



Archaeological Survey Report for the  
Parkview Townhomes Project  
Escondido, California

Prepared for  
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- 2: Newly and Previously Recorded Resources

## Acronyms and Abbreviations

APE	Area of Potential Effect
BP	Before Present
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
City	City of Escondido
cm	centimeters
CRHR	California Register of Historic Resources
GIS	geographic information system
GPS	Global Positioning System
GPS	GPS
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
project	Parkview Townhomes Project
RECON	RECON Environmental, Inc.
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
Viejas	Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians

## Management Summary

This report details the methods and results of the positive archaeological survey for the Parkview Townhomes Project (project). The project area is located in the city of Escondido, California, east of Interstate 15, and north of West El Norte Parkway. The project area is bounded by residential and commercial uses to the east, West El Norte Parkway followed by residential to the south, vacant land to the west and north, and residential development to the north. The project would construct 70 townhome units, a pool and patio area, a tot-lot children's park, private drive aisles, parking, and associated improvements within 4.96 acres. In addition, the project includes a 0.06-acre off-site improvement area that includes constructing a new public sidewalk along its frontage of West El Norte Parkway and providing a new driveway connection to West El Norte Parkway within the existing right-of-way.

The archaeological survey was undertaken in accordance with requirements of the City of Escondido (City) to avoid significant impacts to cultural resources under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). A RECON Environmental, Inc. (RECON) archaeologist performed the cultural resources survey of the approximately 4.96-acre project area on August 21, 2024. Prior to the survey, a records search with a one-mile radius buffer of the project area was requested from the California Historical Resources Information System, South Coastal Information Center. RECON contacted the Native American Heritage Commission requesting a search of their Sacred Lands File to identify spiritually significant and/or sacred sites or traditional use areas, and to provide a list of local Native American tribes, bands, or individuals who may have concerns about the project. A response letter from the Native American Heritage Commission was received on August 15, 2024, indicating that their Sacred Lands File search results were negative.

One multicomponent resource (10596-S-1) and one previously unrecorded historic-era resource (single-family property; not evaluated by RECON) were identified within the Area of Potential Effect during the archaeological survey. The proposed project has the potential to adversely affect historical resources as defined under CEQA guidelines; the project would impact the multicomponent and historic-era resources. Mitigation is required under CEQA if a project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource.

RECON recommends that 10596-S-1 be tested for significance to determine if impacts are considered adverse per CEQA and City guidelines. If testing determines that 10596-S-1 is a significant historical resource, a mitigation program will be required. Mitigation could consist of data recovery excavations, construction monitoring, and/or capping and preserving the site material. For the overall project, RECON recommends construction monitoring because there is the potential for previously unidentified subsurface cultural resources to exist. RECON recommends a qualified archaeologist and a representative from the Luiseño community be present for all ground-disturbing work to identify and evaluate any inadvertent discoveries.

## 1.0 Introduction and Project Description

This report details the methods and results of the positive archaeological survey for the Parkview Townhomes Project (project). The project area is located in the city of Escondido, California, east of Interstate 15 and north of West El Norte Parkway on accessor parcel number 226-380-48 (Figure 1). The project area occurs within Section 9, Township 12 South, Range 02 West, of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series, Valley Center quadrangle (Figure 2). The project area is bounded by residential and commercial uses to the east, West El Norte Parkway followed by residential to the south, vacant land to the west and north, and residential development to the north (Figure 3). The project would construct 70 townhome units, a pool and patio area, a tot-lot children's park, private drive aisles, parking, and associated improvements within 4.96 acres. In addition, the project includes a 0.06-acre off-site improvement area that includes constructing a new public sidewalk along its frontage of West El Norte Parkway, installing an accessible ramp from the project area to the public sidewalk, and providing a new driveway connection to West El Norte Parkway within the existing right-of-way.

### 1.1 Project Personnel

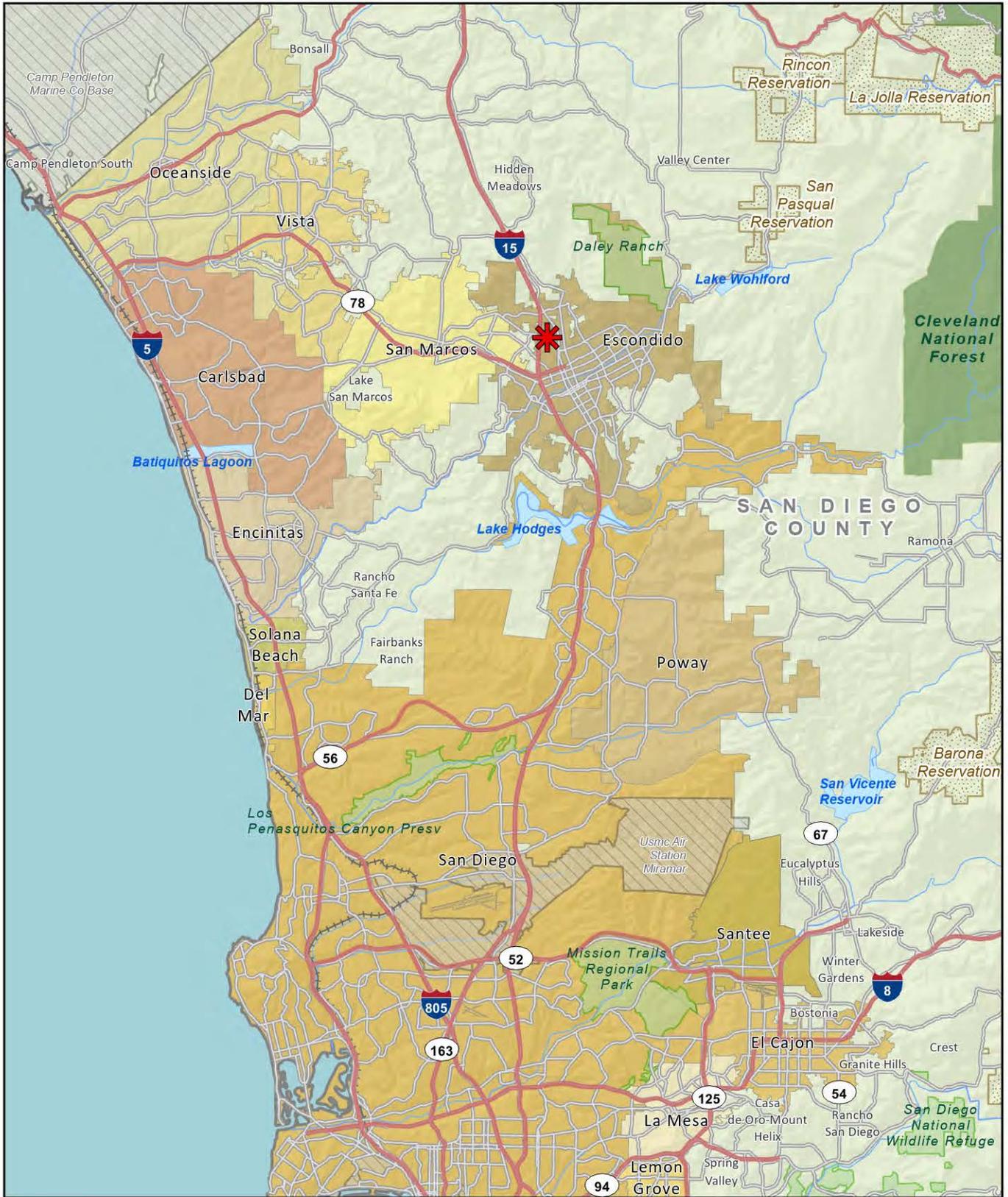
Carmen Zepeda-Herman, M.A., RPA, served as principal. Ms. Zepeda-Herman meets the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Ms. Zepeda-Herman earned a Master of Arts degree in Anthropology from San Diego State University and is a Registered Professional Archaeologist. She has over 24 years of field experience involving prehistoric resources in southern California and the Southwest region. Nathaniel Yerka, B.A., served as field archaeologist and report author. Jennifer Gutierrez oversaw copyediting. Benjamin Arp and Jesus Feliciano managed the geographic information system (GIS) data and performed the GIS data analysis.

## 2.0 Setting

### 2.1 Natural Setting

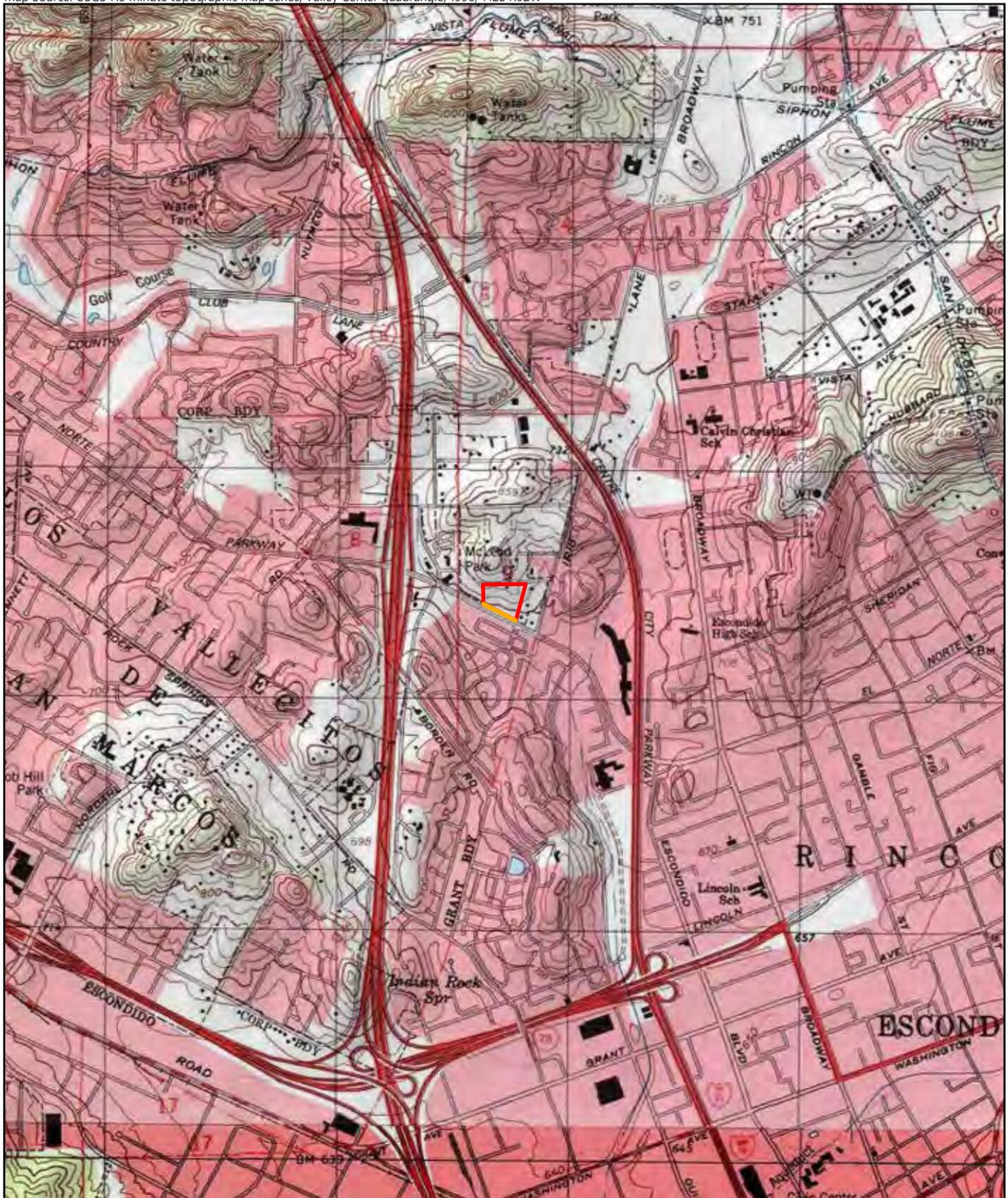
The approximately 5.02-acre area of potential effect (APE) is situated west of a channelized portion of Escondido Creek in northern Escondido. The APE generally slopes to the south-southeast, with a steeper slope from mid parcel, down to the southern project APE boundary. Elevations within the project APE range between 688 feet above mean sea level near the southeast project APE corner and 752 feet above mean sea level along most of the northern project APE boundary.

The project APE consists of a single-family residence with several ancillary structures, a driveway, a separate access road, underground and overhead utilities, a terraced area, several fenced areas, and two large open areas that exhibit vacant and fallow agricultural land. The immediate surrounding area to the west and northwest is vacant open land with loosely populated single-family residential development occurring to the north, northeast, and east. Along the southern APE boundary is West El Norte Parkway and past that to the south is a planned single-family residential development. A gas station and a small business commercial development is to the southwest.



 Project Location

FIGURE 1  
Regional Location



-  Project Boundary
-  Off-site Improvements





-  Project Boundary
-  Off-site Improvements



Three soil types as mapped by the U.S. Department of Agriculture occur within the project area. The soil types include Vista coarse sandy loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes, Vista coarse sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes, and eroded Escondido very fine sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes. The Vista coarse sandy loam soil series are sandy loam soils derived from granodiorite or quartz diorite and occur in uplands with slopes ranging from 5 to 65 percent. In a representative profile the surface layer is dark greyish brown to dark brown, neutral to slightly acidic sandy loam. The subsoil is dark brown to yellowish brown, slightly acidic coarse sandy loam. Below this is strongly weathered granitic rock. Escondido Very Fine Sandy Loams are moderately deep to deep, well-drained, upland fine sandy loams that have formed as a result of metamorphosed sandstones weathering in place. A typical profile will have a surface layer that is dark brown, slightly acidic very fine sandy loam approximately six inches thick. The subsoil is brown, neutral, very fine sandy loam approximately 24 inches thick. The substrate is a hard, fine-grained metasedimentary rock (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1973).

## 2.2 Area of Potential Effect

The entire 5.02-acre project area is considered the APE.

## 2.3 Cultural Setting

The prehistoric cultural sequence in San Diego County is generally divided into three basic periods: the late Pleistocene/early Holocene dated between about 12,000 and 8,000 Before Present (BP) and manifested by the San Dieguito Complex (Erlandson et al. 2007), the Middle Holocene from approximately 8,000 to 4,000 BP and manifested by the coble and core technology of the La Jolla Complex (True 1958, 1980); and the Late Holocene lasting from approximately 4,000 BP to historic contact (A.D. 1769) and represented by the Cuyamaca and San Luis Rey complexes in San Diego County (Moratto 1984; True 1966). This latest complex is marked by the appearance of ceramics, small arrow points, and cremation burial practices (True 1966).

### 2.3.1 Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene (12,000-8,000 BP)

Paleo-Indian Period is the term given to human occupation during the Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene. The earliest part of the Paleo-Indian Period is represented by the Clovis Complex, characterized by the Fluted Point Tradition. Lanceolate bifaces with edge-ground concave bases and at least one central flake-scar running from the bottom to the tip of the biface characterize the artifact assemblage. However, the dates for these points are problematic in the Great Basin and California because no fluted points in California have been associated with radiocarbon dates nor found in association with Pleistocene fauna (Rondeau et al. 2007).

The San Dieguito Complex is more widely represented in San Diego County during the Early Holocene than the Clovis Complex. The San Dieguito assemblage consists of well-made scraper planes, choppers, scraping tools, crescentics, elongated bifacial knives, and leaf-shaped points. The San Dieguito Complex is thought to represent an early emphasis on hunting (Warren et al. 1998). The C.W. Harris Site (CA-SDI-149) is the most thoroughly investigated San Dieguito component in

San Diego County and has an artifact assemblage similar to that of the Lake Mojave Complex of the Mojave Desert (Moratto 1984; Warren et al. 1998).

Human occupation before the Paleo-Indian Period has been a point of controversy by many researchers (Erlandson et al. 2007). Some archaeologists argue that a Californian pre-Clovis occupation existed, citing several sites within the Mojave and Colorado deserts, including the Yuha Pinto Wash, Lake Manix, Calico Hill, and China Lake sites (Davis et al. 1980). The archaeological community distrusted the early radiocarbon dates assigned to the sites because they came from questionable materials (Erlandson et al. 2007; Sutton et al. 2007). Recently, dates from Chile (the Monte Verde site dating to 12,500 BP), from Oregon (the Paisley Caves dating to 12,300 BP), and the Northern Channel Islands off the coast of Santa Barbara, California (Arlington Man dating to 10,900 BP and Daisy Cave dating to 10,700 BP) are changing the skepticism of pre-Clovis occupation in California (Erlandson et al. 2007; Jenkins 2012).

### 2.3.2 Middle Holocene (8,000–4,000 BP)

The La Jolla Complex of the Archaic Period is the coastal San Diego County manifestation of the widespread Millingstone Horizon. Archaic assemblages in interior northern San Diego County have been designated as the Pauma Complex. The La Jolla and Pauma complexes have very similar assemblages and are thought to be different environmental adaptations of the same culture (True 1958). Because of the warmer and drier conditions, the Middle Holocene brings an apparent shift toward a more generalized economy and an increased emphasis on seed resources, small game, and shellfish. Along with an economic focus on gathering plant resources, the settlement system appears to have been more sedentary. Coastal cultures gradually increased their use of marine foods and shellfish as sea levels began to rise at the end of the Early Holocene, creating more productive bays and estuaries (Byrd and Raab 2007). The La Jolla assemblage is dominated by rough, cobble-based choppers and scrapers, manos, slab and basin metates, and flexed human burials (inhumations; Warren et al. 1998). Elko and Pinto-like projectile points appeared late in the period (Warren et al. 1998). Large deposits of marine shell at coastal sites argue for the importance of shellfish gathering during the Middle Holocene (True 1980). Pauma Complex sites are typically found on terraces or ridges above a water source such as a stream. They often do not have discernible midden development, but they may have subsurface deposits. While they typically have numerous portable metates and manos, they lack bedrock milling, mortars, and pestles (True and Waugh 1981).

During the latter part of this period, estuaries and bays began to fill with sediment owed to the rise, and later stabilization, of the rise in sea levels, resulting in a reduced shellfish population (Masters and Gallegos 1997). The degree of silting in of the major bays and rivers along the San Diego coastline varied so that there was continuous occupation of the San Diego Bay, Peñasquitos Lagoon, San Elijo Lagoon, Las Flores Creek, and San Mateo Creek through to the Late Holocene. Recent data has altered the idea that the coast was abandoned or occupied seasonally after sea level rise. Evidence of wide-reaching trade networks from the coast to the western edges of the Great Basin and north to central Oregon has been found through the presence of Olivella grooved rectangular beads, pushing the extended trade network before the Late Holocene as previously thought (Byrd and Raab 2007; Raab and Howard 2000; Jenkins and Erlandson 1997).

### 2.3.3 Late Holocene (After 4,000 BP)

The late prehistoric archaeology of the San Diego coast and foothills, beginning approximately 1,500 years ago, is characterized by two major complexes: the Cuyamaca and the San Luis Rey. This period is characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems (Gallegos 2002; Moratto 1984). Economic systems diversify and intensify during this period, with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the widespread use of shell-beads, and the appearance of more labor-intensive but effective technological innovations (Gamble and King 2011; McDonald and Eighmey 1998). Burial practices changed from inhumations to cremations and paddle and anvil pottery and smaller projectile points (bow and arrows) are introduced. Other cultural traits include rock art and an increase in bedrock milling inland (Byrd and Raab 2007; Gallegos 2002). The Late Holocene also brought about resource intensification on more costly or labor-intensive resources (Byrd and Raab 2007). This is highlighted in the high quantities of smaller shellfish such as *Donax* sp., smaller fish like nearshore schooling fish, and small land mammals (rodents and rabbits) in coastal northern San Diego County (Byrd and Reddy 2002).

Archaeology of the San Diego coast and foothills during the Late Holocene is characterized by the Cuyamaca Complex. It is primarily known from the work of D.L. True (1970) at Cuyamaca Rancho State Park. The Cuyamaca Complex is characterized by the presence of steatite arrowshaft straighteners, steatite pendants, steatite comales (heating stones), Tizon Brown Ware pottery, ceramic figurines reminiscent of Hohokam styles, ceramic "Yuman bow pipes," ceramic rattles, miniature pottery, various cobble-based tools (e.g., scrapers, choppers, and hammerstones), bone awls, manos and metates, mortars and pestles, and Desert Side-Notched (more common) and Cottonwood Series projectile points (True 1970).

The San Luis Rey Complex was based primarily on excavations near Pala and thought to represent the ancestors of the ethnographic Luiseño (True 1966, 1970), who arrived in northern San Diego County as part of the large series of coastward migrations of Shoshonean speakers, sometimes called the Takic Wedge (Meighan 1954; Waugh 1986). San Luis Rey I is characterized by slab metates and mortars, both of which can be found in shaped and unshaped, bedrock and portable configurations. Cremations, bone awls, and stone and shell ornaments are also prominent in the material culture. In the San Luis Rey II assemblage, pottery cooking and storage vessels, cremation urns, and polychrome pictographs appear. Chipped stone arrowpoints are dominated by the Cottonwood Triangular series but Desert side-notched, Dos Cabezas serrated, leaf-shaped, and stemmed styles also occur.

### 2.3.4 Ethnohistory

The APE is within the traditional territory of the Luiseño. The Luiseño are Shoshonean or Uto-Aztecanspeaking populations that are found in northern San Diego, southern Orange, and southeastern Riverside counties from the onset of ethnohistoric times through the present day. The Luiseño are linguistically and culturally related to the Gabrielino and the Cahuilla and appear to be the direct descendants of Late Prehistoric populations. Historically, the Luiseño social structure was the clan triblet. The triblet was composed of patrilineally related people who were politically and economically autonomous from neighboring triblets. Unlike other Takic-speaking tribes that surrounded them, the Luiseño do not appear to have been organized into exogamous moieties

(descent groups that married outside one's birth group) but may have been loosely divided into mountain-oriented groups and ocean-oriented groups (Bean and Shipek 1978). One or more clans would reside together in a village (Oxendine 1983). A heredity village chief held a position that controlled economic, religious, and warfare powers (Bean and Shipek 1978).

A wide variety of plants growing in the various biotic communities between the coast and mountains were utilized by the Luiseño, including acorns, annual grasses, seeds, yucca, sage, chia, lemonade berry, manzanita, and other wild greens and fruits (Kroeber 1925). These resources become available at different times of the year, which prompted moves to different campsites. In addition to plant-associated moves, trips to coastal camps to exploit marine resources such as shellfish, fish, and marine mammals took place. Animal resources used by the Luiseño included most of the mammals occurring in their territory, except for predator animals and tree squirrels (Bean and Shipek 1978). Reptiles were also avoided as a food source.

### 2.3.5 Historic Period

The Spanish Period in California (1769–1821) represents a time of European exploration and settlement. San Diego was first settled by Spanish colonists in A.D. 1769, when the Mission San Diego de Alcalá and Presidio de San Diego were founded. The Spanish Period economy was based on cattle grazing. Missions were major population centers, and mission cattle roamed freely over open range, tended by Native American vaqueros. European contact substantially and pervasively stressed the social, political, and economic fabric of Native American culture (Shipek 1988, 1991). Disease, starvation, and a general institutional collapse caused emigration, birth rate declines, and high adult and infant mortality levels for the local Native American groups in San Diego County (Shipek 1991).

During the Mexican Period (1822–1848), the mission system was secularized by the Mexican government, allowing for the use of these lands to dramatically expand the rancho system. The southern California economy became increasingly based on cattle ranching (Smythe 1908). The Mexican Period ended when Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848, concluding the Mexican American War (1846–1848; Rolle and Verge 2008). A great influx of Americans and Europeans followed the discovery of gold in northern California in 1848. California became a state in 1850 (Rolle and Verge 2008).

American settlement in southern California was slow during the Gold Rush, when northern California experienced a dramatic population explosion (Rolle and Verge 2008). By the late 1800s, the county witnessed the beginnings of a recognizable downtown San Diego area and the gradual development of a number of outlying communities, many of which were established around previously defined ranchos and land grants. These communities were composed of an aggregate of people who lived on scattered farmsteads tied together through a common school district, church, post office, and country store (Hector and Van Wormer 1986, Pourade 1963).

In 1857, Judge O. S. Witherby acquired the title to Rancho Rincon del Diablo in the Escondido Valley from the children of Alvarado, who had died along with his wife, about 1850 (Pourade 1969). Judge Witherby ran the rancho until 1868, when he sold the entire rancho to Edward McGeary and Mathew, John, and Josiah Wolfskill (Pourade 1969). The land was next purchased by a group of Stockton businessmen in 1883. Two years later, the Escondido Land and Town Company, owned by R. A., J. R.,

and C. E. Thomas, acquired the ranch and began to plat a town-site and subdivide the neighboring land into various tracts (Pourade 1969).

The founders of Escondido laid out the west side for small farms where families raised fruit, hay, grapes, or vegetables. The plots were often block-size. The area's rise to the west from the valley floor provided the upper reaches with views of the town and the mountains to the east. In 1887, the Escondido Irrigation District was founded to construct a dam and reservoir to provide reliable water to the developing community (Pourade 1969). Escondido was incorporated in 1888. Wealthy mid-western families built substantial winter homes on the slopes. A sanitarium and a country hotel were erected on view lots before World War I. During World War II, the U.S. Army constructed Camp Escondido on multiple blocks of the flat area. After the war, housing was so hard to come by that many blocks were divided, enabling individuals and developers to fill the need for single-family and multifamily dwellings. State Highway 395, which is today's Centre City Parkway, cut off the west side of the city from downtown in 1949.

## 3.0 Previous Research

### 3.1 Records Search

Prior to the survey, a records search was requested on July 30, 2024, from the California Historical Resources Information System, South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) to identify any previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project APE. The SCIC records search indicated that there have been 57 cultural investigations conducted within one mile of the APE, four of which include the APE (Confidential Attachment 1). The record search also indicated 39 cultural resources are recorded within one mile of the APE (Table 1). These cultural resources included 12 prehistoric sites, 2 prehistoric isolated artifacts, 1 multicomponent (comprising both prehistoric and historic-era resources) site, 1 protohistoric site, 22 historic resources, and 1 resource with an unknown time period. The prehistoric resources include bedrock milling features, lithic scatters, and ground stone scatters. The prehistoric isolated artifacts include one mano, as well as three secondary context artifacts (a biface, mano, and metate) that were noted in the recording through personal conversation with the property owner, to have been purchased in Arizona. The protohistoric resource includes bedrock milling features and habitation debris. The historic-era sites include single-family properties, a highway, a water tank, trees and vegetation, walls, and trash scatters. One resource location was recorded with insufficient data to assign site period and site type. No previously recorded cultural resources occur within the project APE.

Table 1 Previous Cultural Resources within One Mile of the Area of Potential Effect				
Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Site Type	Recording Events
P-37-000151	CA-SDI-000151	Unknown	Unknown	n/d (Treganza)
P-37-000152	CA-SDI-000152	Protohistoric	Bedrock milling feature; Habitation debris	n/d (Treganza); 1978 (P. Chace)
P-37-001036	CA-SDI-001036	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Bedrock milling feature	1962 (True); 2020 (Tim Wolfe, AECOM)
P-37-001049	CA-SDI-001049	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter, ground stone; Bedrock milling feature	1962 (True); 1985 (Robbins-Wade)
P-37-005210	CA-SDI-005210	Multi-component	Lithic scatter; Bedrock milling feature; Trash scatter	1977 (P. Chace); 1991 (ERC Environmental)
P-37-006726	CA-SDI-006726	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling feature	1978 (B. Bickford, Archaeological Associates)
P-37-006727	CA-SDI-006727	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter, ground stone	1978 (B. Bickford, Archaeological Associates)
P-37-006728	CA-SDI-006728	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling feature	1978 (B. Bickford, Archaeological Associates)
P-37-006729	CA-SDI-006729	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Bedrock milling feature	1978 (B. Bickford, Archaeological Associates)
P-37-007785	CA-SDI-007785	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling feature	1980 (D. Laylander)
P-37-009828	CA-SDI-009828	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling feature	1983 (Paul G. Chace, Paul G. Cace & Associates)
P-37-009829	CA-SDI-009829	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling feature	1983 (Paul G. Chace, Paul G. Cace & Associates)
P-37-009830	CA-SDI-009830	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling feature	1983 (Paul G. Chace, Paul G. Cace & Associates)
P-37-012543	CA-SDI-012543	Historic	Single-family property; Foundation; Trash scatter	1991 (ERC Environmental)
P-37-018704	--	Historic	Single-family property	1983 (Donald A. Cotton)
P-37-018705	--	Historic	Single-family property	1983 (Donald A. Cotton)
P-37-018706	--	Historic	Single-family property	1983 (Donald A. Cotton)
P-37-018745	--	Historic	Single-family property	1983 (Donald A. Cotton)
P-37-018746	--	Historic	Single-family property	1983 (Donald A. Cotton)
P-37-018899	--	Historic	Single-family property	1983 (Donald A. Cotton)
P-37-019317	--	Historic	Single-family property	1983 (Donald A. Cotton)
P-37-019517	--	Historic	Single-family property	1983 (Donald A. Cotton)
P-37-019518	--	Historic	Single-family property	1983 (Donald A. Cotton)
P-37-019519	--	Historic	Single-family property	1983 (Donald A. Cotton)
P-37-019520	--	Historic	Single-family property	1983 (Donald A. Cotton)
P-37-019574	--	Historic	Single-family property	1983 (Donald A. Cotton)
P-37-032874	--	Historic	Water tank	2012 (ASM Affiliates, Inc.)

Table 1 Previous Cultural Resources within One Mile of the Area of Potential Effect				
Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Site Type	Recording Events
P-37-033557	--	Historic	Roads/trails/railroad grades; Highway/trail	2013 (Larry Tift, ASM Affiliates, Inc.); 2015 (Kent Manchen, Matt DeCarlo, ASM Affiliates, Inc.); 2017 (Haley Chateene, PanGIS); 2017 (A. Foglia, K. Keckeisen, PanGIS, Inc.); 2018 (Sarah Stringer-Bowsher, ASM Affiliates, Inc.); 2021 (ASM Affiliates, Inc.)
P-37-035639	CA-SDI-022191	Historic	Wall	2016 (Laguna Mountain)
P-37-035640	CA-SDI-022192	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Bedrock milling feature	2016 (Laguna Mountain)
P-37-035641	--	Historic	Single-family property	2016 (Laguna Mountain)
P-37-037787	--	Historic	Single-family property; Trees/vegetation; Walls/fences	ASM Affiliates, Inc.
P-37-038782	--	Prehistoric	Isolate - mano	2019 (HELIX Environmental Planning Inc)
P-37-038783	CA-SDI-022824	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling feature	2018 (HELIX Environmental Planning Inc)
P-37-039446	--	Prehistoric	Isolate - biface, mano, metate (purchased in AZ)	2021 (Laguna Mountain)
P-37-039507	--	Historic	Single-family property	2021 (Laguna Mountain)
P-37-039508	--	Historic	Single-family property	2021 (Laguna Mountain)
P-37-039509	--	Historic	Single-family property	2021 (Laguna Mountain)
P-37-039510	--	Historic	Single-family property	2021 (Laguna Mountain)

### 3.2 Review of Topographic Maps and Historic Aerial Photographs

A review of topographic maps and historic aerial photographs demonstrate partial development of the APE by 1953. The earliest available topographic map dates to 1893 and does not include any disturbance within or adjacent to the APE until the 1949 representation that includes the current alignment of West El Norte Parkway adjacent to the south. The 1959 and 1963 topographic maps represent no change to the APE until the 1970 topographic map which represents the current residence and driveway alignment. The 1938 aerial photograph—the earliest available aerial photograph online at Nationwide Environmental Title Research LLC—exhibits the APE as undisturbed and unbounded to the east and west and bounded by West El Norte Parkway to the south. To the north of the APE is an orchard. The 1947 photograph exhibits more infill of the orchard to the north but no change to the APE. The 1953 photograph exhibits a building at the site of the current residence along with grading up to the northern APE boundary in the area of the residence, as well as the current driveway alignment accessed from West El Norte Parkway. By 1964, perimeter fencing

of the APE is installed as well as some additional grading to the northeast of the house pad, and by 1967, the residence received a remodel along the southern exposure. Exhibited in the 1978 photograph are the addition of the detached garage to the west of the residence, numerous terrace wall improvements on the east side of the residence, interior fencing alignments, the small wooden structure with the sloped roof centrally located along the eastern APE boundary, as well as ornamental vegetation growth on the immediate grounds surrounding the residence. The 1980 photograph exhibits mowing of the southeastern portion of the APE, most likely to maintain seasonal grasses; periodic mowing is exhibited in subsequent aerial photographs. By 1981, a small rectangular paddock is added near the southeast APE corner. Several vehicles or temporary structures are staged to the east of the residence. Between 1993 and 1994, the current carport situated between the detached garage and the residence along the northern APE boundary is added. No other notable changes occur within the APE in subsequent aerial photographs (Nationwide Environmental Title Research LLC 2024).

### 3.3 Native American Heritage Commission

A letter was sent on July 30, 2024, to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a search of their Sacred Lands File to identify spiritually significant and/or sacred sites or traditional use areas in the proposed project vicinity. The NAHC was also asked to provide a list of local Native American tribes, bands, or individuals who may have concerns or interests in the cultural resources of the proposed project. A response letter from the NAHC was received on August 15, 2024, indicating that the results were negative. The NAHC also provided a list of Native American tribes who may have knowledge of cultural resources within the project APE and vicinity (Attachment 1).

### 3.4 Tribal Scoping Letters

Tribal scoping letters were sent via email or a hard copy letter on August 28, 2024, to the tribal list provided by the NAHC. A sample of the Tribal Scoping Letter is found in Attachment 2. RECON received one response from Ray Teran representing the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians (Viejas) on August 28, 2024, stating in part that Viejas has determined that the project site has cultural significance or ties to Viejas, that cultural resources have been located within or adjacent to the APE, and that they request that a Kumeyaay Cultural Monitor be on-site for ground-disturbing activities and to inform them of any new developments such as inadvertent discovery of cultural artifacts, cremation sites, or human remains (see Attachment 2).

## 4.0 Methods

The primary goal of the pedestrian investigation was to determine (1) if there are previously unrecorded cultural resources present, and if so, document the resources' locations and what they consist of, and (2) to update conditions of previously recorded cultural resources. The survey area was inspected for evidence of archaeological materials such as flaked and ground stone tools or fragments, ceramics, milling features, and human remains. The spacing between field personnel was 15 meters. When artifacts or features were identified, the spacing was reduced to 3 to 5 meters between field personnel. Photographs and field notes were taken to document the environmental

setting and general conditions. The locations of observed artifacts were recorded using an Apple iPad running ESRI's ArcGIS Collector application paired with a Trimble R1 sub-meter global positioning system (GPS) unit. RECON used Field Maps for ArcGIS on a GPS-enabled tablet containing shapefiles and aerial photography to pinpoint our location in real-time, which was used to navigate the APE.

Appropriate California Department of Parks and Recreation site forms were completed for newly recorded cultural resources observed during the survey. Completed California Department of Parks and Recreation forms will be filed with the SCIC (Confidential Attachment 2). A copy of the survey report will also be filed with the SCIC.

## 5.0 Survey Results

RECON archaeologist Nathaniel Yerka, accompanied by Shanee Ventura, a Luiseño Native American representative from Saving Sacred Sites, performed the archaeological resources survey on August 21, 2024. RECON identified one new multicomponent resource (10596-S-1; bedrock milling features and one historic glass fragment; see Confidential Attachment 2) and one historic-era resource (a single-family property) within the APE. The historic-era resource (single-family property) was not evaluated by RECON.

The survey commenced in the northwest project APE corner, employing generally east-west transects that translated across the western portion of the APE (west of the driveway) from north to south. This area incorporates a southwest-facing, generally 15-degree slope with two prominent granite bedrock slabs and numerous granite boulder outcrops (Photographs 1 and 2). The area exhibits a combination of perimeter chain-link and T-post barbed-wire fencing, with small areas of interior chain-link and metal corral fencing. The APE portion exhibits ornamental vegetation, street signage, a bathtub, a wine barrel planter, and dispersed construction materials. Moving east is a paved driveway accessed via West El Norte Parkway (Photograph 3). The driveway exhibits a combination of T-post and dimensional lumber barbed-wire fencing, metal corral fencing, a metal gate, and ornamental vegetation.

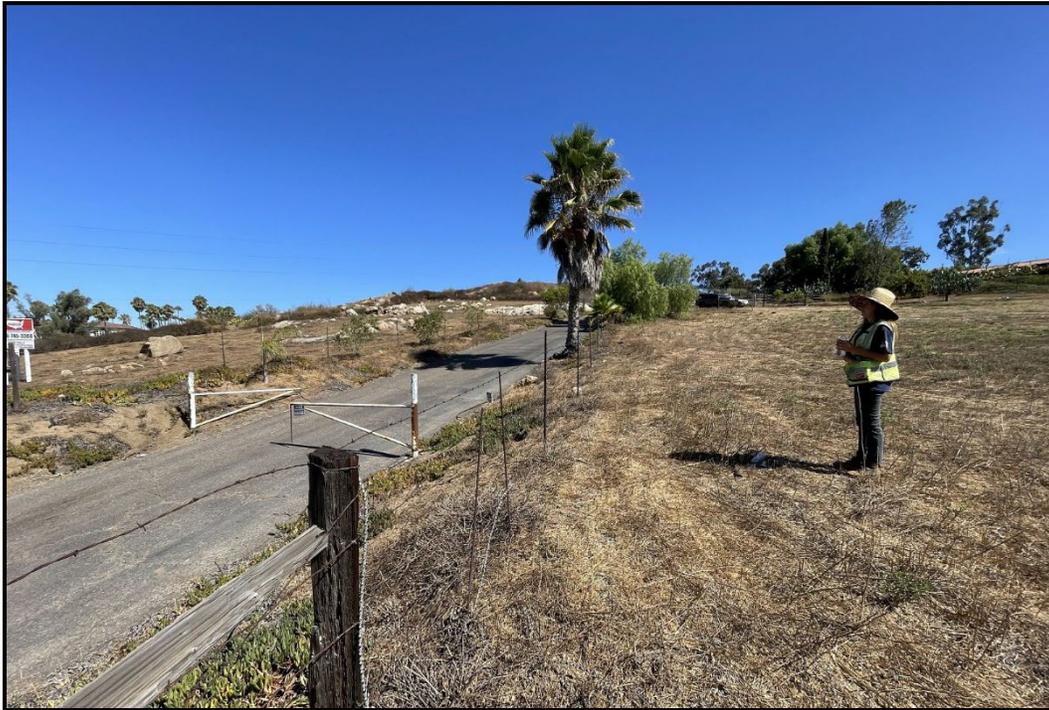
Moving further east is the southeastern portion of the APE (situated east of the driveway and south of the residence). This area incorporates a semi-flat and fenced interior portion just south of the residence that transitions to a generally 15-degree slope open and unobstructed southwest-facing field (Photograph 4). The area exhibits a northeast-southwest perimeter dirt road along the eastern APE boundary accessed via West El Norte Parkway (Photograph 5), the dilapidated remnants of a rectangular wooden corral fence in the southeast project APE corner (Photograph 6), a combination of perimeter chain-link and T-post barbed-wire fencing, metal and wooden corral fencing, metal horse fencing, street signage, a metal hay crib feeder, dispersed construction materials, a flagpole, and ornamental vegetation. Moving to the northeast portion of the APE is a generally 10-degree east-southeast-facing slope that features multiple field stone east-southeast-facing terrace walls that then round to the west-northwest (Photograph 7). Near the eastern project APE boundary is a small wooden structure with a sloped roof and wooden corral fencing atop a poured concrete and field stone foundation (Photograph 8). The area also exhibits a combination of perimeter chain-link and T-post barbed-wire fencing, metal and wooden corral fencing, metal horse fencing, overhead utilities, and ornamental vegetation.



PHOTOGRAPH 1  
Overview of Western Project APE from Northwest Project APE Corner,  
Looking Southeast



PHOTOGRAPH 2  
Overview of Western Project APE from Southern Project APE Boundary Near  
Central Driveway, Looking North



PHOTOGRAPH 3  
Overview of Central Driveway from Southern Project APE Boundary,  
Looking North



PHOTOGRAPH 4  
Overview of Southeastern Project APE from Central Driveway,  
Looking East-Southeast



PHOTOGRAPH 5  
Overview of Eastern Perimeter Dirt Road within Southeastern Project APE  
Portion, Looking South-Southwest



PHOTOGRAPH 6  
Overview of Southeastern Project APE from Southeastern Project APE  
Corner, Looking North-Northwest



PHOTOGRAPH 7  
Overview of Field Stone Terrace Walls within Northeastern Project APE  
Portion from Northern Project APE Boundary, Looking South-Southwest



PHOTOGRAPH 8  
Eastern Elevation of Wood Structure and Concrete/Field Stone Foundation,  
Looking Northwest

Centrally located along the northern project APE boundary is the single-story, single-family residence that exhibits several ancillary structures including a detached garage and carport. The residence pad is improved with concrete driveway and parking areas, brick courtyard area, a paver foundation area, paver, concrete, and field stone walkways, a water feature, and numerous planter areas (Photographs 9 and 10). The area exhibits perimeter chain-link fencing, overhead and underground utilities, a flagpole, and ornamental vegetation. RECON believes the main residence and several of the associated structures are over 50 years old; this historic-era resource was not evaluated by RECON.

## 5.1 Newly Recorded Resource

### 5.1.1 10596-S-1

The resource consists of eight granite bedrock milling features exhibiting 56 milling elements. The milling elements consist of 40 milling slicks, 10 basins, and 6 amorphous milling areas. The mix of low-lying to ground level granite boulders exhibit mild exfoliation, water-worn areas, fissures, several secondarily placed items, and some surface areas that were cleared of soil. Several secondarily placed items were observed atop bedrock milling features including a small boulder (currently atop milling elements) and a bathtub. One fragment of sun-colored amethyst glass was recorded; no other prehistoric items were observed. The site measures 68 meters northeast/southwest by 44 meters northwest/southeast. The features are located within a fenced area that receives periodic mowing. The resource is situated within a disturbed vegetation zone of small bushes, cacti, and seasonal grasses that receive periodic mowing, on a southwest-facing generally 15-degree slope with an open exposure, situated approximately 1,700 feet west-northwest of Escondido Creek. The features are recorded as follows:

Feature A consists of nine milling elements and measures 10.3 by 4.1 by 0.2 meters high on the northwest side. The granite slab exhibits exfoliation and water-wear areas. The dimensions of the elements are:

- Element 1: milling slick, 34 by 32 centimeters (cm)
- Element 2: milling slick, 40 by 20 cm
- Element 3: milling slick, 34 by 22 cm
- Element 4: milling slick, 40 by 35 cm
- Element 5: milling slick, 29 by 23 cm
- Element 6: milling slick, 25 by 20 cm
- Element 7: amorphous milling area, 123 by 65 cm
- Element 8: milling slick, 29 by 21 cm
- Element 9: milling slick, 38 by 31 cm



PHOTOGRAPH 9  
Overview from Southeast Corner of Historic-Era Residence with Carport in  
Background, Looking Northwest



PHOTOGRAPH 10  
Overview from Rear Courtyard Area of Historic-Era Residence,  
Looking Southwest

Feature B consists of 30 milling elements and measures 13.5 by 5.2 by 1.5 meters high on the south side. The granite slab exhibits exfoliation and water-wear areas. The dimensions of the elements are:

- Element 1: milling slick, 50 by 39 cm
- Element 2: milling slick, 37 by 35 cm
- Element 3: milling slick, 104 by 71 cm; filled with soil
- Element 4: basin, 20 by 16 by 3 cm; filled with soil
- Element 5: milling slick, 28 by 22 cm; filled with soil
- Element 6: basin, 25 by 18 by 3 cm; filled with soil
- Element 7: amorphous milling area, 102 by 70 cm; filled with soil
- Element 8: milling slick, 42 by 32 cm
- Element 9: milling slick, 46 by 27 cm; filled with soil
- Element 10: milling slick, 38 by 23 cm; filled with soil
- Element 11: basin, 23 by 13 by 3 cm; filled with soil
- Element 12: amorphous milling area, 112 by 73 cm; filled with soil
- Element 13: milling slick, 39 by 31 cm
- Element 14: milling slick, 46 by 24 cm
- Element 15: milling slick, 56 by 36 cm
- Element 16: milling slick, 40 by 25 cm
- Element 17: milling slick, 48 by 29 cm
- Element 18: basin, 50 by 28 by 4 cm; filled with soil
- Element 19: milling slick, 45 by 37 cm
- Element 20: basin, 44 by 33 by 5 cm; filled with soil
- Element 21: milling slick, 33 by 22 cm
- Element 22: basin, 44 by 27 by 3 cm
- Element 23: milling slick, 55 by 21 cm; filled with soil
- Element 24: milling slick, 51 by 30 cm
- Element 25: basin, 36 by 27 by 3 cm
- Element 26: milling slick, 55 by 20 cm
- Element 27: milling slick, 45 by 36 cm
- Element 28: basin, 20 by 11 by 3 cm; filled with soil
- Element 29: amorphous milling area, 95 by 78 cm
- Element 30: basin, 28 by 15 by 3 cm

Feature C consists of four milling slicks and measures 10.0 by 8.0 by 1.5 meters high at the center. The granite slab exhibits exfoliation. The dimensions of the elements are:

- Element 1: milling slick, 57 by 30 cm
- Element 2: milling slick, 38 by 37 cm
- Element 3: milling slick, 90 by 50 cm
- Element 4: milling slick, 55 by 48 cm

Feature D consists of four milling elements and measures 2.87 by 1.93 by 2.5 meters on the south side. The granite slab exhibits exfoliation. The dimensions of the elements are:

- Element 1: milling slick, 56 by 37 cm
- Element 2: milling slick, 26 by 17 cm

- Element 3: milling slick, 24 by 17 cm
- Element 4: amorphous milling area, 170 by 94 cm

Feature E consists of two milling slicks and measures 1.4 by 0.9 meters and is at ground level. The dimensions of the elements are:

- Element 1: milling slick, 35 by 23 cm
- Element 2: milling slick, 28 by 21 cm

Feature F consists of two milling slicks and measures 2.06 by 0.85 meters and is at ground level. The dimensions of the elements are:

- Element 1: milling slick, 35 by 30 cm; filled with soil
- Element 2: milling slick, 62 by 33 cm; filled with soil

Feature G consists of two milling elements and measures 2.9 by 2.5 by 0.28 meters high on the south side. The granite slab exhibits exfoliation and water-wear areas. The dimensions of the element are:

- Element 1: basin, 31 by 18 by 2 cm
- Element 2: amorphous milling area, 74 by 43 cm

Feature H consists of three milling slicks and measures 2.5 by 2.25 by 0.3 meters high on the southwest side. The dimensions of the element are:

- Element 1: milling slick, 85 by 44 cm; filled with soil
- Element 2: milling slick, 66 by 59 cm; filled with soil
- Element 3: milling slick, 61 by 43 cm; filled with soil

## 6.0 Regulatory Background

### 6.1 California Environmental Quality Act

Cultural resources that have been evaluated and determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) are considered historical resources under the provisions of Public Resources Code Sections 5020.1 and 5024.1. For planning purposes, all the cultural resources in the survey area that have not yet been evaluated for their eligibility to the CRHR are considered to be historical resources until evaluated, with the exception of cultural isolates.

Section 5024.1(c) of the Public Resources Code addresses CEQA significance criteria. It indicates that a resource is determined significant and may be listed as an historical resource in the California Register if it meets any of the following CRHR criteria:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important to our past.

3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, possesses high artistic values.
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to meeting one of the above criteria, a resource must have integrity; that is, it must evoke the resource's period of significance or, in the case of criterion 4, it must retain reliable research data (California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 11.5 Section 4852(c)). Most archaeological sites that qualify for listing do so under criterion 4.

If a project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, mitigation is required under CEQA. A substantial adverse change is defined as the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired. Avoidance of the historical resource through project redesign is the preferred mitigation measure. If redesign is not feasible, minimizing impacts by limiting the degree of impacts or reducing the impact through construction monitoring are mitigation options.

The multicomponent site 10596-S-1 does not qualify under criteria 1 and 2 because no significant event or person could be associated with the resource. The resource does not qualify under criterion 3 because the criterion applies to the built environment. Archaeological resources are typically not structures or buildings, so they do not exhibit the type of characteristics required for significance under this criterion. 10596-S-1 may qualify under criterion 4. Without subsurface testing, it is unknown if there is a subsurface deposit which could qualify the site as likely to yield information important to prehistory. Often prehistoric sites can answer research questions regarding chronology, subsistence, and site function/settlement. The site exhibits numerous milling elements; however, no temporally diagnostic associated artifacts were observed to identify a period of use.

The question regarding subsistence may be addressed with milling elements. Cline (1980) states that flat grinding slabs were used to pulverize clay into a fine powder to be used for making pottery. Past investigations have successfully conducted protein residue extractions from bedrock milling elements to analyze what may have been ground on the surface during prehistoric times. Results have been positive for acorn, wood rat, deer, sheep, mesquite, yucca, and rabbit using immunoelectrophoresis (Cummings and Clark 2018, Milligan and Dockter 2014; Schneider and Bruce 2009; Yost and Kovacik 2011).

10596-S-1 also yielded one fragment of sun colored amethyst glass. To overcome the coloring problem that iron within sand has on coloring glass, popular use of manganese as a decolorizer for colorless glass seems to have begun by at least the mid-1870s and was solidly in place by 1890 (Lockhart 2006). The observed glass fragment exhibited no diagnostic makers marks. The purple coloring of the glass fragment dates the parent container to have been manufactured by, at the latest, 1890. The context of the recording location is most likely secondary; therefore, this recording has exhausted the data potential of the resource.

## 6.2 City of Escondido

The determination of significance for historic resources within the city is based on age, location, context, association with an important person or event, uniqueness, and integrity under the City of Escondido (City) Historic Resources Code (Article 40, Section 33-794, Escondido Zoning Ordinances). The City has developed the following 13 criteria to address when evaluating a possible historic resource for inclusion on the list of historic landmarks or the local historic register:

- (1) Escondido historical resources that are strongly identified with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the culture, history, pre-history, or development of the City of Escondido, region, state, or nation;
- (2) Escondido building or buildings that embody distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type, specimen, or are representative of a recognized architect's work and are not substantially altered;
- (3) Escondido historical resources that are connected with a business or use that was once common but is now rare;
- (4) Escondido historical resources that are the sites of significant historic events;
- (5) Escondido historical resources that are fifty (50) years old or have achieved historical significance within the past fifty (50) years;
- (6) Escondido historical resources that are an important key focal point in the visual quality or character of a neighborhood, street, area, or district;
- (7) Escondido historical building that is one of the few remaining examples in the city possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type;
- (8) Sign that is exemplary of technology, craftsmanship or design of the period when it was constructed, uses historical sign materials and is not significantly altered;
- (9) Sign that is integrated into the architecture of the building, such as the sign pylons on buildings constructed in the Modern style and later styles;
- (10) Sign that demonstrates extraordinary aesthetic quality, creativity, or innovation;
- (11) Escondido landscape feature that is associated with an event or person of historical significance to the community or warrants special recognition due to size, condition, uniqueness or aesthetic qualities;
- (12) Escondido archaeological site that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory;
- (13) Escondido significant historical resource that has an outstanding rating of the criteria used to evaluate local register requests (Ord. No. 2000-23, §§ 4, 9-13-00).

A historical resource must meet at least two of these criteria to be eligible for inclusion on the local register of historic places or be given historic landmark status.

10596-S-1 may qualify under criterion number (12) as the archaeological site may likely yield information important in prehistory. 10596-S-1 may also meet the baseline elements in criterion number (13) but without subsurface testing, it is unknown if there is a subsurface deposit which could qualify the site as a significant historical resource that has an outstanding rating of the criteria used to evaluate local register requests. 10596-S-1 does not meet the baseline elements in the criteria for (1) through (11) as archaeological resources are typically not structures or buildings, so they do not exhibit the type of characteristics required for significance under these criteria. As for the isolated historic glass fragment, this recording has exhausted the data potential of the resource.

The City has designated a number of areas as historic districts, including the Westside Historic District. Boundaries for historic districts were determined by the Escondido Community Development Department and local residents. Criteria used in determining a potential district in Escondido include the following:

- The proposed historical district as a geographically definable area possessing a significant concentration or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects unified by past events, or aesthetically by plan or physical development;
- The collective historical value of the proposed district may be greater than that of each individual resource; and
- The designation is in conformance with the purpose of the City's historic preservation provisions set forth in the City's General Plan.

10596-S-1 does not possess the foundational nominating criteria to qualify as part of a historic district.

## 7.0 Recommendations

One multicomponent resource (10596-S-1) and one previously unrecorded historic-era resource (single-family property; not evaluated by RECON) were identified within the APE during the archaeological survey. The proposed project has the potential to adversely affect historical resources as defined under CEQA guidelines; the project would impact the multicomponent and historic-era resources (see Confidential Attachment 2). Mitigation is required under CEQA if a project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource.

A substantial adverse change is defined as the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historic property/historical resource would be materially impaired. Avoidance of the historic property/historical resource through project design is the preferred approach. If avoidance through design is not feasible, impacts may be minimized by limiting the degree of impacts or reducing the impact through a data recovery excavation program.

RECON recommends that 10596-S-1 be tested for significance to determine if impacts are considered adverse per CEQA and City guidelines. RECON recommends a formal evaluation testing program for 10596-S-1 to determine if the resource has a subsurface deposit that could yield additional information regarding research questions about prehistoric settlement near Escondido Creek, site chronology, and lithic technology and to assess the integrity of the site within the APE. If testing determines that 10596-S-1 is a significant historical resource, a mitigation program will be required. Mitigation could consist of data recovery excavations, construction monitoring, and/or capping and preserving the site material.

For the overall project, RECON recommends construction monitoring because there is the potential for previously unidentified subsurface cultural resources to exist. RECON recommends a qualified archaeologist and a representative from the Luiseño community be present for all ground-disturbing work to identify and evaluate any inadvertent discoveries.

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## ATTACHMENTS

## ATTACHMENT 1

### Native American Heritage Commission Correspondence

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

August 15, 2024

Carmen Zepeda-Herman  
RECON Environmental, Inc.

Via Email to: [czepeda@reconenvironmental.com](mailto:czepeda@reconenvironmental.com)

### Re: Parkview Townhomes Project, San Diego County

Dear Ms. Zepeda-Herman:

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

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

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

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: [Pricilla.Torres-Fuentes@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:Pricilla.Torres-Fuentes@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

*Pricilla Torres-Fuentes*

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON  
**Buffy McQuillen**  
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,  
Nomlaki

SECRETARY  
**Sara Dutschke**  
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Wayne Nelson**  
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER  
**Isaac Bojorquez**  
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER  
**Stanley Rodriguez**  
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER  
**Laurena Bolden**  
Serrano

COMMISSIONER  
**Reid Milanovich**  
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER  
**Bennae Calac**  
Pauma-Yuima Band of  
Luiseño Indians

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Raymond C.  
Hitchcock**  
Miwok, Nisenan

**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710

Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Diego County  
8/15/2024

County	Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
San Diego	Barona Group of the Capitan Grande	F	Art Bunce, Attorney		(760) 489-0329		buncelaw@aol.com	Diegueno	Imperial,San Diego	7/25/2023
	Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	F	Marcus Cuero, Chairperson	36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Campo, CA, 91906	(619) 478-9046		marcuscuero@campo-nsn.gov	Diegueno	Imperial,San Diego	5/15/2024
	Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	F	Daniel Tsosie, THPO	36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Campo, CA, 91906	(619) 760-6480		dtosie@campo-nsn.gov	Diegueno	Imperial,San Diego	5/24/2024
	Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	F	Ben Dyché, Vice Chairperson	36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Campo, CA, 91906	(619) 478-9046		bdyche@campo-nsn.gov	Diegueno	Imperial,San Diego	5/24/2024
	Ewilaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians	F	Robert Pinto, Chairperson	4054 Willows Road Alpine, CA, 91901	(619) 368-4382	(619) 445-9126	ceo@ebki-nsn.gov	Diegueno	Imperial,San Diego	
	Ewilaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians	F	Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson	4054 Willows Road Alpine, CA, 91901	(619) 933-2200	(619) 445-9126	michaelg@leaningrock.net	Diegueno	Imperial,San Diego	
	Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	F	Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources	P.O. Box 507 Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070	(760) 803-5694		clinton@redtailenvironmental.com	Diegueno	Imperial,San Diego	11/30/2023
	Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians	F	Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson	2005 S. Escondido Blvd. Escondido, CA, 92025	(760) 737-7628	(760) 747-8568		Diegueno	Imperial,San Diego	
	Jamul Indian Village	F	Lisa Cumper, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 612 Jamul, CA, 91935	(619) 669-4855		lcumper@jiv-nsn.gov	Diegueno	Imperial,San Diego	9/5/2018
	Jamul Indian Village	F	Erica Pinto, Chairperson	P.O. Box 612 Jamul, CA, 91935	(619) 669-4785	(619) 669-4817	epinto@jiv-nsn.gov	Diegueno	Imperial,San Diego	
	La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	F	Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson	8 Crestwood Road Boulevard, CA, 91905	(619) 478-2113	(619) 478-2125	LP13boots@aol.com	Diegueno	Imperial,San Diego	
	Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation	F	Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1302 Boulevard, CA, 91905	(619) 766-4930	(619) 766-4957		Diegueno	Imperial,San Diego	
	Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	F	Michael Linton, Chairperson	P.O. Box 270 Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070	(760) 782-3818	(760) 782-9092	mesagrandeband@msn.com	Diegueno	Imperial,San Diego	
	Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3515		sgaughen@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	11/27/2023
	Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3537		awallick@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	11/27/2023
	Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Christopher Nejo, Legal Analyst/Researcher	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3564		cnejo@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	11/27/2023

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Diego County  
8/15/2024**

Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Steve Bodmer, General Counsel for Pechanga Band of Indians	P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6171	(951) 695-1778	sbodmer@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	8/2/2023
Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Tuba Ebru Ozdil, Pechanga Cultural Analyst	P.O. Box 2183 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6313	(951) 695-1778	eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	8/2/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Linton, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 803-3548		jlinton@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	5/31/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Laurie Gonzalez, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 484-4835		lgonzalez@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	5/31/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Denise Turner Walsh, Attorney General	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 689-5727		dwalsh@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	7/7/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 648-3000		cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	5/31/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	7/14/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	7/14/2023
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	F	Cody Martinez, Chairman	Sycuan Tribal Office: 1 Kwaaypaay Court El Cajon, CA, 92019	(619) 445-2613		cmartinez@sycuan-nsn.gov	Kumeyaay	Imperial, San Diego	8/7/2023
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	F	Bernice Paipa, Cultural Resource Specialist	Sycuan Cultural Center: 910 Willow Glen Drive El Cajon, CA, 92019	(619) 445-6917		bpai2@sycuan-nsn.gov	Kumeyaay	Imperial, San Diego	8/7/2023
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians	F	Ernest Pingleton, THPO	1 Viejas Grade Road Alpine, CA, 91901	(619) 445-3810		epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov	Kumeyaay	Imperial, San Diego	6/29/2023
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians	F	Ray Teran, Resource Management Director	1 Viejas Grade Road Alpine, CA, 91901	(619) 659-2312		rteran@viejas-nsn.gov	Kumeyaay	Imperial, San Diego	6/29/2023

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Parkview Townhomes Project, San Diego County.

Record: PROJ-2024-004175  
Report Type: List of Tribes  
Counties: San Diego  
NAHC Group: All

**ATTACHMENT 2**  
Tribal Scoping Letter Sample



*An Employee-Owned Company*

August 28, 2024

Reference: Cultural Resources Survey for the Parkview Townhomes Project, Escondido, San Diego County, California (RECON Number 10596)

Dear Native American Tribal Representative:

RECON Environmental, Inc. (RECON) has been tasked to conduct a cultural resources survey for the Parkview Townhomes Project (project) located at 550 West El Norte Parkway in the city of Escondido, California. The project area occurs within Section 9, Township 12 South, Range 02 West, of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series, Valley Center quadrangle (see attached figure). The project occurs on Accessor Parcel Number (APN) 226-380-48 and consists of the development of 70 townhomes on the 4.96-acre parcel.

A letter requesting identification of spiritually significant and sacred sites or traditional use areas in the proposed project vicinity was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission. The search results were negative. Additionally, a records search was conducted of the archaeological databases maintained at the California Historical Resources Information System, South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University. The files at the South Coastal Information Center did not indicate any previously recorded archaeological resources occurring within the proposed project area. A RECON archaeologist and a Luiseño Native American monitor from Saving Sacred Sites performed a cultural resources survey of the project area on August 21, 2024; the survey was positive and eight bedrock milling features were recorded.

Pursuant to the letter received in response from the Native American Heritage Commission, we are contacting you as a potentially interested party. We would like to know if you have any concerns regarding the project as it relates to Native American issues or interests. Would you have any information on sacred sites in the vicinity of the project that may help us advise the client to avoid impacts to these sites? We would like to obtain Native American input early enough in the environmental process to ensure adequate time to address any concerns you may have.

We would also appreciate any referrals to another Tribe or person knowledgeable about the cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area that may be of help in the planning process with regard to Native American concerns. If you have questions, comments, or concerns, please contact me at 619-308-9333 extension 133 or by e-mail at [czepeda@reconenvironmental.com](mailto:czepeda@reconenvironmental.com). If we have not heard from you by September 25, 2024, we will assume that you have no comments. Thank you for your assistance.

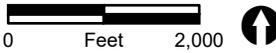
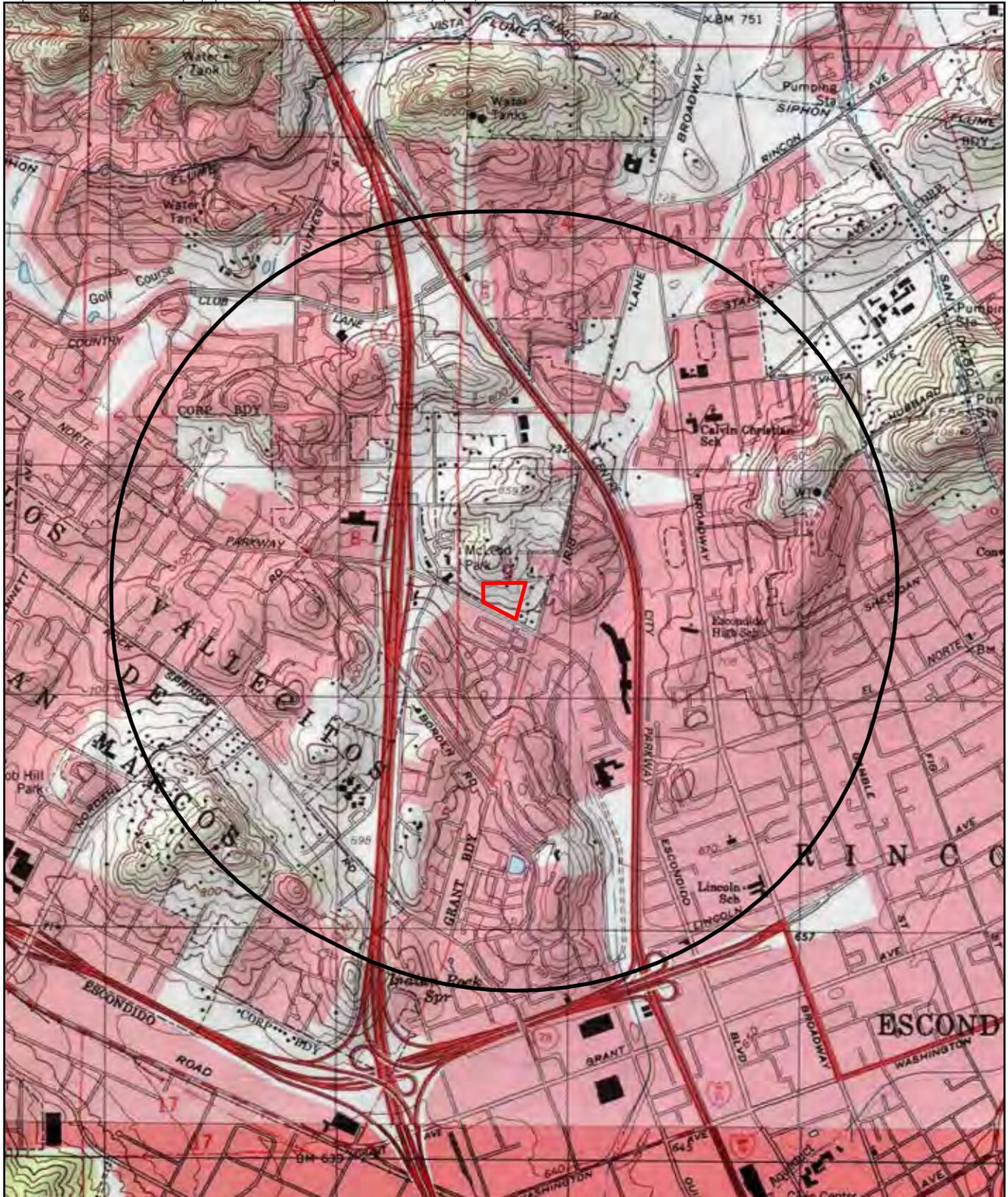
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Carmen Zepeda-Herman". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Carmen Zepeda-Herman  
Principal Investigator

CZH:NDY:sh

Attachment



-  Project Boundary
-  1 Mile Radius

**CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENTS**

(Under Separate Cover)