



Archaeological Resources Report for the North University City Fire Station 50 Project, San Diego, California

Prepared for

Mr. Jasiah Neff
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Prepared by

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February 20, 2017

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Carmen Zepeda-Herman".

Carmen Zepeda-Herman
Principal Investigator

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE REPORT FORM

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The City of San Diego is proposing the construction of the North University City Fire Station 50 (proposed project). The proposed project entails the construction of a new fire station and associated site improvements on a vacant City of San Diego-owned parcel (Figure 1). The project is located to the south and east of the intersection of Nobel Drive and Shoreline Drive, within the North University Community Planning Area. The property is situated on an unsectioned portion of Pueblo Lands of San Diego landgrant, Township 15 South, Range 3 West of the U.S. Geologic 7.5-minute La Jolla Quadrangle (Figure 2). The project site is bounded on the west by Shoreline Drive, on the north by Nobel Drive, and the Rose Canyon Open Space extends past the project area to the south and east. Interstate 805 is less than 0.5 mile east. The surrounding area to the west and south is a residential community. On the northeast corner of Nobel Drive and Shoreline Drive is the City of San Diego, Park and Recreation Department, Nobel Athletic Area and Library (Figures 3 and 4).

The development footprint of the project would comprise 0.92 acre with 0.94 acre being the impact area because of the small slivers of vegetation that would be impacted as a result. The area where the slivers of vegetation would be impacted could result in erosion of the area and this would be considered an indirect impact due to the possible soil disturbance. The three-story, 12,000-square-foot fire station would accommodate 10 personnel and equipment in order to provide emergency response times that meet City and national standards within the North University City area.

The fire station would include a workshop, vestibule, watch room, exterior patio, and associated components that would house up to 10 crew members. There would be 10 crew members present at all times, with a shift change typically occurring at 7 a.m. The station also includes an apparatus bay with three "slots" for storage of the fire engines and ambulances. Other on-site components include a 14-space parking lot that would have a gated entry; a storage area for a fuel tank, generator, and transformer; and a trash enclosure. Three, 75-foot-wide flow-through planters would be provided in the southern portion of the site that would treat and detain all storm water runoff on-site. Native landscaping would also be provided throughout the project site.

Construction for the project would begin with clearing and grubbing of the site, followed by grading for the fire station building pad, parking lot, and driveways. Grading operations would entail 4,300 yards of cut, with a maximum cut depth of 10 feet. Fill quantities would be 1,600 cubic yards, with a maximum fill depth of 10 feet. Approximately 2,700 cubic yards would be exported.

The project would add an entry/exit point to the cul-de-sac on east side of Shoreline Drive and an exit point on Nobel Drive. The project would also require a break in the median on Nobel Drive for emergency responses in which the fire engine/truck would need to turn left heading westbound on Nobel Drive. The traffic signal at the intersection of Nobel Drive and Shoreline Drive would be retrofitted to allow for automatic pre-emption by emergency vehicles exiting the station.

II. SETTING

Natural Environment (Past and Present)

The project site is located within approximately 70 acres of open space, mostly designated as Multi-Habitat Planning Area (MHPA), which has connectivity to Rose Canyon Open Space Park. The project has been designed to be located in the northwesterly corner of the parcel, immediately adjacent to Nobel Drive and Shoreline Drive. This portion is relatively flat, with the

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southern portion of the site gently sloping towards Rose Canyon, with a range of elevation between 320 feet above means sea level (AMSL) at Nobel Drive to 280 feet AMSL along the southern boundary. This portion has also been subject to disturbance, as the site contains soil that was excavated from another area, possibly during excavation activities associated with the creation of Nobel Drive. Vegetation include ornamental plants on the western edge; disturbed lands, native grasses, and non-native grasses within the central portion; and Diegan coastal sage scrub adjacent to the eastern boundary.

The predominant soil on the project area is the Huerheuro loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes. This soil consists of moderately well drained loams with a clay subsoil. They are derived from sandy marine sediments (U.S. Department. of Agriculture 1973).

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, and 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 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 Jollan Complex along the coast and the Pauma Complex inland. Pauma Complex sites lack the shell that dominates many La Jollan sites. Along with an economic focus on gathering plant resources, the settlement system appears to have been more sedentary. The La Jollan assemblage is dominated by rough cobble-based choppers and scrapers, and slab and basin metates. Large side-notched and Elko series projectile points appeared. 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 which suggest the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay. This 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.

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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 rancherías. This 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 Brown Ware 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 colonists (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.

The American homestead system encouraged settlement beyond the coastal plain into areas where Native Americans 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).

III. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT (APE)

The area of potential effect (APE) is 0.94 acre.

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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 site. A records search with a one-mile radius buffer around the entire parcel (which encompasses more than the APE) was requested from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University in order to determine if previously recorded prehistoric or historic cultural resources occur on the property. Historic aerial photographs were also checked in order to see past development within and near the project site.

The field survey was conducted on September 8, 2015 by RECON archaeologist Carmen Zepeda-Herman and Nathaniel Yerka accompanied by Tuchon Phoenix, a Native American representative from Red Tail Monitoring and Research. The APE was inspected for evidence of archaeological materials such as flaked and ground stone tools or fragments, ceramics, and milling features. Transect intervals were 10 meters. General photographs of the project area were taken.

V. RESULTS OF STUDY

Record Search Results

The record search indicated that there have been a number of cultural resources investigations and 47 prehistoric sites, 1 historic trash scatter, two multi-component sites with historic and prehistoric parts, and 20 prehistoric isolated artifacts within the mile radius. The prehistoric sites consist of 32 lithic scatters; 11 ground stone and lithic scatters, one ceramic and lithic scatter, one artifacts scatter, and two lithic scatters with hearths. The investigations for the Nobel Drive/Interstate 805 Interchange project included part of the current APE. Twelve prehistoric sites are located within the parcel boundary of Assessor's Parcel Number 345-011-24; however, none of the sites have been recorded within the APE (Confidential Appendix).

The review of historic aerial photographs indicates that the vicinity of the APE was developed sometime after 1981. None of the residential developments north and south were present on the 1981 aerial photo. Prior to that there were dirt roads as early as 1966. The residential developments and Shoreline Drive were noted in the 1990 aerial photograph. Nobel Drive was not a through street east of Shoreline Drive in the 1990 through 1997 aerial photos; it was extended east sometime before the 2002 aerial photo was taken (National Environmental Title Research 2015).

A letter was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Sacramento on October 28, 2015 requesting a search of their Sacred Lands File (Attachment 1). A response was received on November 5, 2015 indicating that the sacred land file failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area.

Survey Results

No cultural material was found within the APE during the survey. A section approximately 12 meters wide along Shoreline Drive was not surveyed due to the thick ornamental vegetation. The visibility in the remainder of the APE varied from 50 to 100 percent ground visibility. Road gravel covered the area immediately east of the ornamental vegetation. Tractor-pushed piles of gravel and naturally-occurring hands-sized cobbles were noted as well (Photograph 1). Hand-sized cobbles were scattered throughout the APE. Non-native grasses and weeds covered a portion within the central part of the APE. This area contained loosely compacted soils as opposed to the more compact soils downslope in the southeastern portion of the APE where native grasses were (Photograph 2). The southeastern portion of the APE is the only area that

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appears not to have been disturbed in the past. The remainder of the APE has been disturbed during the construction of Novel Drive and Shoreline Drive. The northern edge has been disturbed and built-up during the construction of Nobel Drive (Photograph 3).


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. Although no cultural material was identified during the survey, there are a number of resources within a 1-mile radius and therefore there is potential for unknown subsurface cultural resource deposits to occur in the undisturbed area. Because the project requires extensive grading within an area that has not been significantly disturbed, RECON recommends archaeological and Native American monitors during grading.

VII. SOURCES CONSULTED**DATE**

National Register of Historic Places <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: November 2015
California Register of Historical Resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: November 2015
City of San Diego Historical Resources Register <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: November 2015
Archaeological/Historical Site Records: South Coastal Information Center <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: August 2015
Other Sources Consulted: National Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online-Historic Aerials - http://www.historicaerials.com/ accessed on September 14, 2015.	

VIII. CERTIFICATION

Preparer: Carmen Zepeda-Herman, M.A.	Title: Principal Investigator
Signature: 	Date: February 20, 2017

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IX. ATTACHMENTS

Bibliography
Attached.

National Archaeological Data Base Information
Attached

Maps (include all of the following maps.)

- Figure 1. Regional Location of the North University City Fire Station 50 Project
- Figure 2. Project Site Location on USGS Map
- Figure 3. Project Location on City 800' Map
- Figure 4. Project Location on Aerial Photograph

Photographs

- Photograph 1: Tractor-pushed Pile of Gravel and Cobbles
- Photograph 2: Undisturbed Area with Minimal Vegetation, Looking Southwest
- Photograph 3: Disturbance from Construction of Nobel Drive and Right Side,
Looking West-Southwest

NAHC Request Letter

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

X. CONFIDENTIAL APPENDICES (Bound separately)

South Coastal Information Center 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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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Cline, Lora L.

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- 1963 *The Silver Dons.* The History of San Diego. Union-Tribune Publishing, San Diego, California.

Rogers, Malcolm J.

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U.S. Department of Agriculture

1973 *Soil Survey, San Diego Area, California. Edited by Roy H. Bowman. Soil Conservation Service and Forest Service. December.*

Warren, Claude N., Gretchen Siegler, and Frank Dittmer

1993 *Paleoindian and Early Archaic Periods. In Historic Properties Background Study for the City of San Diego Clean Waste Program. On file with Mooney and Associates.*

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

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Report Date: February 20, 2017

Report Title: Archaeological Resources Report for North University City Fire Station 50 Project, San Diego, California

Prepared for: City of San Diego
Engineering & Capital Projects
525 B Street, Suite, 750
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Contract Number: RECON 7617

USGS Quadrangle Map: La Jolla Quadrangle

Acreage: 0.94 acre

Keywords: Negative survey, University City

ABSTRACT

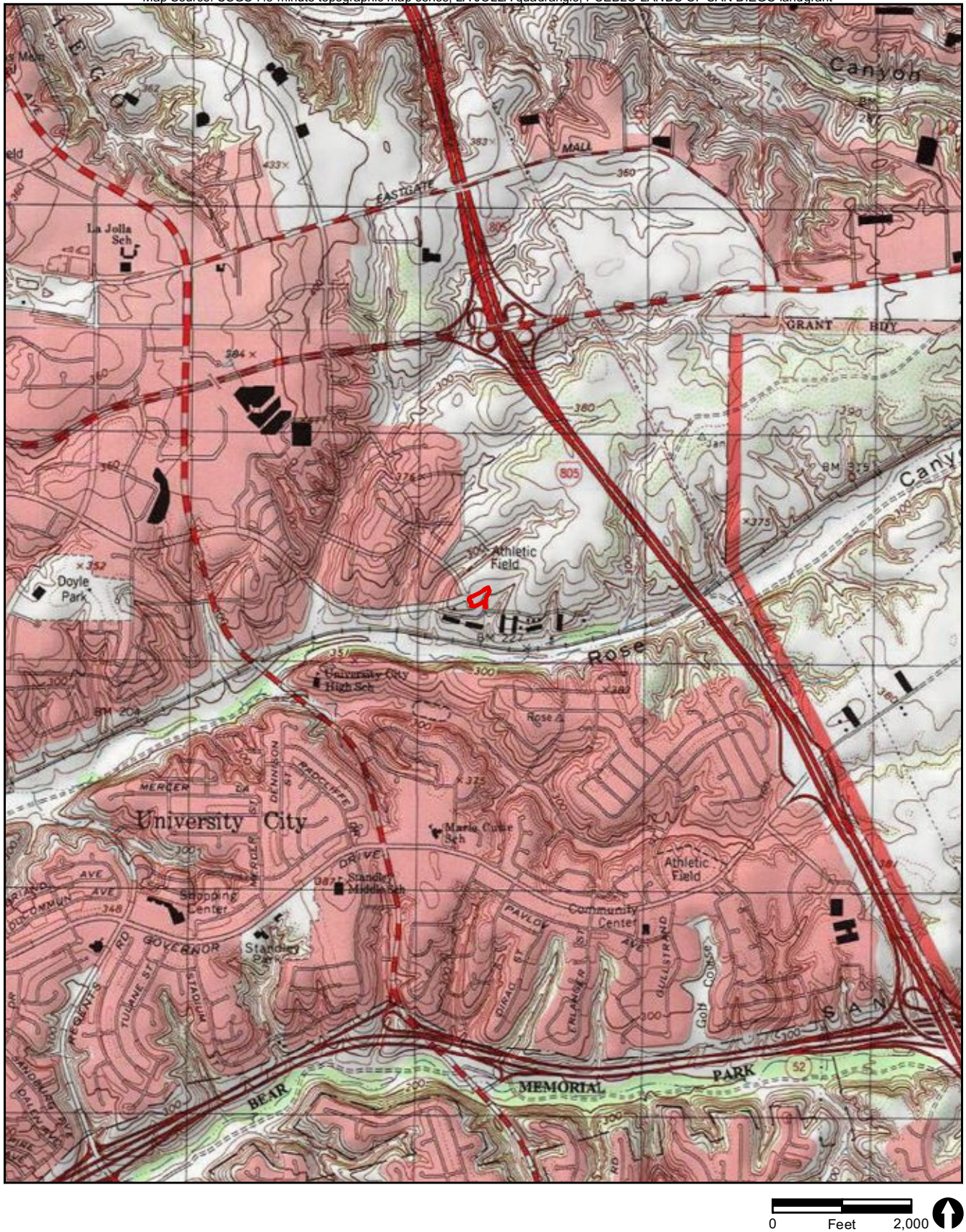
A historical resources survey was conducted for the proposed University City Fire Station 50 project, in the community of University City, city of San Diego, California. The survey included a record search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC). RECON archaeologist Carmen Zepeda-Herman and Nathaniel Yerka completed the field investigation on September 8, 2015, accompanied by Tuchon Phoenix, a Native American representative from Red Tail Monitoring and Research. The files at the SCIC showed no prehistoric or historic sites recorded in the project area. A portion of the project area has been cleared of vegetation and had some topsoil removed in the past. This may have been a result of the construction of the existing vault. No prehistoric or historic cultural resources were found during the field survey. The possibility of significant historical resources being present on the project area is considered low. No further cultural resource work is recommended by RECON for the proposed project.



 Project Location

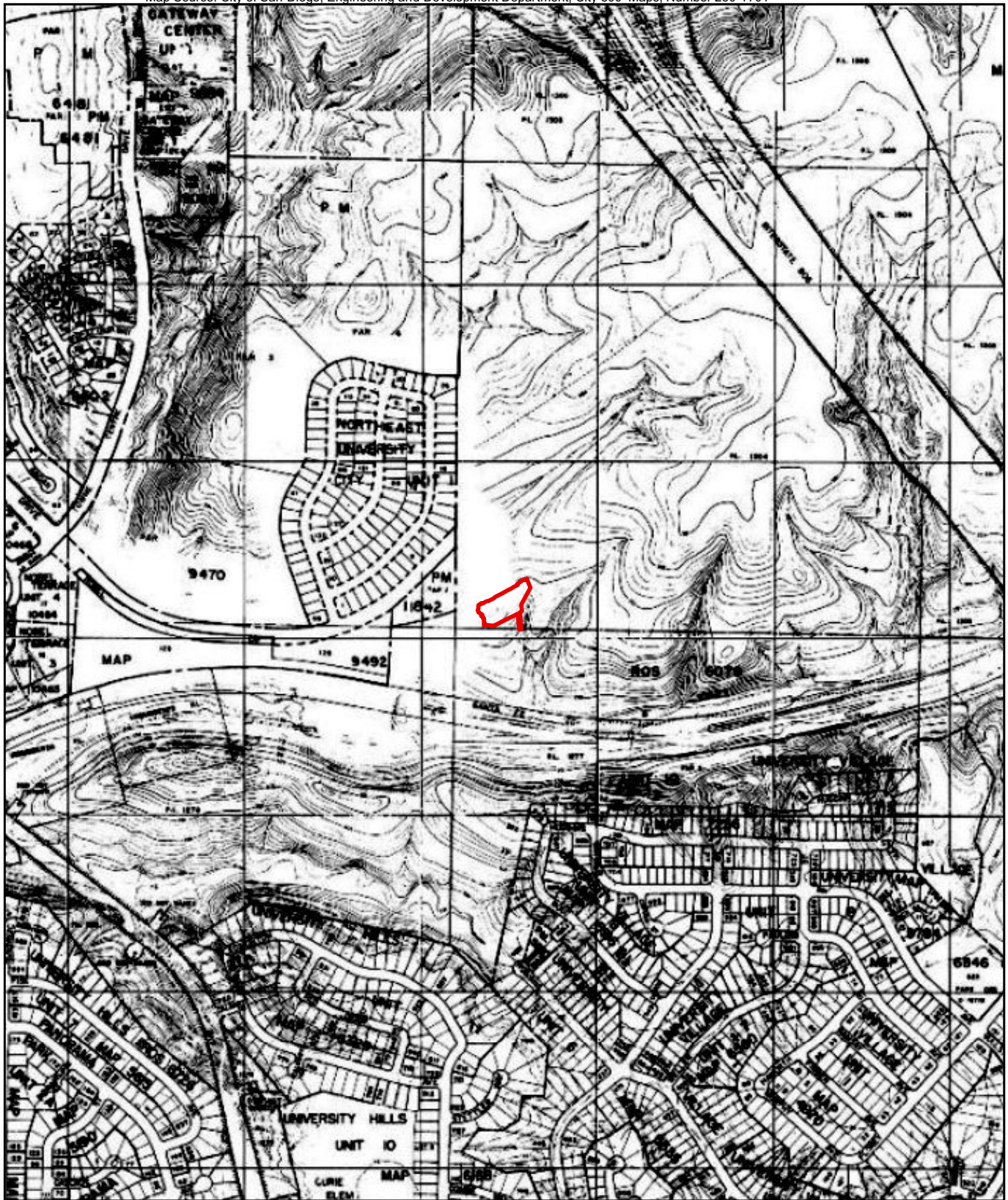
FIGURE 1

Regional Location of the North University City
Fire Station 50 Project

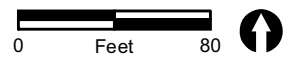


 Project Site

FIGURE 2



 Project Site



Project Site
Site Plan

FIGURE 4



PHOTOGRAPH 1
Tractor-pushed Pile of Gravel and Cobbles



PHOTOGRAPH 2
Undisturbed Area with Minimal Vegetation, Looking Southwest



PHOTOGRAPH 3
Disturbance from Construction of Nobel
Drive on Right Side, Looking West-Southwest

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364

Sacramento, CA 95814

(916) 653-4082

(916) 657-5390 – Fax

nahc@pacbell.net

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: North University City Fire Station 50 Project

County: San Diego County

USGS Quadrangle

Name: La Jolla

Township: 15 South

Range: 3 West

Section(s): Unsectioned Portion of

Pueblo Lands of the San Diego landgrant

Contact Information

Company/Firm/Agency: RECON Environmental

Contact: Carmen Zepeda-Herman

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Project Description:

The proposed project entails the construction of a new fire station and associated site improvements on a vacant City of San Diego-owned parcel. The development footprint of the project would comprise approximately 0.6 acre. The three-story, 12,000-square-foot fire station would accommodate 11 new personnel and equipment in order to provide emergency response times that meet City and national standards within the University City area. The station would include offices and living quarters to house crew members during shifts, as well as an apparatus bay for storage of the fire engines when not on call. In addition to parking for employees, the site plan also includes an equipment yard to allow for on-site cleaning and maintenance of the vehicles, as well as a fueling station, propane tank, emergency generator, and trash enclosure. The project would also provide adequate storm water control measures, native landscaping, and cutoff lighting.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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November 5, 2015

Carmen Zepeda-Herman
RECON Environmental
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Sent Via Email: czepeda@reconenvironmental.com
Number of Pages: 4

RE: North University City Fire Station 50 Project, San Diego County

Dear Ms. Zepeda-Herman:

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file 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.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. 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 or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3712.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Katy Sanchez", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Katy Sanchez
Associate Environmental Planner

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November 5, 2015**

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This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed North University City Fire Station 50 Project, San Diego County.

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San Diego County
November 5, 2015**

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San Diego County
November 5, 2015**

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This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed North University City Fire Station 50 Project, San Diego County.