HELIX Environmental Planning

El Camino Memorial Park Secret Canyon Project Phase 2

Project No. 670391

Archaeological Resources Report

April 2023 | 00159.00003.001

Submitted to:

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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). This project is Phase 2 of the original El Camino Memorial Secret Canyon project, for which HELIX conducted a cultural resources study in 2021 (Robbins-Wade and Gittelhough 2021). 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, most 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 April 8, 2023, 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 for Phase 1 of this project. No direct tribal outreach was undertaken for the project at that time. The contacts listed by the NAHC were contacted on April 3, 2023 as outreach Phase 2. NAHC correspondence is included as Confidential Appendix B.

Field Survey

HELIX archaeologist Julie Roy and Kumeyaay Native American monitor Chris Curo of Red Tail Environmental conducted a reconnaissance survey of the project site on March 24, 2023. 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 63 cultural resources studies that have been previously conducted within a one-mile search radius, six of which covered the project area. Five of these reports are detailed in the 2021 report for Phase 1 of the current project (Robbins-Wade and Gittelhough 2021). One cultural resources study has occurred within the search radius since then (Jordan 2022). this study did not identify any cultural resources within the project area.

According to the record search results, a total of 37 cultural resources have been previously recorded within one mile of the project area (see Confidential Appendix A). Thirty-two of the previously recorded resources are detailed in the 2021 report (Robbins-Wade and Gittelhough). Since then, one additional cultural resource has been recorded (the historic olive orchard recorded by HELIX during the 2021 Phase 1 survey); one resource (a prehistoric lithic scatter) was updated; and four additional resources (three isolated prehistoric flakes and a prehistoric flake shatter) were included in the current records search that were not in the Phase 1 records search, because the search radius covered a slightly different area between Phase 1 and Phase 2. The historic olive orchard is described in the 2021 report (Robbins-Wade and Gittelhough) and is the only resource previously recorded within the project area.

HELIX reviewed aerial photographs and topographic maps of the project site for information on past use and previous site development (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, Inc [NETR] 2023; University of California, Santa Barbara [UCSB] 2023). The oldest aerial photograph available dates to 1953. This aerial shows the location of modern El Camino Memorial Park as a graded but unoccupied area with an orchard stretching from the northern edge to the southern portion of the modern business park along Mesa Rim Road north of the project area. A portion of this orchard is still located on site, recorded as cultural resource P-37-039608. The 1966 aerial shows the development of several roads within El Camino Memorial Park and the presence of several small buildings within the park. Between 1980 and 1981, El Camino Memorial Park appears to have been expanded to the north to its current footprint. Between 1983 and 1984, the mesa top north of the project area appears to have been graded. Between 1984 and 1985, grading appears to have been conducted atop a finger of land along the perimeter of the northern half of the Phase 2 study area. The 1989 aerial shows grading within the current location of the Mesa Rim Road business park and within a buffer around the current location, extending into the eastern portion of the northern half of the current project area and into the northern perimeter of the southern half of the current project area. A swath of open land appears in the 1996 aerial photograph extending into the eastern perimeter of the southern half of the project area, but it is unclear if this clear land was artificially or naturally created. No further disturbance is visible within the aerial photographs.

The oldest topographic map available for review dates to 1903 (NETR 2023). This map shows Carroll Canyon Road and a building within El Camino Memorial Park, as well as a small creek or drainage

running through the canyon, east of the project area. In the 1934 topographic map, the building is no longer present. In 1943, the small creek or drainage is shown as splitting south of the project area and continuing both east and west of the project area. El Camino Memorial Park is first indicated on the 1970 topographic map. There is a gap in available topographic maps from 1978 to 2000; the 2000 topographic map shows the development of the Mesa Rim Road business park. No additional development is shown after this.

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. HELIX sent notification letters on April 3, 2023, to all contacts listed by the NAHC. As of the date of this report, no responses have been received. If responses are received, HELIX will forward them to the client. NAHC correspondence is included as Confidential Appendix B.

Field Survey

On March 24, 2023, a HELIX archaeologist and a Kumeyaay Native American cultural monitor conducted a reconnaissance survey of the project site. The survey details are broken up according to the project halves, hereafter referred to as the northern half and the southern half, respectively (see Figure 3).

Some areas of the northern half of the project site were inaccessible due to thick brush and trees. Where accessible, the area was systematically walked in parallel transects spaced five meters apart. Ground visibility was poor, less than 15 percent, due to the presence of this brush, trees, and leaf duff covering the ground. Ground was visible in animal trails and patches of open ground. Where visible, the soil was light tan to yellow brown silt with cobbles and large sandstone boulders. It appeared that some of the ground and boulders could have been displaced by the installation of the business park northeast of the project area. Surveyors observed two isolated lithic flakes (ECM-001 and ECM-002) within this half of the project area. These were recorded on Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms, which are included as Confidential Appendix C.

The southern half of the project area had moderate ground visibility, about 50 percent, and was surveyed in parallel transects spaced five meters apart. The soil consisted of light tan to yellow brown silt with an abundance of cobbles. Large granite and sandstone boulders were observed along the northern perimeter of this half. The granite appeared to be manufactured rip rap intentionally placed along this perimeter. One cultural resource, a lithic tool with three flake scars and a retouched or modified edge, was identified in this area (ECM-003). This isolate was recorded on a DPR form, which is located in Confidential Appendix C.

Evaluation

A records search conducted as part of the current study identified one cultural resource (the historic olive orchard) within the project area and 37 resources within a one-mile radius. HELIX contacted the NAHC for a Sacred Lands File search, which returned negative for Tribal Cultural Resources. The contacts listed by the NAHC were notified of the project. As of the date of this report, no responses have been received. If responses are received, HELIX will forward them to the client. Three isolated prehistoric artifacts, two flakes and a lithic tool, were identified during the March 2023 survey.

As isolated finds, the three cultural resources identified in the project area do not meet any of the eligibility criteria for listing in the CRHR per CEQA (Public Resources Code [PRC] §5024.1, Title 14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] Section 4852). Criteria including the following:

A (1): Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

B (2): Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

C (3): Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values, or:

D (4): Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Isolated artifacts do not meet any of the criteria above and are categorically excluded from listing on the CRHR, per CEQA. As such, the project will have no significant effects on 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 and Native American 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: April 2023
California Register of Historical Resources	Month and Year: April 2023
City of San Diego Historical Resources Register	Month and Year: April 2023
Archaeological/Historical Site Records: South Coastal Information Center	Month and Year: April 2023

Other Sources Consulted: California Historical Landmarks (April 2023)

VIII. CERTIFICATION

Preparer: Nicole Falvey, B.A.	Title: Cultural Resources Project Manager
Signature: 	Date: April 12, 2023
Preparer: Mary Robbins-Wade, M.A., RPA	Title: Cultural Resources Group Manager
Signature: 	Date: April 12, 2023

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
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F Site Photographs

X. CONFIDENTIAL APPENDICES (BOUND SEPARATELY)

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

Attachment A

National Archaeological Database Information

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

Authors:	Mary Robbins-Wade, M.A., RPA and Nicole Falvey, B.A.
Consulting Firm:	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc., 7578 El Cajon Boulevard, La Mesa, CA 91942, (619) 462-1515
Report Date:	April 2023
Report Title:	Archaeological Resources Report Form, El Camino Memorial Park Secret Canyon Project Phase 2 (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; isolated archaeological resources; no significant resources

Attachment B

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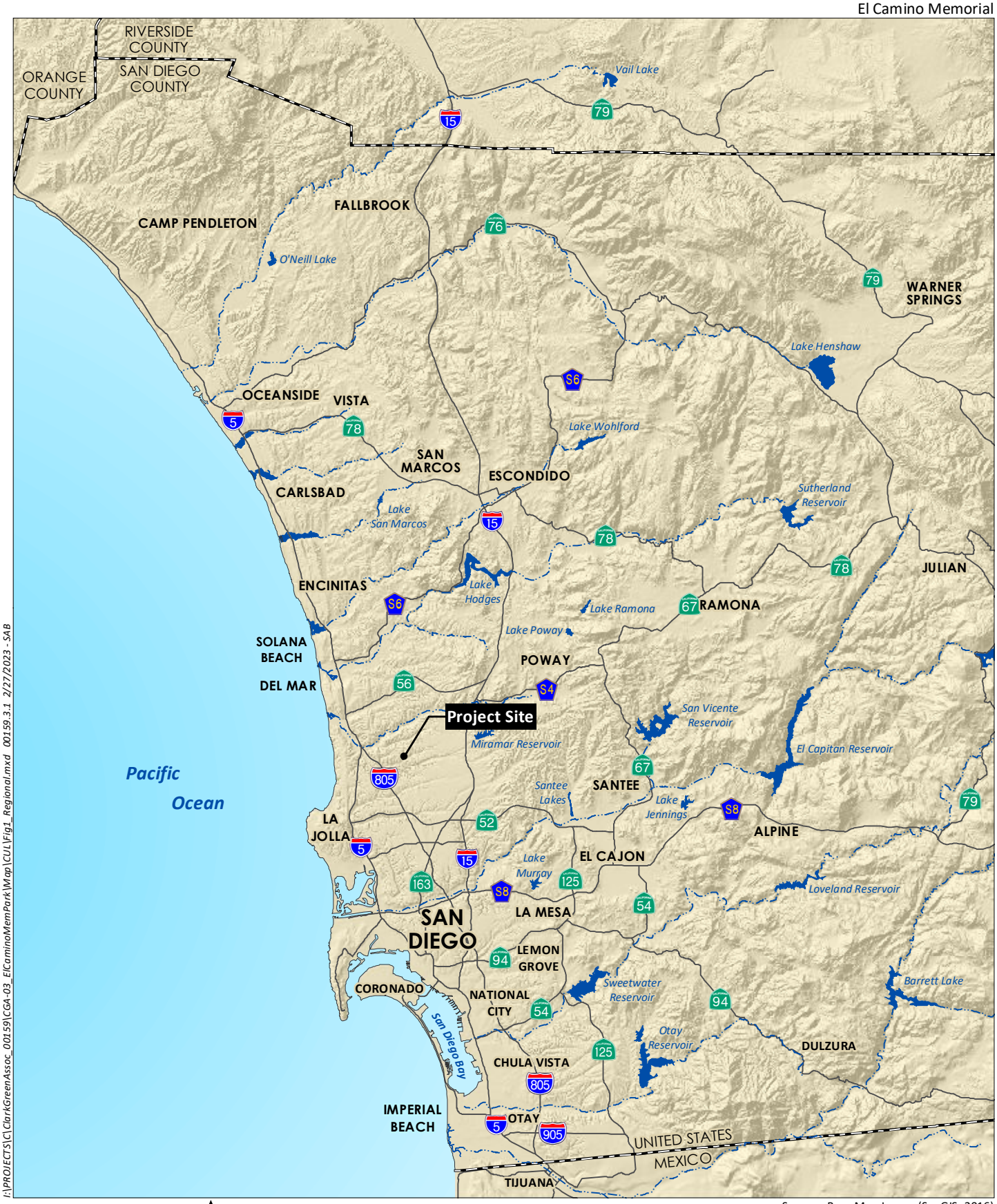
Attachment C

Maps/Figures



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0 8 Miles

Source: Base Map Layers (SanGIS, 2016)

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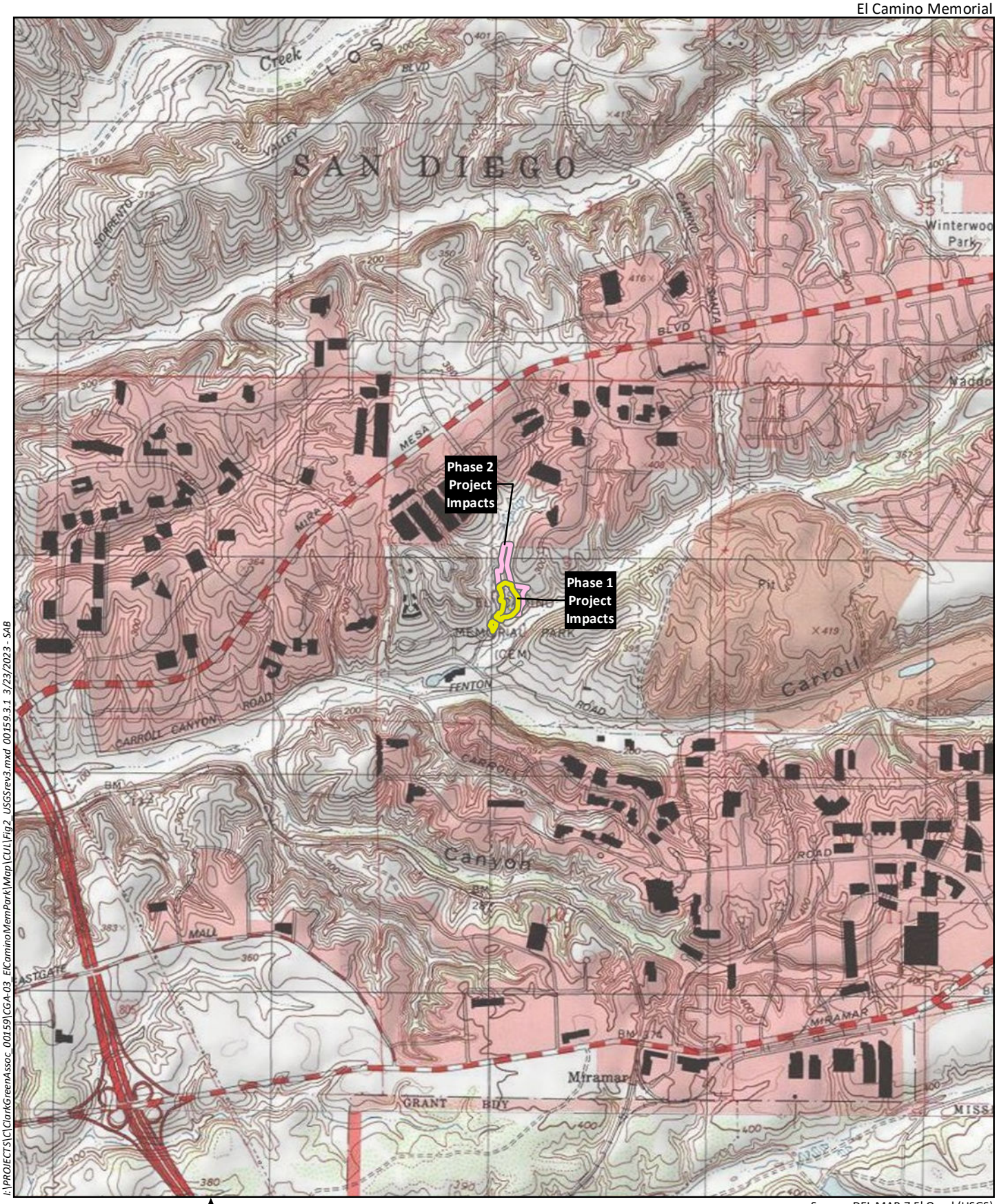
Regional Location

Figure 1



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Source: DEL MAR 7.5' Quad (USGS)

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USGS Topography

Figure 2

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Source: Aerial (NearMap, 2023)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Aerial Photograph

Figure 3

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0 400 Feet

N

Source: Aerial (NearMap, 2023)

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Area of Potential Effect (APE)

Attachment D

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

Table 1
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PHASE 2 PROJECT AREA

Report No. (SD-)	Report Title	Author, Date
19714	ETS 49881: Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the TL 23001/TL 23004 Insulator Replacement Project, 168 Towers, Mission to San Luis Rey	Jordan, 2022

Attachment E

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

Table 2
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PHASE 2 PROJECT AREA

Resource Number (P-37-)	Resource Number (CA-SDI-)	Age and Resources Present	Description	Recorder, Date
006951 (updated)	6951	Prehistoric Site	Two flakes, one felsite and one basalt	Adams 1979; Piek, 2022
039608	---	Historic Site	Historic olive orchard.	Roy, 2021
006948	6948	Prehistoric Isolate	Rhyolite flake, non-utilized	Adams 1979
014721	I-23	Prehistoric Isolate	Quartzite flake, unifacially retouched	Muranaka 1984
014784	I-86	Prehistoric Site	Flake shatter from a metavolcanic cobble	Hunter and Robbins-Wade 1984
014882	I-184	Prehistoric Isolate	Secondary flake	Unknown, n.d.
014883	I-185	Prehistoric Isolate	Secondary flake	Unknown, n.d.

Attachment F

Site Photographs

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Plate 1. Dense vegetation in the northern half of the project area, fence post and barb wire to left under tree. View to the south.

Plate 2. Overview of the southern half of the project area. View to the north.