INDIVIDUAL HISTORIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

Site Name/Facility: 11689 Sorrento Valley Road, Map No. 6 in PEIR

Date: June 16, 2010

Archaeologist Name: Mary Robbins-Wade, Affinis; John Meriwether, Affinis

Native American Monitor Name: Gabe Kitchen, Red Tail Monitoring and Research

• Instructions: This form must be completed for each target facility following the completion of the Individual

Maintenance Plan (IMP) report form and prior to any work being conducted in the facility. Attach additional sheets if needed.

<u>Site Conditions</u>:

This is a concrete-lined drainage channel with exposed soil at the top of the channel on the northern section (approximately the northern half of the channel). Some vegetation is present. A bedding of woodchips reduced visibility to zero in this area. The southern half of the channel is concrete-lined, with concrete and asphalt at the top of the channel. The location of the channel is shown in Figures 1 and 2. Figure 3 is an aerial photograph of the channel showing the proposed extent of impacts.

Survey Methods:

Affinis Archaeologist, John Meriwether, and Gabe Kitchen of Red Tail Monitoring and Research (Native American monitor) surveyed the project area on May 13, 2010. The entire channel was surveyed, as was the area at the top of the channel.

Record Search Results:

Affinis obtained a records search from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University in September 2007, in conjunction with the cultural resources study for the PEIR. Affinis checked records at SCIC on May 12, 2010 to confirm that no additional resources had been recorded in the vicinity of the project area subsequent to the earlier records search. Affinis also contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a search of their Sacred Lands Files. Tribes and individuals identified by the NAHC were contacted regarding the project.

The Soledad Valley/Carmel Valley area is rich in cultural resources. It was a focus of occupation for several thousand years. Native Americans continued to inhabit the area into the 19th century, at which time Mexican and Euro-American settlers began farming and ranching in the area. Ten archaeological sites have been recorded within 1/2 mile of the project; most are recorded as scatters of shell or lithic artifacts or both. At least one site, CA-SDI-4647, had a subsurface deposit, which included deer and fish bone, shell, flaked stone and ground stone tools, projectile points, and ceramics.

The NAHC has no record of Native American cultural resources in their Sacred Lands files within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the project. No responses were received from the Native American community regarding the project.

Archaeological Survey Results:

No archaeological resources were found during the current survey. Archaeological resources would not be anticipated in the concrete-lined channel, but there is a potential for sites on the flat areas above the channel (in the northern portion, where there is exposed soil). Ground visibility was severely limited in this area. Due to the alluvial setting, there is a potential for buried cultural resources as well.

Is there a moderate or high potential for archaeological resources to occur in or adjacent to the impact area: Yes <u>X</u> No ____

What, if any, PEIR mitigation measures are applicable?

PEIR Mitigation Measure 4.4.1 (preparation of the IHA) and Mitigation Measure 4.4.3 (monitoring).

What, if any, other measures are required?

No additional mitigation measures are required.

Additional Comments or Recommendations:

The project is in an area that is rich cultural resources, including buried resources in Carmel Valley, to the north, and Sorrento Valley, to the south. Given the alluvial setting, there is a potential for buried cultural resources in the northern portion of the project area; the southern portion of the project would not affect any exposed soil.







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Project Plans