

Balboa Avenue Station Area Specific Plan

Cultural Resources Study

June 2016

Revised November 2017

Revised March 2018

Submitted to:

**City of San Diego
Planning Department**

9485 Aero Drive, MS 413
San Diego, CA 92123

Prepared for:


RRM Design Group

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**CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY:
BALBOA AVENUE STATION AREA SPECIFIC PLAN
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
PROJECT NUMBER 586601**

Prepared for:

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HELIX Job No. RDG-01.04/RDG-01.09

USGS quadrangle:

La Jolla (7.5' series)

Acreage:

235.8

Keywords:

**Pacific Beach, City of San Diego, San Diego County; coastal;
positive archaeological study, overview; prehistoric resources,
tribal cultural resources, La Rinconada de Jamo; historic
resources; significant resources; Township 16 South, Range 3
West, unsectioned**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The proposed Balboa Avenue Station Area Specific Plan area is located in the Clairemont Mesa and Pacific Beach communities within the City of San Diego (City) in western San Diego County. The project site encompasses a portion of the Interstate 5 (I-5) corridor and is bounded by Rose Creek on the west, Morena Boulevard on the east, Grand Avenue and Mission Bay Drive on the south, and approximately 900 feet north of Avati Drive on the north. The Specific Plan would provide the policy framework to establish transit-oriented development and multi-modal improvements within the Specific Plan area.

The cultural resources study included a review of records search data and cultural resources reports for projects in the vicinity of the Specific Plan area, as well as a Sacred Lands File search, outreach to the local Native American community, and a field check of the project site by an archaeologist and a Native American monitor. In addition to records searches and reports, HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) cultural resources staff reviewed the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board Historical Resources List, California Register of Historical Resources, California Historical Landmarks list, California Points of Historical Interest list, and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This report addresses the methods and results of the cultural resources study.

A significant cultural resource site (the ethnohistoric village of La Rinconada de Jamo) has been identified partially within the Specific Plan area; therefore, there is a potential for significant impacts to cultural resources as a result of future development implemented in accordance with the Specific Plan. Project-specific cultural resources studies would be required to be prepared for individual development/redevelopment projects proposed under the Specific Plan, as well as notification to tribal groups in accordance with Assembly Bill (AB) 52, if the projects would involve ground-disturbing activities. Mitigation measures, if required, would be developed on a project-by-project basis.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The Balboa Avenue Station Area Specific Plan project (Specific Plan or project) site is located in the communities of Clairemont Mesa and Pacific Beach in the City of San Diego (City) in western San Diego County (Figure 1, *Regional Location Map*). The Specific Plan area is located along a portion of the Interstate 5 (I-5) corridor and is generally bound by Morena Boulevard on the east, Rose Creek on the west, Grand Avenue and Mission Bay Drive on the south, and approximately 900 feet north of Avati Drive on the north. The I-5 overcrossing at Garnet Avenue is located in the approximate center of the Specific Plan area. The project area is located north of Mission Bay and is directly adjacent to Rose Creek (Figures 2 and 3, *Project Vicinity [USGS Topography]* and *Project Vicinity [Aerial Photograph]*, respectively). The project area is in an unsectioned portion of Township 16 South, Range 3 West, on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute La Jolla quadrangle (Figure 2).

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Specific Plan would provide the policy framework to establish transit-oriented development and multi-modal improvements within the Specific Plan area. One of the main objectives of the Specific Plan is to improve access to existing and future transit facilities, particularly the planned Balboa Avenue Trolley Station that would be constructed as part of the Mid-Coast Corridor Light Rail Transit Project. That project would extend the Blue Line Trolley from Old Town to Westfield University Town Center in the University community. This future trolley station would be constructed within the Specific Plan area on the east side of I-5 and south of Balboa Avenue.

This cultural resources study included a records search and Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, an archaeological field check, and preparation of this report. Built-environment resources, such as historic buildings and structures, are addressed in a separate study. Mary Robbins-Wade served as the cultural resources task manager/principal investigator. Project personnel are listed in Section 8.0, *Personnel*. Native American monitoring for the field check was provided by Red Tail Monitoring and Research. This report addresses the methods and results of the cultural resources study.

1.3 APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the region in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. Several criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, criteria outlined in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) provide the guidance for making such a determination. The City's Historical Resources Regulations are contained in the Land Development Code (Chapter 14, Division 3, Article 2). The City's Historical Resources Guidelines (HRG) provide guidance for addressing cultural resources. The purpose of the HRG is to provide property owners, the development community, consultants, and the general public with explicit guidelines for the management of historical resources located within the jurisdiction of the City. These guidelines are designed to implement

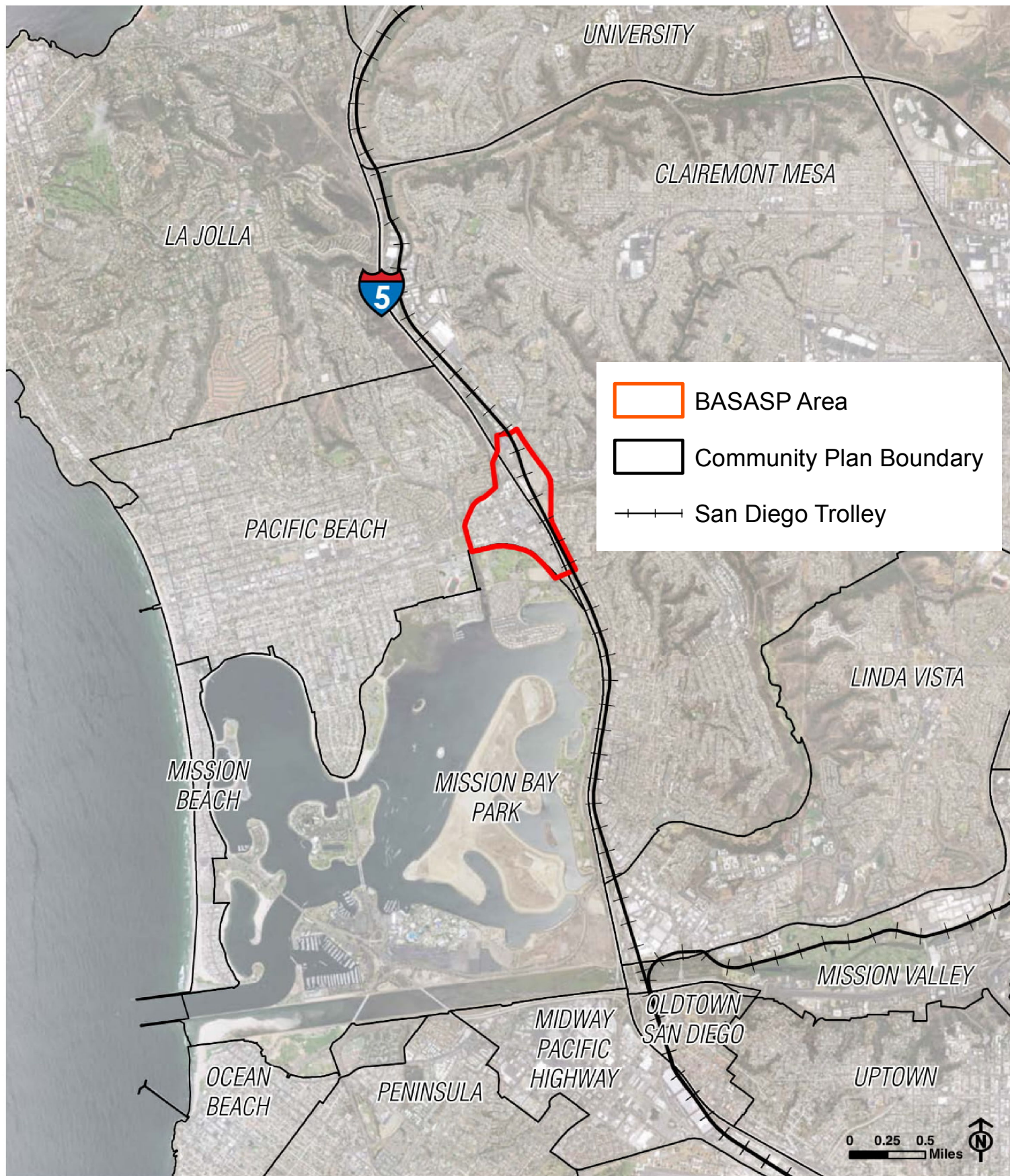
the City's Historical Resources Regulations in compliance with applicable local, state, and federal policies and mandates, including, but not limited to, the City's Progress Guide and General Plan, CEQA, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The intent of the guidelines is to ensure consistency in the management of the City's historical resources, including identification, evaluation, preservation/mitigation and development. This section details the criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined significant.

1.3.1 California Environmental Quality Act

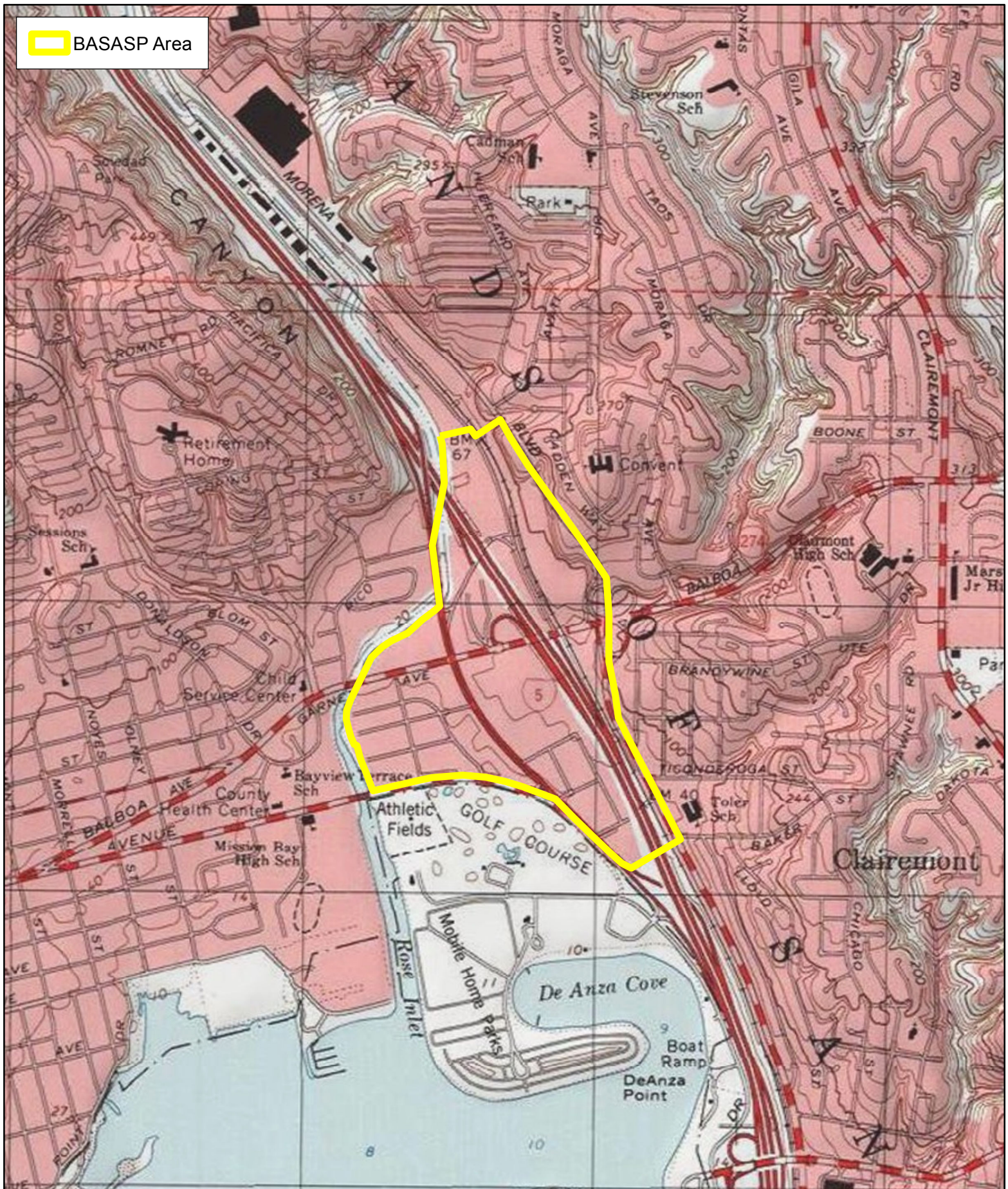
The CEQA Guidelines (§15064.5) address determining the significance of impacts to archaeological and historic resources.

(a) For purposes to this section, the term “historical resources” shall include the following:

- (1) A resource listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code [PRC] §5024.1, Title 14 California Code of Regulations [CCR], Section 4850 et seq.).
- (2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC, or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- (3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (PRC §5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:
 - (A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
 - (B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
 - (C) 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) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.



 BASASP Area



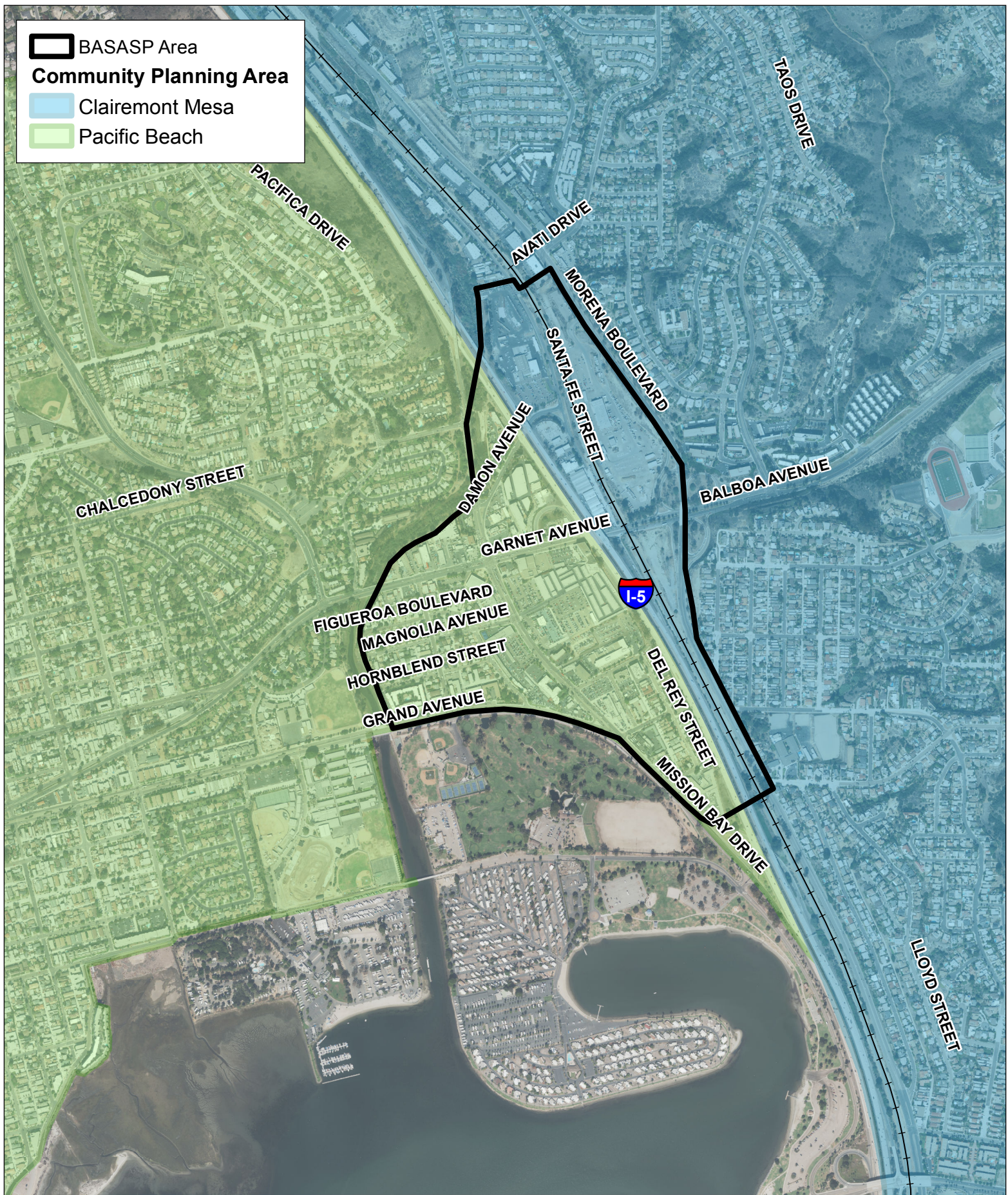
Balboa Avenue Station Area Specific Plan

**Project Vicinity
(USGS Topography)**

0 0.25 0.5
Miles



Figure 2



Balboa Avenue Station Area Specific Plan

**Project Vicinity
(Aerial Photograph)**

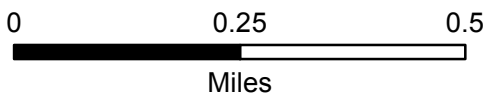


Figure 3

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- (4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the PRC), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in section 5024.1(g) of the PRC) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.
- (b) A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.
- (1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
 - (2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
 - (A) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR; or
 - (B) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
 - (C) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.
- (c) CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites.
- (1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
 - (2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the PRC, and this section, Section 15126.4 of the Guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the PRC do not apply.
 - (3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a) but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the PRC, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in PRC Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.

- (4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor an historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5 (d) and (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

- (d) When an Initial Study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) as provided in PRC §5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

- (1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
- (2) The requirements of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

CEQA also addresses tribal cultural resources. Section 21074 of the statute reads:

- (a) “Tribal cultural resources” are either of the following:
 - (1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
 - (A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.
 - (B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
 - (2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.
- (b) A cultural landscape that meets the criteria of subdivision (a) is a tribal cultural resource to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape.
- (c) A historical resource described in Section 21084.1, a unique archaeological resource as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 21083.2, or a “nonunique archaeological resource”

as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 21083.2 may also be a tribal cultural resource if it conforms with the criteria of subdivision (a).

1.3.2 City's Historical Resources Regulations

The purpose of the City's Historical Resources Regulations (Land Development Code Chapter 14, Division 3, Article 2) is to protect, preserve and, where damaged, restore the historical resources of San Diego, which include historical buildings, historical structures or historical objects, important archaeological sites, historical districts, historical landscapes, and traditional cultural properties. These regulations are intended to assure that development occurs in a manner that protects the overall quality of historical resources. It is further the intent of these regulations to protect the educational, cultural, economic, and general welfare of the public, while employing regulations that are consistent with sound historical preservation principles and the rights of private property owners.

The regulations apply to proposed development when the following historical resources are present on the site, whether or not a Neighborhood Development Permit or Site Development Permit is required: designated historical resources; historical buildings; historical districts; historical landscapes; historical objects; historical structures; important archaeological sites; and traditional cultural properties. Where any portion of a premises contains historical resources, the regulations shall apply to the entire premises.

The property owner or applicant shall submit required documentation and obtain a construction permit, a Neighborhood Development Permit, or a Site Development Permit, as required pursuant to this division before any development activity occurs on a premise that contains historical resources. The regulations delineate which types of permits are required for a project, based on the type of development proposal and the types of historical resources that would potentially be affected by the project.

1.3.3 City's Historical Resources Guidelines

The City's HRG states that if a project will potentially impact a resource, the resource's significance must be determined, even if it is not listed in or previously considered eligible for the CRHR or a local register (Section II.D.5). The City has established baseline resource significance criteria based upon CEQA as follows:

An archaeological site must consist of at least three associated artifacts/ecofacts (within a 50 square meter area) or a single feature and must be at least 45 years of age. Archaeological sites containing only a surface component are generally considered not significant, unless demonstrated otherwise. Such site types may include isolated finds, bedrock milling stations, sparse lithic scatters, and shellfish processing stations. All other archaeological sites are considered potentially significant. The determination of significance is based on a number of factors specific to a particular site including site size, type and integrity; presence or absence of a subsurface deposit, soil stratigraphy, features, diagnostics, and datable material; artifact and ecofact density; assemblage complexity; cultural

affiliation; association with an important person or event; and ethnic importance (City of San Diego 2001:15).

Non-significant resources are addressed in Section II.D.6 as including sites with no subsurface component, such as isolates, lithic scatters, isolated bedrock milling stations, and shellfish processing stations. Testing is required to document the absence of a subsurface deposit, and bedrock milling stations must have no associated site within a 50-meter radius. Non-significant resources must be documented through a survey and assessment report; no further work is required (City of San Diego 2001:16).

1.3.3 Tribal Cultural Resources

Federal and state laws mandate that consideration be given to the concerns of contemporary Native Americans with regard to potentially ancestral human remains, associated funerary objects, and items of cultural patrimony. Consequently, an important element in assessing the significance of the study site has been to evaluate the likelihood that these classes of items are present in areas that would be affected by the proposed project.

Potentially relevant to prehistoric archaeological sites is the category termed Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) in discussions of cultural resource management performed under federal auspices or Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) under CEQA. “Traditional” in this context refers to those beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice. The traditional cultural significance of a historic property, then, is significance derived from the role the property plays in a community’s historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices (Parker and King 1998).

Cultural resources can include TCRs, such as gathering areas, landmarks, and ethnographic locations, in addition to archaeological districts. Generally, a TCR may consist of a single site, or group of associated archaeological sites (district or traditional cultural landscape), or an area of cultural/ethnographic importance.

State Assembly Bill (AB) 52, effective July 1, 2015, introduced the TCR as a class of cultural resource and additional considerations relating to Native American consultation into CEQA. As a general concept, a TCR is similar to the federally defined TCP; however, it incorporates consideration of local and state significance and required mitigation under CEQA. A TCR may be considered significant if included in a local or state register of historical resources; or determined by the lead agency to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in PRC §5024.1; or is a geographically defined cultural landscape that meets one or more of these criteria; or is a historical resource described in PRC §21084.1, a unique archaeological resource described in PRC §21083.2; or is a non-unique archaeological resource if it conforms with the above criteria.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2.1 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The Specific Plan area is predominantly urbanized and developed with commercial, industrial, and residential uses; the Specific Plan area also includes open space and regional transportation facilities. Rose Creek runs north-south along the western boundary of the Specific Plan area, with portions of the creek meandering within the Specific Plan area. The Rose Creek Trail runs along the eastern side of Rose Creek between Mission Bay Drive and Grand Avenue.

The project site is located roughly two miles east of the Pacific Coast and one-fourth mile north of Mission Bay within a developed area comprised of commercial, industrial, and residential uses. Elevations within the project area range from approximately 10 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) along the southern border to approximately 160 feet AMSL in the east. Geologically, the project site is underlain by young colluvium deposits from the Holocene and late Pleistocene west of the I-5, artificial fill along the I-5 corridor and south near Mission Bay, old paralic deposits from the mid- to late Pleistocene just east of the I-5, and Ardath shale from the middle Eocene in the hills along the eastern project perimeter (Kennedy and Tan 2008). Huerfuerro-urban land complex, 0 to 9 percent slopes, typifies the majority of the soil on site, with Corralitos loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes along the western perimeter, and made land composing the south and northeast perimeters (Soil Survey Geographic Database 2016).

Vegetation communities occurring within the Specific Plan area include eight wetland communities (southern riparian forest, southern willow scrub, mule fat scrub, non-native riparian, tamarisk scrub, freshwater marsh, coastal salt marsh, and streambed), as well as upland vegetation communities of Diegan coastal sage scrub and non-native grassland. These vegetation communities, as well as native grassland if it was present, contain a variety of plant species known to have been used by the Native American people who inhabited the area (Christensen 1990; Hedges and Beresford 1986; Shipek 1970). These communities also support animal species that would have been used by the Native people. In addition, the proximity to the bay and open coast would have provided easy access to shellfish, finfish, shorebirds, and other resources. Water would have been available in Rose Creek and other nearby drainages.

2.2 CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

2.2.1 General Culture History

Several summaries discuss the prehistory of San Diego County and provide a background for understanding the archaeology of the general area surrounding the project. Moratto's (1984) review of the archaeology of California contains important discussions of southern California, including the San Diego area, as does a relatively recent book by Neusius and Gross (2007). Bull (1983, 1987), Carrico (1987), Gallegos (1987), and Warren (1985, 1987) provide summaries of archaeological work and interpretations, and another paper (Arnold et al. 2004) discusses advances since 1984. The following is a brief discussion of the culture history of the San Diego region.

Carter (1957, 1978, 1980), Minshall (1976) and others (e.g., Childers 1974; Davis 1968, 1973) have long argued for the presence of Pleistocene humans in California, including the San Diego area. The sites identified as “early man” are all controversial. Carter and Minshall are best known for their discoveries at Texas Street and Buchanan Canyon in what is now the City of San Diego. The material from these sites is generally considered nonartifactual, and the investigative methodology is often questioned (Moratto 1984).

The earliest accepted archaeological manifestation of Native Americans in the San Diego area is the San Dieguito complex, dating approximately 10,000 years ago (Warren 1967). The San Dieguito complex was originally defined by Rogers (1939), and Warren published a clear synthesis of the complex in 1967. The material culture of the San Dieguito complex consists primarily of scrapers, scraper planes, choppers, large blades, and large projectile points. Rogers considered crescentic stones to be characteristic of the San Dieguito complex as well. Tools and debitage made of fine-grained green metavolcanic material, locally known as felsite, were found at many sites that Rogers identified as San Dieguito. Often these artifacts were heavily patinated. Felsite tools, especially patinated felsite, came to be seen as an indicator of the San Dieguito complex. Many archaeologists have felt that the San Dieguito culture lacked milling technology and saw this as an important difference between the San Dieguito and La Jolla complexes. Sleeping circles, trail shrines, and rock alignments have also been associated with early San Dieguito sites. The San Dieguito complex is chronologically equivalent to other Paleoindian complexes across North America, and sites are sometimes called “Paleoindian” rather than “San Dieguito.” San Dieguito material underlies La Jolla complex strata at the C.W. Harris site in San Dieguito Valley (Warren, ed. 1966).

The traditional view of San Diego prehistory has the San Dieguito complex followed by the La Jolla complex at least 7,000 years ago, possibly as long as 9,000 years ago (Rogers 1966). The La Jolla complex is part of the Encinitas tradition and equates with Wallace’s (1955) Millingstone Horizon, also known as Early Archaic or Milling Archaic. The Encinitas tradition is generally “recognized by millingstone assemblages in shell middens, often near sloughs and lagoons” (Moratto 1984:147). “Crude” cobble tools, especially choppers and scrapers, characterize the La Jolla complex (Moriarty 1966). Basin metates, manos, discoidals, a small number of Pinto series and Elko series points, and flexed burials are also characteristic.

Warren et al. (1961) proposed that the La Jolla complex developed with the arrival of a desert people on the coast who quickly adapted to their new environment. Moriarty (1966) and Kaldenberg (1976) have suggested an in-situ development of the La Jolla people from the San Dieguito. Moriarty has since proposed a Pleistocene migration of an ancestral stage of the La Jolla people to the San Diego coast. He suggested this Pre-La Jolla complex is represented at Texas Street, Buchanan Canyon, and the Brown site (Moriarty 1987).

Since the 1980s, archaeologists in the region have begun to question the traditional definition of San Dieguito people simply as makers of finely crafted felsite projectile points, domed scrapers, and discoidal cores, who lacked milling technology. The traditional defining criteria for La Jolla sites (manos, metates, “crude” cobble tools, and reliance on lagoonal resources) have also been questioned (Bull 1987; Cárdenas and Robbins-Wade 1985; Robbins-Wade 1986). There is speculation that differences between artifact assemblages of “San Dieguito” and “La Jolla” sites reflect functional differences rather than temporal or cultural variability (Bull 1987; Gallegos

1987). Gallegos (1987) has proposed that the San Dieguito, La Jolla, and Pauma complexes are manifestations of the same culture, with differing site types “explained by site location, resources exploited, influence, innovation and adaptation to a rich coastal region over a long period of time” (Gallegos 1987:30). The classic “La Jolla” assemblage is one adapted to life on the coast and appears to continue through time (Robbins-Wade 1986; Winterrowd and Cárdenas 1987). Inland sites adapted to hunting contain a different tool kit, regardless of temporal period (Cárdenas and Van Wormer 1984).

Several archaeologists in San Diego, however, do not subscribe to the Early Prehistoric/Late Prehistoric chronology (see Cook 1985; Gross and Hildebrand 1998; Gross and Robbins-Wade 1989; Shackley 1988; Warren 1998). They feel that an apparent overlap among assemblages identified as “La Jolla,” “Pauma,” or “San Dieguito” does not preclude the existence of an Early Milling period culture in the San Diego region, separate from an earlier culture. One perceived problem is that many site reports in the San Diego region present conclusions based on interpretations of stratigraphic profiles from sites at which stratigraphy cannot validly be used to address chronology or changes through time. Archaeology emphasizes stratigraphy as a tool, but many of the sites known in the San Diego region are not in depositional situations. In contexts where natural sources of sediment or anthropogenic sources of debris to bury archaeological materials are lacking, other factors must be responsible for the subsurface occurrence of cultural materials. The subsurface deposits at numerous sites are the result of such agencies as rodent burrowing and insect activity. Various studies have emphasized the importance of bioturbative factors in producing the stratigraphic profiles observed at archaeological sites (see Gross 1992). Different classes of artifacts move through the soil in different ways (Bocek 1986; Erlandson 1984; Johnson 1989), creating vertical patterning (Johnson 1989) that is not culturally relevant. Many sites that have been used to help define the culture sequence of the San Diego region are the result of just such nondepositional stratigraphy.

The Late Prehistoric period is represented by the Cuyamaca complex in southern San Diego County and the San Luis Rey complex in the northern portion of the county. The Cuyamaca complex represents the Yuman forebears of the Kumeyaay (Diegueño, named for the San Diego Mission). The San Luis Rey complex is the archaeological manifestation of the Shoshonean predecessors of the ethnohistoric Luiseño (named for the San Luis Rey Mission). Agua Hedionda Creek is often described as the division between the traditional territories of the Luiseño and the Kumeyaay people (Bean and Shippek 1978; White 1963), although various researchers use slightly different ethnographic territory boundaries. Traditional stories and songs of the Native people also describe the extent of traditional use areas.

Elements of the Cuyamaca and San Luis Rey complexes include small, pressure-flaked projectile points (e.g., Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched series); milling implements, including mortars and pestles; *Olivella* shell beads; ceramic vessels; and pictographs (True 1970; True et al. 1974). Of these elements, mortars and pestles, ceramics, and pictographs are not associated with earlier sites. True noted a greater number of quartz projectile points at San Luis Rey sites than at Cuyamaca complex sites, which he interpreted as a cultural preference for quartz (True 1966). He considered ceramics to be a late development among the Luiseño, probably learned from the Diegueño.

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. It was that year that the Royal Presidio of San Diego was founded on a hill overlooking Mission Valley. The Mission San Diego de Alcala was constructed in its current location five years later. The Spanish Colonial period lasted until 1821 and was characterized by religious and military institutions bringing Spanish culture to the area and attempting to convert the Native American population to Christianity. Mission San Diego was the first mission founded in southern California. Mission San Luis Rey in Oceanside was founded in 1798. *Asistencias* (chapels) were established at Pala (1816) and Santa Ysabel (1818).

The Mexican period lasted from 1821, when California became part of Mexico, to 1848, when Mexico ceded California to the United States under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo at the end of the Mexican-American War. Following secularization of the missions in 1834, mission lands were given as large land grants to Mexican citizens as rewards for service to the Mexican government. 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. The Pueblo of San Diego was established during the period, and transportation routes were expanded. Cattle ranching prevailed over agricultural activities.

The American period began in 1848, when California was ceded to the United States. The territory became a state in 1850, and the Americanization of the area developed rapidly. Alonzo Horton's development of New Town San Diego in the modern downtown area focused development away from Old Town San Diego in the second half of the nineteenth century. The sale of lots in Pacific Beach began in the late 1880s and the community began to develop. With World War II, the population of the area boomed and has continued to grow.

2.2.2 Project Vicinity

The Specific Plan area is located in a coastal area that was used by native populations for thousands of years. Florence Shipek recorded all of Pacific Beach and Mission Beach as an archaeological site, based on ethnohistoric data. She noted that the entire beach area was used by the Kumeyaay when they would come from the mountains to get seafood and trade with the coastal people (site record for SDM-W-1150, on file at San Diego Museum of Man). Rose Creek, Pacific Beach, La Jolla, and Crown Point support a number of archaeological sites. These sites can contribute to our knowledge of the settlement and subsistence patterns of the prehistoric people of this area, who continued to make use of the important coastal and lagoon resources until forced out by Mexican and American settlers. As addressed below, the project is partially within the mapped boundaries of the village site of La Rinconada de Jamo, a significant site used/occupied for at least 2,500 years.

3.0 PREVIOUS RESEARCH

This study relied on records search data obtained from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University for past projects in the vicinity, including the Rose Creek Bicycle Facility Project (Valasik 2015), the Ticonderoga-Morena project (Robbins-Wade and Falvey 2015), and the Verizon Rose Creek project (Robbins-Wade 2013). This information

supplemented in-house records from SCIC and the San Diego Museum of Man for the project area and a one-mile radius around it (Confidential Appendix A).

SCIC has a record of numerous cultural resources studies conducted within the records search area, including a number of studies covering portions of the project area. These include surveys, testing and data recovery excavations, an indexing program associated with preservation of a portion of P-37-005017 (CA-SDI-5017), and monitoring projects. The records search for the Rose Creek Bicycle Facility Project shows that, in general, the portion of the Specific Plan area east of the railroad tracks has not been studied in terms of cultural resources. This area has been subject to a great deal of past disturbance but given the presence of intact cultural material beneath developed areas on the west side of I-5, there is a potential for encountering cultural material in this area as well.

Three cultural resources have been recorded within the one-mile search radius (see Table 1, *Previously Recorded Resources within One Mile*, below), two of which are located within the Specific Plan area; the other is on Crown Point. The ethnohistoric village site known as La Rinconada de Jamo is partially within the Specific Plan area; this significant resource is described below. The other site recorded within the project area is P-37-026978 (CA-SDI-17659), which included one isolate and a small scatter of historic domestic refuse. Cultural material recovered ranged in age from the 1910s through the 1950s. According to the site record, the author concluded the following: “In no case was there a single grouping by age determination: rather, the age of artifacts at the site was a range of ages indicative of incidental discards over a long period of time. The earliest materials are of a type that had a long period of use and may not be indicative of the deposition period” (site record, on file at SCIC). The site record indicated there was “[l]ittle value in this collection because it was deposited over a long period without focus on any one resident or activity.”

Table 1 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN ONE MILE			
Resource Number (P-37-#)	Resource Number (CA-SDI-#)	Description	Recorder, Date
005017*	5017*	Ethnohistoric village of La Rinconada de Jamo, includes areas of deep midden deposits, ground stone, flaked stone, shell, and human remains	Rogers, 1920s; Shippek 1976; Norwood 1979; Winterrowd and Cárdenas, 1986; Bissell, 1992; Garcia-Herbst, 2008; Giletti, Falvey, Yerka, Robbins-Wade, Linton, and Kitchen, 2013; Scharlotta, 2015
011571	11571	Recorded by Rogers as “slough margin intermittent camping”; marine shell and lithic artifacts (mainly debitage)	Rogers, 1920s; Pigniolo, 1990; Cooley and Mitchell, 1992; Beddow, n.d.; Clowery-Moreno, 2008
026978*	17659*	An isolated artifact and a small scatter of historic domestic refuse ranging in age from the 1910s through the 1950s	Pierson, 2005

*Resource previously mapped within, or partially within, the Specific Plan area.

The project site is within the mapped area of P-37-005017 (CA-SDI-5017; SDM-W-150/152), the ethnohistoric village of La Rinconada de Jamo (or Rinconada). This is a large and significant archaeological site that has been subject to vast disturbance over many years of ranching, road construction, and residential and commercial development. The village was called Rinconada (Spanish for “corner”) by Gaspar de Portolá and his party in July 1769. “In later years of the mission period, circa 1769-1832, Rinconada appeared frequently in mission records and other Spanish documents” (Carrico 1977:33). Mission records give the Spanish names of Rincon and Rinconada for the village, as well as the Kumeyaay names Jamio, Japmo, and Jamo (Carrico 1977).

Although this site is in a very disturbed and developed context, it includes areas of midden deposits to at least two meters (m) in depth (Winterrowd and Cárdenas 1987). “SDI-5017 [P-37-005017] meets eligibility Criterion (d) of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) because previous research has demonstrated that the site has yielded and has the potential to yield important and significant information about the region’s history and prehistory. The site also contains important California Indian values, as it was occupied for approximately 3,000 years up to the time of Spanish settlement in the area” (Garcia-Herbst 2009:1). “This site offers an important glimpse into Archaic and Late Prehistoric lifeways along the coast of southern California, much of which urban development has destroyed” (Garcia-Herbst 2009:1). Based on these evaluations, P-37-005017 is a significant cultural resource under CEQA and the City’s HRG.

Regarding this site, which he recorded as SDM-W-150, Malcolm Rogers noted, “This is such a large site (second only to W-1) that much time and excavation would have to be carried out to restore the history” (site record, on file at San Diego Museum of Man). Middens were reported at a depth of 7 feet (2 m) when trenching was done for pipelines in 1942. Rogers did not personally see these middens but reported them based on informants’ data. He called this the Rose Canyon site and estimated a portion of it (the “top midden”) covered 15 acres (site record, on file at San Diego Museum of Man). SDM-W-152 was noted as directly west of SDM-W-150 and continuous with it; the area of that site was given as 2 acres (site record, on file at San Diego Museum of Man). The two sites were later subsumed under a single trinomial at San Diego State University: CA-SDI-5017, now designated P-37-005017.

A portion of the archaeological site was preserved beneath the Bella Pacific development in the mid-1980s. An indexing program conducted prior to capping of the resource indicated:

[T]his portion of SDi-5017/SDM-W-150 is a rich and varied intact village midden deposit. The indexing program has provided significant information regarding the prehistoric lifeways of coastal San Diego. The village site was occupied for 2,500 years or more, from the late Early Milling Period throughout the Late Prehistoric Period and into the Historic Period. At least two cultural traditions are represented by the recovered assemblages, the Encinitas and Yuman Traditions. The economic-subsistence activities carried out at SDi-5017/SDM-W-150 include stone tool manufacture; milling and hunting; heavy, medium and light processing of meat, bone, wood, and plants; and procurement of shellfish, fin fish, terrestrial mammals, and reptiles. The recovery of shell and bone ornaments indicates that the economic base was rich enough to allow the leisure time necessary for their manufacture. Also, ceremonial activities are indicated by the recovery of a

ceramic pipe fragment and red-tailed hawk remains [Winterrowd and Cárdenas 1987:S-1].

Excavations conducted for storm drain improvements in 1992 encountered two midden deposits about 1 m thick at a depth of greater than 1.5 m (site record, on file at SCIC). Although much of the archaeological site has been destroyed by development, areas of buried cultural deposits remain, and at least some of these midden deposits represent significant cultural resources.

The smaller W-150 blends with the larger W-152, which contained midden soil ranging in depth from 12 in. (30 cm) to 3 ft. (91 cm). Cobble hearths were present in W-152, with many of the same type of artifacts as noted at W-150 (Gallegos et al. 1987; Heuett 1979; Rogers 1929a:120-126). Subsequent research has confirmed these initial observations, expanded the available dataset, and refined the site boundary (Alter 2002; Carrico 1993; Carter 1957; Chace 1979; Cooley and Toren 1992; Dalope and Ní Ghabhláin 2008; Garcia-Herbst 2008; Hector 2006; Heuett 1979; Kyle and Gallegos 1994; Kyle et al. 1997a, 1997b; Ní Ghabhláin and Moslak 2000; Olson et al. 1994; Pignuolo and Kwiatkowski 2005; Robbins-Wade 2002; Winterrowd and Cardenas 1987; Zepeda-Herman 2005) [Garcia-Herbst 2009:3].

Archaeological monitoring conducted in conjunction with excavation for utilities for the Admiral Hartman Naval Housing project encountered intact midden deposits beneath the existing residential development (see Garcia-Herbst 2009).

Recent archaeological monitoring of utilities undergrounding resulted in the recovery of human remains in portions of P-37-005017 (CA-SDI-5017) north of the Specific Plan area. Although the report of this monitoring program is not yet available, City staff provided maps from the draft report showing the locations of human remains, as well as suggested areas of intact cultural deposits and secondary cultural deposits, based on an extensive review of past studies of the site, as well as geotechnical studies and the history of deposition of fill soils. The portion of the resource within the Specific Plan area is within areas suggested as secondary deposits.

Due to the developed character of the Rinconada site, the limits of the archaeological resource are not well-established. Monitoring of storm drain repairs at Soledad Mountain Road and Garnet Avenue did not encounter any cultural deposits. In February 2010, Affinis archaeologists and Native American monitors from Red Tail Monitoring and Research monitored the clearing and removal of vegetation, soil, and modern debris from storm drain channels a short distance west of the Specific Plan area, one adjacent to Mission Bay High School and another adjacent to Pacific Beach Drive. A small amount of fragmented marine shell was found, but its original provenience could not be determined, as the soils appeared to be fill. No other cultural material was found. A testing program at a portion of P-37-005017 just west of the Mission Bay Golf Course yielded shell in a disturbed context, but no artifacts (Robbins-Wade 2013). A series of soil cores at Mission Bay Golf Course indicated that the vast majority of the golf course has fill soils to a depth of at least 8 feet, with a small area having native soil that might contain cultural material. Cultural deposits could be present beneath the fill soils, but no cultural material was encountered within the upper 8 feet (Homburg et al. 2013).

4.0 RESEARCH METHODS

Records search data from previous projects (as addressed above) was reviewed for the current study. The records search map is included as Confidential Appendix A. Historic maps and aerial photographs were also reviewed. The NAHC was contacted on April 11, 2016 for a search of its Sacred Lands File and list of Native American contacts. A response was received from the NAHC on April 12, 2016, and letters were sent on April 20, 2016 to the contacts listed. Correspondence with the NAHC and the Native American community is included as Confidential Appendix B.

A field survey of areas of open ground within the project area was conducted on April 15, 2016 by HELIX staff archaeologist Kristina Davison and Tuchon Phoenix of Red Tail Monitoring and Research (Kumeyaay Native American monitor).

5.0 RESULTS

As addressed in Section 3.0, *Previous Research*, two archaeological sites have been recorded within the Specific Plan area: P-37-005017 (CA-SDI-5017) and P-37-026978 (CA-SDI-17659) (Figure 4, *Locations of Cultural Resources*, in Confidential Appendix C). The entire Specific Plan area west of I-5 is within the known ethnohistoric village site La Rinconada de Jamo (P-37-005017), a significant site used/occupied for at least 2,500 years. P-37-026978 included an isolated artifact and a small scatter of historic domestic refuse; the site was determined not to be a significant cultural resource.

The field survey of exposed ground surface conducted by HELIX and Red Tail Monitoring and Research in April 2016 identified marine shell in almost all areas of exposed ground surface observed on the west side of I-5. In some cases, the shell is in obvious fill soils or dredge material; in other areas, the shell probably represents archaeological material associated with the Rinconada site. No artifacts were observed. The area east of I-5 was generally inaccessible for survey, due to construction, steep slopes with thick vegetation, and unsafe conditions, such as immediately adjacent to busy roadways.

The NAHC conducted a check of its Sacred Lands File on April 12, 2016 and indicated that no Native American cultural resources are recorded. Letters were sent on April 20, 2016 to the contacts listed by the NAHC. No responses have been received to date. If responses are received, they will be forwarded to City staff. Red Tail Monitoring and Research provided a Native American monitor during the fieldwork for the survey/field check.

There are no resources within the Specific Plan area listed on the City's Historic Landmarks List, the CRHR, the California Historical Landmarks (CHL) list, California Historical Points of Interest list, or the NRHP. The Kate O. Sessions Nursery Site (Historical Resources Board [HRB] No. 31; CHL No. 764) is located just outside the boundaries of the Specific Plan area. While the nursery site no longer exists, the marker is located on the northwest corner of Garnet Avenue and Pico Street, on the west side of Rose Creek. Close to the corner is a large rosewood tree (*Tipuana tipu*) planted by Sessions in the 1920s. Within the Specific Plan area, there are numerous buildings and structures over 45 years old, some of which could be potentially

significant. Many of the older buildings have been substantially altered, and most others are likely not architecturally or historically significant. A historic resources evaluation was conducted by others for this project and is addressed in a separate report.

6.0 IMPACTS, SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACTS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As addressed throughout this report, the significant ethnohistoric village of La Rinconada de Jamo is partially located within the Specific Plan area. In addition, there appears to be a potential for subsurface cultural resources beneath development on the east side of I-5. Given this, subsequent development implemented in accordance with the Specific Plan has the potential to result in significant impacts to archaeological and tribal cultural resources and would be required to initiate consultation in accordance with AB 52.

In order to avoid or minimize impacts, a project-specific cultural resources study should be undertaken for each development project proposed under the Specific Plan. In some cases, field survey may be required, based on whether there is exposed ground within the project area. Subsurface testing may be required for portions of the project within P-37-005017 (CA-SDI-5017), depending on the level of disturbance in the proposed areas of impact within the resource. A monitoring program will likely be recommended for ground-disturbing activities for most projects within the Specific Plan area, due to the potential for subsurface cultural resources, given the presence of significant deposits at P-37-005017 (CA-SDI-5017) and the potential for historic archaeological material in some portions of the project area. Monitoring and other requirements will be determined on a project-by-project basis.

7.0 INDIVIDUALS AND AGENCIES CONSULTED

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson	Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Ralph Goff, Chairperson	Campo Kumeyaay Nation
Myra Herrmann	City of San Diego, Planning Department
Clifford LaChappa, Chairperson	Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson	San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
Jaime Lennox, Coordinator	South Coastal Information Center
Clint Linton, Dir. of Cultural Resources	Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Carmen Lucas	Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson	Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Rebecca Osuna, Chairman	Inaja Band of Mission Indians
Virgil Oyo, Chairperson	Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson	La Posta Band of Mission Indians
Virgil Perez, Chairperson	Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Erica Pinto, Chairperson	Jamul Indian Village
Robert Pinto, Sr., Chairperson	Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Angela Elliot Santos, Acting Chairperson	Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
Gayle Totton, Associate Program Analyst	Native American Heritage Commission
Mr. Robert J. Welch, Sr., Chairperson	Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians

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8.2 RED TAIL MONITORING AND RESEARCH

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Tuchon Phoenix Native American Monitor

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