

City of Escondido  
Jesmond Dene  
(John Masson Memorial)  
Bike Park

Cultural Resources Survey

October 2025 | 00410.00071.001

*Submitted to:*

**City of Escondido**  
201 North Broadway  
Escondido, CA 92025

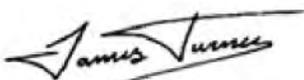


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Firm: HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.

Client/Project: Kimley-Horn and Associates / Jesmond Dene Bike Park

Report Date: October 2025

Report Title: Cultural Resources Survey for the Jesmond Dene (John Masson Memorial) Bike Park Project, City of Escondido, California

Submitted to: City of Escondido

Type of Study: Cultural Resources Survey

New Sites: None

Updated Sites: None

USGS Quad: Valley Center 7.5' Quadrangle

Acreage: Approximately 4.6 acres

Key Words: San Diego County; Township 11 South, Range 2 West; Escondido; Jesmond Dene Park; Jesmond Dene Road

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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AB	Assembly Bill
AMSL	above mean sea level
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BP	before present
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
GLO	General Land Office
HELIX	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
TCP	Traditional Cultural Properties
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resources
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kimley-Horn & Associates contracted HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) to provide cultural resources services for the Jesmond Dene (John Masson Memorial) Bike Park (project) in the City of Escondido, San Diego County, California. The John Masson Bike Park project site is approximately 4.6 acres and located within the 40-acre Jesmond Dene Park situated at the southwest corner of North Broadway and Jesmond Dene Road. The project proposes to create a progression-based bike park on an undeveloped portion of parkland that is informally used by the community for off-road recreational bike activities. The resulting bike park would include a pump and jump track, a skill track, and a kids track. The bike park would also include viewing area benches and a multi-use trail around a portion of the bike park perimeter. The proposed bike park would provide a safe, designated place for users to practice and develop their bike skills. As the project site is currently used informally for off-road recreational bike activities, it is anticipated that informal users already using the park for these activities would utilize the bike park, along with a minor increase in users once the developed bike park is completed. These users may already be utilizing the park for other recreational purposes. Unique, new users would not constitute a large increase in park usage. The design for the proposed bike park is based on input from various community stakeholders, including City staff, park users, and the local community. The bike park would be constructed with high-quality materials to minimize maintenance and ensure durability and longevity. The facility would be for daytime use only; no overhead or wayfinding lighting is proposed.

A cultural resources study including a records search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, and a pedestrian survey was conducted for the project area. This report details the methods and results of the cultural resources study and has been prepared to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended.

The records search conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) on August 23, 2023, indicated that 56 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within one mile of the project area, four of which overlap the project site. The records search results also indicated that a total of 32 cultural resources have been previously recorded within one mile of the project area; however, no sites have been recorded within the project site.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on August 23, 2023, for a Sacred Lands File search. The response, received on October 11, 2023, noted that a search was completed for the project area with positive results. Four tribes requested consultation: the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians, and Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, which responded to letters sent to the Native American representatives and interested parties identified by the NAHC. The responses indicated that the project area is considered sensitive to the tribe(s) and requested that a tribal monitor be present for ground disturbing activities related to the project.

The field investigation included intensive pedestrian survey of the study area by a HELIX archaeologist and a Native American monitor on September 7, 2023. The survey did not result in the identification of any cultural resources within the project site.

Based on the results of the current study, no cultural resources will be affected by the development of the project. However, due to the cultural sensitivity of the project region and the requests from tribal representative for monitoring, it is recommended that an archaeological and Native American

monitoring program be implemented for ground disturbing activities. The monitoring program would include the presence of an archaeological monitor and a Native American monitor during ground-disturbing activities for project construction, including, but not limited to, site clearing, grubbing, demolition, boring, trenching, grading, and excavation, for the duration of the aforementioned activities or until the archaeological monitor, in agreement with the Native American monitor, determines monitoring is no longer necessary. The mitigation measures will address the authority to temporarily halt or redirect grading and other ground-disturbing activity in the event that cultural resources are encountered. If significant cultural material is encountered, the project archaeologist will implement the appropriate mitigation measures.

# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Kimley-Horn & Associates contracted HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) to provide cultural resources services for the Jesmond Dene (John Masson Memorial) Bike Park (project) located in the City of Escondido (City), San Diego County, California. A cultural resources study including a records search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, and a pedestrian survey was conducted for the project site. This report details the methods and results of the cultural resources study and has been prepared to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended.

## 1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The project is in northern San Diego County, northeast of Interstate (I-) 15, within Section 33 of Township 11 South, Range 2 West, on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute *Valley Center* quadrangle (Figures 1 and 2, *Regional Location* and *USGS Topography*, respectively). The approximately 4.6-acre project site is located within the larger Jesmond Dene Park, on Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 187-31-009-00 and 187-31-011-00, and is south of the intersection of Jesmond Dene Road and Quail Road and west of North Broadway (Figure 3, *Aerial Photograph*).

## 1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The John Masson Bike Park project site is approximately 4.6 acres and located within the 40-acre Jesmond Dene Park situated at the southwest corner of North Broadway and Jesmond Dene Road. The project proposes to create a progression-based bike park on an undeveloped portion of parkland that is informally used by the community for off-road recreational bike activities. The resulting bike park would include a pump and jump track, a skill track, and a kids track. The bike park would also include viewing area benches, and a multi-use trail around a portion of the bike park perimeter. The proposed bike park would provide a safe, designated place for users to practice and develop their bike skills. As the project site is currently used informally for off-road recreational bike activities, it is anticipated that informal users already using the park for these activities would utilize the bike park, along with a minor increase in users once the developed bike park is completed. These users may already be utilizing the park for other recreational purposes. Unique, new users would not constitute a large increase in park usage. The design for the proposed bike park is based on input from various community stakeholders, including City staff, park users, and the local community. The bike park would be constructed with high-quality materials to minimize maintenance and ensure durability and longevity. The facility would be for daytime use only; no overhead or wayfinding lighting is proposed.

Construction activities include demolition, grading, paving, and landscaping. Grading quantities consist of the import of 2,255 cubic yards of fill to construct jumps and berms. Construction equipment expected to be utilized during demolition and construction would be typical of similar construction activities and may include equipment such as a backhoe, front-loader, excavator, dump trucks, equipment trucks, air compressors, hydraulic pumps, asphalt boom pump trucks, and asphalt/concrete delivery trucks.

## 1.3 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This cultural resources study addresses the requirements of both the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 and CEQA, as well as the guidelines of the City. The City will serve as lead agency for compliance with CEQA. The NHPA would be applicable in the event of a federal nexus, such as funding or permitting through a federal agency.

### 1.3.1 National Historic Preservation Act

Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment. The historic preservation review process mandated by Section 106 is outlined in regulations issued by ACHP. Revised regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 800), became effective August 5, 2004.

Historic properties are properties that are included in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP; National Register) or those that meet the criteria for inclusion in the NRHP, as outlined below. If the agency's undertaking could affect historic properties, the agency determines the scope of appropriate identification efforts and then proceeds to identify historic properties in the Area of Potential Effects (APE). The agency reviews background information, consults with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) and others, seeks information from knowledgeable parties, and conducts additional studies as necessary.

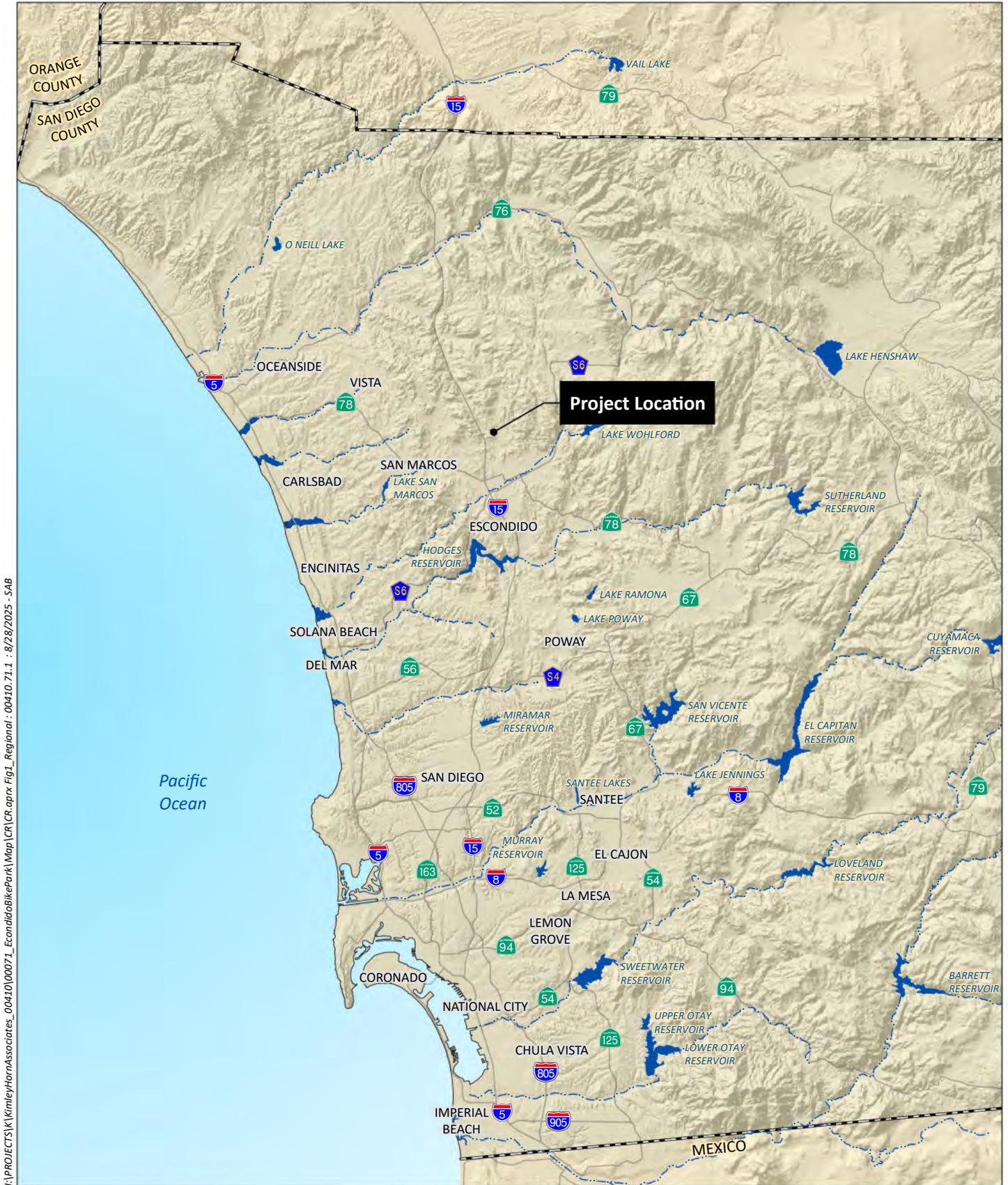
Section 60.6 of 36 CFR Part 60 presents the criteria for the evaluation of cultural resources for nomination to the NRHP as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association, and

- A) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method or construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36 CFR Part 60).

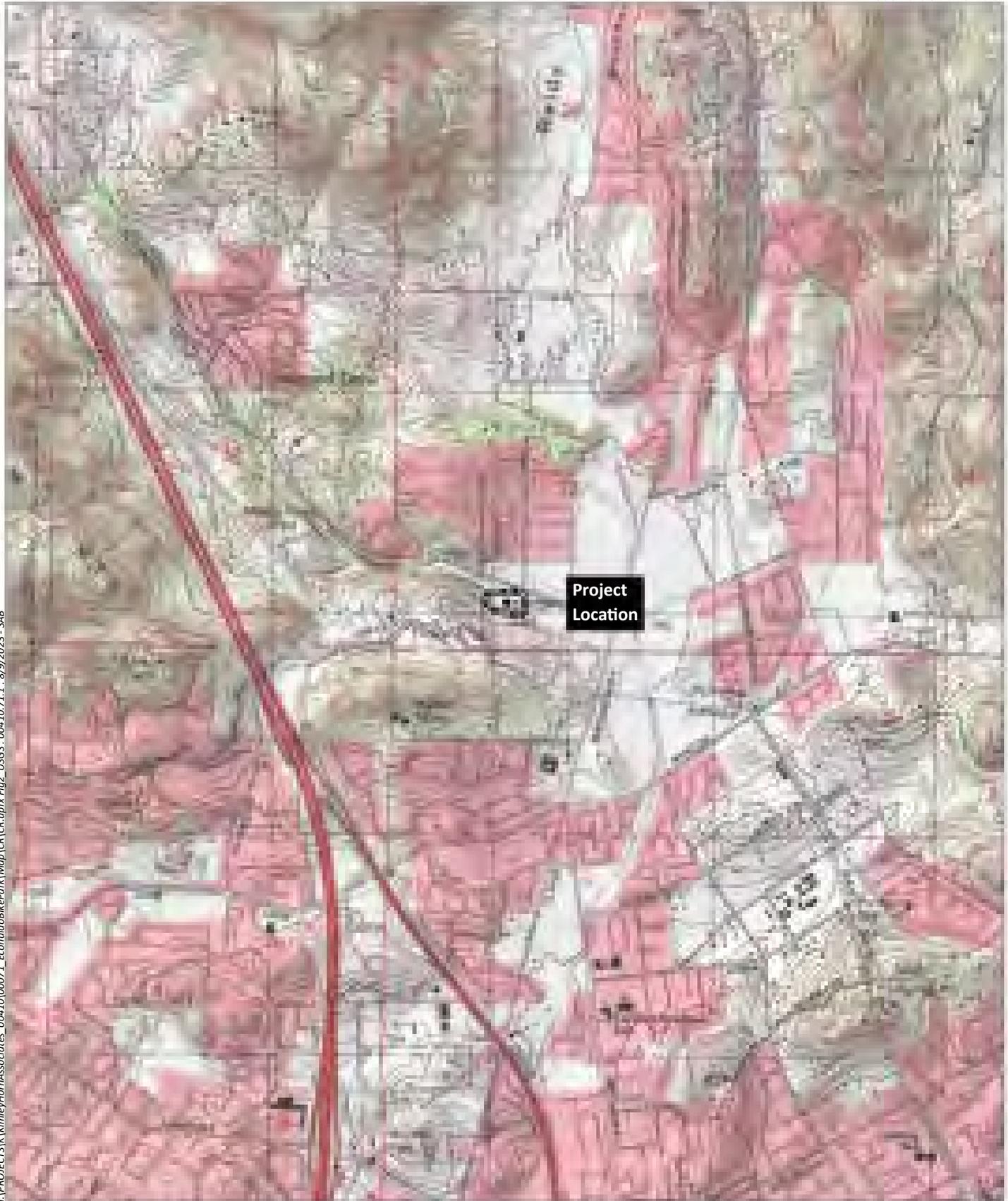
### 1.3.2 California Environmental Quality Act

Under CEQA, any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that 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

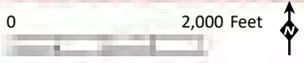


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Source: Base Map Layers (SanGIS, 2016)



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Source: VALLEY CENTER 7.5' Quad (USGS)



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Source: Aerial (SanGIS, 2023)

agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code [PRC] §5024.1, Title 14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] Section 4852), including the following:

A (1): Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;

B (2): Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

C (3): 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 (4): Has yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Cultural resources eligible for the CRHR are considered significant resources and impacts to them are significant environmental effects under CEQA.

### 1.3.3 Integrity

All resources that are eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR must have integrity, which is the authenticity of a historical resource’s physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource’s period of significance. Resources, therefore, must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In an archaeological deposit, integrity is assessed with reference to the preservation of material constituents and their culturally and historically meaningful spatial relationships. A resource must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which it is proposed for nomination. Under Section 106 of the NHPA, actions that alter any of the characteristics that qualify a property for eligibility for listing in the NRHP “in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property’s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association” (36 CFR 800.5[a]) constitute an adverse effect to the historic property.

### 1.3.4 City of Escondido General Plan

Goals and policies regarding Cultural Resources within the City of Escondido General Plan (City of Escondido 2012) include the following:

**GOAL 5:** Preservation of important cultural and paleontological resources that contribute to the unique identity and character of Escondido.

**Cultural Resources Policy 5.1:** Maintain and update the Escondido Historic Sites Survey to include significant resources that meet local, state, or federal criteria.

**Cultural Resources Policy 5.2:** Preserve significant cultural and paleontological resources listed on the national, State, or local registers through: maintenance or development of appropriate ordinances that protect, enhance, and perpetuate resources; incentive programs; and/or the development review process.

**Cultural Resources Policy 5.3:** Consult with appropriate organizations and individuals (e.g., South Coastal Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, Native American Heritage Commission, Native American groups and individuals, and San Diego Natural History Museum) early in the development process to minimize potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources.

**Cultural Resources Policy 5.4:** Recognize the sensitivity of locally significant cultural resources and the need for more detailed assessments through the environmental review process.

**Cultural Resources Policy 5.5:** Preserve historic buildings, landscapes, and districts with special and recognized historic or architectural value in their original locations through preservation, rehabilitation (including adaptive reuse), and restoration where the use is compatible with the surrounding area.

**Cultural Resources Policy 5.6:** Review proposed new development and/or remodels for compatibility with the surrounding historic context.

**Cultural Resources Policy 5.7:** Comply with appropriate local, State, or federal regulations governing historical resources.

**Cultural Resources Policy 5.8:** Consider providing financial incentives, and educational information on existing incentives provided by the federal government to private owners and development to maintain, rehabilitate, and preserve historic resources.

**Cultural Resources Policy 5.9:** Educate the public on the City's important historic resources in increased awareness for protection.

### 1.3.5 City of Escondido Local Register/Local Landmark Criteria

The procedures and criteria for register listing or local landmark designation are provided in the City's Municipal Code, Article 40, Section 33-794:

Before granting a resource local register or historical landmark status, the HPC [Historic Preservation Commission] shall consider the definitions for historical resources and historical districts and shall find that the resource conforms to one (1) or more of the criteria listed in this section. A structural resource proposed for the local register shall be evaluated against criteria number one (1) through seven (7) and must meet at least two (2) of the criteria. Signs proposed for the local register shall meet at least one (1) of the criteria numbered eight (8) through ten (10). Landscape features proposed for the local register shall meet criterion number eleven (11). Archaeological resources shall meet criterion number twelve (12). Local register resources proposed for local landmark designation shall be evaluated against criterion number thirteen (13). The criteria are as follows:

- (1) Escondido historical resources that are strongly identified with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the culture, history, prehistory, 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; Ord. No. 2008-16, §4, 7-16-08; Ord. No. 2016-15, §4, 10-26-16)

### 1.3.6 Native American Heritage Values

Federal and state laws mandate that consideration be given to the concerns of contemporary Native Americans with regard to potentially ancestral human remains, associated funerary objects, and items of cultural patrimony. Consequently, an essential element in assessing the significance of the study site has been to evaluate the likelihood that these classes of items are present in areas that would be affected by the proposed project.

Potentially relevant to prehistoric archaeological sites is the category termed Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) in discussions of cultural resource management performed under federal auspices. According to Patricia L. Parker and Thomas F. King (1998), "Traditional" in this context refers to those beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice. The traditional cultural significance of a historic property, then, is significance derived from the role the property plays in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices. Cultural resources can include TCPs, such as gathering areas, landmarks, and ethnographic locations, in addition to archaeological districts. Generally, a TCP may consist of a single

site, or group of associated archaeological sites (district or traditional cultural landscape), or an area of cultural/ethnographic importance.

In California, the Traditional Tribal Cultural Places Bill of 2004, also known as Senate Bill (SB) 18, requires local governments to consult with Native American Tribes during the project planning process, specifically before adopting or amending a General Plan or a Specific Plan, or when designating land as open space for the purpose of protecting Native American cultural places. The intent of this legislation is to encourage consultation and assist in the preservation of Native American places of prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial importance.

State Assembly Bill (AB) 52, effective July 1, 2015, introduced the Tribal Cultural Resource (TCR) as a class of cultural resource and additional considerations relating to Native American consultation into CEQA. As a general concept, a TCR is similar to the federally defined TCP; however, it incorporates consideration of local and state significance and the required mitigation under CEQA. A TCR may be considered significant if included in a local or state register of historical resources; or determined by the lead agency to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in PRC §5024.1; or is a geographically defined cultural landscape that meets one or more of these criteria; or is a historical resource described in PRC §21084.1, a unique archaeological resource described PRC §21083.2; or is a non-unique archaeological resource if it conforms with the above criteria.

## 1.4 PROJECT PERSONNEL

Stacie Wilson, M.S., RPA, served as Principal Investigator and is the primary author of this technical report. Ms. Wilson meets the qualifications of the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for archaeology. James Turner, M.A., RPA, conducted the field survey and served as report contributor. Shuuluk Linton from the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians also participated in the field survey. Finally, Theodore Cooley, M.A., RPA, contributed to this technical report. Resumes for key project personnel are presented in Appendix A.

## 2.0 PROJECT SETTING

### 2.1 NATURAL SETTING

The project area is situated in the western foothills of the Peninsular Ranges and within the coastal plain of western San Diego County, where the climate is characterized as semi-arid steppe, with warm, dry summers and cool, moist winters (Hall 2007; Pryde 2004). The elevation in the project area ranges from approximately 758 to 773 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Reidy Creek is located approximately 0.3 mile to the east of the project area and Escondido Creek is located approximately 3 miles to the south. Areas immediately surrounding the project area include residential, recreational, and rural development. The Vista Flume runs east-west approximately 0.1 mile to the south of the project area.

Geologically, the southwestern third of the project area is underlain by Monzogranite of Merriam Mountains dating to the mid-Cretaceous, while the majority of the remainder of the project area is underlain by old alluvial flood-plain deposits dating to the mid- to late-Pleistocene (Kennedy and Tan 2007). A small portion of the northeastern portion of the project area is underlain by young alluvial flood-plain deposits dating to the Holocene to late Pleistocene. Three soil series are mapped for the project area: Cieneba course sandy loam (30- to 65-percent slopes, eroded), Ramona sandy loam (2- to

5- percent slopes), and Visalia sandy loam (0- to 2-percent slopes). The Cieneba series consists of excessively drained, very shallow to shallow course sandy loams; the Ramona series is comprised of well-drained, very deep sandy loams with sandy clay loams subsoil; finally, the Visalia series consists of moderately well drained, very deep sandy loams derived from granitic alluvium (Bowman 1973).

Prehistorically, the natural vegetation in the project vicinity likely consisted coastal sage scrub, riparian, and grassland communities. The coastal sage scrub community would have covered most of the canyons in the coastal areas with interspersed areas of native grasslands (*Stipa*, *Elymus*, *Poa*, *Muhlenbergia*). Before historic and modern activities, major drainages contained extensive stands of the riparian community with plants such as sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and willow (*Salix* sp.) (Beauchamp 1986; Munz 1974). Major wildlife species found in this environment prehistorically were coyote (*Canis latrans*); mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*); grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*); mountain lion (*Felis concolor*); rabbit (*Sylvilagus audubonii*); jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*); and various rodents, the most notable of which are the valley pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), and dusky footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*) (Head 1972). Rabbits, jackrabbits, and rodents were very important to the prehistoric diet; deer were somewhat less significant for food, but were an important source of leather, bone, and antler.

## 2.2 CULTURAL SETTING

The following cultural history outlines and briefly describes the known prehistoric cultural traditions in the vicinity of the project area. The approximately 10,000 years of documented prehistory of the San Diego region has often been divided into three periods: Early Prehistoric Period (San Dieguito tradition/complex), Archaic Period (Milling Stone Horizon, Encinitas tradition, La Jolla and Pauma complexes), and Late Prehistoric Period (Cuyamaca and San Luis Rey complexes).

### 2.2.1.1 Early Prehistoric Period Traditions/Complexes

The time period of the first known inhabitants of California, the Paleo-Indian or Big-Game-Hunting peoples of the last Ice Age had been labeled as the Early Man Horizon (Wallace 1955). The Early Prehistoric Period encompasses the Early Man Horizon within the Terminal Pleistocene (between 15,000 and 11,000 years ago) and the Early Holocene, beginning approximately 10,000 years ago (Erlandson et al. 2007:62). In the western United States, most evidence for the Paleo-Indian or Big-Game-Hunting peoples during this time period derives from finds of large, fluted spears and projectile points (Fluted-Point Tradition) in places such as Clovis and Folsom in the Great Basin and the Desert Southwest (Moratto 1984:79–88), with several, mostly isolated, occurrences of fluted spear points encountered on or near the coast of California (Dillon 2002; Rondeau et al. 2007). Three of these isolated fluted points or point fragments have occurred in San Diego County, all in the mountainous or eastern areas, one northeast of Warner Springs (Kline and Kline 2007), one in Cuyamaca Pass (Dillon 2002; Rondeau et al. 2007), and one near Ocotillo Wells (Rondeau et al. 2007). Several others have occurred in proximity to the county, including one along the coast in adjacent southern Orange County to the northwest (Fitzgerald and Rondeau 2012) and two in Baja California to the south (Des Lauriers 2008; Hyland and Gutierrez 1995).

While isolated fluted point or point fragments have been found in the eastern mountainous area of San Diego County, the earliest reliably dated human habitation in the San Diego area during the Early Prehistoric Period is the San Dieguito Tradition/complex. The San Dieguito Tradition, with an artifact

assemblage distinct from that of the Fluted Point Tradition, but which both Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) defined for this period, has been documented mostly in the coastal or near the coastal area of San Diego County as well as in the southeastern California deserts (Carrico et al. 1993; Rogers 1939, 1966; True and Bouey 1990; Warren 1966, 1967; Warren and True 1961), with only sparse evidence for it discovered in the coastal area north of San Diego County (e.g., Sutton and Grenda 2012). The San Dieguito Tradition is characterized by an artifact inventory consisting almost entirely of flaked stone biface and scraping tools but lacking the fluted points associated with the Fluted-Point Tradition. The subsistence system or emphasis of this tradition, while not yet entirely agreed upon, is suggested by Warren, based on an artifact assemblage of primarily hunting-associated tools, as having an orientation towards a hunting, rather than a gathering, economy in contrast to the more gathering-oriented complexes that were to follow in the Archaic Period (Warren 1967, 1968, 1987; Warren et al. 2008). Other researchers have interpreted the San Dieguito subsistence system to be possibly ancestral to, or as a developmental stage for, the subsequent predominantly gathering-oriented “La Jolla/Pauma complex” (e.g., Bull 1983; Ezell 1987; Gallegos 1985, 1987, 1991; Koerper et al. 1991). Based on uncalibrated radiocarbon dates, Warren originally indicated this tradition to have begun sometime before 9,000 years ago and to have ended sometime between 8,500 and 7,500 years ago (1967; 1968:4).

The C.W. Harris Site (CA-SDI-149) is located along the San Dieguito River, approximately ten miles southwest of the project area. The content of the earliest component of this site formed the basis upon which Warren and others (Rogers 1966; Warren 1966, 1967; Warren and True 1961) identified the “San Dieguito complex,” and, subsequently, Warren defined it as the San Dieguito Tradition (1968). Diagnostic artifact types and categories associated with the San Dieguito Tradition include elongated bifacial knives; large leaf-shaped projectile points; scraping tools; crescentics; and in the desert, Silver Lake and Lake Mojave projectile points (Knell and Becker 2017; Rogers 1939; Vaughan 1982; Warren 1966, 1967). Recent calibrations of previously uncalibrated radiocarbon dates for the San Dieguito complex from the Harris Site that ranged from sometime before  $9030 \pm 350$  years before present (BP) to between  $8490 \pm 400$  and  $7620 \pm 380$  BP (Warren 1967, 1968) indicate that the oldest of these dates are now actually between 10,000 and 11,000 BP (Warren and Ore 2011; Warren et al. 2008). While most of the evidence for the San Dieguito Tradition has derived from sites like the Harris Site in the coastal region of San Diego County, artifacts attributed to the complex have also recently been found in the Cuyamaca Mountains area of the county, approximately 30 miles southeast of the project area (Pignoli 2005).

### 2.2.1.2 Archaic Period Traditions/Complexes

The Archaic Period, in the southern coastal region, dates from circa 8600 BP to circa 1,300 years ago (Warren et al. 2008). A large number of archaeological site assemblages dating to this period have been identified at a range of coastal and inland sites. This appears to indicate that a relatively stable, sedentary hunting and gathering complex, possibly associated with one people, was present in the coastal and immediately inland areas of what is now San Diego County for more than 7,000 years. These assemblages, designated as the La Jolla/Pauma complexes, are considered part of Warren’s (1968) “Encinitas Tradition” and Wallace’s (1955) “Milling Stone Horizon.” In general, the content of these site assemblages includes manos and metates; shell middens; terrestrial and marine mammal remains; burials; rock features; bone tools; doughnut stones; discoidals; stone balls; plummets; biface points/knives; beads made of stone, bone, or shell; and cobble-based tools at coastal sites and increased hunting equipment and quarry-based tools at inland sites. As defined by True (1958), the “Pauma complex” aspect of this culture is associated with sites located in inland areas that lack shellfish remains

but are otherwise similar in content to the La Jolla complex. The Pauma complex may, therefore, simply represent a non-coastal expression of the La Jolla complex (True 1980; True and Beemer 1982).

During the latter half of the Archaic Period, beginning approximately 5500 BP, a major shift in the subsistence system of prehistoric populations in the southern coastal region appears to have occurred. Artifacts such as dart points, mortars, and pestles, which are essentially absent during the Early Archaic Period, become increasingly present in site assemblages dating after circa 5500 BP. This evidence in the archaeological record is indicative of an increase in hunting activity and the gathering and processing of acorns for subsistence. Also noted by Warren (2012), was an increase in the presence of larger mammal remains in La Jolla complex faunal assemblages during the latter part of the Archaic Period. This new and subsequently increasing use of these resources represents a significant shift in the Encinitas/La Jolla/ Pauma complex subsistence system in the southern coastal region (Warren et al. 2008; Warren 2012).

Although early researchers attributed a number of inland sites in the project area vicinity to the Early Milling Stone Horizon and/or the La Jolla/Pauma complex (e.g., True 1980; Warren et al. 1961:10), similar to the San Dieguito complex, most of the substantiating archaeological evidence for the Encinitas tradition/La Jolla/Pauma complex (Milling Stone Horizon) in present-day San Diego County is derived from sites in near coastal valleys, estuaries, and/or embayments that are present along the San Diego coast south of the San Luis Rey River (e.g., Cooley and Mitchell 1996; Cooley et al. 2000; Gallegos 1995:200; Pigniolo et al. 1991; Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985). In the upper-elevation foothill and inland mountain areas of San Diego County, evidence for sites associated with the Archaic Encinitas Tradition/La Jolla/Pauma complex is less common relative to the Late Prehistoric complexes that succeed them (e.g., Chace and Sutton 1990; Cooley and Barrie 2004; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999; True 1970). McDonald (1995:14) observed that “most sites in the Laguna Mountains can be expected to date from late prehistoric or ethnohistoric occupation of the region, and Archaic Period remains, while not unknown, are relatively rare.” The location of the project area, nine miles from the coast, places it within the inland foothill area where sites that can be definitely dated to the Archaic Period, and that contain La Jolla or Pauma complex assemblages, are less common (Warren et al. 2008).

Between the project area and the coast, sites dating to the Archaic Period are more numerous. To the west of the project area, for example, along the coast around Batiquitos Lagoon, more than 20 sites have been documented spanning the early to middle Archaic Period from circa 8200 to 3500 BP (Gallegos 1991; Masters and Gallegos 1997). Investigations of a shell midden deposit at site CA-SDI-10238, at the mouth of the San Dieguito River, indicate the occupation of the site spanning the Middle to Early Archaic Period, based on radiocarbon dates from 5790±110 to 7690±60 BP (Cooley et al. 2000). A large number of radiocarbon dates from the Del Mar Site (CA-SDI-10940), also located near the mouth of the San Dieguito River, similarly span this period (Cooley 2008). The Harris Site (CA-SDI-149) and others in proximity to it along the San Dieguito River ten miles southwest of the project area contain, in addition to the Early Prehistoric San Dieguito component mentioned above, stratigraphic components with La Jolla complex assemblages dating to the Archaic Period (Carrico et al. 1993; Cooley 2006; Warren and True 1961; Warren et al. 2008). As the distance from the coast increases, however, fewer sites dating to, or with definitive assemblages characteristic of, the Archaic Period have been documented. While not plentiful, some sites in foothill circumstances have been documented, such as site CA-SDI-4608 located near Poway, approximately 16 miles southeast of the project area and 15.3 miles from the ocean. This site has produced both radiocarbon dating and an assemblage that places at least a portion of it within the Archaic Period, circa 5000 BP (Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999).

### 2.2.1.3 Late Prehistoric Period Complexes

The beginning of the Late Prehistoric Period is marked by evidence of a number of new tool technologies and subsistence shifts in the archaeological record. Compared to those shifts noted for the middle and late Archaic Period, those occurring at the onset of the Late Prehistoric Period were rather abrupt changes. The magnitude of these changes and the short period of time within which they took place seem to indicate a significant alteration in subsistence practices in what is now San Diego County circa 1500 to 1300 BP. The changes observed include a technological shift from the use of atlatl and dart to the bow and arrow; subsistence shifts that include a reduction in shellfish gathering in some areas (possibly due to silting of the coastal lagoons); and the storage of crops, such as acorns, by Yuman- and Takic-speaking peoples. New traits, such as the production of pottery and the cremation of the dead, were also introduced during the Late Prehistoric Period.

Movements of people during the last 2,000 years can account for at least some of these changes. Yuman-speaking people had occupied the Gila/Colorado River drainages of what is now western Arizona by 2,000 years ago (Moriarty 1968) and then continued to migrate westward. An analysis by Moriarty (1966, 1967) of materials recovered from the Spindrift site in La Jolla indicated a preceramic Yuman phase. Based on this analysis and a limited number of radiocarbon samples, Moriarty concluded that Yumans, lacking ceramic technology, penetrated into and occupied what is now the San Diego coastline circa 2,000 years ago. Subsequently, approximately 1,200 to 1,300 years ago, ceramic technology diffused into the coastal area from the eastern deserts. Although these Yuman speakers may have shared cultural traits with the people occupying what is now eastern San Diego County before 2000 BP, their influence is better documented throughout present-day San Diego County after 1300 BP with the introduction of small projectile points, ceramics, Obsidian Butte obsidian, and the practice of cremation of the dead.

Based on early research by Meighan (1954) and True (1970), two distinct archaeological complexes have been proposed for the Late Prehistoric Period in what is now San Diego County. The Cuyamaca complex is based on an analysis by True of archaeological excavations within Cuyamaca Rancho State Park and of the San Diego Museum of Man collections. Based on the results of this analysis, True (1970) was able to define a Late Prehistoric Period complex for southern San Diego County that was distinct from Meighan's (1954) San Luis Rey complex in the northern county area. The presence or absence, or differences in the relative occurrence of certain diagnostic artifacts in site assemblages provide the principal distinctions between these archaeological complexes. Cuyamaca complex sites, for example, generally contain both Cottonwood Triangular-style points and Desert Side-notched arrow points, while Desert Side-notched points are quite rare or absent in San Luis Rey complex sites (Pigniolo 2004). Other examples include Obsidian Butte obsidian, which is far more common in Cuyamaca complex sites than in San Luis Rey complex sites, and ceramics that, while present during the Late Prehistoric Period throughout what is now San Diego County, are more common in the southern or Cuyamaca complex portions of San Diego County where they occur earlier and appear to be somewhat more specialized in form. Both complexes have produced a variety of vessel types, along with rattles, straight and bow-shaped pipes, and effigies. Interment of the dead at Cuyamaca complex sites is almost exclusively by cremation, often in special burial urns for interment, while archaeological evidence from San Luis Rey complex sites indicates both inhumation and cremation. A Cuyamaca complex artifact assemblage commonly contains Tizon Brown Ware pottery, various cobble-based tools (e.g., scrapers, choppers, and hammerstones), arrow shaft straighteners, pendants, manos and metates, and mortars and pestles. The arrow point assemblage often includes Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular points, with the Dos Cabezas Serrated type also sometimes occurring (McDonald and Eighmey 2008).

Based on ethnographic data, including the areas defined for the Hokan-based Yuman-speaking peoples (Diegueño/Kumeyaay) and the Takic-speaking peoples (Luiseño) at the time of contact, it is generally accepted that the Cuyamaca complex is associated with the Yuman Diegueño/ Kumeyaay and the San Luis Rey complex with the Luiseño/Juaneño (Robbins-Wade 1986; True 1970; True and Waugh 1982).

In contrast to Archaic Period sites, Late Prehistoric Period sites attributable to the San Luis Rey or Cuyamaca complexes are less common in the near-coastal areas of the county. Gallegos (1995:200) states that “for San Diego County, there is temporal patterning, as the earliest sites are situated in coastal valleys and around coastal lagoons. Late Prehistoric Period sites are also found in coastal settings but are more common along river valleys and interior locations.” The project area lies in an area that is marginal between the two complexes. It is also possible, now, to observe, however, that while a number of examples of Late Prehistoric Period sites that appear to be attributable exclusively to the San Luis Rey or Cuyamaca complexes have been identified for the near-coastal inland foothill areas of the county through diagnostic artifacts and/or radiocarbon dating (e.g., Chace and Hightower 1979:48; McCown 1945), a number of sites containing evidence for both Late Prehistoric Period and Archaic Period occupations have also been documented (Carrico and Cooley 2005; Carrico et al. 1994; Cooley and Barrie 2004; Gross and Robbins-Wade 1992, 2010; McDonald et al. 1994; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999; Willey and Dolan 2004). It appears possible, therefore, that as more archaeological data accumulates, this geographic dichotomy of site locations between the Archaic and Late Prehistoric periods within the county may be found to not be completely valid.

#### 2.2.1.4 Native American Perspective

In addition to the point of view discussed in the culture history above, it is recognized that other perspectives exist to explain the presence of Native Americans in the region. The Native American perspective is that they have been here from the beginning, as described by their creation stories. Similarly, they do not necessarily agree with the distinction that is made between different archaeological cultures or periods, such as “La Jolla” and “San Dieguito.” They instead believe that there is a continuum of ancestry from the first people to the present Native American populations of San Diego (County of San Diego 2011).

#### 2.2.2 Ethnohistory

The project area is located in a marginal area between the traditional territories of the Yuman-speaking Kumeyaay (Diegueño) and the Takic-speaking Luiseño populations, who inhabited the area at the time of European contact. The Kumeyaay were originally labeled Diegueño by the Spaniards, a term derived from their association with Mission San Diego de Alcalá; likewise, the Luiseño/Juaneño were given names for the Missions San Luis Rey and San Juan Capistrano. The term Diegueño was adopted by early anthropologists (e.g., Kroeber 1925) and further divided into the southern and northern Diegueño. The following is from Carrico (2008:217):

The linguistic and language boundaries as seen by Shipek [1987] subsume the Yuman speakers into a single nomenclature, the Kumeyaay, a name applied previously to the mountain Tipai or Southern Diegueño by Lee (1937), while Almstedt (1974:1) noted that ‘Ipai applied to the Northern Diegueño, with Tipai and Kumeyaay for the Southern Diegueño. However, Luomala (1978:592) has suggested that while these groups consisted of over 30 patrilineal clans, no singular tribal name was used, and she referred to the Yuman-speaking people as ‘Ipai/Tipai...

Other researchers have designated the Kumeyaay people living north of the San Diego River as 'Ipai (Northern Diegueño), and those south of the river and into Baja California as Tipai (Southern Diegueño) (Hedges 1975:71–83; Langdon 1975:64–70).

The southern boundary between the territories of the Luiseño and the Northern Diegueño (Ipai Kumeyaay) was delineated by Bean and Shipek (1978) as extending from the coast east along Agua Hedionda Creek as far as the northern tip of the valley of San José and Palomar Mountain, which would place the project area within the territory of the Kumeyaay. The boundaries delineated by Sparkman (1908), Kroeber (1925), and White (1963), however, would appear to place the project area in Luiseño territory.

The Luiseño territory was subdivided and occupied by different families or bands. Family groups were known as *tunglam* or *kamalum*. Chiefs acted as religious leaders of clans and directed religious ceremonies. This position was hereditary (Sparkman 1908). Kroeber estimates that the Luiseño population was approximately 3,000 to 4,000 (Kroeber 1925) during the Mission era. More than 80 family groups were known in the early twentieth century (Kroeber 1925). The Luiseño lived in semi-sedentary villages usually located along major drainages, in valley bottoms, and also on the coastal strand, with each family controlling gathering areas (Bean and Shipek 1978; Sparkman 1908; White 1963). True (1990) indicated that the predominant determining factor for the placement of villages and campsites was locations where water was readily and consistently available. The Luiseño people followed a seasonal gathering cycle, with bands occupying a series of habitation sites within their territory (Bean and Shipek 1978; White 1963). One band could have multiple areas depending on the season, such as in the mountains or valley areas (Sparkman 1908). Each band was typically restricted to their territory for hunting and resource gathering. The Luiseño subsisted on seeds, acorns, fruits, and berries, as well as meat caught by hunting and fishing (Kroeber 1925; Sparkman 1908). The resources used depended on the seasons, as the Luiseño moved through the coastal, mountain, or desert zones (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). While most of the major Luiseño villages known ethnohistorically were located closer to the coast along the Santa Margarita River Valley and the San Luis Rey River Valley (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925; White 1963), Kroeber (1925) does indicate general locations for ethnohistoric Luiseño villages in more inland areas as well.

The population of the Kumeyaay people in San Diego in 1770 was estimated by Kroeber (1925:883) to be 3,000, but Luomala (1978:596) believes it was likely double or triple that estimate, and Carrico (2018:12) indicates that it was around 20,000. The Kumeyaay were territorial, with bands that lived in semi-sedentary, politically autonomous villages or rancherías (Carrico 2008). Each village was comprised of many households, and groups of villages were part of a larger social kinship system. The basic unit of the system “appears to have been kin groups referred to by a variety of names including sib, shimulls, cimuls, gens, and gentes. These clans were organized into exogamous groups based on patrilineal (male) descent” (Carrico 2017:9). Most rancherías were the seat of a clan, although it is thought that, aboriginally, some clans had more than one ranchería, and some rancherías contained more than one clan, often depending on the season within the year (Luomala 1978). Villages and larger campsites were generally chosen based on proximity to water, boulder outcrops, environmental protection, and availability of plants and animals (Luomala 1978; True 1990). Consequently, many of the Kumeyaay villages or rancherías were located in river valleys and along the shoreline of coastal estuaries (Carrico 2008; Kroeber 1925; Luomala 1978). They subsisted on a hunting and foraging economy, exploiting San Diego’s diverse ecology throughout the year; coastal bands exploited marine resources, while inland bands might move from the desert, ripe with agave and small game, to the acorn and pine nut rich mountains in the fall (Cline 1984; Kroeber 1925; Luomala 1978).

While no ethnographically documented Indian villages are known to have been located within immediate proximity to the project area, Kroeber (1925: Plate 57) indicates that two Indian villages, *Mehel-om-pom-pauvo* and *Panakare*, may have been located to the east in the area of uppermost Escondido Creek, and another village, *Shikapa*, may also have been located to the west along San Marcos Creek. Kroeber indicates that these villages were all Luiseño. Kroeber (1925:Plate 57) and Trafzer and Carrico (1992:53) also indicate that three other villages, *Sinyau-Pichkara*, *Ahmukatlkatl*, and *Hapai*, were located along the San Dieguito River to the south of the project area and that these were Diegueño (Kumeyaay [Ipai]) villages. While the exact locations for most of these villages are uncertain, two, *Sinyau-Pichkara* (San Bernardo) and *Ahmukatlkatl* (San Pascual), are known historically (Carrico 2008:220; Trafzer and Carrico 1992:52–53). According to ethnologists, the closest of these, *Sinyau-Pichkara*, would have been located approximately three miles south of the project area along the San Dieguito River. While these latter two villages were historically associated with the Kumeyaay, Trafzer and Carrico (1992:52–53) note that “the Kumeyaay and Luiseño both revere a site [possibly *Sinyau-Pichkara*] near present-day Rancho Bernardo,” indicating that the boundary between these two peoples has likely varied over time.

## 2.2.3 Historical Background

### 2.2.3.1 Spanish Period

Coastal Southern California’s historic period began in September 1542 when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo landed on Santa Catalina Island as part of his exploration expedition up the coast north of “New Spain.” Although the impact of this initial contact did not usher in instant changes in the region, it marks the opening of the area to new contact, colonialism, and cultural shifts.

During the mid-eighteenth century, Spain escalated its involvement in California from exploration to colonization (Weber 1992). In 1769, a Spanish expedition headed by Gaspar de Portolá and Junípero Serra traveled north from San Diego seeking suitable locations to establish military presidios and religious missions to extend the Spanish Empire into Alta California. The Presidio of San Diego and Mission San Diego de Alcalá were established in 1769 followed by the Presidio of Monterey and Mission San Carlos Borromeo de Carmelo in 1770 in northern California. The missions and presidios stood, literally and figuratively, as symbols of Spanish colonialism, importing new systems of labor, demographics, settlement, and economies to the area. Agriculture and animal husbandry were the main pursuits of the Missions.

Missions San Juan Capistrano and San Luis Rey de Francia, established in 1776 and 1798 respectively, claimed a large part of northern San Diego and southwestern Riverside counties. On the coast, the Luiseño and the Kumeyaay people were moved into the Mission environment where living conditions and diseases promoted the decline of the native populations (Bean and Shipek 1978). However, throughout the Spanish Period, the influence of the Spanish progressively spread further from the coast and into the inland areas of southern California as the missions extended their influence into the surrounding regions and used the lands for grazing cattle and other animals. In the 1810s, ranchos and mission outposts, called *asistencias*, were established near the project area, increasing the amount of Spanish contact in the inland region. An *asistencia* was established in Pala in 1816 and in Santa Ysabel in 1818.

### 2.2.3.2 Mexican Period

Although Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, Spanish patterns of culture and influence remained for a time. The missions continued to operate as they had in the past, and laws governing the distribution of land were also retained in the 1820s. Following secularization of the missions in 1834, large ranchos were granted to prominent and well-connected individuals, ushering in the Rancho Era, with the society making a transition from one dominated by the church and the military to a more civilian population, with people living on ranchos or in pueblos. With the numerous new ranchos in private hands, cattle ranching expanded and prevailed over agricultural activities. The project site is situated adjacent to the 12,653-acre Rincon del Diablo rancho, granted to Juan Bautista Alvarado in circa 1843. The origin of Rincon del Diablo name, meaning “Corner of the Devil,” is unknown; however, one suggestion is that because this land was not under the control of the local missions during the Mission Period, it belonged to the devil (Whetstone 1963). Alvarado built an adobe residence, and he raised cattle on the rancho.

These ranchos put new pressures on California’s native populations, forcing them to acculturate or relocate farther into the backcountry. In rare instances, former mission neophytes were able to organize pueblos and attempt to live within the new confines of Mexican governance and culture. The most successful of these was the Pueblo of San Pasqual, located inland along the San Dieguito River Valley, founded by Kumeyaay who were no longer able to live at the Mission San Diego de Alcalá (Carrico 2008; Farris 1994).

### 2.2.3.3 American Period

American governance began in 1848, when Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ceding California to the United States at the conclusion of the Mexican-American War. A great influx of settlers to California and the San Diego region occurred during the American Period, resulting from several factors, including the discovery of gold in the state in 1848, the end of the Civil War, the availability of free land through the passage of the Homestead Act, and later, the importance of San Diego County as an agricultural area supported by roads, irrigation systems, and connecting railways. The increase in American and European populations quickly overwhelmed many of the Spanish and Mexican cultural traditions and greatly increased the rate of population decline among Native American communities.

While the American system required that the newly acquired land be surveyed before settlement, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo bound the United States to honor the land claims of Mexican citizens who were granted ownership of ranchos by the Mexican government. The Land Act of 1851 established a board of commissioners to review land grant claims, and land patents for the land grants were issued from 1876 to 1893. A claim for the Rancho Rincon del Diablo was filed in 1852, with the grant patented to Alvarado’s heirs in 1872. However, the rancho lands had already been sold to a San Diego judge, Oliver S. Witherby in the 1850s, who sold it to John, Matthew, and Josiah Wolfskill and Edward McGearey in 1868. The three brothers and McGearey had bought the land for raising sheep. The property changed ownership again in 1883, and the primary land use switched to growing grapes. In 1886, the rancho lands were deeded to the Escondido Land & Town Company, who platted a town site and sold properties.

Escondido was incorporated as a city in 1888, with 249 residents (Walter 2010). Offering free land to anyone who would build a church or school, the community soon had an elementary school, a large seminary built by the University of Southern California, and several churches. The Escondido Land &

Town Company also sponsored the creation of a local newspaper, which was primarily used as an advertising tool targeting mid-western farmers to migrate to Escondido (Escondido History Center 2019). As the community grew, a formal cemetery was needed, and Oak Hill Memorial Park (formerly called Oak Hill Cemetery) was established in 1889.

In the late 1920s, the W.F. Moore Company established a 160-acre cabin subdivision in Moosa Canyon, located northwest of the project area (Daily Times-Advocate 16 August 1926:2). Named Jesmond Dene after a public park in Newcastle-upon-Tyne in England, the area would first receive a small dam and other improvements in August 1926. The subdivision opened to the public in November 1926, with amenities including a large swimming pool, tennis courts, a dance hall, and horseshoe courts. The Jesmond Dene post office would open in 1933 (Fetzer 2005). The post office would close in January 1935, when it was moved to Escondido.

The Escondido region saw little change but continued as a major citrus-producing area in San Diego County until the 1950s (Van Wormer 2005). Citrus and grapes remained the main crops, with avocado orchards appearing in the 1920s. Most residential development through the end of the nineteenth century consisted of “mini farms,” with the early commercial downtown area growing along Grand Avenue. Early twentieth century residential neighborhoods were concentrated south of Grand Avenue and can be seen in today’s Old Escondido Historic District. The mid-1940s saw the peak of the citrus harvest, and the population reached approximately 5,000 by this time (City of Escondido, n.d.a).

The Jesmond Dene subdivision did not last through the Great Depression. The neighborhood would experience a downturn in quality and upkeep; numerous discrepancies were noted in many of the lodge deeds, and many foreclosures occurred during the Depression (Daily Times Advocate 25 July, 1971:78). In 1945, Henry and Ida Zilz purchased the land containing the original Jesmond Dene clubhouse, the adjoining property, and took over the Jesmond Dene Water Co. Sometime after this, when the Valley Center Municipal Water District made Colorado River water available to the area, the Jesmond Dene Water Co. would join the agency. Under the Zilz ownership, the clubhouse would be divided into a grocery store and tavern, before being purchased by the Fraternal Order of Eagles in the 1950s (Daily Times Advocate, 25 July, 1971:78). The Eagles would also obtain the adjoining land for use as a park, before selling both the building and park to the Loyal Order of the Moose in the late 1960s. Jesmond Dene Park was acquired by the City in 1978 (City of Escondido, n.d.b).

Highway 395 was completed through the City in the 1950s, linking Escondido to San Diego. With convenient access to San Diego established, population and development in the region boomed, and many of the citrus groves were developed into housing subdivisions (Escondido History Center 2019). The citrus industry continued to decline in the 1960s, with an increasing number of groves being converted to avocado groves, housing subdivisions, or commercial and civic development. The population of the City increased dramatically over the following decades, with more than 16,000 residents present by 1960, and more than 36,000 residents present by 1970 (Escondido History Center 2019). During this time, Escondido Boulevard became a commercial strip, with strip malls and large shopping centers prevailing farther out (City of Escondido, n.d.a).

## 3.0 METHODS

HELIX conducted a records search of the project area and a one-mile radius at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University on August 23, 2023. The records search included the identification of previously recorded cultural resources and locations and citations for previous

cultural resources studies. A review of the California Historical Resources and the state Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) historic properties directories was also conducted. The records search summary and maps are included as Confidential Appendix B to this report. Historic maps and aerial photographs were reviewed to assess the potential for historic archaeological resources to be present.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on August 21, 2023, for a Sacred Lands File search and list of Native American contacts, which were received on October 11, 2023. Letters were sent on October 18, 2023, to the contacts listed by the NAHC. Native American correspondence is included as Confidential Appendix C to this report.

A pedestrian field survey of the project site was conducted by HELIX archaeologist James Turner and Native American monitor Shuuluk Linton from the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians on September 7, 2023. The project area was surveyed in parallel transects spaced approximately 5 meters (m) apart.

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 RECORDS SEARCH

#### 4.1.1 Previous Surveys

The records search results identified 56 previous cultural resource studies within the record search limits, four of which overlap with the project area (Table 1, *Previous Studies within One Mile of the Project Area*). In general, the studies that have occurred within one mile of the project site consist of 28 cultural resource surveys, six inventories or assessments, one records search or literature review, three site visits, nine cultural resource studies, two testing projects, three mitigation or monitoring reports, three environmental documents, and one undetermined study. Of the four reports that overlap with the project area, two appear to be the same report submitted to the SCIC twice (SD-01404 and SD-08874) and all four are from 1980 or earlier. It is unknown if any of the four reports included a field survey of the project area itself – all four reports cover large areas.

**Table 1  
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA**

Report Number (SD-)	Report Title	Author, Date
00073*	An Archaeological Test Excavation at Oak Creek	American Pacific Environmental Consultants, Inc., 1980
00215	Cultural Resources Inventory and Significance Assessment: Eagles Bluff, Oceanside	Cardenas and Robbins Wade, 1985
00691	Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Realignment of Valley Center Road, Valley Center, California	Fink, 1974
00714	Results of an Archaeological Impact Survey of the Kachuck Property Near Escondido, California	Kaldenberg, 1974
00792	An Archaeological Survey for the North Reidy Creek Channel Improvement	Chace, 1988

Report Number (SD-)	Report Title	Author, Date
00842	An Archaeological Survey of the Theberge Properties, City of Escondido	Laylander, 1980
00899	Parcel of Land North of Gary Lane, South of Sleepy Hollow in Escondido, San Diego County, California	Cottrell, 1977
00996	An Archaeological Evaluation of SDM-W-999	Hanna and Bull, 1978
01275	Oak Creek (Escondido Tract 391) Archaeological Mitigation Report City of Escondido	Olmo, 1981
01404*	Archaeological Investigations of the Von Seegern Annexation Project Escondido, California.	Eckhardt, 1977
01406	An Archaeological Survey of Meadowview Estates, Escondido, California	Chace, 1982
01586	The Archaeology of Escondido Woods SDI-4942 and SDI-4943	Sutton, 1978
01689	A Cultural Resource Study of Proposed Access Roads Between the Escondido Substation and the Proposed Substation Site at Rainbow	Walker and Bule, 1979
02396	Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Wild River Water Park	TMI Environmental Services, 1990
02648	An Archaeological Survey of the Malone Lot Split Project Escondido, County of San Diego	Smith, 1990
02727	Archaeological Resources at the Wayne Lee Lot Split in Escondido, California	Cook, 1977
03400	Historical/Archaeological Supplemental Survey for the Jesmond Dene Property and Significance Test of Prehistoric Sites CA-SDI-11898, Loci A and B, and CA-SDI-11899, County of San Diego, California	Kyle, Mitchell, and Gallegos, 1998
03605	Cultural Resource Inventory of the Proposed Escondido Church and School Project City of Escondido, California	Pignoli and Baksh, 1999
04097	Historical/Archaeological Supplemental Survey for the Jesmond Dene Property and Significance Test of Prehistoric Sites CA-SDI-11898, Loci A and B, and CA-SDI-11899, County of San Diego, California	Gallegos and Kyle, 1998
04119	Draft Environmental Impact Report for San Marcos Assembly Hall	Recon, 1976
04122	Archaeological Resource Assessment for the Jesmond Dene Development Project T.M. 4902, San Diego County, California	Scientific Resources Surveys, Inc. (SRS), 1990
04172	Cultural Resource Survey for Iskcon Cultural Center Escondido, California	Gallegos and Harris, 1999
04818	Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Chubbic Tentative Parcel Map; TPM 20699; Log No. 02-08-055; APN 187-360-68	Beddow, 2002
05098	Final Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Williams Communications, Inc. Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Riverside to San Diego, California	Jones & Stokes, 2000
05712	Archaeological Survey for Escondido Master Plan Correction of Discrepancy for Parcel P11, Site EPS-30H/CA-SDI-12547H	Anderson, 1993

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07799	Archaeological Assessment of the 32.86 Acre Springtime Growers Nursery Located at 2747 North Broadway in Escondido, San Diego County	White, 1991
08018	An Archaeological Survey for the Brookside II Project, Escondido, California	Tuma, 2002
08309	An Archaeological Survey for the Glenbrook Village Project, Escondido, California	Clifford and Smith, 2003
08588*	Draft Environmental Impact Report for Expansion of Wastewater Treatment Facility	City of Escondido, 1980
08596	Appendices-Reclaimed Water Distribution System Project: Draft Environmental Impact Report	Keller Environmental Associates, Inc, 1992
08874*	Archaeological Investigations of the Von Seggern Annexation Project, Escondido, California	Eckhardt, 1977
08909	Archaeological Survey for Escondido Woods Escondido, California	Breece, 1978
09670	Cultural Resources Survey Report for TPM 20960, Log No. 05-08-025 - Hooper Project APN 224-290-73-00-00, Negative Findings	Wright, 2005
09713	An Archaeological Survey for the Innovative Resort Communities Project	Smith and Rosenberg, 2005
10308	Cultural Resource Survey for Approximately 13 Acres Located in the City of Escondido, California	Kyle, 2006
10426	Archaeological Resources Survey, Booker Escondido Property, Escondido, San Diego County, California	Robbins-Wade, 2006
10435	An Archaeological Assessment of the Nutmeg Parcel City of Escondido, California 2401 Nutmeg Street (APNs 224-260-23, 46, and 47)	Smith and Lorenzen, 2006
11150	Escondido Storage Project Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report	Hector and Wolf, 2007
11579	Cultural Resources Survey Report for: Arafive, Log No. 02-08-054 - Negative Findings	Shalom, 2008
12054	Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for TPM 20879: Knox Lot Split, APN 224-272-51	Kwiatkowski, , 2009
12655	Historic and Archaeological Resources Survey, Vista Flume Study, Vista, San Marcos, and Escondido San Diego County, California	Robbins-Wade, Giletti, and Van Wormer, 2009
13025	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SD07212-D (North Centre City Summit), 25005 North Centre City Parkway, Escondido, San Diego County, California	Williams and Bonner, 2011
13239	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SD07212-D (North Centre City Summit), 25005 North Centre City Parkway, Escondido, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Williams, 2011
13541	eTS #8021; TI 688 and TI 6932 Relocation and Underground Conversion Project	Rosenberg, 2009
14140	Archaeological Records Search and Literature Review, Vallecitos Water District Master Plan Update San Diego County, California	Robbins-Wade, 2003

Report Number (SD-)	Report Title	Author, Date
14357	Section 106 Review Proposed 125-Foot Monopalm Telecommunications Structure (129-Foot Overall Height with Appurtenances)	Dubois, 2012
15850	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate 'Jesmond Dene', 2401 North Broadway, Escondido, San Diego County, California	Wills and Williams, 2014
17074	Cultural Resources Study for the Escondido Country Club Project, City of Escondido, California	Smith and Stropes, 2017
17574	Supplemental Archaeological Survey for the Minor Project Refinements: Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the Rainbow-San Diego (Line 3602) 36-Inch Natural Gas Pipeline Project, San Diego County, California	Manchen and Williams, 2017
17576	Cultural Resource Survey Report for the San Diego Gas & Electric Company and Southern California Gas Company Pipeline Safety & Reliability Project, San Diego County, California	Gunderman Castells, DeCarlo, and Williams, 2016
17666	A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Escondido Country Club Project, SPL-2018-00135-CJA, City of Escondido, California	Stropes and Smith, 2018
18182	Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Nutmeg Homes Project, City of Escondido, California	Pignoliolo and Serr, 2018
19537	Cultural Resource Survey Report for the North Iris Lane Tm Project, City of Escondido, California (APN 224-310-05-00, 224-310-06-00, 224-310-07-00, 224-310-08-00, 224-310-20-00)	Pignoliolo and Serr, 2021
19600	Archaeological Survey Report for the Escondido Assembly Hall Annex and Specific Plan, Escondido, California	Yerka and Zepeda-Herman, 2020
19905	Negative Archaeological and Paleontological Resource Monitoring Report for the North Broadway Pipeline, City of Escondido and County of San Diego, California	Comeau and Siren, 2017
19905	Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring Plan for the North Broadway Pipeline, City of Escondido and County of San Diego, California	Comeau and Siren, 2015

\* Overlaps project area

#### 4.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

The SCIC has a record of 32 previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project, but none have been recorded within the project area (Table 2, *Previously Recorded Resources within One Mile of the Project Area*). In general, the sites recorded within the one-mile search radius consist of 21 prehistoric sites consisting of temporary camps and village sites, bedrock milling features and associated artifacts, and lithic and ground stone scatters. Two multi-component resources were recorded within the search radius and consist of bedrock milling features with structural remains and historic artifacts also present. The remaining nine resources are historic in nature and consist of one refuse deposit, the Vista Flume, Highway 395, four historic buildings, and three historic isolates.

**Table 2**  
**PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA**

Primary Number (P-37-##)	Trinomial (CA-SDI-#)	Age and Resource Type	Description	Recorder, Date
001049	1049	Prehistoric Site	Temporary camp with bedrock milling, ground stone and lithic artifacts, and faunal remains	True, 1962; Robbins-Wade, 1985
001050	1050	Prehistoric Site	Artifact scatter with lithics and ground stone artifacts	True, 1962
001054	1054	Prehistoric Site	Artifact scatter with lithics and ground stone artifacts	True, 1962
001055	1055	Prehistoric Site	Small village site with bedrock milling, midden, and lithics	True, 1962; Palette, 2004
001056	1056	Prehistoric Site	Temporary camp with lithic and ground stone artifacts	True, 1962
001057	1057	Prehistoric Site	Village site with ground stone and lithic artifacts	True, 1962
001058	1058	Prehistoric Site	Lithic scatter with mano fragments	True, 1962
004561	4561	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling features with associated ground stone and lithic artifacts	Kearns, 1971; ASM Affiliates, 2015
004563	4563	Prehistoric Site	Ground stone and lithic scatter	Kearns, 1971; Tsunoda, 2010
004942	4942	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling features and associated lithic artifacts	Eckhardt, 1977
004943	4943	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling features with no associated artifacts	Eckhardt, 1977
004944	4944	Prehistoric Site	Lithic and ground stone scatter	Eckhardt, 1977
011898	11898	Prehistoric Site	Temporary camp with ground stone and lithic artifacts	Dillon, 1990
011899	11899	Prehistoric Site	Lithic and ground stone scatter	Dillon, 1990; Harris, 1997
012545	12545	Multi-Component Site	Bedrock milling features with associated midden and lithic and ceramic artifacts. Possible adobe structure or wall, and intact historic house	Glenn et al., 1991
012546	12546	Multi-Component Site	Bedrock milling feature, possible historic rock drain, and historic refuse scatter containing adobe bricks, glass, ceramic and metal artifacts	Glenn et al., 1991
012547	12547	Historic Site	Refuse deposit with glass, ceramic, and metal artifacts	Glenn et al., 1991
015948	14534	Prehistoric Site	Campsite with lithic and ground stone artifacts	Gallegos et al., 1997
015949	14535	Prehistoric Site	Campsite with lithic and ground stone artifacts	Gallegos et al., 1997
015950	14536	Prehistoric Site	Lithic scatter and a metate	Gallegos et al., 1997

Primary Number (P-37-##)	Trinomial (CA-SDI-#)	Age and Resource Type	Description	Recorder, Date
017523	15357	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling features, a mano, and a flake	Harris and Tift, 1998; Hahnlen, 2017
026552	17417	Prehistoric Site	Lithic scatter and a metate	Harris, 1997
030889	---	Historic Structure	The Vista Flume, constructed in 1926	Van Wormer, 2009; Piek and DeCarlo, 2015
033557	---	Historic Structure	A segment of Highway 395, constructed in the 1940s	Tift, 2013; Manchen and DeCarlo, 2015; Chasteene, 2017; Foglia and Keckeisen, 2017; Stringer-Bowsher, 2018; ASM Affiliates, 2021
037735	22478	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling feature with no associated artifacts	Calvani and Manchen, 2015
038939	---	Historic Isolate	A single enamelware cooking pot	Red Tail Environmental, 2020
038940	---	Historic Isolate	Isolated fragments of a glass insulator	Red Tail Environmental, 2020
039446	---	Prehistoric Site	Lithic artifacts originating from Arizona	Pigniolo, 2021; Pigniolo, 2021
039507	---	Historic Building	A single-story, single-family residence built in 1961	Pigniolo, 2021
039508	---	Historic Building	A single-story, single-family residence built in 1961	Pigniolo, 2021
039509	---	Historic Building	A single-story, single-family residence built in 1951	Pigniolo, 2021
039510	---	Historic Building	A single-story, single-family residence built in 1961	Pigniolo, 2021

## 4.2 NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM

HELIX contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on August 23, 2023, for a Sacred Lands File search and list of Native American contacts for the project area. The NAHC indicated in a response dated October 11, 2023, that the results of the search were positive, and included a list of Native American Tribes to be contacted for further information. Letters were sent on October 18, 2023, to Native American representatives and interested parties identified by the NAHC. Four responses were received (Table 3, *Native American Contact Program Responses*). Native American correspondence is included as Appendix C (Confidential Appendices not available for public review, bound separately).

**Table 3**  
**NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSES**

<b>Contact/Tribe</b>	<b>Response</b>
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	Responded on November 7, 2023; Noted that the project is within Rincon’s Area of Historic Interest and requested that archaeological and tribal monitoring be conducted for all ground disturbing activities. Rincon also requested to consult with the Lead Agency regarding impacts to cultural resources.
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians	Responded on November 1, 2023; Noted that there are cultural resources within close proximity to the proposed project and requested the presence of a Luiseño Native American Monitor during all ground disturbing activities and cultural resource surveys.
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians	Responded on October 31, 2023; Noted that the project is within the boundaries that the Tribe considers its Aboriginal Territory, and states that the tribe would like to engage in formal consultation. San Pasqual also requested copies of any cultural resource reports that have been or will be generated for the project.
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians	Responded on October 24, 2023; Requested that a Kumeyaay Cultural Monitor be on site for ground disturbing activities.

### 4.3 OTHER ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Various additional archival sources were consulted, including historic topographic maps, aerial imagery, and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office (GLO) Records. These include historic aerials from 1938, 1947, 1953, 1964, 1967, 1968, 1978, 1985, 1990 and 1995 (NETR Online 2023) and several historic USGS topographic maps, including the 1893 Escondido (1:62,500) and the 1948, 1968, 1975, and 1996 Valley Center (1:24,000) topographic maps. The purpose of this research was to identify historic structures and land use in the area.

No buildings appear in the project area on the 1893 Escondido topographic map but two roads are recorded to the south and east of the approximate location of Jesmond Dene Park. The 1948 Valley Center map continues to show these roads; one, an unnamed and unpaved light-duty road, appears to cut through the existing park while skirting the hillside, while the other is recorded as a secondary highway in the current alignment of North Broadway. Another road recorded as a secondary highway is recorded immediately north of the project area; this road is recorded in the current alignment of Jesmond Dene Road. Other notable features include a drainage running adjacent to the northern boundary of the project area, the Vista Canal (Flume) south of the project area, and the townsite of Jesmond Dene to the northeast. Additionally, State Route (Highway) 395 is recorded in the current alignment of I-15. The road recorded as skirting the hillside south of the park is not recorded on the 1968 Valley Center map; instead, a trail is recorded entering the area from Jesmond Dene Road, which is now recorded as such along the northern boundary of the project. Additionally, several residences are recorded across Jesmond Dene Road from the project area. The area is relatively unchanged on the 1975 map. Jesmond Park is present in its current location on the 1996 map.

Aerial photographs of the area depict the development of the area over this time (NETR Online 2023). The earliest photograph, from 1938, shows both the creek and the road that was recorded passing through the modern-day location of the park. It appears to have fallen out of use following the construction of Jesmond Dene Road; by the time the 1964 aerial was taken the western half of the road

appears to have been enveloped by vegetation in the area. Later aerial photographs show the park remaining undeveloped through 1981, where the eastern portion of the park appears to have been graded for the installation of the existing baseball courts (NETR Online 2023). Save for the growth of several trees, the project area remains relatively unchanged on the 1990 and 1995 aerial photographs.

BLM GLO records indicate that the area containing the project was patented to Thomas Dunn on August 10, 1877, under the authority of April 24, 1820: Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566) (GLO 1877). No additional information about Dunn could be ascertained; several individuals named Thomas Dunn have been recorded as living in the County of San Diego during the approximate timeframe that the area was patented.

#### 4.4 SURVEY RESULTS

Visibility within the project area was good, ranging from 70 to 100 percent – some native and non-native vegetation was present, but overall, the ground surface was visible in much of the project area. Large oak trees were present in the western and eastern edges of the project, and a dirt trail skirted the outer edge of the project area (Plates 1 and 4). The central portion of the project area was open, with very little vegetation, though dense vegetation was observed west of this, adjacent to the existing bike ramps and tracks (Plate 2). Several makeshift bike ramps and tracks were present in the western quarter of the area (Plate 3). Observed soils within the project area generally consisted of tan sandy silt.

Modern trash was scattered throughout the entire project area; this trash consisted mainly of non-historic glass bottle fragments. No cultural resources were observed.



Plate 1. Overview of the project area, view west.



Plate 2. Overview of the western portion of the project, with dense vegetation and existing bike tracks, view west.



Plate 3. Existing bike tracks, view north.



Plate 4. Overview of the project area, view east.

## 5.0 SUMMARY AND MANGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

A study was undertaken to identify cultural resources that are present in the Jesmond Dene (John Masson Memorial) Park Bike project area and to determine the effects of the project on historical resources, per CEQA, and historic properties, per Section 106 of the NHPA. The cultural resources survey did not identify any cultural resources within the project area; therefore, no impacts to known cultural resources are anticipated.

The entire project area appeared to have been disturbed during the creation of Jesmond Dene Park. The area surrounding the project area remained relatively undeveloped until the 1970s; it has since been highly disturbed by residential development, utility installations, and road formation.

### 5.1 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the current study, no known cultural resources will be affected by the project. However, the area containing the project is sensitive for cultural resources and the Sacred Land File search for the project area was returned with positive results. The Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, and Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians requested that tribal monitoring be conducted for ground disturbing activities related to the project and the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians stated that they can provide cultural monitoring for the project.

#### 5.1.1 Mitigation Measures

The following proposed mitigation measures will serve to mitigate project impacts to below a level of significance.

**CUL-1 Archaeological and Native American Monitoring.** An archaeological monitor meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (48 Federal Register 44738) and a Native American monitor representing one of the consulting tribes shall be present during ground-disturbing activities for Project construction, including, but not limited to, site clearing, grubbing, demolition, boring, trenching, grading, and excavation, for the duration of the aforementioned activities or until the archaeological monitor, in agreement with the Native American monitor, determines monitoring is no longer necessary (e.g., initial ground disturbance is complete, soils are sterile for cultural resources).

The archaeological and Native American monitor shall log all monitoring activity and provide such documentation to the City on a bi-weekly basis during the active construction phase. If a discovery is made during ground-disturbing activities, the archaeological monitor shall notify the City of the finding within 24 hours by email and/or phone.

A final compiled monitoring report shall be submitted to the City that documents monitoring activities conducted by the archaeological and Native American monitor within 60 days of completion of monitoring. The report shall document impacts to any known resources on the property; describe how each mitigation measure was fulfilled; document the type of cultural resources recovered and the disposition of such resources; and, in a confidential

appendix, include the monitoring logs. The final monitoring report shall be submitted to the City, the South Coast Information Center, and any consulting tribes.

**CUL-2**     **Unanticipated Discoveries.** If a potentially significant archaeological resource is unearthed during excavation activities, work shall stop immediately within 100 feet of the find and the discovery shall be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (48 Federal Register 44738), pursuant to the procedures set forth at California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines Section 15064.5. If the resource is determined not significant, no further work is needed. If the find is deemed to be potentially significant, the City shall make a determination of significance on the basis of the recommendations of the qualified archaeologist and submit this determination of significance to the consulting tribe(s) for review and comment. The consulting tribe(s) shall be notified within 24 hours of the discovery via email and phone. The consulting tribe(s) shall be allowed access to the discovery, in order to assist with the significance evaluation. Depending on the nature of the find, the determination of significance may require additional excavation, potentially including the preparation and execution of a Phase II archaeological testing plan and excavation.

Should the project limits change to incorporate new areas of proposed disturbance, archaeological survey of these areas will be required.

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# Appendix A

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Resumes

## EDUCATION

Master of Science,  
Applied Geographical  
Information Science,  
Northern Arizona  
University, 2008

Bachelor of Arts,  
Anthropology, University  
of California, San Diego,  
2001

Bachelor of Science,  
Biological Psychology,  
University of California,  
San Diego, 2001

## REGISTRATIONS/ CERTIFICATIONS

Registered Professional  
Archaeologist No. 16436

County of Riverside,  
Approved Cultural  
Resources Consultant

County of San Diego,  
Approved CEQA  
Consultant for  
Archaeological  
Resources

## PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for California  
Archaeology

# STACIE WILSON, RPA

## Senior Cultural Resources Project Manager II



Ms. Wilson has been professionally involved in cultural resources management for 21 years and has extensive experience in both archaeology and Geographic Information Systems (GIS). She has served as principal investigator on numerous cultural resources management projects, and regularly coordinates with local, state, and federal agencies and Native American tribal representatives. She is skilled in project management, archaeological inventories and excavation, and report documentation and has broad

experience on private, municipal, federal, utility, and renewable energy projects. Her years of experience also encompass an understanding of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance regulations. She is proficient at creating, organizing, and analyzing GIS data, using ArcGIS 10.4, and serving as a spatial and geostatistical analyst. Ms. Wilson is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications for prehistoric and historic archaeology.

**Bridge Preventative Maintenance Project No. 6.** Principal Investigator for maintenance work on the Mount Helix Drive crossing, Wildwood Glen Lane Bridge, and Lilac Road Bridge. Managed a records search, field survey, and the preparation of bridge evaluations by a qualified architectural historian for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Prepared an Area of Potential Effects (APE) Map, an Archaeological Survey Report (ASR), and a Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR), consistent with Caltrans format and content requirements. Work performed for the County of San Diego and completed for Caltrans review.

**Imperial Avenue Bikeway Technical Studies.** Archaeological Principal Investigator for the cultural resources study for the proposed development of bike paths within the community of Southeastern San Diego along Imperial Avenue. The approximately 3.2-mile-long project will provide roadway and pedestrian improvements along Imperial Avenue between 17th Street and 47th Street in the City of San Diego. Responsibilities included contacting the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF), obtaining a records search for the project from the South Coastal Information Center, oversight and coordination of an intensive pedestrian survey of the project alignment, and preparation of an APE Map, an ASR, and an HPSR consistent with Caltrans format and content requirements for compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. Work performed as a subconsultant to Kimley-Horn & Associates, Inc., with SANDAG as the CEQA lead agency and Caltrans as the federal lead agency.

**Palomar Station Pedestrian Bridge.** Archaeological Principal Investigator for a pedestrian overcrossing at the main entrance to Palomar College in San Marcos. Provided NEPA support to Caltrans Local Assistance (on behalf of the Federal Highway Administration) for a proposed pedestrian bridge that would span over West Mission

Road, the SRINTER rail line, and the Inland Rail Trail to connect the Palomar College Transit Center with the Palomar Station mixed-use development in San Marcos. Oversaw cultural resources survey and preparation an APE Map, an ASR, and a HPSR, consistent with Caltrans format and content requirements. Responsibilities included the completion of a records search and Native American consultation prior to the property being surveyed. The results of the cultural resources survey of the property resulted in the identification of a portion of the circa 1887 San Diego Central Railroad, which was then evaluated for significance and found to be not eligible for listing in the NRHP. No archaeological or Tribal cultural resources were identified by the study. Work performed as a subconsultant to Kleinfelder, Inc., with the City of San Marcos as the lead agency, and completed for Caltrans review and oversight for the completion of the environmental review process.

**Buckman Springs Road Bridge Widening Technical Studies.** Principal Investigator for the rehabilitation and widening of the existing Buckman Springs Road Bridge, located in eastern San Diego County. The project proponent was the County of San Diego (County) Department of Public Works (DPW), with local assistance funding from the Federal Highway Administration. Conducted a records search and field survey and prepared an APE Map, an ASR, and an HPSR, consistent with Caltrans format and content requirements. Work performed for the County of San Diego and completed for Caltrans review and oversight for the completion of the environmental review process.

**Kelly Drive and Park Drive Complete Street Improvements.** Senior Archaeologist for the Multi-Use Trail project that proposes to create a balanced multi-modal transportation network, providing trail linkage from El Camino Real to Agua Hedionda Lagoon in coordination with the City Trails system. Duties included oversight of excavations to assess potential project impacts to a portion of a significant resource and preparation of a technical report in compliance with the Carlsbad Tribal, Cultural, and Paleontological Resource Guidelines. Work performed for GHD, Inc., with City of Carlsbad as the lead agency.

**Southwest Neighborhood Park Services.** Project Manager/Principal Investigator for cultural resources survey for the proposed Southwest Neighborhood Park located within the Otay Mesa-Nestor Community Plan area of the City of San Diego. Oversaw archival research and conducted a survey of the 11.5-acre park site. Prepared an Archaeological Resources Report Form, consistent with the City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines. Work performed for the City of San Diego Public Works Department (PWD), Project Implementation Division.

**Friars Road Improvements.** Principal Investigator for improvements to the Interstate 15 (I-15)/Friars Road interchange that proposed reconfiguration of the I-15 northbound loop off-ramp and southbound loop on-ramp. Managed a records search and conducted Native American outreach and a pedestrian field survey. Prepared a Project Area limits (PAL) Map, an ASR, and a Historical Resources Compliance Report (HRCR), consistent with Caltrans format and content requirements. Work performed as a subconsultant to Sudberry Development, Inc., with Caltrans as the lead agency under CEQA.

**Sycuan/Sloane Canyon Trail IS/MND.** Principal Investigator for the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation's (DPR) Sycuan/Sloane Canyon Trail project, an approximately 5-mile multi-use, non-motorized trail located in the unincorporated community of Crest-Dehesa in the inland foothills of San Diego County. The proposed trail is situated along the Sweetwater River Valley and would primarily be located within public (County) right-of-way and on Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation (Sycuan) and Kumeyaay Diegueño Land Conservancy lands. Duties included the oversight and coordination of a records search, Sacred Lands File search, a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, and an intensive pedestrian survey of the project Area of Potential Effect (APE). Prepared a Cultural Resources Inventory and Assessment Report complying with CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA, as amended. Work performed for the County of San Diego DPR, Resource Management Division.

## EDUCATION

Master of Arts,  
Anthropology,  
San Diego State  
University, 2018

Bachelor of Arts,  
Biology and  
Anthropology,  
San Diego State  
University, 2015

## REGISTRATIONS/ CERTIFICATIONS

Registered Professional  
Archaeologist No. 17338

## PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for Historical  
Archaeology

Society for California  
Archaeology

# JAMES TURNER

## Senior Archaeologist



Mr. Turner is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with a Master's degree in Anthropology and field and college-level teaching experience in archaeology. He has more than six years of experience in Section 106, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and writing detailed reports. Mr. Turner has archaeological research and fieldwork expertise throughout southern California. He has also received training in identifying and analyzing animal remains in archaeological contexts, historic artifact identification, and technical writing. Mr. Turner's experience meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology.

**Coronado Strand Main Replacement.** Archaeologist for a 46,300 linear-foot water main replacement in the City of Coronado, San Diego County. Prepared the cultural resource survey report. Work performed for Brown and Caldwell.

**Casa de las Campanas Project.** Archaeologist for a 10.1-acre expansion of the Casa de las Campanas Continuing Care Facility in San Diego, California. Conducted a field survey of the proposed project areas, as well as assisted with the production of the Archaeological Resources Report Form. Work completed for Casa de las Campanas.

**Haymar Easement Protection Project.** Archaeologist for an emergency easement erosion prevention project. Prepared cultural resources monitoring report. Work performed for the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

**Ocean Beach Dog Beach Accessibility Improvements.** Archaeologist for the implementation of Americans with Disabilities Act upgrades to an existing pathway at the Ocean Beach Dog Beach, located in the City of San Diego. Created Monitoring Work Plan. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

**Southcrest Green Infrastructure Project.** Staff Archaeologist for the replacement and installation of new storm drains and green infrastructure facilities in the community of Southcrest, San Diego. Prepared Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Land File search request. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

**Sewer and AC Group 793.** Staff Archaeologist for sewer line replacements and improvements in the City of San Diego. Prepared Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Land File Search request letter. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

**Bounty & Waring Navajo Canyon Long Term Access Project.** Archaeologist for the repair of erosion on a long-term access path for the sewer infrastructure in Navajo Canyon. Performed an intensive pedestrian survey of the project area. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

**Stowe Trail Cultural Resources Assessment.** Archaeologist for a proposed trail alignment in the Mission Trails Regional Park. Performed background research and assisted with report writing. Work performed for the City of San Diego Parks and Recreation Department.

**Clairemont Community Plan Update EIR Phase 1.** Archaeologist for the Clairemont Community Plan Update. Performed background research and assisted with preparing the Community Plan Update cultural resources section. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

**Aliso Creek Canyon Restoration Project.** Archaeologist for an erosion repair project in Lake Forest. Conducted a field survey of the project area, performed background research, and produced a cultural resources report. Work performed for the Orange County Department of Public Works.

**Peutz Valley Preserve Cultural Surveys and Report.** Archaeologist for the proposed construction of an ecological preserve located in the community of Alpine. Conducted historical and archival research regarding the area surrounding the proposed preserve. Work conducted for the County of San Diego.

**Santa Ysabel Nature Center Monitoring.** Archaeologist for a proposed 3-mile hiking trail in the unincorporated community of Julian. Performed background research and assisted with report writing. Work performed for the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation.

**Lakeside Equestrian Facility Monitoring.** Archaeologist for the construction of a 13.91-acre equestrian facility in Lakeside, California. Created cultural resources monitoring plan. Work performed for the County of San Diego.

**Greg Cox Bike Skills Park Construction Monitoring.** Archaeologist for the construction of a 3.2-acre bike park facility in the Otay Valley Regional Park, San Diego, California. Created cultural resources monitoring plan. Work performed for the County of San Diego.

**Diaz Road Expansion, PW17-25.** Archaeologist for proposed city infrastructure improvements associated with the widening and/or construction of Diaz Road in the city of Temecula. Prepared cultural resources survey report. Work performed for David Evans and Associates, Inc.

**San Jacinto Las Colinas DD.** Archaeologist for a development project in the community of San Jacinto. Prepared a due diligence cultural assessment. Work performed for David Evans and Associates, Inc.

**Downtown Riverside Metrolink Station Track & Platform Project.** Archaeologist for the construction of an additional rail platform and tracks and extension of an existing pedestrian bridge at the existing Riverside-Downtown Station, Riverside. Assisted with report preparation. Work performed for the Riverside County Transportation Commission.

**Painted Hills.** Archaeologist for a proposed bridge repair program in the Temescal Valley area in Riverside County. Prepared the Phase IV cultural resources monitoring report. Work performed for KB Home.

**Temescal Canyon - TR 37153.** Archaeologist for a due diligence constraints assessment related to cultural resources for an approximately 14.8-acre property located in an unincorporated area of Riverside County, California. Performed constraints assessment and produced a due diligence report. Work performed for KB Home.

**Wasson Canyon Project.** Archaeologist for a due diligence constraints assessment related to cultural resources for an approximately 74.6-acre property located in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Performed constraints assessment and produced a due diligence report. Work performed for KB Home.

**Rosetta Hills Project.** Archaeologist for a due diligence constraints assessment related to cultural resources for an approximately 49.6-acre property located in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Performed constraints assessment and produced a due diligence report. Work performed for KB Home.

**Lake Morena's Oak Shores Eastside Pipeline Looping Project.** Archaeologist for the Lake Morena's Oak Shores Mutual Water Company Eastside Pipeline Looping and Pipeline Abandonment Project. The project consisted of improvements to the existing water distribution system. Conducted archaeological monitoring and wrote a letter report summarizing the methods and results of the monitoring program. Work performed for Lake Morena's Oak Shores Mutual Water Company.

**Escondido Country Club.** Archaeological monitor for the redevelopment of the Escondido Country Club. Performed construction monitoring. Work performed for Lennar Homes.

**Broadway Channel Improvements - Phase A.** Archaeologist for an earthen channel improvement project in the city of El Cajon. Performed background research and prepared cultural resource survey report. Work performed for City of El Cajon.

**Seawater Controls Project.** Archaeologist for a proposed tank installation near the Scripps Institute of Oceanography in La Jolla. Performed monitoring of geotech borings and conducted a site survey. Work performed for University of California, San Diego.

**Carmel Mountain Road Life Sciences Project.** Archaeologist for a proposed commercial development project in the Torrey Hills Community Plan area. Responsibilities included performing background and archival research and producing an archaeological resources report. Work performed for Allen Matkins Leck Gabme Mallory & Natsis, LLP.

**Parkway Drive and Alvarado Road Trunk Sewer Phase 3 Upgrade Project.** Archaeologist for a sewer infrastructure improvement project in the city of La Mesa, San Diego County. Performed construction monitoring. Work performed for the City of La Mesa.

**Diamond Sports Complex.** Archaeologist for the construction of a sports complex in Lake Elsinore. Assisted with report preparation. Work performed for the City of Lake Elsinore.

**City of Escondido's Trunk Sewer Main Replacement Environmental Services.** Archaeologist for the replacement of the City of Escondido's trunk sewer main. Wrote a memo summarizing the methods and results for the records search and Sacred Lands File search. Work performed for Infrastructure Engineering Corporation, with the City of Escondido as the lead agency.

**Mountain View Connector Pipeline Cultural Monitoring.** Archaeologist for a waterline replacement project in the community of Alpine. Conducted cultural resource monitoring and prepared the final monitoring report. Work performed for Padre Dam Municipal Water District.

**Cordial Road Pipeline.** Archaeologist for a pipeline replacement project in the unincorporated portion of the City of El Cajon. Performed background research and field survey. Other responsibilities included the production of a letter report detailing the methods and results of the survey, as well as the completion of a site record update to submit to the South Coastal Information Center. Work performed for the Padre Dam Municipal Water District.

**The Triangle Project.** Archaeologist for an approximately 40.6-acre development center consisting of restaurant, commercial/retail, theater/entertainment, hotel, and office uses in Temecula, Riverside County, California. Prepared the cultural resources study update report and the records search update memo. Work performed for Domenigoni-Barton Properties, LLC.

## EDUCATION

Bachelor of Arts,  
Anthropology, California  
State College, Long  
Beach, 1970

Master of Arts,  
Anthropology, California  
State University, Los  
Angeles, 1982

## REGISTRATIONS/ CERTIFICATIONS

Register of Professional  
Archaeologists  
No. 10621

City of San Diego,  
Certified Principal  
Investigator for  
Monitoring Projects

County of San Diego,  
Approved Consultant  
for Archaeological  
Resources

County of Riverside,  
Certified Cultural  
Resources Consultant  
Principal Investigator

County of Orange,  
Certified Cultural  
Resources Consultant  
Principal Investigator

Los Angeles, Ventura,  
San Luis Obispo, and  
Santa Barbara  
Approved Consultant

## PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for California  
Archaeology

Society for American  
Archaeology

# THEODORE COOLEY, RPA

## Senior Archaeologist

Mr. Cooley has 50 years of experience in archaeological resource management. He has directed test and data recovery investigations, monitoring programs, and archaeological site surveys of large and small tracts, and has prepared reports for various cultural resource management projects. He is well-versed in National Historic Preservation Act, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regulations and processes. Mr. Cooley's experience also includes Native American consultation for monitoring of archaeological field projects, including some with human remains and reburial-related compliance issues.

**Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Public Access Plan IS/MND.** Senior Archaeologist for Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory in support of the preparation by the County of San Diego County Parks Department of a Public Access Plan for the Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve located in coastal foothills of unincorporated west-central San Diego County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed for the County of San Diego.

**Sycuan/Sloane Canyon Trail IS/MND.** Senior Archaeologist for Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory in support of the preparation by the County of San Diego County Department of a Parks and Recreation for the Sycuan/Sloane Canyon Trail project located in the coastal foothills of unincorporated southwestern San Diego County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed for the County of San Diego.

**R.M. Levy Water Treatment Plant Sewer Replacement.** Senior Archaeologist for a Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory and assessment program in support of a water treatment plant, sewer pipeline, replacement project, located in the community of Lakeside, San Diego County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey program and preparation of the technical report. Work performed for HELIX Water District.

**Hiser Property Project.** Senior Archaeologist for a due diligence study prepared to summarize potential cultural resources constraints to the 9.2-acre Hiser Property development project, located in the Mission Gorge area of the City of Santee, San Diego County. The study consisted of background research including a record search and limited archival study, a field survey, and a review of the Sacred Lands File from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results and preparation of a summary letter report of the potential cultural resources-related constraints to the planned development. Work performed for KB Home.

**San Elijo Joint Powers Authority Roadway and Trail Addendum and Permitting.** Senior Archaeologist for Phase I cultural resource inventory, pedestrian survey, and resource testing at the San Elijo Water Reclamation Facility adjacent to San Elijo

lagoon, in San Diego County, in support of the preparation by the San Elijo Joint Powers Authority of a Roadway and Trail Addendum for upgrades to the facility requiring verification of Nationwide Permit authorization from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey and testing program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed as a subconsultant to Kimley-Horn & Associates, with the San Elijo Joint Powers Authority as lead agency.

**Cubic Redevelopment Environmental Consulting.** Senior Archaeologist for a Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory and assessment program in support of a 20-acre redevelopment project, located in the community of Kearny Mesa, City of San Diego. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey program and preparation of the technical report. Work performed for Cubic Redevelopment Environmental Consulting, with the City of San Diego as lead agency.

**The Enclave at Delpy's Corner Project.** Senior Archaeologist for a cultural resources monitoring and data recovery program in support of a proposed 124-unit townhome development project, in the City of Vista, San Diego County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the prehistoric lithic artifacts and preparation of technical report sections containing the results of these analyses. Work performed for CalAtlantic Homes.

**Sycamore & Watson Project.** Senior Archaeologist for an archaeological construction monitoring program for the Sycamore & Watson residential development project, located in City of Vista, San Diego County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the monitoring program and preparation of the technical report. Work performed for Meritage Homes.

**French Valley 303 Project.** Senior Archaeologist for an archaeological construction monitoring program for the French Valley 303 Site residential development project, located in the French Valley area of unincorporated Riverside County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the monitoring program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed for Pulte Home Co., LLC.

**Brown Field and Montgomery-Gibbs Executive Airport Master Plans.** Senior Archaeologist for Phase I cultural resource inventory and pedestrian survey programs at the Brown Field Municipal Airport and the Montgomery-Gibbs Executive Airport, in the City of San Diego, in support of updating of the Airport Master Plan and its Programmatic Environmental Impact Report. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey programs and co-authorship of the technical reports. Work performed as a subconsultant to C&S Companies, with the City of San Diego as the lead agency.

**Newage Carlsbad Luxury Resort Technical Studies.** Senior Archaeologist for a cultural resources assessment study for the Ponto Hotel development project in the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the assessment program and preparation of the technical report. Work performed for Kam Sang Company, with the City of Carlsbad as the lead agency.

**Salt Bay Design District Specific Plan EIR.** Senior Archaeologist for a Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory program in support of the 46.6-acre Salt Bay Design District Specific Plan mixed-use wholesale/retail shopping and light industrial development project, in the cities of San Diego and Chula Vista. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed for M. & A. Gabae, with the City of San Diego as lead agency.

**Riverside Views and Briggs Road Development Project.** Senior Archaeologist for a Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory program of the Briggs Road Residential project located in Riverside County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed for the Walton International Group, LLC.

**San Jacinto Property Project.** Senior Archaeologist for a Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory program of the 214 residential project located in Riverside County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed for the Walton International Group, LLC.

**8016 Broadway Self Storage Project.** Senior Archaeologist for a Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory program of the Lemon Grove Self-Storage project located in the City of Lemon Grove, San Diego County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed for the Summit Environmental Group, Inc.

# Appendix B

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Records Search  
(Confidential, Bound Separately)

## Appendix C

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Native American Correspondence  
(Confidential, Bound Separately)