

**CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY:
CA-SDI-11,696 AND CA-SDI-14,131,
CARMEL MOUNTAIN/DEL MAR MESA PRESERVES
NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN TRAILS
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA**

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USGS quadrangle: Del Mar (7.5' series)

Acreage:

**Keywords: San Diego County, City of San Diego, Carmel Mountain/Del Mar Mesa Preserves
Natural Resource Management Plan; archaeological evaluation; CA-SDI-11,696 (off-property, not
evaluated), CA-SDI-14,131, not significant; flaked stone (cores, debitage), ground stone (mano);
T14S, R3W, Sections 20 and 23**

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The two sites addressed in the current report are located within the Carmel Mountain and Del Mar Mesa Preserves in the far northern part of the City of San Diego in western San Diego County. CA-SDI-11,696 is located on a ridge south of Carmel Valley; it is east of Interstate 5 and south of State Route 56. CA-SDI-14,131 is on Del Mar Mesa, south of the Pacific Highlands Ranch and Torrey Highlands neighborhoods and west of Rancho Peñasquitos. The sites are both located in Township 14 South, Range 3 West, on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' Del Mar quadrangle. CA-SDI-11,696 is in Section 20; CA-SDI-14,131 is in Section 23.

The Carmel Mountain Preserve and Del Mar Mesa Preserve are located in areas rich in cultural resources. In order to evaluate potential effects of trail use on archaeological resources, Affinis conducted a cultural resources study in the spring of 2013 for the trail system identified in the Natural Resource Management Plan (NRMP) (Robbins-Wade 2013). As noted in that report, the planned trails are already in use; no new grading for trails or trail maintenance is proposed. Trails are being reviewed in order to incorporate trail system revisions into the existing community plans as necessary.

The cultural resources study identified two archaeological sites within the trail system that had not been assessed to evaluate site significance and the significance of potential impacts of continued trail use. This study addresses those two sites: CA-SDI-11,696 and CA-SDI-14,131.

Closer examination of CA-SDI-11,696 found that the portion of the site within the NRMP is west of the trail and not subject to direct impacts. Therefore, the site was not evaluated to assess significance. The site appears to retain good integrity and research potential; it is a potentially significant resource. The trail crossing the portion of the site in private ownership north of the NRMP has already been adopted.

CA-SDI-11,696 is not subject to direct impacts from use of the trail in the NRMP, because the site is located to the west of the trail. However, there is an unauthorized trail that crosses the site and appears to be used to some extent. Continued (unauthorized) use of this trail could damage the site. In order to avoid such impacts, split rail fence, a vegetative barrier, or other deterrents should be placed at the points where this unauthorized trail intersects the main trail.

Surface collection and the excavation of four 1-m-by-1/2-m test units at CA-SDI-14,131 produced only two surface artifacts and no subsurface cultural material. The site's research potential has essentially been exhausted through the testing program, including documentation of the site and curation of the artifacts collected. CA-SDI-14,131 is not a significant resource under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) or the City's Historical Resources Guidelines (HRG). Therefore, impacts to this site do not constitute significant effects, and no mitigation measures are required.

I. INTRODUCTION

PROJECT LOCATION

The sites addressed in the current report are located within the Carmel Mountain and Del Mar Mesa Preserves in the far northern part of the City of San Diego in western San Diego County (Figure 1). CA-SDI-11,696 is located on a ridge south of Carmel Valley; it is east of Interstate 5 (I-5) and south of State Route 56 (SR 56). CA-SDI-14,131 is on Del Mar Mesa, south of the Pacific Highlands Ranch and Torrey Highlands neighborhoods and west of Rancho Peñasquitos. The sites are both located in Township 14 South, Range 3 West, on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' Del Mar quadrangle (Figure 2). CA-SDI-11,696 is in Section 20; CA-SDI-14,131 is in Section 23. The Natural Resource Management Plan (NRMP) trail system is shown in Figure 3.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Carmel Mountain Preserve and Del Mar Mesa Preserve are located in areas rich in cultural resources. In order to evaluate potential effects of trail use on archaeological resources, Affinis conducted a cultural resources study in the spring of 2013 for the trail system identified in the proposed NRMP (Robbins-Wade 2013). As noted in that report, the planned trails are already in use; no new grading for trails or trail maintenance is proposed. Trails are being reviewed in order to incorporate trail system revisions into the existing community plans as necessary.

The cultural resources survey identified two archaeological sites within the trail system that had not been assessed to evaluate site significance and the significance of potential impacts of continued trail use. This study is the evaluation of CA-SDI-14,131, located within City ownership. The study was to include mitigation of impacts through surface collection of the portion of CA-SDI-11,696 located within City ownership. However, as addressed in this report, closer examination of CA-SDI-11,696 found that the portion of the site in City ownership is outside the trail and is not subject to direct impacts. A portion of the latter site is in private ownership, and that portion of the trail has already been adopted. Mary Robbins-Wade served as the project manager/principal investigator. Andrew Giletti was the field director. Native American monitoring was provided by Red Tail Monitoring and Research, overseen by Clint Linton. This report addresses the methods and results of the testing program.



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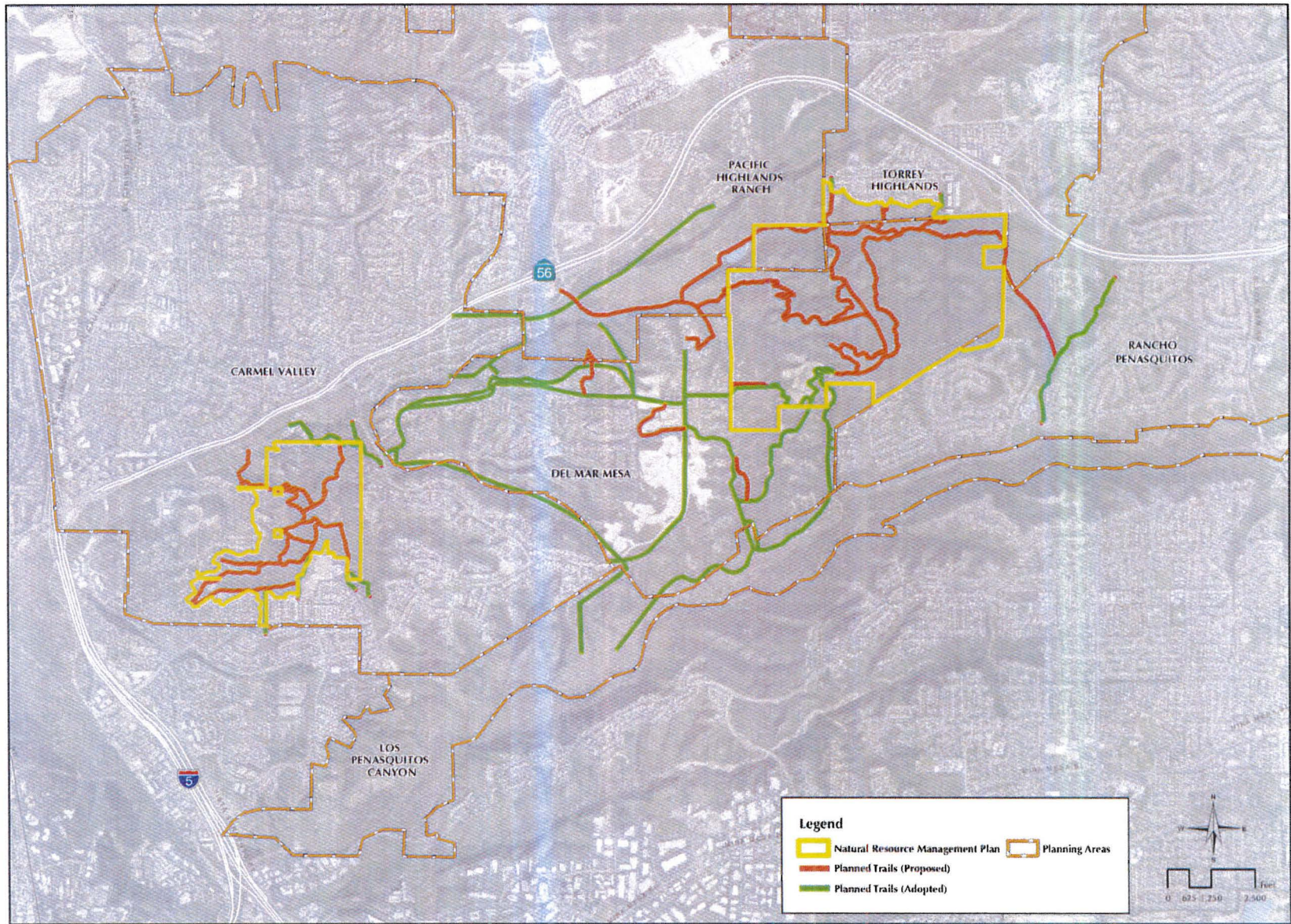
810 Jamacha Road
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Regional location in San Diego County

Figure 1

SENSITIVE MATERIAL – IN CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX B

<p>Affinis 810 Jamacha Road Suite 206 El Cajon, CA 92019</p>	<p>Site locations on USGS 7.5' Del Mar quadrangle</p>	<p>Figure 2</p>
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DRAFT-Natural Resource Management Plan Trail System

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT



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Natural Resource Management Plan Trail System

Figure 3

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

The project area is in the coastal plains of western San Diego County. The climate is characterized as semi-arid cool (Griner and Pryde 1976). Annual temperatures range from an average January low of about 44° F to an average July high of 75° F, and annual rainfall averages around 10 inches (Griner and Pryde 1976). The sites are near the coast, south of Carmel Valley and north of Los Peñasquitos Canyon. The project is underlain by the Lindavista formation (Kennedy 1975), and soils in the area of the western site are terrace escarpment and loamy alluvial land-Huerhuero complex. At the eastern site, the soil is mapped as Redding cobbly loam. Vegetation supported by these soils is generally annual grasses and forbs, chamise, flattop buckwheat, sumac, scrub oak, and similar species (Bowman 1973). These vegetation communities would have provided a number of plant species known to have been used by Native people for food, medicine, tools, shelter, ceremonial and other uses (Christenson 1990; Cuero 1970; Hedges and Beresford 1986; Luomala 1978). Many of the animal species found in these communities would have been used by native populations as well.

CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

General Culture History

Several summaries discuss the prehistory of San Diego County and provide a background for understanding the archaeology of the general area surrounding the project. Moratto's (1984) review of the archaeology of California contains important discussions of Southern California, including the San Diego area, as does a relatively new book by Neusius and Gross (2007). Bull (1983, 1987), Carrico (1987), Gallegos (1987), and Warren (1985, 1987) provide summaries of archaeological work and interpretations, and another paper (Arnold et al. 2004) discusses advances since 1984. The following is a brief discussion of the culture history of the San Diego region.

Carter (1957, 1978, 1980), Minshall (1976) and others (e.g., Childers 1974; Davis 1968, 1973) have long argued for the presence of Pleistocene humans in California, including the San Diego area. The sites identified as "early man" are all controversial. Carter and Minshall are best known for their discoveries at Texas Street and Buchanan Canyon. The material from these sites is generally considered nonartifactual, and the investigative methodology is often questioned (Moratto 1984).

The earliest accepted archaeological manifestation of Native Americans in the San Diego area is the San Dieguito complex, dating to approximately 10,000 years ago (Warren 1967). The San Dieguito complex was originally defined by Rogers (1939), and Warren published a clear synthesis of the complex in 1967. The material culture of the San Dieguito complex consists primarily of scrapers, scraper planes, choppers, large blades, and large projectile points. Rogers considered crescentic stones to be characteristic of the San Dieguito complex as well. Tools and debitage made of fine-grained green metavolcanic material, locally known as felsite,

were found at many sites that Rogers identified as San Dieguito. Often these artifacts were heavily patinated. Felsite tools, especially patinated felsite, came to be seen as an indicator of the San Dieguito complex. Until relatively recently, many archaeologists felt that the San Dieguito culture lacked milling technology and saw this as an important difference between the San Dieguito and La Jolla complexes. Sleeping circles, trail shrines, and rock alignments have also been associated with early San Dieguito sites. The San Dieguito complex is chronologically equivalent to other Paleoindian complexes across North America, and sites are sometimes called "Paleoindian" rather than "San Dieguito". San Dieguito material underlies La Jolla complex strata at the C. W. Harris site in San Dieguito Valley (Warren, ed. 1966).

The traditional view of San Diego prehistory has the San Dieguito complex followed by the La Jolla complex at least 7000 years ago, possibly as long as 9000 years ago (Rogers 1966). The La Jolla complex is part of the Encinitas tradition and equates with Wallace's (1955) Millingstone Horizon, also known as Early Archaic or Milling Archaic. The Encinitas tradition is generally "recognized by millingstone assemblages in shell middens, often near sloughs and lagoons" (Moratto 1984:147). "Crude" cobble tools, especially choppers and scrapers, characterize the La Jolla complex (Moriarty 1966). Basin metates, manos, discoidals, a small number of Pinto series and Elko series points, and flexed burials are also characteristic.

Warren et al. (1961) proposed that the La Jolla complex developed with the arrival of a desert people on the coast who quickly adapted to their new environment. Moriarty (1966) and Kaldenberg (1976) have suggested an in situ development of the La Jolla people from the San Dieguito. Moriarty has since proposed a Pleistocene migration of an ancestral stage of the La Jolla people to the San Diego coast. He suggested this Pre-La Jolla complex is represented at Texas Street, Buchanan Canyon, and the Brown site (Moriarty 1987).

Since the 1980s, archaeologists in the region have begun to question the traditional definition of San Dieguito people simply as makers of finely crafted felsite projectile points, domed scrapers, and discoidal cores, who lacked milling technology. The traditional defining criteria for La Jolla sites (manos, metates, "crude" cobble tools, and reliance on lagoonal resources) have also been questioned (Bull 1987; Cárdenas and Robbins-Wade 1985; Robbins-Wade 1986). There is speculation that differences between artifact assemblages of "San Dieguito" and "La Jolla" sites reflect functional differences rather than temporal or cultural variability (Bull 1987; Gallegos 1987). Gallegos (1987) has proposed that the San Dieguito, La Jolla, and Pauma complexes are manifestations of the same culture, with differing site types "explained by site location, resources exploited, influence, innovation and adaptation to a rich coastal region over a long period of time" (Gallegos 1987:30). The classic "La Jolla" assemblage is one adapted to life on the coast and appears to continue through time (Robbins-Wade 1986; Winterrowd and Cárdenas 1987). Inland sites adapted to hunting contain a different tool kit, regardless of temporal period (Cárdenas and Van Wormer 1984).

Several archaeologists in San Diego, however, do not subscribe to the Early Prehistoric/Late Prehistoric chronology (see Cook 1985; Gross and Hildebrand 1998; Gross and Robbins-Wade 1989; Shackley 1988; Warren 1998). They feel that an apparent overlap among assemblages identified as "La Jolla," "Pauma," or "San Dieguito" does not preclude the existence of an Early Milling period culture in the San Diego region, whatever name is used to identify it, separate from an earlier culture. One problem these archaeologists perceive is that many site reports in the San Diego region present conclusions based on interpretations of stratigraphic profiles from sites at which stratigraphy cannot validly be used to address chronology or changes through

time. Archaeology emphasizes stratigraphy as a tool, but many of the sites known in the San Diego region are not in depositional situations. In contexts where natural sources of sediment or anthropogenic sources of debris to bury archaeological materials are lacking, other factors must be responsible for the subsurface occurrence of cultural materials. The subsurface deposits at numerous sites are the result of such agencies as rodent burrowing and insect activity. Recent work has emphasized the importance of bioturbative factors in producing the stratigraphic profiles observed at archaeological sites (see Gross 1992). Different classes of artifacts move through the soil in different ways (Bocek 1986; Erlandson 1984; Johnson 1989), creating vertical patterning (Johnson 1989) that is not culturally relevant. Many sites that have been used to help define the culture sequence of the San Diego region are the result of just such nondepositional stratigraphy.

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

Elements of the Cuyamaca and San Luis Rey complexes include small, pressure-flaked projectile points (e.g., Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched series); milling implements, including mortars and pestles; *Olivella* shell beads; ceramic vessels; and pictographs (True 1970; True et al. 1974). Of these elements, mortars and pestles, ceramics, and pictographs are not associated with earlier sites. True noted a greater number of quartz projectile points at San Luis Rey sites than at Cuyamaca complex sites, which he interpreted as a cultural preference for quartz (True 1966). He considered ceramics to be a late development among the Luiseño, probably learned from the Diegueño. The general mortuary pattern at San Luis Rey sites is ungathered cremations.

The Cuyamaca complex also differs from the San Luis Rey complex in the following points:

1. Defined cemeteries away from living areas;
2. Use of grave markers;
3. Cremations placed in urns;
4. Use of specially made mortuary offerings;
5. Cultural preference for side-notched points;
6. Substantial numbers of scrapers, scraper planes, etc., in contrast to small numbers of these implements in San Luis Rey sites;
7. Emphasis placed on use of ceramics; wide range of forms and several specialized items;
8. Steatite industry;
9. Substantially higher frequency of milling stone elements compared with San Luis Rey;
10. Clay-lined hearths (True 1970:53-54).

Both the San Luis Rey and Cuyamaca complexes were defined on the basis of village sites in the foothills and mountains. Coastal manifestations of both Luiseño and Kumeyaay differ from their inland counterparts. Fewer projectile points are found on the coast, and there tends to be

a greater number of scrapers and scraper planes at coastal sites (Robbins-Wade 1986, 1988). Cobble-based tools, originally defined as "La Jolla," are characteristic of coastal sites of the Late Prehistoric period, as well (Cárdenas and Robbins-Wade 1985; Winterrowd and Cárdenas 1987).

III. PREVIOUS RESEARCH

A cultural resources study for the "Carmel Mountain Preserve and Del Mar Mesa Preserve Management Plan" was conducted in 2002. This study included a records search from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) and limited field survey (Price and Cheever 2002). Sixty-five archaeological sites were identified within the Preserves Management Plan area. That study recommended that focused field surveys should be conducted in any areas proposed for development or restoration. It was recommended that plans be modified to avoid impacts to cultural resources if possible. If avoidance was not feasible, appropriate mitigation measures should be implemented (Price and Cheever 2002). The boundaries of the Management Plan area studied by Price and Cheever (2002) are slightly different from the current boundaries of the NRMP, which was addressed by Affinis in 2013 (Robbins-Wade 2013).

The 2013 Affinis study was a review of the impacts to cultural resources from use of the existing trails within the area addressed by the Carmel Mountain/Del Mar Mesa Preserves NRMP. Affinis staff reviewed maps, reports, and site records to determine the extent of the trail system that had been previously surveyed for cultural resources and what cultural resources were previously recorded in proximity to the trails (already in use) that are proposed for formal adoption. Site records and reports were reviewed to determine which sites have been tested to evaluate significance. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted for a Sacred Lands File check and a list of Native American contacts. Letters were sent to the contacts provided by the NAHC. Following review of maps, reports, and site records a field visit was made to check the current status of all the sites recorded in proximity to the proposed trails. It was found that all the proposed trails are within areas that have been surveyed for cultural resources in the past, so no new survey was done (Robbins-Wade 2013).

CA-SDI-11,696 was recorded in 1990 and described as an early period habitation site with cobble hearths, flaked stone tools, and a small amount of marine shell. The site was estimated as measuring 300 m north-south by 250 m east-west with subsurface material in places to at least 35 cm, based on visual observation. The site record for CA-SDI-11,696 noted at least six cobble hearths. "One hearth is exposed in eroded bank. Another hearth is exposed in a foot trail and contains charcoal while others are less distinct and obscured by heavy brush. Other hearths are obscured by brush" (site record, on file at SCIC). Site integrity was noted as good. "The site appears undisturbed except for natural erosion" (site record, on file at SCIC). The site was thought to be old (Early period), based on the amount of erosion and patination on the lithic material. The northern portion of the site (about half) is within private ownership; the southern portion is in City ownership, in the NRMP.

A mano fragment and angular debris (debitage) were noted at CA-SDI-11,696 during the field visit in March 2013. Equestrian use of this trail is causing severe erosion, but the most severe erosion is outside the actual archaeological site. The portion of the site outside the trail does not appear to be suffering any adverse effects from trail use (Robbins-Wade 2013). The

eroding areas noted are within the privately owned portion of the site; the trail in this area has already been adopted and is not part of the current study.

CA-SDI-14,131 was recorded in 1996 in conjunction with studies for Future Urbanizing Area Subarea V (Schroth et al. 1996). The site was described as "a flaking station or lithic raw material prospect (small quarry area)" (Schroth et al. 1996:4-46). Artifacts noted included two cores and three quartzite and volcanic flakes concentrated in a small area with a diameter of 10 m. The survey report noted, "The site is intact and has not been disturbed" (Schroth et al. 1996:4-46). During the March 2013 field check, it was noted that the site is in fair to good condition.

IV. RESEARCH METHODS

As noted above, Affinis conducted a study of the Carmel Mountain-Del Mar Mesa Preserves NRMP trails system (Robbins-Wade 2013). The study identified two archaeological sites that were potentially subject to ongoing impacts from trail use and had not been evaluated to assess site significance and significance of potential impacts; those sites are the subject of the current report. The testing program was conducted on July 22-24, 2013 by Affinis archaeologists and Native American monitors from Red Tail Monitoring and Research (personnel are listed in Chapter VII, Personnel).

Because there did not appear to be any subsurface deposit in the portion of CA-SDI-11,696 within City ownership and within the existing trail, mapping and surface collection were to be conducted. However, as addressed under Results, closer examination of the sketch map with the original site record in conjunction with current aerial photographs and site visits found that the portion of CA-SDI-11,696 within the NRMP area is actually west of the trail. No artifacts were found in the trail within the City-owned portion of the site.

At CA-SDI-14,131, the testing program included mapping and collection of all surface artifacts, as well as excavation of test units. Under the City's Historical Resources Guidelines (HRG), for sites less than 500 m² in size a minimum of two 1-m-by-1-m test units is required. In order to afford better areal coverage, the archaeologist can choose to use a combination of unit sizes, rather than simply two 1-by-1s, as long as the minimum total is maintained. For this project, four ½-m-by-1-m units were excavated to attain better areal coverage while maintaining the minimum excavation amount.

Units were excavated in 10-cm contour levels to a depth of 30 cm. Soils were passed through 1/8-in. mesh rocker screens. Standard record forms were completed for each unit, recording artifact recovery, soil characteristics, and other information about the unit. Native American monitors from Red Tail Monitoring and Research participated in all fieldwork for the testing program.

All cultural material found during the testing program was taken to the Affinis lab, where it was cleaned, sorted, and cataloged. Standard catalog forms were completed for the collection that recorded provenience, artifact type, material, dimensions, and selected other attributes. The artifact catalog is included as Appendix A.

Cultural material collected is temporarily curated at Affinis. Ultimately, cultural material collected will be curated at the San Diego Archaeological Center or at the Santa Ysabel Museum and Curation Center, which is a department of the Lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel. Disposition of the cultural material will be determined by agreement among the Principal Investigator, the Native American representative, and City staff.

Updated site records were submitted to SCIC and are included as Confidential Appendix A.

V. RESULTS

CA-SDI-11,696

As addressed above, under Previous Research, CA-SDI-11,696 was originally described in 1990 as an early period habitation site with cobble hearths, flaked stone tools, and a small amount of marine shell. The site was estimated to cover an area measuring 300 m north-south by 250 m east-west. Based on observation of material exposed in erosion cuts, it was suggested that subsurface material was present to at least 35 cm. The site record for CA-SDI-11,696 noted at least six cobble hearths and several artifact concentrations. "One hearth is exposed in eroded bank. Another hearth is exposed in a foot trail and contains charcoal while others are less distinct and obscured by heavy brush. Other hearths are obscured by brush" (site record, on file at SCIC). Site integrity was noted as good. "The site appears undisturbed except for natural erosion" (site record, on file at SCIC). The presumed antiquity of the site was based on the amount of erosion and patination on the lithic material. The northern portion of the site (about half) is within private ownership; the southern portion is in City ownership, within the NRMP (Figure 4).

During the field visit by Affinis and Red Tail Monitoring and Research in March 2013, a mano fragment and angular debris (debitage) were noted in the portion of the site in private ownership (see Figure 4). Equestrian use of this trail is causing severe erosion, but for the most part the erosion seems to be outside the archaeological site. The portion of the site outside the trail does not appear to be suffering any adverse effects from trail use (Robbins-Wade 2013).

Thorough examination of the original site record and comparison of the site sketch map from the original site record with aerial photographs showed that the recent mapping of the site was somewhat skewed. The portion of the site in the NRMP is actually just west of the trail, not crossed by the trail. The trail does cross the northern portion of the site, which is in private ownership. The portion of the trail in private ownership has already been adopted and is not part of the current study.

Because the portion of the trail within the NRMP is actually east of the archaeological site, no artifacts were observed in the trail, and no surface collection was conducted. The aerial photograph shows unauthorized trails that appear to be subject to some use. At least one of these trails crosses the portion of CA-SDI-11,696 within the NRMP, but most of the site appears to be relatively undisturbed. Artifacts were observed in the portion of the site within the NRMP (see Figure 4).

SENSITIVE MATERIAL – IN CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX B

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CA-SDI-11,696 on aerial photograph

Figure 4

CA-SDI-14,131

This site was recorded in 1995 and described as "a flaking station or lithic raw material prospect (small quarry area)" (Schroth et al. 1996:4-46). Artifacts noted included two cores and three quartzite and volcanic flakes concentrated in an area with a diameter of 10 m. The survey report noted, "The site is intact and has not been disturbed" (Schroth et al. 1996:4-46). During the March 2013 field check, it was noted that the site was in fair condition.

Figure 5 shows the location of CA-SDI-14,131 on an aerial photograph, and Figure 6 illustrates views of the site. The trail can be seen in both figures. During the fieldwork for the testing program, a wooden stake and metal tag from the 1995 survey were found, marked with the site's temporary number and the date.

The mapped site area and its immediate surroundings were surveyed in tight transects, in order to identify any surface artifacts. The only artifacts observed were one core fragment and one piece of debitage. Another quartzite cobble was collected as a possible core, but upon further examination it was determined not to be cultural. Four test units were excavated within the mapped area of the site (Figure 8), each unit measuring 1 m by ½ m. Unit 1 was placed just south of the existing trail, in an area where the surface soils have been eroded, exposing the cobble conglomerate. The other three test units were placed on the north side of the trail. This portion of the site is in better condition, as it has not been subject to impacts from hiking and biking use. The site lies on the Lindavista formation, which is composed of "interbedded sandstone and conglomerate" (Kennedy 1975:29). The sandstone and cobble conglomerate made excavation somewhat difficult. Due to the difficulty in excavating the units and the lack of subsurface cultural material, each unit was terminated at a depth of 30 cm. Units 1 and 2 are illustrated in Figure 8.

As noted, two artifacts were collected from the surface of the site: a core fragment and a flake. The core, which is quartzite, is bidirectional. The flake, also quartzite, is linear in shape, with cobble cortex on less than 30 percent of the dorsal surface. The platform is plain, with no evidence of platform preparation. The flake terminates in a step fracture. The flake is relatively small (2.7 cm in length), with a weight of 4 g.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONCERNS

As part of the 2013 study for the NRMP trail system, the NAHC was contacted for a Sacred Lands File Check, and letters regarding the project were sent to the Native American contacts listed by the NAHC in January 2013. The NAHC indicated that no Native American cultural resources are recorded within the project study area, including the two sites that are the subject of the current study. No responses have been received from the individuals and tribal representatives contacted. Native American monitors participated in all fieldwork for the project; no specific concerns were expressed.

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CA-SDI-14,131 on aerial photograph

Figure 5



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CA-SDI-14,131 view of site looking northeast

Figure 6

SENSITIVE MATERIAL – IN CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX B

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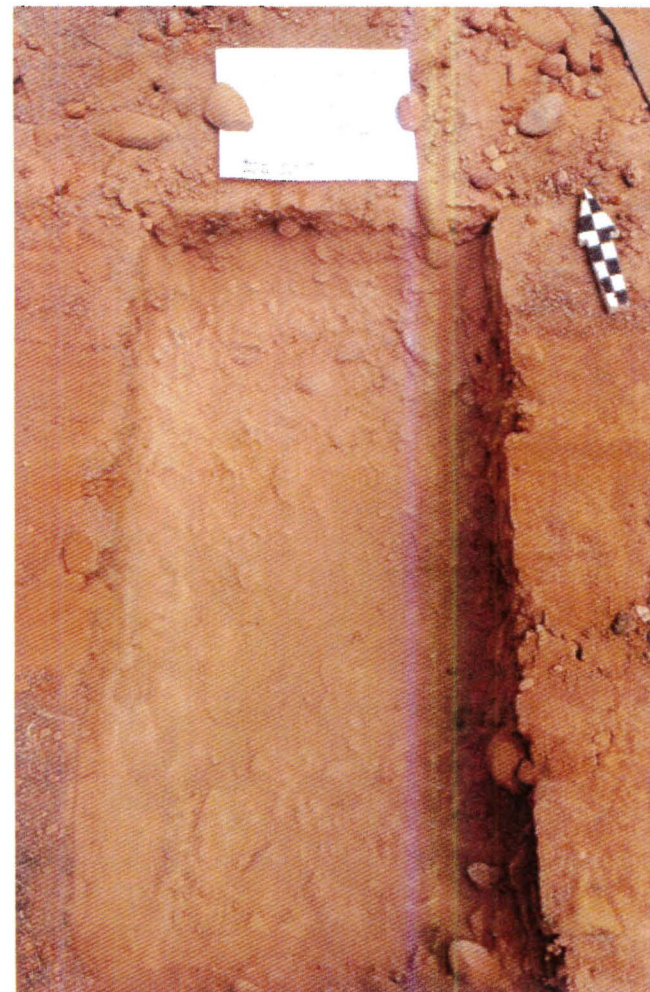
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CA-SDI-14,131, site map

Figure 7



Unit 1, 30 cm, looking north



Unit 2, 30 cm, looking north

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CA-SDI-14,131, views of completed Units 1 and 2

Figure 8

VI. PROJECT EFFECTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

The archaeological resources were evaluated using the significance criteria of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of San Diego's HRG.

Under CEQA, any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be a 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 §5024.1, 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.

Archaeological resources are usually assessed as to significance under Criterion D.

The California Register includes resources listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, as well as some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest. Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts) or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory may be eligible for listing in the California Register and are presumed to be significant resources for purposes of CEQA, unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise (Public Resource Code § 5024.1, 14 CCR § 4850).

The CEQA Guidelines direct that lead agencies should first evaluate an archaeological site to determine if it meets the criteria for listing in the California Register. If an archaeological site is a historical resource (i.e., listed or eligible for listing in the California Register) potential adverse impacts to it must be considered (Public Resource Code 21084.1 and 21083.2(l)). If an archaeological site is not a historical resource, the effects of the project on the resource shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment.

The City of San Diego has established the following criteria to be used in the determination of significance under CEQA:

An archaeological site must consist of at least three associated artifacts/ ecofacts (within a 50 square meter area) or a single feature and must be at least 45 years

of age. Archaeological sites containing only a surface component are generally considered not significant unless demonstrated otherwise. Such site types may include isolated finds, bedrock milling stations, sparse lithic scatters, and shellfish processing stations. All other archaeological sites are considered potentially significant. The determination of significance is based on a number of factors specific to a particular site including site size, type, and integrity; presence or absence of a subsurface deposit, soil stratigraphy, features, diagnostics, and dateable material; artifact and ecofact density; assemblage complexity; cultural affiliation; association with an important person or event; and ethnic importance.

The determination of significance for historic buildings, structures, objects and landscapes is based on age, location, context, association with an important person or event, uniqueness, and integrity.

A site will be considered to possess ethnic significance if it is associated with a burial or cemetery; religious social or traditional activities of a discrete ethnic population; an important person or event as defined by a discrete ethnic population; or the mythology of a discrete ethnic population [City of San Diego 2001:15-16].

SIGNIFICANCE

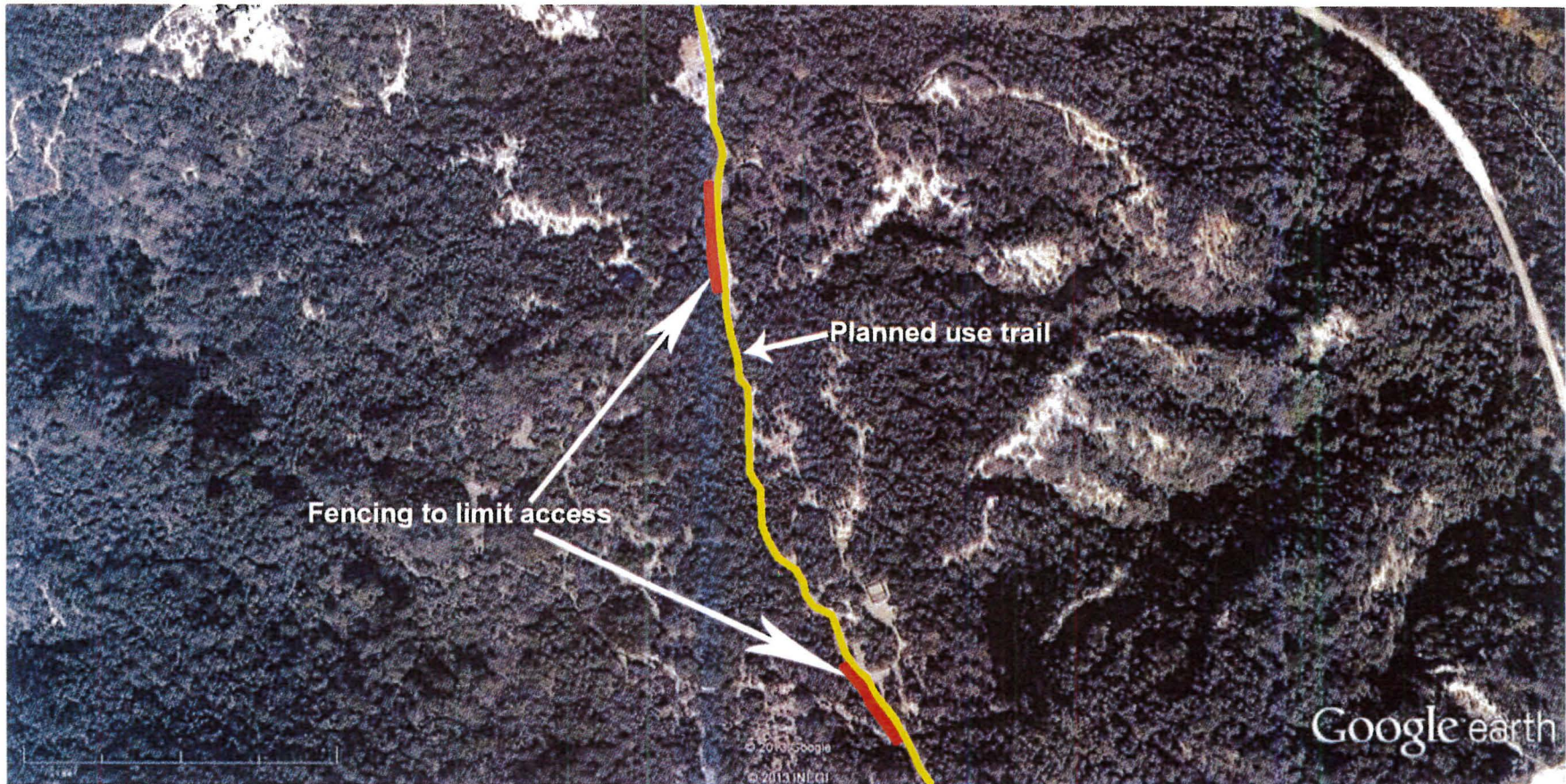
As discussed above, the portion of CA-SDI-11,696 within the NRMP is west of the trail and not subject to direct impacts. Therefore, the site was not evaluated to assess significance. The site appears to retain good integrity and research potential; it is a potentially significant resource. The trail crossing the portion of the site in private ownership north of the NRMP has already been adopted.

Surface collection and the excavation of four 1-m-by-1/2-m test units at CA-SDI-14,131 produced only two surface artifacts and no subsurface cultural material. The site's research potential has essentially been exhausted through the testing program, including documentation of the site and curation of the artifacts collected. CA-SDI-14,131 is not a significant resource under CEQA or the City's HRG.

PROJECT EFFECTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

CA-SDI-11,696 is not subject to direct impacts from use of the trail in the NRMP, because the site is located to the west of the trail. However, there is an unauthorized trail that crosses the site and appears to be used to some extent. Continued use of this trail could damage the site, which appears to retain good integrity. In order to avoid such impacts, split rail fence or other deterrents should be placed at the points where this unauthorized trail intersects the main trail, as shown in Figure 9.

CA-SDI-14,131 is not a significant resource, so impacts to this site do not constitute significant effects, and no mitigation measures are required.



Affinis

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Proposed fence/deterrent locations

Figure 9

VII. PERSONNEL

The following persons participated in the preparation of this report:

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APPENDIX A
ARTIFACT CATALOG

2523_cat_Query1

SITE	ARTNUM	Unit type	Unit number	Upper dept	Lower dept	Class	Item	Material	CNT	WT
CA-SDI-14,131	1	Mapped point	0	0	0	Flaked stone	Core	Quartzite	1	708.2
CA-SDI-14,131	2	Mapped point	0	0	0	Flaked stone	Debitage	Quartzite	1	4

