinctive cultural lenses, such as middens, were encountered in the STPs, such as have been observed at CA-SDI-17928 (Davis 2017). In general, disturbance from rodent burrows was moderate with less than half of any 10-cm level disturbed by rodent activity.

Lithic Artifact Identification

In laboratory analysis, the type material collection was referenced to compare lithic sources collected by the author from documented sources against the artifacts collected from the surface and in the STPs. For ease of analysis, two broad behavioral categories were developed. The first was for flaked stone. This included flakes, flake fragments, shatter, flake tools, and flake cores. The second was a combination of ground and battered stone tools and hammerstones, of which all had been or likely had been recycled as FAR. FAR is used as hot-rock cooking features or stones that likely had been brought to the site and only used in cooking.

Flaked Stone Artifacts

All flaked stone artifacts (n=38) were examined for the potential identification of the formation identification of the stone; see [Table 3](#). The identification of the different stone sources/materials used in

flake stone technology did not show a clear preference for one source over another. Non-specific source volcanic artifacts (n=11, 26.3%), quartz/quartzite (n=8, 21.1%), Santiago Peak Metavolcanic (n=7, 18.4%), and basalt and other fine-grained volcanics (FGV) (n=6, 15.8%) occur in similar rates. Lusardi Formation, granite, and Bedford Canyon Formation metavolcanic all occurred in low frequencies. Due to the low number of overall flaked stone artifacts, no meaningful measurements such as statistical significance were attempted.

Table 3. Flaked Lithic Artifacts by Rock Materials by Depth

	Quartz/ Quartzite	Basalt/ FGV	Santiago Peak	Lusardi	Granite	Bedford Canyon	Vol. UNID
Surface							1
0-10 cm							
10-20 cm		1	1				1
20-30 cm	2	1	1		1		
30-40 cm		1					1
40-50 cm						1	3
50-60 cm			2	1		1	1
60-70 cm	2	3					1
70-80 cm	3					1	1
80-90 cm	1		2		1		
90-100 cm			1				2
<i>Total</i>	8	6	7	1	2	3	11
%	21.1%	15.8%	18.4%	2.6%	5.3%	7.9%	26.3%

A few flaked stone artifacts deserve mention. These include the possible Topaz Mountain reduction strategy seen in the flake tool recovered from STP 1, in the 60-70 cm bs level; see [Appendix F](#). Topaz Mountain reduction strategy is a simple, but elegant, reduction strategy by which backed flake tools can be created through reduction of a single-platform flake core. Its occurrence is widespread, occurring from the western Mojave Desert (Hintzman and Garfinkel 2011) and the Coachella Valley (Ludwig 2005) (Flenniken and Spencer 2001) to the Baja Regions of southern San Diego and Imperial Counties (Ludwig 2005). The flake core from STP 6, 10-20 cm bs (see [Appendix F](#)) was very minimally reduced and likely represents very little flaking after initial assaying by the prehistoric knapper. The minimal number of flaked stone tools is consistent with the interpretation that occupation of the site would likely be low intensity and short term.

FAR and Ground/Battered Stone Artifacts

The second broad category included FAR and the various ground stone and hammerstones that had been recycled into FAR. Recycling of tool fragments as components of FAR features is a widespread occurrence during the prehistory of Southern California, but is not well documented in the archaeological literature (author's observation). All ground stone and FAR artifacts (n=8) were examined for the potential identification of the formation or source of the stone; see [Table 4](#). The identification of the different stone sources/materials used in ground stone and FAR technology showed a preference for the use of granite over other lithic materials, but due to the low number of overall artifacts in this category, no meaningful measurements such as statistical significance were attempted.

Table 4. FAR and Ground/Battered and Other Lithic Artifacts by Rock Materials by Depth

Table 4, continued

	Quartz/ Quartzite	Granite	Bedford Canyon	Vol. UNID
Surface		1		
0-10 cm		1		
10-20 cm	1			
20-30 cm		1	1	1
30-40 cm				
40-50 cm				
50-60 cm				
60-70 cm				1
70-80 cm		1		
80-90 cm				
90-100 cm		1		
<i>Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>%</i>	<i>11.1%</i>	<i>55.6%</i>	<i>11.1%</i>	<i>22.2%</i>

The granite ground stone tool fragment recovered from STP1, in the 20-30 level, likely was a mano; see [Appendix F](#). It showed no sign of additional modification except that which would result from minimal to moderate use before breaking by use or as a piece of rock in an earth oven. The possible tarring/boiling pebble from STP 1, from 70-80 cm bs, is of quartz; see [Appendix F](#). The identification of this item as a possible cooking/tarring pebble is based upon its shape and the near lack of any similar gravel in the sandy matrix of the terrace where the site is located. This indicates that it was likely brought to the site during prehistory. From STP 2 in the 90-100 cm bs level, a granite battered stone/hammerstone that likely had been recycled as FAR, was discovered; see [Appendix F](#). STP 5 had two hammerstones, one from 0-10 cm bs, the second from 60-70 cm bs. The material of the more shallowly discovered hammerstone was granite whereas the more deeply buried hammerstone was only broadly identifiable as volcanic (igneous) in origin; see [Appendix F](#).

6.0 ANALYSIS

Overall, FEN-001 consists of a sparse and diffuse assemblage of shell and bone ecofacts and lithic artifacts consisting of flaking debris, and few tools such as a flake tool, hammerstones, ground stone, and FAR. No features such as hot-rock cooking ovens or midden, or dense deposits of cultural material such as knapping stations, were discovered. Also lacking are chronologically distinct artifact types which could more specifically define a chronologically distinct age within the broadly defined prehistoric period. The site has been minimally impacted through a combination of rodent burrowing, agriculture, present-day use as parking lot, and water erosion.

Research domains focus on organizing regionally important information into a series of related ideas in the archaeological record. As described above, these combine what is known and the data gaps in the archaeological record for FEN-001. As the domains represent different elements of human behavior, they frequently overlap. The five research domains proposed for this project are chronology, settlement patterns, site structure and function, subsistence practices, and site formation processes.

Chronology

1. When was the site first occupied and when was it abandoned?

- a. The site is distinctively prehistoric in its character though its period(s) of occupation could not be defined due to a lack of singular contexts to date, such as archaeological features containing ecofacts such as carbonized wood, shell or bone. Artifacts potentially dated through stylistic seriation were also not recovered.
2. Are multiple time periods of occupation present at the site?
 - a. This is unknown. The artifact assemblage is too sparse to indicate any datable materials through relative or stylistic means, such as with shell beads, pottery, or projectile points. No chronologically distinct deposits are present such as culturally sterile strata above and below materially distinct assemblages.
3. Can it be dated by both absolute and relative means?
 - a. No. It cannot be dated through relative means. The faunal ecofacts (bone and shell) could be individually dated with absolute means, but as these do not come from archaeological features, such as subsurface roasting pits, dating would not be data from secure archaeological contexts. Also, absolute dating was not undertaken due to the low to moderate mixing of the ecofacts from within the soil profile from rodent burrowing.

Settlement Patterns

1. How does the site fit within known regional settlement patterns?
 - a. The site likely represents a minimally occupied campsite with minimal food preparation (FAR and ecofacts) and stone knapping (flaked-stone artifacts and hammerstones). The sparse artifact assemblage is consistent with the interpretation that it was sparsely or infrequently used by mobile foragers.
2. Does the site represent a specialized processing camp and if so, can it be connected to a known base camp or village?
 - a. No, the activities that occurred at the camp likely were common in that they involved the preparation of food and knapping of stone. The low artifact density and lack of midden deposits indicates that occupation duration was likely minimal. The connection of FEN-001 to a base camp or village is not possible due to the lack of chronologically distinct artifact forms or datable ecofacts that could indicated the possibility of synchronic occupation between sites.
3. Why was the location of the site chosen over other locations?
 - a. The location was likely chosen due to the close proximity of Batiquitos Lagoon, the Pacific Ocean and what would have been excellent visibility in a near-complete 360 degree aspect.
4. What season or seasons of year was the site occupied?
 - a. Seasonality of occupation is unknown from the present data. No data was recovered that could indicate the time of year the site was occupied. An archaeological feature such as buried rock oven could have contained these data, but no such feature was discovered.
5. If the site was occupied during an occupation hiatus of the Batiquitos Lagoon area (Gallegos 1985; Masters 1983; Miller 1966), why was this location chosen?
 - a. Current data about FEN-001 does not indicate when the site was occupied and consequently, the question of hiatus cannot be answered.

Site Structure and Function

1. What are the site's vertical and horizontal boundaries?
 - a. The east-west boundary is relatively well understood due to the decrease in artifact density in the eastern STPs and the western boundary formed by modern landscaping and development. The north to south boundary is less understood as STPS 5 and 6 had enough artifacts that the north-south boundary of the site is currently unknown.
2. Do classes of artifacts vary by density or frequency across the site, vertically and horizontally?
 - a. Generally no. The overall artifact and ecofact density was low, so small changes in frequency can mistakenly appear to become meaningful archaeological data. Due to soil mixing, likely from rodent burrows, artifacts tend to be located between 40-50 cm beneath the surface.
3. Are different types of features present at the site and how are the features spatially distributed?
 - a. No archaeological features such as subsurface cooking features or midden soil deposits are currently known.
4. Do activity areas vary by temporal indicators such as might be expected with reoccupation of the site?
 - a. No.

Subsistence Practices

1. Are there food remains at the site?
 - a. Yes, highly fragmented shells and a single calcined bone was recovered. The soils did not have characteristics of being midden such as a dark color, the staining of clean surfaces, or a greasy/oily texture.
2. Do food remains at the site indicate a diversified subsistence pattern or singular resource processing location such as a species of a marine resource?
 - a. The predominance of highly fragmented shell resources indicates that the site likely focused on the processing of shellfish.
3. Do subsistence practices change through time?
 - a. Due to soil mixing from rodent activity and the lack of datable archaeological features, no diachronic approaches to examining subsistence practices were possible.
4. Did the absolute and relative frequencies of marine shellfish genera (particularly *Chione*, *Argopecten*, *Ostrea*, *Mytilus*, and *Donax*) within archaeological middens shift in ways that are patterned and interpretable?
 - a. No, as the overall fragmentary and weathered nature of the shell ecofacts prevented identification of genera.
5. Are there discernible patterns of change in the exploitation of other elements of the biota such as fish or marine mammals?
 - a. Except for three calcined bone fragments and a tooth fragment, no other faunal remains were recovered.
6. Do the marine resources or ecofacts indicate seasonality of occupation?

- a. No data were identified to indicate seasonality, such as features that might contain pollens or starches from season-specific plants or ecofacts from migratory animals.
7. Are food preparation features such as hot-rock cooking ovens or midden soil deposits present? If so, which features and what foods?
 - a. No food preparation features such as hot-rock cooking ovens or midden soil deposits were present. The use of hot-rock cooking ovens is implied by the presence of FAR at the site, but ovens such as these can be taken apart during removal of the food after cooking, thereby potentially destroying the possibility of finding intact archaeological features (Thoms 2003). Also, the low artifact density indicates the possibility of short occupation of the site. Repeated, long-term occupation is generally required to make midden soils.

Site Formation Processes

1. What is the soil deposition/erosion environment of the site?
 - a. The soil deposition environment likely was as a Holocene-age dune deposit. Dune deposits during formation and before stabilization can be both accumulating and erosional soil environments. Once stabilized, soil movement is minimized. Surficial and shallow disturbances to the soil would include the historical use of the lot for agriculture as seen in historical period photos (UCSB 1932, 1939), the ongoing use of the location of the site as a parking lot which has resulted in vegetation loss, and subsequent erosion.
2. Are there stratigraphic relationships that can be used for chronological purposes?
 - a. No. No archaeological differentiation between different natural strata could be made. These strata could be either through differences in material culture assemblages or through distinct strata that indicate changes in soil depositional environments. Neither case was present.
3. To what degree and how, if any, have bioturbation, artifact collecting, or modern activities affected site formation including vertical and horizontal artifact and feature patterning?
 - a. Bioturbation was present through the evidence of rodent burrows in each of the STPs during excavation, as well as numerous, large piles of rodent-burrow back dirt upon the surface. Likely this is a process that occurred both in the present day and during historic and prehistoric times. No direct evidence of artifact collecting was seen though, due to the use of the area in which the site is located as a parking lot, recognition and collection of artifacts by the public cannot be ruled out. For example, during the survey in October, a Santiago Peak Metavolcanic hammerstone was observed and recorded. During testing, this artifact could not be relocated. Either erosion or artifact collecting could explain the disappearance of this artifact.

7.0 CALIFORNIA REGISTER EVALUATION

In accordance with CEQA Section 15064.5(a), a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be historically significant if the resource is listed in or meets the criteria for listing in the California Register, is listed in a local register of historical resources, or is identified as significant in a historical resources survey. Historical resources may be eligible for inclusion in the California Register if they possess historic integrity and any of the following is true:

1. The resource is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

2. The resource is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. The resource embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; and/or
4. The resource has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

All cultural resources must be evaluated under the four criteria. A few generalities may be made about this process. Prehistoric archaeological sites are frequently only evaluated only under Criterion 4 as significant events (Criterion 1), important persons (Criterion 2), or distinctive characteristics (Criterion 3) are not knowable due to the age of the site, loss of traditional knowledge of the material assemblage at the site, and post-depositional processes. As a general rule, buried cultural deposits can have data potential but importance of those data will need to be considered.

Five areas of important research for the site—chronology, settlement, site structure and function, subsistence practices, and site formation processes—have been developed. These research areas, called domains, are the important areas where scientific archaeological data would indicate the possibility of significance. Research questions and data requirements outline what data is required to indicate significance as well.

The data recovered from the site have been used to attempt to answer the important questions about prehistory within the research design. By and large, the data recovered from the site have not been able to answer the research questions. As the research questions cannot be answered, the site does not have, or have the potential to yield, important information about prehistory.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

This Phase II testing and evaluation report documents the methods and results of the California Register evaluation of FEN-001 and includes a prehistoric and environmental context, background research, research design, updated DPR 523 forms, and summary and recommendations. FEN-001 is recommended not eligible for listing in the California Register and is not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource; therefore, the project will not impact historical/archaeological resources as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a) or PRC 21083.2(g).

Recommendations

If changes are made to project planning area boundaries or if the level of planned disturbance within those planning areas changes, the changes will need to be reviewed by a qualified archaeologist and the recommendations herein may be subject to change.

There is still the potential for the discovery of unknown archaeological deposits during earth-moving activities and there is still the potential for significant impacts to cultural deposits, if discovered. This impact could be considered potentially significant. Recommendations include:

Cultural Resources Monitoring Program. A Cultural Resource Mitigation Monitoring Program shall be conducted to provide for the identification, evaluation, treatment, and protection of any cultural resources that are affected by or may be discovered during the construction of the proposed project. The monitoring shall consist of the full-time presence of a qualified archaeologist and a traditionally and culturally affiliated (TCA) Native American monitor (San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians) shall be retained to monitor all ground-disturbing activities associated with project construction, including vegetation

removal, clearing, grading, trenching, excavation, or other activities that may disturb original (pre-project) ground, including the placement of imported fill materials and related roadway improvements (i.e., for access).

- The requirement for cultural resource mitigation monitoring shall be noted on all applicable construction documents, including demolition plans, grading plans, etc.
- The qualified archaeologist and TCA Native American monitor shall attend all applicable pre-construction meetings with the Contractor and/or associated Subcontractors.
- The qualified archaeologist shall maintain ongoing collaborative consultation with the TCA Native American monitor during all ground disturbing or altering activities, as identified above.
- The qualified archaeologist and/or TCA Native American monitor may halt ground disturbing activities if archaeological artifact deposits or cultural features are discovered. In general, ground disturbing activities shall be directed away from these deposits for a short time to allow a determination of potential significance, the subject of which shall be determined by the qualified archaeologist and the TCA Native American monitor, in consultation with the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians ("San Luis Rey Band"). Ground disturbing activities shall not resume until the qualified archaeologist, in consultation with the TCA Native American monitor, deems the cultural resource or feature has been appropriately documented and/or protected. At the qualified archaeologist's discretion, the location of ground disturbing activities may be relocated elsewhere on the project site to avoid further disturbance of cultural resources.
- The avoidance and protection of discovered unknown and significant cultural resources and/or unique archaeological resources is the preferable mitigation for the proposed project. If avoidance is not feasible a Data Recovery Plan may be authorized by the City as the lead agency under CEQA. If a data recovery is required, then the San Luis Rey Band shall be notified and consulted in drafting and finalizing any such recovery plan.
- The qualified archaeologist and/or TCA Native American monitor may also halt ground disturbing activities around known archaeological artifact deposits or cultural features if, in their respective opinions, there is the possibility that they could be damaged or destroyed.
- The landowner shall relinquish ownership of all tribal cultural resources collected during the cultural resource mitigation monitoring conducted during all ground disturbing activities, and from any previous archaeological studies or excavations on the project site to the San Luis Rey Band for respectful and dignified treatment and disposition, including reburial, in accordance with the Tribe's cultural and spiritual traditions. All cultural materials that are associated with burial and/or funerary goods will be repatriated to the Most Likely Descendant as determined by the Native American Heritage Commission per California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

Prepare Monitoring Report and/or Evaluation Report. Prior to the release of the Grading Bond, a Monitoring Report and/or Evaluation Report, which describes the results, analysis and conclusions of the cultural resource mitigation monitoring efforts (such as, but not limited to, the Research Design and Data Recovery Program) shall be submitted by the qualified archaeologist, along with the TCA Native American monitor's notes and comments, to the City's Development Services Director for approval.

Identification of Human Remains. As specified by California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, if human remains are found on the project site during construction or during archaeological work, the person responsible for the excavation, or his or her authorized representative, shall immediately notify the San Diego County Coroner's office by telephone. No further excavation or disturbance of the discovery or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains (as determined by the qualified archaeologist and/or the TCA Native American monitor) shall occur until the Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code 5097.98. If such a discovery occurs, a temporary construction exclusion zone shall be established surrounding the area of the discovery so that the area would be protected (as determined by the qualified archaeologist and/or the TCA Native American monitor), and consultation and treatment could occur as prescribed by law. As further defined by state law, the Coroner would determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. The NAHC would make a determination as to the Most Likely Descendent. If Native American remains are discovered, the remains shall be kept in situ ("in place"), or in a secure location in close proximity to where they were found, and the analysis of the remains shall only occur on-site in the presence of the TCA Native American monitor.

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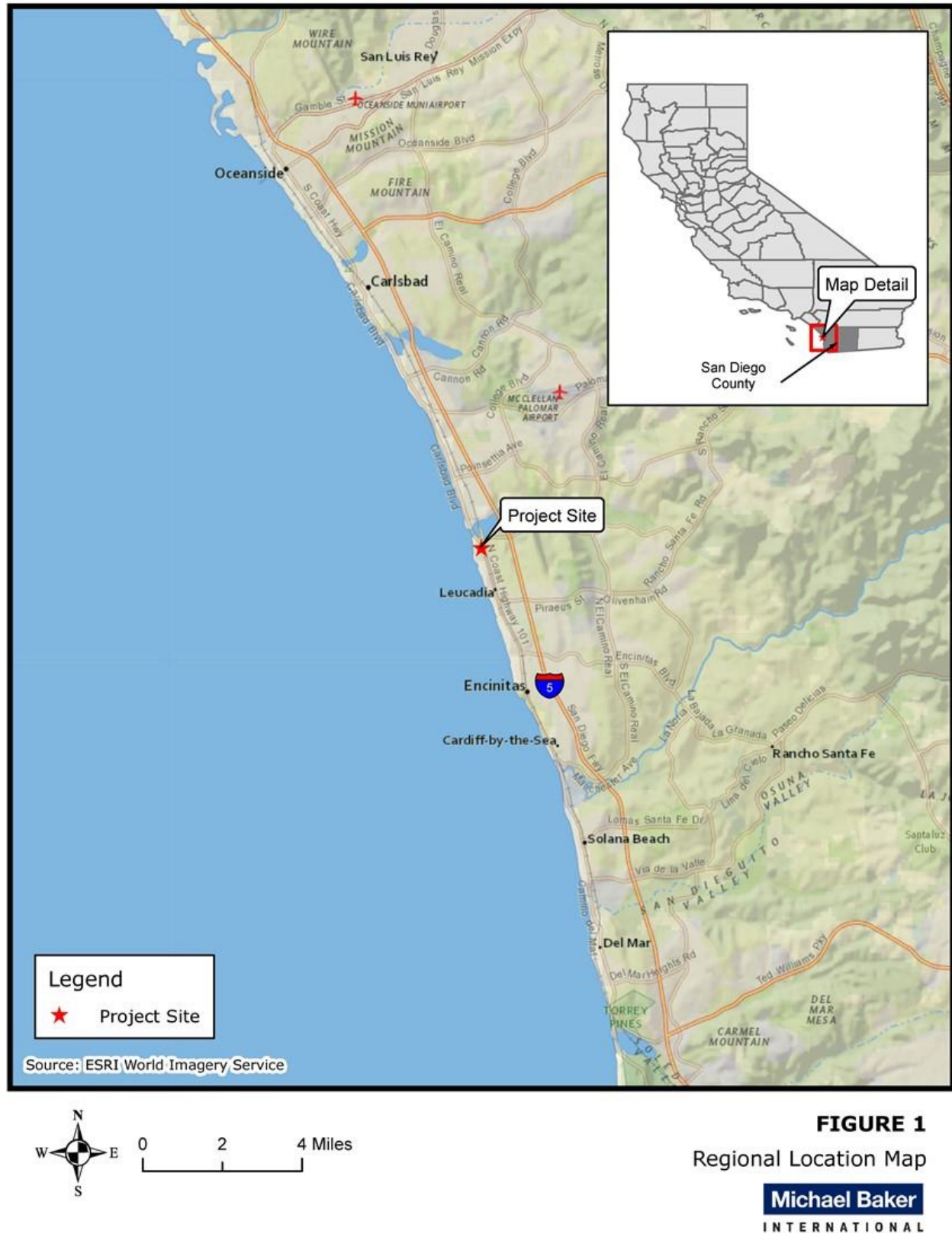
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Appendix A: **Figures**



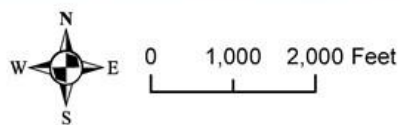


FIGURE 2
Project Location Map

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL

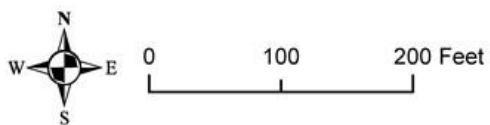


FIGURE 3

Project Aerial

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL

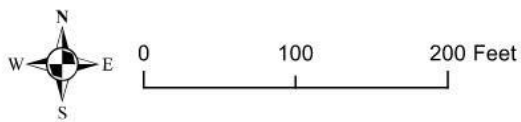
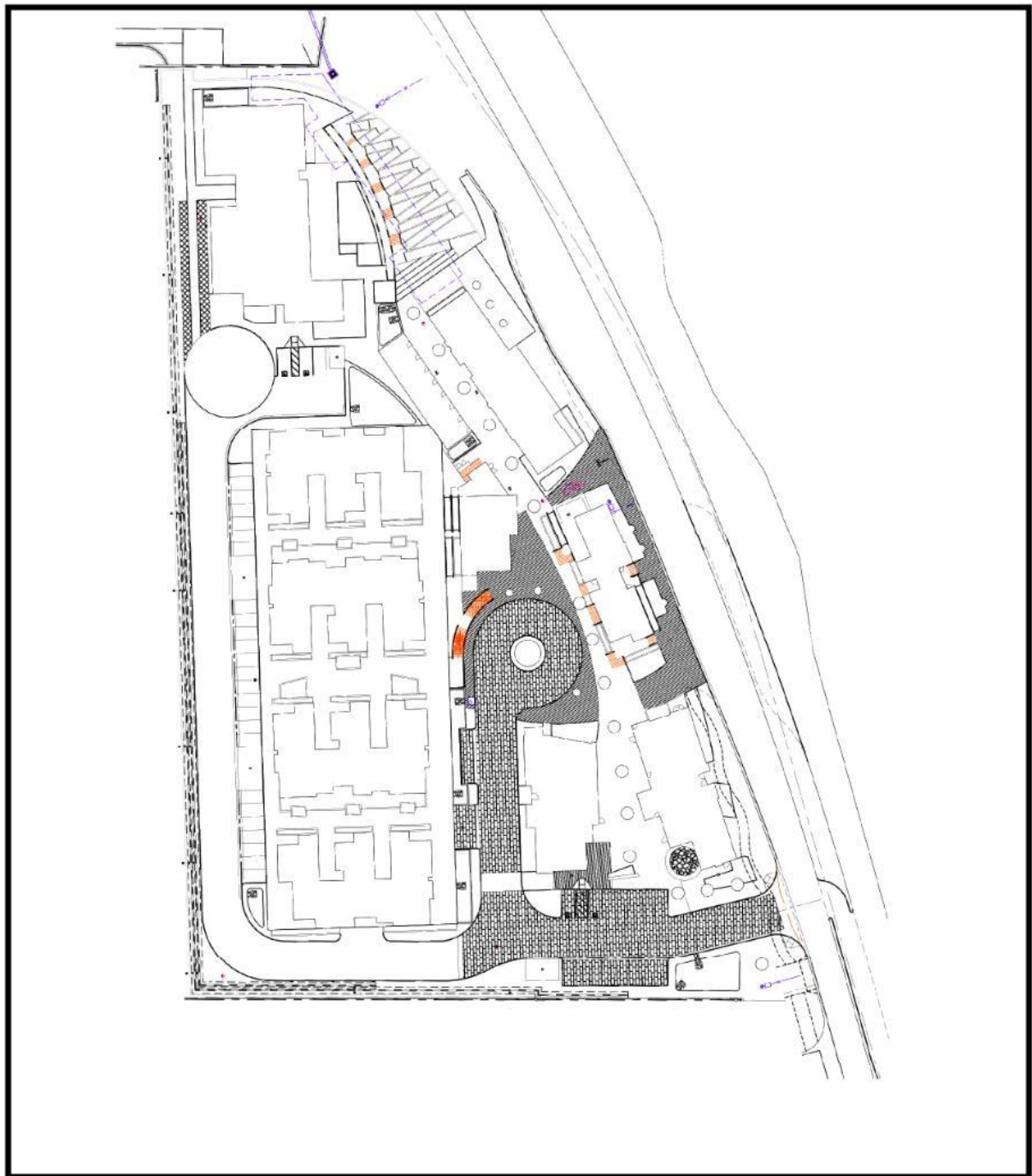


FIGURE 4
Project Plans

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL

Appendix B:
Project Plans
with Site FEN-001
as Overlay

CONFIDENTIAL

Appendix B has been redacted from this report.

Appendix C: **Native American Scoping**

Native American Consultation Record

Project Name:	Marea Village EIR / formerly Fenway EIR
Project Number:	180066
Scoping Contact Initiated:	12/16/2020
Method of contact:	US Certified Mail

Group/Name/Contact Info	Result/Response
<p>Barona Group of the Capitan Grande Edwin Romero, Chairperson 1095 Barona Road Lakeside, CA, 92040 Phone: (619) 443 - 6612 Fax: (619) 443-0681 cloyd@barona-nsn.gov Diegueno</p>	<p>On 1-14-21 Michael Baker International emailed a communication that included the original scoping letter/map. On 1-20-21 Michael Baker International in a phone call with tribal admin staff contact information was provided: 916-361-8384 and marcel.young@mbakerintl.com, new Chair is Raymond Welch. On 1-21-21 Michael Baker International was contacted via phone by Art Bunce, attorney for Barona, and on 1-22-21 a letter was emailed to him. On behalf of the current Chairperson, Ray Welch, the Tribal Attorney, Art Bruce responded that the area generally is sensitive for cultural sites and requested consultation under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 with the City. The City replied to Mr. Bruce that consultation will resume once the PHII has been completed.</p>
<p>Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians Ralph Goff, Chairperson 36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Campo, CA, 91906 Phone: (619) 478 - 9046 Fax: (619) 478-5818 rgoff@campo-nsn.gov Diegueno</p>	<p>On 1-14-21 Michael Baker International emailed a communication that included the original scoping letter/map. The email was returned undeliverable. On 1-20-21 Michael Baker International left a follow-up voice mail with contact info: 916-361-8384 and marcel.young@mbakerintl.com.</p>
<p>Jamul Indian Village Erica Pinto, Chairperson P.O. Box 612 Jamul, CA, 91935 Phone: (619) 669 - 4785 Fax: (619) 669-4817 epinto@jiv-nsn.gov Diegueno</p>	<p>On 1-15-21 Michael Baker International emailed a communication that included the original scoping letter/map. On 1-19-21 Michael Baker International left a follow-up voice mail with contact info: 916-361-8384 and marcel.young@mbakerintl.com.</p>
<p>Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaa Indians Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson 4054 Willows Road Alpine, CA, 91901 Phone: (619) 445 - 6315 Fax: (619) 445-9126 michaelg@leaningrock.net Diegueno</p>	<p>On 1-15-21 Michael Baker International emailed a communication that included the original scoping letter/map. On 1-20-21 Michael Baker International called for a follow-up, but this voice mail is full, unable to leave message.</p>

<p>lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources P.O. Box 507 Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070 Phone: (760) 803 - 5694 cjlinton73@aol.com Diegueno</p>	<p>On 1-15-21 Michael Baker International emailed a communication that included the original scoping letter/map. On 1-20-21 Michael Baker International left a follow up voice mail with contact info: 916-361-8384 and marcel.young@mbakerintl.com.</p>
<p>lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel Virgil Perez, Chairperson P.O. Box 130 Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070 Phone: (760) 765 - 0845 Fax: (760) 765-0320 Diegueno</p>	<p>On 1-20-21 Michael Baker International left a follow up voice message for B. Pitha, current Chairperson with contact info: 916-361-8384 and marcel.young@mbakerintl.com provided.</p>
<p>Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson 2005 S. Escondido Blvd. Escondido, CA, 92025 Phone: (760) 737 - 7628 Fax: (760) 747-8568 Diegueno</p>	<p>On 1-20-21 Michael Baker International spoke with Ms. Lisa Contreres, Vice Chairperson; the tribe as no questions/concerns as the project location is far from their homelands.</p>
<p>Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians Robert Pinto, Chairperson 4054 Willows Road Alpine, CA, 91901 Phone: (619) 445 - 6315 Fax: (619) 445-9126 wmicklin@leaningrock.net Diegueno</p>	<p>On 1-15-21 Michael Baker International emailed a communication that included the original scoping letter/map. On 1-20-21 Michael Baker International called for a follow up, this voice mail box is full, unable to leave message.</p>
<p>Jamul Indian Village Lisa Cumper, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer P.O. Box 612 Jamul, CA, 91935 Phone: (619) 669 - 4855 lcumper@jiv-nsn.gov Diegueno</p>	<p>On 1-15-21 Michael Baker International emailed a communication that included the original scoping letter/map. On 1-19-21 Michael Baker International left a follow-up voice mail with contact info: 916-361-8384 and marcel.young@mbakerintl.com.</p>
<p>Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians Carmen Lucas P.O. Box 775 Pine Valley, CA, 91962 Phone: (619) 709 - 4207 Kwaaymii Diegueno</p>	<p>On 1-20-21 Michael Baker International left a follow up phone message with contact info: 916-361-8384 and marcel.young@mbakerintl.com.</p>

<p>La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson 8 Crestwood Road Boulevard, CA, 91905 Phone: (619) 478 - 2113 Fax: (619) 478-2125 LP13boots@aol.com Diegueno</p>	<p>On 1-15-21 Michael Baker International emailed a communication that included the original scoping letter/map. On 1-20-21 a followup phone message was left with contact info: 916-361-8384 and marcel.young@mbakerintl.com provided at her extension.</p>
<p>La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator 8 Crestwood Road Boulevard, CA, 91905 Phone: (619) 478 - 2113 Fax: (619) 478-2125 jmiller@LPtribe.net Diegueno</p>	<p>On 1-15-21 Michael Baker International emailed a communication that included the original scoping letter/map. On 1-20-21 Michael Baker International left a message with tribal admin staff. A message was taken and included contact information: 916-361-8384 and marcel.young@mbakerintl.com. Tribal admin provided James Hill's email, he is the new Tribal Administrator. Michael Baker forwarded Mr. Hill the map and scoping letter 1.20.21.</p>
<p>Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson P.O. Box 1302 Boulevard, CA, 91905 Phone: (619) 766 - 4930 Fax: (619) 766-4957 Diegueno</p>	<p>On 1-20-21 Michael Baker International called and was unable to contact A. Santos via phone due to no voice mail capabilities.</p>
<p>Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians Michael Linton, Chairperson P.O Box 270 Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070 Phone: (760) 782 - 3818 Fax: (760) 782-9092 mesagrandeband@msn.com Diegueno</p>	<p>On 1-15-21 Michael Baker International emailed a communication that included the original scoping letter/map. The email Michael Baker International sent failed due to a full mailbox. On 1-20-21 Michael Baker International in a phone call with tribal admin staff. A message was taken and contact info: 916-361-8384 and marcel.young@mbakerintl.com provided.</p>
<p>San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians John Flores, Environmental Coordinator P. O. Box 365 Valley Center, CA, 92082 Phone: (760) 749 - 3200 Fax: (760) 749-3876 johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org Diegueno</p>	<p>On 1-15-21 Michael Baker International emailed a communication that included the original scoping letter/map. On 1-19-21 Michael Baker International left a follow-up voice mail with contact info: 916-361-8384 and marcel.young@mbakerintl.com.</p>
<p>San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians Allen Lawson, Chairperson P.O. Box 365 Valley Center, CA, 92082 Phone: (760) 749 - 3200 Fax: (760) 749-3876 allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org Diegueno</p>	<p>On 1-15-21 Michael Baker International emailed a communication that included the original scoping letter/map. On 1-20-21 Michael Baker International in a phone call with tribal admin staff, A. Lawson is no longer Chairperson; a voice mail was left for the current Chair, Steven Cope and Michael Baker International emailed Mr. Cope a scoping letter per admin's request.</p>

<p>Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation Kristie Orosco, Kumeyaay Resource Specialist 1 Kwaaypaay Court El Cajon, CA, 92019 Phone: (619) 445 - 6917 Kumeyaay</p>	<p>The Email scoping letter sent 1-20-21 was bounced back undeliverable. On 1-20-21 Michael Baker International spoke with Ms. Orosco she asked for the project scoping letter to be sent via email. On 1-21-21 Michael Baker International called Orosco to clarify her email address, a voice mail with contact info: 916-361-8384 and marcel.young@mbakerintl.com was provided. On 1-22-21 Michael Baker International Emailed K. Orosco the scoping letter per her request.</p>
<p>Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation Cody Martinez, Chairperson 1 Kwaaypaay Court El Cajon, CA, 92019 Phone: (619) 445 - 2613 Fax: (619) 445-1927 ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov Kumeyaay</p>	<p>On 1-15-21 Michael Baker International emailed a communication that included the original scoping letter/map. On 1-20-21 a followup phone message was left with contact info: 916-361-8384 and marcel.young@mbakerintl.com provided in a general delivery mailbox as Mr. Martinea's ext rings with no VM capability.</p>
<p>Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians John Christman, Chairperson 1 Viejas Grade Road Alpine, CA, 91901 Phone: (619) 445 - 3810 Fax: (619) 445-5337 Diegueno</p>	<p>On 1-20-21 Michael Baker International called tribal admin staff and left a follow-up voice mail and provided them contact info to the Tribe: 916-361-8384 and marcel.young@mbakerintl.com.</p>
<p>Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians Ernest Pingleton, Tribal Historic Officer 1 Viejas Grade Road Alpine, CA, 91901 Phone: (619) 659 - 2314 epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov Diegueno</p>	<p>On 1-15-21 Michael Baker International emailed a communication that included the original scoping letter/map. Mr. Pingleton requested that Viejas NA monitors be present for ground disturbing activity. Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians: Ernest Pingleton, Tribal Historic Officer, indicated that the tribe has reviewed the proposed project and determined that the project site has cultural significance or ties to Viejas. Cultural resources have been located within or adjacent to the proposed project. The tribe requested that a Kumeyaay cultural monitor be on-site for ground-disturbing activities and to inform them of any new developments such as inadvertent discovery of cultural artifacts, cremation sites, or human remains. The City indicated that the Phase II evaluation will be forwarded to the Tribe for review and comment. If necessary, the City will coordinate with Mr. Pingleton on the need for Viejas cultural monitors in the future.</p>

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

(916) 373-3710

(916) 373-5471 – Fax

nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Fenway Hwy 101 Mixed Use Project

County: San Diego

USGS Quadrangle Name: _____

Township: _____ Range: _____ Section(s): _____

Company/Firm/Agency: Michael Baker International

Contact Person: Chris Wendt

Street Address: 2729 Prospect Park Drive #220

City: Rancho Cordova Zip: 95670

Phone: _____

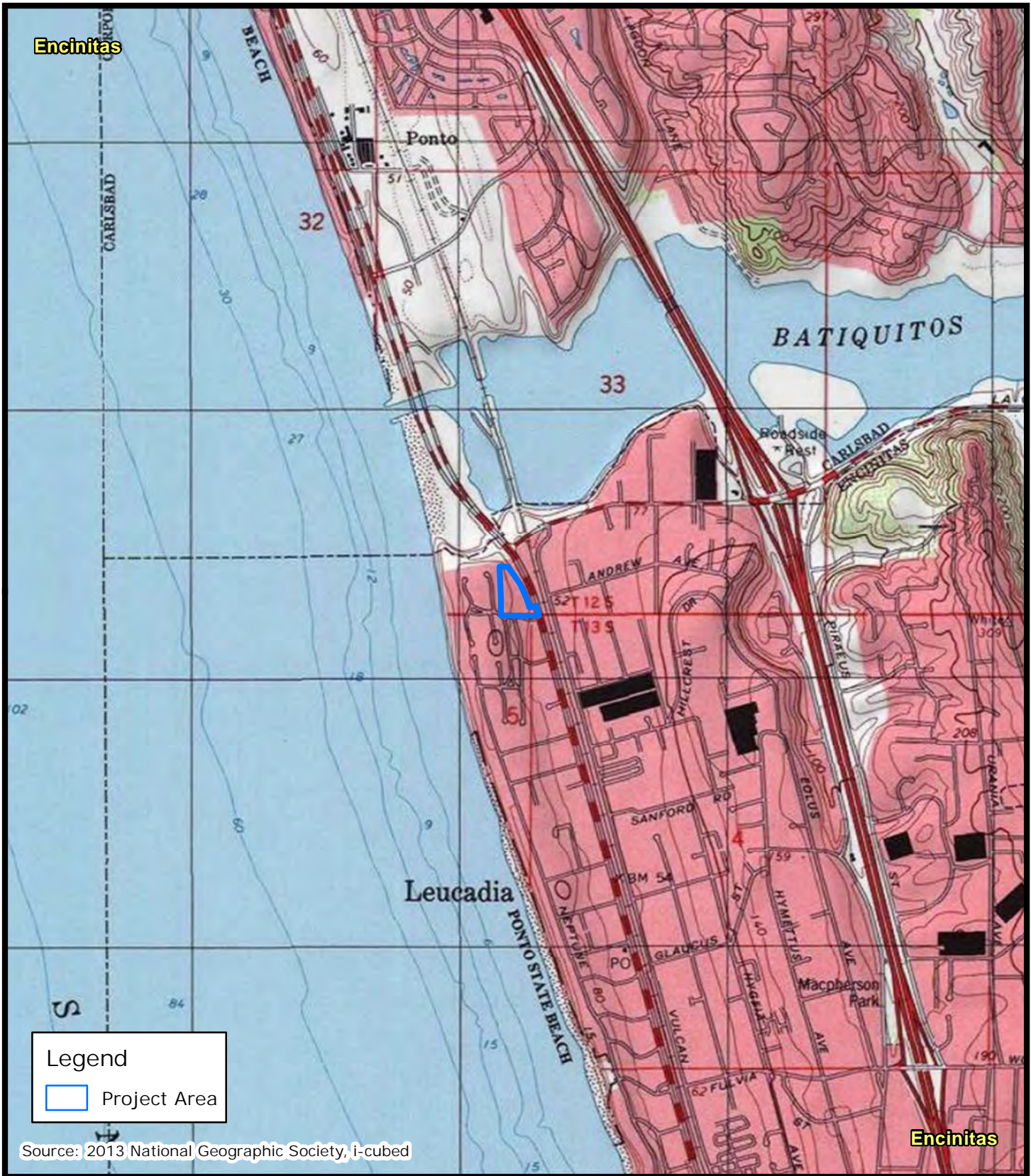
Fax: N/A

Email:

Project Description:

Demolition of 3 buildings and redevelopment of the site with residential and commercial mixed-use.

[illegible]



Project Location Map

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

September 22, 2020

Chris Wendt
Michael Baker InternationalVia Email to: chris.wendt@mbakerintl.com**Re: Fenway Hwy 101 Mixed Use Project, San Diego County**

Dear Mr. Wendt:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Steven Quinn
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
*Luiseño*VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
*Chumash*SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
*Luiseño*PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
*Karuk*COMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
*Wintun*COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
*Paiute/White Mountain Apache*COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
*Chumash*COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
*Pomo***NAHC HEADQUARTERS**
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
9/22/2020**

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande

Edwin Romero, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road Diegueno
Lakeside, CA, 92040
Phone: (619) 443 - 6612
Fax: (619) 443-0681
cloyd@barona-nsn.gov

Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians

Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Diegueno
Campo, CA, 91906
Phone: (619) 478 - 9046
Fax: (619) 478-5818
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians

Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
wmicklin@leaningrock.net

Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
michaelg@leaningrock.net

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel

Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 507 Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760) 803 - 5694
cjlinton73@aol.com

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel

Virgil Perez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 130 Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760) 765 - 0845
Fax: (760) 765-0320

Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians

Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson
2005 S. Escondido Blvd. Diegueno
Escondido, CA, 92025
Phone: (760) 737 - 7628
Fax: (760) 747-8568

Jamul Indian Village

Erica Pinto, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612 Diegueno
Jamul, CA, 91935
Phone: (619) 669 - 4785
Fax: (619) 669-4817
epinto@jiv-nsn.gov

Jamul Indian Village

Lisa Cumper, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 612 Diegueno
Jamul, CA, 91935
Phone: (619) 669 - 4855
lcumper@jiv-nsn.gov

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians

Carmen Lucas,
P.O. Box 775 Kwaaymii
Pine Valley, CA, 91962 Diegueno
Phone: (619) 709 - 4207

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
LP13boots@aol.com

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians

Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
jmiller@LPtribe.net

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Fenway Hwy 101 Mixed Use Project, San Diego County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
9/22/2020**

**Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay
Nation**

Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302 Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930
Fax: (619) 766-4957

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation**

Cody Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Court Kumeyaay
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 445 - 2613
Fax: (619) 445-1927
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov

**Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

Michael Linton, Chairperson
P.O Box 270 Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760) 782 - 3818
Fax: (760) 782-9092
mesagrandeband@msn.com

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

John Christman, Chairperson
1 Viejas Grade Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810
Fax: (619) 445-5337

**San Pasqual Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

John Flores, Environmental
Coordinator
P. O. Box 365 Diegueno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
Fax: (760) 749-3876
johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

Ernest Pingleton, Tribal Historic
Officer, Resource Management
1 Viejas Grade Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 659 - 2314
epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov

**San Pasqual Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

Allen Lawson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 365 Diegueno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
Fax: (760) 749-3876
allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation**

Kristie Orosco, Kumeyaay
Resource Specialist
1 Kwaaypaay Court Kumeyaay
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 445 - 6917

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Fenway Hwy 101 Mixed Use Project, San Diego County.

[illegible]

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OFFICIAL USE

To: Angela M. Santos, Chatterbox
 Marjorie Band of Kumeyaay Nation
 P.O. Box 1302
 Boulevard, CA, 91705

From: Marjorie Band of Kumeyaay Nation
 P.O. Box 1302
 Boulevard, CA, 91705

Postage \$6.55
 Fees \$12.25

01/17/2020

9505 5149 0287

[illegible]

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<p>PS Form 3811, July 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9053</p>		<p>Domestic Return Receipt</p>	
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City of Encinitas

Development Services Department

505 S. Vulcan Avenue, Encinitas, California 92024-3633

December 16, 2020

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL
AND CERTIFIED U.S. MAIL

John Christman, Chairperson
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA, 91901

SUBJECT: Cultural Resources Study for the Marea Village Environmental Impact Report (APNs 216-041-20, 216-041-21 and 216-041-06)

Dear Mr. Christman,

Encinitas Beach Land Venture, LLC (Applicant) is proposing the Marea Village project, a mixed-use development located at 1900 and 1950 North Coast Highway 101 in the city of Encinitas. The project site consists of three parcels; the Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) associated with the project are 216-041-20, 216-041-21, and 216-041-06. The project site is currently occupied by an operating restaurant, a commercial center, and an abandoned building formerly operated as a restaurant. The proposed project would demolish the existing buildings on the property and construct 94 apartments, 30 hotel rooms, and 18,262 square feet of retail uses. The project would also include a subterranean parking garage, a walking paseo, pedestrian plaza, and an outdoor seating area. The project requires California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review and approval of a coastal development permit. The city of Encinitas (City) is the CEQA Lead Agency.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has identified you as a member of a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project. You or your tribe may have concerns regarding a previously unrecorded prehistoric site identified within the project footprint; therefore, we are contacting you to ask for your input on cultural resources in the area as part of informal information gathering.

The City has contracted with Michael Baker International to conduct cultural resource studies for the project. A record search of NAHC Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed and the results were negative. Additionally, a record search from the South Coastal Information Center indicated no cultural resources were previously recorded within the project footprint. However, three prehistoric resources were identified within one-half mile of the project. Two of these sites (P-37-009589/CA-SDI-009589 and P-37-026508/CA-

SDI-017404) can be described as consisting of charcoal, fire affected rock, shell, and lithic debitage. P-37-009589 has been tested and evaluated to be considered not a cultural resource. P-37-026508 has not been evaluated. The third site (P-37-037812/CA-SDI-022520); consists of flaked stone, ground stone, charcoal and shell scatter with midden soil. Testing revealed buried prehistoric cultural deposit and site recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Properties (NRHP) and the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR).

During a pedestrian survey of the project site by Michael Baker International Senior Archaeologist Nicholas F. Hearth M.A., RPA, a previously unrecorded prehistoric site consisting of four flaked stone and fire affected rock artifacts was discovered. In addition, there are four historic-age buildings located at 1900 North Coast Highway 101. These potential resources have not been evaluated for inclusion on the CRHR, but will be as part of CEQA review.

The City is requesting any information that you may have regarding traditional cultural properties, heritage sites or the presence of sensitive Native American cultural resources within the project area. Early identification of heritage sites or other concerns will ensure their consideration during project planning.

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My contact information is:

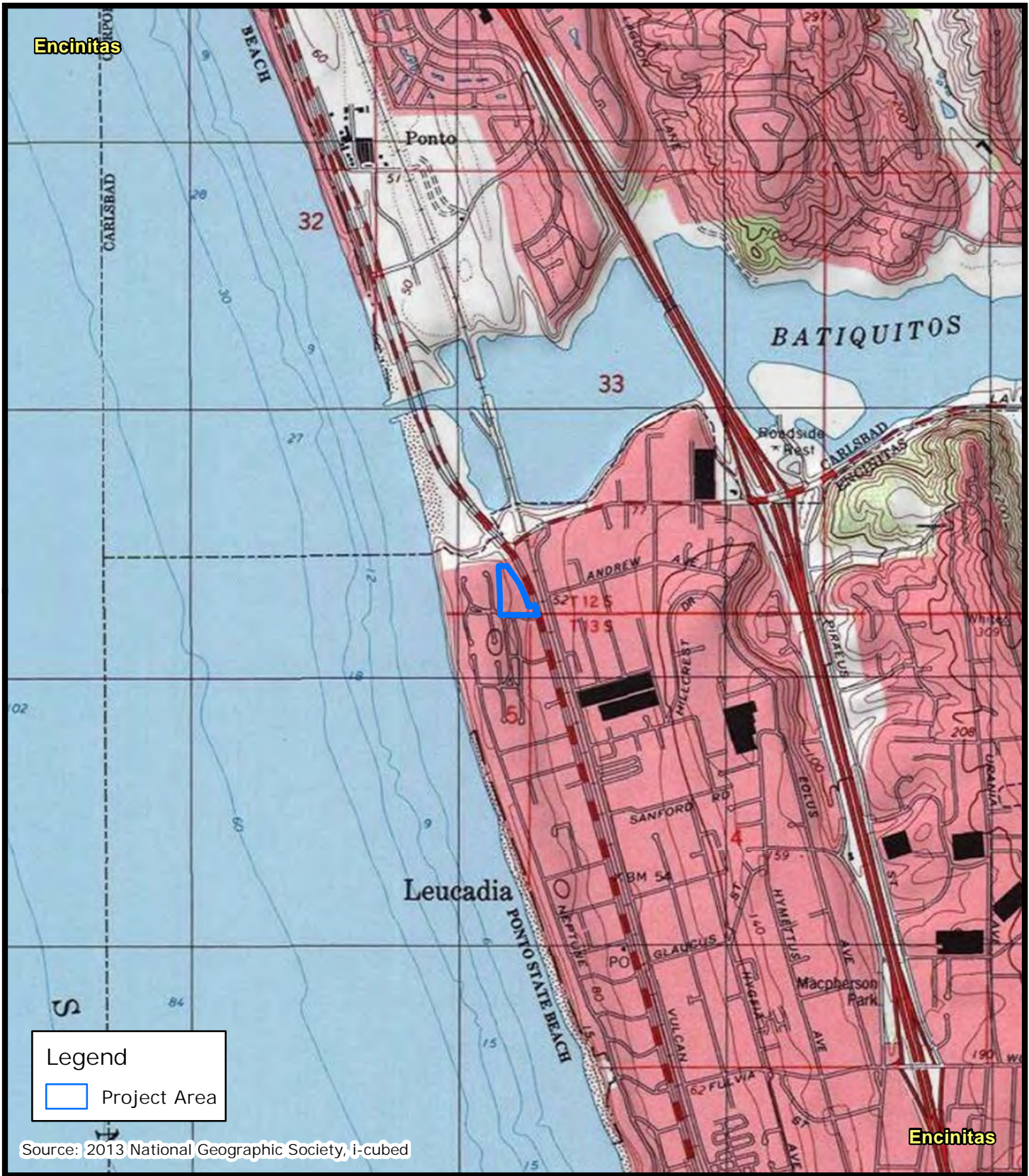
Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager
Encinitas Development Services Department
505 S. Vulcan Avenue
Encinitas, CA 92024
Ph. 760-633-2692
Email: svurbEFF@encinitasca.gov

Sincerely,



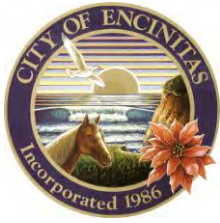
Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL



City of Encinitas

Development Services Department

505 S. Vulcan Avenue, Encinitas, California 92024-3633

December 16, 2020

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL
AND CERTIFIED U.S. MAIL

Lisa Cumper, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Jamul Indian Village
P.O. Box 612
Jamul, CA, 91935

SUBJECT: Cultural Resources Study for the Marea Village Environmental Impact Report (APNs 216-041-20, 216-041-21 and 216-041-06)

Dear Ms. Cumper,

Encinitas Beach Land Venture, LLC (Applicant) is proposing the Marea Village project, a mixed-use development located at 1900 and 1950 North Coast Highway 101 in the city of Encinitas. The project site consists of three parcels; the Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) associated with the project are 216-041-20, 216-041-21, and 216-041-06. The project site is currently occupied by an operating restaurant, a commercial center, and an abandoned building formerly operated as a restaurant. The proposed project would demolish the existing buildings on the property and construct 94 apartments, 30 hotel rooms, and 18,262 square feet of retail uses. The project would also include a subterranean parking garage, a walking paseo, pedestrian plaza, and an outdoor seating area. The project requires California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review and approval of a coastal development permit. The city of Encinitas (City) is the CEQA Lead Agency.

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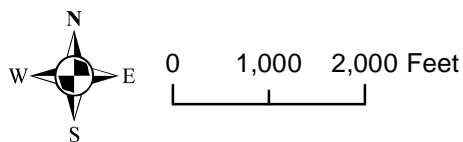
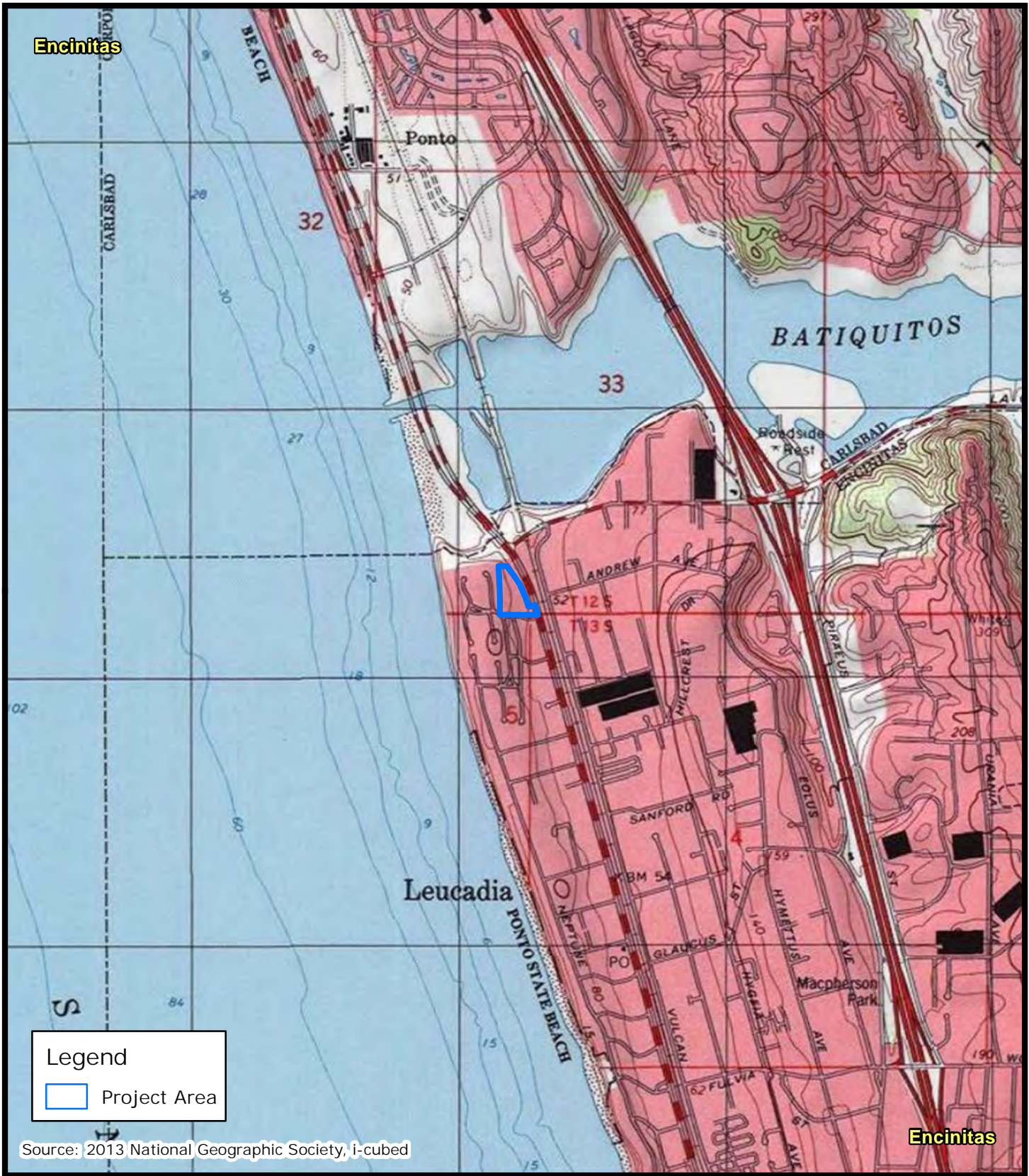
Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager
Encinitas Development Services Department
505 S. Vulcan Avenue
Encinitas, CA 92024
Ph. 760-633-2692
Email: svurbEFF@encinitasca.gov

Sincerely,



Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL



City of Encinitas

Development Services Department

505 S. Vulcan Avenue, Encinitas, California 92024-3633

December 16, 2020

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL
AND CERTIFIED U.S. MAIL

Erica Pinto, Chairperson
Jamul Indian Village
P.O. Box 612
Jamul, CA, 91935

SUBJECT: Cultural Resources Study for the Marea Village Environmental Impact Report (APNs 216-041-20, 216-041-21 and 216-041-06)

Dear Ms. Pinto,

Encinitas Beach Land Venture, LLC (Applicant) is proposing the Marea Village project, a mixed-use development located at 1900 and 1950 North Coast Highway 101 in the city of Encinitas. The project site consists of three parcels; the Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) associated with the project are 216-041-20, 216-041-21, and 216-041-06. The project site is currently occupied by an operating restaurant, a commercial center, and an abandoned building formerly operated as a restaurant. The proposed project would demolish the existing buildings on the property and construct 94 apartments, 30 hotel rooms, and 18,262 square feet of retail uses. The project would also include a subterranean parking garage, a walking paseo, pedestrian plaza, and an outdoor seating area. The project requires California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review and approval of a coastal development permit. The city of Encinitas (City) is the CEQA Lead Agency.

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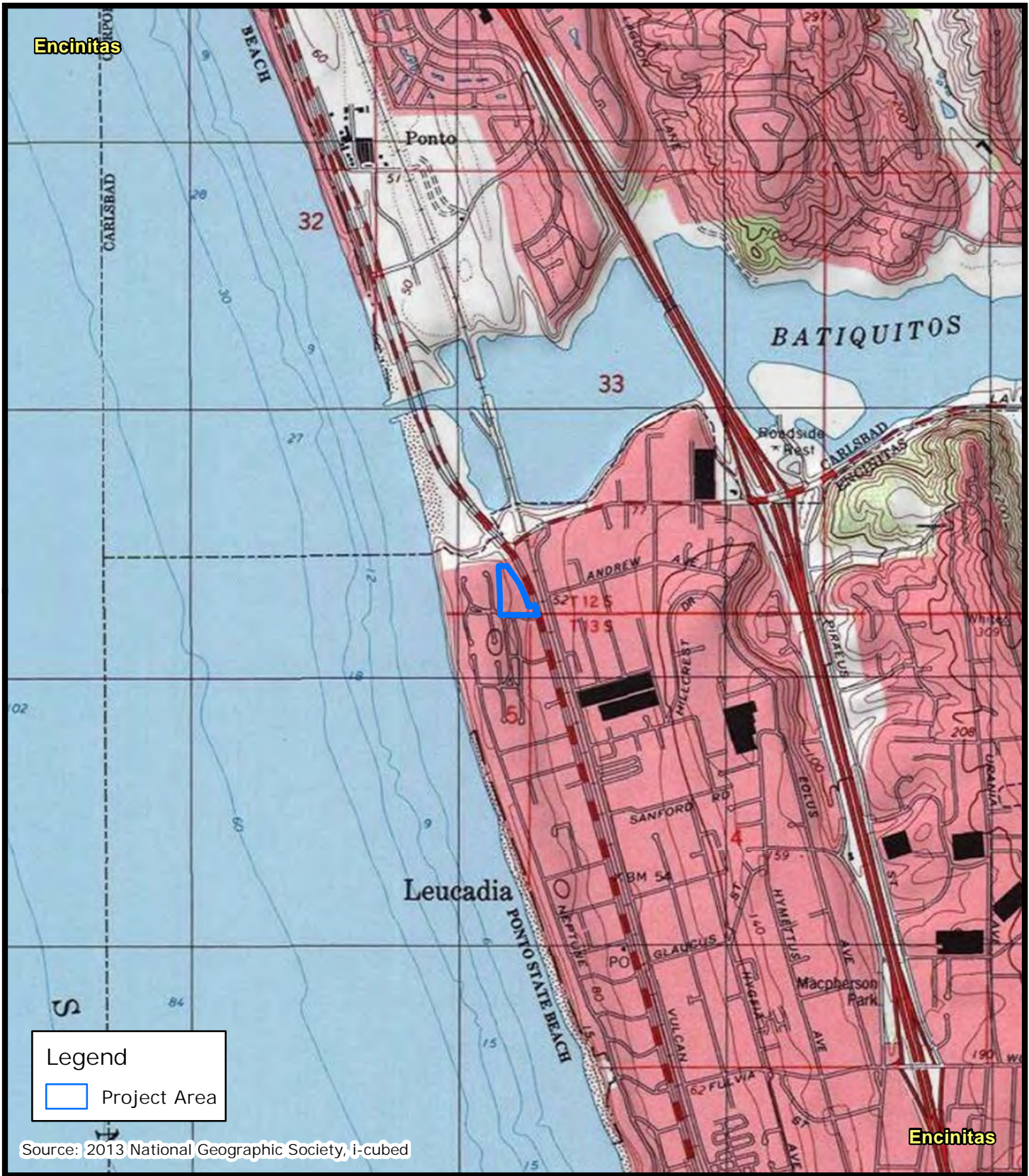
Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager
Encinitas Development Services Department
505 S. Vulcan Avenue
Encinitas, CA 92024
Ph. 760-633-2692
Email: svurbEFF@encinitasca.gov

Sincerely,



Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL



City of Encinitas

Development Services Department

505 S. Vulcan Avenue, Encinitas, California 92024-3633

December 16, 2020

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL
AND CERTIFIED U.S. MAIL

John Flores, Environmental Coordinator
San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA, 92082

SUBJECT: Cultural Resources Study for the Marea Village Environmental Impact Report (APNs 216-041-20, 216-041-21 and 216-041-06)

Dear Mr. Flores,

Encinitas Beach Land Venture, LLC (Applicant) is proposing the Marea Village project, a mixed-use development located at 1900 and 1950 North Coast Highway 101 in the city of Encinitas. The project site consists of three parcels; the Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) associated with the project are 216-041-20, 216-041-21, and 216-041-06. The project site is currently occupied by an operating restaurant, a commercial center, and an abandoned building formerly operated as a restaurant. The proposed project would demolish the existing buildings on the property and construct 94 apartments, 30 hotel rooms, and 18,262 square feet of retail uses. The project would also include a subterranean parking garage, a walking paseo, pedestrian plaza, and an outdoor seating area. The project requires California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review and approval of a coastal development permit. The city of Encinitas (City) is the CEQA Lead Agency.

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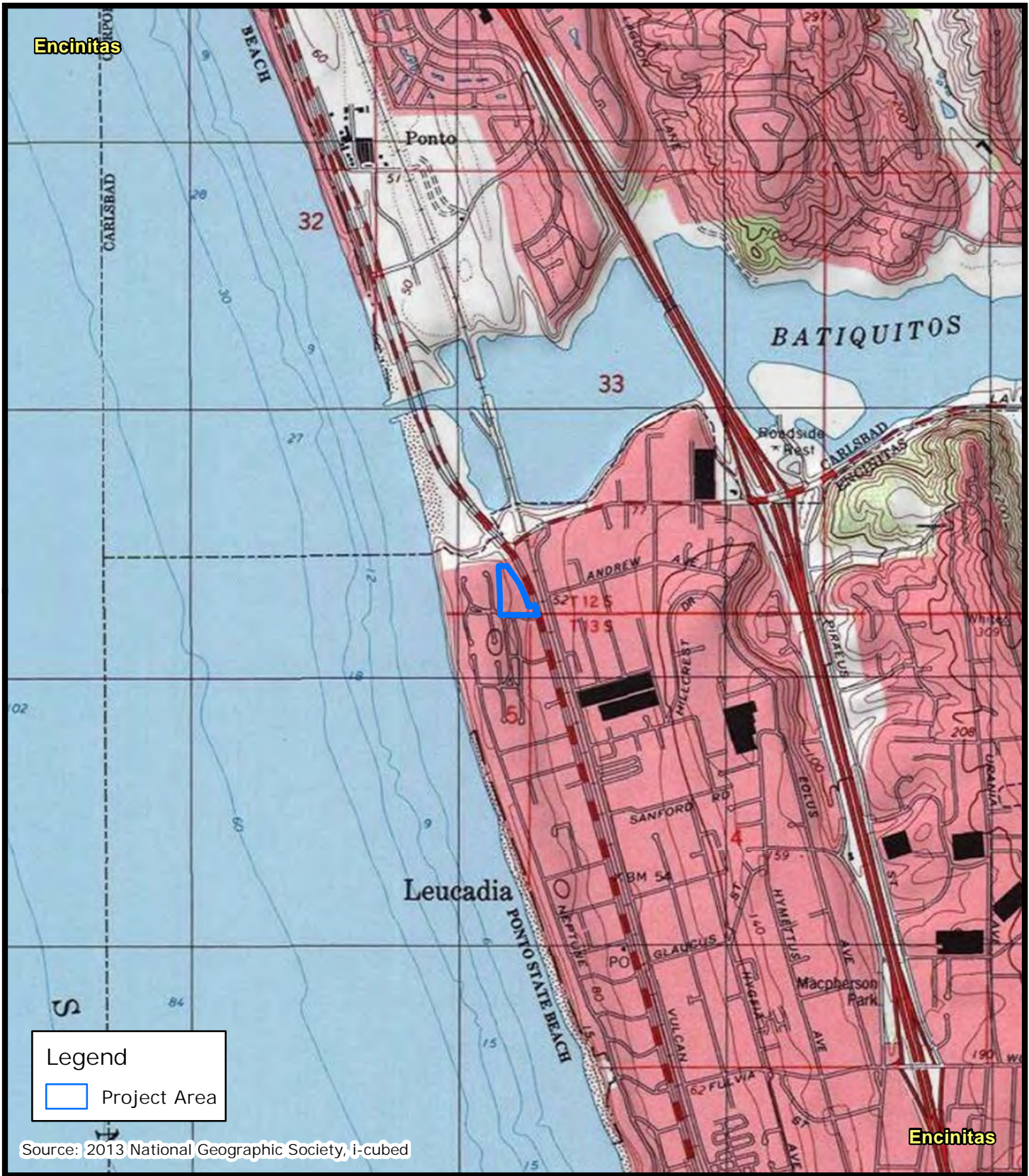
Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager
Encinitas Development Services Department
505 S. Vulcan Avenue
Encinitas, CA 92024
Ph. 760-633-2692
Email: svurbEFF@encinitasca.gov

Sincerely,



Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL



City of Encinitas

Development Services Department

505 S. Vulcan Avenue, Encinitas, California 92024-3633

December 16, 2020

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL
AND CERTIFIED U.S. MAIL

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA, 91901

SUBJECT: Cultural Resources Study for the Marea Village Environmental Impact Report (APNs 216-041-20, 216-041-21 and 216-041-06)

Dear Mr. Garcia,

Encinitas Beach Land Venture, LLC (Applicant) is proposing the Marea Village project, a mixed-use development located at 1900 and 1950 North Coast Highway 101 in the city of Encinitas. The project site consists of three parcels; the Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) associated with the project are 216-041-20, 216-041-21, and 216-041-06. The project site is currently occupied by an operating restaurant, a commercial center, and an abandoned building formerly operated as a restaurant. The proposed project would demolish the existing buildings on the property and construct 94 apartments, 30 hotel rooms, and 18,262 square feet of retail uses. The project would also include a subterranean parking garage, a walking paseo, pedestrian plaza, and an outdoor seating area. The project requires California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review and approval of a coastal development permit. The city of Encinitas (City) is the CEQA Lead Agency.

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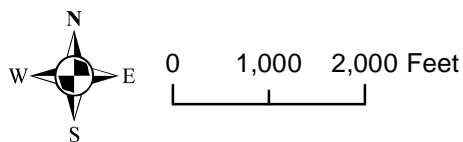
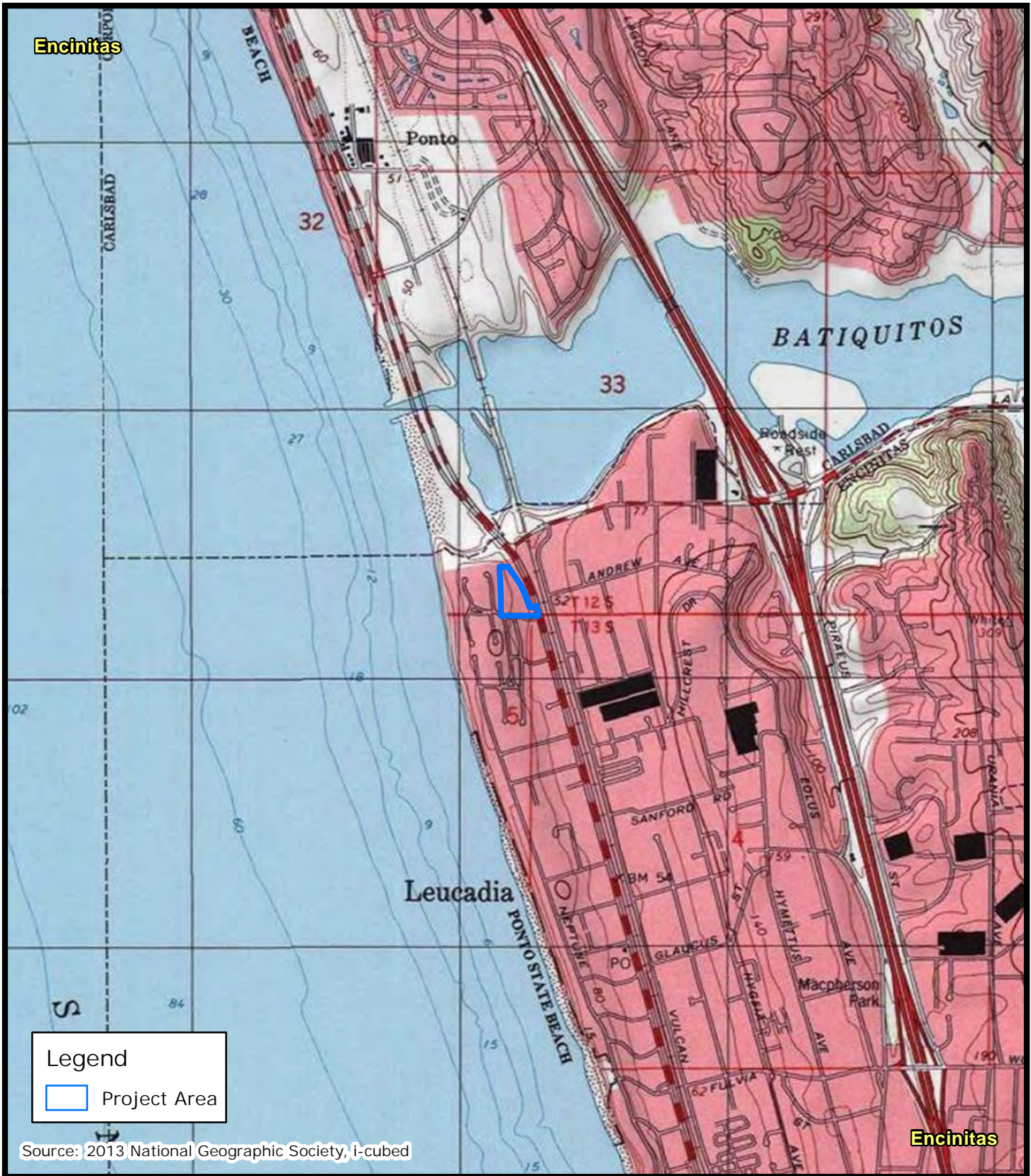
Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager
Encinitas Development Services Department
505 S. Vulcan Avenue
Encinitas, CA 92024
Ph. 760-633-2692
Email: svurbEFF@encinitasca.gov

Sincerely,



Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL



City of Encinitas

Development Services Department

505 S. Vulcan Avenue, Encinitas, California 92024-3633

December 16, 2020

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL
AND CERTIFIED U.S. MAIL

Ralph Goff, Chairperson
Campo Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians
36190 Church Road, Suite 1
Campo, CA, 91906

SUBJECT: Cultural Resources Study for the Marea Village Environmental Impact Report (APNs 216-041-20, 216-041-21 and 216-041-06)

Dear Mr. Goff,

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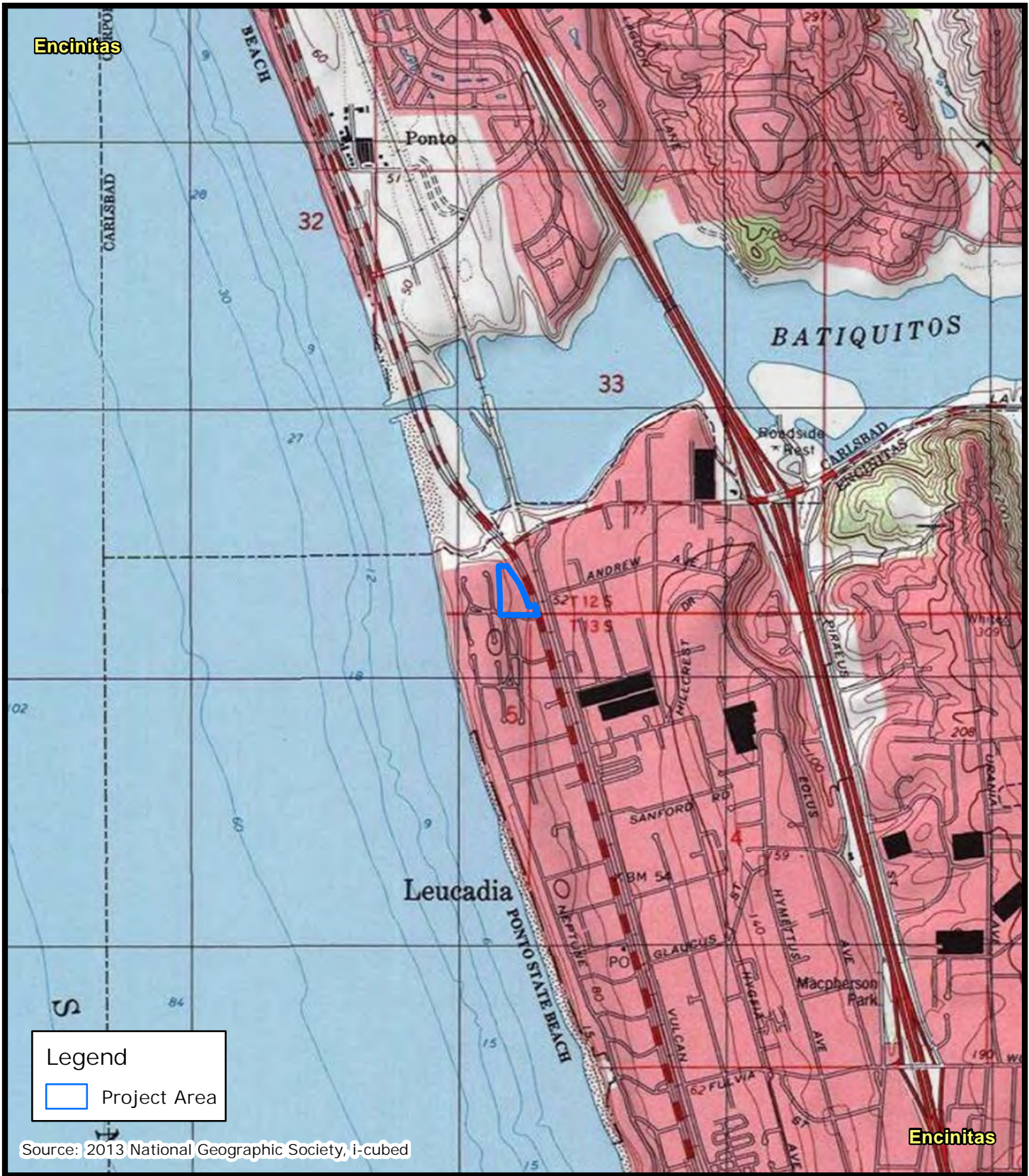
Scott VurbEFF
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505 S. Vulcan Avenue
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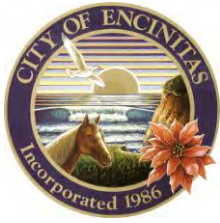
Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL



City of Encinitas

Development Services Department

505 S. Vulcan Avenue, Encinitas, California 92024-3633

December 16, 2020

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL
AND CERTIFIED U.S. MAIL

Allen Lawson, Chairperson
San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA, 92082

SUBJECT: Cultural Resources Study for the Marea Village Environmental Impact Report (APNs 216-041-20, 216-041-21 and 216-041-06)

Dear Mr. Lawson,

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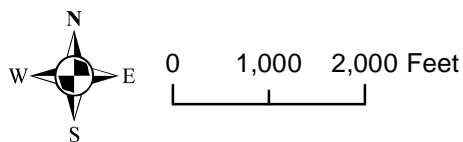
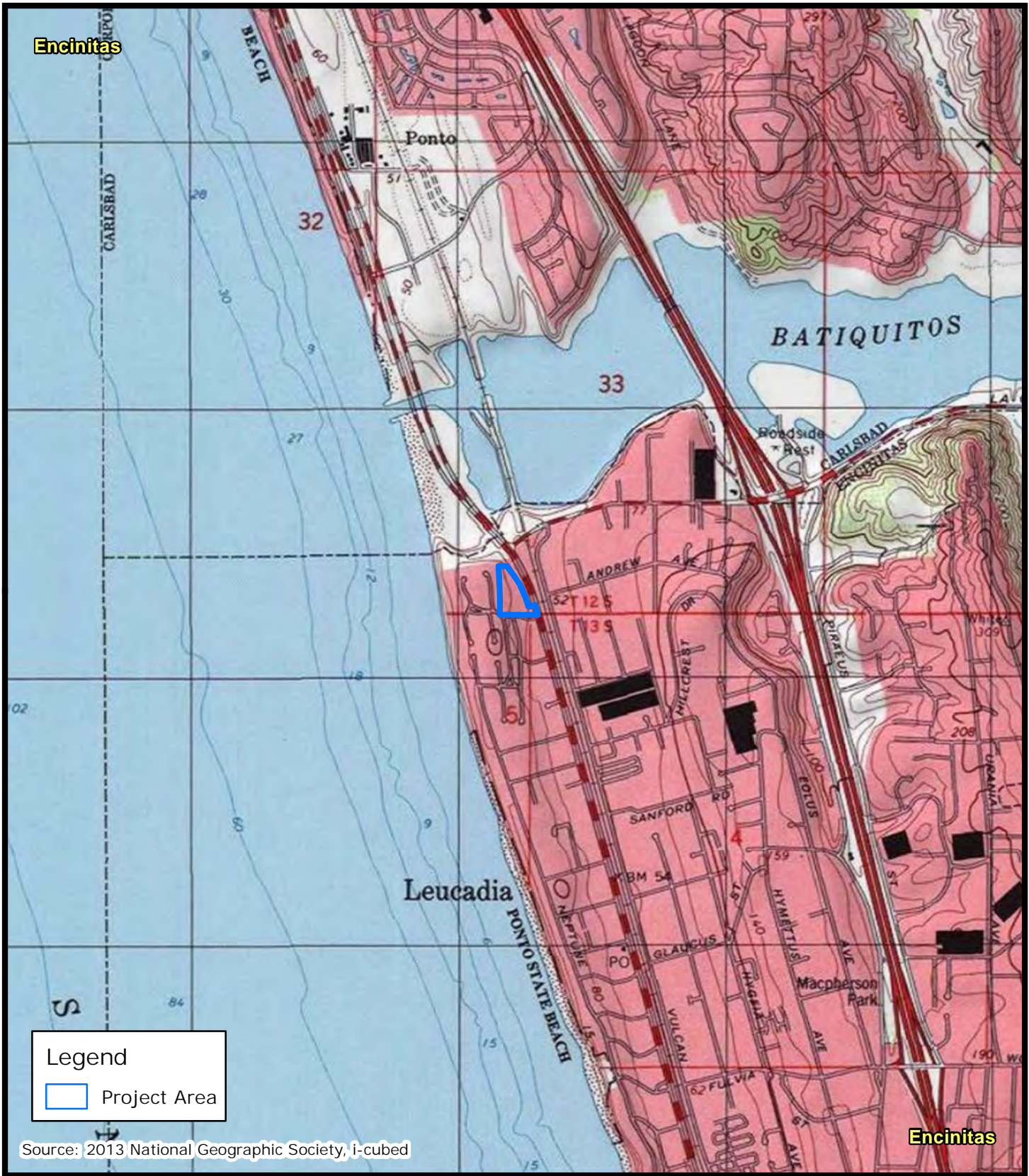
Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager
Encinitas Development Services Department
505 S. Vulcan Avenue
Encinitas, CA 92024
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Email: svurbEFF@encinitasca.gov

Sincerely,



Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL



City of Encinitas

Development Services Department

505 S. Vulcan Avenue, Encinitas, California 92024-3633

December 16, 2020

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL
AND CERTIFIED U.S. MAIL

Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources
Ipai Nation of Santa Ysabel
P.O. Box 507
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070

SUBJECT: Cultural Resources Study for the Marea Village Environmental Impact Report (APNs 216-041-20, 216-041-21 and 216-041-06)

Dear Mr. Linton,

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If you know of any cultural resources that could be impacted by the proposed project, or if you would like additional information, please do not hesitate to contact Nicholas Hearth at nicholas.hearth@mbakerintl.com or by phone at (909) 974-4924. Also, please do not hesitate to contact me.

My contact information is:

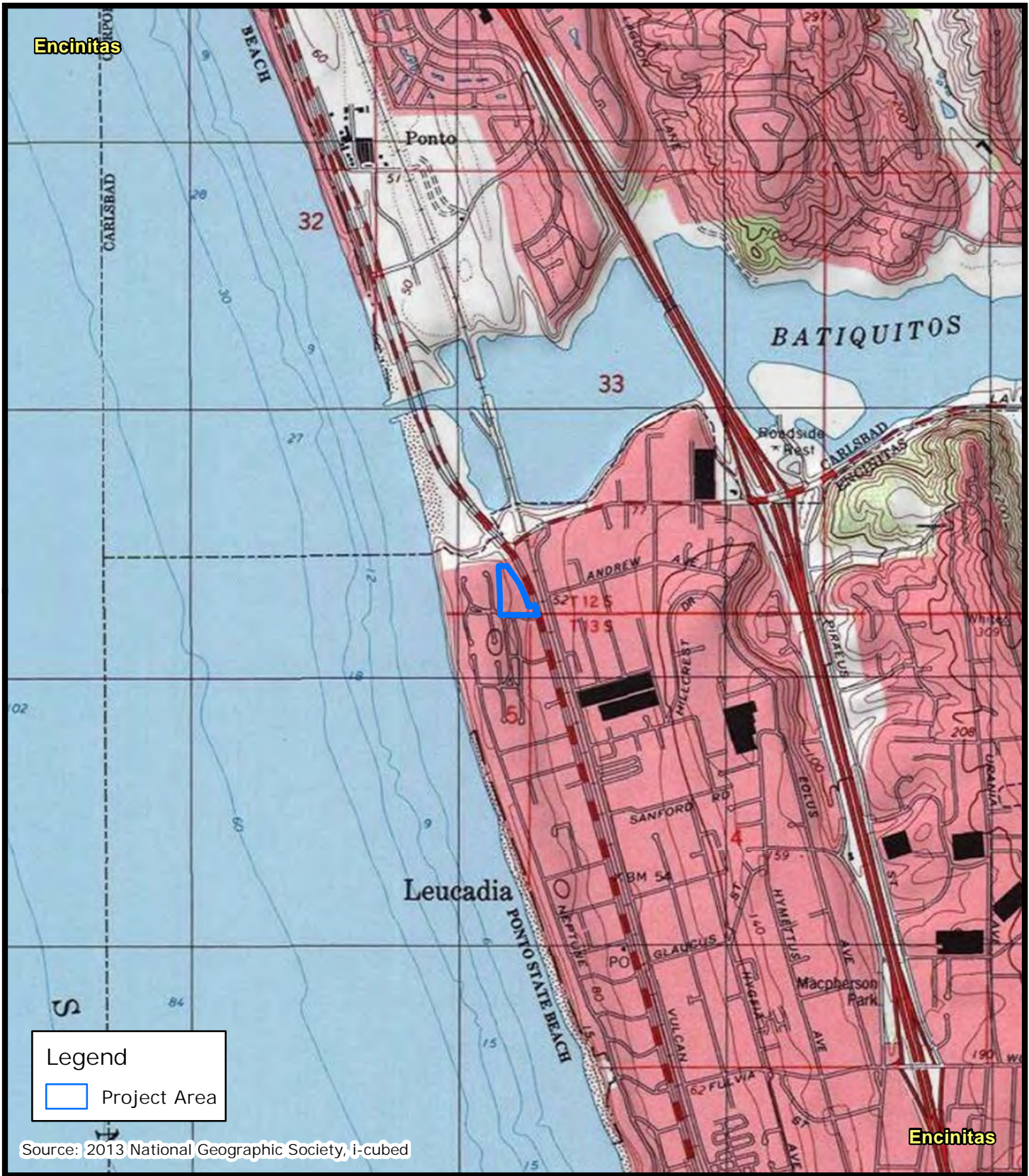
Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager
Encinitas Development Services Department
505 S. Vulcan Avenue
Encinitas, CA 92024
Ph. 760-633-2692
Email: svurbEFF@encinitasca.gov

Sincerely,



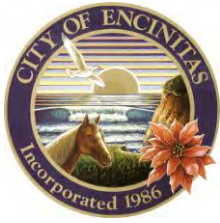
Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL



City of Encinitas

Development Services Department

505 S. Vulcan Avenue, Encinitas, California 92024-3633

December 16, 2020

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL
AND CERTIFIED U.S. MAIL

Michael Linton, Chairperson
Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
P.O Box 270
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070

SUBJECT: Cultural Resources Study for the Marea Village Environmental Impact Report (APNs 216-041-20, 216-041-21 and 216-041-06)

Dear Mr. Linton,

Encinitas Beach Land Venture, LLC (Applicant) is proposing the Marea Village project, a mixed-use development located at 1900 and 1950 North Coast Highway 101 in the city of Encinitas. The project site consists of three parcels; the Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) associated with the project are 216-041-20, 216-041-21, and 216-041-06. The project site is currently occupied by an operating restaurant, a commercial center, and an abandoned building formerly operated as a restaurant. The proposed project would demolish the existing buildings on the property and construct 94 apartments, 30 hotel rooms, and 18,262 square feet of retail uses. The project would also include a subterranean parking garage, a walking paseo, pedestrian plaza, and an outdoor seating area. The project requires California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review and approval of a coastal development permit. The city of Encinitas (City) is the CEQA Lead Agency.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has identified you as a member of a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project. You or your tribe may have concerns regarding a previously unrecorded prehistoric site identified within the project footprint; therefore, we are contacting you to ask for your input on cultural resources in the area as part of informal information gathering.

The City has contracted with Michael Baker International to conduct cultural resource studies for the project. A record search of NAHC Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed and the results were negative. Additionally, a record search from the South Coastal Information Center indicated no cultural resources were previously recorded within the project footprint. However, three prehistoric resources were identified within one-half mile of the project. Two of these sites (P-37-009589/CA-SDI-009589 and P-37-026508/CA-

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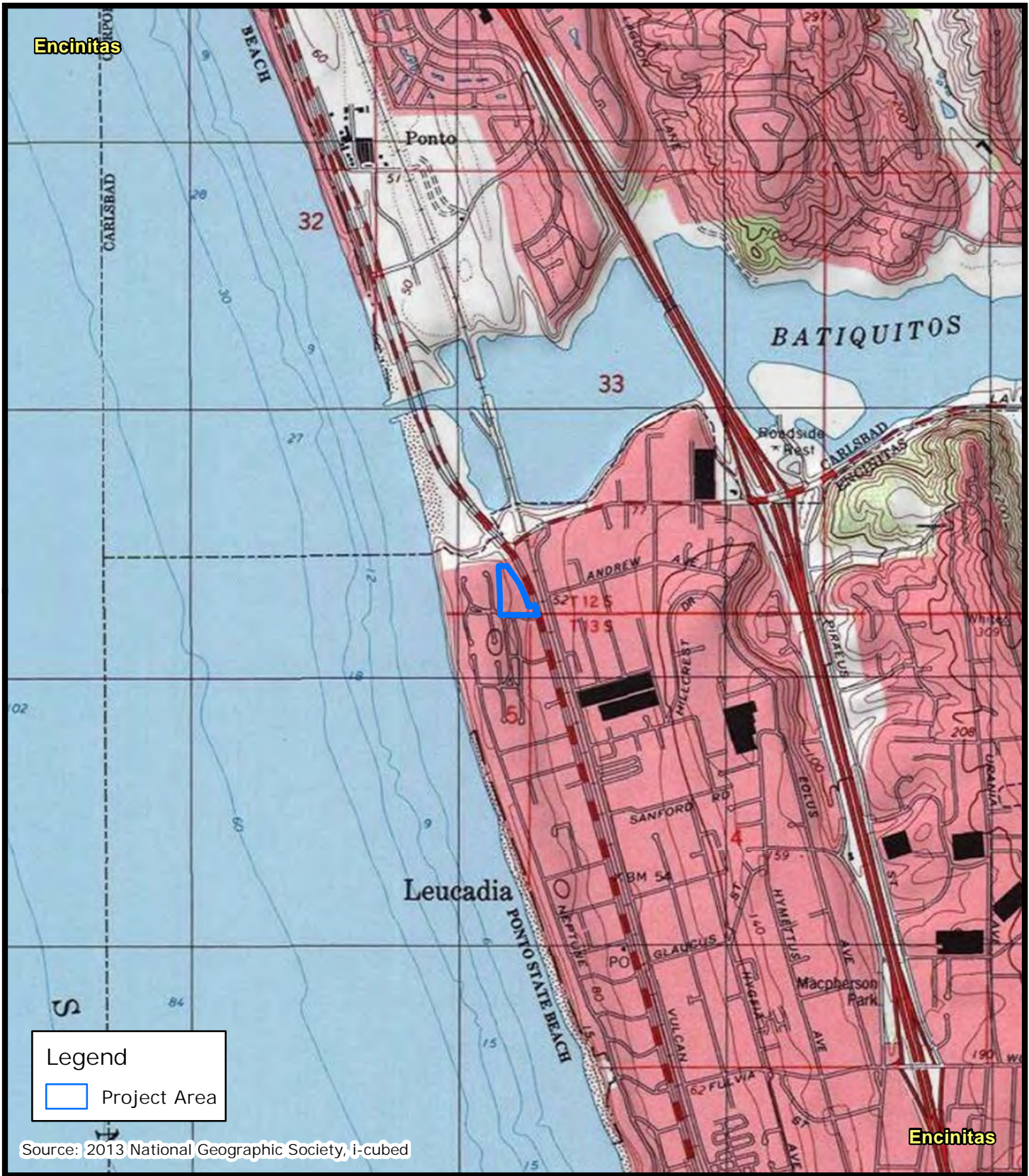
Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager
Encinitas Development Services Department
505 S. Vulcan Avenue
Encinitas, CA 92024
Ph. 760-633-2692
Email: svurbEFF@encinitasca.gov

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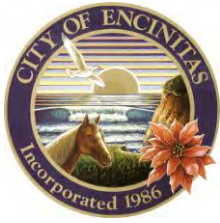
Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL



City of Encinitas

Development Services Department

505 S. Vulcan Avenue, Encinitas, California 92024-3633

December 16, 2020

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL
AND CERTIFIED U.S. MAIL

Carmen Lucas
Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 775
Pine Valley, CA, 91962

SUBJECT: Cultural Resources Study for the Marea Village Environmental Impact Report (APNs 216-041-20, 216-041-21 and 216-041-06)

Dear Ms. Lucas,

Encinitas Beach Land Venture, LLC (Applicant) is proposing the Marea Village project, a mixed-use development located at 1900 and 1950 North Coast Highway 101 in the city of Encinitas. The project site consists of three parcels; the Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) associated with the project are 216-041-20, 216-041-21, and 216-041-06. The project site is currently occupied by an operating restaurant, a commercial center, and an abandoned building formerly operated as a restaurant. The proposed project would demolish the existing buildings on the property and construct 94 apartments, 30 hotel rooms, and 18,262 square feet of retail uses. The project would also include a subterranean parking garage, a walking paseo, pedestrian plaza, and an outdoor seating area. The project requires California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review and approval of a coastal development permit. The city of Encinitas (City) is the CEQA Lead Agency.

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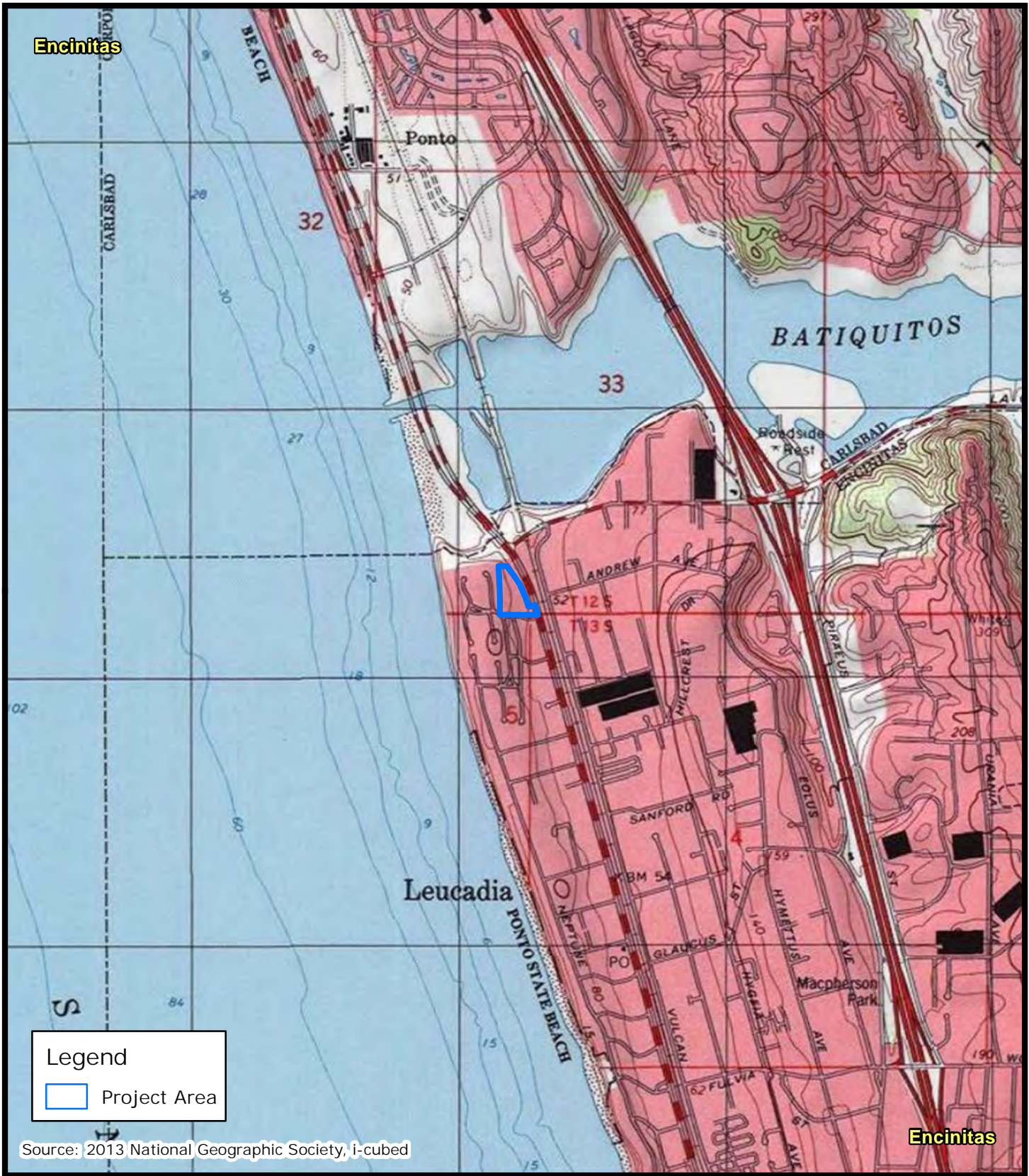
Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager
Encinitas Development Services Department
505 S. Vulcan Avenue
Encinitas, CA 92024
Ph. 760-633-2692
Email: svurbEFF@encinitasca.gov

Sincerely,



Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map





City of Encinitas

Development Services Department

505 S. Vulcan Avenue, Encinitas, California 92024-3633

December 16, 2020

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL
AND CERTIFIED U.S. MAIL

Cody Martinez, Chairperson
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019

SUBJECT: Cultural Resources Study for the Marea Village Environmental Impact Report (APNs 216-041-20, 216-041-21 and 216-041-06)

Dear Cody Martinez,

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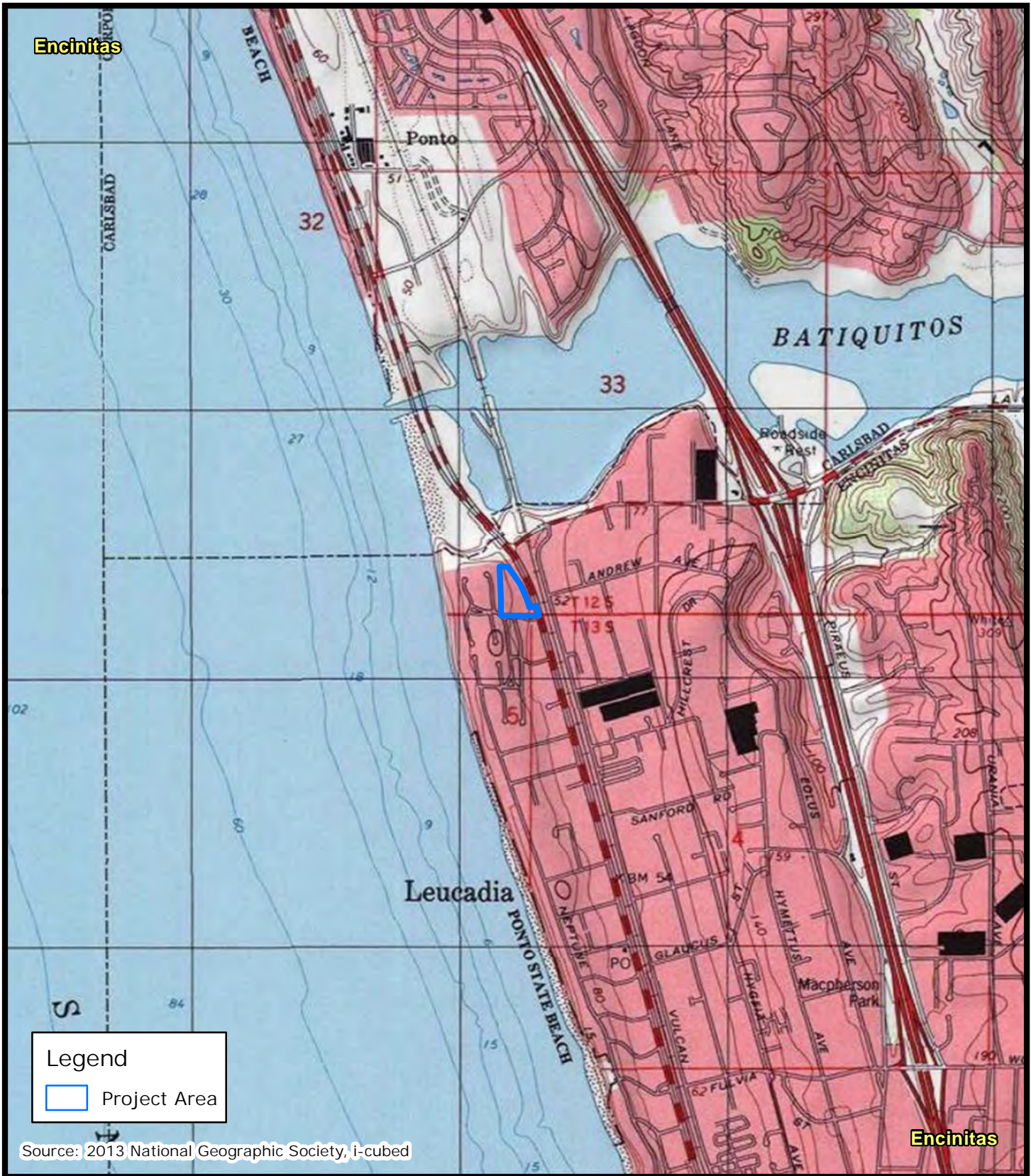
Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager
Encinitas Development Services Department
505 S. Vulcan Avenue
Encinitas, CA 92024
Ph. 760-633-2692
Email: svurbEFF@encinitasca.gov

Sincerely,



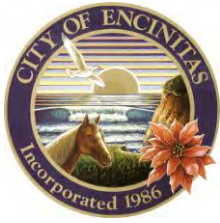
Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL



City of Encinitas

Development Services Department

505 S. Vulcan Avenue, Encinitas, California 92024-3633

December 16, 2020

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL
AND CERTIFIED U.S. MAIL

Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA, 91905

SUBJECT: Cultural Resources Study for the Marea Village Environmental Impact Report (APNs 216-041-20, 216-041-21 and 216-041-06)

Dear Mr. Miller,

Encinitas Beach Land Venture, LLC (Applicant) is proposing the Marea Village project, a mixed-use development located at 1900 and 1950 North Coast Highway 101 in the city of Encinitas. The project site consists of three parcels; the Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) associated with the project are 216-041-20, 216-041-21, and 216-041-06. The project site is currently occupied by an operating restaurant, a commercial center, and an abandoned building formerly operated as a restaurant. The proposed project would demolish the existing buildings on the property and construct 94 apartments, 30 hotel rooms, and 18,262 square feet of retail uses. The project would also include a subterranean parking garage, a walking paseo, pedestrian plaza, and an outdoor seating area. The project requires California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review and approval of a coastal development permit. The city of Encinitas (City) is the CEQA Lead Agency.

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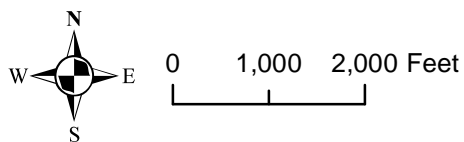
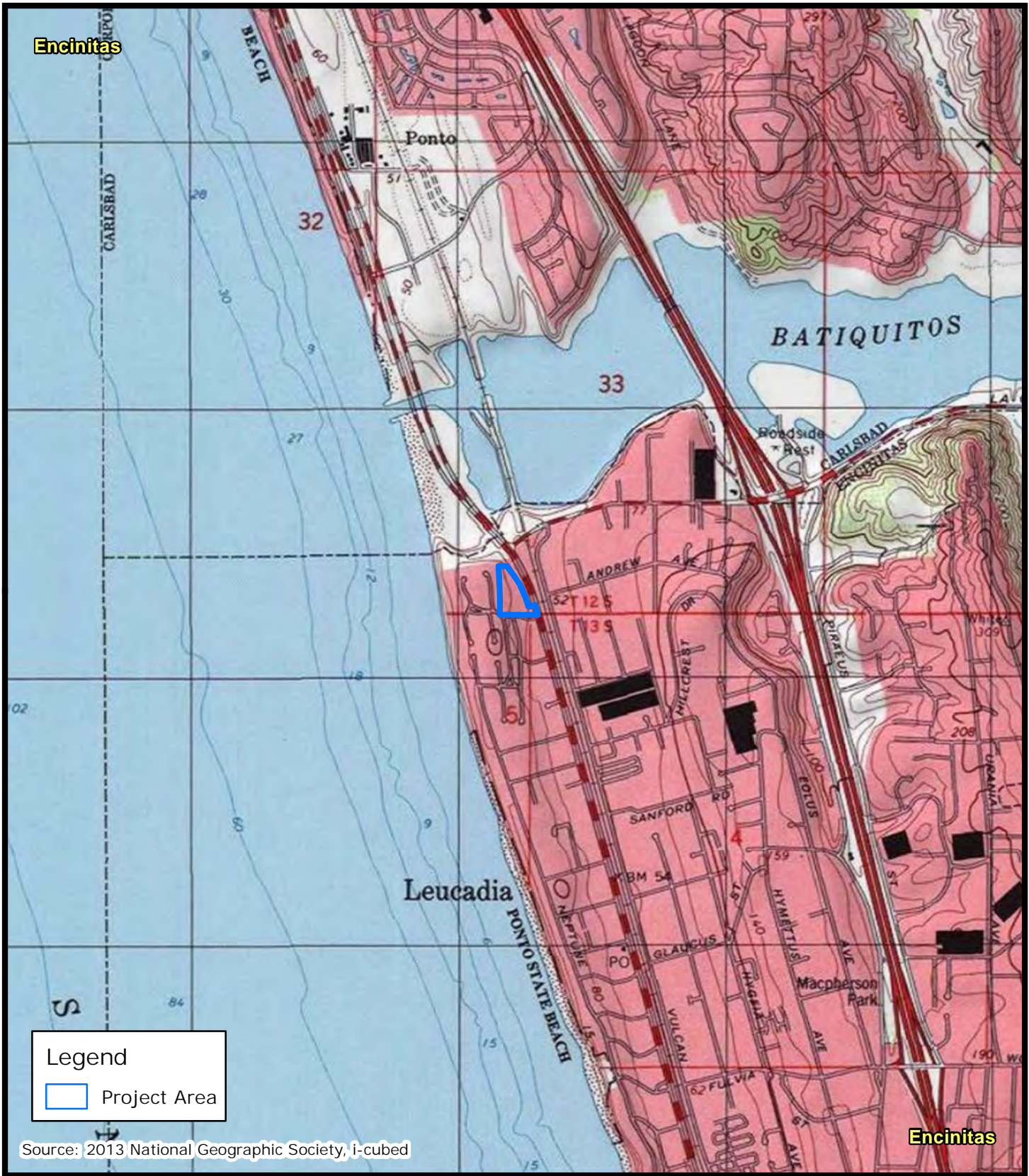
Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager
Encinitas Development Services Department
505 S. Vulcan Avenue
Encinitas, CA 92024
Ph. 760-633-2692
Email: svurbEFF@encinitasca.gov

Sincerely,



Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map



City of Encinitas

Development Services Department

505 S. Vulcan Avenue, Encinitas, California 92024-3633

December 16, 2020

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL
AND CERTIFIED U.S. MAIL

Kristie Orosco, Kumeyaay Resource Specialist
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019

SUBJECT: Cultural Resources Study for the Marea Village Environmental Impact Report (APNs 216-041-20, 216-041-21 and 216-041-06)

Dear Ms. Orosco,

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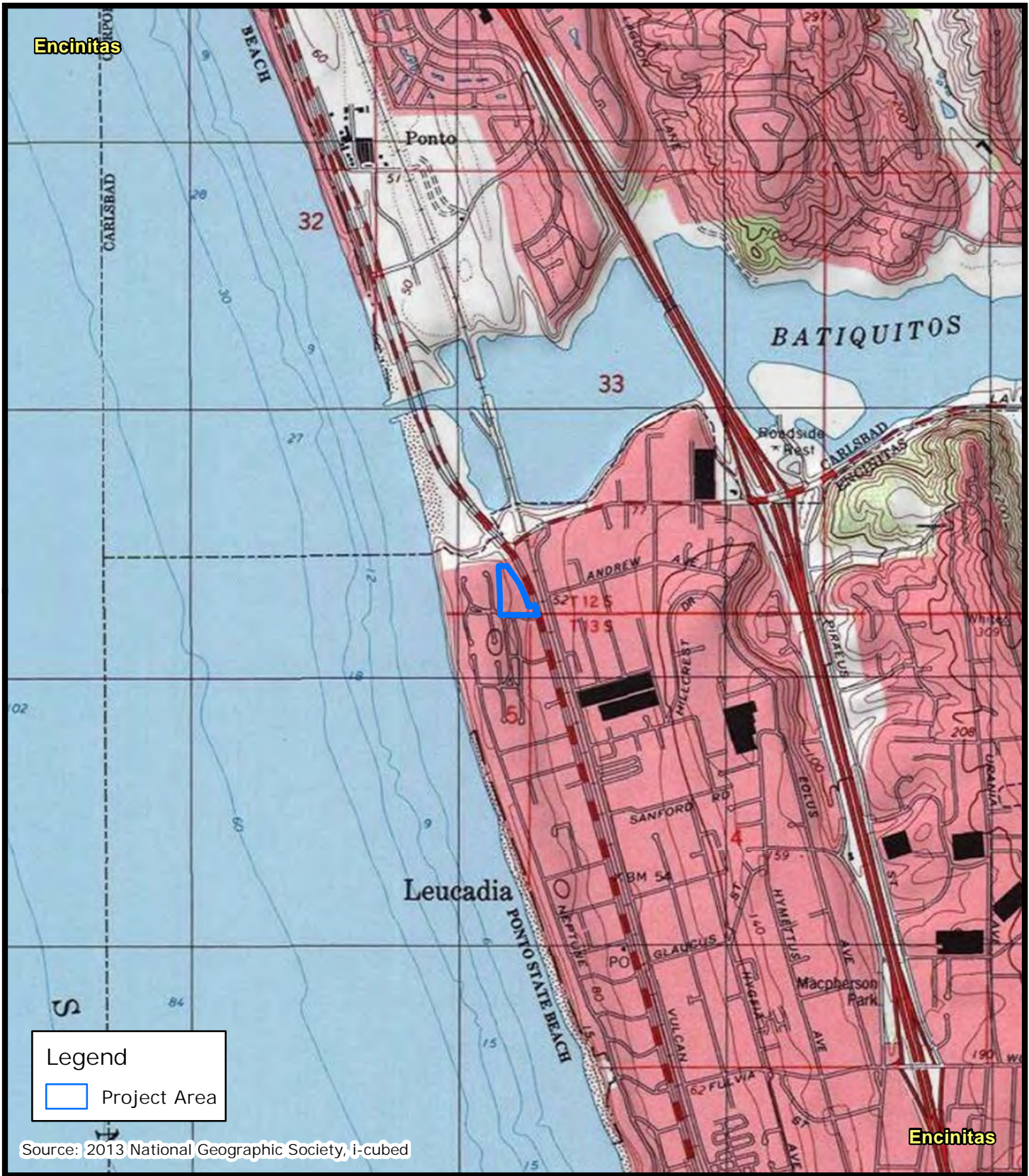
Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager
Encinitas Development Services Department
505 S. Vulcan Avenue
Encinitas, CA 92024
Ph. 760-633-2692
Email: svurbEFF@encinitasca.gov

Sincerely,



Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL



City of Encinitas

Development Services Department

505 S. Vulcan Avenue, Encinitas, California 92024-3633

December 16, 2020

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL
AND CERTIFIED U.S. MAIL

Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson
Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians
2005 S. Escondido Blvd.
Escondido, CA, 92025

SUBJECT: Cultural Resources Study for the Marea Village Environmental Impact Report (APNs 216-041-20, 216-041-21 and 216-041-06)

Dear Ms. Osuna,

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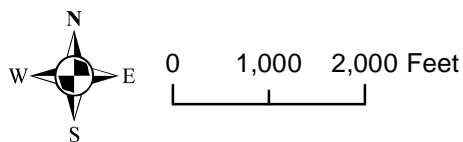
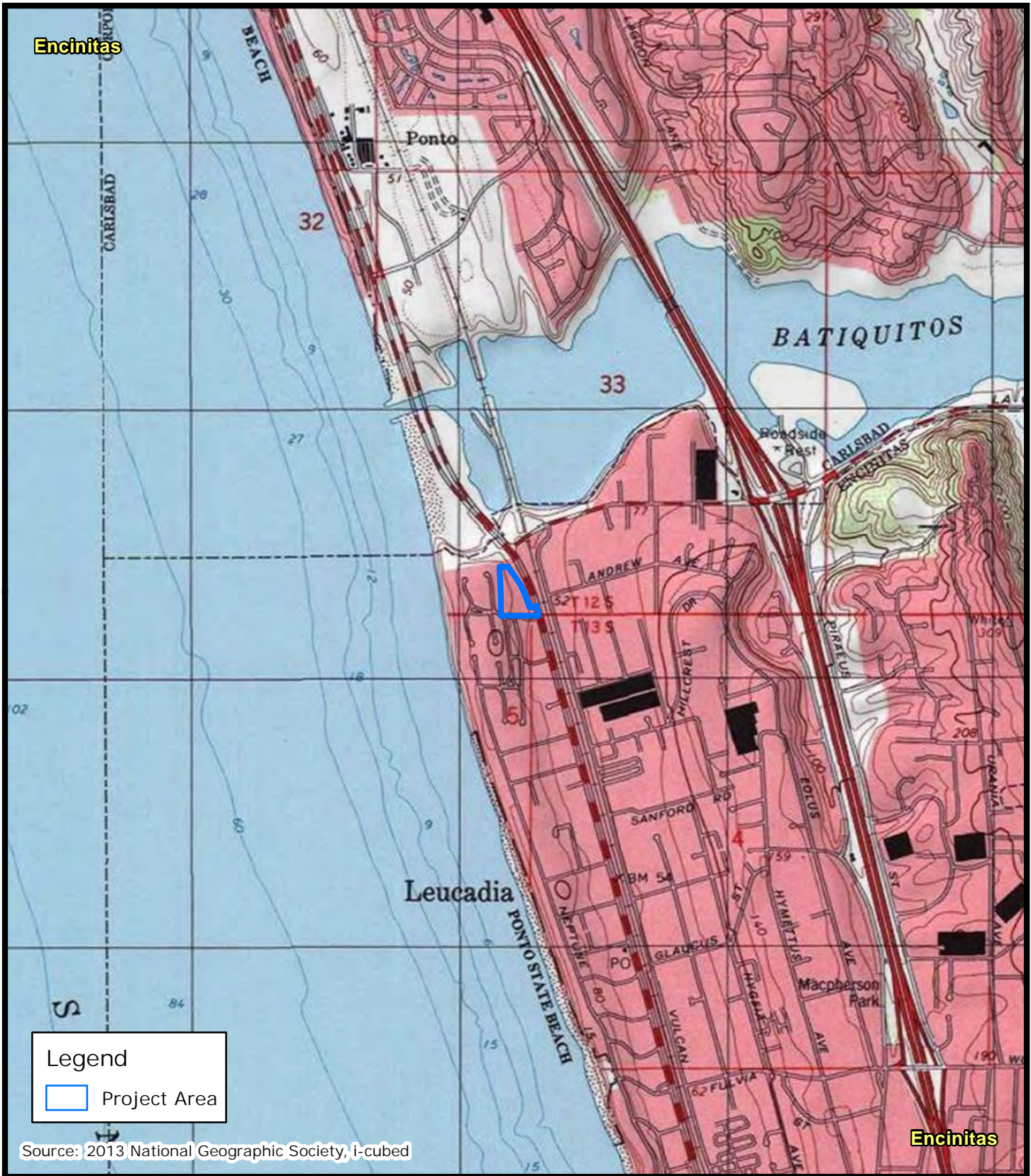
Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager
Encinitas Development Services Department
505 S. Vulcan Avenue
Encinitas, CA 92024
Ph. 760-633-2692
Email: svurbEFF@encinitasca.gov

Sincerely,



Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL



City of Encinitas

Development Services Department

505 S. Vulcan Avenue, Encinitas, California 92024-3633

December 16, 2020

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL
AND CERTIFIED U.S. MAIL

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA, 91905

SUBJECT: Cultural Resources Study for the Marea Village Environmental Impact Report (APNs 216-041-20, 216-041-21 and 216-041-06)

Dear Ms. Parada,

Encinitas Beach Land Venture, LLC (Applicant) is proposing the Marea Village project, a mixed-use development located at 1900 and 1950 North Coast Highway 101 in the city of Encinitas. The project site consists of three parcels; the Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) associated with the project are 216-041-20, 216-041-21, and 216-041-06. The project site is currently occupied by an operating restaurant, a commercial center, and an abandoned building formerly operated as a restaurant. The proposed project would demolish the existing buildings on the property and construct 94 apartments, 30 hotel rooms, and 18,262 square feet of retail uses. The project would also include a subterranean parking garage, a walking paseo, pedestrian plaza, and an outdoor seating area. The project requires California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review and approval of a coastal development permit. The city of Encinitas (City) is the CEQA Lead Agency.

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If you know of any cultural resources that could be impacted by the proposed project, or if you would like additional information, please do not hesitate to contact Nicholas Hearth at nicholas.hearth@mbakerintl.com or by phone at (909) 974-4924. Also, please do not hesitate to contact me.

My contact information is:

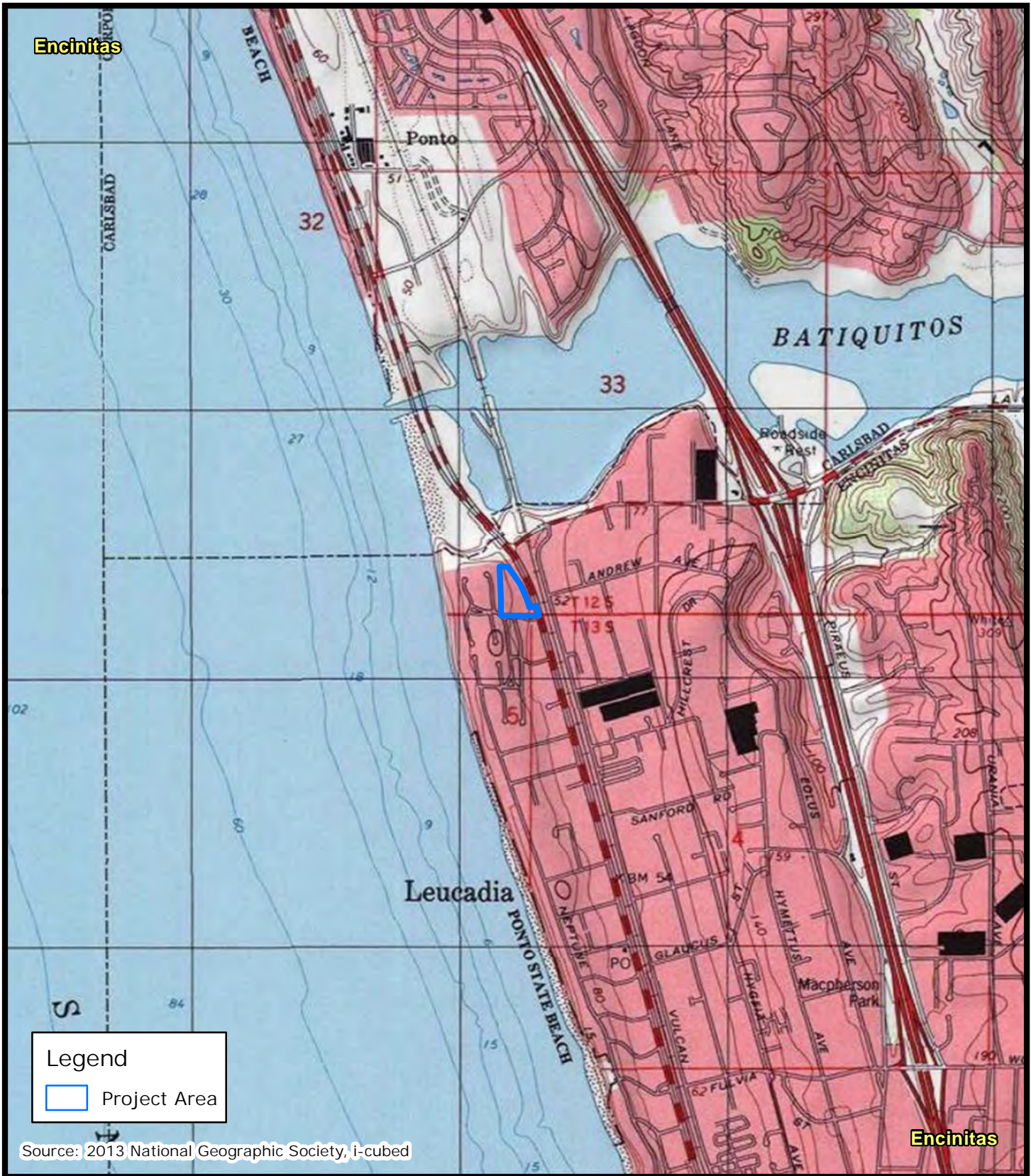
Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager
Encinitas Development Services Department
505 S. Vulcan Avenue
Encinitas, CA 92024
Ph. 760-633-2692
Email: svurbEFF@encinitasca.gov

Sincerely,



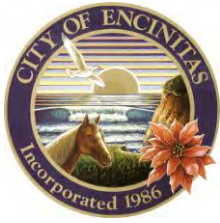
Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL



City of Encinitas

Development Services Department

505 S. Vulcan Avenue, Encinitas, California 92024-3633

December 16, 2020

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL
AND CERTIFIED U.S. MAIL

Virgil Perez, Chairperson
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
P.O. Box 130
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070

SUBJECT: Cultural Resources Study for the Marea Village Environmental Impact Report (APNs 216-041-20, 216-041-21 and 216-041-06)

Dear Mr. Perez,

Encinitas Beach Land Venture, LLC (Applicant) is proposing the Marea Village project, a mixed-use development located at 1900 and 1950 North Coast Highway 101 in the city of Encinitas. The project site consists of three parcels; the Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) associated with the project are 216-041-20, 216-041-21, and 216-041-06. The project site is currently occupied by an operating restaurant, a commercial center, and an abandoned building formerly operated as a restaurant. The proposed project would demolish the existing buildings on the property and construct 94 apartments, 30 hotel rooms, and 18,262 square feet of retail uses. The project would also include a subterranean parking garage, a walking paseo, pedestrian plaza, and an outdoor seating area. The project requires California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review and approval of a coastal development permit. The city of Encinitas (City) is the CEQA Lead Agency.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has identified you as a member of a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project. You or your tribe may have concerns regarding a previously unrecorded prehistoric site identified within the project footprint; therefore, we are contacting you to ask for your input on cultural resources in the area as part of informal information gathering.

The City has contracted with Michael Baker International to conduct cultural resource studies for the project. A record search of NAHC Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed and the results were negative. Additionally, a record search from the South Coastal Information Center indicated no cultural resources were previously recorded within the project footprint. However, three prehistoric resources were identified within one-half mile of the project. Two of these sites (P-37-009589/CA-SDI-009589 and P-37-026508/CA-

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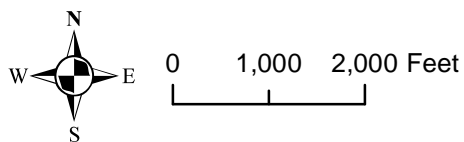
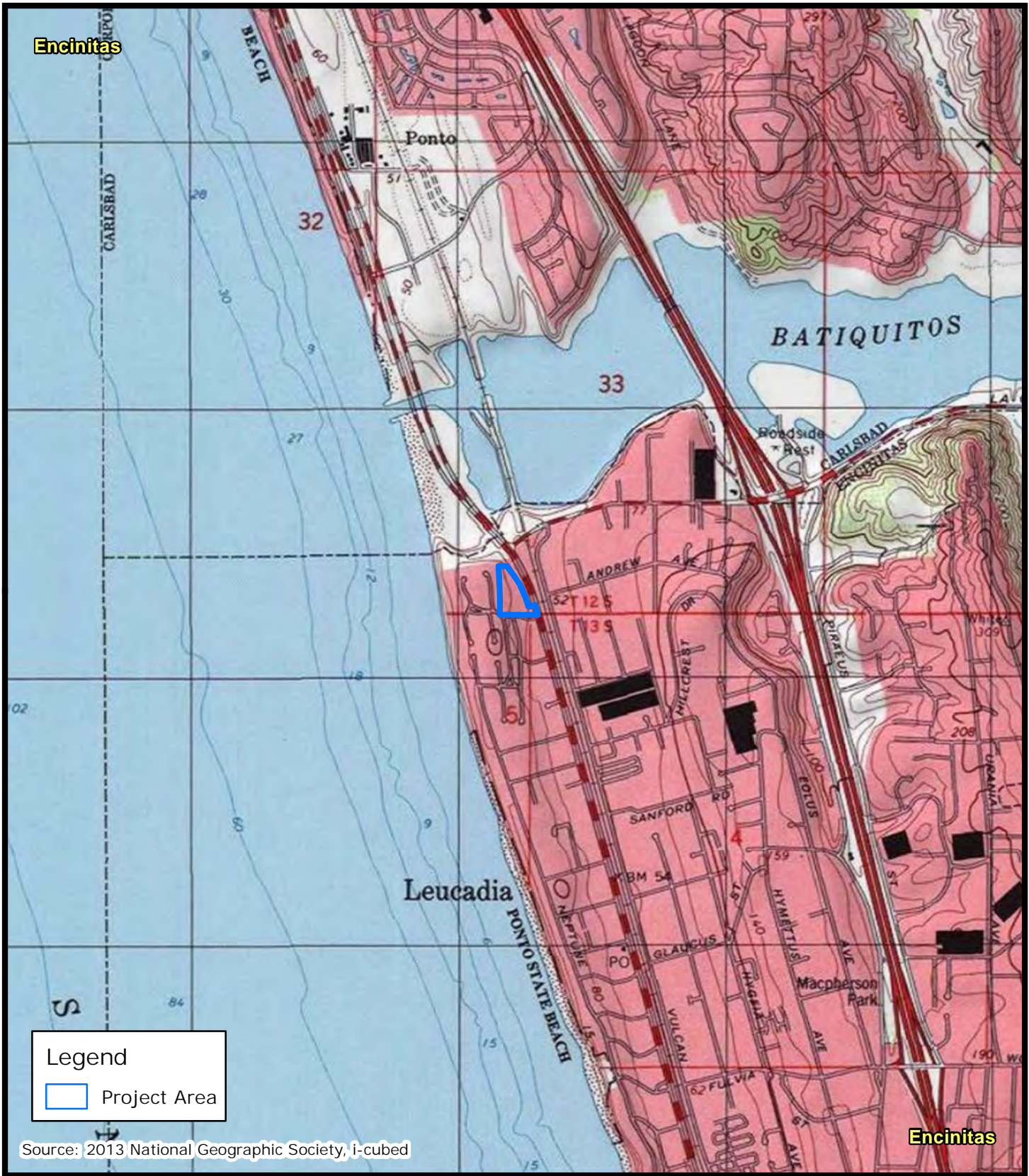
Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager
Encinitas Development Services Department
505 S. Vulcan Avenue
Encinitas, CA 92024
Ph. 760-633-2692
Email: svurbEFF@encinitasca.gov

Sincerely,



Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map



City of Encinitas

Development Services Department

505 S. Vulcan Avenue, Encinitas, California 92024-3633

December 16, 2020

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL
AND CERTIFIED U.S. MAIL

Ernest Pingleton, Tribal Historic Officer, Resource Management
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA, 91901

SUBJECT: Cultural Resources Study for the Marea Village Environmental Impact Report (APNs 216-041-20, 216-041-21 and 216-041-06)

Dear Mr. Pingleton,

Encinitas Beach Land Venture, LLC (Applicant) is proposing the Marea Village project, a mixed-use development located at 1900 and 1950 North Coast Highway 101 in the city of Encinitas. The project site consists of three parcels; the Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) associated with the project are 216-041-20, 216-041-21, and 216-041-06. The project site is currently occupied by an operating restaurant, a commercial center, and an abandoned building formerly operated as a restaurant. The proposed project would demolish the existing buildings on the property and construct 94 apartments, 30 hotel rooms, and 18,262 square feet of retail uses. The project would also include a subterranean parking garage, a walking paseo, pedestrian plaza, and an outdoor seating area. The project requires California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review and approval of a coastal development permit. The city of Encinitas (City) is the CEQA Lead Agency.

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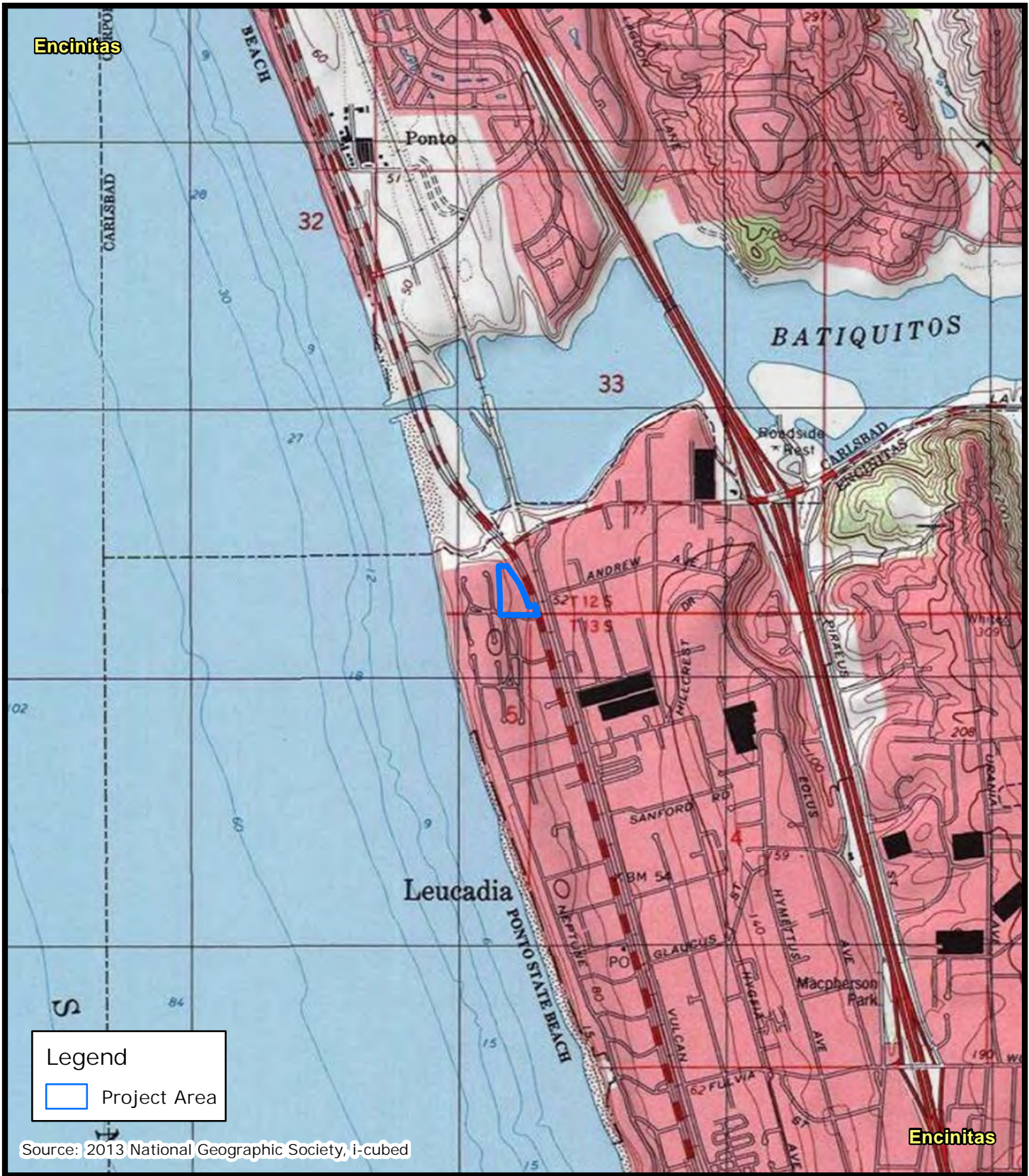
Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager
Encinitas Development Services Department
505 S. Vulcan Avenue
Encinitas, CA 92024
Ph. 760-633-2692
Email: svurbEFF@encinitasca.gov

Sincerely,



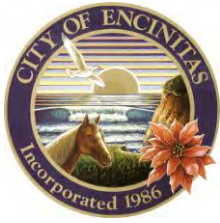
Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL



City of Encinitas

Development Services Department

505 S. Vulcan Avenue, Encinitas, California 92024-3633

December 16, 2020

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL
AND CERTIFIED U.S. MAIL

Robert Pinto, Chairperson
Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA, 91901

SUBJECT: Cultural Resources Study for the Marea Village Environmental Impact Report (APNs 216-041-20, 216-041-21 and 216-041-06)

Dear Mr. Pinto,

Encinitas Beach Land Venture, LLC (Applicant) is proposing the Marea Village project, a mixed-use development located at 1900 and 1950 North Coast Highway 101 in the city of Encinitas. The project site consists of three parcels; the Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) associated with the project are 216-041-20, 216-041-21, and 216-041-06. The project site is currently occupied by an operating restaurant, a commercial center, and an abandoned building formerly operated as a restaurant. The proposed project would demolish the existing buildings on the property and construct 94 apartments, 30 hotel rooms, and 18,262 square feet of retail uses. The project would also include a subterranean parking garage, a walking paseo, pedestrian plaza, and an outdoor seating area. The project requires California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review and approval of a coastal development permit. The city of Encinitas (City) is the CEQA Lead Agency.

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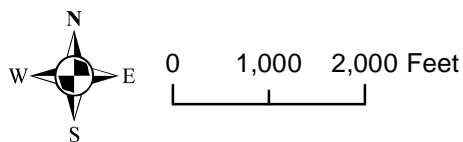
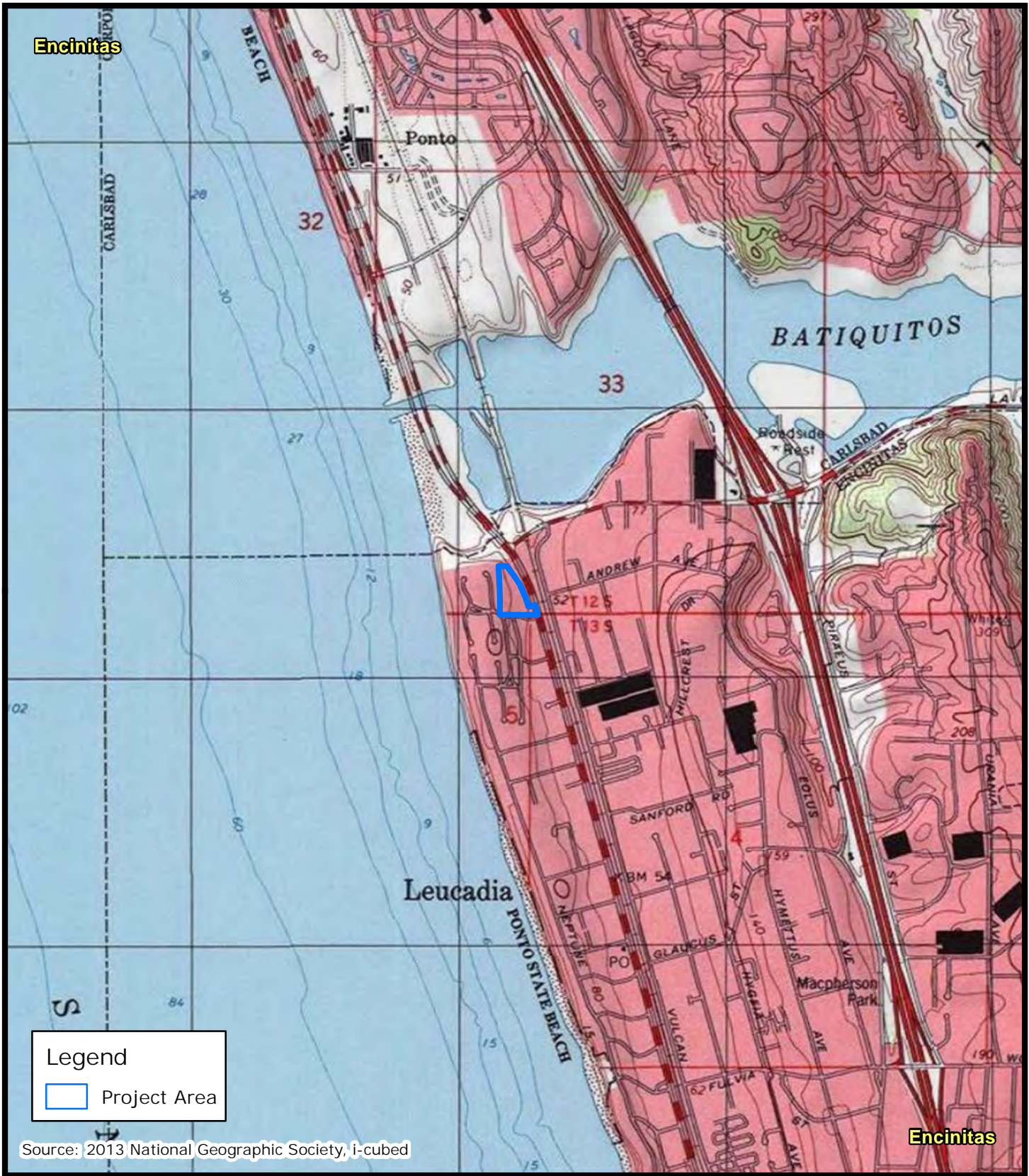
Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager
Encinitas Development Services Department
505 S. Vulcan Avenue
Encinitas, CA 92024
Ph. 760-633-2692
Email: svurbEFF@encinitasca.gov

Sincerely,



Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL



City of Encinitas

Development Services Department

505 S. Vulcan Avenue, Encinitas, California 92024-3633

December 16, 2020

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL
AND CERTIFIED U.S. MAIL

Edwin Romero, Chairperson
Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA 92040

SUBJECT: Cultural Resources Study for the Marea Village Environmental Impact Report (APNs 216-041-20, 216-041-21 and 216-041-06)

Dear Mr. Romero,

Encinitas Beach Land Venture, LLC (Applicant) is proposing the Marea Village project, a mixed-use development located at 1900 and 1950 North Coast Highway 101 in the city of Encinitas. The project site consists of three parcels; the Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) associated with the project are 216-041-20, 216-041-21, and 216-041-06. The project site is currently occupied by an operating restaurant, a commercial center, and an abandoned building formerly operated as a restaurant. The proposed project would demolish the existing buildings on the property and construct 94 apartments, 30 hotel rooms, and 18,262 square feet of retail uses. The project would also include a subterranean parking garage, a walking paseo, pedestrian plaza, and an outdoor seating area. The project requires California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review and approval of a coastal development permit. The city of Encinitas (City) is the CEQA Lead Agency.

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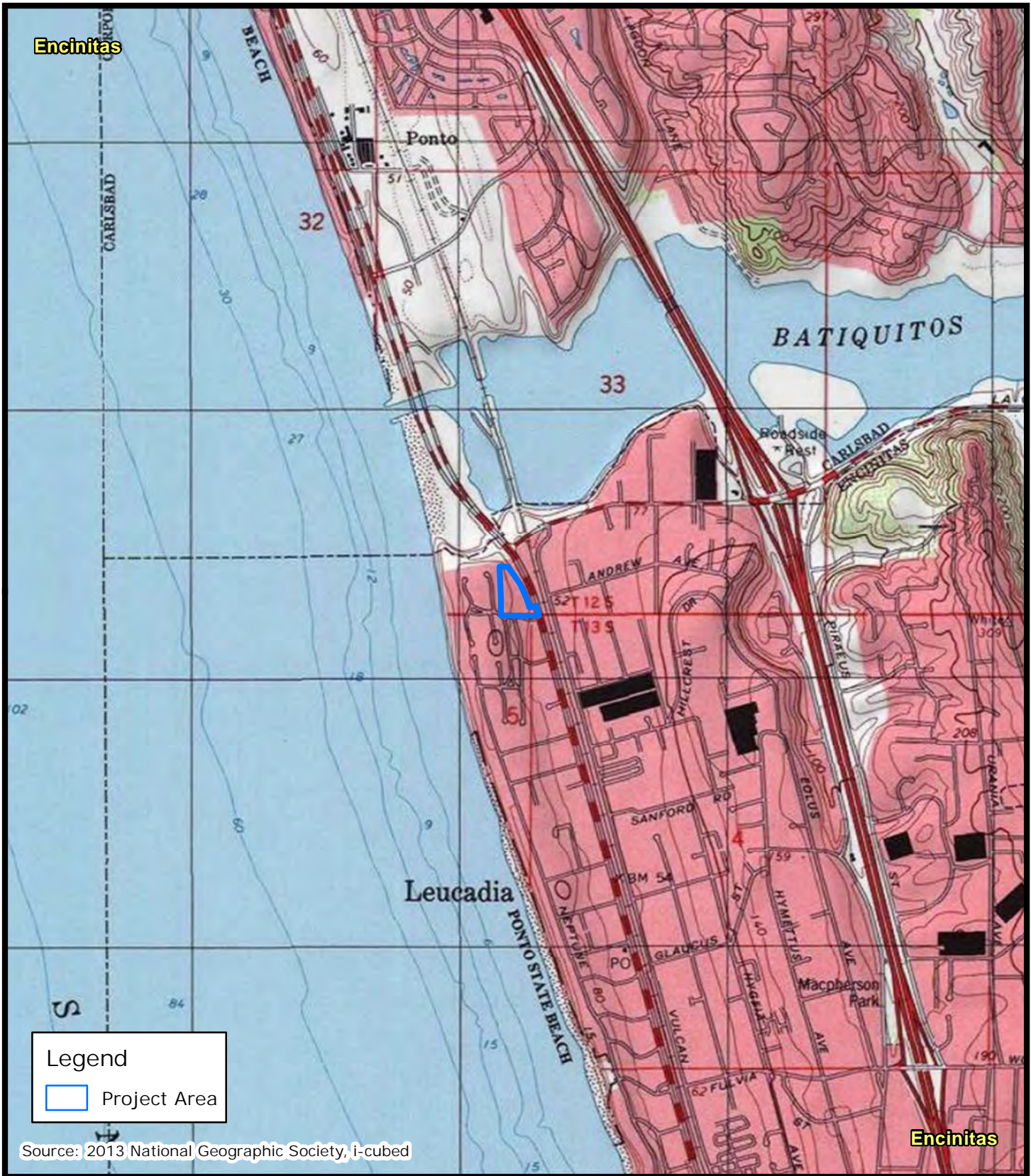
Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager
Encinitas Development Services Department
505 S. Vulcan Avenue
Encinitas, CA 92024
Ph. 760-633-2692
Email: svurbEFF@encinitasca.gov

Sincerely,



Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL



City of Encinitas

Development Services Department

505 S. Vulcan Avenue, Encinitas, California 92024-3633

December 16, 2020

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL
AND CERTIFIED U.S. MAIL

Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
P.O. Box 1302
Boulevard, CA, 91905

SUBJECT: Cultural Resources Study for the Marea Village Environmental Impact Report (APNs 216-041-20, 216-041-21 and 216-041-06)

Dear Ms. Santos,

Encinitas Beach Land Venture, LLC (Applicant) is proposing the Marea Village project, a mixed-use development located at 1900 and 1950 North Coast Highway 101 in the city of Encinitas. The project site consists of three parcels; the Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) associated with the project are 216-041-20, 216-041-21, and 216-041-06. The project site is currently occupied by an operating restaurant, a commercial center, and an abandoned building formerly operated as a restaurant. The proposed project would demolish the existing buildings on the property and construct 94 apartments, 30 hotel rooms, and 18,262 square feet of retail uses. The project would also include a subterranean parking garage, a walking paseo, pedestrian plaza, and an outdoor seating area. The project requires California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review and approval of a coastal development permit. The city of Encinitas (City) is the CEQA Lead Agency.

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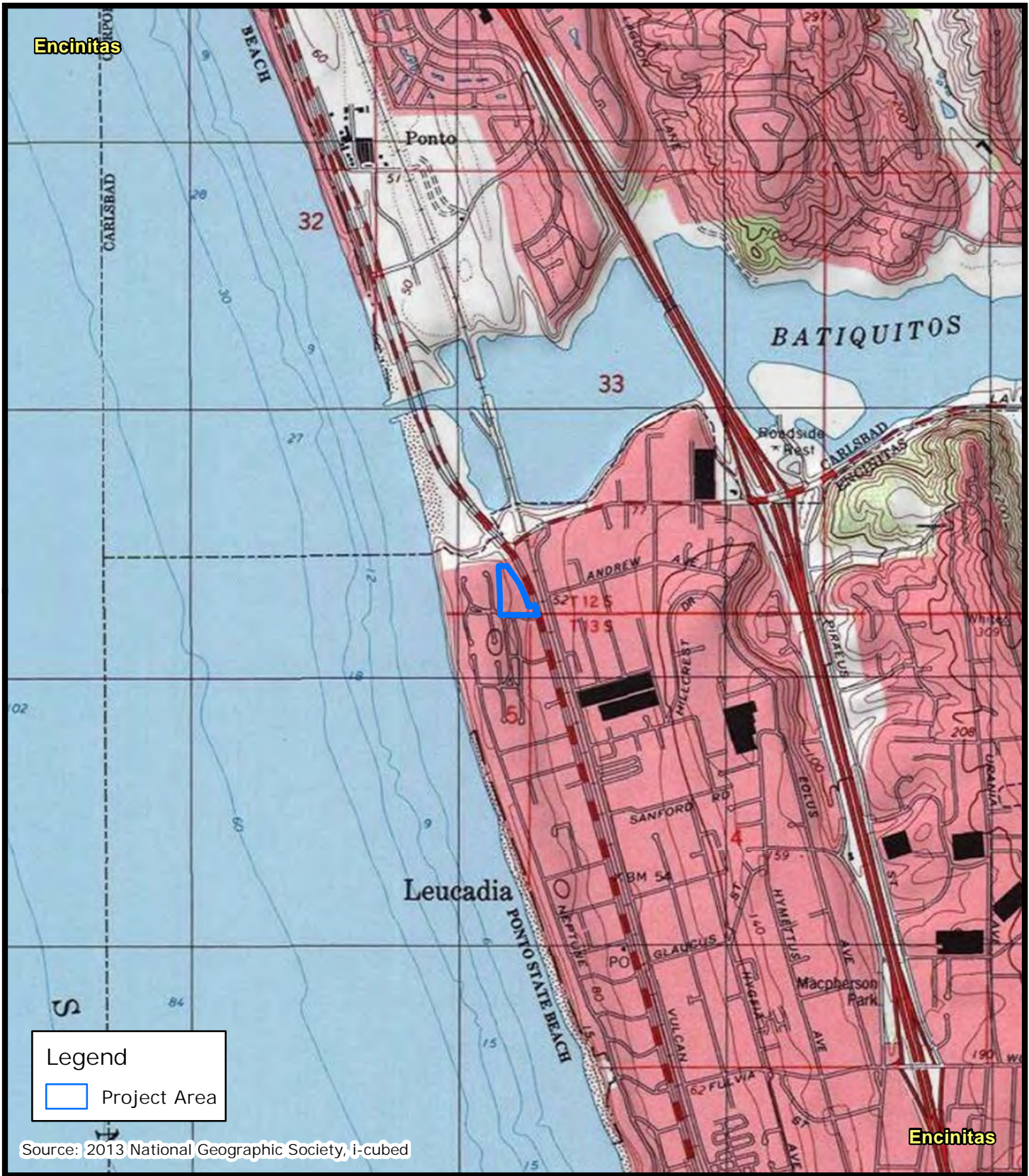
Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager
Encinitas Development Services Department
505 S. Vulcan Avenue
Encinitas, CA 92024
Ph. 760-633-2692
Email: svurbEFF@encinitasca.gov

Sincerely,



Scott VurbEFF
Environmental Project Manager

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL

Young, Marcel

From: Young, Marcel
Sent: Friday, January 15, 2021 10:45 AM
To: allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org
Cc: Hearth, Nicholas
Subject: Marea Village (Fenway) Environmental Impact Report Project
Attachments: Lawson - 2020-12-16 - Marea Village EIR.pdf

Good Afternoon Mr. Allen Lawson,

On behalf of the City of Encinitas, Michael Baker International mailed a letter on December 16, 2020, for the Marea Village (Fenway) Environmental Impact Report Project in Encinitas, San Diego County. Please find the same letter and map attached. Please feel free to respond with any questions, concerns, or information that you care to share about the project or location. Please direct all follow-ups to Nick Hearth, M.A., RPA at nicholas.hearth@mbakerintl.com. We will try you by phone next week if we don't receive a reply to this email. If we don't hear back from you by January 22, 2021, the City will consider this outreach effort complete.

Thank you for your time,

Marcel Young | Archaeological Field Technician
2729 Prospect Park Dr. Suite 220 | Rancho Cordova, CA 95670 | [O] (916) 361-8384
Marcel.Young@mbakerintl.com | www.mbakerintl.com



Young, Marcel

From: Young, Marcel
Sent: Friday, January 15, 2021 10:15 AM
To: cjlinton73@aol.com
Cc: Hearth, Nicholas
Subject: Marea Village (Fenway) Environmental Impact Report Project
Attachments: Linton - 2020-12-16 - Marea Village EIR.pdf

Good Afternoon Mr. Clint Linton,

On behalf of the City of Encinitas, Michael Baker International mailed a letter on December 16, 2020, for the Marea Village (Fenway) Environmental Impact Report Project in Encinitas, San Diego County. Please find the same letter and map attached. Please feel free to respond with any questions, concerns, or information that you care to share about the project or location. Please direct all follow-ups to Nick Hearth, M.A., RPA at nicholas.hearth@mbakerintl.com. We will try you by phone next week if we don't receive a reply to this email. If we don't hear back from you by January 22, 2021, the City will consider this outreach effort complete.

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Marcel.Young@mbakerintl.com | www.mbakerintl.com



Young, Marcel

From: Young, Marcel
Sent: Friday, January 15, 2021 10:48 AM
To: ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov
Cc: Hearth, Nicholas
Subject: Marea Village (Fenway) Environmental Impact Report Project
Attachments: Martinez - 2020-12-16 - Marea Village EIR.pdf

Good Afternoon Mr. Cody Martinez,

On behalf of the City of Encinitas, Michael Baker International mailed a letter on December 16, 2020, for the Marea Village (Fenway) Environmental Impact Report Project in Encinitas, San Diego County. Please find the same letter and map attached. Please feel free to respond with any questions, concerns, or information that you care to share about the project or location. Please direct all follow-ups to Nick Hearth, M.A., RPA at nicholas.hearth@mbakerintl.com. We will try you by phone next week if we don't receive a reply to this email. If we don't hear back from you by January 22, 2021, the City will consider this outreach effort complete.

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Marcel.Young@mbakerintl.com | www.mbakerintl.com



Hearth, Nicholas

From: Smith, Natalie
Sent: Tuesday, February 16, 2021 3:58 PM
To: Hearth, Nicholas
Subject: FW: EXTERNAL: FW: Marea Village (Fenway) Environmental Impact Report Project

Can you please make the change to the appendices?

Natalie Smith | Senior Environmental Project Manager - Planning
9755 Clairemont Mesa Blvd Suite 100 | San Diego, CA 92124-1333
[O] 858-614-5000 | [D] 858-614-5033 | [M] 916-620-4763
Natalie.Smith@mbakerintl.com | www.mbakertnl.com f t i in v



From: Scott Vurbeff <SVurbeff@encinitasca.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, February 16, 2021 3:57 PM
To: rteran@viejas-nsn.gov
Cc: epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov
Subject: RE: EXTERNAL: FW: Marea Village (Fenway) Environmental Impact Report Project

Mr. Teran,

Thank you for your comments. The City's consultant is wrapping up completion of the Phase II assessment and we will forward the report to you and Mr. Pingleton for review and comment when it is completed. If necessary, we will coordinate with Mr. Pingleton on the need for Viejas cultural monitors in the future.

Regards,

Scott Vurbeff | Environmental Project Manager | Encinitas Development Services Dept.
505 S. Vulcan Ave. | Encinitas, CA 92024 | ph. 760-633-2692
svurbeff@encinitasca.gov

From: Ray Teran <rteran@viejas-nsn.gov>
Sent: Friday, January 15, 2021 11:10 AM
To: Hearth, Nicholas <Nicholas.Hearth@mbakerintl.com>
Cc: Ernest Pingleton <epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov>
Subject: EXTERNAL: FW: Marea Village (Fenway) Environmental Impact Report Project

The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians ("Viejas") has reviewed the proposed project and at this time we have determined that the project site has cultural significance or ties to Viejas. Cultural resources have been located within or adjacent to the APE-DE of the proposed project.

Viejas Band request that a Kumeyaay Cultural Monitor be on site for ground disturbing activities and to inform us of any new developments such as inadvertent discovery of cultural artifacts, cremation sites, or human remains.

If you wish to utilize Viejas cultural monitors, please call Ernest Pingleton at 619-655-0410 or email, epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov, for contracting and scheduling. Thank you.

From: Ernest Pingleton
Sent: Friday, January 15, 2021 11:05 AM
To: Ray Teran <rteran@viejas-nsn.gov>
Subject: Fwd: Marea Village (Fenway) Environmental Impact Report Project

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Young, Marcel" <Marcel.Young@mbakerintl.com>
Date: January 15, 2021 at 10:59:56 AM PST
To: Ernest Pingleton <epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov>
Cc: "Hearth, Nicholas" <Nicholas.Hearth@mbakerintl.com>
Subject: Marea Village (Fenway) Environmental Impact Report Project

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Marcel Young | Archaeological Field Technician
2729 Prospect Park Dr. Suite 220 | Rancho Cordova, CA 95670 | [O] (916) 361-8384
Marcel.Young@mbakerintl.com | www.mbakerintl.com

<image001.png>

<Pingleton - 2020-12-16 - Marea Village EIR.pdf>

This message contains confidential information and is intended only for the individual(s) addressed in the message. If you are not the named addressee, you should not disseminate, distribute, or copy this e-mail. If you are not the intended recipient, you are notified that disclosing, distributing, or copying this e-mail is strictly prohibited.

Young, Marcel

From: Young, Marcel
Sent: Friday, January 15, 2021 10:20 AM
To: epinto@jiv-nsn.gov
Cc: Hearth, Nicholas
Subject: Marea Village (Fenway) Environmental Impact Report Project
Attachments: E Pinto - 2020-12-16 - Marea Village EIR.pdf

Good Afternoon Ms. Erica Pinto,

On behalf of the City of Encinitas, Michael Baker International mailed a letter on December 16, 2020, for the Marea Village (Fenway) Environmental Impact Report Project in Encinitas, San Diego County. Please find the same letter and map attached. Please feel free to respond with any questions, concerns, or information that you care to share about the project or location. Please direct all follow-ups to Nick Hearth, M.A., RPA at nicholas.hearth@mbakerintl.com. We will try you by phone next week if we don't receive a reply to this email. If we don't hear back from you by January 22, 2021, the City will consider this outreach effort complete.

Thank you for your time,

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Marcel.Young@mbakerintl.com | www.mbakerintl.com



Young, Marcel

From: Young, Marcel
Sent: Thursday, January 14, 2021 4:42 PM
To: cloyd@barona-nsn.gov
Cc: Hearth, Nicholas
Subject: Marea Village (Fenway) Environmental Impact Report Project
Attachments: Romero - 2020-12-16 - Marea Village EIR.pdf

Good afternoon Mr. Edwin Romero,

I am following up regarding the Marea Village (Fenway) Environmental Impact Report Project located in the city of Encinitas, County of San Diego. On behalf of the city, Michael Baker International sent out a letter to the tribal contact listed on the NAHC list on December 16, 2020. We were hoping you may have information regarding any cultural resources within this area. Additionally, we want to answer any questions you may have. Please see the attached letter and map with the Project Area location.

Please contact me at your earliest convenience regarding this project.

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Marcel.Young@mbakerintl.com | www.mbakerintl.com



Hearth, Nicholas

From: Scott Vurbeff <SVurbeff@encinitasca.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, February 2, 2021 11:56 AM
To: buncelaw@aol.com
Cc: Young, Marcel; Smith, Natalie; Hearth, Nicholas
Subject: EXTERNAL: RE: Cultural resources study for Marea Village project EIR

Mr. Bunce,

We start the consultation process with you after the Phase II study has been completed. This study will be forwarded to you for review and comment.

Thank you,

Scott Vurbeff | Environmental Project Manager | Encinitas Development Services Dept.
505 S. Vulcan Ave. | Encinitas, CA 92024 | ph. 760-633-2692
svurbeff@encinitasca.gov

From: buncelaw@aol.com <buncelaw@aol.com>
Sent: Friday, January 22, 2021 1:46 PM
To: nicholas.hearth@mbakerintl.com
Cc: Marcel.Young@mbakerintl.com; Scott Vurbeff <SVurbeff@encinitasca.gov>
Subject: Cultural resources study for Marea Village project EIR

[NOTICE: Caution: External Email]

Dear Mr. Hearth,

Yesterday I called Marcel Young of Michael Baker International concerning the letter of December 16, 2020 from the City of Encinitas to former Chairman Edwin Romero of the Barona Band of Mission Indians concerning the cultural resources study being performed for the EIR for the above project. Chairman Romero has now retired, and has been succeeded by Chairman Ray Welch. I serve as the Tribal Attorney for the Barona Band. Chairman Welch has asked me to follow up on your letter.

We appreciate the outreach to the Barona Band on this project. Normally, the Barona Band conducts consultation with many local governments under AB 52 and otherwise, but has not with the City of Encinitas because this is the first time that a project of interest has come to Barona's attention from the City of Encinitas. Please consider the copy of this email to Mr. Vurbeff to be a request for consultation under AB 52. Although the project site is apparently significantly disturbed, the project includes a large subterranean parking garage, for which major new excavation would likely be needed. The site is located at the mouth of a lagoon, a likely location for a hunting camp or habitation, especially because one of the nearby known cultural sites includes midden.

As instructed in Mr. Vurbeff's letter, I tried to call you earlier today, but got a recording saying that I had reached a different number. So I left a message for you to call me. The email from Mr. Young says that, if he does not receive a reply to his email of January 22, 2021 by January 22, 2021, the City will consider its outreach effort complete. Consultation is not complete, and I am writing today to verify the Barona Band's interest in this project and consulting regarding it. Please call me at 760-489-0329 to continue the discussion.

Sincerely,

Art Bunce, Tribal Attorney

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Young, Marcel

From: Young, Marcel
Sent: Friday, January 15, 2021 10:30 AM
To: LP13boots@aol.com
Cc: Hearth, Nicholas
Subject: Marea Village (Fenway) Environmental Impact Report Project
Attachments: Parada - 2020-12-16 - Marea Village EIR.pdf

Good Afternoon Ms. Gwendolyn Parada,

On behalf of the City of Encinitas, Michael Baker International mailed a letter on December 16, 2020, for the Marea Village (Fenway) Environmental Impact Report Project in Encinitas, San Diego County. Please find the same letter and map attached. Please feel free to respond with any questions, concerns, or information that you care to share about the project or location. Please direct all follow-ups to Nick Hearth, M.A., RPA at nicholas.hearth@mbakerintl.com. We will try you by phone next week if we don't receive a reply to this email. If we don't hear back from you by January 22, 2021, the City will consider this outreach effort complete.

Thank you for your time,

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Marcel.Young@mbakerintl.com | www.mbakerintl.com



Young, Marcel

From: Young, Marcel
Sent: Friday, January 15, 2021 10:42 AM
To: johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org
Cc: Hearth, Nicholas
Subject: Marea Village (Fenway) Environmental Impact Report Project
Attachments: Flores - 2020-12-16 - Marea Village EIR.pdf

Good Afternoon Mr. John Flores,

On behalf of the City of Encinitas, Michael Baker International mailed a letter on December 16, 2020, for the Marea Village (Fenway) Environmental Impact Report Project in Encinitas, San Diego County. Please find the same letter and map attached. Please feel free to respond with any questions, concerns, or information that you care to share about the project or location. Please direct all follow-ups to Nick Hearth, M.A., RPA at nicholas.hearth@mbakerintl.com. We will try you by phone next week if we don't receive a reply to this email. If we don't hear back from you by January 22, 2021, the City will consider this outreach effort complete.

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2729 Prospect Park Dr. Suite 220 | Rancho Cordova, CA 95670 | [O] (916) 361-8384
Marcel.Young@mbakerintl.com | www.mbakerintl.com



Young, Marcel

From: Young, Marcel
Sent: Friday, January 15, 2021 10:33 AM
To: jmiller@LPtribe.net
Cc: Hearth, Nicholas
Subject: Marea Village (Fenway) Environmental Impact Report Project
Attachments: Miller - 2020-12-16 - Marea Village EIR.pdf

Good Afternoon Mr. Javaughn Miller,

On behalf of the City of Encinitas, Michael Baker International mailed a letter on December 16, 2020, for the Marea Village (Fenway) Environmental Impact Report Project in Encinitas, San Diego County. Please find the same letter and map attached. Please feel free to respond with any questions, concerns, or information that you care to share about the project or location. Please direct all follow-ups to Nick Hearth, M.A., RPA at nicholas.hearth@mbakerintl.com. We will try you by phone next week if we don't receive a reply to this email. If we don't hear back from you by January 22, 2021, the City will consider this outreach effort complete.

Thank you for your time,

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Marcel.Young@mbakerintl.com | www.mbakerintl.com



Young, Marcel

From: Young, Marcel
Sent: Friday, January 15, 2021 10:25 AM
To: lcumper@jiv-nsn.gov
Cc: Hearth, Nicholas
Subject: Marea Village (Fenway) Environmental Impact Report Project
Attachments: Cumper - 2020-12-16 - Marea Village EIR.pdf

Good Afternoon Ms. Lisa Cumper,

On behalf of the City of Encinitas, Michael Baker International mailed a letter on December 16, 2020, for the Marea Village (Fenway) Environmental Impact Report Project in Encinitas, San Diego County. Please find the same letter and map attached. Please feel free to respond with any questions, concerns, or information that you care to share about the project or location. Please direct all follow-ups to Nick Hearth, M.A., RPA at nicholas.hearth@mbakerintl.com. We will try you by phone next week if we don't receive a reply to this email. If we don't hear back from you by January 22, 2021, the City will consider this outreach effort complete.

Thank you for your time,

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Marcel.Young@mbakerintl.com | www.mbakerintl.com



Young, Marcel

From: Young, Marcel
Sent: Friday, January 15, 2021 10:11 AM
To: michaelg@leaningrock.net
Cc: Hearth, Nicholas
Subject: Marea Village (Fenway) Environmental Impact Report Project
Attachments: Garcia - 2020-12-16 - Marea Village EIR.pdf

Good Afternoon Mr. Michael Garcia,

On behalf of the City of Encinitas, Michael Baker International mailed a letter on December 16, 2020, for the Marea Village (Fenway) Environmental Impact Report Project in Encinitas, San Diego County. Please find the same letter and map attached. Please feel free to respond with any questions, concerns, or information that you care to share about the project or location. Please direct all follow-ups to Nick Hearth, M.A., RPA at nicholas.hearth@mbakerintl.com. We will try you by phone next week if we don't receive a reply to this email. If we don't hear back from you by January 22, 2021, the City will consider this outreach effort complete.

Thank you for your time,

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Marcel.Young@mbakerintl.com | www.mbakerintl.com



Young, Marcel

From: Young, Marcel
Sent: Friday, January 15, 2021 10:37 AM
To: mesagrandeband@msn.com
Cc: Hearth, Nicholas
Subject: Marea Village (Fenway) Environmental Impact Report Project
Attachments: Linton2 - 2020-12-16 - Marea Village EIR.pdf

Good Afternoon Mr. Michael Linton,

On behalf of the City of Encinitas, Michael Baker International mailed a letter on December 16, 2020, for the Marea Village (Fenway) Environmental Impact Report Project in Encinitas, San Diego County. Please find the same letter and map attached. Please feel free to respond with any questions, concerns, or information that you care to share about the project or location. Please direct all follow-ups to Nick Hearth, M.A., RPA at nicholas.hearth@mbakerintl.com. We will try you by phone next week if we don't receive a reply to this email. If we don't hear back from you by January 22, 2021, the City will consider this outreach effort complete.

Thank you for your time,

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Marcel.Young@mbakerintl.com | www.mbakerintl.com



Young, Marcel

From: Young, Marcel
Sent: Thursday, January 14, 2021 4:47 PM
To: rgoff@campo-nasn.gov
Cc: Hearth, Nicholas
Subject: Marea Village (Fenway) Environmental Impact Report Project
Attachments: Goff - 2020-12-16 - Marea Village EIR.pdf

Good afternoon Mr. Ralph Goff,

I am following up regarding the Marea Village (Fenway) Environmental Impact Report Project located in the city of Encinitas, County of San Diego. On behalf of the city, Michael Baker International sent out a letter to the tribal contact listed on the NAHC list on December 16, 2020. We were hoping you may have information regarding any cultural resources within this area. Additionally, we want to answer any questions you may have. Please see the attached letter and map with the Project Area location.

Please contact me at your earliest convenience regarding this project.

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Marcel.Young@mbakerintl.com | www.mbakerintl.com



Young, Marcel

From: Young, Marcel
Sent: Friday, January 15, 2021 10:05 AM
To: wmiclin@leaningrock.net
Cc: Hearth, Nicholas
Subject: Marea Village (Fenway) Environmental Impact Report Project
Attachments: R Pinto - 2020-12-16 - Marea Village EIR.pdf

Good Afternoon Mr. Robert Pinto,

On behalf of the City of Encinitas, Michael Baker International mailed a letter on December 16, 2020, for the Marea Village (Fenway) Environmental Impact Report Project in Encinitas, San Diego County. Please find the same letter and map attached. Please feel free to respond with any questions, concerns, or information that you care to share about the project or location. Please direct all follow-ups to Nick Hearth, M.A., RPA at nicholas.hearth@mbakerintl.com. We will try you by phone next week if we don't receive a reply to this email. If we don't hear back from you by January 22, 2021, the City will consider this outreach effort complete.

Thank you for your time,

Nick Hearth | Senior Archaeologist/Principal Investigator
3536 Concours St. #100 | Ontario, CA 91764 | [O] 909.974.4924
nicholas.hearth@mbakerintl.com | www.mbakerintl.com f t i in y



Appendix D:
Site Photographs

CONFIDENTIAL

Appendix D has been redacted from this report.

Appendix E:
DPR 523 Records (Update)
CONFIDENTIAL

**Appendix E has been redacted
from this report.**

Appendix F: Surface Collection and Shovel Test Pit Data

		Shell		bone/teeth		Flakes/Shatter		Flake Tools		FAR		GS/FAR		Possible Tarring pebble		TOTAL	
		n=	g	n=	g	n=	g	n=	g	n=	g	n=	g	n=	g	n=	g
STP 1	0-10 cm															0	0.0
	10-20 cm															0	0.0
	20-30 cm									2	275.9	1	127.1			3	403.0
	30-40 cm															0	0.0
	40-50 cm	2	0.2			1	5.0									3	5.2
	50-60 cm															0	0.0
	60-70 cm	7	0.9			1	0.0	1	26.6							9	27.5
	70-80 cm	1	0.1			1	0.0							1	6.3	3	6.4
	80-90 cm	1	0.0	2	0.0	4	0.3									7	0.3
	90-100 cm					1	0.0									1	0.0
	TOTAL	11	1.2	2	0.0	8	5.3	1	26.6	2	275.9	1	127.1	1	6.3	26	442.4

		Shell		Flakes/Shatter		GS/FAR		battered/groundstone		TOTAL	
		n=	g	n=	g	n=	g	n=	g	n=	g
STP 2	0-10 cm									0	0.0
	10-20 cm	1	0.0	2	0.1					3	0.1
	20-30 cm			1	0.3					1	0.3
	30-40 cm			1	2.2					1	2.2
	40-50 cm									0	0.0
	50-60 cm			1	0.0					1	0.0
	60-70 cm									0	0.0
	70-80 cm			1	1.3	1	17.7			1	1.3
	80-90 cm									0	0.0
	90-100 cm							1	135.2	1	135.2
	TOTAL	1	0.0	6	3.9	1	17.7	1	135.2	8	139.1

STP 3		Shell		Flakes/Shatter		TOTAL	
		n=	g	n=	g	n=	g
	0-10 cm	1	0.0			1	0.0
	10-20 cm	1	0.1			1	0.1
	20-30 cm			2	2.6	2	2.6
	30-40 cm					0	0.0
	40-50 cm					0	0.0
	50-60 cm					0	0.0
	TOTAL	2	0.1	2	2.6	4	2.7

STP 4		Flakes/Shatter		TOTAL	
		n=	g	n=	g
	0-10 cm			0	0.0
	10-20 cm			0	0.0
	20-30 cm	2	0.0	2	0.0
	30-40 cm			0	0.0
	40-50 cm			0	0.0
	TOTAL	2	0.0	2	0.0

STP 5		Shell		Flakes/Shatter		Hammerstone		Hammerstone/FAR		TOTAL	
		n=	g	n=	g	n=	g	n=	g	n=	g
	0-10 cm							1	138.5	1	138.5
	10-20 cm	1	0.0	1	1.4					2	1.4
	20-30 cm									0	0.0
	30-40 cm									0	0.0
	40-50 cm	1	0.0	3	5.8					4	5.8
	50-60 cm			1	0.9					1	0.9
	60-70 cm			1	0.1	1	195.6			2	195.7
	70-80 cm									0	0.0
	80-90 cm									0	0.0
	TOTAL	2	0.0	6	8.2	1	195.6	1	138.5	10	342.3

STP 6		Shell		bone/teeth		Flakes/Shatter		Core/Core Fragment		TOTAL	
		n=	g	n=	g	n=	g	n=	g	n=	g
	0-10 cm	3	1.0							3	1.0
	10-20 cm							1	501.1	1	501.1
	20-30 cm	1	0.3							1	0.3
	30-40 cm					1	0.0			1	0.0
	40-50 cm	3	0.4							3	0.4
	50-60 cm	3	2.7			2	38.4			5	41.1
	60-70 cm					4	39.9			4	39.9
	70-80 cm	1	0.0	1	0.3	2	0.9			4	1.2
	80-90 cm									0	0.0
	90-100 cm					2	0.7			2	0.7
	TOTAL	11	4.4	1	0.3	11	79.9	1	501.1	24	585.7

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