HELIX Environmental Planning

El Camino Memorial Park Secret Canyon Project

Project No. 670391
Archaeological Resources Report Form

August 2021 | 00159/00003.001

Submitted to:

City of San Diego
Development Services Department
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CONFIDENTIAL APPENDICES (BOUND SEPARATELY)

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I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

This report documents the cultural resources study for the El Camino Secret Canyon Project (project). The project includes an approximately 5.7-acre addition to the El Camino Memorial Park Cemetery, located within the City of San Diego (City), in western San Diego County (Figure 1, *Regional Location*). The project area is located within Section 3 of Township 15 South, Range 3 West, on the 7.5-minute Del Mar U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle (Figure 2, *USGS Topography*), north of State Route (SR) 52, south of SR 56, east of Interstate (I-) 805, and west of I-15. The project site is located within an undeveloped portion of the El Camino Memorial Park cemetery, east of an unnamed tributary to Carroll Canyon Creek (Figure 3, *Aerial Photograph*).

The project proposes to expand the existing El Camino Memorial Park into a new area of the cemetery property. The new area would be accessed from the existing cemetery via a clear-span bridge crossing the jurisdictional streambed that bisects the site in a north-south direction. Runoff from the eastern side of the project would be collected and transported by an earthen swale into a rip rap energy dissipation structure prior to discharge upslope of the existing streambed. Curbs along the edge of the access road would direct water from the roadway into a storm drain and second rip rap energy dissipation structure near the southern end of the site.

This report details the methods and results of the cultural resources study for the project, which included a records search, a Sacred Lands File search, a review of historic maps and aerial photographs, and a field survey with a Kumeyaay Native American monitor.

II. SETTING

Natural Environment (Past and Present)

The project site is situated in the northeastern corner of the El Camino Memorial Park, which is surrounded by commercial and industrial development. Located within the coastal plain of western San Diego County, the climate is characterized as semi-arid steppe, with warm, dry summers and cool, moist winters (Hall 2007; Pryde 2004). The project area is on a ridge system just above Carroll Canyon; water would have been available to prehistoric populations on a seasonal basis in the creek within Carroll Canyon, as well as other nearby drainages. Los Peñasquitos Canyon and its numerous finger drainages are located a short distance to the north.

Geologically, a majority of the project area is underlain by very old paralic deposits dating to the Middle to Early Pleistocene era. Stadium Conglomerate dating to the Middle Eocene can be found occupying the borders of the project area, with minimal inclusion of Scripps Formation dating to the Middle Eocene found to the east of the project area and extending into the project site (Kennedy and Tan 2008). In the northern and southernmost edges of the project area, young alluvial flood-plain deposits dating to the Holocene and Late Pleistocene era are present.

Biological communities of the project site and surrounding area consist primarily of Diegan coastal sage scrub and disturbed Diegan coastal sage scrub, along with pockets of southern mixed chaparral and coast live oak woodland, and areas of southern riparian woodland that follows a drainage bisecting the project area (HELIX 2021). Many of the native plant species found in these vegetation communities and

those found in the project vicinity are known to have been used by native populations for food, medicine, tools, and ceremonial and other uses (Christenson 1990; Luomala 1978).

Major wildlife species found in this environment prehistorically were coyote (*Canis latrans*); mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*); grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*); mountain lion (*Felis concolor*); rabbit (*Sylvilagus audubonii*); jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*); and various rodents, the most notable of which are the valley pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), California ground squirrel (*Ostospermophilus beecheyi*), and dusky footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*) (Head 1972). Rabbits, jackrabbits, and rodents were very important to the prehistoric diet; deer were somewhat less significant for food, but were an important source of leather, bone, and antler.

Prehistory

The earliest well-documented sites in the San Diego area belong to the San Dieguito Tradition, dating to over 9,000 years ago (Warren 1967; Warren et al. 1998). The San Dieguito Tradition is thought by most researchers to have an emphasis on big game hunting and coastal resources. Diagnostic material culture associated with the San Dieguito complex includes scrapers, scraper planes, choppers, large blades, and large projectile points.

The San Dieguito complex is followed by the Archaic Period, dating from at least 7,000 years ago. The local cultural manifestation of the Archaic period is called the La Jollan complex along the southern coastal region and brings a shift toward a more generalized economy and an increased emphasis on seed resources, small game, and shellfish. Sites dating to the Archaic Period are numerous along the coast, near-coastal valleys, and around estuaries. The La Jolla complex tool assemblage is dominated by rough cobble tools, especially choppers and scrapers, but also includes manos and metates, biface points, and bone tools. Sites within the La Jolla complex typically include shell middens, terrestrial and marine mammal remains, beads, and flexed burials.

While there has been considerable debate about whether San Dieguito and La Jollan patterns might represent the same people using different environments and subsistence techniques, or whether they are separate cultural patterns (e.g., Bull 1983; Ezell 1987; Gallegos 1987; Warren et al. 1998), abrupt shifts in subsistence and new tool technologies occur at the onset of the Late Prehistoric Period, approximately 1,300 to 1,500 years ago. Within the City of San Diego, the Late Prehistoric period is represented by the Cuyamaca complex (Yuman forebears of the Kumeyaay) and is characterized by higher population densities and intensification of social, political, and technological systems. Elements of the Cuyamaca complex include small, pressure-flaked projectile points (Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular series); milling implements (manos, metates, mortars, and pestles); Tizon Brown Ware pottery; various cobble-based tools (e.g., scrapers, choppers, and hammerstones); arrow shaft straighteners; pendants; Olivella shell beads; pictographs; and cremations. Subsistence is thought to be focused on the utilization of acorns and grass seeds, with small game serving as a primary protein resource and big game as a secondary resource. Fish and shellfish were also secondary resources, except immediately adjacent to the coast, where they assumed primary importance (Bean and Shipek 1978; Luomala 1978). The settlement system is characterized by seasonal villages where people used a central-based collecting subsistence strategy.

Ethnohistory

The project is located within the traditional territory of the Kumeyaay people, also known as Ipai, Tipai, or Diegueño (named for Mission San Diego de Alcalá). At the time of Spanish contact, Yuman-speaking Kumeyaay bands occupied southern San Diego and southwestern Imperial counties, and northern Baja California. The Kumeyaay lived in semi-sedentary, politically autonomous villages or rancherias. Most rancherias were the seat of a clan, although it is thought that, aboriginally, some clans had more than one rancheria, and some rancherias contained more than one clan, often depending on the season within the year (Luomala 1978). Several sources indicate that large Kumeyaay villages or rancherias were located in river valleys and along the shoreline of coastal estuaries (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925). At the time of Spanish colonization in the late 1700s, the population of the Kumeyaay in San Diego was estimated to be 20,000; several major villages, or rancherias, were located along the region's river and major creek valleys, which were important resources as sources of water and as transportation routes. Sorrento Valley, a short distance to the west of the project site, as well as Los Peñasquitos Canyon located in relative proximity to the project area, to the north, and Rose Canyon to the south, all house numerous archaeological sites and ethnohistoric place names representing villages/rancherias.

History

Spanish Period

While Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo visited San Diego briefly in 1542, the beginning of the historic period in the San Diego area is generally given as 1769, the year that the Royal Presidio of San Diego was founded on a hill overlooking the San Diego River. A small pueblo, now known as Old Town San Diego, developed below the presidio. The Mission San Diego de Alcalá was constructed in its current location five years later. The Spanish period was characterized by religious and military institutions bringing Spanish culture to the area and attempting to convert the Native American population to Christianity. The economy of Alta California during this period was based on cattle ranching at the missions; a minor amount of agriculture and commerce took place in and around San Diego.

Mexican Period

Mexico, including Alta California, gained its independence from Spain in 1821, but Spanish culture and influence remained as the missions continued to operate as they had in the past, and laws governing the distribution of land were also retained for a period of time. Following the secularization of the missions in 1834, large ranchos were granted to prominent and well-connected individuals, and the society made a transition from one dominated by the church and the military to a more civilian population, with people living on ranchos or in pueblos. With numerous new ranchos, cattle ranching expanded and prevailed over agricultural activities. These ranches put new pressures on California's native populations, as grants were made for inland areas still occupied by the Kumeyaay, forcing them to acculturate or relocate farther into the backcountry.

American Period

The Mexican period ended when Mexico ceded California to the United States after the Mexican-American War (1846–1848), which concluded with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. A great influx of settlers to California and the San Diego region occurred during the American Period, resulting from several factors, including the discovery of gold in the state in 1849, the end of the Civil War, the

availability of free land through the passage of the Homestead Act, and later, the importance of San Diego County as an agricultural area supported by roads, irrigation systems, and connecting railways. The increase in American and European populations quickly overwhelmed many of the Spanish and Mexican cultural traditions.

While the 1880s were a period of alternating boom and bust, by the 1890s, the City entered a time of steady growth. Subdivisions such as Golden Hill, Sherman Heights, Logan Heights, Banker's Hill, and University Heights began in the 1890s. As the City continued to grow in the early 20th century, the downtown's residential character changed. Streetcars and the introduction of the automobile allowed people to live farther from their downtown jobs, and new suburbs were developed. The influence of military development, beginning in 1916 and 1917 during World War I, resulted in substantial development in infrastructure and industry to support the military and accommodate soldiers, sailors, and defense industry workers. In the post-World War II years, San Diego grew significantly, with new jobs created in the aircraft industry, shipbuilding, fishing, and other enterprises.

III. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT (APE)

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the project is an approximately 5.7-acre area in an undeveloped portion of the El Camino Memorial Park cemetery, to the east of an unnamed tributary running to Carroll Canyon Creek.

IV. STUDY METHODS

Archival Research

HELIX obtained an electronic records search from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) on July 7, 2021, for the proposed project area and a one-mile radius. The records search included the identification of previously recorded cultural resources, locations and citations for previous cultural resources studies, and a review of resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historic Interest, and City of San Diego Historical Resources Register. Record search maps are included as Confidential Appendix A, bound separately. Tables summarizing the records search results are provided as Attachments D and E.

Historical maps and aerial photographs were reviewed to assess the potential for historical structural resources and historical archaeological resources, including the 1903 and 1930 USGS La Jolla (1:62,500), the 1943 Del Mar (1:31,680), and the 1953, 1967, and 1975 Del Mar (1:24,000) topographic maps; as well as aerial photographs from between 1941 and 1996 (NETR Online 2021).

Native American Contact Program

HELIX contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on July 7, 2021, to request a search of its Sacred Lands File. No direct tribal outreach was undertaken for the project. NAHC correspondence is included as Confidential Appendix B.

Field Survey

The project area was surveyed on July 9, 2021, by HELIX archaeologist Julie Roy and Kumeyaay Native American monitor Shuuluk Linton of Red Tail Environmental. The project site was walked in parallel transects spaced approximately five meters apart, where feasible.

V. RESULTS OF STUDY

Background Research

SCIC has a record of 58 previous cultural resources studies that have been performed within a one-mile radius of the project area, five of which overlap with the current project site. The studies include three cultural resource surveys, an historic properties background study, and a study of the cemeteries and gravestones of San Diego. Two of the reports listed by SCIC are actually the same report; this is the only one of the studies overlapping the project area that appears to have included fieldwork.

The records search identified 32 previously recorded cultural resources within the one-mile search radius, none of which are located within or immediately adjacent to the project area. Twenty-seven of the resources consist of prehistoric artifact scatters, lithic scatter, resource production sites, camp and habitation sites, and prehistoric isolates. The five historic resources consist of the remains of a historic adobe; the remains of a historic home with associated refuse; a segment of the AT&SF railroad, originally the California Southern Railroad; portions of the remains of historic corrals; and a section of a historic fence.

On the 1903 La Jolla (1:62,500 scale) topographic map, a small drainage with a structure is seen to the west of the project area, while Carroll Canyon is located to the south, running east-west, following the path of the streambed and a road on its south side. The structure is gone by the 1930 La Jolla (1:62,500 scale) topographic map, but no other changes are visible on the topographic maps until the 1967 Del Mar (1:24,000 scale) map that shows the El Camino Memorial Park, an unnamed road to the east, and Fenton Road to the south, following the north side of Carroll Canyon. In the 1975 Del Mar (1:24,000 scale) topographic map, the unnamed road to the east has shifted west a bit, and some structures are located between it and Fenton Road. On the 1994 Del Mar (1:24,000 scale) map, the only change is the unnamed road to the east has shifted to run north-south to Fenton Road, and the structures along it have disappeared. No structures appear within the project area in any of the reviewed topographic maps.

The project area and immediate vicinity appear mostly undeveloped in all of the aerial photographs. However, there is a historic orchard located in the east and southeast portions of the project area, visible beginning in a 1941 aerial. The orchard follows a ridgeline between two drainages, in a northeast-southwest direction, and the southern portion of this is still visible in present-day aerials. In 1953, a small reservoir and dam were constructed to the north of the project area, which continued to be in use until 1985, when they were modified into a drainage system as part of the construction of an industrial park. In the same 1953 aerial, large agricultural fields are visible to the south and west of the project site, following the streambed in Carroll Canyon. These disappear in 1963 with the beginning of the construction of the El Camino Memorial Park.

Native American Contact Program

The NAHC indicated in a response dated July 27, 2021, that the search of their Sacred Lands File was completed for the project with negative results. No further tribal outreach was undertaken by HELIX for the project; City staff will be undertaking consultation with interested tribes under Assembly Bill (AB) 52. NAHC correspondence is included as Confidential Appendix B.

Field Survey

The survey included a small area on the south side of an unnamed tributary to Carroll Canyon Creek, a narrow crossover portion of the tributary creek, and a terrace north of and above this tributary. Visibility was more or less 50 percent on the terrace. In some areas, visibility was less than 25 percent, due to thick dead sage and buckwheat, as well as dense sumac, dead tree branches, and tree debris. An old road runs north-south through the center of the olive orchard. The old road is highly disturbed, with large numbers of cobbles in a red-brown silty sand matrix and cut with deep water ruts.

Reconnaissance was used in the creek at the south end of the project area, rather than transects, due to very dense and rough terrain; vegetation included very tall and thick pampas grass, chamise, scrub oak, and poison oak; the embankments were very steep and covered with vegetation. Visibility at the creek was less than five percent, mainly on the floor of the creek, which included numerous cobbles. On the terrace above the creek, the landscape was a highly disturbed cobbled terrace. Vegetation included oak, sumac, sage, and buckwheat.

The remains of the historic orchard of olive trees (visible beginning in a 1941 aerial photograph) are located in the southeastern portion of the survey area, mostly comprised of dead trees, though new growth was observed. Numerous concrete chunks with a large amount of lichen on them were observed under a bush on the west side of the terrace, and a large dug-out area was observed south of the discarded concrete chunks.

Sediments consisted of light brown sand and red-brown silty sand; within much of the project area cobbles were observed eroding out of the ground, either by human activities or from water erosion and runoff. No cultural material beyond the remnants of the orchard was observed during the survey of the project area.

Evaluation

HELIX obtained an archaeological records search and requested a review of the NAHC's Sacred Lands File. No archaeological resources have been previously recorded within the project site, and the results of the Sacred Lands File review were negative. During the field survey, the only cultural material observed consisted of the remnants of an olive orchard dating to the early 1940s, some concrete chunks that appear to have been dumped on the property, and a large, excavated area that may be associated with the orchard or possibly with the historic reservoir that was present north of the project area. As previously noted, no buildings were present in this area, based on the review of historic maps and aerial photos, indicating that the concrete was dumped here, rather than remnants of a building or structure. The remnants of the olive orchard have been recorded on a Primary form, but many of the trees have died or been removed. There is no evidence to suggest that the orchard was associated with events or persons significant to the history of the area, nor does it embody the distinctive characteristics of a type,

period, region, or method of construction, nor represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not possess the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the area. In addition, the integrity of the orchard has been severely compromised. Based on this, it is not considered a significant historic or archaeological resource. As such, the project will have no significant effects to cultural resources.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

Although the project will have no significant effects to cultural resources, given the cultural resource sensitivity of the project vicinity, there is a potential for cultural resources to be encountered during construction/ground-disturbing activities within the project area. Therefore, an archaeological monitoring program should be implemented during any ground-disturbing activities within the project area; the monitoring program would follow the City's standard archaeological monitoring requirements.

Although there is also no evidence to suggest the presence of human remains, in the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, all work shall cease, and the county coroner shall be contacted, per the California Public Resources Code. Should the remains be identified as Native American, the NAHC shall be contacted within 48 hours to provide a most-likely descendant to determine appropriate actions.

VII. SOURCES CONSULTED

	DATE
National Register of Historic Places	Month and Year: July 2021
California Register of Historical Resources	Month and Year: July 2021
City of San Diego Historical Resources Register	Month and Year: July 2021
Archaeological/Historical Site Records:	
South Coastal Information Center	Month and Year: July 2021

Other Sources Consulted: California Historical Landmarks (July 2021)

VIII. CERTIFICATION

Preparer: Trevor Gittelhough, M.A., RPA	Title: Archaeologist
Signature: 	Date: August 6, 2021
Preparer: Mary Robbins-Wade, M.A., RPA	Title: Cultural Resources Group Manager
Signature: 	Date: August 6, 2021

IX. ATTACHMENTS

A National Archaeological Database Information
B Bibliography
C Maps/Figures
- Regional Location
- USGS Topography
- Aerial Photograph

D Table of Previous Investigations Conducted within One Mile of the Project Area
E Table of Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of the Project
F Site Photographs

X. CONFIDENTIAL APPENDICES (BOUND SEPARATELY)

A Records Search Results
B Native American Heritage Commission Correspondence
C DPR Form

Attachment A

National Archaeological Database Information

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

Authors:	Mary Robbins-Wade, M.A., RPA and Trevor Gittelhough, M.A., RPA
Consulting Firm:	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc., 7578 El Cajon Boulevard, La Mesa, CA 91942, (619) 462-1515
Report Date:	August 2021
Report Title:	Archaeological Resources Report Form, El Camino Memorial Park Secret Canyon Project (Project No. 670391)
Prepared for:	Clark and Green Associates, 15420 Laguna Canyon Road, Suite 210, Irvine, CA 92618
Submitted to:	City of San Diego, Development Services Department, 1222 First Avenue, San Diego, CA 92101
Contract number:	City Project No. Project No. 670391; HELIX Project No. CGA-03; 00159/00003.001
USGS quadrangle:	Del Mar (7.5' series)
Acreage:	Approximately 5.7 acres
Keywords:	Archaeological survey; City of San Diego; El Camino Memorial Park; no archaeological resources; historic orchard; no significant resources

Attachment B

Bibliography

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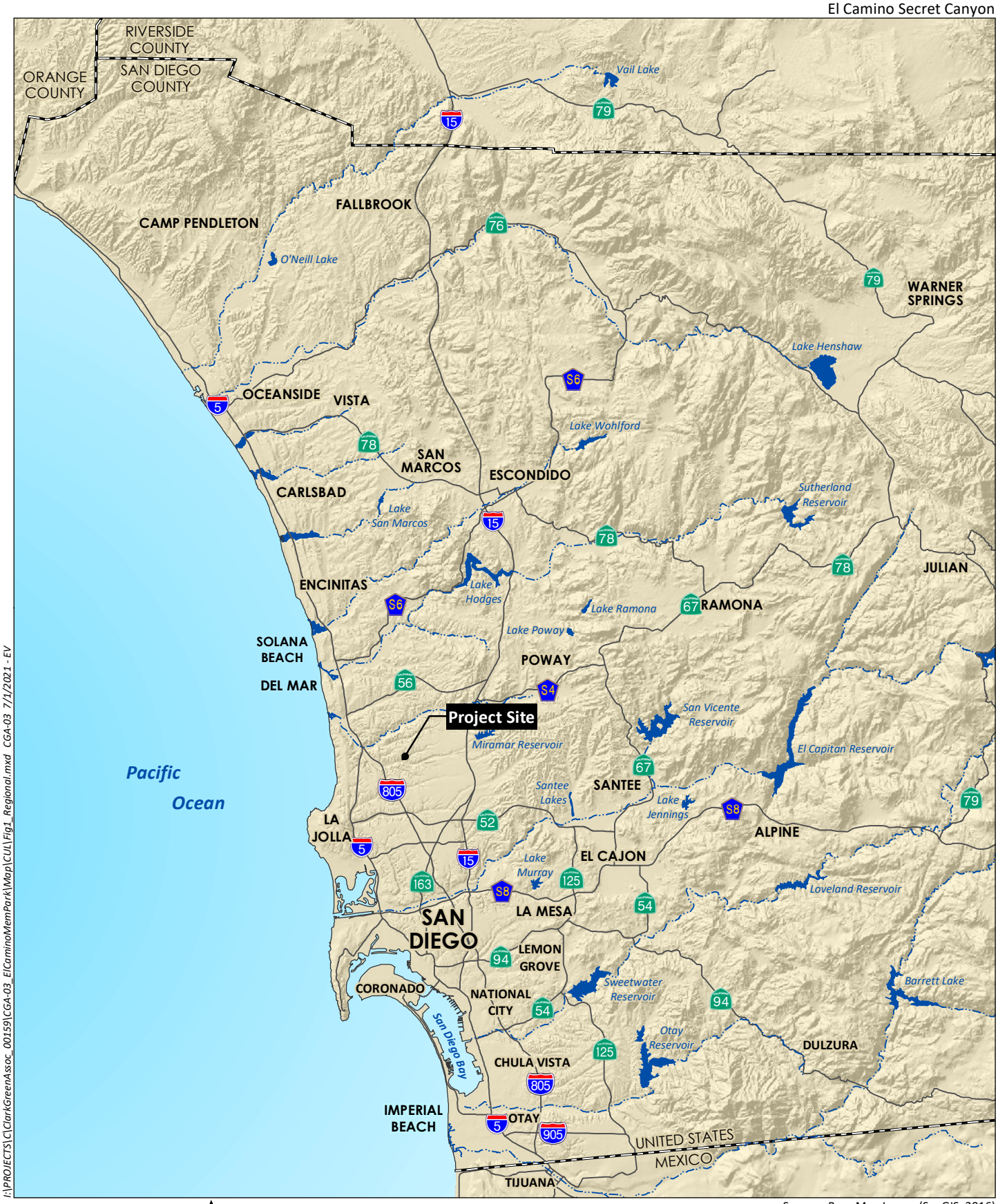
Attachment C

Maps/Figures



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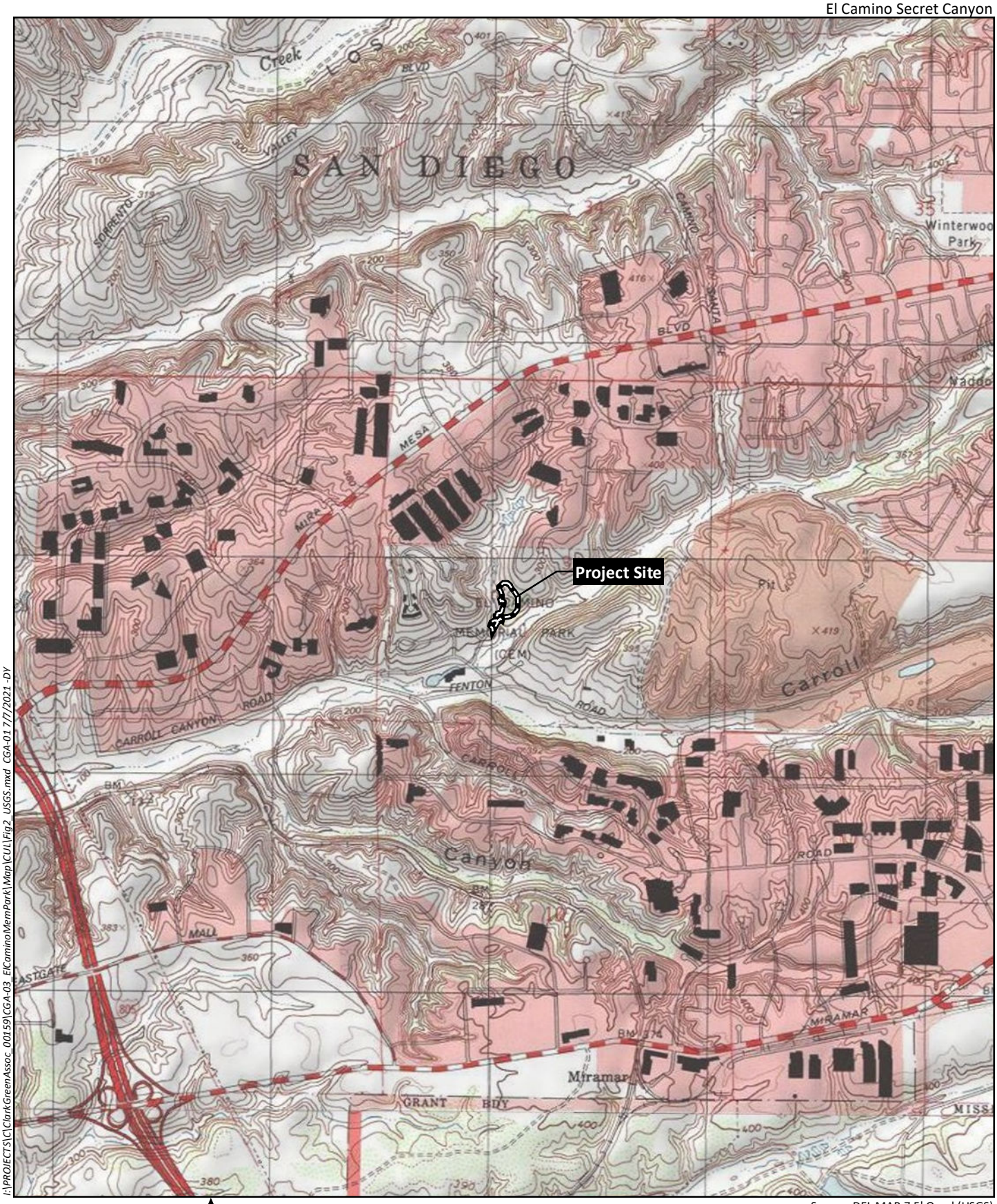
0 8 Miles

Source: Base Map Layers (SanGIS, 2016)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Regional Location

Figure 1



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Source: DEL MAR 7.5' Quad (USGS)

HELIX Environmental Planning

USGS Topography

Figure 2

El Camino Secret Canyon

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0 400 Feet

Source: Aerial (SanGIS, 2019)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Aerial Photograph

Figure 3

Attachment D

Table of Previous Investigations Conducted within One Mile of the Project Area

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED
WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report Number	Author	Date	Title	Type
SD-00057	Adams, Therese E., and Charles S. Bull	1979	A Report of the Mira Mesa Boulevard Cultural Resource Survey.	Field Study
SD-00210	Cardenas, D. Sean, and Mary Robbins Wade	1985	Cultural Resource Inventory and Significance Assessment: Eastgate Industrial Center	Cultural Inventory
SD-00308	Carrico, Richard, and Keith Rhodes	1980	Archaeological Survey of Miramar Auto Center Project.	Field Study
SD-00683	Hector, Susan	1984	Regional Archaeology Papers Number 1: Excavation and Analysis of the Historic and Prehistoric Components of Archaeological Site SDM-W-1439A.	Field Study
SD-00958	Kyle, Carolyn, Dennis Gallegos, and Richard Carrico	1988	Cultural Resource Survey and Test for the Allred-Collins Industrial Park	Field Study
SD-01304	Norwood, Richard H.	1978	An Archaeological Survey for Carroll Ridge Subdivision.	Field Study
SD-01316	McCoy, Lesley C. and Alex N. Kirkish	1982	Cultural Resources Data Recovery Program for the 230 kV Transmission Line Rights-of-Way from San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station to Black Star Canyon and Santiago Substation and to Encina and Mission Valley Substations Vols. I & II	Field Study
SD-01625*	WESTEC Service, Inc.	1977	Cultural Resources of the West Mira Mesa Planning Area	Field Study
SD-01794	Schaefer, Jerry, and Michael C. Elling	1987	An Assessment of Cultural Resources in Los Penasquitos Canyon Reserve San Diego, California	Field Study
SD-01795	RECON	1981	Archaeological and Biological Survey Reports for the San Andres Project County of San Diego	Field Study
SD-01851	Hector, Susan	1989	Cultural Resources Survey of the San Diego Commuter Rail Project	Field Study
SD-01952	Smith, Brian F.	1990	Phase I Constraints Analysis Results of an Initial Cultural Resources Survey of the Nobel Drive/I-805 Interchange and Extension Project	Field Study
SD-02580	Gallegos, Dennis, and Ivan Strudwick	1993	Survey and Test Report for the Rancho Penasquitos Pipeline (P5e11) County Water Authority County San Diego	Field Study
SD-02697	Gross Timothy, and Mary Robbins-Wade	1990	Cultural Resource Survey and Assessment for the Sorrento Valley Road Realignment and Utility Improvements, San Diego, California	Field Study

Report Number	Author	Date	Title	Type
SD-02839*	Collett, Russell O., and Sue A. Wade	1989	Cultural Resources Survey of the El Camino Memorial Park Property	Field Study
SD-02890*	Wade, Sue A., and Russell Collett	1993	Cultural Resource Survey of the El Camino Memorial Park Property In San Diego, California.	Field Study
SD-03340	Schaefer, Jerry	1998	Hazard Corporate Center Archaeological Study	Field Study
SD-03683	Alter, Ruth	1999	Results of the Historic Building Assessment for 1128 Oliver Avenue, San Diego, California	Historic Assessment
SD-04297	Eckhardt, Lesley C.	1978	Archaeological/ Historical Survey of the Aero World Theme Park	Field Study
SD-04345	Moriarty, Robert James III	1977	Archaeological Survey of Mira Mesa Industrial Park Soledad Canyon Area City of San Diego, CA	Field Study
SD-04398	Kyle, Carolyn	1995	North Torrey Pines Bridge Over Los Penasquitos Creek	Field Study
SD-04715	City of San Diego	1992	Appendices To the Draft Environmental Impact Report For the Los Penasquitos Canyon Preserve Master Plan	EIR
SD-04819	Carrico, Richard	1999	Historical Overview to Land Use and Development Within the Camp Elliott Area	Overview
SD-04948	RECON	1979	EIR for Carroll Canyon Materials Extraction Cud	EIR
SD-05251	WESTEC Services, Inc.	1979	Environmental Data Statement San Onofre To Encina 230-kV Transmission Line Addendum No. 3	EIR
SD-05446	Fulmer, Scott	1978	Archaeological Survey and Report Eastgate Mall/Miramar Road Industrial Park	Field Study
SD-05742	City of San Diego	1992	DEIR for Carroll Canyon Community Plan Amendment	DEIR
SD-06522	Kyle, Carolyn	1990	Cultural Resource Survey for the Carroll Business Park Project San Diego, California	Field Study
SD-06522	Bull, Charles S.	1978	An Archaeology Assessment of Lusk Industrial Park	Field Study
SD-06522	City of San Diego	1998	Public Notice of Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Hazard Corporate Center	Public Notice
SD-07419	City of San Diego	2002	Public Notice of a Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration Olsen Industrial Lot	Public Notice
SD-07420	Smith, Brian F.	2000	An Archaeological Survey for the Olsen Industrial Lot Project, 9905 Olsen Drive, San Diego, California	Field Study
SD-07702	Smith, Brian F.	2000	An Archaeological Survey of the Olson Industrial Lot Project	Field Study

Report Number	Author	Date	Title	Type
SD-07855	Duke, Curt	2001	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sd 653-01 San Diego, CA	Field Study
SD-07870	Duke, Curt	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment AT&T Wireless Services Facility No.10009a San Diego County, California	Field Study
SD-08267	City of San Diego	2002	Public Notice of a Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration for Olson Industrial Lot	Public Notice
SD-08535	Fink, Gary	1983	The Cultural Resources of Los Penasquitos Regional Park, San Diego, California	Inventory
SD-08852	Wade, Sue A., Stephen R. Van Wormer, and Dayle M. Cheever	1990	Historic Properties Inventory for North City Water Reclamation Facilities Clean Water Program for Greater San Diego, San Diego, California	Historic Inventory
SD-08957*	Brian F. Mooney Associates	1993	Historic Properties Background Study for the City of San Diego Clean Water Program	Historic Inventory
SD-09099	Kyle, Carolyn	2001	Cultural Resource Survey for the Biostruct Research and Development Project; City of San Diego, California	Field Study
SD-09128	Gallegos, Dennis, and Carolyn Kyle	1991	Cultural Resource Survey Report Carroll Canyon Project San Diego, California	Field Study
SD-09206	Kyle, Carolyn	2004	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SD-213-02, 7081 Consolidated Way, City of San Diego, California	Field Study
SD-09342	Harper, Christopher, and Roman F. Beck	2002002	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment: Sorrento-to-Miramar Curve Realignment and Second Main Track Project San Diego County, California	Field Study
SD-09516*	Caterino, David	2005	The Cemeteries and Gravestones of San Diego County: An Archaeological Study	Field Study
SD-10139	Case, Robert, and K. Ross Way	2005	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Olson Industrial Park Project (LDR No. 40-0495), University Area, San Diego, California	Field Study
SD-10923	Tanner, Don, and Marty Stott	2006	A Study of the Santa Maria De Los Penasquitos Rancho	Field Study
SD-11640	Harris, Nina	2006	Results of a Cultural Resources Records Search and Survey For the Nancy Ridge Business Park Project, City of San Diego, California	Field Study
SD-11826	Robbins-Wade, Mary	2008	Archaeological Resources Analysis for the Master Stormwater System Maintenance Program, San Diego, California Project. No. 42891	Field Study

Report Number	Author	Date	Title	Type
SD-12200	City of San Diego	2009	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program (MSWSMP)	DEIR
SD-13474	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead, Mark Becker, Dave Iversen, Sherri Andrews, and Scott Wolf	2010	Cultural and Historical Inventory and Impacts Assessment Report for San Diego Association of Governments Sorrento-to-Miramar Double Track Project, San Diego County, California	Inventory
SD-13475	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead	2010	Historic Property Treatment Plan for Ca-SDI-4609/SDM-W-654, Sorrento-to-Miramar Double Track Project, San Diego County, California	Treatment Plan
SD-14089	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead, Sarah Stringer Bowsher, and Scott Wolf	2012	Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for Alternatives 1c and 6, Sorrento-to-Miramar Curves Straightening and Double Track Project, San Diego County, California	Evaluation
SD-14090	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead, Mark Becker, Dave Iversen, Sherri Andrews, and Scott Wolf	2010	Cultural and Historical Inventory and Evaluation Report for San Diego Association of Governments Sorrento-To-Miramar Double Track Project, San Diego County, California	Inventory
SD-14091	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead, and Scott Wolf	2010	Cultural and Historical Resource Existing Conditions Report for The Sorrento To Miramar Curve Straightening and Double Track Project, San Diego County, California	Field Study
SD-15151	David Brunzell	2015	Cultural Resources Assessment Of the Crown Castle/Verizon Fiber PUC Project, San Diego, California (BCR Consulting Project No. Syn1404)	Field Study
SD-16775	Gunderman Castells, Shelby, Mark Becker, Ian Scharlotta, Tony Quach, and Sinead Ni Ghabhláin	2014	Data Recovery Excavations at CA-SDI-4609/SDM-W-654, Ethnohistoric Village of Ystagua, for the San Diego Association of Governments Sorrento-To-Miramar Double Track Phase One Project, San Diego, California	Field Study
SD-17233	Brunzell, David	2017	San Diego 129 Project, San Diego County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. Syn1622)	Field Study
SD-17586	Pigniolo, Andrew	2017	Cultural Resource Survey of the FedEx Ground Package System Parking Lot Expansion Project 9905 Olson Drive, City of San Diego, California	Field Study

* Signifies that the report bisects a portion of the project area.

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Attachment E

Table of Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of the Project Area

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES
WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Resource Number (Primary	Resource Number (Trinomial)	Description	Recorder, Date
P-37-005161	CA-SDI-5161	Historic foundations and associated refuse	McCoy, 1977; Jacques, 1981; Jacques/Theskin, 1981
P-37-005194	CA-SDI-5194	Lithic scatter	McCoy, 1977
P-37-005195	CA-SDI-5195	Lithic scatter	McCoy, 1977
P-37-005196	CA-SDI-5196	Lithic scatter	McCoy, 1977
P-37-005197	CA-SDI-5197	Lithic scatter	McCoy, 1977
P-37-005198	CA-SDI-5198	Resource processing site	McCoy, 1977; Theskin, 1981;
P-37-005203	CA-SDI-5203	Lithic scatter	McCoy, 1977; Gallegos/Phillips/ Kyle, 1995
P-37-005204	CA-SDI-5205	Historic adobe residence	McCoy, 1977; Hatley, 1978; Wolf/Pham/Bigney/K itchen, 2012
P-37-005444	CA-SDI-5444	Lithic scatter	Norwood, 1978
P-37-005455	CA-SDI-5455	Lithic scatter	Norwood, 1978
P-37-005609	CA-SDI-5609	Lithic scatter	Moriarty, 1977; Bull, 1978; Gallegos/Phillips/ Kyle, 1995; Howard, 2017
P-37-005610	CA-SDI-5610	Single ground stone mano	Moriarty, 1977; Bull, 1978
P-37-006946	CA-SDI-6946	Historic remains of wooden corrals and animal loading facility	Adams, 1979
P-37-006947	CA-SDI-6947	Wooden gate with rusted iron fixings and barbed wire fence with hand forged nails	Adams, 1979
P-37-006949	CA-SDI-6949	Lithic scatter	Adams, 1979
P-37-006950	CA-SDI-6950	Lithic scatter	Adams, 1979
P-37-006951	CA-SDI-6951	Lithic scatter	Adams, 1979
P-37-006952	CA-SDI-6952	Lithic scatter	Adams, 1979
P-37-006953	CA-SDI-6953	Lithic scatter	Adams, 1979
P-37-007241	CA-SDI-7241	Prehistoric isolate (nonporphyritic andesite flake)	Ferguson, 1979
P-37-008396	CA-SDI-8396	Lithic scatter	Rhodes, 1980
P-37-009289	CA-SDI-9289	Lithic scatter	Hector, 1982
P-37-009290	CA-SDI-9290	Lithic scatter and one bone fragment	Hector, 1982
P-37-010249	CA-SDI-10249	Habitation site	Robbins-Wade, 1985; Way, 2003
P-37-014722		Prehistoric isolate (unifacially retouched quartzite flake)	Muranaka, 1984
P-37-014780		Prehistoric isolate (cobble with two flakes removed)	Hunter/Robbins Wade, 1984

Resource Number (Primary	Resource Number (Trinomial)	Description	Recorder, Date
P-37-014781		Prehistoric isolate (scraper)	Hunter/Robbins Wade, 1984
P-37-014806		Prehistoric isolate (flake)	Robbins-Wade/Sinkovec, 1985
P-37-014807		Prehistoric isolate (core)	Robbins-Wade/Sinkovec, 1985
P-37-014808		Prehistoric isolate (flake)	Robbins-Wade/Sinkovec, 1985
P-37-014809		Prehistoric isolate (scraper plane)	Robbins-Wade/Haynal, 1985
P-37-024739	CA-SDI-16385H	Portion of the AT&SF Railroad, originally the California Southern Railroad, constructed between 1880-1888.	Tang, 2002; Ballester, 2002; Stiefel/Gunderman, 2007; McLean, 2010; Shultz/Harper, 2011; Ni Ghabhláin, 2012; Hall, 2012; McLean, 2012; Shultz/Harper, 2013; Davis, 2013; Castells, 2013; Krintz, 2013; Ni Ghabhláin, 2014; Castells/Quach, 2014; Castells, 2015; Daly, 2015; Tift/Lennon, 2016; Fernis, 2017; Cortney, 2016; Foglia, 2017

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Attachment F

Site Photographs

PHOTO PLATES

Plate 1. Overview from south end of project area. View to the northeast.

Plate 2. Overview of old road (two-track) through the orchard from the south end. View to the north.

Plate 3. Overview of the orchard on the terrace, from north end. View to the south.

Plate 4. Overview of olive tree and trails. View to the west.

Plate 5. Concrete chunks under a bush on the terrace. View to the south.

Appendix A

Records Search Results
(bound separately)

Appendix B

Native American Heritage Commission Correspondence (bound separately)

Appendix C

DPR Form
(bound separately)