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January 6, 2015

Christopher McGrath  
Rick Engineering  
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Subject: **Campo Road Sewer Replacement Project Cultural Resources Survey  
(HELIX Job No. RIC-11)**

Dear Mr. McGrath:

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) cultural resources staff conducted a cultural resources survey for the Campo Road Sewer Replacement Project. Much of the work was completed while the cultural resources staff were still part of Affinis; the Cultural Resources Division of Affinis became part of HELIX on September 2, 2014. Several archaeological sites have been recorded previously within the Project area. Due to a combination of dense vegetation and past disturbances in the Project area, no evidence of the previously recorded resources was found during the current survey. However, there is a potential for buried cultural resources, as well as resources that could not be seen due to the dense vegetation at the time of the survey. This letter report summarizes the methods and results of the cultural resources survey, as well as recommendations.

### **Project Location and Description**

The Campo Road Sewer Replacement Project is located in the Rancho San Diego area of San Diego County (Figure 1). The Project is mainly located along State Route 94 (SR-94)/Campo Road, between Alvarado Boulevard on the west and the junction of SR 94/Campo Road and SR 54/Jamacha Road on the east (Figure 2). The Project is located in an unsectioned portion of Township 16 South, Range 1 West, on the USGS 7.5' Jamul Mountains quadrangle (Figure 2).

The Project, which is proposed by the Otay Water District, includes the replacement of approximately 9,225 linear feet of 10-inch gravity sewer with a new 15-inch gravity sewer system. This portion of the project will start at manhole MH-342-094, near the east entrance to the Rancho San Diego Village Shopping Center, and convey sewer flows to MH-331-046, near the intersection of SR-94 /Campo Road and Singer Lane. Figure 3 shows the location of the existing 10-inch sewer pipeline and several conceptual replacement sewer alignments. Additionally, the Project includes the repair/replacement of four segments of 8-inch gravity sewer to rectify existing deficiencies. These pipelines are located along Avocado Boulevard, Campo Road at Via Mercado, and the Rancho San Diego Village Shopping Center (see Figure 3).

## Methods

In June 2014, a records search was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University for the Project area (including the existing alignment and alignment alternatives, as shown in Figure 3) and ½ mile around it. Twenty-two archaeological sites and one isolated artifact have been recorded within ½ mile of the Project area, as summarized in Table 1 and discussed under Results.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on June 13, 2014 for a Sacred Lands File search and a list of Native American contacts. Notification letters were sent to the contacts listed by the NAHC on July 21, 2014. Native American correspondence, including responses to the notification letters, is included as Confidential Attachment A to this letter report.

A field survey was conducted on August 15, 2014 by Andrew Giletti of HELIX and Gabe Kitchen from Red Tail Monitoring and Research (Native American monitor). To the extent feasible the Project study area (encompassing the existing alignment and the conceptual alternatives shown in Figure 3) was walked in parallel transects spaced approximately 10 meters apart. A combination of thick vegetation and steep slopes made this transect interval nearly impossible in some areas. A concentrated effort was made to find evidence of the previously recorded archaeological sites mapped within or adjacent to the Project study area. Exposed bedrock was examined for milling features, and any open ground was examined.

## Results

Twenty-two archaeological sites and one isolated artifact have been recorded within ½ mile of the Project area, including seven sites recorded within or adjacent to the Project study area (see Tables 1 and 2). The cultural resources sites in the vicinity include bedrock milling stations, scatters of flaked stone and ground stone tools, and habitation locations that contain midden deposits as well as artifacts and bedrock milling. The sites are probably associated with the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay village of Jamacha. Several of the sites contain artifacts or produced radiocarbon dates indicating use of the sites several thousand years ago in addition to Late Prehistoric or Contact Period use. The sites recorded within the Project study area (CA-SDI-4763, -4766, -4775, -4780, -4783, -5066, and -8326) are described below; their locations are shown in Figure 4 (Confidential Attachment B). No archaeological material was observed during the current survey, but dense vegetation obscured the ground surface over the majority of the study area, and much of the study area has been paved. Subsurface deposits have been identified at some sites; so, buried cultural material is present in some areas.

CA-SDI-4763 consists of three loci with a complicated history of mapping and significance assessments. Locus 1 is located on a knoll north of Campo Road. A cultural deposit with a wide range of artifact types was identified, and the locus was determined to be a significant resource under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Kyle et al. 1988; Kyle and Gallegos 1995). A data recovery program was proposed in order to mitigate impacts from development of the Skyline Wesleyan Church project (Kyle and Gallegos 1995). No report of the data recovery program was available at SCIC, but it is assumed that it was undertaken, as it was a condition of

development of the church project. Conceptual alignment alternative A1 crosses the CA-SDI-4763 Locus 1.

CA-SDI-4763 Locus 2 was studied by Caltrans archaeologists in conjunction with improvements to SR 94/Campo Road. This locus was described as a Late Prehistoric seasonal campsite or satellite to the village of Jamacha. The locus was assessed as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); however, additional testing was conducted at Locus 2 in conjunction with development of the Skyline Wesleyan Church project, in order to address significance under CEQA. The portion of the locus within the church project area was interpreted as “an Early Period habitation site on the basis of two radiocarbon dates circa 3,000 years ago” (Kyle and Gallegos 1995:4-3). A portion of the locus within the church project site was identified as the primary site area and determined to be a significant resource. The remaining area of Locus 2 was determined not to be significant under CEQA. The majority of Locus 2 within the church project was placed in open space and capped in order to preserve it. A portion of the locus was capped with up to 12 feet of fill to allow for construction of a parking lot. Alternative Alignment A2 crosses the portion of Locus 2 on the north side of Campo Road, and Alignment B crosses the portion of the site that is mapped within/beneath Campo Road.

CA-SDI-4763 Locus 3 consists of a bedrock milling feature and several associated flakes. The locus was tested in 1979 and determined not to be a significant resource (see Kyle and Gallegos 1995). Alignment Alternative A1 is just south of the mapped location of this locus.

CA-SDI-4766 is a milling station with bedrock milling features, ground stone implements, flaked stone artifacts, and ceramics. There is no record that the site has been assessed to evaluate significance. The site is upslope from Campo Road and upslope from the existing sewer alignment. It would not be crossed by any of the proposed alignment alternatives.

CA-SDI-4775 was described as “a small habitation site which may be associated the Village of Jamacha.” The report excerpt with the site record indicates that patination on the artifacts suggests Early Period use, and the two ceramic sherds collected may be intrusive or indicative of multi-component site. CA-SDI-4775 was tested and determined to be a significant cultural resource (Kyle and Gallegos 1995). The site is crossed by the existing sewer, but would not be crossed by any of the proposed alternative alignments.

CA-SDI-4780 was described simply as scattered flakes; the site appears to have been destroyed by construction of Campo Road (Kyle and Gallegos 1995). The existing sewer alignment crosses the site, but none of the proposed alignment alternatives are in proximity to it.

CA-SDI-4783 was described as a flat above the stream, with flakes, tools, and manos. The site was tested and determined not to be a significant resource (McCoy 1979, cited in Kyle and Gallegos 1995). CA-SDI-4783 is mapped as immediately adjacent to Campo Road; the northernmost portion of the site as mapped is crossed by Alignment C.

Site CA-SDI-5066 is recorded as a large site on both sides of Campo Road. Ground stone artifacts, flaked stone tools, and Native American ceramics were noted at the site, which was originally described as a “tool bearing area with a deflated midden.” A 1982 site record noted

“diffuse subsurface deposit with a low density of artifacts,” based on excavation conducted by Caltrans archaeologists. Based on this, the site was determined not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (Rosen 1982, cited in Kyle and Gallegos 1995). Additional testing was conducted at the portion of CA-SDI-5066 within the Skyline Wesleyan Church project; this portion of the site was again determined not to be a significant resource (Kyle and Gallegos 1995). The site is crossed by the four conceptual alignments studied.

CA-SDI-8326 is a large site described as a Late Prehistoric camp and milling area. Prehistoric artifacts were found imbedded in the foundation of a historic house built atop the pre-contact site. It was mapped as contiguous with CA-SDI-4782, and together they were noted as possibly the Kumeyaay village of Jamacha. Although a portion of CA-SDI-4782/8326 has been destroyed by roadway and commercial development, an intact portion of the site was identified and assessed as a significant resource (Kyle and Gallegos 1995). The site is adjacent to and partially within Campo Road and is crossed by the existing sewer alignment.

### **Native American Concerns**

The NAHC was contacted for a Sacred Lands File search and list of Native American contacts. Notification letters were sent to the contacts identified by the NAHC. The Sacred Lands File search did not identify any Native American traditional sites/places within the Project area. One written response was received; the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians indicated that the area has cultural significance or ties to Viejas and recommended that a Native American monitor be present for all initial ground disturbance. Mr. Jesse Pinto, Sr. of Jamul Indian Village left a phone message indicating that the area is of cultural importance, and the Jamul people are aware of sites in the vicinity. HELIX archaeologists attempted to contact Mr. Pinto to arrange a field visit with a representative of Jamul Indian Village but were unable to reach him after several attempts. The Native American correspondence is included as Confidential Attachment A to this report.

### **Impacts and Recommendations**

As addressed above and summarized in Table 2, seven archaeological sites have been recorded within or adjacent to the Project study area. Six of these sites are crossed by the existing sewer alignment or by one or more of the conceptual alternative alignments. CA-SDI-4766 is upslope from the existing sewer alignment and all the proposed alternatives; it would not be subject to impacts from the project. Three sites (CA-SDI-4780, CA-SDI-4783, and CA-SDI-5066) have been determined not to be significant cultural resources (see Kyle and Gallegos 1995). In addition, Locus 3 of CA-SDI-4763 is not a significant resource (Kyle and Gallegos 1995). Therefore, impacts to these sites would not constitute significant effects, and no mitigation measures are required for them.

CA-SDI-4763 Locus 1 was identified as a significant resource, but impacts to that site from the Skyline Wesleyan Church project were mitigated through a data recovery program. Based on this, potential impacts to any remaining portion of this locus would not be significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

CA-SDI-4775 and CA-SDI-4782/8326 have been identified as significant cultural resources; both sites are crossed by the existing sewer alignment. Although these sites have been subject to impacts from the existing sewer pipeline, there is a potential for additional cultural material (artifacts and features) within the pipeline corridor, which could be affected by trenching associated with the sewer replacement. Therefore, there is a potential for significant impacts to these two sites. Because these sites have already been affected by the existing sewer and CA-SDI-4782/8326 is beneath a paved road, a monitoring program is recommended, rather than a pre-trenching data recovery program. The monitoring recommendations are described below.

A portion of CA-SDI-4763 Locus 2 has been identified as a significant resource; it was capped and the majority left in open space. Alternative Alignment A2 is shown crossing this sensitive locus. If trenching would reach a depth below the fill soils used to cap this site, impacts would be significant. If impacts cannot be avoided, a data recovery program would be required prior to trenching, in order to mitigate these impacts to below a level of significance. The portion of Locus 2 that would be crossed by Alignment B was determined not to be a significant resource, so no mitigation measures would be required in that area.

Due to the limited ground visibility over much of the Project study area, there is a potential for additional cultural resources that have not been identified during the current survey and previous work in the area, which has focused on SR 94/Campo Road. Given this and the culturally sensitive nature of the general area due to the proximity of the ethnohistoric village of Jamacha, it is recommended that all trenching be monitored by an archaeologist and a Native American monitor. Trenching below depths at which cultural material would reasonably be expected to occur would not require monitoring, but monitors should be present to observe trenching, grading, and other ground-disturbing activities in the upper few feet of soil. If cultural material is encountered, monitors would have the authority to temporarily halt or redirect work while the cultural material is documented and assessed. If significant deposits are found, additional data recovery might be necessary in order to adequately mitigate project impacts. All cultural material recovered should be curated at the San Diego Archaeological Center or other appropriate facility meeting federal curatorial standards.

If you have any questions, please contact Mary Robbins-Wade at (619) 462-1515 or [maryrw@helixepi.com](mailto:maryrw@helixepi.com).



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Andrew Giletti  
Field Director

<b>Table 1 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 1/2 Mile of Project Study Area</b>		
<b>Site Number (CA-SDI-#)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Recorder, Date</b>
186	Original site record just location, no description. Flaked and ground stone scatter with bedrock milling (slicks and one mortar)	Treganza, n.d.; Charles Bull, 1972
4757	Large grinding site (bedrock milling) with extensive lithics (ground stone and flaked stone), no ceramics; rock shelter	“SAC” (Sue Ann Cupples?), 1972
4763	Original site record notes “Not described”; three artifacts noted. Three loci identified, apparently “associated with Late Period Village of Jamacha,” but testing at Loci 1 and 2 in 1995 indicated Early Period occupation. Locus 1 and a portion of Locus 2 determined significant. Extensive disturbance noted in 2008	G.R. Fink, 1972; Carolyn Kyle, Kirsten Collins, Larry Tift, Ed Baker, Steve Briggs, Sinead Ni Ghabhláin, Greg Trent, 1995; Dave Iversen, 2008
4766	Milling station with bedrock milling, ground stone, flaked stone, and ceramics	S.A. Cupples, 1972
4768	“Flake scatter over whole hillside, concentration in 20-foot circle”	S.A. Cupples, 1972; T. Gross, 1974
4775	Original site record notes “Not described”; six artifacts noted. Described in later report (no reference) as “a small habitation site which may be associated the Village of Jamacha,” but patination suggests Early Period use. Ceramics may be intrusive or indicative of multi-component site	S.A. Cupples, 1972
4780	Scattered flakes	Tim Gross, 1972
4781	“Flake scatter” with projectile points, “blade sections,” and other tools listed under artifacts	GRF (Gary R. Fink?), 1972; T. Gross, 1974
4782	“Very large area of lithic material, small area in south part of site showing ceramic.” 1979 update states, “Large midden area underneath stables, possible adobe structure. Possibly village at Jamacha”; cremation reported by local collectors, as well as steatite artifacts, effigy forms, and dated Spanish coin or Phoenix button. 1992 update noted Locus II disturbed but Locus III intact, although covered by “horse-related debris and clutter.” Six isolated manos found during monitoring	C. Bull, 1972; Tim Gross, 1974; Shackley, 1979; A. Pignuolo, C. Schultze, and T. Webb, 1992; Kraft, 2011
4783	“Flat above stream” with flakes, tools, manos	T. Gross, 1974
5064	Bedrock milling (slicks) with no artifacts	Richard L. Carrico, 1977
5065	Bedrock milling (slicks) with no artifacts	Richard L. Carrico, 1977

<b>Table 1</b>		
<b>Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 1/2 Mile of Project Study Area</b>		
<b>Site Number (CA-SDI-#)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Recorder, Date</b>
5066	“Tool bearing area with a deflated midden” with ground stone, flaked stone, and ceramics; “probably part of SDi-4783.” 1995 update indicated no pottery or small projectile points, “therefore identifying it as an Early Period site.” One large flake and one mano fragment found during monitoring of temporary fencing for staging area (area had already been cleared with a grader)	Richard L. Carrico, 1977; Carolyn Kyle, Kirsten Collins, Larry Tift, Ed Baker, Steve Briggs, Sinead Ni Ghabhláin, Greg Trent, 1995; Bowden-Renna, 2010
8326	Late Prehistoric camp and milling area; prehistoric artifacts found imbedded in foundation of building	Heuett, n.d.
10962	Milling station with slicks, no artifacts	Ken Hedges, Sarah Kennington, Robin Bicknell, and Anna Noah, 1978
12822	Series of bedrock milling features (slicks) and one utilized flake	D. James, Schultze, Rotermund, Hintzman, Texier, 1992
12823	Series of bedrock milling features (slicks) with a possible hearth ring	D. James, Hintzman, Schultze, Rotermund, Texier, 1992
12824	Series of bedrock milling features (slicks) with no artifacts	D. James, Schultze, Rotermund, Hintzman, Texier, 1992
12825	Series of bedrock milling features (slicks) with one associated artifact (metate fragment)	D. James, Schultze, Rotermund, Hintzman, Texier, 1992
14767	Historic site with four elements: stone and cement mortar structure with adjoining cement holding tank; small stone building; welded galvanized tank; flume traces	D. Hanna, S. Helm, K. Fleming, 1997
16186	Lithic scatter of 25 flakes	Andrew R. Pignuolo, 2001
18576	Small milling area with scattered midden and flakes, bedrock milling (slicks and basins)	G.R. Fink, 1975
<b>Site Number (P-37-#)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Recorder, Date</b>
024412	Isolate – flake	Andrew R. Pignuolo, 2001

<p align="center"><b>Table 2</b> <b>Cultural Resources Within Project Study Area</b></p>		
<b>Site Number (CA-SDI-#)</b>	<b>Significant?</b>	<b>Crossed by Which Alignment(s)</b>
4763	Locus 1: Yes (Kyle and Gallegos 1995) Locus 2: Yes, a portion (Kyle and Gallegos 1995) Locus 3: No (Rosen 1982; Kyle and Gallegos 1995)	Locus 1: A1 Locus 2: A2, B Locus 3: A1
4766	Unknown	None; in proximity to existing sewer alignment
4775	Yes (Kyle and Gallegos 1995)	Existing
4780	No; destroyed (Kyle and Gallegos 1995)	Existing
4782/8326	Yes (Kyle and Gallegos 1995)	Existing
4783	No (Kyle and Gallegos 1995)	Existing
5066	No (Kyle and Gallegos 1995; Rosen 1982)	A1, A2, B, C

**REFERENCES**

Kyle, Carolyn, and Dennis R. Gallegos

1995 *Cultural Resource Extended Test and Survey Report for the Skyline Wesleyan Church Project, San Diego County, California.* Gallegos & Associates, Carlsbad. Report submitted to County of San Diego Department of Planning and Land Use. Report on file at South Coastal Information Center.

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1988 *Cultural Resource Survey and Testing for the Skyline Wesleyan Church Project, San Diego, California.* WESTEC Services, San Diego. Report submitted to County of San Diego Department of Planning and Land Use. Report on file at South Coastal Information Center.