ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT

FOR THE SANDERS TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP PROJECT, BONSALL, CALIFORNIA

(TPM 20845, Log. No. 04-02-028)

JAMES & BRIGGS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Prepared for:

Glen and Darlene Sanders
3220 Lilly Avenue
Long Beach, CA 90808

Prepared by:

James & Briggs Archaeological Services
9225 Dowdy Drive, Suite 101
San Diego, CA 92126

January 2006

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE SANDERS TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP PROJECT, BONSALL, CALIFORNIA

(TPM 20845, Log. No. 04-02-028)

Prepared for:

Glen and Darlene Sanders
3220 Lilly Avenue
Long Beach, CA 90808

Prepared by:

James & Briggs Archaeological Services
9225 Dowdy Drive, Suite 101
San Diego, CA 92126

Andrew R. Pigniolo, RPA
Kimberly D. Lauko, BA

January 2006

National Archaeological Data Base Information
Type of Study: Cultural Resource Survey
Sites: Negative
USGS Quadrangle: Bonsall 7.5'
Area: 12.04 Acres
Key Words: Bonsall, Archaeological Survey, Positive Survey, Historic Age Structure

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section **Page**

ABSTRACT iii

I. INTRODUCTION 1
- A. Project Description 1
- B. Project Personnel 1
- C. Structure of the Report 4

II. NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING 5
- A. Natural Setting 5
- B. Cultural Setting 6
- C. Prior Research 10

III. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS 12
- A. Survey Research Design 12
- B. Survey Methods 12

IV. SURVEY RESULTS 13

V. EVALUATION CRITERIA, SIGNIFICANCE, AND RECOMMENDATIONS 14
- A. Evaluation Criteria 14
- B. Significance 16
- C. Recommendations 16

VI. REFERENCES 17

APPENDICES
- A. Resume of Principal Personnel
- B. Records Search Confirmations

LIST OF TABLES

Number	Title	Page
1	Cultural Resource Surveys Within a 1-Mile Radius of the Project	11
2	Cultural Resources Within a 1-Mile Radius of the Project	11

LIST OF FIGURES

Number	Title	Page
1	Regional Location Map	2
2	Project Location	3
3	Historic Age Structure	13

ABSTRACT

James & Briggs Archaeological Services (James & Briggs) conducted an archaeological survey of the Sanders Tentative Parcel Map Project in the community of Bonsall, California to determine if the proposed subdivision would impact cultural resources. Archaeological and historical research included a records and literature search, examination of historic maps and records, and an intensive archaeological field inventory of the property.

Cultural resource work was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of San Diego Resources Protection Ordinance (RPO). The County of San Diego is lead agency for CEQA compliance for the project.

A record search of the project area was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) located at San Diego State University and the San Diego Museum of Man. The record search indicated that the project area has not been previously surveyed and that no sites had been previously recorded within the project area. In addition, historic structures were not identified on historic maps within the project area.

The current inventory was conducted on January 6, 2005 by Mr. Steven H. Briggs, Mr. Delman James under the direction of Mr. Andrew R. Pigniolo, RPA. The project area was intensively surveyed in 10-15 m intervals. Much of the property was cleared of vegetation and in active agriculture with approximately 90 percent visibility. The survey overall was adequate to identify any cultural resources within the project area. Photographs and project records for this inventory will be temporarily curated at James & Briggs until final curation arrangements can be made.

No archaeological resources were identified during the field survey. An existing standing residence that appears to date to the 1940s is located within the project area. This structure will not be impacted by the proposed subdivision and no impacts to cultural resources are anticipated. Because the project does not include development of areas of significant alluvial deposits that might conceal archaeological sites, construction monitoring of the property is not necessary. No further work to address cultural resources is recommended.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Description

This report presents the results of an archaeological survey conducted to address a proposed minor residential subdivision. The project proposes a minor subdivision of 12.04 net acres into 4 parcels and a designated remainder that measure between 2.0 and 2.7 net acres. The project also proposes the creation of a 40 foot wide private road easement that takes access from West Lilac Road. No off-site improvements are proposed. The survey was conducted to determine if impacts to cultural resources would result from the proposed project.

The proposed 12.04-acre project is located within the community of Bonsall in the north central portion of the County of San Diego, California (Figure 1). It is approximately 1 mile south of the San Luis Rey River and west of Interstate15. West Lilac Road runs along the projects northern boundary. The project includes a portion of Section 22 in Township 10 South, Range 3 West. The project area is shown on the Bonsall USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (Figure 2).

The archaeological survey was conducted pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and respective County of San Diego implementing regulations and guidelines including the County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO). The County of San Diego will serve as lead agency for CEQA compliance. The archaeological survey was conducted to determine if any cultural resources eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historic Resources (California Register) will be affected by this project.

B. Project Personnel

Mr. Andrew R. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator for the project. Mr. Pigniolo is a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA; previously called SOPA) and meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards for qualified archaeologists. Mr. Pigniolo has an MA in Anthropology from San Diego State University and has more than 25 years of experience in the southern California region. The resume of the Principal Investigator is included in Appendix A.

Mr. Steven H. Briggs and Delman James served as field crew members during the survey. Mr. James has a BA in Anthropology from the University of California, Santa Barbara and has over 16 years experience in the southern California region. Mr. Steven H. Briggs also served as field crew chief and has more than 25 years experience conducting cultural resource work in the southern California area.

Ms. Kimberly D. Lauko assisted in preparing the report. Ms. Lauko has a BA in Anthropology from the University of California in San Diego and has over seven years experience in the southern California area.

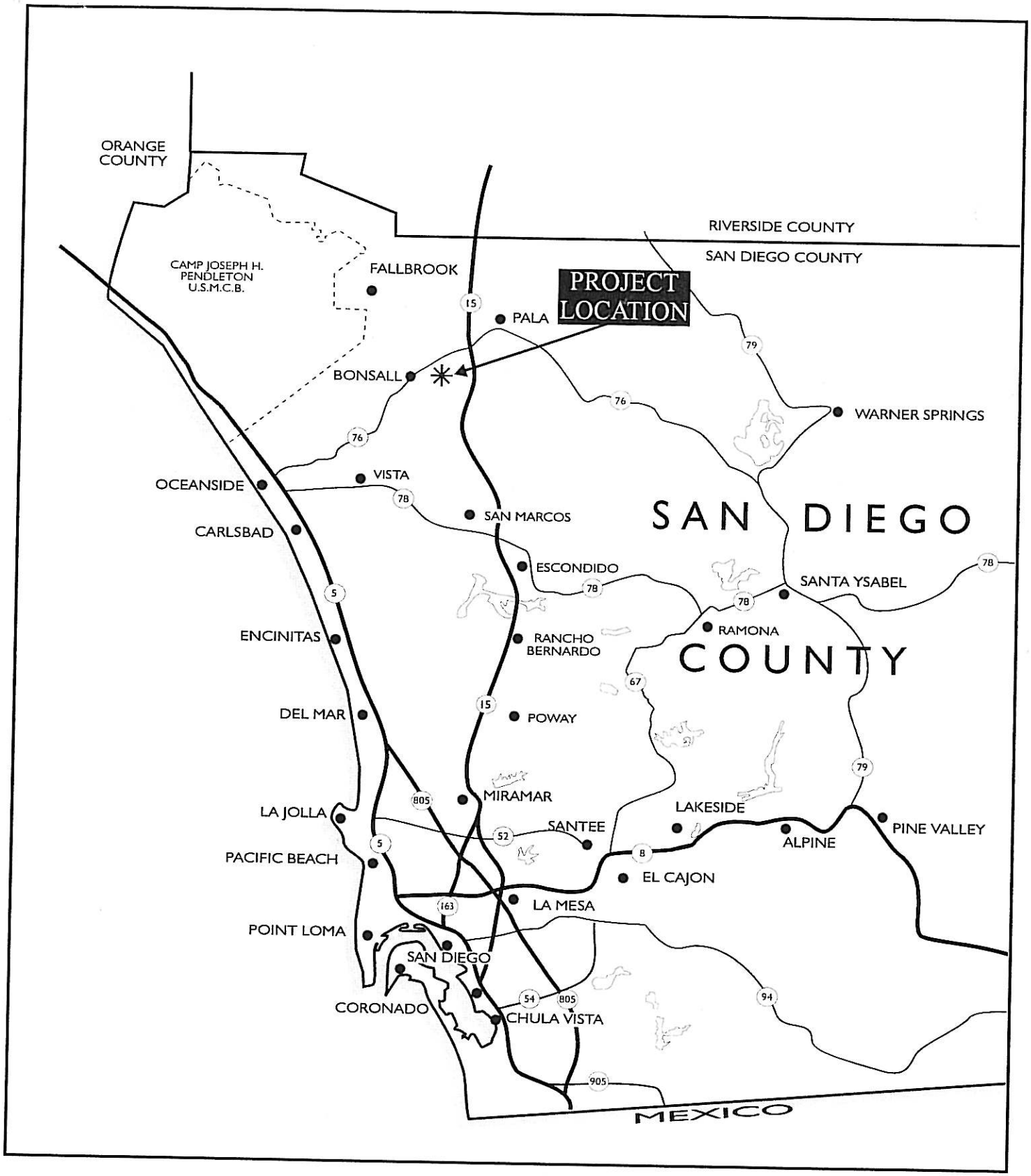
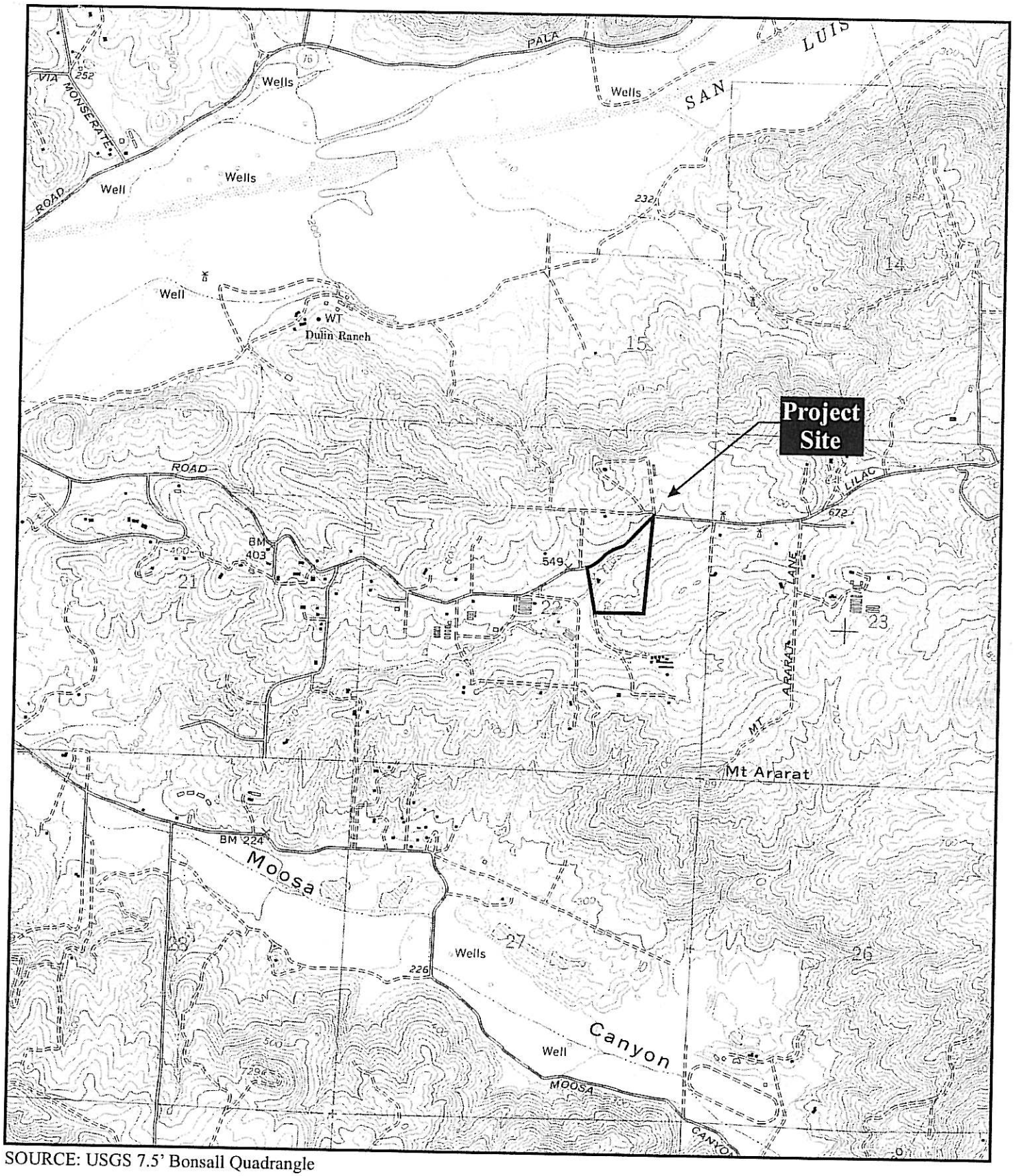


Figure 1
Regional Location Map



SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Bonsall Quadrangle

N

0 1000 2000

FEET

Figure 2
Project Location

C. Structure of the Report

This report follows the State Historic Preservation Office's guidelines for Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR). The report introduction provides a description of the project and associated personnel. Section II provides background on the project area and previous research. Section III describes the research design, and survey methods while Section IV describes the inventory results including individual site descriptions. Section V provides a summary and recommendations.

II. NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

The following environmental and cultural background provides a context for the cultural resource inventory.

A. Natural Setting

The project area is located in the foothills south of the San Luis Rey River in the north central portion of San Diego County. It consists of northwest trending slopes and a small unnamed seasonal drainage. Most of the project a has been previously cleared of brush and is being used for agriculture. An existing residence is present in the western portion of the project. Granitic bedrock outcrops were present nearby, but were not present within the project area itself. Most of the project area has been cleared of natural vegetation but a small corridor of riparian vegetation is present along the creek on the northern edge of the project. The project ranges in elevation from approximately 540 to 660 feet above mean sea level (MSL).

The landscape of the project area is largely a product of the region's geology. During the late Cretaceous (>100 million years ago) a granitic and gabbroic batholith was being formed under the project area. This batholith was uplifted and forms the granitic rocks in the project area and higher mountains to the east. The project is underlain by Mesozoic granitic rocks that formed as part of the peninsular batholith (Rogers 1965).

Soils in the project area consist of Placentia sandy loam, Fallbrook sandy loam, and Vista coarse sandy loam (USDA 1973). Placentia sandy loam is found on gently sloping to moderately sloping old alluvial fans and plains. This sand has slope averages of 3 percent. Placentia sandy loam is formed in granitic alluvium. Fallbrook sandy loam is moderately steep and is 27 to 50 inches deep over rock. These sands are in uplands and have slopes of 2 to 30 percent. Fallbrook sandy loams are formed in material weathered in place from grandodiorite. Vista coarse sandy loam is moderately steep soil found on uplands with slope averages of 10 percent. This loam is derived from granodiorite or quartz diorite (USDA 1973).

The project area currently graded, brushed, and planted in row crops. Small amounts of riparian vegetation is present along the drainage on the northern edge of the property. The area was probably originally covered in chaparral vegetation.

The climate of region can generally be described as arid, and water is a critical resource. Average rainfall in the area is minimal. A small seasonal drainage is present on the project itself and the San Luis Rey River is located approximately 1 mile north of the project area providing a year round water source.

Animal resources in the region included fox, raccoon, skunk, coyotes, rabbits, and various rodent, reptile, and bird species. Deer were present in the area and small game, dominated by rabbits, is

relatively abundant in open natural areas.

B. Cultural Setting

Paleoindian Period

The earliest well documented prehistoric sites in southern California are identified as belonging to the Paleoindian period, which has locally been termed the San Dieguito complex/tradition. The Paleoindian period is thought to have occurred between 9,000 years ago, or earlier, and 8,000 years ago in this region. Although varying from the well-defined fluted point complexes such as Clovis, the San Dieguito complex is still seen as a hunting focused economy with limited use of seed grinding technology. The economy is generally seen to focus on highly ranked resources such as large mammals and relatively high mobility which may be related to following large game. Archaeological evidence associated with this period has been found around inland dry lakes, on old terrace deposits of the California desert, and also near the coast where it was first documented at the Harris Site.

Early Archaic Period

Native Americans during the Archaic period had a generalized economic focus on hunting and gathering. In many parts of North America, Native Americans chose to replace this economy with types based on horticulture and agriculture. Coastal southern California economies remained largely based on wild resource use until European contact (Willey and Phillips 1958). Changes in hunting technology and other important elements of material culture have created two distinct subdivisions within the Archaic period in southern California.

The Early Archaic period is differentiated from the earlier Paleoindian period by a shift to a more generalized economy and an increased focus on use of grinding and seed processing technology. At sites dated between approximately 8,000 and 1,500 years before present, the increased use of groundstone artifacts and atlatl dart points, along with a mixed core-based tool assemblage, identify a range of adaptations to a more diversified set of plant and animal resources. Variations of the Pinto and Elko series projectile points, large bifaces, manos and portable metates, core tools, and heavy use of marine invertebrates in coastal areas are characteristic of this period, but many coastal sites show limited use of diagnostic atlatl points. Major changes in technology within this relatively long chronological unit appear limited. Several scientists have considered changes in projectile point styles and artifact frequencies within the Early Archaic period to be indicative of population movements or units of cultural change (Moratto 1984) but these units are poorly defined locally due to poor site preservation.

Late Prehistoric Period

Around 2,000 BP dramatic cultural changes occurred. An intrusion of Shoshonean-speakers into the northern part of San Diego County occurred around 1,500 BP. The Late Prehistoric period in San Diego County is recognized archaeologically by smaller projectile points, the replacement of flexed inhumations with cremation, the introduction of ceramics and an emphasis on inland plant food collection and processing, especially acorns. Inland semi-sedentary villages were established along major water courses, and montane areas were seasonally occupied to exploit acorns and piñon nuts, resulting in permanent milling stations on bedrock outcrops. Mortars for acorn processing increased in frequency relative to seed-grinding basins.

This period is known archaeologically in the southern part of San Diego County as the Yuman (Rogers 1945) or the Cuyamaca Complex (True 1970). In the northern part of the county, where the project is located, the period is known as the San Luis Rey Complex (Meighan 1954; True et. al. 1974).

The San Luis Rey Complex is divided into two phases. San Luis Rey I is a preceramic phase dating from approximately 2,000 BP to 500 BP (True et. al. 1974). The material culture of this phase includes small triangular pressure flaked projectile points, manos, portable metates, olivella beads, drilled stone ornaments, and mortars and pestles. The San Luis Rey II phase differs only in the addition of ceramics and pictographs. Dates for the introduction of ceramics have not been satisfactorily documented.

Ethnohistoric Period

The Shoshonean inhabitants of northern San Diego County were called Luiseños by Franciscan friars who named the San Luis Rey River and established the San Luis Rey Mission in the heart of Luiseño territory. Their territory encompassed an area from roughly Agua Hedionda on the coast, east to Lake Henshaw, north into Riverside County, and west through San Juan Capistrano to the coast (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Luiseño shared boundaries with the Gabrieliño and Serrano to the west and northwest, the Cahuilla from the deserts to the east, the Cupeño to the southeast and the Ipai, to the south. All but the Ipai are linguistically similar to the Luiseño, belonging to the Takic subfamily of Uto-Aztecan (Bean and Shipek 1978). The Yuman Ipai have a different language and cultural background but shared certain similarities in social structure, and some Ipai incorporated some Luiseño religious practices.

The Luiseño were divided into several autonomous lineages or kin groups. The lineage represented the basic political unit among most southern California Indians. According to Bean and Shipek (1978) each Luiseño lineage possessed a permanent base camp, or village, in the San Luis Rey Valley and another in the mountain region for the exploitation of acorns, although this mobility

pattern may only apply to the ethnohistoric present. Nearly all resources of the environment were exploited by the Luiseño in a highly developed seasonal mobility system. Each lineage had exclusive hunting and gathering rights in their procurement ranges and violation of trespass was seriously punished (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Acorns were the most important single food source used by the Luiseño. Their villages were usually located near water necessary for leaching acorn meal. Seeds from grasses, manzanita, sage, sunflowers, lemonade berry, chia and other plants were also used along with various wild greens and fruits. Deer, small game and birds were hunted and fish and marine foods were eaten. Generally women collected the plant resources and the men hunted but there was no rigid sexual division of labor (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Houses were arranged in the village without apparent pattern. The houses in primary villages were conical structures covered with tule bundles, having excavated floors and central hearths. Houses constructed at the mountain camps generally lacked any excavation, probably due to the summer occupation. Other structures included sweathouses, ceremonial enclosures, ramadas and acorn granaries. Domestic implements included wooden utensils, baskets and ceramic cooking and storage vessels.

Hunting implements consisted of the bow and arrow, curved throwing sticks, nets and snares. Shell and bone hooks as well as nets were used for fishing. Lithic resources of quartz and metavolcanics, and some cherts were available locally in some areas. Exotic materials, such as obsidian and steatite, were acquired through trade.

The traditional Luiseño religion is a complex and deeply philosophical belief system with powerful religious leaders, elaborate ceremonies and a veil of secrecy (White 1963). Each ritual and ceremonial specialist maintained the knowledge of the full meaning of a ceremony in secrecy and passed on the knowledge to only one heir. The decimation of the population after European contact undoubtedly caused the loss of some religious specialists and brought about abbreviated versions of ceremonies (Winterrowd and Shipek 1986), many of which are still practiced today. Surviving ceremonies include initiation for cult candidates, installation of religious chiefs, funerals and clothes burning (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Ethnohistoric Period

The Ethnohistoric period refers to a brief period when Native American culture was initially being affected by Euroamerican culture and historical records on Native American activities were limited. Spanish explorers first encountered coastal Luiseño villages in 1769 and later established the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia in 1798, four miles inland from the mouth of the river. The missions "recruited" the Luiseño to use as laborers and convert them to Catholicism. The inland Luiseño were not heavily affected by Spanish influence until 1816, when an outpost of the mission was established 20 miles further inland, at Pala (Sparkman 1908).

At the time of contact, Luiseño population estimates range from 5,000 to as many as 10,000 individuals. Missionization, along with the introduction of European diseases, greatly reduced the Luiseño population. Most villagers, however, continued to maintain many of their aboriginal customs and simply adopted the agricultural and animal husbandry practices learned from Spaniards.

By the early 1820s California came under Mexico's rule, and in 1834 the missions were secularized resulting in political imbalance which caused Indian uprisings against the Mexican rancheros. Many of the Luiseños left the missions and ranchos and returned to their original village settlements.

When California became a sovereign state in 1849, the Luiseño were recruited more heavily as laborers and experienced even harsher treatment. Conflicts between Indians and encroaching Anglos finally led to the establishment of reservations for some Luiseño populations, including the La Jolla Reservation in 1875. Other Luiseños were displaced from their homes, moving to nearby towns or ranches. The reservation system interrupted Luiseño social organization and settlement patterns, yet many aspects of the original Luiseño culture still persist today. Certain rituals and religious practices are maintained and traditional games, songs and dances continue as well as the use of foods such as acorns, yucca and wild game.

Historic Period

Cultural activities within San Diego County between the late 1700s and the present provide a record of Native American, Spanish, Mexican, and American control, occupation, and land use. An abbreviated history of San Diego County is presented for the purpose of providing a background on the presence, chronological significance, and historical relationship of cultural resources within the county.

Native American control of the southern California region ended in the political views of western nations with Spanish colonization of the area beginning in 1769. De facto Native American control of the majority of the population of California did not end until several decades later. In southern California Euroamerican control was firmly established by the end of the Garra uprising in the early 1850s (Phillips 1975).

The Spanish Period (1769-1821) represents a period of Euroamerican exploration and settlement. Dual military and religious contingents established the San Diego Presidio and the San Diego and San Luis Rey Missions. The Mission system used Native Americans to build a footing for greater European settlement. The Mission system also introduced horses, cattle, other agricultural goods and implements; and provided construction methods and new architectural styles. The cultural and institutional systems established by the Spanish continued beyond the year 1821, when California came under Mexican rule.

The Mexican Period (1821-1848) includes the retention of many Spanish institutions and laws. The mission system was secularized in 1834 which dispossessed many Native Americans and increased Mexican settlement. After secularization, large tracts of land were granted to individuals and families and the rancho system was established. Cattle ranching dominated other agricultural

activities and the development of the hide and tallow trade with the United States increased during the early part of this period. The Pueblo of San Diego was established during this period and Native American influence and control greatly declined. The Mexican Period ended when Mexico ceded California to the United States after the Mexican-American War of 1846-48.

Soon after American control was established (1848-present) gold was discovered in California. The tremendous influx of American and Europeans that resulted, quickly drowned out much of the Spanish and Mexican cultural influences and eliminated the last vestiges of de facto Native American control. Few Mexican ranchos remained intact because of land claim disputes and the homestead system increased American settlement beyond the coastal plain.

C. Prior Research

The archaeological inventory includes archival and other background studies in addition to the field survey of the project. The archival research consisted of a record search of the project area conducted at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University and the San Diego Museum of Man (Appendix B). This information was used to identify previously recorded resources and determine the types of resources that might occur in the survey area. The results of the archival research are described below.

The record search indicated that the project area had not been previously surveyed and cultural resources had not been previously identified within the project area. As indicated on Table 1, only two cultural resource studies have been conducted in the vicinity of the project. This reflects the limited amount of development in the area after the implementation of CEQA in the 1970's.

The record search indicated that only three prehistoric cultural resources have been previously recorded within a 1-miles radius of the project (Table 2). Two of these sites have been identified as habitation sites. The third site consists of a small lithic scatter and a possible rock ring. The limited number of cultural resources recorded in the area is probably a reflection of the limited survey work in the region and the rough topography of the area.

Historic research included an examination of a variety of resources. The current listings of the National Register of Historic Places were checked through the National Register of Historic Places website. The California Inventory of Historic Resources (State of California 1976) and the California Historical Landmarks (State of California 1992) were also checked for historic resources. The historic map research indicated the presence of two historic structures within the 1-mile radius on the San Luis Rey 15' USGS Quadrangle made in 1901. The 1948 Bonsall 7.5' USGS Quadrangle indicated the presence of one historic structure located in the northwestern corner of the project area. This structure is an existing residence that will not be altered as part of the project. It appears to date from the mid-1940s.

Table 1. Archaeological Investigations Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area

Author	Title	Date
Recon	Draft Environment Report for Dulin Ranch Specific Plan.	1977
Smith	Archaeological Survey/Cultural resource Evaluation at Wurfl Subdivision.	1990

Table 2. Cultural Resources Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area

Site Number	Site Type	Recorder
CA-SDI-776/SDM-W-1525A &B	Temporary Camp	True
CA-SDI-1083/SDM-W-712	Habitation Site	True
CA-SDI-11,911	Lithic Scatter and Rock Ring	Smith

III. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

A. Survey Research Design

The goals of the current survey were to identify all cultural resources within the project area. Once all cultural resources within the project are identified, the impacts of the project can be assessed. To accomplish this goal, background information was examined and assessed and an intensive field survey was conducted to identify cultural remains. Based on a review of the record search and historic map check, it was determined that it was unlikely that historic resources would exist within the project area and that prehistoric resources might be concentrated along major drainages. The field survey included the entire project area in order to test these hypotheses.

B. Survey Methods

The current inventory was conducted on January 6, 2005 by Mr. Steven H. Briggs, Mr. Delman James under the direction of Mr. Andrew R. Pigniolo, RPA. The project area was intensively surveyed in 10-15 m intervals. Much of the property was cleared of vegetation and in active agriculture with approximately 90 percent visibility. The survey overall was adequate to identify any cultural resources within the project area. Photographs and project records for this inventory will be temporarily curated at James & Briggs until final curation arrangements can be made.

IV. SURVEY RESULTS

No archaeological resources were identified within the project area during the survey. The survey identified a single standing residence that appears to date from the 1930-1940s. The structure is located in the eastern portion of the project area at the southwestern end of a small reservoir. The structure does not appear on the San Luis Rey 15' USGS quadrangle. The structure also cannot be identified on the 1928 aerial photograph of the area although portions of the project area appear to have been cleared for agriculture by this time. The structure does appear on the 1948 edition of the Bonsall 7.5' USGS quadrangle. The structure appears in larger form on the 1968 edition of the Bonsall 7.5' USGS quadrangle.

As indicated in Figure 3 the structure appears to represent an original structure and a later addition. The addition may be reflected in the map change on the 1968 edition, so it probably occurred between 1948 and 1968. The original structure appears to shows a craftsman-like gable but the shallow roof angle and window style appear more typical of post World Ward II Ranch-style construction. The differential siding treatment with stucco on the gable portion and wood siding on the other portion of the structure also suggests the two construction periods. The windows on the non-gabeled portion of the structure either suggest replacement with aluminum windows of a much more recent construction period. Based on the relatively recent age of the structure, lack of association , and the alteration through time this structure does not appear to meet California Register or RPO significance criteria. No potentially important cultural resources were identified within the project area.

Figure 3. Historic Age Structure

V. EVALUATION CRITERIA, SIGNIFICANCE, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Evaluation Criteria

The evaluation criteria used to determine site significance are provided below.

Cultural resource investigations must comply with a variety of laws, regulations, and ordinances. Many of these laws are complementary and provide similar protection for cultural resources at various jurisdictional levels.

The importance of cultural resources under State law as defined in CEQA has been refined to coincide with those of the California Register. Section 15064.5 of the CEQA guidelines provides for closer consistency with the National Register criteria. "Historical resources" as defined by Section 15064.5 of CEQA include:

(1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).

(2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

(3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically" significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) including the following:

(A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

(B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

(C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

(D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

(4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resource Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resource Code sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

California Register Criteria (a), (b), and (c) are unlikely to be met by prehistoric sites within the Robnett project because they most often apply to standing structures or resources with good historical documentation. Criterion (d) is the most applicable to prehistoric archaeological resources and historical resources with no architectural integrity and limited historical association.

The problem of establishing the research value of archaeological data at the State, and local level has been addressed by numerous archaeologists and cultural resource managers. A consensus had developed that emphasizes the development of a problem-oriented research design that ties explicit research questions to larger order research issues in anthropology, history, and other social sciences. The research design provided in Section III establishes specific criteria for evaluating the importance of site information. These research criteria can provide information that will provide public benefit by expanding our understanding of history and prehistory.

In addition to the significance criteria defined above, the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance defines significant prehistoric or historic sites as a:

> Location of past intense human occupation where buried deposits can provide information regarding important scientific research questions about prehistoric or historic activities that have scientific, religious, or other ethnic value of local, regional, state, or federal importance. Such locations shall include, but not be limited to: any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places or the State Landmark Register; or included or eligible for inclusion, but not previously rejected for the San Diego County Historic Site Board List; any are of past human occupation located on public or private land where important prehistoric or historic activities and/or events occurred; and any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, such as burial(s), pictographs, petroglyph, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures, and natural rocks or places which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

The relationship between RPO and CEQA significance is not clearly defined, but RPO significant cultural resources are described as "unique" in RPO and are generally considered to be at a higher level of significance than the thresholds set by CEQA. RPO significant resources are most often considered to be resources of both scientific and religious or ethnic significance, such as archaeological resources with human remains or rock art.

B. Significance

The goal of the project was to identify resources that may be impacted by the project. The cultural resource survey identified a single historic age structure within the project area. This structure has not been previously evaluated for nomination to the California Register or for significance under the County RPO. The lack of association, limited age, lack of architectural significance, and lack of integrity suggest that his structure is not eligible for the California Register or significant under the County RPO.

C. Recommendations

No archaeological resources were identified during the field survey. An existing standing residence that appears to date to the 1940s is located within the project area. This structure will not be impacted by the proposed subdivision and no impacts to cultural resources are anticipated. Because the project does not include development of areas of significant alluvial deposits that might conceal archaeological sites, construction monitoring of the property is not necessary. No further work to address cultural resources is recommended.

VI. REFERENCES

Bean, Lowell John and Florence Shipek
1978 Luiseño. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp 550-563. Handbook of North American Indians, vol. 8. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Meighan, C.W.
1954 A Late Complex in Southern California Prehistory. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology*, 10(2):255-264.

Moratto, J. R.
1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, Inc.

Phillips, George Harwood
1975 *Chiefs and Challengers*. University of California Press. Los Angeles, California.

Pryde, Philip R.
1976 *San Diego: An Introduction to the Region*. Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company. Dubuque, Iowa.

Rogers, Malcolm J.
1945 An Outline of Yuman Prehistory. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology*, 1(2):157-198.

Rogers, Thomas H.
1965 Santa Ana Sheet - Geologic Map of California. Olaf P. Jenkins Edition. Division of Mines and Geology. Sacramento.

Sparkman, Phillip S.
1908 The Culture of the Luiseño Indians. *University of California Publications in Archaeology*, Vol. 8. UC Press, Berkeley.

True, D.L.
1970 *Investigation of a Late Prehistoric Complex in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, San Diego County, California*. Archaeological Survey Monograph, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles.

True, D. L., C. W. Meighan, and Harvey Crew
1974 Archaeological Investigations at Molpa, San Diego County, California. *University of California Publications in Anthropology Volume 11*. University of California Press. Berkeley.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
1973 Soil Survey, San Diego Area, California.

White, Raymond C.
1963 Luiseño Social Organization. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* Vol. 48. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Willey, G. R., and P. Phillips
1958 *Method and Theory in American Archaeology*. University of Chicago Press.

Winterrowd, Cathy L. and Florence C. Shipek
1986 Ethnographic Investigation: Pala Sand and Gravel Extraction Project. Unpublished Technical report of file at the Southcoast Information Center.

APPENDICES

A. Resume of Principal Investigator
B. Records Search Confirmations

APPENDIX A

RESUME OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

ANDREW R. PIGNIOLO, M.A., RPA
Principal Archaeologist
Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

Education

San Diego State University, Master of Arts, Anthropology, 1992
San Diego State University, Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, 1985

Professional Experience

2002-Present	Principal Archaeologist/President, Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc., San Diego, California
1997-2002	Senior Archaeologist, Tierra Environmental Services, San Diego, California
1994-1997	Senior Archaeologist, KEA Environmental, Inc., San Diego, California
1985-1994	Project Archaeologist, Ogden Environmental and Energy Services, San Diego, California
1982-1985	Reports Archivist, Cultural Resource Management Center (now South Coastal Information Center), San Diego State University
1980-1985	Archaeological Consultant, San Diego, California

Professional Affiliations

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA; formerly called SOPA), 1992-present
Society for American Archaeology
Society for California Archaeology
Pacific Coast Archaeology Society
Certified Archaeology Consultant, San Diego County
Certified Archaeology Consultant, Riverside County
Certified Archaeology Consultant, City of San Diego
Permitted for Bureau of Land Management lands in California

Qualifications

Mr. Andrew Pigniolo is RPA/SOPA certified (1992-present) and is a certified archaeology consultant for San Diego and Riverside Counties. Mr. Pigniolo has more than 25 years of experience as an archaeologist, and has conducted more than 300 projects throughout southern California and western Arizona. His archaeological investigations have been conducted for a wide variety of development and resource management projects including military installations, geothermal power projects, water resource facilities, transportation projects, commercial and residential developments, and projects involving Indian Reservation lands. He has conducted the complete range of technical studies including archaeological overviews, archaeological surveys, test excavations, historical research, evaluations of significance for National Register eligibility, data recovery programs, and monitoring projects.

Relevant Projects

Rancho San Vicente Project *(Turrini & Brink Planning Consultants)* Mr. Pigniolo served as Project Archaeologist, Principal Author, and Field Manager of a testing program at 24 archaeological sites located within an 850-acre planned development near Ramona, San Diego County, California. The project was conducted for compliance with County of San Diego guidelines and CEQA.

Los Coyotes Landfill Cultural Resources *(Bureau of Indian Affairs)* Project Archaeologist and Field Manager of a cultural resources survey for a landfill and related facilities on Los Coyotes Indian Reservation in San Diego County, California. The project involved a literature search and field survey to identify the presence and location of archaeological sites within the project boundary in compliance with NEPA.

Salt Creek Ranch Testing Program (*City of Chula Vista)* Mr. Pigniolo served as Project Archaeologist, Principal Author, and Field Manager of a large testing program which included 27 archaeological sites that were evaluated under CEQA and City of Chula Vista guidelines.

State Route 56 Transportation Alternatives Project *(City of San Diego)* Mr. Pigniolo was Senior Archaeologist, Principal Author, and Field Manager for a large testing and evaluation program at 13 sites in northern San Diego. Six of these were significant pursuant to CEQA and NHPA criteria providing a variety of important data on the Archaic period.

Imperial Project 2,500-Acre Survey and Evaluation *(Bureau of Land Management)* Mr. Pigniolo served as the Senior Archaeologist, Author, and Field Manager for an intensive archaeological inventory of more than 2,500 acres in eastern Imperial County, California for a proposed gold mine project. The project included the involvement of Native American representatives. More than 90 sites, including eight very large multicomponent sites, were identified and evaluated for National Register eligibility. A Traditional Cultural Property was identified and evaluated in the main portion of the project area.

Daley Rock Quarry Cultural Resources Survey and Test *(The Daley Corporation)* Project Archaeologist, Author, and Field Manager for the testing program and a series of associated surveys for a large prehistoric quarry (CA-SDi-10,027) located in southern San Diego County in compliance with County of San Diego guidelines and CEQA.

MCAS Tustin Relocation, MCAGCC Twentynine Palms 5,000-Acre Survey Project *(Commandant of the Marine Corps, COMCABWEST Base Realignment and Closure)* Mr. Pigniolo was Principal Investigator, Author, and Field Manager of a proposed base relocation project in San Bernardino County, California. The project included intensive inventory of an approximately 5,000 acre area and the recording of 137 archaeological sites and 207 isolated artifacts. The project was conducted under Section 106 of the national Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

Reconnaissance of Sky Oaks Ranch *(Systems Ecology/Biology, San Diego State University)* Mr. Pigniolo participated in archaeological survey of more than 1,500 acres in the eastern portion of San Diego County.

Olympic Training Center Boathouse Project *(City of Chula Vista)* Project Archaeologist for an archaeological survey and testing program at two prehistoric archaeological sites adjacent to Lower Otay Lake.

Otay Ranch 5,000-Acre Survey Project *(City of Chula Vista)* Mr. Pigniolo served as Project Archaeologist for a survey of approximately 5,000 acres in southern San Diego County in compliance with County of San Diego guidelines, CEQA, and guidelines of the City of Chula Vista.

Scripps Poway Parkway Alternatives Project *(City of Poway)* Mr. Pigniolo was Principal Investigator, Author, and Field Manager of a survey of approximately 1,400 acres in the City of Poway. The survey resulted in the identification of 69 archaeological and historical resources within the area of potential effect. The survey was conducted under guidelines for the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

160-Acre Eastlake Parcel of Otay Ranch *(City of Chula Vista/County of San Diego)* Project Archaeologist for an archaeological survey identifying three sites and ten isolates.

Monofill Land Exchange Project *(Magma Operating Company)* Mr. Pigniolo was Principal Investigator and Project Manager of an archaeological field survey of 1,280 acres to create a buffer zone around an existing landfill operation. The survey identified 92 prehistoric and historic sites and 42 isolated artifacts. The project was conducted in compliance with NEPA.

Otay Mesa OHV Park Survey *(County of San Diego)*Associate Archaeologist and Field Manager of a survey of the eastern portion of Otay Mesa in southern San Diego County pursuant to CEQA and County of San Diego guidelines.

Viejas Indian Reservation 1,200-Acre Survey *(Gold River Country)* Project Archaeologist for an archaeological survey of the entire Viejas Indian Reservation identifying more than 60 archaeological sites.

Campo Indian Reservation Cultural Resource Inventory (*U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service)* Mr. Pigniolo participated in an archaeological survey of approximately 12,000 acres. The survey included working closely with local Native Americans in the identification and recordation of a variety of prehistoric and historic cultural resources.

APPENDIX B

RECORDS SEARCH CONFIRMATIONS

SDSU
San Diego State University

South Coastal Information Center
College of Arts and Letters
4283 El Cajon Blvd., Suite 250
San Diego CA 92105
TEL: 619•594•5682

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM
SITE FILES RECORD SEARCH

Source of Request: James and Briggs Archaeological Service (Del James)

Date of Request: December 21, 2004

Date Request Received: December 21, 2004

Project Identification: Sanders Survey

Search Radius: 1 -Mile

() The South Coastal Information Center historical files DO NOT show recorded - prehistoric or historic site location(s) within the project boundaries, nor prehistoric site location(s) within the specified radius of the project area.

(X) The South Coastal Information Center historical files DO show recorded prehistoric or historic site location(s) within the project boundaries and/or prehistoric site location(s) within the specified radius of the project area.

Historical Site Location(s) check: Self **Date:** 21 December, 2004

Archaeological (CA-SDI) and Primary (P-37) site maps have been reviewed. All sites within the project boundaries and the specified radius of the project area have been plotted. Copies of the site record forms have been included for all recorded sites.

Bibliographic Materials check: Self **Date:** 21 December, 2004

Project boundary maps have been reviewed. The bibliographic materials for reports within the project boundaries and within the specified radius of the project area have been included.

Historic Map(s) check: Self **Date:** 21 December, 2004

The historic maps on file at the South Coastal Information Center have been reviewed, and copies have been included.

Historic Resources check: Self **Date:** 21 December, 2004

If there are historic resources within your project boundaries, information from the National Register of Historic Properties, California Register, California State Landmarks, California Points of Historic Interest, and other historic property lists, has been included. A map generated from Geofinder, a historic database and mapping program, has been included.

HOURS: 1 Hour(s) **COPIES:** 46 **RUSH:** No

This is not an invoice. Please pay from the monthly Billing Statement.

San Diego Museum of Man

REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FILES RECORD SEARCH

Source of Request:	James & Briggs Archaeological Services - Del James
Name of Project:	Sanders Survey
Date of Request:	21 December 2004
Date Request Received:	25 January 2005

The Record Search for the above referenced project has been completed. Archaeological site file information is enclosed for the following sites located within or in the vicinity of the project area:

W- 712
W- 1525

Bibliographic information is enclosed for the following reports on archaeological environmental impact studies conducted within or in the vicinity of the project area:

None

Record Search is based only on information contained in the files of the San Diego Museum of Man. Archaeological site records and/or environmental impact studies pertaining to the project area may exist in other repositories.

Record Search completed by:

Grace Johnson
Grace Johnson
Date of Record Search:
25 January 2005

1350 El Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego, California 92101-1681
Phone: (619) 239-2001, Fax: (619) 239-2749, E-mail: mail@museumofman.org

An educational, non-profit corporation founded in 1915 collecting for posterity and displaying the life and history of mankind.