

# **Appendix B**

## **Cultural Resources Survey**

Brian F. Smith & Associates, Inc. 2013

# CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE AMANDA LANE PROJECT

CITY OF ESCONDIDO, CALIFORNIA

*Submitted to:*

City of Escondido  
210 North Broadway  
Escondido, California 92025

*Prepared for:*

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*July 9, 2013; Revised December 18, 2013*

## **Archaeological Study Summary Information**

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- Report Title:*** Cultural Resources Survey for the Amanda Lane Project, City of Escondido, California
- Prepared for:*** City of Escondido  
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- USGS Quadrangle:*** *Escondido, California (7.5 minute)*
- Study Area:*** Approximately 11.3 acres
- Key Words:*** Survey; negative; mitigation monitoring of grading recommended.

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## 1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

The Amanda Lane Project is an 11.3-acre property located within the City of Escondido's Sphere of Influence (SOI) in the County of San Diego (Figure 1.0-1). The proposed 11.3-acre residential subdivision is currently within the County of San Diego; however the project site is within the City of Escondido's SOI and the proposed discretionary actions would include annexation to the City. Specifically, the project area is located on the *Escondido* USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle in Section 28, Township 12 South, Range 2 West of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian (Figure 1.0-2).

New Urban West, Inc. (NUWI) has contracted with Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSa) to perform a cultural resources survey of the Area of Potential Effect (APE). Elements of the following report reflect information gathered by BFSa as part of the evaluation of potential impacts to cultural resources. This cultural resources study was completed in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) while following the historic resources guidelines of the City of Escondido.

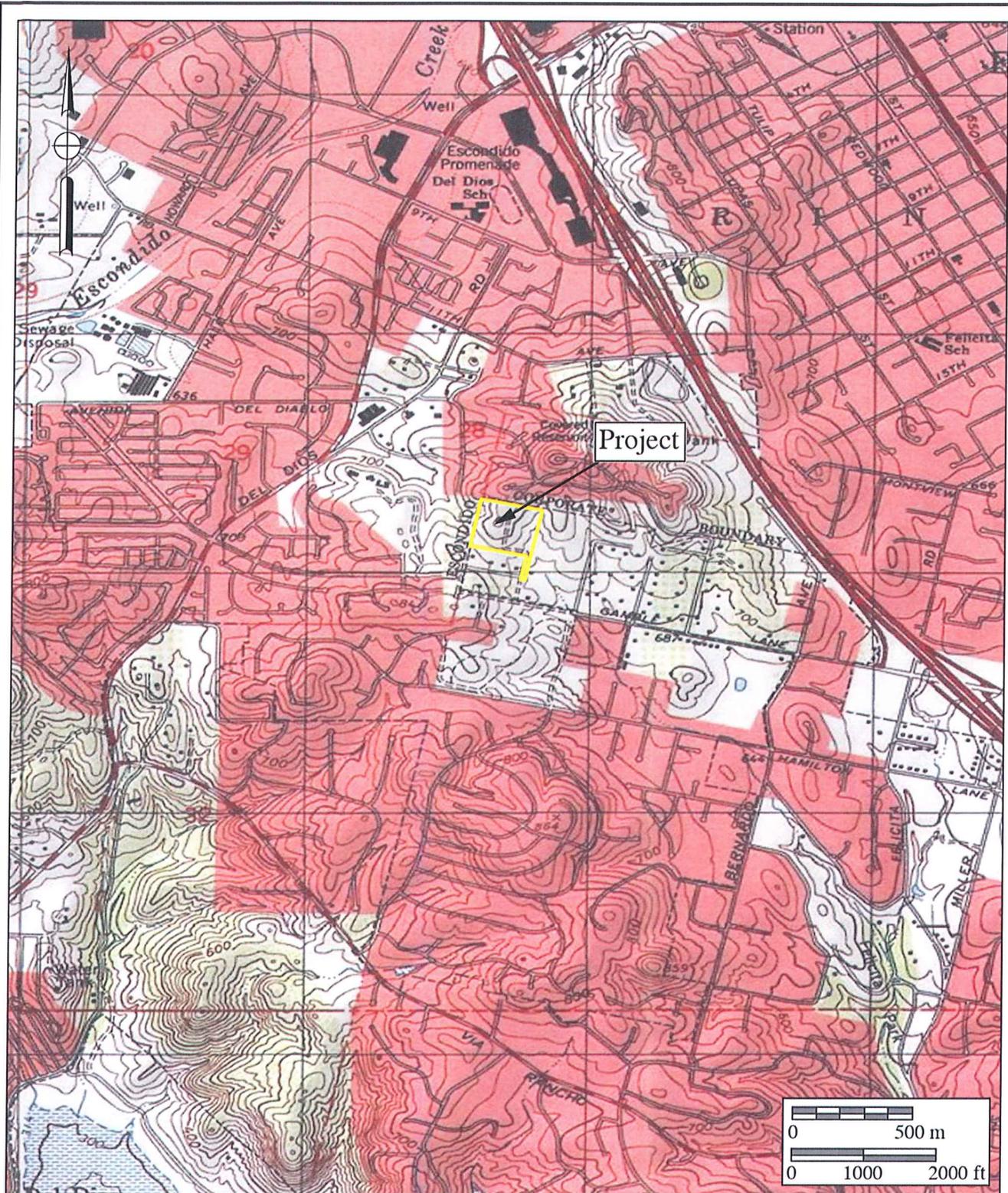
The project site consists of a square-shaped property that is characterized as east and west facing slopes associated with a north/south ridgeline that passes through the central portion of the property. The property currently has a single-family residence in the center of the parcel, and the majority of the remaining land has been plowed and cleared, with the exception of some trees. Very little native vegetation is present, as the property has been used agriculturally in the past. There are also several exposed bedrock outcrops on the property, particularly on the northwest quarter. The Amanda Lane property is located west of Interstate 15 and is accessed from Gamble Lane. The proposed development of the Amanda Lane property will include mass grading to create multiple residential house lots and associated street and utility improvements.

The cultural resources study for the Amanda Lane property consisted of the evaluation of institutional records searches, the completion of an archaeological survey of the project area to record any identified cultural resources that might be present, and an evaluation of potential impacts to those resources associated with the development of the property. Based upon the results of the study, no site-specific mitigation measure will be required, as no cultural resources were identified within the APE. However, based on the presence of a large significant habitation site (CA-SDI-8330, also known as the "scraper maker site" or the "Christmas site") immediately adjacent to the project APE, the possibility for buried or otherwise masked prehistoric and historic archaeological features on this property is considered high. Due to this potential, an archaeological monitoring program is recommended as a condition of approval. This report includes all data relevant to the evaluation of the identified cultural resources and impact analysis. All collections, notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be temporarily housed at the BFSa archaeological laboratory in Poway, California.



**Figure 1.0-1**  
**General Location Map**  
 The Amanda Lane Project  
 DeLorme (1:250,000 series)





**Figure 1.0-2**

**Project Location Map**

The Amanda Lane Project

USGS Escondido Quadrangle (7.5 minute series)



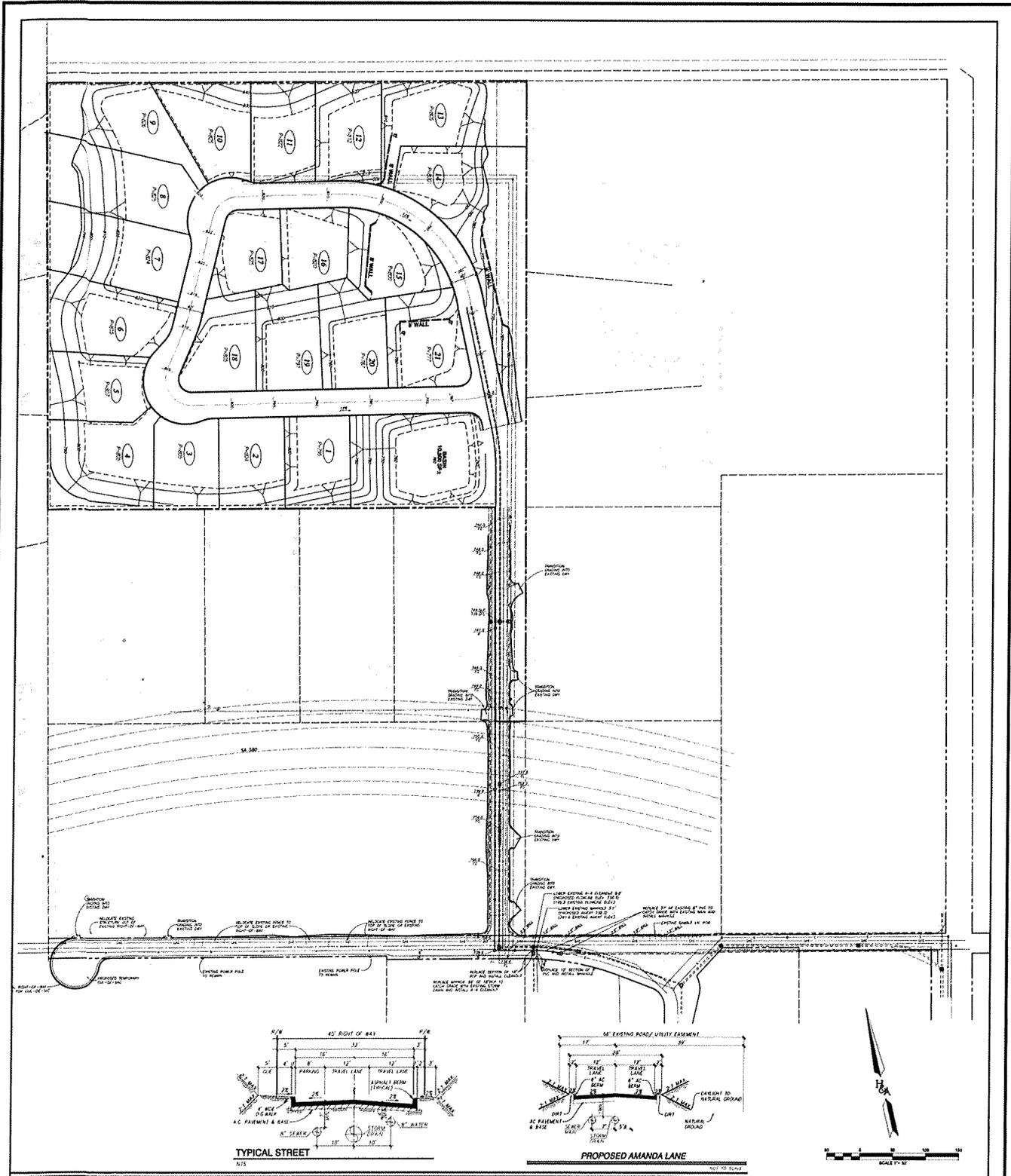
## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

The cultural resources survey and evaluation program for the Amanda Lane Project was mandated by the City of Escondido in compliance with Section 21083.2 of the California Public Resources Code (PRC) and CEQA. The proposed project plans to would construct 21 new single-family detached residences with private drives on the project site (Figure 2.0–1). The site is designated for residential land uses in the City of Escondido General Plan (2012). The proposed project would include site access and circulation improvements, along with street improvements to link to Gamble Lane. Access to the site would be provided from a single entry off of Gamble Lane. Project utilities construction would include the extension of utilities from Gamble Lane to the proposed development lots.

The City required the archaeological study in order to identify all cultural resources located within the project, to determine the significance of all identified resources, and to determine how they will be affected by the proposed project. BFSA was contracted by NUWI to undertake the cultural resources survey and evaluation program for the proposed project.

The Amanda Lane project area entrance is situated at the southeast corner of Amanda Lane, with the nearest intersection being Amanda Lane and Sonrisa Glen Road. The proposed site is on the west side of the city of Escondido, California (see Figure 1.0–1). Specifically, the property is located at Township 12 South, Range 2 West in Section 28 of the *Escondido* USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (see Figure 1.0–2). Project personnel included Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith, with BFSA staff members Kyle J. Coulter and Jason A. Collins. This technical report was prepared by Brian F. Smith and Kyle J. Coulter. Elena C. Buckley provided report editing and production, and Tracy A. Stropes provided report graphics.

This study also provided a review of archaeological record search data from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (SDSU) in order to assess previous archaeological studies and identify any preregistered sites within the project or the immediate vicinity (Appendix B). Although no archaeological sites were identified on the subject property by the records searches for this project, one prehistoric site, CA-SDI-8330, was previously identified within 500 feet of the proposed project area. Site CA-SDI-8330 is recorded as a large prehistoric habitation site situated primarily to the south of the Amanda Lane property. An additional two archaeological sites are recorded within one-half mile of the project. The nearby resources vary and include a small lithic scatter and a historic structure. All notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be curated at the archaeological laboratory of BFSA in Poway, California.



**Figure 2.0-1**  
**Project Development Map**  
 The Amanda Lane Project



## 3.0 SETTING

The project setting includes both physical and biological contexts of the proposed project, as well as the cultural setting of prehistoric and historic human activities in the general area.

### 3.1 Natural Setting

The 11.3-acre project area is situated in the inland foothill region located in the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province of southern California. The property is situated east of Mount Whitney, northeast of San Elijo Canyon, south/southwest of the city of San Marcos, and west of the city of Escondido. Vegetation that is typical of the area includes coast live oak, white sage, black sage, globe mallow, star thistle, and non-native grasses. Elevations within the project area range from approximately 600 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) to the south and approximately 625 feet AMSL on the north portion of the property.

The project area primarily contains Mesozoic granitic rocks with some areas of Pre-Cenozoic granitic and metamorphic rocks and Mesozoic plutonic rocks (Miles and Goudey 1998). Soils in the project area are typical to the Fallbrook-Vista Association. In this association, soils are well-drained brown sandy loams that have a subsoil of dark-brown or reddish-brown sandy clay loam and clay loam (USDA 1973). Soils are generally shallow over rock. Rock outcrops and boulders cover approximately 10 percent of the surface. The mean annual precipitation is between 10 and 20 inches, and the mean annual temperature is 62 degrees Fahrenheit (USDA 1973).

The project area is currently being used for agricultural fields and rural residences that have previously impacted portions of the natural topography and native vegetation. Vegetation within the parcel is surrounded by oak woodland composed of scattered coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*) with an understory composed of introduced grasses. Houses and associated buildings and infrastructure surround the peripheries of the project area along the North, East, South, and West fence lines.

### 3.2 Cultural Setting

The Native American cultures that have been identified in the general vicinity of the project area consist of a possible Paleo Indian manifestation of the San Dieguito Complex, the Archaic and Early Milling Stone Horizons represented by the La Jolla Complex, and the late prehistoric Luiseño and Kumeyaay cultures. The area was used for ranching and farming following the Spanish occupation of the region. A brief discussion of the cultural elements related to the project area are provided in the following subsections.

#### 3.2.1 Paleoenvironment

Because of the close relationship between prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns and the environment, it is necessary to understand the setting in which these systems

operated. At the end of the final period of glaciation, approximately 11,000 to 10,000 years before the present (YBP), the sea level was considerably lower than it is now; the coastline at that time would have been two to two and one-half miles west of its present location (Smith and Moriarty 1985a, 1985b). At approximately 7,000 YBP, the sea level rose rapidly, filling in many coastal canyons that had been dry during the glacial period. The period between 7,000 and 4,000 YBP was characterized by conditions that were drier and warmer than they had been previously, followed by a cooler, moister environment similar to the present-day climate (Robbins-Wade 1990). Changes in sea level and coastal topography are often manifested in archaeological sites through the types of shellfish that were utilized by prehistoric groups. Different species of shellfish prefer certain types of environments, and dated sites that contain shellfish remains reflect the setting that was exploited by the prehistoric occupants.

Unfortunately, pollen studies have not been conducted for this area of San Diego; however, studies in other areas of southern California, such as Santa Barbara, indicate that the coastal plains supported a pine forest between approximately 12,000 and 8,000 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990). After 8,000 YBP, this environment was replaced by more open habitats, which supported oak and non-arboreal communities. The coastal sage scrub and chaparral environments of today appear to have become dominant after 2,200 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990).

### *3.2.2 Prehistory*

In general, the prehistoric record of San Diego County has been documented in many reports and studies, several of which represent the earliest scientific works concerning the recognition and interpretation of the archaeological manifestations present in this region. Geographer Malcolm Rogers initiated the recordation of sites in the area during the 1920s and 1930s, using his field notes to construct the first cultural sequences based on artifact assemblages and stratigraphy (Rogers 1966). Subsequent scholars expanded the information gathered by Rogers and offered more academic interpretations of the prehistoric record. Moriarty (1966, 1967, 1969), Warren (1964, 1966), and True (1958, 1966) all produced seminal works that critically defined the various prehistoric cultural phenomena present in this region (Moratto 1984). Additional studies have sought to further refine these earlier works (Cardenas 1986; Moratto 1984; Moriarty 1966, 1967; True 1970, 1980, 1986; True and Beemer 1982; True and Pankey 1985; Waugh 1986). In sharp contrast, the current trend in San Diego prehistory has also resulted in a revisionist group that rejects the established cultural historical sequence for San Diego. This revisionist group (Warren et al. 1998) has replaced the concepts of La Jolla, San Dieguito, and all of their other manifestations with an extensive, all-encompassing, chronologically undifferentiated cultural unit that ranges from the initial occupation of southern California to around 1000 A.D. (Bull 1983, 1987; Ezell 1983, 1987; Gallegos 1987; Kyle et al. 1990; Stropes 2007). For the present study, the prehistory of the region is divided into four major periods: Early Man, Paleo Indian, Early Archaic, and Late Prehistoric.

### ***Early Man Period (Prior to 8500 B.C.)***

At the present time, there has been no concrete archaeological evidence to support the occupation of San Diego County prior to 10,500 years ago. Some archaeologists, such as Carter (1957, 1980) and Minshall (1976), have been proponents of Native American occupation of the region as early 100,000 years ago. However, their evidence for such claims is sparse at best and has lost much support over the years as more precise dating techniques have become available for skeletal remains thought to represent early man in San Diego. In addition, many of the “artifacts” initially identified as products of early man in the region have since been rejected as natural products of geologic activity. Some of the local proposed Early Man Period sites include the Texas Street, Buchanan Canyon, and Brown sites, as well as Mission Valley (San Diego River Valley), Del Mar, and La Jolla (Bada et al. 1974; Carter 1957, 1980; Minshall 1976, 1989; Moriarty and Minshall 1972; Reeves 1985; Reeves et al. 1986).

### ***Paleo Indian Period (8500 to 6000 B.C.)***

For the region, it is generally accepted that the earliest identifiable culture in the archaeological record is represented by the material remains of the Paleo Indian Period San Dieguito Complex. The San Dieguito Complex was thought to represent the remains of a group of people who occupied sites in this region between 10,500 and 8,000 YBP, who were related to or contemporaneous with groups in the Great Basin. As of yet, no absolute dates have been forthcoming to support the great age attributed to this cultural phenomenon. The artifacts recovered from San Dieguito Complex sites duplicate the typology attributed to the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Moratto 1984; Davis et al. 1969). These artifacts generally include scrapers, choppers, large bifaces, and large projectile points, with few milling tools. Tools recovered from San Dieguito Complex sites, along with the general pattern of their site locations, led early researchers to believe that the San Dieguito Complex people were a wandering, hunting, and gathering society (Moriarty 1969; Rogers 1966).

The San Dieguito Complex is the least understood of the cultures that have inhabited the San Diego County region. This is because of an overall lack of stratigraphic information and/or datable materials recovered from sites identified as San Dieguito Complex. Currently, controversy exists among researchers regarding the relationship of the San Dieguito Complex and the subsequent cultural manifestation in the area, the La Jolla Complex. Firm evidence has not been recovered to indicate whether the San Dieguito Complex “evolved” into the La Jolla Complex, if the people of the La Jolla Complex moved into the area and assimilated with the people of the San Dieguito Complex, or if the people of the San Dieguito Complex retreated from the area because of environmental or cultural pressures.

### ***Early Archaic Period (6000 B.C. to 0 A.D.)***

Based on evidence that suggests climatic shifts and archaeologically observable changes in subsistence strategies, a new cultural pattern is believed to have emerged in the San

Diego region around 6000 B.C. This Archaic Period pattern is believed by archaeologists to have evolved from or replaced the San Dieguito Complex culture, resulting in a pattern referred to as the Encinitas Tradition. In San Diego, the Encinitas Tradition is believed to be represented by the coastal La Jolla Complex and its inland manifestation, the Pauma Complex. The La Jolla Complex is best recognized for its pattern of shell middens and grinding tools closely associated with marine resources and flexed burials (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985a, 1985b). Increasing numbers of inland sites that focused on terrestrial subsistence have been identified as dating to the Archaic Period (Cardenas 1986; Smith 1996; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999a, 1999b).

The tool typology of the La Jolla Complex displays a wide range of sophistication in the lithic manufacturing techniques used to create the tools found at their sites. Scrapers, the dominant flaked tool type, were created by either splitting cobbles or by finely flaking quarried material. Evidence suggests that after about 8,200 YBP, milling tools begin to appear in La Jolla Complex sites. Inland sites of the Encinitas Tradition (Pauma Complex) exhibit a reduced quantity of marine-related food refuse and contain large quantities of milling tools and food bone. The lithic tool assemblage shifts slightly to encompass the procurement and processing of terrestrial resources, suggesting seasonal migration from the coast to the inland valleys (Smith 1996). At the present time, the transition from the Archaic Period to the Late Prehistoric Period is not well understood. Many questions remain concerning cultural transformation between periods, possibilities of ethnic replacement, and/or a possible hiatus from the western portion of the county.

### ***Late Prehistoric Period (0 A.D. to 1769)***

For the following discussion regarding the Late Prehistoric Period, both the Kumeyaay and Luiseño cultures are represented, as the project area is situated in proximity to the tribal territorial boundaries of both Native American groups. For the topics of subsistence and settlement, social organization, and material culture, only the Luiseño are discussed as an example of Late Prehistoric Period Native American lifeways in the region.

The transition into the Late Prehistoric Period is primarily represented by a marked change in archaeological patterning known as the Yuman Tradition. This tradition is primarily represented by the Cuyamaca Complex, which is believed to have derived from the mountains of southern San Diego County. The people of the Cuyamaca Complex are considered as ancestral to the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay (Diegueño). Although several archaeologists consider the local Native American tribes to be relatively latecomers, the traditional stories and histories passed down through oral tradition by the local Native American groups speak both presently and ethnographically to their presence here as being since the creation of all things.

The Kumeyaay Native Americans were a seasonal hunting and gathering people, with cultural elements that were very distinct from the La Jolla Complex people. Noted variations in material culture included cremation, the use of bows and arrows, and adaptation to the use of the

acorn as a main food staple (Moratto 1984). Along the coast, the Kumeyaay made use of marine resources by fishing and collecting shellfish for food. Game and seasonally available plant food resources (including acorns) were sources of nourishment for the Kumeyaay. But the acorn was by far the most important food resource for these people. The acorn represented a storable surplus, which in turn allowed for seasonal inactivity and its attendant expansion of social phenomena.

Firm evidence has not been recovered to indicate whether the La Jolla Complex people were present when the Kumeyaay Native Americans migrated into the coastal zone. However, stratigraphic information recovered from Site CA-SDI-4609 in Sorrento Valley may suggest a hiatus of  $650 \pm 100$  years between the occupation of the coastal area by the La Jolla Complex ( $1,730 \pm 75$  YBP is the youngest date for the La Jolla Complex inhabitants at CA-SDI-4609) and late prehistoric cultures (Smith and Moriarty 1983). More recently, a reevaluation of two prone burials at the Spindrift Site excavated by Moriarty (1965) and radiocarbon dates of a pre-ceramic phase of Yuman occupation near the San Diego suburb of Santee suggests a comingling of the latest La Jolla Complex inhabitants and the earliest Yuman inhabitants, about 2,000 years ago (Kyle and Gallegos 1993).

Approximately 1,300 YBP, a Shoshonean-speaking group from the Great Basin region moved into northern San Diego County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period. This period is characterized by higher population densities and development in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period, with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, yet effective, technological innovations. Technological developments during this period include the introduction of the bow and arrow between 400 and 600 A.D. Atlatl darts were replaced by smaller arrow darts, including the Cottonwood series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include cremation of the dead and extensive trade networks that were as far reaching as the Colorado River Basin. The period is divided into two phases, San Luis Rey I and San Luis Rey II, based on the introduction of pottery (Meighan 1954). Radiocarbon dating and the introduction of pottery established that the San Luis Rey II phase began at approximately 1300 A.D. San Luis Rey I is characterized by the use of portable shaped or unshaped slab metates and non-portable bedrock milling features. Manos and pestles can also be shaped or unshaped. Cremations, bone awls, and stone and shell ornaments are also prominent in the material culture. The later San Luis Rey II assemblage is augmented by pottery in the form of cooking and storage vessels, cremation urns, and polychrome pictographs, or rock art, which likely appeared as the result of increased population sizes and inactivity (True et al. 1974). Flaked stone dart points are dominated by the Cottonwood Triangular series, but Desert Side-Notched, Dos Cabazas Serrated, leaf-shaped, and stemmed styles also occurred. Subsistence is thought to have focused on the utilization of acorns, a storable species that allowed for relative inactivity and increased population sizes.

Ethnohistorical and ethnographic evidence indicates the Shoshonean-speaking group

that occupied the northern portion of San Diego County was the Luiseño. Along the coast, the Luiseño made use of available marine resources by fishing and collecting mollusks for food. Seasonally available terrestrial resources, including acorns and game, were also sources of nourishment for Luiseño groups. The elaborate kinship and clan systems between the Luiseño and other groups facilitated a wide-reaching trade network that included the trade of Obsidian Butte obsidian, resources from the eastern desert region, and steatite from the Channel Islands.

When the Spanish began exploring the region in the sixteenth century, the Luiseño occupied a territory bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the east by the Peninsular Ranges mountains including Palomar Mountain to the south and Santiago Peak to the north, on the south by Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and on the north by Aliso Creek, in present-day San Juan Capistrano. The Luiseño were a Takic-speaking people more closely related linguistically and ethnographically to the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Cupeño to the north and east rather than to the Kumeyaay, a Yuman-speaking group, who occupied territory to the south. The Luiseño differed from their neighboring Takic speakers in having an extensive proliferation of social statuses, a system of ruling families that provided ethnic cohesion within the territory, a distinct world view that stemmed from use of the hallucinogen *datura*, and an elaborate religion that included ritualized sand paintings of the sacred being “Chingichngish” (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925). The following is a summary of ethnographic data regarding this group.

#### Subsistence and Settlement

The Luiseño occupied sedentary villages most often located in sheltered areas in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges. Villages were located near water sources, to facilitate acorn leaching, as well as in areas that offered thermal and defensive protection. Villages comprised areas that were publicly, privately, family owned. Publicly owned areas included trails, temporary campsites, hunting areas, and quarry sites. Inland groups had fishing and gathering sites along the coast that were utilized when inland food resources were scarce, particularly from January to March. During October and November, most of the village would relocate to mountain oak groves to harvest acorns. For the remainder of the year, the Luiseño remained at village sites, where food resources were within a day’s travel (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The most important food source for the Luiseño was the acorn, of which six different species were used (*Quercus californica*, *Quercus agrifolia*, *Quercus chrysolepis*, *Quercus dumosa*, *Quercus engelmannii*, and *Quercus wislizeni*). Seeds, particularly of grasses (Gramineae), composites (Compositae), and mints (Labiatae), were also heavily utilized. Seed-bearing species were encouraged through controlled burns, which were conducted at least every third year. A variety of other stems, leaves, shoots, bulbs, roots, and fruits were also utilized. Hunting augmented this vegetal diet. Animal species used for subsistence included deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), rabbits (*Sylvilagus* spp.), hares (*Lepus californicus*), woodrats (*Neotoma* spp.), ground squirrels (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), antelope (*Antilocapra americana*), quail

(*Callipepla californica* and *Oreortyx pictus*), ducks (Anatidae), freshwater fish from mountain streams, and marine mammals from the coast, including fish, crustaceans, and mollusks, particularly abalone (*Haliotis* sp.). In addition, a variety of snakes, small birds, and rodents provided sources of food (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

### *Social Organization*

Luisefño social groups consisted of patrilineal families or clans, which were politically and economically autonomous. Several clans comprised a religious party, or *nota*, which was headed by a chief who organized religious ceremonies and controlled economics and warfare. The chief had assistants who specialized in particular aspects of ceremonial or environmental knowledge, and who, with the chief, were part of a cultic social group with special access to supernatural power, particularly that of Chingichngish. The positions of chief and assistants were hereditary, and the complexity and multiplicity of these specialists' roles likely increased in larger villages, notably along the coast (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Marriages were arranged by the parents; these arrangements were often made to forge alliances between lineages. Useful alliances included those between groups of differing ecological niches, and those that resulted in territorial expansion. Residence was patrilocal (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Women were primarily responsible for plant gathering, while men were responsible for hunting, although at times, particularly during acorn and marine mollusk harvests, there was no division of labor. Elderly women cared for children, while elderly men were active participants in rituals, ceremonies, and political affairs, as well as being responsible for manufacturing hunting and ritualistic implements. Children were taught subsistence skills at the earliest age possible (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

### *Material Culture*

House structures were conical, partially subterranean, and thatched with reeds, brush, or bark. Ramadas were rectangular-shaped and generally used to protect workplaces for domestic chores, including cooking. Ceremonial sweathouses, which were important in purification rituals, were round, partially subterranean thatched structures covered with a layer of mud. Another ceremonial structure was the wámkis, which was located in the center of the village, used as the place for rituals, including the sand painting associated with the Chingichngish cult (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Clothing was minimal; women wore a cedar-bark, netted-twine double apron, and men a waist cord. In cold weather, cloaks or robes of rabbit fur, deerskin, or sea otter fur were worn by both sexes. Footwear included sandals fashioned from yucca fibers and deerskin moccasins. Adornments included bead necklaces and pendants made from bone, clay, stone, shell, bear claws, mica sheets, deer hooves, and abalone shell. Men wore ear and nose piercings made of cane or bone, which were sometimes decorated with beads (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber

1925).

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow. Arrows were tipped with either a carved, fire-hardened wooden tip, or a lithic point, usually fashioned from locally available Santiago Peak metavolcanic or quartz. Throwing sticks fashioned from wood were used in hunting small game, while deer head decoys were used during deer hunts. Coastal groups fashioned dugout canoes for near-shore fishing, and harvested fish with seines, nets, traps, and hooks made of bone or abalone shell (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

The Luiseño had a well-developed basket industry; baskets were used in resource gathering, food preparation, storage, and food serving. Pottery containers, which were shaped by paddle and anvil and then fired in shallow open pits, were used for food storage, cooking, and serving. Other utensils included wooden implements, steatite bowls, and ground stone manos, metates, mortars, and pestles (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Additional tools included knives, scrapers, choppers, awls, and drills. Shamanistic items included soapstone or clay smoking pipes, and crystals made of quartz or tourmaline (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

#### Native American Perspective

In addition to the point of view discussed above, it is acknowledged herein 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 oral histories. Similarly, they do not necessarily agree with the distinction that is made between different archaeological cultures or periods, such as “La Jolla” or “San Dieguito.” Instead, they believe that there is a continuum of ancestry, from the first people to the present Native American populations of San Diego County.

#### *3.2.3 Historic Period*

##### ***Exploration Period (1530 to 1769)***

The historic period around San Diego Bay began with the landing of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo and his men in 1542 (Chapman 1925). Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions (1602 to 1603), Sebastian Vizcaíno led an expedition that extensively and thoroughly explored of the Pacific Coast. Although the voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Vizcaíno had the most lasting effect on the nomenclature of the coast. Many of the names he gave to various locations have survived, whereas nearly every one of Cabrillo’s has faded from use. Cabrillo gave the name of “San Miguel” to the first port at which he stopped in what is now the United States; 60 years later, Vizcaíno changed it to “San Diego” (Rolle 1969).

##### ***Spanish Colonial Period (1769 to 1821)***

The Spanish occupation of the claimed territory of Alta California took place during the reign of King Carlos III of Spain (Engelhardt 1920). A powerful representative of the king in

Mexico, José de Gálvez, conceived of the plan to colonize Alta California and thereby secure the area for the Spanish crown (Rolle 1969). The effort involved both a military and religious contingent, where the overall intent of establishing forts and missions was to gain control of the land and the native inhabitants through conversion. Actual colonization of the San Diego area began on July 16, 1769 when a Spanish exploration party, commanded by Gaspar de Portolá (with Father Junípero Serra in charge of religious conversion of the native populations), arrived by the overland route to San Diego to secure California for the Spanish crown (Palou 1926). The natural attraction of the harbor at San Diego and the establishment of a military presence in the area solidified the importance of San Diego to the Spanish colonization of the region and the growth of the civilian population. Missions were constructed from San Diego to as far north as San Francisco. The mission locations were based on a number of important territorial, military, and religious considerations. Grants of land were made to persons who applied, but many tracts reverted back to the government for lack of use. As an extension of territorial control by the Spanish empire, each mission was placed so as to command as much territory and as large a population as possible. While primary access to California during the Spanish Period was by sea, the route of El Camino Real served as the land route for transportation, commercial, and military activities within the colony. This route was considered to be the most direct path between the missions (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). As increasing numbers of Spanish and Mexican peoples, as well as the later Americans during the Gold Rush, settled in the area, the Native American populations diminished as they were displaced or decimated by disease (Carrico and Taylor 1983).

### ***Mexican Period (1821 to 1846)***

Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla and a group of Native American followers began a revolt against Spanish rule on September 16, 1810. Hidalgo did not succeed in the fight against the Spanish, and was ultimately executed. However, the revolt continued and the Spanish were finally defeated in 1821. Mexican Independence Day is celebrated on September 16 of each year in honor of Father Hidalgo's bravery. The revolution had repercussions in the northern territories as well, and by 1834 all of the mission lands in Alta California had been removed from the control of the Franciscan Order under the Acts of Secularization. Without proper maintenance, the missions quickly began to disintegrate. After 1836, missionaries ceased to make regular visits to the outlying Native American communities to minister to their needs (Engelhardt 1920). Large tracts of land continued to be granted to persons who applied for them or who had gained favor with the Mexican government. Grants of land were also made to settle government debts and the Mexican government was called upon to reaffirm some older Spanish land grants shortly before the Mexican-American War of 1846 (Moyer 1969).

### ***Anglo-American Period (1846 to Present)***

California was invaded by United States troops during the Mexican-American War of

1846 to 1848. The acquisition of strategic Pacific ports and California land was one of the principal objectives of the war (Price 1967). At the time, the inhabitants of California were practically defenseless, and they quickly surrendered to the United States Navy in July of 1847 (Bancroft 1886).

The cattle ranchers of the “counties” of southern California had prospered during the cattle boom of the early 1850s. They were able to “reap windfall profit...pay taxes and lawyer’s bills...and generally live according to custom” (Pitt 1966). However, cattle ranching soon declined, which contributed to the expansion of agriculture. With the passage of the “No Fence Act,” San Diego’s economy shifted from stock raising to farming (Robinson 1948). The act allowed for the expansion of unfenced farms, which was crucial in an area where fencing material was practically unavailable. Five years after its passage, most of the arable lands in San Diego County had been patented as either ranchos or homesteads, and growing grain crops had replaced raising cattle in many of the county’s inland valleys (Blick 1976; Elliott 1883).

By 1870, farmers had learned to dry farm and were coping with some of the peculiarities of San Diego County’s climate (*San Diego Union*, February 6, 1868; Van Dyke 1886). Between 1869 and 1871, the amount of cultivated acreage in the county rose from less than 5,000 acres to more than 20,000 (*San Diego Union*, January 2, 1872). Of course, droughts continued to hinder the development of agriculture (Crouch 1915; *San Diego Union*, November 10, 1870; Shipek 1977). Large-scale farming in San Diego County was limited by a lack of water and the small size of arable valleys. The small urban population and poor roads also restricted commercial crop growing. Meanwhile, cattle continued to be grazed in parts of inland San Diego County. In the Otay Mesa area, for example, the “No Fence Act” had little effect on cattle farmers because ranches were spaced far apart and natural ridges kept the cattle out of nearby growing crops (Gordinier 1966).

During the first two decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the population of San Diego County continued to grow. The population of the inland portion of the county declined during the 1890s, but between 1900 and 1910, it rose by about 70 percent. The pioneering efforts were over, the railroads had broken the relative isolation of southern California, and life in San Diego County became similar to other communities throughout the west. After World War I, the history of San Diego County was primarily determined by the growth of San Diego Bay. In 1919, the United States Navy decided to make the bay the home base for the Pacific Fleet (Pourade 1967) and during the 1920s, the aircraft industry followed suit (Heiges 1976). The establishment of these industries led to the growth of the county as a whole; however, most of the civilian population growth occurred in the coastal areas in the northern portion of the county where the population almost tripled between 1920 and 1930. During this time period, the history of inland San Diego County was subsidiary to that of the city of San Diego, which had become a Navy center and industrial city (Heiges 1976). In inland San Diego County, agriculture became specialized, and recreational areas were established in the mountain and desert areas. Just before World War II, urbanization began to spread to the inland parts of the county.

After the arrival of Spanish explorers, the area that is present-day Escondido became part of the Spanish mission system. In 1843, the project area was enveloped within a Mexican land grant known as El Rincon del Diablo Rancho, which was granted to Juan Bautista Alvarado. In 1860, the rancho land was acquired by the Wolfskill brothers who planted vineyards and raised sheep (McGrew 1988). In 1883, much of the area was purchased by the Escondido Company, a group of Stockton speculators that subdivided the property three years later. In 1886, a 12,000-acre tract was purchased by a group of investors that formed the Escondido Land and Town Company, which platted the city of Escondido and lobbied for the construction of a railroad connection to the coast. Aggressive land promotions during the latter half of the 1880s drew many people to the area, and although growth had slowed considerably during the 1890s, settlers continued to arrive in the backcountry, establishing small farms and ranches throughout the area. This migration took a sharp decline with the onset of the Depression during the 1930s, as many of the rural farmers abandoned their farms and moved to urban areas. The number of people living on farms fell 63 percent during the 1930s, while San Diego County's overall population increased by 38 percent (Van Wormer and Walter 1991). Nevertheless, farming and ranching continued to be the major focus of Escondido's economy until the 1960s.

### **3.3 Review of Previous Archaeological Investigations**

Records search materials from the SCIC were reviewed by BFSA for the current project APE. The archival search consisted of an archaeological and historic records and literature review. The data reviewed includes information for the project area gathered from historic maps, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (California Register), and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (National Register). This research provides a background on the types of sites that would be expected in the region, determines whether previous surveys had been conducted in the area, and if so, what resources had been previously recorded within the project boundary. A search radius of one-half mile was used for the records search. A total of three resources were detected within the project area during the records search. These resources consist of two prehistoric sites (CA-SDI-8303 and CA-SDI-12,527) and one historic structure (CA-SDI-12,526). The prehistoric resources include a large habitation site and a lithic scatter. No previously recorded resources were identified directly within the project APE.

## **4.0 METHODOLOGY**

The cultural resources study for the Amanda Lane Project consisted of an institutional records search, a thorough cultural resources survey of the entire 11.3-acre project area, and preparation of this technical report. This study was carried out in conformance with professional archaeological procedures and protocols, and was proposed to conform to the environmental guidelines of the City of Escondido and the County of San Diego. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP 1995). The report format follows the guidelines established by the OHP in the Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) Guidelines (OHP 1990).

### **4.1 Institutional Records Searches**

Archaeological records searches were conducted by BFSa in 2013 at the SCIC. One large prehistoric habitation site, CA-SDI-8303, was identified within 500 feet of the proposed Amanda Lane Project. Two additional previously recorded cultural resources (CA-SDI-12,527 and CA-SDI-12,526) are located within a one-half-mile radius of the project area (see Section 3.3). These resources consist of one prehistoric lithic scatter and one historic age structure.

### **4.2 Field Methodology**

#### *4.2.1 Field Surveys*

The archaeological survey of the proposed Amanda Lane Project was conducted by BFSa personnel under the direction of Brian F. Smith on July 1, 2013. The project area was surveyed using compass oriented linear transects. Given that the property is generally disked and cleared of ground vegetation, the survey transects were completed without constraints. All bedrock outcrops present in the project area were inspected for evidence of milling surfaces. No circumstances were encountered that affected the accuracy of the survey, nor were any areas inaccessible due to vegetation.

### **4.3 Native American Consultation**

During the initial phase of the project, the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted to identify possible sacred lands within the project area. BFSa requested a records search of the Sacred Lands Files of the NAHC and to date a response has not been received (Appendix C).

## **5.0 REPORT OF FINDINGS**

Based upon the records searches from the SCIC, the 11.3-acre Amanda Lane Project appears to not have been previously surveyed for cultural resources. However, previously recorded surveys from nearby parcels have provided evidence of archaeological sites in the vicinity of the project. The most notable of which is Site CA-SDI-8303, which is recorded as a large Archaic prehistoric habitation site within 500 feet of the Amanda Lane Project. The survey performed by BFSa on July 1, 2013 did not identify any elements of CA-SDI-8303 or any other cultural resource sites within the project APE. No artifacts were observed and none of the bedrock outcrops inspected had any indications of use for prehistoric milling activities. A review of the taphonomic elements of the property suggest that the high elevation of the property and steepness of the slopes leading up to the ridge in the center of the parcel may have made the property less attractive to prehistoric occupants of the area. It is plausible that the areas to the west and south, which were closer to seasonal waterways and more rolling topography, were more favorable to prehistoric subsistence activities than the property at Amanda Lane.

A historic review of the parcel at Amanda Lane indicates that the property has been disturbed in the past as a result of agricultural uses (possibly orchards similar to those surrounding the property) and has been disked and cleared. Because this type of disturbance has a tendency to move soil downslope over time, there exists a potential for this activity to cover archaeological sites and isolated artifacts. It remains uncertain if this occurred at that subject property. Nevertheless, given the presence of a regionally important large habitation site within a few hundred feet of the property, the potential does exist that buried deposits associated with CA-SDI-8303 may be identified within the APE during the course of construction grading.



**Plate 5.0–1: View of the project site from the property entrance, looking northwest.**



**Plate 5.0–2: View of the property line irrigation at the southern end of the site, looking north.**



**Plate 5.0-3: Bedrock formations in the foreground with a house to the rear, looking north.**



**Plate 5.0-4: View of a dirt road winding through plowed fields, looking east.**



**Plate 5.0–5: The fence line on the east side of the project site, looking northeast.**



**Plate 5.0–6: Bedrock formations and historic debitage, looking northwest.**

## **6.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION**

### **6.1 Resource Importance**

The cultural resources survey for the Amanda Lane Project was performed to provide an inventory of archaeological sites within the proposed project area, to assess resources for significance, and to assess potential impacts represented by the planned development. As has been previously noted, the work conducted by BFSa for the Amanda Lane Project identified one cultural resource (CA-SDI-8303) located within 500 feet of the subject property. However, no historic or prehistoric sites were observed during the survey of the property. Site CA-SDI-8303 has been identified as a regionally important site, which indicates that prehistoric activity was common in the project area.

### **6.2 Impact Identification**

The cultural resources study of the 11.3-acre Amanda Lane property did not detect the presence of any historic or prehistoric sites. Therefore, no resource evaluations were required, and the property does not represent a source of significant impacts to any recorded cultural resources. For the initial environmental study, no additional resources will be required. However, given the potential for buried cultural resources within the grading envelope and the proximity of the Amanda Lane Project to Site CA-SDI-8303, a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) will be recommended as a condition of project approval.

## **7.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERTIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONDS**

### **7.1 Impacts**

The cultural resources survey of the Amanda Lane Project did not identify any historic or prehistoric resources, and therefore, the project will not represent a source of impacts to any known cultural resources.

### **7.2 Effects Found Not to Be Significant**

Given that the proposed grading of the project will not affect any recorded cultural resources, project impacts to cultural resources shall not be considered significant.

### **7.3 Recommendations**

Given the potential to uncover buried cultural resources during grading of the project and the proximity of the Amanda Lane Project to Site CA-SDI-8303, a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) will be recommended as a condition of project approval. The MMRP would include monitoring of the grading of the Amanda Lane project area and any associated off-site improvements by a qualified archaeologist and Native American representative. Monitoring will ensure that if buried cultural deposits are present, they will be identified, evaluated, and addressed according to CEQA requirements and the conditions of the MMRP, as noted below.

#### **Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP)**

A MMRP to mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological resources within the Amanda Lane project area shall be implemented to the satisfaction of the lead agency. This program shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following actions:

1. Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the applicant shall provide written verification to the lead agency that a qualified archaeologist and a Native American monitor from a tribal group appropriate to this location have been retained to implement the monitoring program. This verification shall be presented in a letter from the project archaeologist to the lead agency. The archaeologist shall be responsible for coordinating with the tribal representative. The lead agency, prior to any preconstruction meeting, shall approve all persons involved in the monitoring program.
2. The qualified archaeologist and a Native American representative shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the grading contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program.

3. During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor and Native American representative shall be on-site full-time to perform inspections of the excavations. The frequency of inspections will depend on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and any discoveries of prehistoric artifacts and features. Archaeological and Native American monitoring will be discontinued when the depth of grading and soil conditions no longer retain the potential to contain cultural deposits. The project archaeologist shall be responsible for determining the duration and frequency of monitoring.
4. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be minimally documented in the field and collected so the monitored grading can proceed.
5. In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, the archaeologist and the Native American shall have the authority to temporarily divert ground disturbance operation in the area of discovery to allow for the evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The archaeologist shall contact the project manager at the time of discovery. The archaeologist, in consultation with the Native American representative, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The significance determination and any additional mitigation measures shall be submitted to the City of Escondido for review. The lead agency must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the consulting archaeologist and approved by the lead agency, then carried out using professional archaeological methods. If any human remains are discovered, the County Coroner and lead agency shall be contacted. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the NAHC, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.
6. Where any significant cultural deposits have been discovered, data recovery measures shall be implemented before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area.
7. All cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program shall be processed using appropriate protocols for cataloging, recording, and photographing, in addition to special studies, to facilitate a detailed and exhaustive analysis. When all research potential of the collection has been exhausted, the collection shall be repatriated to the Native American community.

Should the Native American decline the collection, the collection shall be curated at the San Diego Archaeological Center.

8. A report documenting the field and analysis results and interpreting the artifact and research data within the research context shall be completed and submitted to the satisfaction of the lead agency prior to the issuance of any building permits. The report will include Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Primary and Archaeological Site Forms.

## 8.0 CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and have been compiled in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) criteria and the historic resource guidelines of the City of Escondido.



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Brian F. Smith  
Principal Investigator

December 18, 2013

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Date

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**APPENDIX A**

**Qualifications of Key Personnel**

# Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

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## Education

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<b>Master of Arts, History, University of San Diego, California</b>	<b>1982</b>
<b>Bachelor of Arts, History and Anthropology, University of San Diego, California</b>	<b>1975</b>

## Experience

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**Principal Investigator** **1977–Present**  
**Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.**

Brian F. Smith is the owner and principal historical and archaeological consultant for Brian F. Smith and Associates. In the past 35 years, he has conducted over 2,500 cultural resource studies in California, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, and Texas. These studies include every possible aspect of archaeology from literature searches and large-scale surveys to intensive data recovery excavations. Reports prepared by Brian Smith have been submitted to all facets of local, state, and federal review agencies, including the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bureau of Reclamation (BR), the Department of Defense (DOD), and Department of Homeland Security. In addition, Mr. Smith has conducted studies for utility companies (Sempra Energy) and state highway departments (CalTrans).

## Professional Accomplishments

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These selected major professional accomplishments represent research efforts which have added significantly to the body of knowledge concerning the prehistoric lifeways of cultures once present in the southern California area and historic settlement since the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Mr. Smith has been principal investigator on the following select projects, except where noted.

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large number of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation, some of which included Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7th Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

Archaeology at the Padres Ballpark: Involved the analysis of historic resources within a seven block area of the "East Village" area of San Diego, where occupation spanned a period from the 1870s to

the 1940s. Over a period of two years, BFSA recovered over 200,000 artifacts and hundreds of pounds of metal, construction debris, unidentified broken glass, and wood. Collectively, the Ballpark project and the other downtown mitigation and monitoring projects represent the largest historical archaeological program anywhere in the country in the past decade. 2000-2007.

The Navy Broadway Complex: Architectural and historical assessment of over 25 structures that comprise the Naval Supply Depot, many of which have been in use since World War I and were used extensively during World War II. The EIR/EIS which was prepared included National Register evaluations of all structures. The archaeological component of the project involved the excavation of backhoe trenches to search for evidence of the remains of elements of the historic waterfront features that characterized the bay front in the latter half of the 19th century. This study was successful in locating portions of wharves and shanties that existed on the site prior to capping of this area after construction of the sea wall in the early 20th century.

4S Ranch Archaeological and Historical Cultural Resources Study: Data recovery program consisted of the excavation of over 2,000 square meters of archaeological deposits that produced over one million artifacts, primarily prehistoric materials. The archaeological program at 4S Ranch is the largest archaeological study ever undertaken in the San Diego County area and has produced data that has exceeded expectations regarding the resolution of long-standing research questions and regional prehistoric settlement patterns.

Charles H. Brown Site: Attracted international attention to the discovery of evidence of the antiquity of man in North America. Site located in Mission Valley, in the City of San Diego.

Del Mar Man Site: Study of the now famous Early Man Site in Del Mar, California, for the San Diego Science Foundation and the San Diego Museum of Man, under the direction of Dr. Spencer Rogers and Dr. James R. Moriarty.

Old Town State Park Projects: Consulting Historical Archaeologist. Projects completed in the Old Town State Park involved development of individual lots for commercial enterprises. The projects completed in Old Town include Archaeological and Historical Site Assessment for the Great Wall Cafe (1992), Archaeological Study for the Old Town Commercial Project (1991), and Cultural Resources Site Survey at the Old San Diego Inn (1988).

Site W-20, Del Mar, California: A two-year-long investigation of a major prehistoric site in the Del Mar area of the City of San Diego. This research effort documented the earliest practice of religious/ceremonial activities in San Diego County (circa 6,000 years ago), facilitated the projection of major non-material aspects of the La Jolla Complex, and revealed the pattern of civilization at this site over a continuous period of 5,000 years. The report for the investigation included over 600 pages, with nearly 500,000 words of text, illustrations, maps, and photographs which document this major study.

City of San Diego Reclaimed Water Distribution System: A cultural resource study of nearly 400 miles of pipeline in the City and County of San Diego.

Master Environmental Assessment Project, City of Poway: Conducted for the City of Poway to produce a complete inventory of all recorded historic and prehistoric properties within the City. The information was used in conjunction with the City's General Plan Update to produce a map matrix of the City showing areas of high, moderate, and low potential for the presence of cultural resources. The effort also included the development of the City's Cultural Resource Guidelines, which were adopted as City policy.

Draft of the City of Carlsbad Historical and Archaeological Guidelines: Contracted by the City of Carlsbad to produce the draft of the City's historical and archaeological guidelines for use by the Planning Department of the City.

The Midbayfront Project for the City of Chula Vista: Involved a large expanse of undeveloped agricultural land situated between the railroad and San Diego Bay in the northwestern portion of the City. The study included the analysis of some potentially historic features and numerous prehistoric sites.

Cultural resources survey and test of sites within the proposed development of the Audie Murphy Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of 1,113.4 acres and 43 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination; direction of field crews; evaluation of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; assessment of cupule, pictograph, and rock shelter sites, co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-September 2002.

Cultural resources evaluation of sites within the proposed development of the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, San Diego County, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of 1,947 acres and 76 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of San Diego and CEQA guidelines; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. May-November 2002.

Cultural resources survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County: Project Manager/Director for a survey of 29 individual sites near the U.S./Mexico Border for proposed video surveillance camera locations associated with the San Diego Border barrier Project—project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; site identification and recordation; assessment of potential impacts to cultural resources; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Border Patrol, and other government agencies involved; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January, February, and July 2002.

Cultural resources survey and test of sites within the proposed development of the Menifee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

Mitigation of a Archaic cultural resource for the Eastlake III Woods Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project Archaeologist/ Director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 2001-March 2002.

Cultural resources survey and test of sites within the proposed French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, Riverside County, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of two prehistoric and three historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; survey of project area; Native American consultation; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural resources survey and test of sites within the proposed Lawson Valley Project, San Diego County, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of 28 prehistoric and two historic sites— included project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural resource survey and geotechnical monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; field survey; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; monitoring of geotechnical borings; authoring of cultural resources project report. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. June 2000.

Enhanced cultural resource survey and evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/Cavadias Project, La Jolla, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. June 2000.

Cultural resources survey and test of sites within the proposed development of the Menifee Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of one prehistoric and five historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; historic structure assessments; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-June 2000.

Salvage mitigation of a portion of the San Diego Presidio identified during water pipe construction for the City of San Diego, California: Project Archaeologist/Director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. April 2000.

Enhanced cultural resource survey and evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced cultural resource survey and evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project, Pacific Beach, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced cultural resource survey and evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. March-April 2000.

Salvage mitigation of a portion of Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project and Caltrans, Carlsbad, California: Project Archaeologist/ Director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Survey and testing of two prehistoric cultural resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, California: Project Archaeologist/Director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Cultural resources Phase I and II investigations for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project along the International Border, San Diego County,

California: Project Manager/Director for a survey and testing of a prehistoric quarry site along the border—NRHP eligibility assessment; project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. December 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a prehistoric cultural resource for the Westview High School Project for the City of San Diego, California: Project Archaeologist/ Director—including direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. October 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a prehistoric cultural resource for the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project Archaeologist/Director—including direction of field crews; development of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 1999-January 2000.

Monitoring of grading for the Herschel Place Project, La Jolla, California: Project Archaeologist/Monitor—including monitoring of grading activities associated with the development of a single-dwelling parcel. September 1999.

Survey and testing of an historic resource for the Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California: Project Archaeologist/ Director—including direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; budget development; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and testing of a prehistoric cultural resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project, Carlsbad, California: Project Manager/Director —including direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. July-August 1999.

Survey and evaluation of cultural resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California: Project Archaeologist—including direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and evaluation of cultural resources at the Village 2 High School Site, Otay Ranch, City of Chula Vista, California: Project Manager/Director —management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July 1999.

Cultural resources Phase I, II, and III investigations for the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project Manager/Director for the survey, testing, and mitigation of sites along border—supervision of multiple field crews, NRHP eligibility assessments, Native American consultation, contribution to Environmental Assessment document, lithic and marine shell analysis, authoring of cultural resources project report. August 1997-January 2000.

Phase I, II, and III investigations for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project, Poway California: Project

Archaeologist/Project Director—included recordation and assessment of multicomponent prehistoric and historic sites; direction of Phase II and III investigations; direction of laboratory analyses including prehistoric and historic collections; curation of collections; data synthesis; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. February 1994; March-September 1994; September-December 1995.

Archaeological evaluation of cultural resources within the proposed corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System Project, San Elijo, California: Project Manager/Director —test excavations; direction of artifact identification and analysis; graphics production; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. December 1994-July 1995.

Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Environmental Impact Report for the Rose Canyon Trunk Sewer Project, San Diego, California: Project Manager/Director —direction of test excavations; identification and analysis of prehistoric and historic artifact collections; data synthesis; co-authorship of final cultural resources report, San Diego, California. June 1991-March 1992.

## Reports/Papers

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Author, coauthor, or contributor, to over 2,500 cultural resources management publications, a selection of which are presented below.

- 2009 Cultural Resource Assessment of the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project City of San Diego #64A-003A; Project #154116.
- 2009 Archaeological constraints study of the Morgan Valley Wind Assessment Project, Lake County, California.
- 2008 Results of an archaeological review of the Helen Park Lane 3.1-acre Property (APN 314-561-31), Poway, California.
- 2008 Archaeological Letter Report for a Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Valley Park Condominium Project, Ramona, California; APN 282-262-75-00.
- 2007 Archaeology at the Ballpark. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. Submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation.
- 2007 Result of an Archaeological Survey for the Villages at Promenade Project (APNs 115-180-007-3, 115-180-049-1, 115-180-042-4, 115-180-047-9) in the City of Corona, Riverside County.
- 2007 Monitoring Results for the Capping of Site CA-SDI-6038/SDM-W-5517 within the Katzer Jamul Center Project; P00-017.
- 2006 Archaeological Assessment for The Johnson Project (APN 322-011-10), Poway, California.
- 2005 Results of archaeological monitoring at the El Camino Del Teatro Accelerated Sewer Replacement Project (Bid No. K041364; WO # 177741; CIP # 46-610.6).
- 2005 Results of archaeological monitoring at the Baltazar Draper Avenue Project (Project No. 15857; APN: 351-040-09).
- 2004 TM 5325 ER #03-14-043 Cultural Resources.

**APPENDIX B**

**Archaeological Records Search Results**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

**APPENDIX C**

**NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results**



July 2, 2013

For: Mr. Dave Singleton, Program Analyst  
Native American Heritage Commission  
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364  
Sacramento, California 95814

From: Tracy A Stropes, M.A., RPA  
Brian F. Smith and Associates  
14010 Poway Rd. Suite A  
Poway, CA 92064

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File records search for the Amanda Lane Project  
County of San Diego, California.

I am writing to request a record search of the Sacred Lands File and a list of appropriate Native American contacts for the Amanda Lane Project. The location of this project is within the City of Escondido within the County of San Diego. The project area may be found directly north of the intersection of Gamble Lane and Amanda Lane. The project location is in Section 28 of the USGS 7.5 minute *Escondido*, California topographic map, Townships 12 south, Range 2 west. A copy of the project map, with the project location has been attached for your records.

Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA  
Senior Project Archaeologist  
Phone: 858-484-0915  
Email: [tstropes@bfsa-ca.com](mailto:tstropes@bfsa-ca.com)

Attachments:

USGS 7.5 minute *Escondido*, California topographic maps with project area delineated.

**Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request**  
**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**  
915 Capitol Mall, RM 364 Sacramento, CA 95814(916) 653-4082  
(916) 657-5390 – Fax  
nahc@pacbell.net

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

Project: Amanda Lane Project

County: San Diego

USGS Quadrangle Name: Escondido

Township: 12S Range: 2W projected

Company/Firm/Agency: Brian F. Smith & Associates

Contact Person: Tracy A. Stropes, RPA

Street Address: 14010 Poway Road, Suite A

City: Poway Zip: 92064

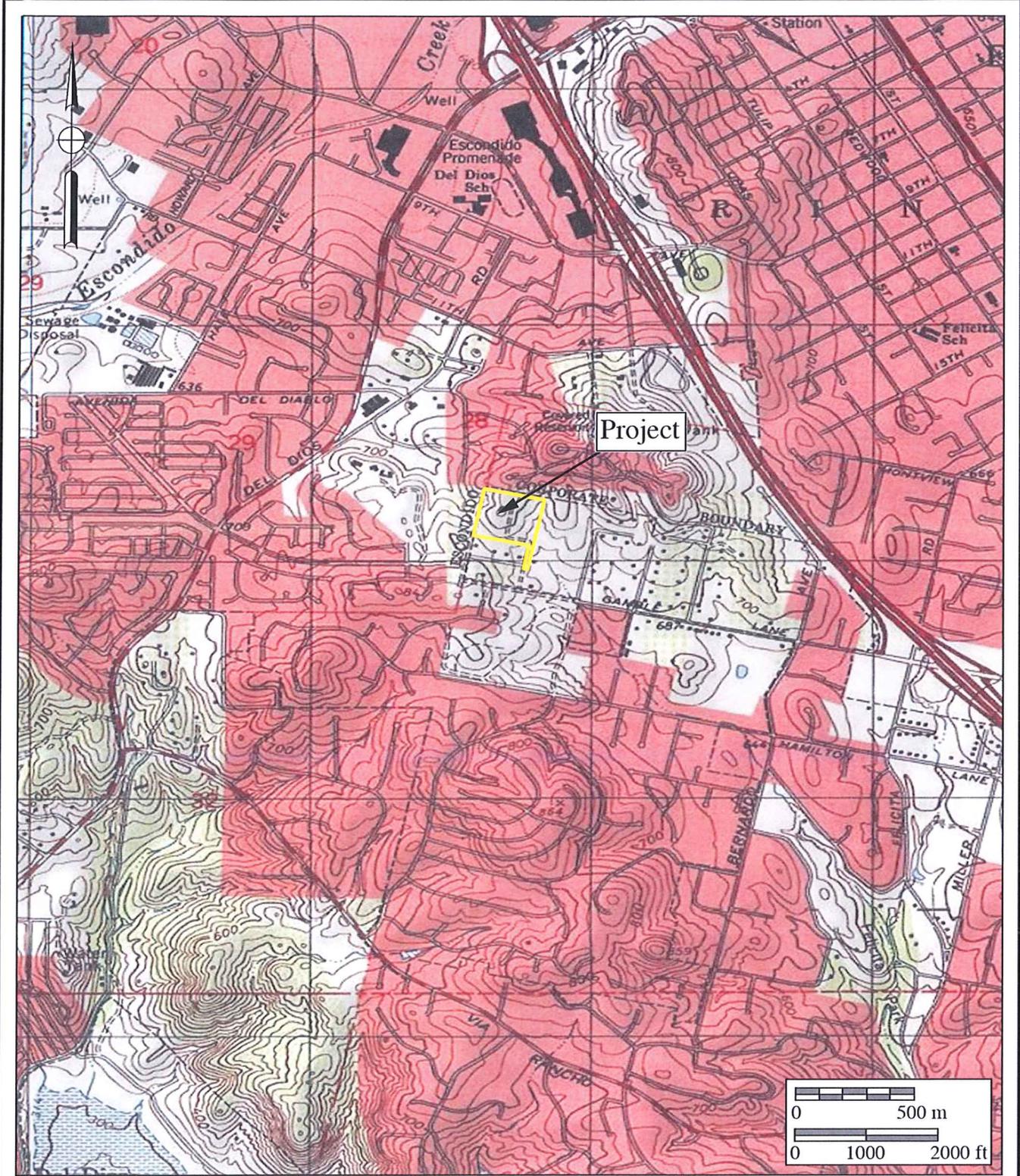
Phone: 858-484-0915

Fax: 858-679-9896

Email: [tstropes@bfsa-ca.com](mailto:tstropes@bfsa-ca.com)

**Project Description:**

The project is a cultural resource survey project for potential future housing development. The location of this project is within the City of Escondido within the County of San Diego. The project area may be found directly north of the intersection of Gamble Lane and Amanda Lane. The project location is in Section 28 of the USGS 7.5 minute *Escondido*, California topographic map, Townships 12 south, Range 2 west. A copy of the project map, with the project location has been attached for your records.



**Figure 1**

**Sacred Lands File Search Map**

The Amanda Lane Project

USGS Escondido Quadrangle (7.5 minute series)

