Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Escondido 7-Eleven Project, Escondido, San Diego County, California

Prepared for:

Taku Shiozaki
The Altum Group
73-710 Fred Waring Drive, Ste. 219
Palm Desert, California 92260

Prepared by:

Douglas H. Drake
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
2034 Corte Del Nogal
Carlsbad, California 92011

PN 33080
October 2019

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) was subcontracted by The Altum Group to conduct a Phase I/Class III archaeological inventory associated with a proposed retail development project located within the property addressed as 900 West Mission Avenue in Escondido, California. This work was conducted to assist in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and local regulations in the city of Escondido.

The investigation included a records search of the project area and a 1-mi. radius surrounding it from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), a search of the Sacred Lands Files at the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and an intensive pedestrian survey of the project area. The intensive pedestrian survey property was conducted on September 25, 2019.

During the pedestrian survey, ASM archaeologists did not identify any prehistoric materials or potentially historic buildings.

1. INTRODUCTION

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) was contracted by The Altum Group to conduct a Phase I/Class III archaeological inventory associated with a proposed residential development project located within the property addressed as 900 West Mission Avenue in Escondido, California. This work was conducted to assist in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and local regulations in the city of Escondido.

The project area is located in the city of Escondido, San Diego County, California (Figure 1). Figure 2 shows the location of the project area as drawn on the 7.5-minute USGS Escondido quadrangle within an unsectioned portion of Township 12 South, Range 2 West. The proposed project consists of the development of the 1.14 -acre lot into a 4,088 ft² convenience store and a gas station (Figure 3). Access to the project area is proposed to be available from both Rock Spring Road and West Mission Avenue. The pedestrian walkway system inside the project area will tie into the public Mission Avenue sidewalk system.

For the archaeological investigations presented in this report, Mark Becker served as Project Manager. Douglas Drake served as the Principal Investigator. Ali'i Suiaunoa from Saving Sacred Sites served as the Native American monitor.

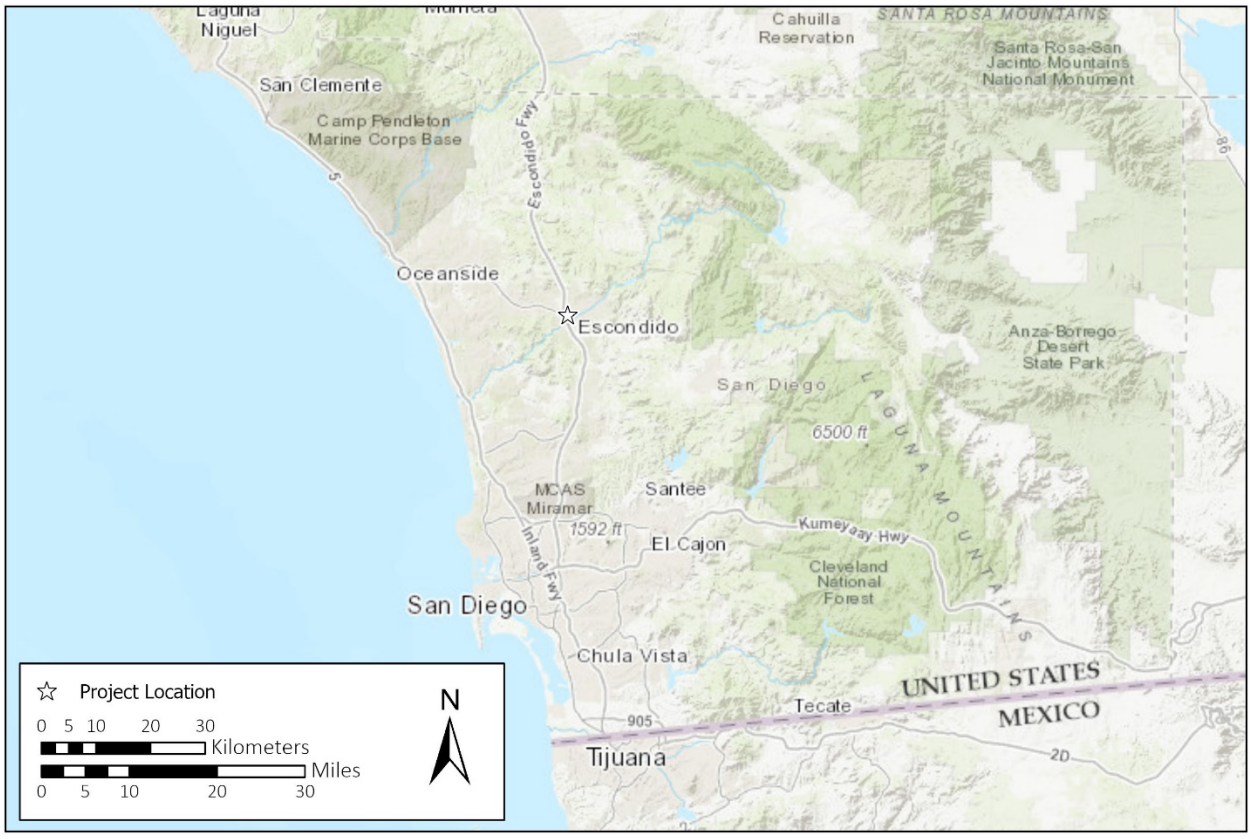

Figure 1. Escondido 7-Eleven Project vicinity map.

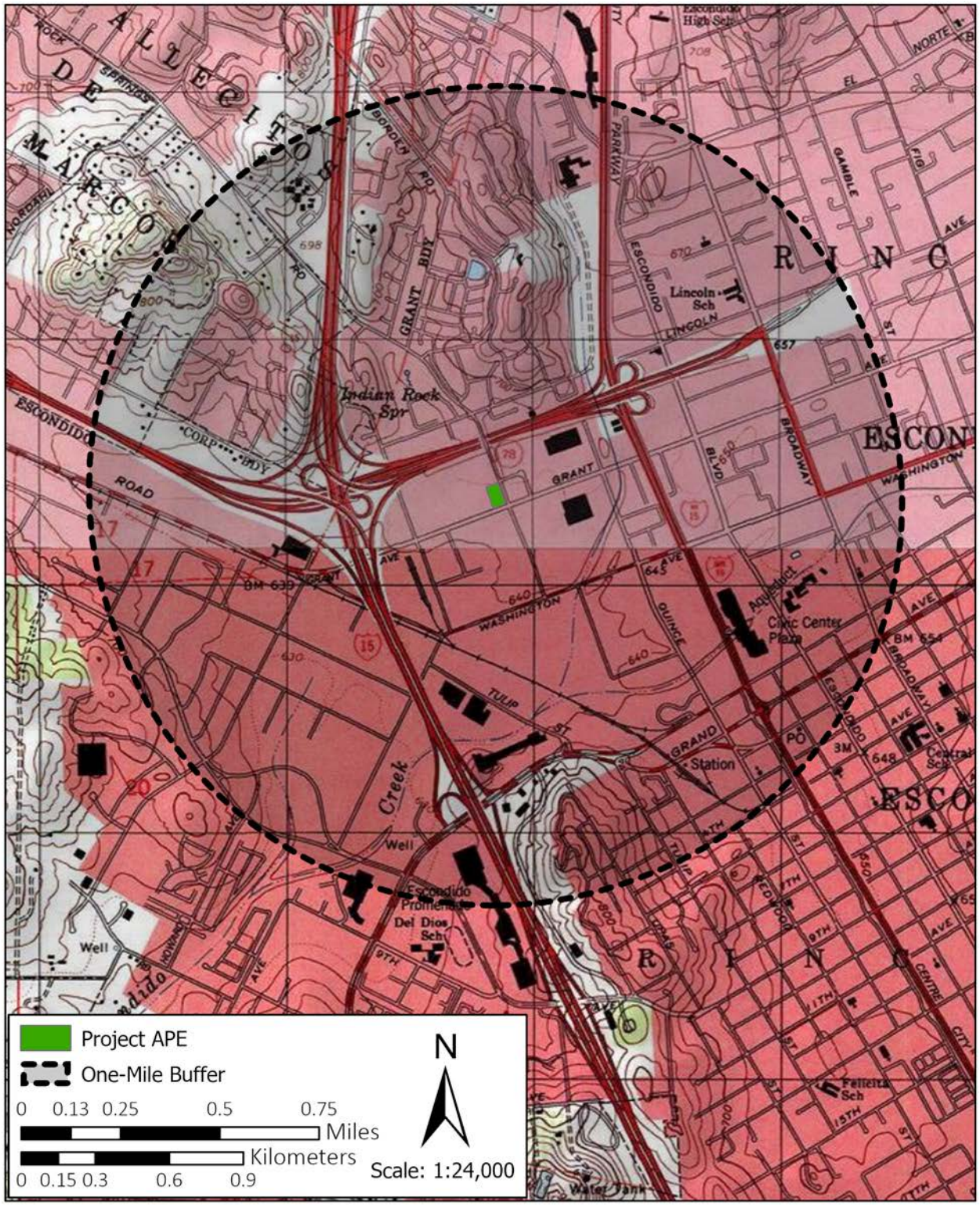

Figure 2. Escondido 7-Eleven Project location map and the associated one-mile record search area.

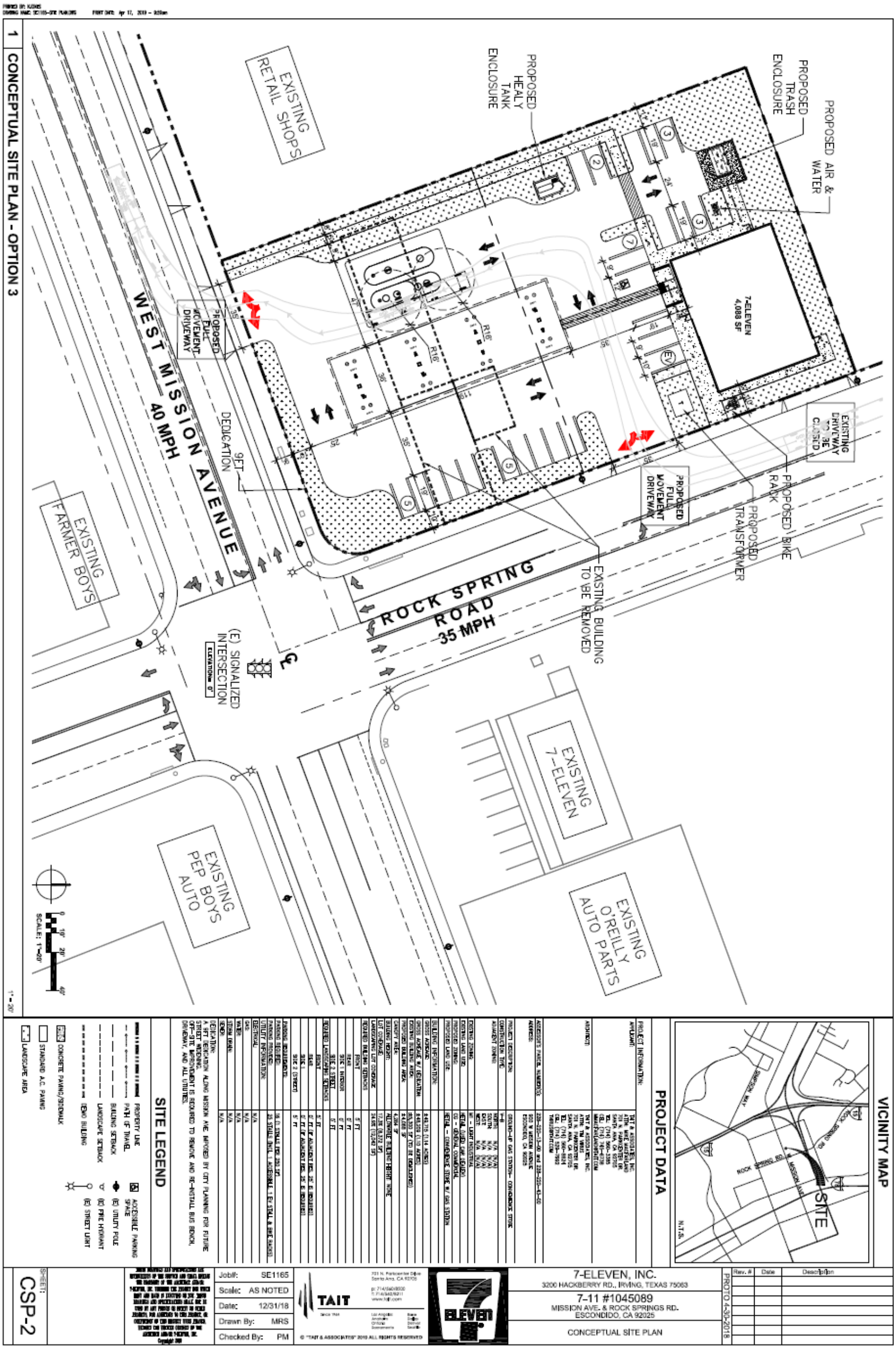

Figure 3. Site conceptual plan for the Escondido 7-Eleven Project.

2. SETTING AND BACKGROUND

This section provides a brief summary of the current conditions of the project area and a general description of both the natural and cultural environments in which archaeological resources were created and used in the surrounding project vicinity. The results of the records search conducted are also discussed, along with the results of correspondence with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).

MODERN CONDITIONS

The existing conditions of the project area consist of highly disturbed soils. The project area, based on historic aerial photographs, appears to have been originally developed as residential land during or prior to 1938 (USDA 1938). It was subsequently redeveloped into commercial property and used for automotive sales and repairs. There is one existing retail structure on the site that would be demolished to accommodate the project.

GEOGRAPHY

The 1.14-acre project area is located in the lower chaparral biotic zone in the Peninsular Ranges of southern California. Elevations in the project area are approximately 650ft (199m) above sea level, and the area is situated approximately 2,000 ft. north of Escondido Creek.

CULTURAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric Archaeology

Archaeological investigations in southern California have documented a diverse range of human adaptations extending from the late Pleistocene up to the time of European contact (e.g., Erlandson and Colten 1991; Erlandson and Glassow 1997; Erlandson and Jones 2002; Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984). To describe and discuss this diversity, local investigators have proposed a variety of different chronologies and conceptual categories (periods, horizons, stages, phases, traditions, cultures, peoples, industries, complexes, and patterns), often with confusingly overlapping or vague terminology.

The prehistory of San Diego County is most frequently divided chronologically into three or four major periods. An Early Man stage, perhaps dating back tens of thousands of years, has been proposed. More generally accepted divisions include a Terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene period (ca. 12,000-6000 B.C.) (Paleo-Indian stage; Clovis and San Dieguito patterns), a Middle/Late Holocene period (ca. 6000 B.C.-A.D. 800) (Archaic stage; La Jolla, Millingstone, Encinitas, and Pauma patterns), and a Late Prehistoric period (ca. A.D. 800-1769) (Archaic stage; San Luis Rey, Palomar, and Peninsular patterns).

Hypothetical Early Man (pre-ca. 12,000 B.C.)

The antiquity of human occupation in the New World has been the subject of considerable interest and debate for more than a century. At present, the most widely accepted model is that humans first entered portions of the western hemisphere lying to the south of Alaska between about 15,000 and 12,000 B.C., either along the Pacific coastline or through an ice-free corridor between the retreating Cordilleran and Laurentide segments of the continental glacier in Canada, or along both routes. While there is no generally accepted evidence of human occupation in coastal southern California prior to about 11,000 B.C., ages estimated at 48,000 years and even earlier sometimes have been reported (e.g., Bada et al. 1974; Carter 1980). However, despite intense interest and the long history of research, no widely accepted evidence of human occupation of North America dating prior to about 12,000 B.C. has emerged.

Local claims for Early Man discoveries have generally been based either on the apparent crudeness of the lithic assemblages that were encountered or on the finds' apparent Pleistocene geological contexts (Carter 1957, 1980; Minshall 1976, 1989; Reeves et al. 1986). The amino acid racemization technique was used in the 1970s and early 1980s to assign Pleistocene ages to coastal southern California sites (Bada et al. 1974), but the technique's findings have been discredited by more recent accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) radiocarbon dating (Taylor et al. 1985).

Terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene Period (ca. 12,000-6000 B.C.)

The earliest chronologically distinctive archaeological pattern recognized in most of North America is the Clovis pattern. Dated to around 11,500 B.C., Clovis assemblages are distinguished by fluted projectile points and other large bifaces, as well as extinct large mammal remains. At least three isolated fluted points have been reported within San Diego County, but their occurrence is very sparse and their dating and contexts are uncertain (Davis and Shutler 1969; Kline and Kline 2007; Rondeau et al. 2007).

The most widely recognized archaeological pattern within this period is termed San Dieguito and has been dated from at least as early as 8500 B.C. to perhaps around 6000 B.C. (Rogers 1966; True and Bouey 1990; Warren 1966; Warren et al. 2008). The San Dieguito pattern was originally defined near the central coast of San Diego County, and its presence has been reported through extensive areas to the east, but few traces are recognized on or near the northern coast of San Diego County. Proposed characteristics to distinguish San Dieguito flaked lithic assemblages include large projectile points (Lake Mojave, Silver Lake, and other, less diagnostic forms), bifaces, crescents, scraper planes, scrapers, hammers, and choppers. The San Dieguito technology involved well-controlled percussion flaking and some pressure flaking.

Malcolm Rogers (1966) suggested that three successive phases of the San Dieguito pattern (San Dieguito I, II, and III) could be distinguished in southern California, based on evolving aspects of lithic technology. However, subsequent investigators have generally not been able to confirm such changes, and the phases are not now generally accepted.

A key issue has concerned ground stone, which was originally suggested as having been absent from San Dieguito components but has subsequently been recognized as occurring infrequently within them. It was initially suggested that San Dieguito components, like other Paleo-Indian manifestations, represented the products of highly mobile groups that were organized as small bands and focused on the hunting of large game. However, in the absence of supporting faunal evidence, this interpretation has increasingly been called into question, and it has been suggested that the San Dieguito pattern represented a more generalized, Archaic-stage lifeway, rather than a true Paleo-Indian adaptation.

A vigorous debate has continued for several decades concerning the relationship between the San Dieguito pattern and the La Jolla pattern that succeeded it and that may have also been contemporaneous with or even antecedent to it (e.g., Gallegos 1987; Warren et al. 2008). The initial view was that San Dieguito and La Jolla represented the products of distinct ethnic groups and/or cultural traditions (e.g., Rogers 1945; Warren 1967, 1968). However, as early Holocene radiocarbon dates have been obtained for site components with apparent La Jolla characteristics (shell middens, milling tools, and simple cobble-based flaked lithic technology), an alternative interpretation has gained some favor: that the San Dieguito pattern represented a functional pose related in particular to the production of bifaces, and that it represents activities by same people who were responsible for the La Jolla pattern (e.g., Bull 1987; Hanna 1983).

Middle/Late Holocene Period (ca. 6000 B.C.-A.D. 800)

Archaeological evidence from this period in the San Diego region has been characterized as belonging to the Archaic stage, Millingstone horizon, Encinitas tradition, or La Jolla and Pauma patterns (Moratto 1984; Rogers 1945; Sutton and Gardner 2010; True 1958, 1980; True and Beemer 1982; True and Pankey 1985; Wallace 1955; Warren 1968; Warren et al. 1961). Adaptations during this period apparently emphasized

gathering, in particular the harvesting of hard plant seeds, as well as small-game hunting. Distinctive characteristics of the La Jolla pattern include extensive shell middens, portable ground stone metates and manos, crudely flaked cobble tools, occasional large expanding-stemmed projectile points (Pinto and Elko forms), and flexed human burials. The inland Pauma pattern has variously been interpreted as a separate culture that was broadly similar to the contemporaneous La Jolla pattern on the coast or as a different functional pose of the same culture.

Investigators have called attention to the apparent stability and conservatism of the La Jolla pattern throughout this long period, as contrasted with less conservative patterns observed elsewhere in coastal southern California (Hale 2009; Sutton 2010; Sutton and Gardner 2010; Warren 1968). However, distinct chronological phases within the pattern have also been suggested, based on changes in the flaked lithic and ground stone technologies, the shellfish species targeted, and burial practices (Harding 1951; Moriarty 1966; Rogers 1945; Shumway et al. 1961; Sutton and Gardner 2010; Warren 1964; Warren et al. 2008).

Late Prehistoric Period (ca. A.D. 800-1769)

A Late Prehistoric period in San Diego County has been distinguished, primarily on the basis of three major innovations: the use of small projectile points (Desert Side-notched, Cottonwood triangular, and Dos Cabezas forms), associated with the adoption of the bow and arrow in place of the atlatl as a primary hunting tool and weapon; brownware pottery, presumably supplementing the continued use of basketry and other containers; and the practice of human cremation in place of inhumation. Uncertainty remains concerning the exact timing of these innovations, and whether they appeared simultaneously or sequentially (e.g., Griset 1996; Yohe 1992).

Labels applied to the archaeological manifestations of this period include San Luis Rey, Palomar, and Peninsular (Meighan 1954; Sutton 2011; True 1970; True et al. 1974, 1991; Waugh 1986). These remains have generally been associated with the ethnohistorically known Luiseño, Cupeño, and Cahuilla and have been seen as perhaps marking the initial local appearance of those groups in a migration from the north. Traits characterizing the Late Prehistoric period include greater reliance on acorns as an abundant but labor-expensive food resource, a greater emphasis on hunting of both large and small game (particularly deer and rabbits), a greater amount of interregional exchange (seen notably in more use of obsidian), more elaboration of nonutilitarian culture (manifested in more frequent use of shell beads, decorated pottery and rock art), and possibly denser regional populations. Settlement may have become more sedentary during this period, as compared with the preceding period.

Ethnographic Evidence

In ethnohistoric times, northern San Diego County was occupied by speakers of the closely related Luiseño, Cupeño, and Cahuilla languages. Luiseño territory extended from Agua Hedionda Lagoon, Escondido, and Lake Henshaw northward into southern Orange and Riverside counties. The Cupeño occupied a relatively small territory in the vicinity of Warner's Ranch. The extensive Cahuilla lands extended east from Luiseño territory into the Colorado Desert and north as far as San Gorgonio Pass. To the south lay the territory of the unrelated Kumeyaay (Diegueño, Ipai) (Heizer 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Linguistic evidence links Luiseño, Cupeño, and Cahuilla with the Uto-Aztecan family of languages (e.g., Golla 2007; Laylander 2010). A hierarchy of relationships within that family likely mirror a sequence of separations reflecting territorial expansions or migrations, leading the linguistic ancestors of the Luiseño, Cupeño, and Cahuilla from a still-debated Uto-Aztecan homeland to a northern Uto-Aztecan base somewhere in western North America and ultimately south to their ethnohistoric homes. Splits within the ancestral family included the differentiation of Takic (also termed Southern California Shoshonean) (ca. 1000 B.C.?), the separation of Luiseño from Cahuilla-Cupeño (ca. A.D. 1?), and the separation of Cahuilla and Cupeño (ca. A.D. 1000?).

While Luiseño, Cupeño, and Cahuilla cultural patterns, as recorded subsequent to European contact, cannot necessarily be equated with Late Prehistoric patterns, at a minimum they provide indispensable clues to cultural elements that would be difficult or impossible to extract unaided from the archaeological record alone. A few important ethnohistoric accounts are available from Franciscan missionaries and others (Geiger and Meighan 1976; Harrington 1933, 1934; Henshaw 1972; Laylander 2000). Many accounts by ethnographers, primarily recorded during the early and middle twentieth century, are available (Bean 1972, 1978; Bean and Shipek 1978; Bean and Smith 1978; Drucker 1937; Gifford 1918; Hicks 1963; Hooper 1920; Kroeber 1908, 1925; Laylander 2004; Sparkman 1908; Strong 1929; White 1953, 1957, 1963).

The Luiseño, Cupeño, and Cahuilla inhabited a diverse environment that included littoral, valley, foothill, mountain, and desert resource zones. Because of the early incorporation of coastal Luiseño into the mission system, most of the available twentieth-century ethnographic information relates to inland groups that lived in the Peninsular Range and the Colorado Desert. Acorns were a key resource for inland groups, but a wide range of other mineral, plant, and animal resources were exploited (Bean and Saubel 1972; Sparkman 1908). Some degree of residential mobility seems to have been practiced; one classic fission/fusion pattern involved annual seasonal shifts between consolidated winter and spring settlements in the upper San Luis Rey River valley and smaller, dispersed groups living on Palomar Mountain in the summer and fall (Oxendine 1983). The fundamental Luiseño social units above the family were patrilineal, patrilocal clans, the latter ideally coinciding with the winter-spring village communities. The Cahuilla and Cupeño also had patrilineal Coyote and Wildcat moieties, serving primarily to impose exogamous marriage and to conduct ceremonies. Hereditary leaders performed ceremonial, advisory, and diplomatic functions, rather than judicial, redistributive, or military ones. There seems to have been no national level of political unity among the Luiseño or Cahuilla, and perhaps little sense of commonality within the language group.

Luiseño, Cahuilla, and Cupeño material culture was effective, but it was not highly elaborated. Structures included houses with excavated floors, ramadas, sweathouses, ceremonial enclosures, and acorn granaries. Hunting equipment included bows and arrows, curved throwing sticks, nets, and snares. Processing and storage equipment included a variety of flaked stone tools, milling implements, ceramic vessels, and baskets.

Nonutilitarian culture was not neglected. A range of community ceremonies were performed, with particular emphases placed on making individuals' coming of age and on death and mourning. Oral literature included, in particular, an elaborate creation myth that was shared with the Takic-speaking Serrano as well as with Yuman speakers (Kroeber 1925; Laylander 2001; Waterman 1909).

Escondido: Settlement and Growth

Confirmation of rancho boundaries in the late 1860s and early 1870s across the county drew additional settlers as land became officially conveyable. Thereafter, small farming communities were established. Around 1886, El Rincon del Diablo Rancho, now generally occupied by the city of Escondido, was opened to settlement. By that time, horticulture had already begun around the county, with many of the earliest plantings in fruit trees and grapes. Escondido developed during that boom time as a new citrus-growing community that also developed grapes, hay, and grain, and is credited with planting the first avocado tree in the county (Heilbron 1936:207). By 1890, the city had grown to 541 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1900:439).

While ranching and farming had been important livelihoods in San Diego County, agriculture increasingly became an important economy. Water projects developed across the county in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries that made this possible. In Escondido, completion of the Escondido Reservoir (now Lake Wohlford) by the Escondido Mutual Water Company supplied water to the valley and opened up more opportunities for citrus (oranges and lemons) plantings (Fox 2016; Heilbron 1936). Each individual grower processed their own fruit by washing and drying them before taking them to the Escondido depot to ship to consumers in the east. In the early 1900s, growing cooperatives developed in Escondido that were known

as the Escondido Citrus Union and the Escondido Fruit Growers Association. By 1916, the number of acres planted with citrus had risen to 600. Just 12 years later, nearly 2,800 acres were devoted to growing citrus. The industry had grown so large that the two cooperatives dissolved and new organizations were formed: Escondido Lemon Association and the Escondido Orange Association. They were local divisions of the San Diego County Exchange and the California Exchange. Lemon production grew from 64,470 in 1911 to over one million boxes in 1941. Orange production had grown from 12,225 boxes in 1918 to 1.4 million boxes in 1943. In the 1920s and 1930s, the citrus industry was the local economic engine, and many people were employed by it or benefitted from it as merchants (Fox 2016; San Diego Directory Company 1938). Escondido transitioned from a rural town of 755 in 1900 to a growing agriculture-based city of 3,421 in 1930, a significant increase of 283 percent (U.S. Census Bureau, 1900:439, 1930: 137).

The avocado industry developed behind the citrus industry with the first cooperative established as the California Avocado Association (later Society) in 1915 (Shepherd and Bender 2001). In San Diego County, the oldest seedling was planted in 1892, just 2 mi. north of Escondido. However, the earliest orchards were planted in Vista in 1915 and 1916 (Popenoe 1927). In the 1920, "Haas" avocadoes were developed as an alternative to the "Fuerte" avocado that had short seasons and erratic production. The California Avocado Exchange (later Calavo Growers of California) was established in 1924 in an effort to standardize the industry and market the products. In 1926, the first carload of avocadoes were shipped to Chicago (Shepherd and Bender 2001). In San Diego County, Vista had planted some of the earliest and largest plantings in the county, but the Escondido the plantings were still young in 1927 (Popenoe 1927). The industry struggled during the 1930s due to root rot, fungus, long-standing low temperatures, and overproduction for a smaller market. Demand for avocadoes increased in the 1940s and thereafter due to larger marketing efforts. Growing avocadoes increasingly became a lucrative business (Shepherd and Bender 2001).

In 1935, the primary county exports were citrus, poultry, and dairy, with Escondido supplying almost half of the county's exports. By 1936, Escondido led the county in citrus production and was the foremost producer of avocados and citrus for the state. An assured water supply for irrigation and domestic use was pivotal to the area's success (Heilbron 1936). In the post-World War II housing shortage, citrus acreage was increasing replaced with housing. Other industries offered new employment opportunities in Escondido and around San Diego County. By 1958, avocadoes still held strong. San Diego comprised more than half of the avocado acreage in California. Avocado acreage had grown from approximately 7,900 acres in 1936 to 15,000 in 1958. Avocadoes were second to tomatoes in plant crops and fourth, following eggs, tomatoes, and milk (Gustafson 1959). By 1960, over one million people lived in the county, and between 1950 and 1970, bedroom communities such as El Cajon, Escondido, Chula Vista, and Oceanside experienced a tremendous growth rate (between 214 and 833 percent) (Engstrand 2005:166; U.S. Census Bureau 1960). By then, market condition prompted the dissolution of the two citrus organizations (Fox 2016). Yet, avocado production remains an important crop for San Diego County.

RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

A records search for the project area was requested from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at San Diego State University, on August 15, 2019. The records search area included the entire project area as well as a 1-mi. search radius around the project area. The records search included a search of all relevant site records and prior reports on file with the SCIC to determine if significant archaeological or historical sites have previously been recorded within or near the project area. Documentation of the records search conducted by the SCIC is provided in Appendix A.

Previous Studies

The records search identified a total of 58 previous cultural resource studies that address areas within the 1-mi. radius of the project area. One of those reports addresses areas within the current Project area (Table 1).

Table 1. Cultural Resource Reports Intersecting the Project Area

NADB No.	SHPO ID	Title	Author(s)	Year
08588	1128588	Draft Environmental Impact Report for Expansion of Wastewater Treatment Facility	City of Escondido	1980

Previously Record Sites

The records search identified 188 previously recorded archaeological sites and isolates within the 1-mi. search radius (Table 2). None of these previously recorded sites or isolates intersect the Project area.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within a 1-mi. Radius of the Escondido 7-Eleven Project Area.

Designation		Resource Attributes	Recorder, Date	Proximity to Project Area
P-37-	CA-SDI-			
000151	000151	AP1. Unknown	Treganza N.D.	Outside
000152	000152	AP4. Bedrock milling feature, AP15. Habitation debris	Treganza N.D., Chase and Sutton 1978	Outside
001035	001035	AP4. Bedrock milling feature	True 1962	Outside
001036	001036	AP2. Lithic scatter, AP4. Bedrock milling feature	True 1962	Outside
005210	005210	AP4. Bedrock milling feature, AP15. Habitation debris	Chace 1977, 1979; James et al. 1991	Outside
006726	006726	AP4. Bedrock milling feature	Bickford 1978	Outside
006727	006727	AP4. Bedrock milling feature, AP15. Habitation debris	Bickford 1978	Outside
006728	006728	AP4. Bedrock milling feature	Bickford 1978	Outside
006729	006729	AP2. Lithic scatter, AP4. Bedrock milling feature	Bickford 1978	Outside
007785	007785	AP4. Bedrock milling feature	Chace 1980	Outside
009828	009828	AP4. Bedrock milling feature	Chace 1983	Outside
009829	009829	AP4. Bedrock milling feature	Chace 1983	Outside
009830	009830	AP4. Bedrock milling feature	Chace 1983	Outside
015577	--	AP16. Isolate	James et al. 1996	Outside
017735	--	AH15. Structure	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
017736	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
017737	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
017738	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
017739	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
017740	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
017741	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
017742	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
017743	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
017744	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside

Designation		Resource Attributes	Recorder, Date	Proximity to Project Area
P-37-	CA-SDI-			
017745	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
017746	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
017747	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
017778	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
017779	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
017780	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
017781	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
017782	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
017783	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
017809	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
017810	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
018687	--	HP31. City Park	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
018688	--	HP15. Library	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
018689	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
018690	--	HP4. Barn	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
018691	--	HP12. Civic auditorium	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
018692	--	HP39. Restrooms	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
018693	--	HP6. Commercial	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
018694	--	HP6. Commercial	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
018695	--	HP6. Commercial	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
018696	--	HP6. Commercial	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
018697	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
018698	--	HP6. Commercial	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
018699	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
018700	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
018701	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
018702	--	HP6. Commercial	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
018703	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
018704	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
018705	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
018706	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
018734	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
018735	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
018736	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
018745	--	HP6. Commercial	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
018754	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
018899	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019317	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019336	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019348	--	HP6. Commercial	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019349	--	HP6. Commercial	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019350	--	HP6. Commercial	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside

Designation		Resource Attributes	Recorder, Date	Proximity to Project Area
P-37-	CA-SDI-			
019351	--	HP6. Commercial	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019352	--	HP6. Commercial	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019353	--	HP6. Commercial	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019354	--	HP6. Commercial	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019355	--	HP6. Commercial	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019356	--	HP6. Commercial	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019357	--	HP6. Commercial	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019358	--	HP6. Commercial	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019359	--	HP6. Commercial	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019360	--	HP6. Commercial	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019361	--	HP6. Commercial	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019362	--	HP6. Commercial	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019363	--	HP6. Commercial	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019364	--	HP6. Commercial	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019365	--	HP6. Commercial	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019366	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019367	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019368	--	HP6. Commercial	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019369	--	HP6. Commercial	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019370	--	HP19. Railroad station	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019371	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019372	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019436	--	HP8. Industrial	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019455	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019456	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019468	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019469	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019470	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019471	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019472	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019473	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019474	--	HP6. Commercial	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019510	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019517	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019518	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019519	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019520	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019526	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019527	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019528	--	HP19. Restaurant	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019529	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside

Designation		Resource Attributes	Recorder, Date	Proximity to Project Area
P-37-	CA-SDI-			
019557	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019558	--	HP4. Ancillary building	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019559	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019560	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019561	--	HP6. 1-3 story building, HP4. Ancillary building	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983, Dolan 2002	Outside
019562	--	HP6. Commercial	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019563	--	HP8. Industrial	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019564	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019565	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019566	--	HP8. Industrial	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019567	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019568	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019569	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019570	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019595	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019596	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019597	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019598	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019599	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019600	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019601	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019602	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019603	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019604	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019618	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019619	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019620	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019621	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019622	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019623	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019624	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019625	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019626	--	HP8. Feed mill	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019627	--	HP6. Commercial	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019632	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019633	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019634	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019644	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019645	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019646	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside

Designation		Resource Attributes	Recorder, Date	Proximity to Project Area
P-37-	CA-SDI-			
019647	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019648	--	HP8. Industrial	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019649	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019650	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019651	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019652	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019653	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019654	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019673	--	HP6. Commercial	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019674	--	HP6. Commercial	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019687	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019688	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019689	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019690	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019691	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019692	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019693	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019694	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019695	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019696	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019697	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019698	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019699	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019700	--	HP4. Barn	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019701	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019702	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019703	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019713	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019714	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019715	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019716	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019717	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019718	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
019719	--	HP2. Single family residence	Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983	Outside
024439	--	HP2. Single family residence	Dolan 2002	Outside
035259	--	HP2. Single family residence	Hudlow 2013	Outside
036400	--	HP5. Hotel/motel	Price 2016	Outside
036401	--	HP39. Restaurant	Price 2017	Outside
036603	--	AH2. Foundations/structure pads, HP4. Ancillary building, HP8. Industrial building	Davison and Robbins-Wade 2017	Outside

Designation		Resource Attributes	Recorder, Date	Proximity to Project Area
P-37-	CA-SDI-			
037787	--	HP2. Single family residence, HP30. Trees/vegetation, HP46 Walls/gates/fences	Taylor Kung 2017	Outside
038321	--	AP16. Isolate	James 2019	Outside

NATIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE

ASM submitted a request to the NAHC for a search of the Sacred Lands File and a list of tribal contacts that may have concerns or additional knowledge of tribal cultural resources in the area. ASM received a response from the NAHC on September 19, 2019 that indicated negative results in the search of the Sacred Lands File for the project area. The NAHC also provided a list of 30 Native American contacts that may have knowledge of traditional cultural properties or areas of heritage or religious significance in the vicinity of the Project area.

3. SURVEY METHODS, RESULTS, AND CONCLUSIONS

For a systematic, intensive, non-sampling, non-collecting survey such as this one, the primary objectives with respect to prehistoric and historic archaeological resources are straightforward: to identify and document all of the resources that are detectable through surface observations. For the research design, the field requirements are (1) that survey coverage include all portions of the study area that can safely be covered and that offer some realistic prospects for containing identifiable resources (excluding, for instance, areas with very steep slopes, flooded areas, areas with no ground surface visibility, or areas where modern construction has destroyed or buried the natural ground surface), and (2) that the spatial extent and general character of any identified resources be documented according to the prevailing professional standards.

This survey was a non-collection pedestrian survey, with the potential collection of only diagnostic artifacts that would be subject to future illicit collecting if left in place. These exceptions would include diagnostic artifacts such as projectile points. Archaeologists were to record non-collected artifacts in the field to facilitate interpretations of site character. ASM was to record all new prehistoric and historic sites and reexamine any previously recorded sites for spatial extent and general character. Sites would be defined as any concentration of three or more artifacts in a 25-m^2 area. Site boundaries were to be defined when over 50 m of open space separated artifact scatters. Isolated artifacts would be defined as fewer than three artifacts in a 25-m^2 area. ASM would assign any cultural resources that met the definition of an archaeological site with temporary site numbers.

Site recording would include the identification of site boundaries, features, and formed artifacts. Detailed sketch maps would demonstrate the relationship of the sites' locations to topographic features and other landmarks. Site forms would contain detailed information on environmental context, artifact content and density, potential cultural affiliation, and function. ASM would complete California State Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR 523) site forms for submittal to the SCIC for assignment of primary numbers and site trinomials to any newly discovered sites. Recordation efforts would include the plotting of each site on USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps, and recording site boundaries, features, diagnostic artifacts, and artifact concentrations using a Trimble GeoXH GPS unit with decimeter accuracy.

An attempt was made to survey the Project APE on September 25, 2019. The Project area was surveyed by ASM archaeologist Douglas Drake and Ali'i Suiaunoa, a Luiseño tribal monitor from Saving Sacred Sites. The Project APE was examined for any exposed soil; however, the entirety of the Project APE was found to be covered with asphalt or built structures (Figures 4 and 5).

While much of the site has likely been disturbed by previous construction, the potential for archaeological resources inside the Project APE cannot be conclusively determined. The project area is located just ~330m south of site CA-SDI-5210, also known as the Indian Rock Springs site. The Indian Rock Springs site is multicomponent and contains both prehistoric and historic cultural materials, with several bedrock milling features, debitage, lithic tools, various ground stone implements, and historic glass from the 1800s.

The possibility remains that intact cultural deposits may exist on the Project property. Therefore, construction monitoring by a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor is recommended for ground disturbing activities during the project construction phase. This recommendation is based on the lack of ground surface visibility, proximity to the Indian Rock Spring site (SDI-5210), and the associated potential for buried archaeological deposits.

Figure 4. The southern portion of the Project area viewed from across Rock Springs Road, view to west.

Figure 5. The northern portion of the Project area viewed from the northern Project area boundary.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

SCIC Records Search Documentation

South Coastal Information Center
San Diego State University
5500 Campanile Drive
San Diego, CA 92182-5320
Office: (619) 594-5682
www.scic.org
nick@scic.org

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM RECORDS SEARCH

Company: ASM Affiliates

Company Representative: Mark Becker

Date Processed: 8/29/2019

Project Identification: Escondido 7-Eleven Project

Search Radius: 1 mile

Historical Resources: YES

Trinomial and Primary site maps have been reviewed. All sites within the project boundaries and the specified radius of the project area have been plotted. Copies of the site record forms have been included for all recorded sites.

Previous Survey Report Boundaries: YES

Project boundary maps have been reviewed. National Archaeological Database (NADB) citations for reports within the project boundaries and within the specified radius of the project area have been included.

Historic Addresses: YES

A map and database of historic properties (formerly Geofinder) has been included.

Historic Maps: YES

The historic maps on file at the South Coastal Information Center have been reviewed, and copies have been included.

Summary of SHRC Approved CHRIS IC Records Search Elements	
RSID:	2652
RUSH:	no
Hours:	1
Spatial Features:	251
Address-Mapped Shapes:	yes
Digital Database Records:	432
Quads:	2
Aerial Photos:	0
PDFs:	Yes
PDF Pages:	452

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