



November 2, 2018

Sophia Hahl Mitchell
Sophia Mitchell & Associates
PO Box 1700
Gualala, CA 95445

Re: Cultural Resources Study for Artis Senior Living, San Marcos, California

Dear Ms. Mitchell:

This report presents the results of an archaeological investigation conducted by ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) for the recently proposed Artis Senior Living Project (Project). The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to determine the presence or absence of cultural resources within the Project's area of potential effects (APE), as described below. This study was completed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of San Marcos (City).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Artis Senior Living Project proposes the construction of 2.18 acres for an assisted living residence dedicated to people afflicted with memory disorders. The project design includes a two-story residence with 64 studio bedrooms and 46 parking spaces. The Project is located at 9 San Elijo Road in the southern portion of San Marcos, San Diego County, California (Figure 1). The Project is shown on the USGS 7.5' Rancho Santa Fe Quadrangle Map within Township 12S, Range 03W, Section 29 (Figure 2).

The Project APE is located on the northeast corner of San Elijo Road and Paseo Plomo, just east of Rancho Santa Fe Road, and is bounded by the Prestige Preschool and RV parking to the west, and the Solaire Apartments to the south. Based on historic aerial photographs and topographic maps, it appears that the property was graded in the early 2000s.

SETTING

Cultural Setting

The prehistoric and historic cultural setting for the project's region is briefly outlined below. For its wider context, see more detailed discussions of prehistoric archaeology (Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984), ethnography (Heizer 1978; Kroeber 1925), and history (Pourade 1960-1977; Pryde 2004).

Prehistoric Archaeology

The prehistory of San Diego County has most frequently been divided chronologically into three or four major periods. An Early Man stage, perhaps dating back tens of thousands of years, has been proposed, but no widely accepted evidence of human occupation of North America dating prior to about 12,000 B.C. has emerged. More generally accepted divisions include a Terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene period (ca.

12,000-6000 B.C.), a Middle/Late Holocene period (ca. 6000 B.C.-A.D. 800), and a Late Prehistoric period (ca. A.D. 800-1769).

For the Terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene period (ca. 12,000-6000 B.C.), the earliest chronologically distinctive archaeological evidence is the Clovis pattern. Dated elsewhere in North America to around 11,500 B.C., Clovis assemblages are distinguished primarily by large fluted projectile points. At least three isolated fluted points have been reported within San Diego County. 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. Proposed characteristics to distinguish San Dieguito flaked lithic assemblages include large projectile points, bifaces, crescents, scraper planes, scrapers, hammers, and choppers. 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. The issue has been whether the two patterns represent the products of distinct ethnic groups and/or cultural traditions, or different functional poses of the same people.

Archaeological evidence from the Middle/Late Holocene Period (ca. 6000 B.C.-A.D. 800) period in the coastal San Diego region has been characterized as belonging to the Archaic stage, Millingstone horizon, Encinitas tradition, or La Jolla pattern. 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. Investigators have called attention to the apparent stability and conservatism of the La Jolla pattern throughout this long period.

A Late Prehistoric period (ca. A.D. 800-1769) in coastal San Diego County has been distinguished, primarily on the basis of three major innovations: the use of small projectile points, brownware pottery, and the practice of human cremation. Labels applied to the archaeological manifestations of this period include San Luis Rey and Palomar. Traits characterizing the Late Prehistoric period include a shift toward greater use of inland rather than coastal settlement locations, greater reliance on acorns as an abundant but labor-expensive food resource, a greater emphasis on hunting of both large and small game, a greater amount of interregional exchange, more elaboration of nonutilitarian culture, and possibly denser regional populations.

Ethnographic Evidence

In ethnohistoric times, northwestern San Diego County was occupied by speakers of a Uto-Aztecan (Takic) language, Luiseño. The northwestern segment of this group has also been known as the Juaneño. Luiseño territory extended from Agua Hedionda Lagoon, Escondido, and Lake Henshaw northward into southern Orange and Riverside counties. A few important ethnohistoric accounts of the Kumeyaay are available from Hispanic-period explorers and travelers and from Franciscan missionaries. Many accounts by ethnographers, primarily recorded during the early twentieth century, are available.

The Luiseño inhabited a diverse environment that included littoral, valley, foothill, and mountain 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. Acorns were a key resource, but a wide range of other mineral, plant, and animal resources were exploited, including coastal fish and shellfish. Some degree of residential mobility seems to have been practiced; the 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. The fundamental Luiseño social units above the family were patrilineal, patrilocal lineages and clans or tribelets, the latter ideally coinciding with the winter-spring villages. 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 and perhaps little sense of commonality within the language group.

Luiseño 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, as well as nets and hooks of bone and shell for fishing. 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.

History

European exploration of the San Diego area was initiated with the maritime expeditions of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542 and Sebastián Vizcaíno in 1602. However, the historic period proper did not begin until 1769, when expeditions under the leadership of Gaspar de Portolá and Junípero Serra reached the region from Baja California and passed northward along the coastal plain to seek Monterey. In that year, a royal presidio and the Misión San Diego de Alcalá were founded. Additional missions were founded among the Luiseño/Juaneño at San Juan Capistrano in 1776 and San Luis Rey de Francia in 1798.

In 1821, Mexico consummated its independence from Spain, and the region became more open to outside visitors and influences. The missions were secularized in 1833. Native Americans released from the San Luis Rey and San Juan Capistrano missions returned to their native villages, moved east to areas lying beyond Mexican control, or sought work on ranchos or in the towns of San Diego and Los Angeles. Numerous large land grants were issued to private owners during the Mexican period.

The conquest and annexation of California by the United States in the Mexican-American War between 1846 and 1848 ushered in many more changes. Many Californio families lost their lands to outsiders, and cultural patterns that were brought by immigrants from the eastern U.S. gradually supplanted old Californio customs. The region experienced cycles of economic and demographic booms and busts. Aspects of development included the creation of transportation networks based on port facilities, railroads, highways, and airports; more elaborate systems of water supply and flood control; grazing livestock and growing a changing array of crops; supporting military facilities, including the extensive Camp Pendleton facility established in 1942; limited amounts of manufacturing; and accommodating visitors and retirees. After false starts, San Diego converted itself to a substantial city, and then into a metropolis. Other cities were incorporated in the coastal region, including Oceanside, Carlsbad, San Marcos, and Vista.

METHODS

A records search request of the archives at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), San Diego State University, of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) for San Diego County, was

submitted by ASM on September 18, 2018 for the Project APE and was received on October 30, 2018. The record search area encompasses the Project area and a search radius of 1-mile around it. The California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) were also examined to identify any additional resources within one mile of the Project area. On September 18, 2018 a letter was sent to the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to inquire about known areas of cultural concern, such as traditional cultural places, sacred sites, archaeological sites, or cultural landscapes that may exist within or within one mile of the originally proposed Project.

The Artis Senior Living Project APE was surveyed by ASM Associate Archaeologist Jason Kjolsing and Native American Monitor Banning Taylor, of Saving Sacred Sites, on September 19, 2018. All accessible portions of the Project APE were inspected for the presence of cultural material.

RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

The results of the records search are summarized below (Tables 1-3). CHRIS records identified 58 previous reports that addressed areas within a 1-mile radius of the Project area. Of these reports, only 15 reports intersect or overlap the Project APE (Table 2). CHRIS records also indicate the presence of 26 previously recorded cultural sites within a 1-mile radius of the project area. None of previously recorded cultural resources intersect or overlap the Project APE (Table 3).

ASM sent a letter of inquiry to the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on September 18, 2018 requesting information regarding any registered cultural resources, traditional cultural properties, or areas of heritage sensitivity within the original Project area or vicinity, including a 1-mile radius around the Project area. ASM received a response from the NAHC dated September 20, 2018 stating that a record search of the sacred land file failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in or within the vicinity of the Project APE.

Table 1. Summary of Previous Reports within 1 mi. of the APE

SCIC Record Type	Mapped within 1 mi. of APE	Intersects with APE
Previous Reports	58	15
Previously Recorded Sites	26	0

Table 2. Summary of Previous Reports within 1 mi. of the APE

IC File No.	NADB No.	Authors	Year	Title	Affiliation	Proximity to APE
00086	1120086	Apple, Stephen A. And Richard K. Olmo	1980	An Archaeological Assessment of SDM-W-915 La Costa Meadowbrook Carlsbad. California	MSA, Inc.	Outside
00194	1120194	Berryman, Stanley R.	1977	Archaeological Investigation of the Gaty and Denk Reserves and Water Transmission Line	Toups Corporation	Outside

IC File No.	NADB No.	Authors	Year	Title	Affiliation	Proximity to APE
00305	1120305	Bissell, Ronald M. And Rod Raschke	1988	Cultural and Paleontological Resources Literature Review of the Rancho Santa Fe and Questhaven Business Center Properties, San Marcos, San Diego County, California.	RMW Paleo Associates	Overlapping
00712	1120712	Kaldenberg, Russell L.	1975	An Archaeological Resource Impact Report for Lakeshore Farms Unit One and Hillsdale Farms	RECON	Outside
00726	1120726	Kaldenberg, Russell L.	1976	An Intensive Archaeological Reconnaissance of the La Costa Land Company Property Carlsbad, California	RECON	Overlapping
00753	1120753	Eckhardt, William T.	1977	Archaeological Survey of the Assessment Districts Number 76-1 and 76-3 San Marcos County Water District	WESTEC Services, Inc.	Intersecting
00784	1120784	Cheever, Dayle And Dennis Gallegos	1986	Cultural Resource Survey of Industrial Parcel #096 San Marcos, California	WESTEC Services, Inc.	Outside
00785	1120785	Cheever, Dayle And Dennis Gallegos	1986	Cultural Resource Survey Industrial Parcel #097 San Marcos, California	WESTEC Services, Inc.	Overlapping
00859	1120859	Gallegos, Dennis And Andrew Pignolo	1989	Cultural Resource Survey of the Rancho Santa Fe Road Alignment, Carlsbad, California	ERC Environmental and Energy Services Company	Outside
01031	1121031	Gallegos, Dennis	1983	Archaeological Report for Business/Industrial, Richmar, Lake San Marcos and Barham/Discovery Community Plan, San Marcos, California	WESTEC Services, Inc.	Outside
01545	1121545	Talley, Paige R. And Charles S. Bull	1980	Impact Mitigation Report for Rancheros De La Costa	RECON	Outside
01642	1121642	Woodman, Craig F.	1983	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Questhaven Recycling and Energy Recovery Center, San Marcos, California	Henningson, Durham, & Richardson, Inc.	Outside
01847	1121847	Fink, Gary R.	1976	Archaeological Survey for the Proposed San Marcos Landfill, San Diego, California Project No. UJ0190	San Diego County Engineers Department	Outside
01879	1121879	Cheever, Dayle	1988	Cultural Resource Survey of the Carrillo Ranch Road Realignment Study Area, Carlsbad, California	RECON	Outside

IC File No.	NADB No.	Authors	Year	Title	Affiliation	Proximity to APE
02043	1122043	Michael Brandman Associates, Inc.	1989	Draft Environmental Impact Report San Marco Flood Control Channel San Marcos Creek/Las Posas Reach SCH #88061505	Michael Brandman Associates, Inc.	Outside
02111	1122111	City of San Marcos	1975	La Costa Master Plan and General Plan Amendment	City of Carlsbad	Overlapping
02123	1122123	City of San Marcos	1989	Initial Environment Assessment Byron White Property Specific Plan, San Marcos	City of San Marcos	Outside
02197	1122197	P and D Technologies	1990	San Elijo Ranch Specific Plan Draft Environmental Impact Report	P and D Technologies	Outside
02325	1122325	Huey, Danielle And Dennis Gallegos	1992	Historical/Archaeological Survey Report for the Sunset Drive to Mission Road and West Bernardo Drive to Pomerado Road Segments of the San Dieguito River Valley Park, San Diego, Ca	Gallegos and Associates	Outside
02661	1122661	Smith, Brian F.	1990	Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the San Elijo Ranch Specific Plan	Brian F. Smith and Associates	Outside
02920	1122920	Kyle, Carolyn And Dennis Gallegos	1992	Archaeological Test of Five Prehistoric Sites for the Rancho Santa Fe Road Alignment Project	Gallegos and Associates	Outside
02940	1122940	RECON	1976	Preliminary Environmental Information on Rancho Carrillo	RECON	Outside
03064	1123064	Smith, Brian	1985	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the 1800-Acre Partin-Bennett Project, San Marcos, California	Brian F. Smith	Outside
03317	1123317	Kyle, Carolyn	1998	Historic Property Survey Report of the San Marcos Creek Bridge	Gallegos and Associates	Intersecting
03917	1123917	Gallegos, Dennis And Associates	1997	Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Rancho Santa Fe Road Bridge Replacement Project	Gallegos and Associates	Intersecting
04106	1124106	Wade, Sue	1990	A Resurvey and Assessment of the Cultural Resources of Carrillo Ranch in the City of Carlsbad, California	Recon	Outside
04111	1124111	Seeman, Larry	1982	Draft Environmental Impact Report Revised Parks and Recreation Element, Carlsbad, California	Larry Seeman	Intersecting

IC File No.	NADB No.	Authors	Year	Title	Affiliation	Proximity to APE
04130	1124130	Pignolo, Andrew	1990	Cultural Resource Testing Program for the University Commons Project, San Marcos, California	ERC Environmental and Energy Co.	Intersecting
04157	1124157	Whitney-Desautels, Nancy A.	1991	Archaeological and Historical Literature Search and Records Check for Alternative Alignments for Highway 680 San Diego County, California	Scientific Resource Survey, Inc. (SRS)	Outside
04239	1124239	Fink, Gary	1976	Archaeological Survey for the Proposed San Marcos Sandfill, San Marcos, Ca	Gary Fink	Outside
04243	1124243	Apple, Steven	1980	An Archaeological Assessment of SDM-915 La Costa Meadowbrook Carlsbad, Ca	Steven Apple	Outside
04780	1124780	Pignolo, Andrew And Dennis Gallegos	1990	Cultural Resource Testing Program for the University Commons Project San Marcos, Ca	ERC Environmental and Energy Co.	Intersecting
05310	1125310	Kyle, Carolyn	1997	Negative Archaeological Survey Report District 11 County San Diego Santa Fe Road	Gallegos and Associates	Intersecting
05501	1125501	Smith, Brian F.	1990	Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources within the San Elijo Ranch Specific Plan	Brian F. Smith and Associates	Outside
05512	1125512	Robbins-Wade, Mary	2000	Lake San Marcos Estates	Affinis	Outside
05667	1125667	Harris, Nina	2000	First Supplement: Rancho Santa Fe Bridge Replacement Project	Gallegos and Associates	Intersecting
06164	1126164	Gallegos, Dennis And Sinead NiGhabhláin	1998	Archaeological Testing of Prehistoric Sites CA-SDI-9280B, CA-SDI-14025, and CA-SDI-14026 for the Questhaven Road Widening Project San Marcos, California	Gallegos and Associates	Outside
06269	1126269	Robbins-Wade, Mary	2002	Archaeological Resources Inventory for Denk Reservoir and Unit G Parallel Pipeline, Olivenhain, San Diego County, California	Affinis	Outside
06368	1126368	Harris, Nina	2000	First Supplement: Rancho Santa Fe Road Bridge Replacement Project	Roth and Associates	Outside
08052	1128052	Gallegos, Dennis And Nina M. Harris	1999	Cultural Resource Literature Review for the North Coast Transportation Study, Arterial Streets Alternative San Diego County, California	Gallegos and Associates	Outside

IC File No.	NADB No.	Authors	Year	Title	Affiliation	Proximity to APE
08119	1128119	Helix Environmental Planning	2002	Lake San Marcos Estates Final Environmental Impact Report GPA99-02/R 98-003/TM 5131/Log No. 98-08-021A: Sch #2000011040 Technical Appendices	Helix Environmental Planning	Outside
08763	1128763	Bull, Charles S.	1976	An Archaeological Surface Reconnaissance of the Rancho Carrillo Area	RECON	Outside
09313	1129313	Robbins-Wade, Mary	2003	Oceanside Boulevard and Crouch Property, Archaeological Survey (Affinis Job No. 1808)	Affinis Environmental Services	Outside
09314	1129314	Robbins-Wade, Mary	2004	Archaeological Resources Inventory for Unit G Pipeline 1 and Denk Reservoir Inlet/Outlet Project, Olivenhain, San Diego County, California	Affinis	Outside
09516	1129516	Caterino, David	2005	The Cemeteries and Gravestones of San Diego County: An Archaeological Study	David Caterino	Outside
09553	1129553	Gallegos, Dennis	2003	Monitoring Program for the University Commons Project San Marcos, California	Gallegos and Associates	Overlapping
09560	1129560	Guerrero, Monica And Tift, Larry	2002	Cultural Resource Survey for the University Commons Extension Project San Marcos, California	Gallegos and Associates	Outside
09824	1129824	Cook, John R.	1983	An Archaeological Test/Mitigation of SDI-7980 and W-267	Archaeological Systems Management	Overlapping
10080	1130080	Gallegos, Dennis And Dayle Cheever	1986	Cultural Resource Survey Industrial Parcel #097 San Marcos, California	Westec Services Inc	Outside
10118	1130118	Robbins-Wade, Mary	2006	Archaeology Survey, Northwest Quadrant Recycled Water Pipelines Project Encinitas and Carlsbad, San Diego County, California	Affinis	Outside
10741	1130741	Underwood, Jackson	2007	Data Recovery of CA-SDI-11569 and CA-SDI-11570, Villages of La Costa, City of Carlsbad, California	RECON	Outside
11605	1131605	Bonner, Wayne H. And James M. Keasling	2007	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Facility Candidate SD06917 (ATC - Hi Reservoir), Near Alga Road, Carlsbad, San Diego County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	Outside

IC File No.	NADB No.	Authors	Year	Title	Affiliation	Proximity to APE
12706	1132706	Bonner, Wayne And Sarah Williams	2009	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate 'La Costa', 3023 Alga Road, Carlsbad, San Diego County, California	Michael Brandman Associates, Inc.	Outside
13808	1133808	Robbins-Wade, Mary	2000	Lake San Marcos Estates-Archaeology (Affinis Job No. 1544)	Affinis	Outside
13976	1133976	Robbins-Wade, Mary	2002	Archaeological Resources Inventory for Unit G Parallel Pipeline and Denk Reservoir Inlet/ Outlet Project, Olivenhain, San Diego County, California	Affinis	Outside
14140	1134140	Robbins-Wade, Mary	2003	Archaeological Records Search and Literature Review, Vallecitos Water District Master Plan Update San Diego County, California	Affinis	Overlapping
15151	1135151	Brunzell, David	2015	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Crown Castle/ Verizon Fiber Puc Project, San Diego, California (Bcr Consulting Project No. Syn1404)	BCR Consulting LLC	Outside
17135	1137135	Cordova, Isabel	2015	Archaeological Survey for Pole Brushing Project, Various Locations, San Diego County, California (SDG&E ETS# 29109, PanGIS Project# 1401.07)	PanGIS	Outside

Table 3. Summary of Previously Recorded Sites within 1 mi. of the APE

P-37-	CA-SDI-	Description	Record and Updates	Proximity to APE
004397	4397	AP12. Quarry	Kaldenberg 1976	Outside
004498	4498	AP4. Bedrock milling feature; AP8. Stone feature; AP15. Habitation debris	Kaldenberg 1975; Franklin 1981	Outside
004843	4843	AH15. Standing structure	Kaldenberg N.D.	Outside
007306	7306	AP2. Lithic scatter	Graham 1979	Outside
007307	7307	AP2. Lithic scatter	Graham and Dittmar 1979	Outside
007308	7308	AP2. Lithic scatter	Graham 1979	Outside

P-37-	CA-SDI-	Description	Record and Updates	Proximity to APE
007309	7309	AP2. Lithic scatter	Graham 1979	Outside
009918	9918	AH9. Mines/quarries/tailings	Thesken 1984	Outside
011432	11432	AP4. Bedrock milling feature	Pigniolo and Briggs 1989	Outside
011433	11433	AP4. Bedrock milling feature	Pigniolo and Briggs 1989	Outside
011434	11434	AP2. Lithic scatter	Pigniolo and Briggs 1989	Outside
011435	11435	AH2. Foundations; AH4. Trash scatters	Pigniolo and Briggs 1989	Outside
011436	11436	AP4. Bedrock milling feature	Pigniolo and Briggs 1989	Outside
011437	11437	AH16. Cairn	Pigniolo and Briggs 1989	Outside
011438	11438	AP4. Bedrock milling feature	Pigniolo and Briggs 1989	Outside
011439	11439	AP4. Bedrock milling feature	Pigniolo and Briggs 1989	Outside
011440	11440	AP4. Bedrock milling feature	Pigniolo and Briggs 1989	Outside
011441	11441	AP4. Bedrock milling feature	Pigniolo and Briggs 1989	Outside
011442	11442	AP2. Lithic scatter; AH4. Trash scatters	Pigniolo and Briggs 1989; Cordova and Cox 2015	Outside
011443	11443	AH11. Wall	Pigniolo and Briggs 1989	Outside
011444	11444	AH12. Graves/cemetery	Pigniolo and Briggs 1989	Outside
011569	11569	AP2. Lithic scatter	Kyle, Linehan and Baker 1992	Outside
011570	11570	AP2. Lithic scatter	Pigniolo and Campbell 1990	Outside
012689	12689	AP2. Lithic scatter	Roth and Associates 1990; Kyle, Linehan and Baker 1992	Outside
014079	14026	AP2. Lithic scatter	Schultz, Briggs and Glenn 1995	Outside
033635	21128	AH7. Road	Shaver 2014; Cordova and Cox 2015	Outside

Summary of Reports Intersecting the Project APE

Seven of the fifteen studies that intersect or overlap with the Project APE cover all of the project area. The entirety of the Project APE has been previously surveyed for cultural resources.

Summary of Previously Recorded Sites Occurring within 1-mile

In general, the sites that occur within a 1-mile radius of the Project APE consist predominantly of prehistoric resources. Most of these prehistoric sites contain or entirely consist of bedrock milling components or lithic scatters, and one prehistoric site is noted to contain rock features and habitation debris. In general, these prehistoric sites are characterized by sparse surficial as well as sparse and relatively shallow subsurface deposits. Some remnants of historic foundations, historic scatters, and other historic sites also occur infrequently within a 1-mile radius of the Project APE. Recent aerial images indicate that many of the previously recorded cultural resources, particularly those closest to the Project APE, may be disturbed or destroyed by modern development.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

The intensive visual inspection of the Project APE provided no evidence for the presence of cultural resources in that area. All accessible areas of exposed soil were visually examined. The entirety of the Project APE has been disturbed by previous grading, landscaping, and debris dumping activities (Figures 4-5). The gravel road used to enter the Project APE from San Elijo Rd has a steeply-graded drop-off on its east side that leads down to the San Marcos River approximately 50' below (Figure 6). The main area of the Project APE is a flatly-graded lot approximately 30' below the surface of San Elijo Rd (Figure 7). This graded area contains piles of demolished concrete and building materials that limited visibility in the southern portion of the lot. Additionally, the north end of the Project APE has been disturbed by the construction of two concrete drainage ditches.

In summary, the present survey found that the entirety of the Project APE has been previously disturbed by extensive quarrying activities that excavated into native soils and removed potential cultural deposits on or below the original ground surface. Additionally, the significant drop in elevation from the Project APE to the San Marcos River to the east indicates that the Project area was near the top of the hill rather than as part of a river terrace where cultural resources are more likely to be located. Accordingly, ASM does not recommend monitoring for this project.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No cultural resources were identified during the archaeological survey of the Artis Senior Living Project APE. Based on the location and highly disturbed nature of the Project APE that included the removal of native soils, ASM does not recommend construction monitoring for the project. If you have any questions or comments regarding the information provided in this report, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,



Jason Kjolsing, M.A.
Associate Archaeologist

Attachments:

- Figure 1. Regional Project location map.
- Figure 2. 1:24,000 scale USGS Quad map showing the Project location.
- Figure 3. Satellite overview map of Project APE location showing previously constructed buildings and other facilities, and the San Marco River.
- Figure 4. Overview of the APE showing debris piles and built environment, facing southwest.
- Figure 5. Overview showing the flatly-graded APE, facing south.
- Figure 6. Overview showing the drop in elevation to the east of the APE, facing north.
- Figure 7. Overview showing the drop in elevation to the APE from San Elijo Rd, facing north.

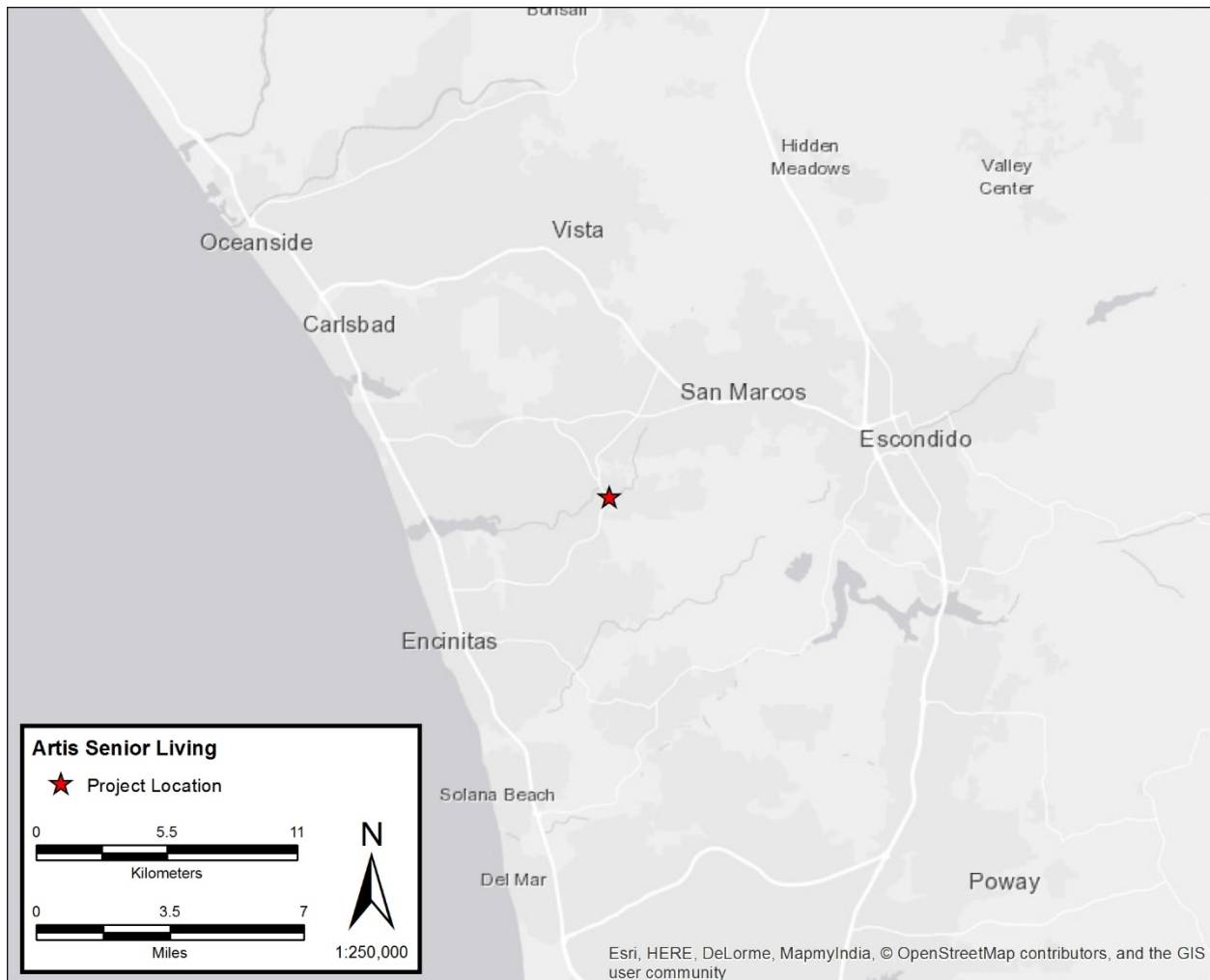


Figure 1. Regional Project location map.

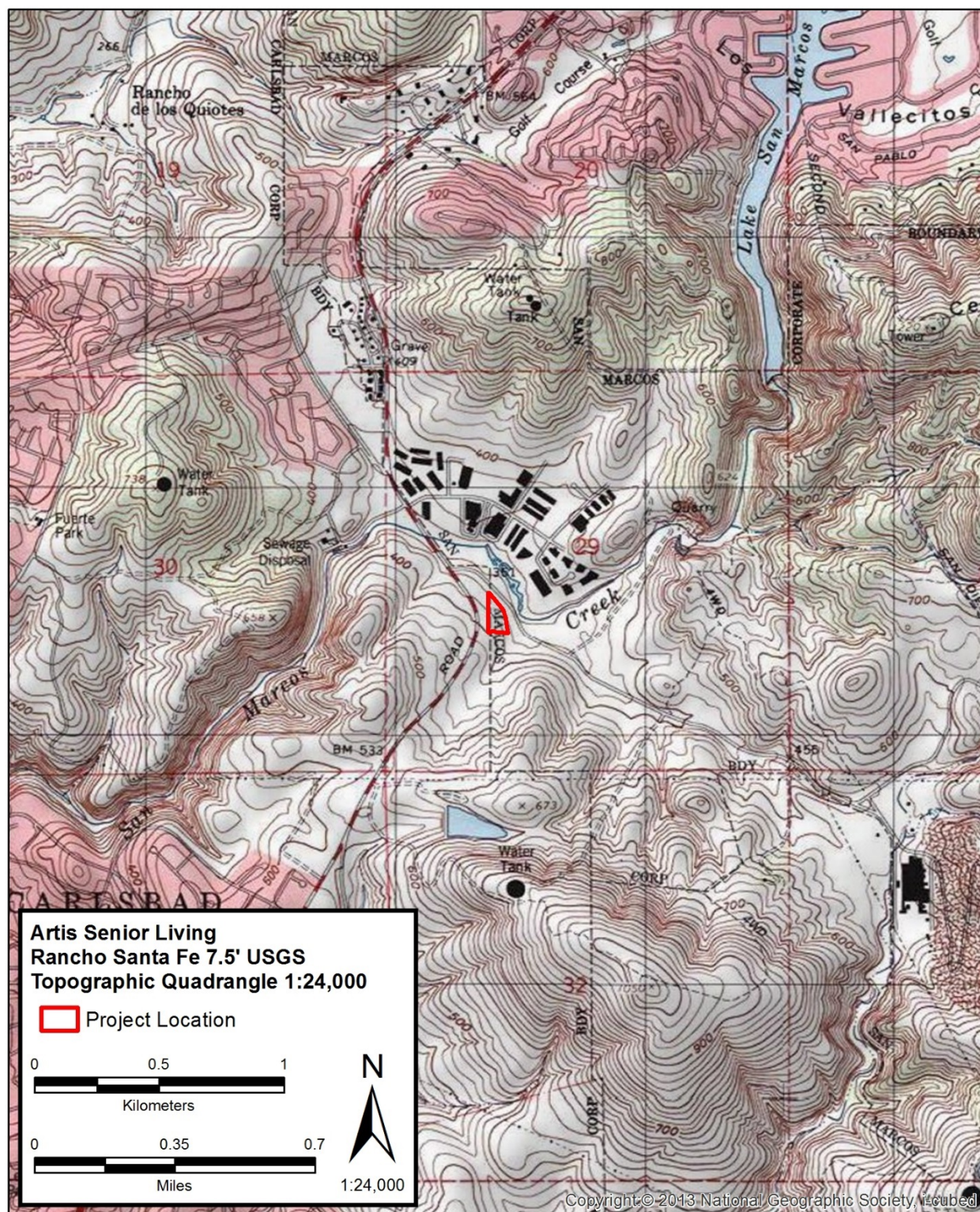


Figure 2. 1:24,000 scale USGS Quad map showing the Project location.



Figure 3. Satellite overview map of Project APE location showing previously constructed buildings and other facilities, and the San Marco River.



Figure 4. Overview of the APE showing debris piles and built environment, facing southwest.



Figure 5. Overview showing the flatly-graded APE, facing south.



Figure 6. Overview showing the drop in elevation to the east of the APE, facing north.



Figure 7. Overview showing the drop in elevation to the APE from San Elijo Rd, facing north.

REFERENCES

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