



**Historical Resources Survey for the  
Britannia Airway Logistics Center Project  
San Diego, California**

Prepared for  
Badiee Development  
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RECON Number 10034  
May 27, 2022

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Carmen Zepeda-Herman".

Carmen Zepeda-Herman, Principal Investigator

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Nathaniel Yerka".

Nathaniel Yerka, Project Archaeologist

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE REPORT FORM**

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**I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION**

This report summarizes the background information, methods, and results of the historical resources survey of the Britannia Airway Logistics Center Project (project). The project is located on assessor parcel number (APN) 646-100-74, immediately south of Airway Road, west of Britannia Boulevard, and east of Cactus Road, in the Otay Mesa Community Plan area, in the city of San Diego, California (Figure 1). The project area is found within Township 18 South, 01 West, Section 33, on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographical map series, Otay Mesa quadrangle (Figure 2) and City of San Diego, Engineering and Development, City 800' scale map, Numbers 138-1761 and 138-1773 (Figure 3).

The project would develop a fenced truck/trailer parking facility providing a total of 895 truck/trailer parking spaces that would be available for up to nine tenants/users. Each tenant/user would have a modular trailer office of approximately 1,440 square feet with 3 vehicle parking spaces, for a total of up to 12,960 square feet of modular trailer office and 27 vehicle parking spaces. The project would improve the abutting frontages of Airway Road, Cactus Road, and Britannia Boulevard, consistent with the Otay Mesa Community Plan. Additionally, the project would provide landscaping and a perimeter fence 8 feet in height abutting the public rights-of-ways. The project site would be 32.47 acres in size.

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**II. SETTING****Natural Environment (Past and Present)**

The project area is generally flat and gently slopes to the east (Figure 4). Elevations within the project area range from 499 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) in the southeast corner to 520 feet AMSL in the southwest corner. Two soil types, Stockpen gravelly clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes and Stockpen gravelly clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, as mapped by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA; 1973), occur within the project area.

The Stockpen series soils consist of moderately well-drained moderately deep, gravelly clay loams. They form in alluvium and occur on marine terraces. In a representative profile the surface soil is light grey, slightly acid gravelly clay loam about three inches thick. Subsoil is a grey, mildly to moderately alkaline and calcareous gravelly clays and clays about 30 inches thick. Substrate is olive-grey moderately alkaline clay (USDA 1973). Stockpen gravelly clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes occurs along the western and eastern boundaries of the project area, while Stockpen gravelly clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, occurs in the central portion of the project area.

**Ethnography/History**

The prehistoric cultural sequence in San Diego County is generally conceived as comprising three basic periods: the Paleoindian, dated between about 11,500 and 8,500 years ago and manifested by the artifacts of the San Dieguito Complex; the Archaic, lasting from about 8,500 to 1,500 years ago (A.D. 500) and manifested by the cobble and core technology of the La Jollan Complex; and the Late Prehistoric, lasting from about 1,500 years ago to historic contact (i.e., A.D. 500 to 1769) and represented by the Cuyamaca Complex. This latest complex is marked by the appearance of ceramics, small arrow points, and cremation burial practices.

The Paleoindian Period in San Diego County is most closely associated with the San Dieguito Complex, as identified by Rogers (1938, 1939, 1945). The San Dieguito assemblage consists of well-made scraper planes,

choppers, scraping tools, crescentics, elongated bifacial knives, and leaf-shaped points. The San Dieguito Complex is thought to represent an early emphasis on hunting (Warren et al. 1993:III-33).

The Archaic Period in coastal San Diego County is represented by the La Jolla Complex, a local manifestation of the widespread Millingstone Horizon. This period brings an apparent shift toward a more generalized economy and an increased emphasis on seed resources, small game, and shellfish. The local cultural manifestations of the Archaic Period are called the La Jolla Complex along the coast and the Pauma Complex inland. Pauma Complex sites lack the shell that dominates many La Jolla sites. Along with an economic focus on gathering plant resources, the settlement system appears to have been more sedentary. The La Jolla assemblage is dominated by rough, cobble-based choppers and scrapers, and slab and basin metates. Elko series projectile points appeared by about 3,500 years ago. Large deposits of marine shell at coastal sites argue for the importance of shellfish gathering to the coastal Archaic economy.

Near the coast and in the Peninsular Mountains beginning approximately 1,500 years ago, patterns began to emerge that suggest the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay. The Late Prehistoric Period is characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversify and intensify during this period, with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive but effective technological innovations. The late prehistoric archaeology of the San Diego coast and foothills is characterized by the Cuyamaca Complex. It is primarily known from the work of D. L. True at Cuyamaca Rancho State Park (True 1970). The Cuyamaca Complex is characterized by the presence of steatite arrowshaft straighteners, steatite pendants, steatite comales (heating stones), Tizon Brownware pottery, ceramic figurines reminiscent of Hohokam styles, ceramic "Yuman bow pipes," ceramic rattles, miniature pottery various cobble-based tools (e.g., scrapers, choppers, hammerstones), bone awls, manos and metates, mortars and pestles, and Desert Side-Notched (more common) and Cottonwood Series projectile points.

### *Ethnohistory*

The Kumeyaay (also known as Kamia, Ipai, Tipai, and Diegueño) occupied the southern two-thirds of San Diego County. The Kumeyaay lived in semi-sedentary, politically autonomous villages or rancherias. Settlement system typically consisted of two or more seasonal villages with temporary camps radiating away from these central places (Cline 1984a and 1984b). Their economic system consisted of hunting and gathering, with a focus on small game, acorns, grass seeds, and other plant resources. The most basic social and economic unit was the patrilocal extended family. A wide range of tools was made of locally available and imported materials. A simple shoulder-height bow was utilized for hunting. Numerous other flaked stone tools were made including scrapers, choppers, flake-based cutting tools, and biface knives. Preferred stone types were locally available metavolcanics, cherts, and quartz. Obsidian was imported from the deserts to the north and east. Ground stone objects include mortars, manos, metates, and pestles typically made of locally available, fine-grained granite. Both portable and bedrock types are known. The Kumeyaay made fine baskets using either coiled or twined construction. The Kumeyaay also made pottery, utilizing the paddle-and-anvil technique. Most were a plain brown utility ware called Tizon Brownware, but some were decorated (Meighan 1954; May 1976, 1978).

### *Spanish/Mexican/American Periods*

The Spanish Period (1769–1821) represents a time of European exploration and settlement. Military and naval forces along with a religious contingent founded the San Diego Presidio, the pueblo of San Diego, and the San Diego Mission in 1769 (Rolle 1998). The mission system used forced Native American labor and introduced horses, cattle, other agricultural goods, and implements. Native American culture in the coastal strip of California rapidly deteriorated despite repeated attempts to revolt against the Spanish invaders (Cook 1976).

One of the hallmarks of the Spanish colonial scheme was the rancho system. In an attempt to encourage settlement and development of the colonies, large land grants were made to meritorious or well-connected individuals.

In 1821, Mexico declared its independence from Spain. During the Mexican Period (1822–1848), the mission system was secularized by the Mexican government and these lands allowed for the dramatic expansion of the rancho system. The southern California economy became increasingly based on cattle ranching.

The Mexican Period ended when Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848, concluding the Mexican-American War (1846–1848; Rolle 1998). Just prior to the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, gold was discovered in the northern California Sierra-Nevada foothills, the news was published on March 15, 1848, and the California Gold Rush began. The great influx of Americans and Europeans eliminated many remaining vestiges of Native American culture. California became a state in 1850.

The American homestead system encouraged settlement beyond the coastal plain into areas where Indians had retreated to avoid the worst of Spanish and Mexican influences (Carrico 1987; Cook 1976). A rural community cultural pattern existed in San Diego County from approximately 1870 to 1930. These communities were composed of an aggregate of people who lived on scattered farmsteads tied together through a common school district, church, post office, and country store (Hector and Van Wormer 1986; Pourade 1963). Otay Mesa followed a particular rural community cultural pattern that developed in San Diego County from approximately 1870 to 1930. Otay Mesa developed slowly until the 1870s. In 1869, a stage route to Yuma was opened that ran across the mesa. Farming developed through the 1870s, and by 1879 most of the mesa was under intensive agriculture. The most widely grown crops on the mesa were wheat, barley, corn, tomatoes, and beans. Water for crops was obtained from nearby streams and the Otay River; and by the early 1900s, an extensive system of dams had developed (Pryde 1992).

The Otay Mesa School District was started in 1914, and the Alta schoolhouse was constructed at that time. The schoolhouse, originally just east of Brown Field, was moved east to preserve it. By 1890, Otay Mesa also had a store, post office, blacksmith shop, and a Lutheran church. The population of Otay Mesa fluctuated over the early 1900s due to drought and in the 1930s due to the Great Depression.

Ranching and farming continued to be the main occupation of residents in and around the project area through most of the twentieth century. Over the past decades, large tracts of this formerly open land have been developed for light industrial and, more recently, residential projects. The result has been a dramatic change of the region from a sparsely populated rural area to expansive suburb.

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### III. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT (APE)

The APE consists of the entire 39.6-acre project parcel, which is slightly larger than the 32.47-acre project site.

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### IV. STUDY METHODS

The cultural resources survey included both an archival search and an on-site foot survey of the project area. A records search with a one-mile radius buffer was performed at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University to determine if previously recorded prehistoric or historic cultural resources occur on the project area. Historic aerial photographs and topographic maps were reviewed to determine changes in the survey area over time.



A letter was sent on December 9, 2021, to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting them to search their Sacred Lands File (SLF) to identify spiritually significant and/or sacred sites or traditional use areas in the project vicinity. The NAHC was also asked to provide a list of local Native American tribes, bands, or individuals who may have concerns or interests in the cultural resources of the project. The NAHC provided a list of twenty Native American contacts who may have an interest in the project. RECON sent letters to all twenty Native American contacts listed in the NAHC response letter on April 28, 2022.

The field survey was conducted on December 6, 2021, by RECON archaeologist Nathaniel Yerka accompanied by Shuluuk Linton, a Native American representative from Red Tail Environmental. The spacing between the field personnel was 15 meters. The survey area was inspected for evidence of archaeological materials such as flaked and ground stone tools, ceramics, milling features, and historic features. Photographs were taken to document the environmental setting and general conditions.

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## V. RESULTS OF STUDY

The records search indicates that 105 cultural resource investigations occur within a one-mile radius of the project area, four of which include the project area. Sixty-eight cultural resources occur within a one-mile radius of the project; 47 prehistoric resources (10 of which are isolated artifacts), 20 historic resources, and 1 multi-component resource (Table 1; see also Confidential Attachment 1). The prehistoric resources consist of lithic scatters, lithic and shell scatters, hearths, a bedrock milling feature, and a secondary deposit. The historic resources consist of a military runway, a roadway, a church with associated cemetery, and a farmstead. The multicomponent site is a lithic scatter that also exhibits historic foundations, a cistern, and trash scatters. One previously recorded cultural resource includes the project area.

P-37-007208 is a prehistoric lithic scatter that presently incorporates 740 acres, including the project area. The initial recording of P-37-007208 in 1979 covered 80 acres; however, the site has since been updated eight times and has expanded in all cardinal directions. The P-37-007208 artifact assemblage has been consistent across all updates, consisting of lithic debitage and tools, with a light to medium scatter density. Portions of P-37-007208 have been tested and have been identified as not significant (Wilson and Bietz 2013).

The adjacent property to the south, the Britannia 40 Otay Project—a 39-acre parcel—was surveyed by Affinis in 2008 noting two fine-grained metavolcanic flakes found in a dirt road along the northern boundary of the project; however, ground surface visibility was impeded by vegetation cover. The project was monitored during grading operations by Affinis in 2009–2010 and recovered 287 artifacts from a low-density lithic scatter, which included ground stone, choppers, scraper planes, scrapers, cores, hammerstones, retouched/utilized flakes, rejuvenation flakes, and debitage (Wilson and Bietz 2013).

A response letter from the NAHC was received on July 30, 2020, indicating the results of the search of the Sacred Lands File for the project area were negative. The NAHC provided a list of twenty Native American contacts who may have an interest in the project. On April 28, 2022, RECON sent letters to these twenty contacts informing them of the project and inquiring whether they would have any concerns regarding Native American issues or interests. As of the response deadline of May 19, 2022, only one response was received. The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians determined that the project area has cultural significance or ties to Viejas. Cultural resources have been located within or adjacent to the APE of the project. Therefore, the Viejas Band requested that a Kumeyaay cultural monitor be on-site for ground-disturbing activities and to be informed of any new developments, such as inadvertent discovery of cultural artifacts, cremation sites, or human remains.

The survey resulted in identifying two prehistoric artifacts, consisting of one fine-grained porphyritic metavolcanic core and one fine-grained porphyritic metavolcanic flake (Confidential Attachment 2). The survey

took place under mostly clear skies and cool temperatures. Overall ground visibility was approximately less than 10 percent due to dense vegetation consisting of mustard, non-native grasses, and annual ground cover (Photograph 1). The project area had received seasonal mowing, which left downed vegetation waste across the survey area. A manufactured north/south drainage runs the length of the eastern boundary (Photograph 2). The approximate 4- to 5-foot-deep drainage exhibits concrete headwalls at the north and south ends. A varied 1- to 3-foot rise of soil along the northern boundary can be attributed to the construction of Airway Road. A 2,120 (north/south)-by-70 (east/west)-foot area had been excavated to a depth of approximately 4 feet below ground surface; a pile of cobbles most likely removed from the excavation spoils is situated at the southeast rim of the excavation (Photograph 3). Two modern medium density crushed construction rubble deposits that are lightly distributed across the ground surface were observed. One deposit is situated near the center of the project area and the other occurs along the northern project boundary near the center of the project (Photograph 4). Noted materials within the deposits include concrete, asphalt, metal, ceramic roofing tile, ceramic kitchen and bath tile, ceramic pipe, electrical components, assorted plastics, and dimensional lumber. Vegetation chipping waste dumping also occurs along the northern boundary (Photograph 5), as well as 650 feet by 12 feet of fill soil, 1 foot high which most likely covers a previously placed drainage cut (Photograph 6). There are several sporadic areas of bare dirt where a machine performed minor grading.

A review of historic aerials and topographic maps demonstrate that the entire parcel has suffered disturbance owed to agriculture. A 1943 topographic map exhibits a building within the project area, situated along Airway Road, approximately 650 east of Cactus Road. A rectangular reservoir and a single outbuilding is added by 1957 (see also Figure 3) and persist through 1982 until removed by 2002. The buildings and reservoir are confirmed in the earliest available aerial from 1953 but appear to have been removed between 1966 and 1968. The 220-by-70-foot excavation near the southeast corner of the project area was present in the 1953 aerial. The north/south drainage along the eastern boundary was constructed between 2014 and 2016 (Nationwide Environmental Title Research LLC 2021).

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## **VI. RECOMMENDATIONS**

The cultural resource investigations summarized herein satisfy the study and documentation requirements identified by City of San Diego Development Services staff and are consistent with the goals and policies of the City of San Diego as published in the Land Development Manual. As such, the efforts to identify and document historical resources in the APE for the project determined that the project would have no impact on previously recorded prehistoric cultural resources.



Though the current survey resulted in finding minimal cultural material, most of the project area exhibited dense ground cover and vegetation waste which hindered the possible observance of surface cultural material. Because the project area is situated within the recorded boundary of P-37-007208, there is a high possibility for the presence of surface cultural resources to occur on the project. RECON recommends construction monitoring by a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor for all ground-disturbing activities given that direct impacts may occur to unknown significant subsurface archaeological deposits due to the recorded location of P-37-007208, previous cultural investigations of P-37-007208 adjacent to the project area, and the presence of surface archaeological resources within the project area.

**VII. SOURCES CONSULTED**

**DATE**

National Register of Historic Places <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: December 2021
California Register of Historical Resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: December 2021
City of San Diego Historical Resources Register <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: December 2021
Archaeological/Historical Site Records: South Coastal Information Center <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: December 2021
Other Sources Consulted:	

**VIII. CERTIFICATION**

Preparer: Carmen Zepeda-Herman, M.A.	Title: Principal Investigator
Signature: 	Date: May 27, 2022
Preparer: Nathaniel Yerka	Title: Project Archaeologist
Signature: 	Date: May 27, 2022

**Table 1**  
**Cultural Resources Recorded within One Mile of the Project Area**

P Number	Trinomial	Period	Site Type	Date Recorded
P-37-006941	CA-SDI-006941	Prehistoric	Base camp	1979 (Carrillo); 1987 (Robbins-Wade); 1996 (Kyle); 2003 (Gurrero and Gallegos); 2015 (Daniels and Becker); 2021 (Brian F. Smith and Assoc.)
P-37-007208	CA-SDI-007208	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1979 (Ferguson); 2013 (AECOM) and various in between
P-37-007857	CA-SDI-007857	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1995 (Kyle and Tift)
P-37-010185	CA-SDI-010185	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter, ground stone, faunal remains; Hearths	1983 (Van Wormer); 1986 (RECON Environmental, Inc.)
P-37-010186	CA-SDI-010186	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Shell scatter	1983 (Van Wormer); 2011 (ESA)
P-37-010187	CA-SDI-010187	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter, ground stone	1983 (Van Wormer)
P-37-010188	CA-SDI-010188	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Shell scatter	1983 (Van Wormer); 1990 (Robbins-Wade); 2003 (Guerrero and Gallegos)
P-37-010196	CA-SDI-010196	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Shell scatter; Bedrock milling feature	1983, 1986 (Van Wormer); 2011 (ESA)
P-37-010245	CA-SDI-010245	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1985 (RECON Environmental, Inc.)
P-37-010608	CA-SDI-010608	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1986 (Hector and Van Wormer); 1996 (Kyle et al.)
P-37-010616	CA-SDI-010616	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1986 (Roth and Associates)
P-37-010617	CA-SDI-010617	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1986 (Roth and Associates)
P-37-010618	CA-SDI-010618	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1986 (Roth and Associates)
P-37-010619	CA-SDI-010619	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter, ground stone; Shell scatter	1983 (Van Wormer); 1996 (Roth and Associates); 1987 (Hector); 2003 (Guerrero and Gallegos)
P-37-010620	CA-SDI-010620	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Shell scatter	1986 (Roth and Associates)
P-37-010621	CA-SDI-010621	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1983 (Van Wormer); 1996 (Roth and Associates); 1987 (Hector); 2003 (Guerrero and Gallegos)
P-37-010628	CA-SDI-010628	Multi-component	Lithic scatter; Foundations, Cistern; Trash scatter	1986 (Hector and Van Wormer); 1996 (Kyle et al.)
P-37-010734	CA-SDI-010734	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1985 (Seneca)
P-37-010963	CA-SDI-010963	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1988 (Roth); 2018 (Foote), and various in between
P-37-011065	CA-SDI-011065	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1986 (Cook)
P-37-011080	CA-SDI-011080	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1988 (Pignuolo and Briggs); 1989 (Clevenger and Schlz); 2002 (Robbins-Wade)
P-37-011423	CA-SDI-011423	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1989 (Cook); 1999 (Shepard)



Table 1  
Cultural Resources Recorded within One Mile of the Project Area

P Number	Trinomial	Period	Site Type	Date Recorded
P-37-011424	CA-SDI-011424	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Shell scatter	1989 (Cook)
P-37-011680	CA-SDI-011680	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1990 (Cook)
P-37-012259	CA-SDI-012259	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1989 (Shilz); 2013 (AECOM)
P-37-014283	CA-SDI-014082	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1995 (Gallegos & Associates)
P-37-014291	CA-SDI-014090	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	(Gallegos & Associates)
P-37-014293	CA-SDI-014092	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1995 (Gallegos & Associates)
P-37-014294	CA-SDI-014093	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1995 (Gallegos & Associates)
P-37-014295	CA-SDI-014094	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1995 (Gallegos & Associates); Brian F. Smith & Associates)
P-37-014296		Prehistoric	Isolate - core	1995 (Gallegos & Associates)
P-37-014298		Prehistoric	Isolate - flake	1995 (Gallegos & Associates)
P-37-014299		Prehistoric	Isolate - flake	1995 (Gallegos & Associates)
P-37-014300		Prehistoric	Isolate - flake	1995 (Gallegos & Associates)
P-37-014301		Prehistoric	Isolate - core	1995 (Gallegos & Associates)
P-37-014302		Prehistoric	Isolate - flake	1995 (Gallegos & Associates)
P-37-014303		Prehistoric	Isolate - flake	1995 (Gallegos & Associates)
P-37-014925		Prehistoric	Isolate - flake	1989 (Cook)
P-37-014969		Prehistoric	Isolate - scraper	1990 (Cook)
P-37-015203		Prehistoric	Isolate - core	1991 (Woodward-Clyde Consultants)
P-37-015982		Historic	Farm	1997 (Affinis)
P-37-015987		Historic	Single-family residence	1997 (Gallegos)
P-37-015988		Historic	Religious building; Cemetery	1997 (Gallegos)
P-37-018246		Historic	Military property	1999 (Affinis); 2016 (ESA)
P-37-018248		Historic	Military property	1999 (Affinis); 2016 (ESA)
P-37-018249		Historic	Military property	1999 (Affinis); 2016 (ESA)
P-37-018250		Historic	Military property	1999 (Affinis)
P-37-018251		Historic	Military property	1999 (Affinis); 2016 (ESA)
P-37-018252		Historic	Military property	1999 (Affinis)
P-37-018253		Historic	Military property	1999 (Affinis)
P-37-018254		Historic	Military property	1999 (Affinis)

Table 1  
Cultural Resources Recorded within One Mile of the Project Area

P Number	Trinomial	Period	Site Type	Date Recorded
P-37-018255		Historic	Military property	1999 (Affinis)
P-37-018256		Historic	Military property	1999 (Affinis)
P-37-018257		Historic	Military property	1999 (Affinis); 2016 (ESA)
P-37-018258		Historic	Military property	1999 (Affinis)
P-37-018259		Historic	Military property	1999 (Affinis)
P-37-018260		Historic	Military property	1999 (Affinis)
P-37-018261		Historic	Military property	1999 (Affinis); 2016 (ESA)
P-37-025707	CA-SDI-017100	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	2004 (Affinis)
P-37-031491		Historic	Roadway	2010 (Affinis) environmental services)
P-37-031949	CA-SDI-020227	Prehistoric	Shell scatter	2010, 2016 (ESA); 2016 NWB Environmental Services, LLC)
P-37-031950	CA-SDI-020228	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	2011, 2016 (ESA)
P-37-031953	CA-SDI-020231	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	2011, 2016 (ESA)
P-37-031954		Historic	Military runway	2011 (ESA)
P-37-031955		Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	2011 (ESA)
P-37-031956		Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	2011 (ESA)
P-37-037036	CA-SDI-022261	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	2018 (Caitlin A.M. Foote, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.)
P-37-037462		Prehistoric	Secondary deposit	2018 (C. Zepeda-Herman, RECON Environmental, Inc.)



## **IX. ATTACHMENTS**

Bibliography  
Attached

National Archaeological Data Base Information  
Attached

Maps (include all of the following maps.)

- Figure 1: Project Location
- Figure 2: USGS Quadrangle
- Figure 3: City of San Diego 800' scale
- Figure 4: Aerial Photograph of Project Location

Photographs

- Photograph 1: Overview of Project from Northeast Corner, Looking West
- Photograph 2: Overview of North/South Drainage along Eastern Boundary, Looking South
- Photograph 3: Overview of Excavation Pit and Cobbles, Looking North
- Photograph 4: Overview of Representative Modern Construction Rubble Deposit, Looking East
- Photograph 5: Overview of Vegetation Chipping Waste along Airway Road, Looking West-Northwest
- Photograph 6: Overview of Import Soil along Airway Road, Looking West-Northwest

Native American Heritage Commission Correspondence  
Native American Heritage Commission Response Letter  
Sample Tribal Letter  
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians Response

Personnel Qualifications (Include resumes if not already on file with the City.)  
Resumes are already on file with the City.

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## **X. CONFIDENTIAL APPENDICES (bound separately)**

Record search results

Maps from record search results from South Coastal Information Center  
(Under separate cover)

New or updated historical resource records  
None

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**NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION**

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Report Title: Historical Resources Survey for the Britannia Airway Logistics Center  
Project, San Diego, California

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1261 Prospect Street, Suite 9  
La Jolla, CA 92037  
Attn: Scott Merry

Contract Number: 10034

USGS Quadrangle Map: Otay Mesa Quadrangle

Keywords: P-37-007208, positive survey, Otay Mesa

**ABSTRACT**

A cultural resources survey was conducted for the Britannia Airway Logistics Center Project located in southern San Diego County. The survey included a records search at the South Coastal Information Center and a search of the Sacred Lands Files by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The records search indicates that 105 cultural resource investigations and 68 cultural resources occur within a one-mile radius of the project. P-37-007208 is a prehistoric lithic scatter that presently incorporates 740 acres, including the project area. The initial recording of P-37-007208 in 1979 covered 80 acres; however, the site has since been updated eight times and has expanded in all cardinal directions. P-37-007208 artifact assemblage has been consistent across all updates consisting of lithic debitage and tools, with a light to medium scatter density. Portions of P-37-007208 have been tested and have been identified as not significant.

A RECON archaeologist and Native American monitor from Red Tail Environmental completed the field survey on December 6, 2021. The survey resulted in identifying two prehistoric artifacts, consisting of one fine-grain porphyritic metavolcanic core and one fine-grain porphyritic metavolcanic flake. The survey noted evidence of past disturbance such as agriculture, construction of drainages, various grading and pit excavations, and soil infilling. Though the current survey resulted in finding minimal cultural material, most of the project area exhibited dense ground cover and vegetation waste which hindered the possible observance of surface cultural material. Because the project area is situated within the recorded boundary of P-37-007208 there is a high possibility for the presence of surface cultural resources to occur on the project. RECON recommends construction monitoring for all ground-disturbing activities given that direct impacts may occur to unknown significant subsurface archaeological deposits due to the recorded location of P-37-007208, previous cultural investigations of P-37-007208 adjacent to the project area, and the presence of surface archaeological resources within the project area.



 Project Location

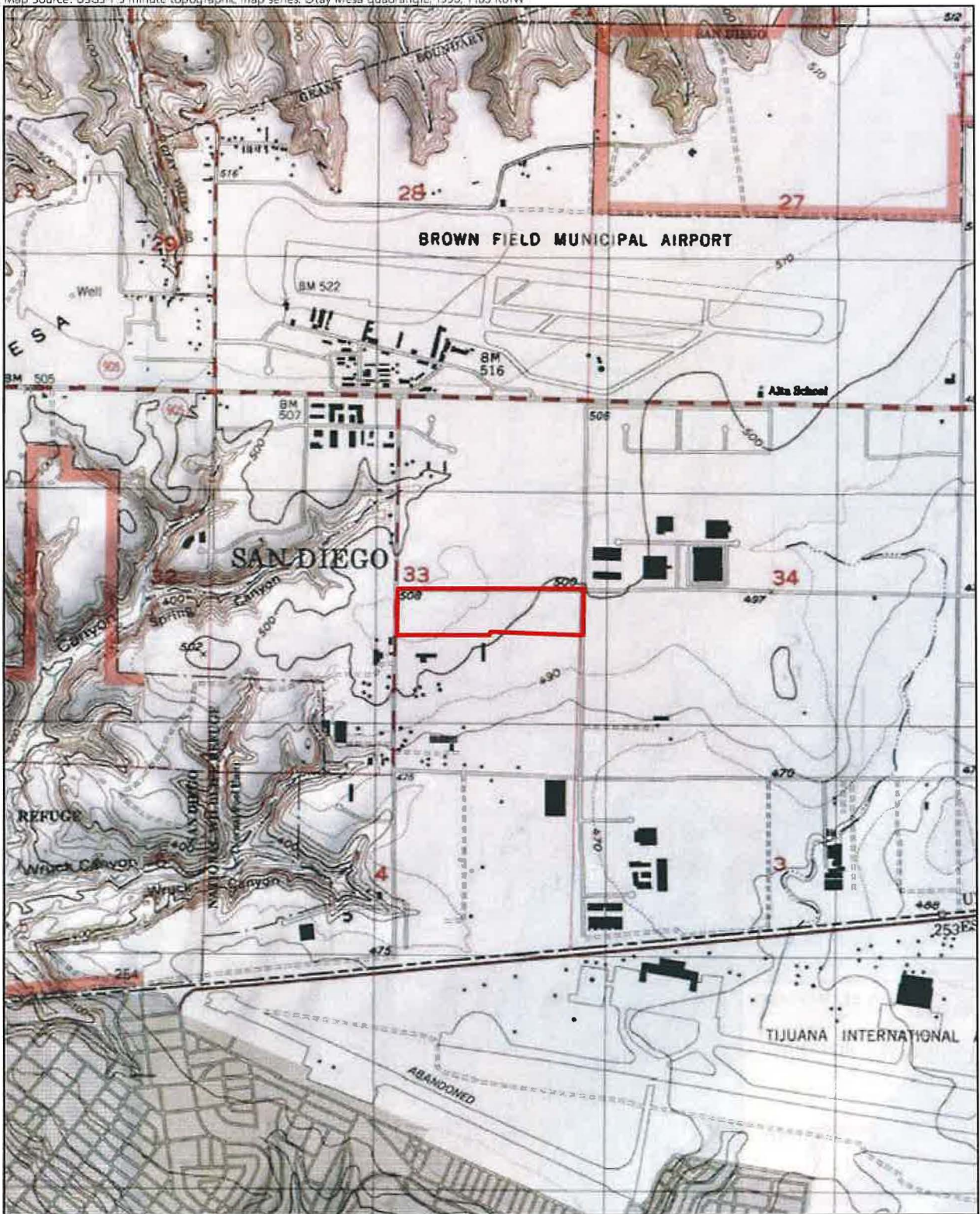
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FIGURE 1  
Regional Location



Map Source: USGS 7.5 minute topographic map series, Otay Mesa quadrangle, 1996, T18S R01W



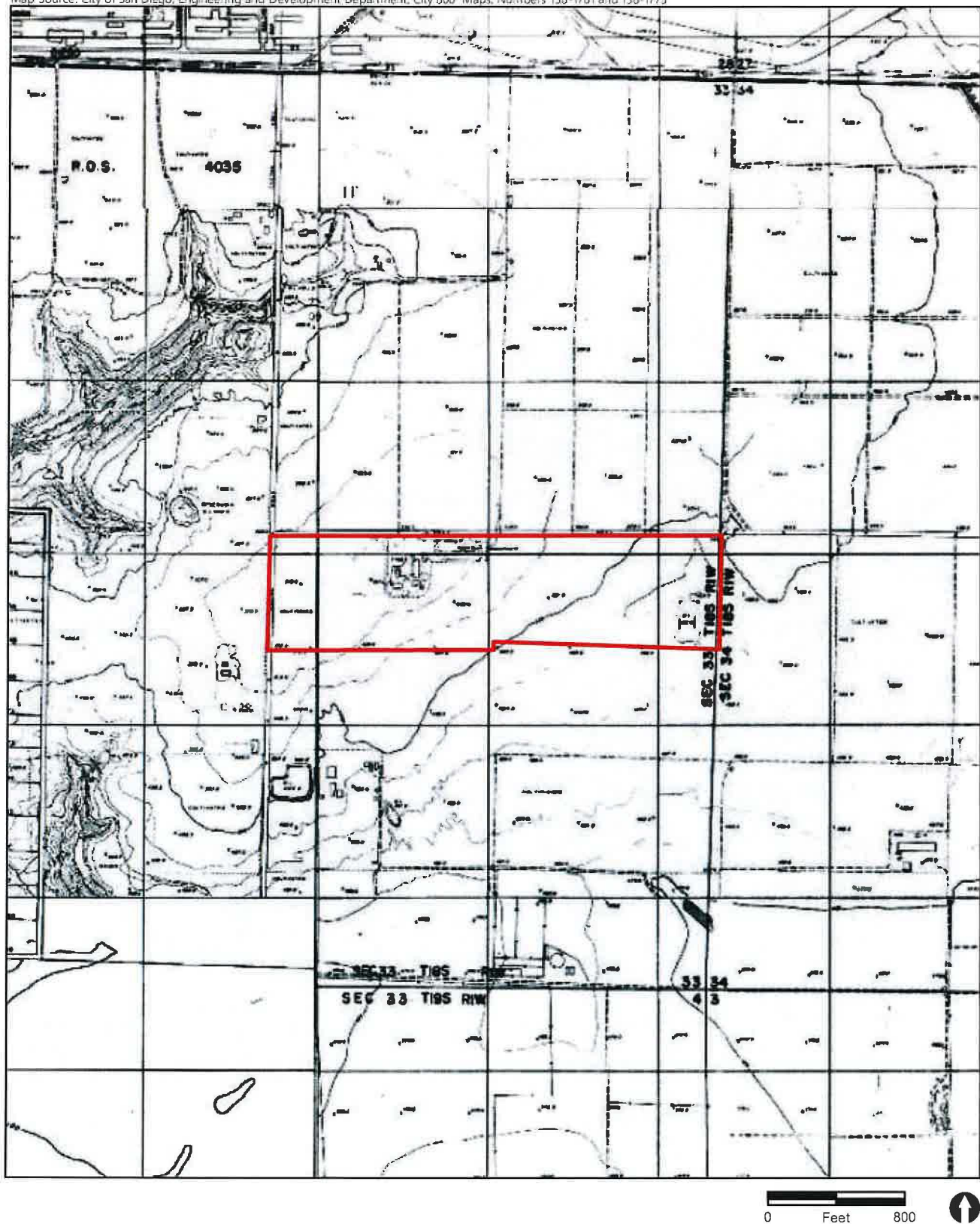
 Project Boundary

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FIGURE 2  
Project Location on USGS Map





Project Boundary

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FIGURE 3  
Project Location on City 800' Map



Image Source: NearMap (flown September 2021)



 Project Boundary

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FIGURE 4  
Project Location on Aerial Photograph





PHOTOGRAPH 1  
Overview of Project Area from Northeast Corner, Looking West



PHOTOGRAPH 2  
Overview of North/South Drainage Along Eastern Boundary, Looking South





PHOTOGRAPH 3  
Overview of Excavation Pit and Cobbles, Looking North



PHOTOGRAPH 4  
Overview of Representative Modern Construction Rubble Deposit,  
Looking East





PHOTOGRAPH 5  
Overview of Vegetation Chipping Waste Along Airway Road,  
Looking West-Northwest



PHOTOGRAPH 6  
Overview of Import Soil Along Airway Road, Looking West-Northwest





## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

February 4, 2022

Carmen Zepeda-Herman  
RECON Environmental, Inc.

Via Email to: [czepeda@reconenvironmental.com](mailto:czepeda@reconenvironmental.com)

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**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
[NAHC.ca.gov](http://NAHC.ca.gov)

### Re: Badlee Truck Park and Storage Project, San Diego County

Dear Ms. Zepeda-Herman:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: [Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Diego County  
2/4/2022**

**Barona Group of the Capitan Grande**

Edwin Romero, Chairperson  
1095 Barona Road Diegueno  
Lakeside, CA, 92040  
Phone: (619) 443 - 6612  
Fax: (619) 443-0681  
cloyd@barona-nsn.gov

**Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians**

Ralph Goff, Chairperson  
36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Diegueno  
Campo, CA, 91906  
Phone: (619) 478 - 9046  
Fax: (619) 478-5818  
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

**Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians**

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson  
4054 Willows Road Diegueno  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619) 933 - 2200  
Fax: (619) 445-9126  
michaelg@leaningrock.net

**Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians**

Robert Pinto, Chairperson  
4054 Willows Road Diegueno  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619) 368 - 4382  
Fax: (619) 445-9126  
ceo@ebki-nsn.gov

**lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel**

Virgil Perez, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 130 Diegueno  
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070  
Phone: (760) 765 - 0845  
Fax: (760) 765-0320

**lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel**

Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources  
P.O. Box 507 Diegueno  
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070  
Phone: (760) 803 - 5694  
cjlinton73@aol.com

**Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians**

Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson  
2005 S. Escondido Blvd. Diegueno  
Escondido, CA, 92025  
Phone: (760) 737 - 7628  
Fax: (760) 747-8568

**Jamul Indian Village**

Erica Pinto, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 612 Diegueno  
Jamul, CA, 91935  
Phone: (619) 669 - 4785  
Fax: (619) 669-4817  
epinto@jiv-nsn.gov

**Jamul Indian Village**

Lisa Cumper, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
P.O. Box 612 Diegueno  
Jamul, CA, 91935  
Phone: (619) 669 - 4855  
lcumper@jiv-nsn.gov

**Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians**

Carmen Lucas,  
P.O. Box 775 Kwaaymii  
Pine Valley, CA, 91962 Diegueno  
Phone: (619) 709 - 4207

**La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians**

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson  
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113  
Fax: (619) 478-2125  
LP13boots@aol.com

**La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians**

Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator  
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113  
Fax: (619) 478-2125  
jmiller@LPtribe.net

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Badlee Truck Park and Storage Project, San Diego County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Diego County  
2/4/2022**

**Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay  
Nation**

Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1302 Diegueno  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930  
Fax: (619) 766-4957

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay  
Nation**

Cody Martinez, Chairperson  
1 Kwaaypaay Court Kumeyaay  
El Cajon, CA, 92019  
Phone: (619) 445 - 2613  
Fax: (619) 445-1927  
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov

**Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno  
Mission Indians**

Michael Linton, Chairperson  
P.O Box 270 Diegueno  
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070  
Phone: (760) 782 - 3818  
Fax: (760) 782-9092  
mesagrandeband@msn.com

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay  
Indians**

John Christman, Chairperson  
1 Viejas Grade Road Diegueno  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810  
Fax: (619) 445-5337

**San Pasqual Band of Diegueno  
Mission Indians**

John Flores, Environmental  
Coordinator  
P. O. Box 365 Diegueno  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200  
Fax: (760) 749-3876  
johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay  
Indians**

Ernest Pingleton, Tribal Historic  
Officer, Resource Management  
1 Viejas Grade Road Diegueno  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619) 659 - 2314  
epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov

**San Pasqual Band of Diegueno  
Mission Indians**

Allen Lawson, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 365 Diegueno  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200  
Fax: (760) 749-3876  
allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay  
Nation**

Kristie Orosco, Kumeyaay  
Resource Specialist  
1 Kwaaypaay Court Kumeyaay  
El Cajon, CA, 92019  
Phone: (619) 445 - 6917

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Badlee Truck Park and Storage Project, San Diego County.



*An Employee-Owned Company*

April 28, 2022

Mr. John Christman  
Chairperson  
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians  
1 Viejas Grade Road  
Alpine, CA 91901

Reference: Britannia Airway Logistics Center Project, San Diego, California (RECON Number 10034)

Dear Mr. Christman:

RECON Environmental, Inc. (RECON) has been retained by Badiie Development to conduct an archaeological survey for the Britannia Airway Logistics Center Project located immediately south of Airway Road, west of Britannia Boulevard, and east of Cactus Road, in the Otay Mesa Community Plan area, in the city of San Diego, California. The project would develop a fenced truck/trailer parking facility providing a total of 895 truck/trailer parking spaces that would be available for up to nine tenants/users. Each tenant/user would have a modular trailer office of approximately 1,440 square feet with 3 vehicle parking spaces, for a total of up to 12,960 square feet of modular trailer office and 27 vehicle parking spaces. The project site would be 32.47 acres in size. The project property is currently vacant and is found within Township 18 South, 01 West, Section 33, on the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographical map series, Otay Mesa quadrangle (see attached Figure).

A letter requesting identification of spiritually significant and sacred sites or traditional use areas in the proposed project vicinity was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). No Native American cultural resources were identified in the immediate project area. A records search was conducted of the archaeological databases maintained at the California Historical Resources Information System, South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University. The files at SCIC identified a lithic scatter within the proposed project area. The survey conducted by a RECON archaeologist and a Native American monitor from Red Tail Environmental consisted of the entirety of the project property. Two isolated artifacts (core and flake) were recorded during the survey.

Pursuant to the letter received in response from the NAHC, we are contacting you as a potentially interested party. We would like to know if you have any concerns regarding the proposed project as it relates to Native American issues or interests. Would you have any information on sacred sites in the vicinity of the proposed project that may help us advise the client to avoid impacts to these sites? We would like to obtain Native American input early enough in the environmental process to ensure adequate time to address any concerns you may have.

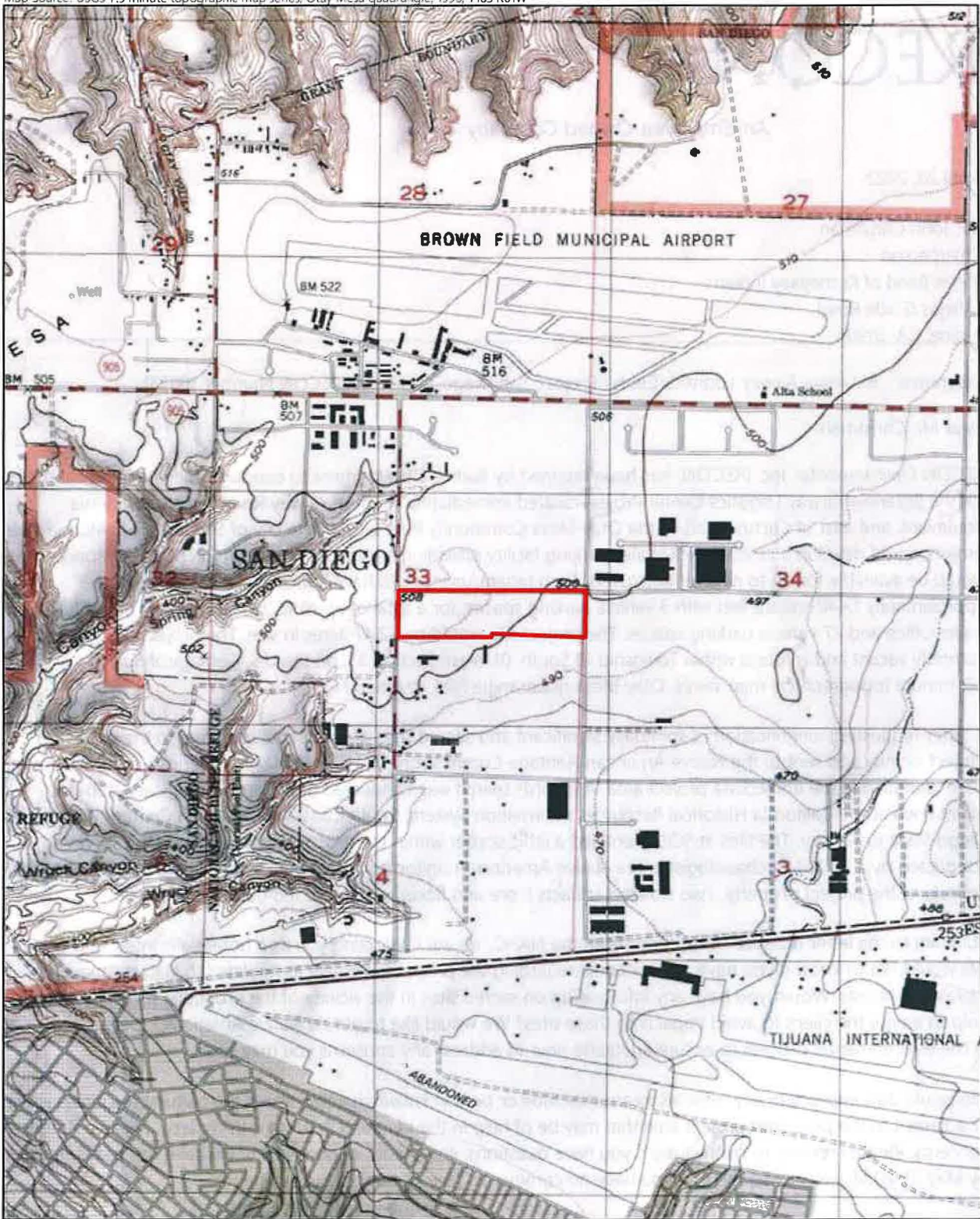
We would also appreciate any referrals to another tribe or person knowledgeable about the cultural resources within or adjacent to the proposed project area that may be of help in the planning process with regard to Native American concerns. Please feel free to contact me if you have questions, comments, or concerns. If we have not heard from you by May 19, 2022, we will assume that you have no comments. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Carmen Zepeda-Herman  
Project Archaeologist



Map Source: USGS 7.5 minute topographic map series, Otay Mesa quadrangle, 1996, T18S R01W



0 Feet 2,000

 Project Boundary

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Project Location on USGS Map

## Carmen Zepeda-Herman

---

**From:** Jennifer Gutierrez  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 28, 2022 4:37 PM  
**To:** Carmen Zepeda-Herman  
**Subject:** FW: [External] RE: Britannia Airway Logistics Center Project, San Diego, California (RECON Number 10034)

Carmen, please see below, thank you.

**From:** Ray Teran <rteran@viejas-nsn.gov>  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 28, 2022 4:36 PM  
**To:** Jennifer Gutierrez <jgutierrez@reconenvironmental.com>  
**Cc:** Ernest Pingleton <epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov>  
**Subject:** [External] RE: Britannia Airway Logistics Center Project, San Diego, California (RECON Number 10034)

The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians ("Viejas") has reviewed the proposed project and at this time we have determined that the project site has cultural significance or ties to Viejas. Cultural resources have been located within or adjacent to the APE-DE of the proposed project.

Viejas Band request that a Kumeyaay Cultural Monitor be on site for ground disturbing activities and to inform us of any new developments such as inadvertent discovery of cultural artifacts, cremation sites, or human remains.

If you wish to utilize Viejas cultural monitors (Viejas rate is \$54.15/hr. plus GSA mileage), please call Ernest Pingleton at 619-655-0410 or email, [epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov](mailto:epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov), for contracting and scheduling. Thank you.

**From:** Jennifer Gutierrez <[jgutierrez@reconenvironmental.com](mailto:jgutierrez@reconenvironmental.com)>  
**Date:** April 28, 2022 at 2:32:34 PM PDT  
**To:** Ernest Pingleton <[epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov](mailto:epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov)>  
**Cc:** Carmen Zepeda-Herman <[czepeda@reconenvironmental.com](mailto:czepeda@reconenvironmental.com)>  
**Subject:** Britannia Airway Logistics Center Project, San Diego, California (RECON Number 10034)

A PDF of the request for consultation for the following project is attached: Britannia Airway Logistics Center Project, San Diego, California. Please contact Carmen Zepeda-Herman with any questions or comments.

Jennifer Gutierrez  
Production Specialist

**RECON Environmental, Inc.**  
3111 Camino del Rio North, Suite 600  
San Diego, CA 92108-5726  
(619) 308-9333

CA SB | SBA SB

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