

Via de la Valle Erosion Control Maintenance Project

Project No. 490737

Cultural Resources Survey

September 2016



Mary Robbins-Wade

Director of Cultural Resources

Prepared for:
City of San Diego
Transportation & Storm Water Department
2781 Caminito Chollas
San Diego, CA 92105

Prepared by:
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This report form shall be used when a site-specific survey for historical resources was completed and no archaeological resources were identified within the project area (APE). This form may be used, rather than completion of an Archaeological Resource Management Report, when archaeological resources were identified and, based on an evaluation, were determined to be non-significant or are potentially significant but will not be directly impacted by the proposed development project. Completion of the required site-specific survey and this report form must conform to the Historical Resources Guidelines of the Land Development Manual.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

(Include the geographic limits of the study area and a description of the proposed development project).

The Via de la Valle Erosion Control Maintenance Project (project) is located in the northwestern part of the City of San Diego (City), in western San Diego County (Figure 1). The two maintenance areas are located within the City's right-of-way (ROW) on Via de la Valle, just west and east of Via del Canon (Figures 2 and 3). The project area is within Township 14 South, Range 3 West, Section 6, on the US Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Del Mar quadrangle (Figure 2).

The erosion control maintenance work consists of removing up to 2 feet of debris on and directly behind two interlocking retaining wall sections just west and east of Via del Canon on the north side of Via de la Valle. The western wall section is approximately 360 linear feet, and the eastern section is approximately 390 linear feet, located within the City's ROW. The retaining wall system consists of mainly double-stacked 2.5 by 2.5 by 5-foot, 2-ton blocks that provide 8 square inches of drainage area per block. The walls are approximately 5 feet high, and a 130-foot section of the eastern wall is a single layer of blocks (about 2.5 feet high). The retaining walls were installed to capture the cut-exposed hillside erosion and to protect bicyclists and motorists using Via de la Valle. Recent maintenance of the wall sections has revealed additional maintenance is needed, due to the erosion and debris sloughing over several sections of the walls and falling into the bike and traffic lanes. Erosion control maintenance measures are needed in order to contain the erosion and provide safe access for bicyclists and motorists using Via de la Valle.

The City Transportation & Storm Water Department Street Division crews will be performing the maintenance work using a CASE 580 backhoe and a Bobcat 360 to remove the debris. The equipment will run next to the retaining wall sections in the bike lane and part of the westbound traffic lane. The scraper will remove up to 2 feet of debris; no cuts will be made into the hillsides. The western wall section will remove approximately 53.3 cubic yards of material and the eastern wall section approximately 57.8 cubic yards. Overall, about 111.1 cubic yards of material will be removed and transported to the City's landfill. No staging area will be needed; work will be performed on two separate Saturdays and will take approximately two days for completion (one day for each wall section).

Due to the culturally sensitive nature of this area, a cultural resources survey was conducted by HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) and Red Trail Monitoring and Research in August 2016.

II. SETTING

Natural Environment (Past and Present)

The project area is in the coastal plains of San Diego County, where the climate is characterized as “semi-arid, cool” (Griner and Pryde 1976:Figure 3.4). Average January minimum daily temperatures in the project area are about 44°F, while average July maximum daily temperatures are about 75°F (Griner and Pryde 1976). The project is on the northern edge of the San Dieguito River Valley, less than 2.5 miles east of the open coast. The project area is underlain by Quaternary Bay Point formation, made up of marine and non-marine sandstone, with Tertiary Torrey sandstone making up the cliff faces above the roadway (Kennedy 1975). The soil mapped for the project area is terrace escarpments, with Corralitos loamy sand, Grangeville sandy loam, and Tujunga sand mapped in proximity to the project site (Bowman 1973).

Water would have been available in seasonal drainages in the area, as well as the San Dieguito River, located a short distance to the south of the project site (Figure 2). The soils in the project area and immediate vicinity generally support annual grasses and forbs, with some shrubs and scattered oaks (Bowman 1973). The ridges in the vicinity of the project were probably once covered with coastal sage scrub and chaparral vegetation; riparian and freshwater marsh species were found along watercourses. In addition, the proximity to both open coast and lagoon environments would have provided an array of plant and animal species used by the native people for food, medicine, tools, shelter, ceremonial and other uses (see Christenson 1990; Hedges and Beresford 1986).

Ethnography/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 studies and interpretations, and another paper (Arnold et al. 2004) discusses advances since 1984. A culture history of the region is included as Attachment D.

The project area is within lands that have traditionally been inhabited by the Kumeyaay people, also known as Diegueño or Ipai/Tipai (Luomala 1978). The project site is in the San Dieguito River Valley, which is rich in cultural resources. Most of the sites in the vicinity have been described as habitation or temporary habitation sites with ground stone implements, flaked stone artifacts, shell, and fire-affected rock or a combination of

these elements. Ceramics were noted at a few of the sites. Many of the sites in the valley were used/ occupied for thousands of years.

III. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT (APE)

(Describe the nature and extent of anticipated direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts).

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) is defined as the maintenance area, as shown in Figure 3 and described above under Project Description.

IV. STUDY METHODS

(Include a description of the specific methods used in the identification and evaluation of archaeological resources for this study).

HELIX conducted a records search update at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) on August 29, 2016 to update in-house records for the area. The records search included the project site and a one-mile radius. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on August 24, 2016 for a Sacred Lands File search.

HELIX senior archaeologist Mary Robbins-Wade and Bobby Joe Curo of Red Tail Monitoring and Research (Native American Monitor) met with Street Division staff on August 24, 2016 to discuss the maintenance project and conduct the field survey. To the extent feasible, Ms. Robbins-Wade and Mr. Curo walked the maintenance area, checking the soils behind the retaining wall for evidence of cultural material. In some areas, vegetation and debris obscured the ground surface.

V. RESULTS OF STUDY

Background Research

As previously noted, HELIX conducted a records search update at SCIC to supplement in-house records search data obtained from SCIC and the San Diego Museum of Man for other projects in the vicinity. Over 40 archaeological sites and seven isolates have been recorded at SCIC for the one-mile radius surrounding the project area. Many of these have been described as shell middens but include a range of artifact types and other habitation debris, as well as large amounts of shellfish remains. Many of these sites also contain deep deposits of cultural material, and human remains (inhumations and cremations) have been encountered at sites in the San Dieguito River Valley in proximity to the project area. Records search maps are included as Confidential Appendix A.

Two archaeological sites are recorded as extending into the project area, the vast majority of each site being on the south side of Via de la Valle. CA-SDI-16695 was described by Pigniolo and Bark (1998 site record, on file at SCIC) as equating with

Malcolm Rogers' SDM-W-45A. Pigniolo and Bark also indicated that CA-SDI-16696 was Rogers' SDM-W-45 (1998 site record, on file at SCIC). Rogers described SDM-W-45A is a continuation to the west of SDM-W- 45, at the foot of a sandstone cliff. He classified the sites as "slough margin middens and cave occupation" (site record for SDM-W-45 and SDM-W-45A). Rogers noted:

In 1917 the county road crew in repairing the road which runs in front of the cliffs at W-45 uncovered a Y-III [Yuman III, Late Prehistoric] cinerary grounds. By 1929 I could not get much evidence regarding the number of cinerary urns or their contents, as the material had passed through several different hands, and much of it has disappeared. The estimations ran from 6 to 9 urns. Two ollas with calcined bones and shell beads were obtained for the museum from J.W. Cole, a member of the road crew [site record for SDM-W-45 and SDM-W-45A].

By the time Rogers visited the sites in 1929 there were already a number of buildings present, so he did not conduct an excavation, but he noted that if excavations were done in the future, "W-45A would produce good stratigraphy" (site record for SDM-W-45 and SDM-W-45A). During a 1998 cultural resources survey for the Via de la Valle Bike Lane Project, the presence of marine shell indicated that a portion of SDM-W-45 (CA-SDI-16696) was still present, and the potential for buried cultural resources was noted on the site record.

SDM-W-45A (CA-SDI-16695) was examined in conjunction with the bike lane project as well. The portion of the site within the bike lane project area was covered with fill from road constriction, but dark soil and shellfish remains were noted to the south, at what appeared to be the natural ground surface. A 2006 site record update noted a sparse scatter of shell, as well as several mano fragments, flakes, a modified flake, and fire-affected rock. Due to the disturbed nature of the site location, the site record update indicated it was unknown whether any of the cultural material was in its original context.

Clint Linton of Red Tail Monitoring and Research indicated that human remains had been recovered on a relatively recent project on the south side of Via de la Valle, although none of the site records had been updated to reflect this.

The Sacred Lands File search, received on August 25, 2016, indicated "negative results." Correspondence with the NAHC is included as Confidential Appendix B.

Field Reconnaissance

The soil behind the retaining walls, which for the most part has eroded down from the cut slope above, was examined, and no cultural material was noted, other than recent trash.

Evaluation

No historic or archaeological material was observed during the field survey. However, as addressed under Background Research, an archaeological site was previously recorded as extending to the base of the hill on the north side of Via de la Valle. Significant cultural material was been recorded at this site, including the presence of human remains. Although it is unlikely that cultural material will be encountered in the soils behind the retaining wall, since they are mainly eroded from the hillside, there is a potential for cultural material to be present.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

(Include recommendations for mitigation of significant indirect and cumulative impacts and monitoring, as appropriate).


There is a potential for encountering cultural material during the removal of soil and debris behind the retaining walls. Therefore, an archaeologist and a Kumeyaay Native American monitor should be present to observe removal of these materials for the maintenance project. If cultural material is encountered, both the archaeologist and the Native American monitor will have the authority to temporarily halt the work while the material is evaluated to assess its significance and determine if there is a need for further mitigation measures to be developed and implemented.

VII. SOURCES CONSULTED

SOURCES CONSULTED	DATE
■ National Register of Historic Places	Month and Year: August 2016
■ California Register of Historical Resources	Month and Year: August 2016
Archaeological/Historical Site Records:	
■ South Coastal Information Center	Month and Year: August 2016
Other Sources Consulted:	
Native American Heritage Commission	Month and Year: August 2016
Sacred Land Files	

VIII. CERTIFICATION

Preparer: Mary Robbins-Wade Title: Director of Cultural Resources

Signature:  Date: September 7, 2016

IX. ATTACHMENTS

- A National Archaeological Data Base Information
 - B Bibliography
 - C Maps/Figures
 - Regional Location Map
 - Project Location – USGS Quadrangle
 - Project Location – Aerial (Delineate area of actual survey of Project Map, or largest scale map available)
 - D Culture History
- Confidential Appendices
- A Records Search Maps
 - B Native American Heritage Commission Correspondence



Attachment A

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE
INFORMATION



NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

Authors: Mary Robbins-Wade

Consulting Firm: HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc., 7578 El Cajon Blvd.,
La Mesa, CA 91942, (619) 462-1515

Report Date: September 2016

Report Title: Archaeological Report Form: Via de la Valle Erosion Control
Maintenance Project, San Diego, CA

Submitted to: City of San Diego, Development Services, 1222 First Avenue,
San Diego, CA 92101

Prepared for: City of San Diego Transportation & Storm Water Department,
2781 Caminito Chollas, San Diego, CA 92105

Contract Number: HELIX Project No. SDD-30

USGS Quadrangles: Del Mar (7.5' series)

Acreage: <1 acre

Keywords: Negative archaeological survey; coastal; Del Mar, San Dieguito
River Valley, City of San Diego, San Diego County; Township
14 South, Range 3 West, Section 6; CA-SDI-16695 and CA-
SDI-16696 (not observed within project area)



Attachment B

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Attachment C

MAPS/FIGURES

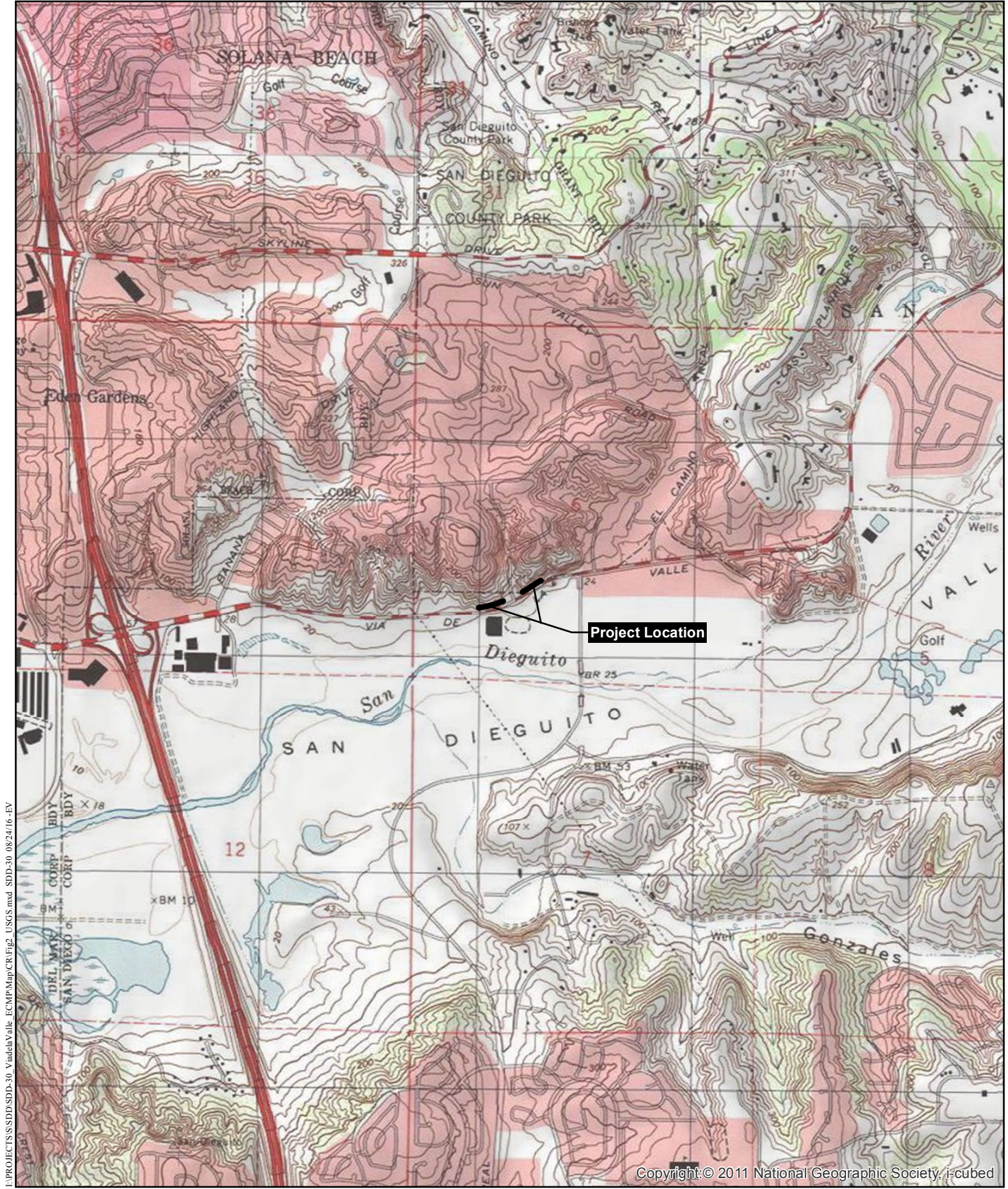




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Regional Location Map

VIA DE LA VALLE EROSION CONTROL MAINTENANCE PROJECT



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Project Location - USGS

VIA DE LA VALLE EROSION CONTROL MAINTENANCE PROJECT



Figure 2



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Project Location - Aerial

VIA DE LA VALLE EROSION CONTROL MAINTENANCE PROJECT



Attachment D

CULTURE HISTORY



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 studies 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. 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 to 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 which 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 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 7000 years ago, possibly as long as 9000 years ago (Rogers 1966). The La Jolla complex is part of the Encinitas tradition and equates with Wallace's (1955) Millingstone Horizon. 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. 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 San Luis Rey complex in northern San Diego County and the Cuyamaca complex in the southern portion of the county. The San Luis Rey complex is the archaeological manifestation of the Shoshonean predecessors of the ethnohistoric Luiseño (named for the San Luis Rey Mission). The Cuyamaca complex represents the Yuman forebears of the Kumeyaay (Diegueño, named for the San Diego Mission). Agua Hedionda is traditionally considered to be the point of separation between Luiseño and Northern Diegueño territories.

Elements of the San Luis Rey complex include small, pressure-flaked projectile points (Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched series); milling implements, including mortars and pestles; *Olivella* shell beads; ceramic vessels; and pictographs (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. The general mortuary pattern at San Luis Rey sites is ungathered cremations.

The Cuyamaca complex, reported by True (1970), is similar to the San Luis Rey complex, differing in the following points:

1. Defined cemeteries away from living areas;
2. Use of grave markers;
3. Cremations placed in urns;
4. Use of specially made mortuary offerings;
5. Cultural preference for side-notched points;
6. Substantial numbers of scrapers, scraper planes, etc., in contrast to small numbers of these implements in San Luis Rey sites;
7. Emphasis placed on use of ceramics; wide range of forms and several specialized items;
8. Steatite industry;
9. Substantially higher frequency of milling stone elements compared with San Luis Rey;
10. Clay-lined hearths (True 1970:53-54).

Both the San Luis Rey and Cuyamaca complexes were defined on the basis of village sites in the foothills and mountains. Coastal manifestations of both Luiseño and Kumeyaay differ from their inland counterparts. Fewer projectile points are found on the coast, and there tends to be a greater number of scrapers and scraper planes at coastal sites (Robbins-Wade 1986, 1988). Cobble-based tools, originally defined as "La Jolla," are characteristic of coastal sites of the Late Prehistoric period, as well (Cárdenas and Robbins-Wade 1985:117; Winterrowd and Cárdenas 1987:56).

PROJECT VICINITY

The project area is within lands that have traditionally been inhabited by the Kumeyaay people, also known as Diegueño or Ipai/Tipai (Luomala 1978). The project is in the San Dieguito River Valley, which is rich in cultural resources. Most of these sites have been described as habitation or temporary habitation sites with ground stone implements, flaked stone artifacts, shell, and fire-affected rock or a combination of these elements. Ceramics were noted at a few of the sites. Historic foundations and historic debris have been recorded at several sites as well.

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