



# County of San Diego

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## **Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Sundale Road Grading Project; PDS2021-LDGRMJ-30366 APN# 498-192-10, -11, -12, -13, -14, and -15**

### **Negative Findings**

**July 2022**

## National Archaeological Data Base Information

Authors: Donna Beddow

Firm: County of San Diego

Report Date: July 2022

Report Title: Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Sundale Road Grading Project; PDS2021-LDGRMJ-30366; APN# 498-192-10, -11, -12, -13, -14, and -15

Type of Study: Phase I

New Sites: None

Updated Sites: None

USGS Quad: El Cajon

Acreage: 3.71

Key Words: El Cajon USGS Map, Kumeyaay Traditional Use Area, Negative Survey

July 2022

South Coastal Information Center  
5500 Campanile Drive  
San Diego, CA 92182  
Attn: Jaime Lennox

RE: Sundale Road Grading Project Cultural Resources Survey; PDS2021-LDGRMJ-30366  
Cultural Resources - Negative Findings

Dear Ms. Lennox:

Please be advised that a survey has been conducted on the above referenced project. It has been determined that there are no cultural resources present on this property. The project has been plotted on the attached USGS 7.5-minute topographical map for your information.

County: San Diego

USGS 7.5' Quad: El Cajon; Date: 2022; Section: 24; Township: 16S; Range: 01W; Land Grant: N/A

UTMs: 11S -116.93023 mE/32.76396 mN taken from southeast corner of project site.

Address: Sundale Road  
City: El Cajon; State: California

Thomas Brothers: 1272/A2

Other Locational Data: From Interstate 8 East, take the El Cajon Blvd. exit in El Cajon, turn right onto Chase Avenue and continue for approximately 5 miles. Turn right onto Jamacha Blvd. and continue for 0.3 miles. Turn right onto Sundale Road. Project site will be approximately 0.3 miles on the left.

Assessor Parcel Number(s): 498-192-10, -11, -12, -13, -14, and -15

Elevation: 600 feet above mean sea level (amsl)

Owner and Address: Emad Naem Yousif  
1490 South Orange Avenue, Space 128  
El Cajon, CA 92020

Survey Type: Intensive Pedestrian  
Date of Survey: July 19, 2022  
Field Crew: Donna Beddow

### **Cultural Environment**

The following sections provide an overview of different time periods. These complexes and divisions are seen as tool assemblages and ways of life and provide a discussion of changes in material culture and in cultural adaptation over time.

#### ***Prehistoric***

Cultural resources are found throughout San Diego County and are reminders of the county's 10,000-year-old historical record. Cultural resources are the tangible or intangible remains or traces left by prehistoric or historical people who inhabited the San Diego region. They encompass both the built (post-1769) and the archaeological environments, as well as Traditional Cultural Properties. They are typically

in protected areas near water sources and multiple ecoregions and can include Traditional Cultural Places, such as gathering areas, landmarks, and ethnographic locations.

The following provides a brief cultural background for San Diego County.

### **Paleoindian Period (pre-5500 BC)**

Several terms are used for the early occupation of the San Diego region and include Paleoindian period, Early Archaic period, Initial period, and Scraper Maker period (Moratto 1984). This period dates from 9000 to 5500 BC (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Moratto 1984; Rogers 1966; Taylor and Meighan 1978; Warren and True 1961). Early humans have been characterized as an early nomadic, hunting culture whose settlements were located on mesas and ridge tops and in deserts (Erlandson and Colton 1991; Rogers 1966; Wallace 1978; Warren et al. 1961). During this period, inhabitants relied on large game for subsistence (Rogers 1966; Warren et al. 1961) and produced “finely worked blades, spear points, choppers, and scrapers out of fine-grained volcanics” (Carrico 1977). In addition, leaf-shaped knives, foliate to ovoid bifaces, foliate to short-bladed shoulder points, crescents, engraving tools, core hammers, pebble hammers, and cores were part of the tool assemblage (Moratto 1984; Wahoff and Dolan 2000). Pottery and milling stones were missing from the assemblage, confirming the assumption that hunting was an economic focus for the culture (Moriarty 1967; Warren and True 1961). Because the tool assemblage was similar to desert cultures of the Mojave Desert, it is believed that this culture migrated west from the desert into California (Gallegos 1995; Rogers 1939). However, no single hypothesis is universally accepted. Other hypotheses identify the movement of people into California from the south and north down the coast (Taylor and Meighan 1978; Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984).

### **Archaic Period (8000 BC–AD 500)**

According to Hale et al. (2018), “the more than 1500-year overlap between the presumed age of Paleoindian occupations and the Archaic period highlights the difficulty in defining a cultural chronology in the San Diego region.” The Archaic period is also known as La Jolla, Millingstone Horizon, and Encinitas Tradition. This period is characterized by the presence of dart points, milling equipment, scattered hearths, shell middens, and flexed burials (Carrico 1977). Subsistence strategies placed an emphasis on gathering, possibly as a result of environmental change (Wahoff and Dolan 2000; Wallace 1978). The assemblage was composed of milling implements and cobble/core-based tools. The flaked tools do not appear to be as refined as those of the Paleoindian period. Mortuary goods included shell beads and ornaments, projectile points, and milling implements. Wallace (1978) interpreted archaeological sites of this period as an indication of an increase in population and permanence. Site types included coastal shell habitation bases, quarries, resource exploitation, and milling (Gallegos 1995). The sites are typified by an abundance of shellfish remains and are situated near sloughs and lagoons and on the open coast (Carrico 1977; Masters and Gallegos 1997; Moratto 1984; Wallace 1978). An inland manifestation identified as the Pauma complex is known to have existed (True 1958). Unlike the coastal people, this complex occupied “transverse valleys and sheltered canyons of inland San Diego county, ha[d] an emphasis on hunting and gathering, had a greater diversity of tool types, and lacked shellfish remains” (Masters and Gallegos 1997:12).

Similar to the Paleoindian period, controversy surrounds the origins of the Archaic culture. Several hypotheses have been postulated. Kaledenberg (1976) and Moriarty (1967) proposed that the transition from the Paleoindian to the Archaic culture was an in situ adaptation. In contrast, Warren (1961) viewed this transition as a migration from the desert to the coast due to the adverse environmental condition of the Altithermal. Taylor and Meighan (1978:36) did not take a single position regarding the transition to the Archaic culture but, rather, incorporated all of the hypotheses as identified below:

The artifact inventory and cultural activities argue strongly that this stage began in the desert inland and spread toward the Pacific Coast, reaching it about 8500 years ago. There is no evidence to show whether the Milling Stone Stage involved movement of the people or a conquest of earlier residents; perhaps the early hunters simply adopted this way of life as game animals became scarce.

The population of this period focused on lagoonal resources and moved up and down the river valleys exploiting a variety of inland and coastal resources (Masters and Gallegos 1997).

### **Late Prehistoric (AD 500-1769)**

The Late Prehistoric period is an antecedent to Spanish contact (AD 1000–1769). It was a “time of cultural transformations brought about by trait diffusion, immigration, and in-situ adaptation to environmental changes” (Moratto 1984:153). Subsistence strategies involved a focus on terrestrial collection and hunting (Christenson 1992); however, shellfish and other maritime resources were also used. Settlement included large villages near permanent water sources, temporary campsites, quarries, and resource exploitation sites. Small triangular points, pottery, and Obsidian Butte obsidian are characteristic of this period (Christenson 1992; Masters and Gallegos 1997; True 1966, 1970). Cremations replaced flexed inhumations, and mortuary goods became more elaborate (Wallace 1955). Cremations are believed to have been introduced into the area during the Late Prehistoric period and are the result of Shoshonean intrusion (1500 BP) from the deserts (True 1966) into northern San Diego County. However, in the southern part of the County, this practice has been attributed to a “Colorado River origin that may have had an influence as far reaching as the Hohokam [current day Pima people and Tohono O’odham Nation] in southwestern Arizona” (True 1970:58). Kaldenberg (1976:67) had a different opinion on the origin and timing of the entrance of cremation practices into the region. He noted that the practice of cremation was introduced at the terminus of the Archaic culture (3000 BP) with the “migration of Yuman people into the San Diego coastal region.” By 2000 BP, inhumations were replaced by cremations (Kaldenberg 1976).

Two complexes (San Luis Rey and Cuyamaca) are identified with the Late Prehistoric period. True (1966) believed that the San Luis Rey complex was a precursor to the ethnographic Luiseño. Similarly, he suggested that the Cuyamaca complex was the predecessor to the ethnographic Kumeyaay. Through the examination of both geographic regions, True identified specific characteristics unique to each; however, he noted that, although geographically similar, these two cultures were distinctly different.

### ***Ethnohistoric Period (post-AD 1769)***

The Ethnohistoric period begins with the first permanent European settlements. According to ethnographic data, the cultural complex associated with the Yuman-speaking peoples (Kumeyaay) and the Takic-speaking peoples (Luiseño) at the time of contact, is generally accepted as the Cuyamaca complex (Kumeyaay) and the San Luis Rey complex (Luiseño). The name Luiseño derives from Mission San Luis Rey de Francia and has been used to refer to the Indian people associated with that mission, while the Kumeyaay people are also known as Ipai, Tipai, or Diegueño (named for Mission San Diego de Alcalá). Florence Shippek (1993) delineated the boundaries between the Luiseño and the Kumeyaay as follows:

In 1769, the Kumeyaay national territory started at the coast about 100 miles south of the Mexican border (below Santo Tomas), thence north to the coast at the drainage divide south of the San Luis Rey River including its tributaries. Using the U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, the boundary with the Luiseño then follows that divide inland. The boundary continues on the divide separating Valley Center from Escondido and then up along Bear Ridge to the 2240 contour line and then north across the divide between Valley Center and Woods Valley up to the 1880-foot peak, then curving around east along the divide above Woods Valley.

Various archaeologists and ethnographers use slightly different boundaries. In addition, traditional stories and songs of the Native people also describe the extent of traditional use areas. The project area is in the traditional territory of both the Kumeyaay and Luiseño people.

### **Kumeyaay**

The following ethnohistoric discussion of the Kumeyaay is taken from DeCarlo et al. (2020).

The Kumeyaay (also known as Ipai, Tipai, Diegueño, and Kamia) lived in small villages, or rancherías, and would inhabit multiple locations throughout the year. According to Cline (1984), the typical settlement included two or more seasonal villages with temporary camps farther away from the main central villages. Hunting and gathering were the main economic focus, consisting of small game, acorns, grass seeds, and other plant resources. Similar to the Prehistoric period, a wide range of tools (chipped and ground stone) that were made from locally available materials were used. Exotic materials, such as obsidian and

chert, were imported from the deserts to the north and east. In addition to lithic tools, the Kumeyaay produced baskets and pottery.

The Kumeyaay generally lived in smaller family subgroups that would inhabit two or more locations over the course of the year. While less common, there is sufficient evidence that there were also permanently occupied villages, and that some members may have remained at these locations throughout the year (Owen 1965; Shipek 1982, 1985; Spier 1923). Each autonomous tribelet was internally socially stratified, commonly including higher status individuals such as a tribal head (Kwaaypay), shaman (Kumeyaay), and general members with various responsibilities and skills (Shipek 1982). Higher-status individuals tended to have greater rights to land resources, and owned more goods, such as shell money and beads, decorative items, and clothing. To some degree, titles were passed along family lines; however, tangible goods were generally ceremonially burned or destroyed following the deaths of their owners (Luomala 1978). Remains were cremated over a pyre and then relocated to a cremation ceramic vessel that was placed in a removed or hidden location. A broken metate was commonly placed at the location of the cremated remains, with the intent of providing aid and further use after death. At maturity, tribal members often left to other bands in order to find a partner. The families formed networks of communication and exchange around such partnerships.

Areas or regions, identified by known physical landmarks, could be recognized as band-specific territories that might be violently defended against use by other members of the Kumeyaay. Other areas or resources, such as water sources and other locations that were rich in natural resources, were generally understood as communal land to be shared amongst all the Kumeyaay (Luomala 1978). The coastal Kumeyaay exchanged a number of local goods, such as seafood, coastal plants, and various types of shell for items including acorns, agave, mesquite beans, gourds, and other more inland plants of use (Luomala 1978). While evidence for limited marine resource use exists in inland areas, terrestrial animals and other resources would have provided a much larger portion of sustenance. Game animals consisted of rabbits, hares (Leporidae), birds, ground squirrels, woodrats (*Neotoma*), deer, bears, mountain lions (*Puma concolor*), bobcats (*Lynx rufus*), coyotes (*Canis latrans*), and others. In lesser numbers, reptiles and amphibians may have been consumed.

A number of local plants were used for food and medicine. These were exploited seasonally and were both traded between regional groups and gathered as a single tribelet moved between habitation areas. Some of the more common of these that might have been procured locally or at higher elevation varieties would have included buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), Agave, Yucca, lemonade berry (*Rhus integrifolia*), sugar brush (*Rhus ovata*), sage scrub (*Artemisia californica*), yerba santa (*Eriodictyon*), sage (*Salvia*), Ephedra, prickly pear (*Opuntia*), mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*), oak (*Quercus*), willow (*Salix*), and Juncus grass among many others (Wilken 2012).

The general area was used by the Kumeyaay and Luiseño as evidenced by the presence of various habitats that would have been used. In addition, cultural sites that include bedrock milling, habitation, lithic and ceramic scatters, and rock shelters are also present in the area.

### ***Historical Period (post-AD 1542)***

The Historical period can be divided into three phases (Spanish, Mexican, and American). Each phase is identified with a change in political power. Common goals in each phase included land gain, assimilation of the native population, and the attainment of wealth. However, these periods were dissimilar in the rationale behind these goals. Rationale included defense (Spain), independence and secularization (Mexico), and expansion and economics (United States). Assimilation of Native Californians was a desire of each government that came to power; however, the greatest misfortune of this period was the large decline in Native American populations (Phillips 1981).

### **Spanish Period (AD 1769–1821)**

Although the first Spanish contact occurred in 1542, it was not until 1769 that the first permanent settlement was established. The Spanish period was a time of European expansionism and is typically identified with the mission system. In addition, presidios (military defense) and pueblos (city government)

played an important role in the structuring of the community (Campbell 1977). The mission system was the institution designated for the assimilation and exploitation of native people (Campbell 1977; Cline 1979; Jackson and Castillo 1995; Phillips 1981). Jackson and Castillo (1995:6) identified this exploitation as an extension of the “sixteenth-century policy of congregacion/reduction.” In contrast, Costo (1987) noted that the transference of the Spanish Inquisition (originally established in 1478) to the New World that was the mechanism for this exploitation because the Inquisition contained economic and religious incentives. Mission San Luis Rey was founded in 1798 with Asistencias established at Pala (1816) and Santa Ysabel (1818) (Robbins-Wade and Giletti 2014). The Spanish stronghold in California declined with Spain’s loss of the Napoleonic Wars (1803–1815), which eliminated funding to the mission.

### **Mexican Period (AD 1821–1859)**

Mexican independence from Spain occurred in 1821, and in 1833, Mexico secularized the missions. After secularization, large tracts of land were granted to private citizens. “The secularization of the missions during the Mexican period is usually regarded as a watershed in California History because it resulted in the replacement of one Hispanic institution by another – the rancho for the mission” (Phillips 1981:33). This period experienced an increase in cattle ranching and the hide and tallow trade (Gallegos 1995; Wahoff and Dolan 2000). The passage of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo that ended the Mexican-American War in 1848 was the final event that culminated the Mexican period in California.

One of the final clashes of the Mexican-American war was the Battle of San Pasqual. It was fought in 1846, southwest of the proposed project site, between Californios and Americans. The battle is considered the bloodiest encounter to win California from Mexico. Of particular note, the Californios spent the night before the battle at the rancheria of San Pasqual (called Kamiai by the Native Americans). The Californios took food and supplies from the rancheria and occupied the huts. The following morning, American forces led by Stephen Kearney met and were defeated by a smaller force of Californios led by Andres Pico. Although the United States lost more soldiers, both sides claimed victory. (Griswold 2003)

### **American Period (Post-AD 1850)**

The concept of a two-ocean economy and the California Gold Rush were the impetus that brought about the annexation of California (1850) to the United States. A large number of immigrants entered California with the discovery of gold and the availability of free land with the passage of the Homestead Act (1863). This population increase caused the displacement of Native Californians and brought about a deterioration in their rituals and traditions (Carrico 1986; Gallegos 1995). During this period, the ranchos experienced a decline primarily in response to their inability to validate land ownership as a result of the California Land Claims Act of 1851. “With the discovery of gold, the building of the transcontinental railroad, and the development of crops and cities, people in massive numbers from all parts of the world began to inhabit the region” (Phillips 1981: editors’ introduction).

### **Survey Description**

The field survey was conducted using standard archaeological procedures and techniques. For the most part, continuous parallel transects (5 meter) were primarily walked in a north/south direction. Survey conditions were fair. Vegetation in the form of non-native grasses was present obscuring ground visibility. Some areas of the project site were previously cleared and/or graded. The eastern portion of the project site is fully graded and currently used for storage of equipment (tractors, etc.) and construction supplies. The survey methodology included surface examination of clearings and the inspection of bedrock outcrops. No artifacts or features were identified during this survey. This project is a grading permit for single-family residential development.

### **Prior Research**

Staff conducted a records search of the surrounding area using the California Historic Resources Inventory System (CHRIS). Ninety-six (96) studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius, and seventeen (17) archaeological resources and nine (9) historic addresses were identified. See Appendix A and B for a listing of prior studies and identified resources within the search area. No known resources are present within the project site. The closest known resource (approximately 0.1-mile north) is archaeological site, CA-SDI-22214 (bedrock milling and lithic scatter).

Historic aerial photographs from 1953 through 2019 were reviewed, and no structures were identified onsite. Agricultural activities began onsite in 1981 and continued through 2016 when the crops/orchards were fallowed. The subject parcel currently contains non-native and native vegetation and is currently undeveloped. Development in the surrounding area started in 1964; however, the majority of development occurred during the 1980s.

### **Native American Consultation**

Tribal outreach was initiated on August 17, 2022 with culturally-affiliated tribes that have requested to be notified of projects subject to AB-52. Four tribes (Campo, San Pasqual, Sycuan, and Viejas) requested consultation. Tribes did not identify any tribal cultural resources associated with the project but were concerned about the possibility for the presence of buried, unidentified resources. They requested that an Archaeological and Tribal Monitoring Program be required.

### **Recommendation**

Due to the presence of resources in the surrounding area and the lack of visibility, it is recommended that an Archaeological Monitoring Program be required.

If you have any questions, please contact me at [donna.beddow@sdcounty.ca.gov](mailto:donna.beddow@sdcounty.ca.gov).



DONNA BEDDOW, Senior Adjunct Archaeologist  
County of San Diego  
Planning & Development Services

Attachment

USGS Topographical Map – El Cajon



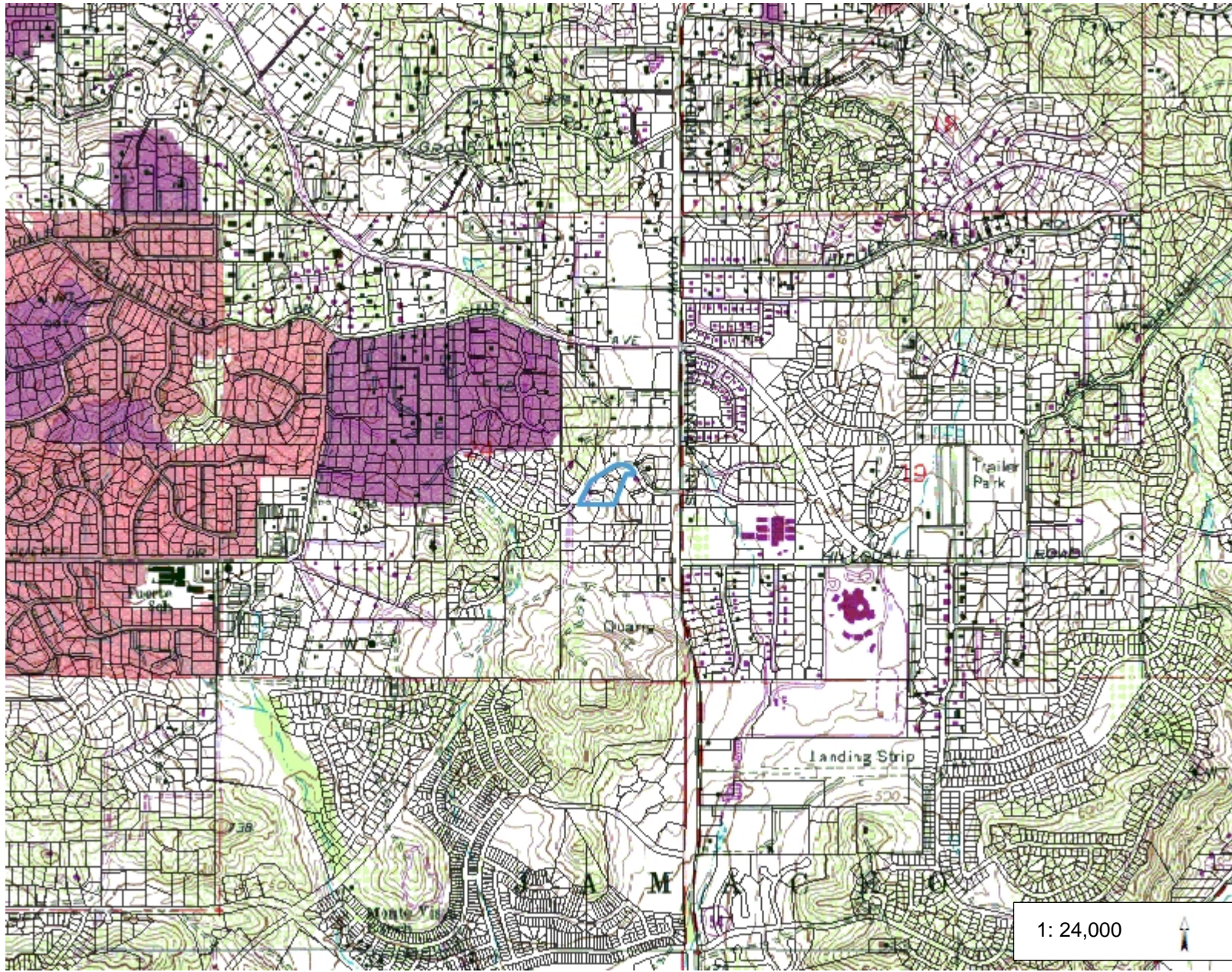
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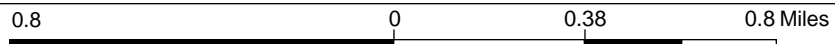
# Sundale Road; PDS2021-LDGRMJ-30366



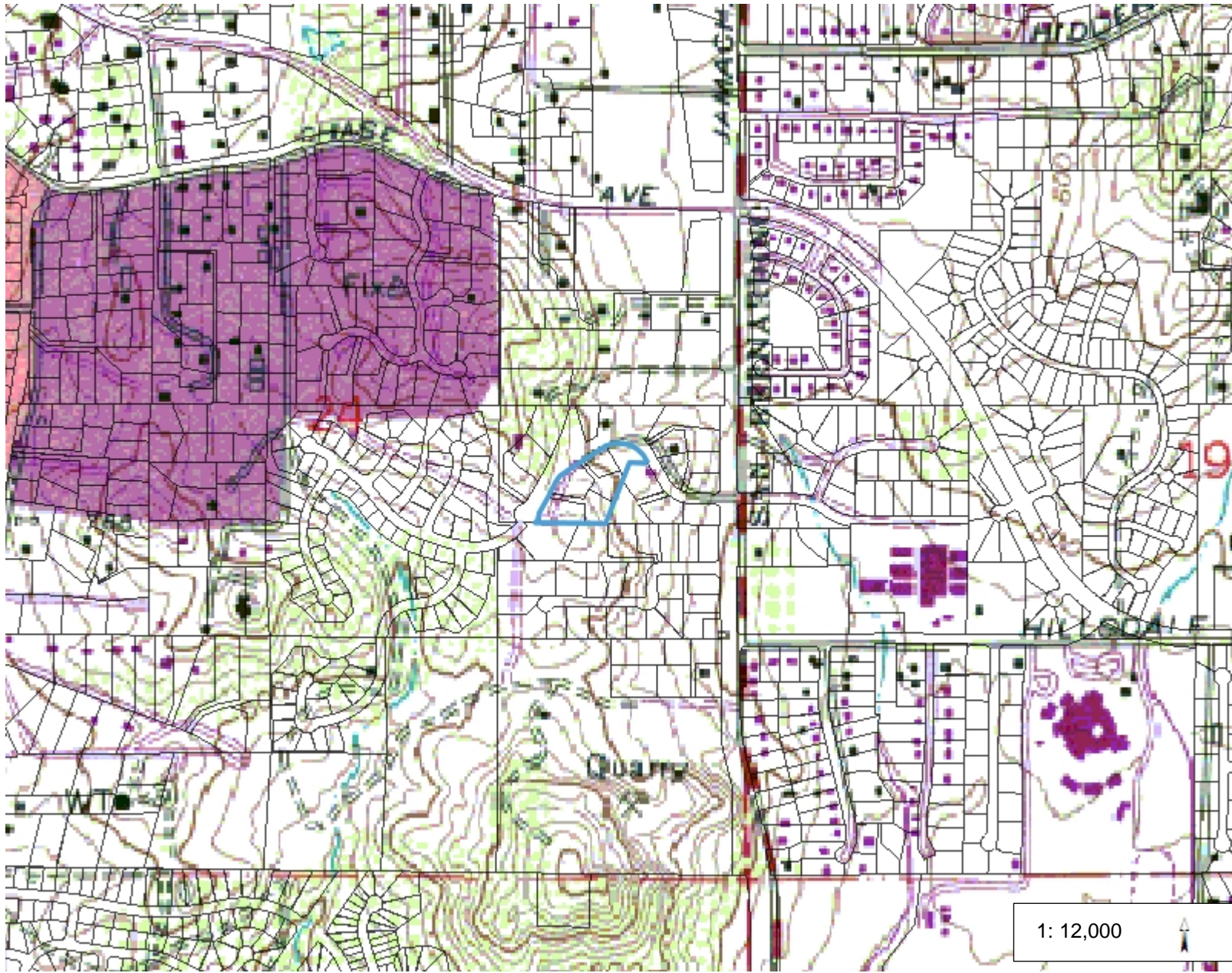
### Legend

- Parcels


1: 24,000 



### Notes



### Legend

 Parcels

### Notes

0.4                      0                      0.19                      0.4 Miles

WGS\_1984\_Web\_Mercator\_Auxiliary\_Sphere  
Planning and Development Services

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**THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION**



### Legend

Parcels

1: 4,800

### Notes

0.2                      0                      0.08                      0.2 Miles

WGS\_1984\_Web\_Mercator\_Auxiliary\_Sphere  
Planning and Development Services

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### Legend

Parcels

1: 1,200



0.0 0 0.02 0.0 Miles

WGS\_1984\_Web\_Mercator\_Auxiliary\_Sphere  
Planning and Development Services

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**THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION**

### Notes

## **Appendix A - Reports**



<b>Reports - APE</b>			
<b>ReportNum</b>	<b>CitTitle</b>	<b>CitPublisher</b>	<b>CitYear</b>
SD-00389	Archaeological Survey of Fverte Knolls	WESTEC Services, Inc.	1978
SD-00991	A Report of Cultural Impact Survey Phase II Project: P.M. 1.9-16.3 11-SD-54 Rte. 805 to Rte. 8	San Diego State University	1974

	<b>Reports - 1 Mile Buffer</b>		
ReportNum	CitTitle	CitPublisher	CitYear
SD-00176	Proposed 20-2 Reservoir, Pipeline and Road Easement: An	San Diego Mesa College	1977
SD-00178	An Archaeological Survey of the Jamacha Regulatory Reservior	San Diego Mesa College	1978
SD-00389	Archaeological Survey of Fverte Knolls	WESTEC Services, Inc.	1978
SD-00979	An Archaeological Survey of Rancho San Diego	San Diego State University	1972
SD-00991	A Report of Cultural Impact Survey Phase II Project: P.M. 1.9-	San Diego State University	1974
SD-01193	The Rancho San Diego Project I (Monte Vista Village)	Archaeological Consulting & Technology	1981
SD-01505	Historical and Archaeological Assessment of the Liffreing House	RECON	1988
SD-02976	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR PROPOSED IMPROVEMNETS TO PORTIONS OF STATEROUTE 94, P.M. 14.1 TO P.M. 16.7 AND STATE ROUTE 54, P.M. T-11.0 TO P.M.12.7	OGDEN ENVIRONMENTAL: JOYCE CLEVEN	1994
SD-02175	DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR RANCHO SAN DIEGO SPECIFIC PLAN SPA87-001 R87-006 LOG#87-19-6	MOONEY-LETTIERI AND ASSOCIATES,INC	1987
SD-05345	Environmental Impact Report Rancho San Diego Specific Plan San Diego County, California Appendicies Volume II	PRC Toups Corporation	1979
SD-04632	DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT WIDENING OF JAMACHA ROAD BETWEEN CHASE AVENUE AND	PRC TOUPS CORPORATION	1981
SD-04897	ADDENDUM TO THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT	RECON	1976
SD-01108	An Environmental Impact Report (Archaeology) for Rick Environmental Consultants of a 189 Acre Project at Madeira	San Diego State University	1974
SD-02175	DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR RANCHO SAN DIEGO SPECIFIC PLAN SPA87-001 R87-006 LOG#87-19-6	MOONEY-LETTIERI AND ASSOCIATES,INC	1987
SD-02439	APPENDICES FOR SUPPLEMENTAL DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR RANCHO SAN DIEGO TENTATIVE MAP	BRIAN F. MOONEY AND ASSOCIATES	1990
SD-09109	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR TPM 20827, LOG NO. 04-14-011, APN 493-410-09-BONEY MINOR SUBDIVISION	GAIL WRIGHT	2004
SD-08620	PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF W-1146	ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING & TECH	1979
SD-05779	HISTORIC PROPERTIES SURVEY REPORT FOR PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS TO PORTIONS OF STATE ROUTE 94, P.M. 14.1	OGDEN ENV. AND ENERGY SERVICES COP	1994
SD-07273	Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed Improvements to Portions of State Route 94, P.M. 14.1 to P.M. 16.7 and State	Ogde Environmental and Energy Services	1993
SD-06626	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF MOUNT HELIX 77 ACRE	NATURAL SCIENCES GROUP	1974

SD-05474	3RD SUPPLEMENTAL/ HISTORICAL PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT FOR BIOLOGICAL MITIGATION SITES, UTILITY RELOCATION SWEETWATER RAOD REALIGNMENT AND THE EVLAUTION OF	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	1998
SD-04627	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT ROUTE 54/94 FOUR-LANE WIDENING IMPROVEMENTS SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	PRC TOUPS CORPORATION	1979
SD-07949	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT AT&T WIRELESS FACILITY	LSA	2002
SD-09435	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR TPM 20918, LOG 05-04-006, BRAYTON WAY MINOR SUBDIVISION APN 498-320-	COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO	2005
SD-09848	Archaeological/ Historical Survey of Hidden Mesa Development	Westco Sevices Inc.	1974
SD-09862	Archaeological Survey of the Jamacha Hollow Residential/	Westec Services	1974
SD-09960	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR: TM 5466, LOG NO. 05-14-043 SUNDALE SUBDIVISION, APN 517-131-05-00;	COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, DEPARTMENT C	2006
SD-10362	CULTURAL RESOURCES SSURVEY AND RECORD SEARCH FOR THE CRICKET WIRELESS PROPOSED TOWER CANDIDATE SAN-532,	TERRACON CONSULTANTS INC.	2006
SD-10453	A RESEARCH DESIGN AND DATA RECOVERY PROGRAM FOR SDI-	WALTER ENTERPRISES	1999
SD-10529	RESULTS OF CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE HILLSDALE PROJECT, CITY OF EL	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.	2006
SD-10576	FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED HILLSDALE RANCH (TM4794, p88-067, S88-136, R87-033) LOG	LETTIERI-MCINTYRE AND ASSOCIATES, IN	1999
SD-11213	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE CIP: P2009 JAMACHA ROAD 36-INCH POTABLE WATER PIPELINE AND CIP P2038: 12-	KYLE CONSULTING	2007
SD-12523	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR T-MOBILE USA CANDIDATE SD06537C (EAST CHASE AVE R.O.W.), INTERSECTION OF EAST CHASE AVENUE	MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES	2008
SD-12756	VALHALLA HIGH SCHOOL, EL CAJON, CA	MCKENNA ET AL.	2010
SD-09963	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR: TPM 20991, LOG NO. 06-14-002-BRAYTON WAY/LAW MINOR SUBDIVISION, APN	COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, DEPARTMENT C	2006
SD-08485	NEGATIVE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR: SMITH-L 14013 LOG NO: 03-14-044-APN 498 151 30 31 32, 33	GAIL WRIGHT	2003
SD-02532	HUMAN INTEREST INVENTORY OF HIDDEN MESA	R. CARRICO	1974
SD-06425	Historic Resources Inventory Sweetwater Valley	Richard Carrico	1990
SD-14009	CULTURAL RSOURCES SURVEY AND HISTORIC FEATURE DOCUMENTATION 10 ACRE ST. LUKE PROPERTY ALONG	ROTH AND ASSOCIATES	1991

SD-13893	FCC FORM 621, FOR PROPOSED COLLOCATION PROJECT VALHALLA- SAN DIEGO/ ENSITE #11086 (18244) 12885 C	EBI CONSULTING	2012
SD-00234	Archaeological Testing and Assessment of W-625, W-2762, and	RBR & Associates	1983
SD-02966	A CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED LOS COCHES ROAD WIDENING (PHASE 2), NEAR LAKESIDE,	THE KEITH COMPANIES	1994
SD-01575	A First Level Archaeological/Historical Mitigation Lawson Valley Associates Project San Diego County, California	Brian F. Smith Archaeological/Historical C	1978
SD-02307	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR RANCHO SAN DIEGO	BRAIN MOONEY ASSOCIATES	1992
SD-04163	CULTURAL RESOURCE LITERATURE REVIEW FOR THE RURAL HIGHWAY 94 CORRIDOR BORDER ROAD SAN DIEGO, COUNTY,	GALLEGOS AND ASSOCIATES	1999
SD-02161	AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT(ARCHAEOLOGY) FOR WOODWARD SANDS AND MATERIALS COMPANY SANTEE,	DR. PAUL H. EZELL	1973
SD-02162	SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT TO AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT(ARCHAEOLOGY) FOR WOODWARD SAND AND	PAUL H EZELL	1973
SD-07322	TELECOMMUNICATIONS SITES SD 304-02, 336-03, 342-02, 367-	AFFINIS	1999
SD-06456	APS/SDGE INTERCONNECTION PROJECT: VOLUME II-MIGUEL TO	WIRTH ASSOC., INC.	1980
SD-04492	APS/SDG&E INTERCONNECTION PROJECT NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURAL RESOURCES SITUATED WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE	CLYDE WOODS	1982
SD-08247	PHASE II CORRIDOR STUDY CULTURAL RESOURCES-	DR. CLEMENT MEIGHAN	1976
SD-04849	APS/SDG&E INTERCONNECTION PROJECT SYSTEM ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY PHASE II CORRIDOR STUDIES NATIVE	WIRTH ASSOCIATES	1980
SD-07323	PB WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS SITES-SD 319-02, 340-02,	MARY ROBBINS-WADE	1999
SD-04929	Historic Architectural Survey Report - State route 125	Rano Herbert	1994
SD-05877	PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY RESULTS FOR 230 KV INTERNATIONAL INTERCONNECTION TRANSMISSION LINE FROM	CULTURAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH	1981
SD-03940	PHASE 1 CULTURAL RESOURCES CONSTRAINT ANALYSIS FOR THE PROPOSED OTAY SECOND PIPELINE PREFERRED AND	GALLEGOS AND ASSOCIATES	1997
SD-04292	CULTURAL RESOURCE DATA RECOVERY PROGRAM OF THE PROPOSED MIGUEL-TIJAUNA 230 KV INTERNINAL	CSR INC.	1983
SD-04866	DRAFT SPECIFIC PLAN FOR THE HIDDEN VALLEY ESTATES	GRAVES ENGINEERING, INC.	1990
SD-04683	NEGATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT 11-SD-94 P.M.	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	1997
SD-05054	DRAFT MIGUEL SUBSTATION EXPANSION AREA DATA RECOVERY	WIRTH ASSOCIATES, INC	1982
SD-05345	Environmental Impact Report Rancho San Diego Specific Plan San Diego County, California Appendicies Volume II	PRC Toups Corporation	1979

SD-05212	APS/SDG&E Interconnection Project (Phase II Corridor Studies)	Wirth Associates	1980
SD-05228	SAT Networks International Earth Station at Jamul, CA	SMITH, BRIAN	1990
SD-06755	MIGUEL SUBSTATION EXPANSION AREA DATA RECOVERY	CLYDE WOODS	1982
SD-05515	TPM 20170 - Archaeological Open Space Easment	Tierra Environmental	1998
SD-05952	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN STEELE CANYON, NEAR	CALTRANS	1992
SD-07803	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY JUST NORTH OF THE SWEETWATER RESERVOIR FOR THE GREENWICH MINISTORAGE PROJECT	NANCY WHITNEY-DESAUTELS	1998
SD-07699	RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE PROPOSED CORRIDOR FOR THE SACT	BRIAN F. SMITH AND ASSOCIATES	2000
SD-04234	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE SAN DIEGO COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY SECOND SAN DIEGO AQUADUCT (PHASE	BRIAN F. MOONEY ASSOCIATES	1987
SD-07456	CULTURAL IMPACT SURVEY REPORT 11-SD-54 1.9/16.3 ROUTE	SDSU	1974
SD-08619	A HISTORICAL REPORT OF MONTE VISTA RANCH	TERRI JACQUES	1979
SD-08006	Cultural Resource Identification and National Register Assessment Program of the Proposed Miguel-Tijuana 230KV	Cultural Systems Research Inc.	1982
SD-04524	HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT FOR PROPOSED	DENISE O'CONNER	1985
SD-04956	DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE OLD	RECON	1989
SD-05474	3RD SUPPLEMENTAL/ HISTORICAL PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT FOR BIOLOGICAL MITIGATION SITES, UTILITY RELOCATION SWEETWATER RAOD REALIGNMENT AND THE EVLAUTION OF	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	1998
SD-04980	Environmental Impact Report for Sky Ranch Specific Plan	RECON	1980
SD-05961	NEGATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT-FOURTH	JOYCE CORUM	1991
SD-07334	TELECOMMUNICATIONS SITES SD 028-14, 036-11, 037-21, 081-04, 128-11, 157-01, 161-01, AND 179-01 (AFFINIS JOB #1448)	AFFINIS	1999
SD-06627	RIVERVIEW WATER DISTRICT MTBE TREATMENT FACILITY	SEAN CARDENAS	2000
SD-04632	DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT WIDENING OF JAMACHA ROAD BETWEEN CHASE AVENUE AND	PRC TOUPS CORPORATION	1981
SD-07287	Archaeological Report: The Parkway Bowl Site (SD24-1)	Walter Wakefiled	1963
SD-07234	CULTURAL RESOURCES - NEGATIVE FINDINGS TPM 20732, LOG	GAIL WRIGHT	2003
SD-07330	TELECOMMUNICATION SITES SD 347-02, 362-03, 402-01	AFFINIS	1999
SD-08445	APPENDIX: 3754 BARBIC COURT, SPRING VALLEY, CA	DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND LAND	2002
SD-08223	HISTORIC PERSERVATION INVENTORY EL CAJON, CA.	SAN DIEGO ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENT	1985
SD-01122	An Assessment of Archaeological Site SDM-W-133 Carlsbad,	RECON	1981

SD-07772	RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN HE PROPOSED CORRIDOR FOR THE SALT	BRIAN F. SMITH AND ASSOCIATES	2000
SD-10556	MT. HELIX NATURE THEATER/CCC ROCK WALLS (R89-008); THE ROCK HOUSE (R89-009) - REZONES IN VALLE DE ORO	RONALD V. MAY	1989
SD-11227	FOOD, MEDICINE, OR BOTH? NATIVE AMERICAN ETHNOBOTANY	RAVENJOY O. KEPPINGER	2007
SD-12630	A LATE COMPLEX IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PREHISTORY	SOUTHWESTERN JOURNAL OF ANTHROP	1954
SD-12633	EARLY MAN IN WESTERN NORTH AMERICA		1968
SD-12631	MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS ON THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	AMERICAN ANTIQUITY 32(2):233-240	
SD-12632	MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS ON THE SAN DIEGUITO COMPLEX		
SD-12648	CULTURE PHASE DIVISIONS SUGGESTED BY TYPOLOGICAL CHANGE COORDINATED WITH STRATIGRAPHICALLY	ANTHROPOLOGICAL JOURNAL OF CANAD	1966
SD-13987	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW OF THE SAN DIEGO RIVER	DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY, SDSU	2013
SD-15536	Cultural Network Analysis of Spanish Colonial Settlement	N/A	2015

## **Appendix B - Resources**

<b>Historic Addresses - APE</b>
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None Identified
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Historic Addresses - 1 Mile Buffer								
ADDRESS	CITY	NR_ STATUS	HISTRC_NM	COMMN_NM	PNUMBER	CNSTR_DATE	ARCHT_STYL	THEME_SIG
1441 BRAYTON WY	ELCJ		EDWIN BRAYTON HOUSE	EARL IREY HOUSE	P-37-017468	1889	VICTORIAN FARM HOUSE	EXPL/SETTLMNT
1448 BRAYTON WY	ELCJ		JOHN CARMICHAEL HOUSE	EARL IREY JR. HOUSE	P-37-017469	1939	BUNGALOW	ARCHIT
1510 E CHASE AV	ELCJ		PARSONS BARN	PARSONS BARN	P-37-017474	1912	BARN	ARCHIT,EXPL/SETTLMNT
1663 CHASE Ln	ELCJ		ROSE HOUSE	DAVID BRODWOLF	P-37-017475	1886	FOLK VICTORIAN	ARCHIT,EXPL/SETTLMNT
11861 FUERTE DR	ELCJ	4	PAUL BARN	PAUL BARN	P-37-017502	1915	BARN	ARCHIT
1718 HILLSDALE RD	ELCJ	6	JULIAN LEFFERING RANCH HOUSE SITE	CHU HOUSE SITE	P-37-017571	1893	QUEEN ANNE VICTORIAN	ARCHIT
1718 HILLSDALE RD	ELCJ	6		LEFFERLING RANCHHOUSE	P-37-017571	1893	QUEEN ANNE VICTORIAN	ARCHIT
1987 HILLSDALE RD	ELCJ	4	HILLSDALE KNOLL SITE		P-37-017572	1930	SPANISH ECLECTIC, CLASSICAL FEATURE	ARCHIT
1340 JAMACHA RD	ELCJ	5	FISHBURN PLACE		P-37-017574	1926	CALIFORNIA FARMHOUSE	ARCHIT
1635 PENASCO RD	ELCJ	5	HARRY SAUNDERS HOME	NYE RESIDENCE	P-37-017646	1889	CRAFTSMAN	ARCHIT

<b>Resources - APE</b>
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None Identified
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<b>Resources - 1 Mile Buffer</b>			
<b>PNUMBER</b>	<b>TRINOMIAL</b>	<b>Chronological Placement</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
37-034788		Historic	Concrete Structure Pad
37-004649	SDI-004649	Prehistoric	BRM Artifact Scatter
37-004654	SDI-004654	Prehistoric	BRM 1 Mano
37-005887	SDI-005887	Prehistoric	BRM
37-008318	SDI-008318	Historic	Earthen & Concrete Lined Reservoir
37-008320	SDI-008320	Multi-Component	BRM Glass Tin Cans
37-008321	SDI-008321	Historic	Monte Vista Ranch Complex
37-008322	SDI-008322	Prehistoric	BRM
37-008323	SDI-008323	Historic	Stone Wall
37-008324	SDI-008324	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter
37-008325	SDI-008325	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter
37-010895	SDI-010895	Historic	Liffreing Farmstead
37-012174	SDI-012174	Historic	Corral Rock Embankment Rock Wall
37-034784	SDI-021641	No Data	No Data
37-036853	SDI-022212	No Data	No Data
37-036854	SDI-022213	No Data	No Data
37-036855	SDI-022214	No Data	No Data