

INDIVIDUAL HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

Site Name/Facility: Nestor Creek Channel

Master Program Map No.: Map 131

Date: November 1, 2017

Archaeologist Name: Mary Robbins-Wade, Nicole Falvey, and Stacie Wilson
Natausha Eggen and Gabe Kitchen (Red Tail Monitoring and Research)

Native American Monitor Name: _____

Instructions: This form must be completed for each target facility identified in the Annual Maintenance Needs Assessment report and prior to any work on site. Attach additional sheets as needed.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The City of San Diego (City) has developed the Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program (Master Maintenance Program, MMP; City 2011a) to govern channel operation and maintenance activities in an efficient, economic, environmentally and aesthetically acceptable manner to provide flood control for the protection of life and property. This document provides a summary of the Individual Historical Assessment (IHA) for proposed annual maintenance activities within a portion of the Nestor Creek Channel (Map 131) to comply with the MMP's Programmatic Environmental Impact Report ([PEIR]; City 2011b). Map numbers correspond to those contained in the MMP.

IHA procedures under the MMP provide the guidelines for an archaeological field survey of the proposed maintenance area, including access routes, loading areas, and temporary spoils storage and staging areas. A qualified archaeologist determines if any historical resources occur within the proposed maintenance area and potential ways to avoid impacts in accordance with the measures identified in the Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) of the PEIR and the MMP protocols. This IHA provides a summary of any historical resources identified within the storm water facility Area of Potential Effects (APE), analysis of impacts to the resources, and recommendations for mitigation measures to protect and/or mitigate any affected historical resources.

Site Conditions

The Nestor Creek channel is located in the Otay Mesa-Nestor Community Plan Area in the City of San Diego, parallel to and bisecting Interstate 5, north of State Route 905 (Figure 1). The channel runs through an urban area and crosses Palm Avenue, Saturn Boulevard, Coronado Avenue, Hollister Street, Interstate 5, 27th Street, and the San Diego and Imperial Valley railroad tracks (Figures 2 and 3). The channel is located in un-sectioned lands in Township 18 South, Range 2 West on the Imperial Beach U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle map (see Figure 2).

The purpose of the project is to maintain the existing storm water facilities by restoring the original design capacity to provide public safety and protection of property. The City is proposing to maintain the Nestor Creek Channel through the removal of trash, debris, vegetation, and accumulated sediment. To facilitate the Individual Hydrology and Hydraulic Assessment (IHHA) prepared for the maintenance, the Nestor Creek channel was subdivided into twelve separate "reaches" (Rick Engineering [RICK] 2017a). This IHA evaluates portions of two reaches (Reaches 11 and 12) within MMP Map 131, including staging and loading areas. Both reaches are included in Map 131 and are located east of the San Diego and Imperial Valley railroad tracks. The San Diego Bay National Wildlife Refuge is located approximately 2 miles to the northwest of the maintenance area.

A more detailed discussion of the study area is provided below.

Nestor Creek, Map 131, Reaches 11 and 12

Reach 11 extends west from Reach 12 and is located east of Interstate 5 and the San Diego and Imperial Valley railroad tracks in the Otay Mesa West community. The channel runs west between Reach 12 and the railroad (north of the Trolley Industrial Center), and turns north parallel to the railroad tracks southeast to the end of the maintenance area. This section is channelized, trapezoidal, and primarily concrete-lined on the bottom and both banks. Reach 11 has dimensions of 6-10 feet wide at the bottom, 18-31 feet wide at the top, and 6-8 feet deep. The western 150 feet of the channel maintenance area in Reach 11 is earthen bottom instead of concrete-lined. Reach 11 receives storm flow from Reach 12 and adjacent areas. Reach 11 discharges to the west via a concrete pipe spanning below the railroad tracks. Dense marsh grasses and reeds covered the ground within and around the channel; other vegetation included willows (*Salix* spp.) and castor bean (*Ricinus communis*). The portion of Reach 11 crossing the railroad tracks is not proposed for maintenance.

Reach 12 runs between an undeveloped lot to the north and Trolley Industrial Center at 1330 30th St. to the south. It is channelized, trapezoidal, and concrete-lined on the bottom and both banks, with similar dimensions to that of Reach 12. Dense marsh grasses and reeds cover the ground within and around the channel; other vegetation includes willows and castor bean. Reach 12 receives storm flow from a culvert beneath 30th Street and adjacent areas, and flows into Reach 11. In total, the length of the channel maintenance area in Reaches 11 and 12 is approximately 1,150 feet.

Proposed Maintenance

An Individual Maintenance Plan (IMP; Rick 2017b and 2017c) was prepared for the proposed maintenance in accordance with the MMP. Maintenance in Map 131 is expected to remove up to 1,290 cubic yards of material in order to restore the original capacity of the channel to convey storm water. Equipment involved in the maintenance will include a front-end loader, track steer, excavator, and dump truck. Diversion pumps will be placed at the upstream and downstream ends of the maintenance area. Water will be pumped around the maintenance area in a pipe and discharged downstream of the maintenance area.

The front-end loader and track steer will be lowered into the channel by the excavator from a vacant lot located approximately mid-point on the north side of the drainage. This access and staging area would be accessed from 30th Street. The front-end loader and track steer will push material to the excavator operating in the central access point and staging area. The excavator will transfer the material to dump trucks for disposal at an authorized disposal site.

Natural Environmental Setting

The project is in an inland valley of the City of San Diego, where the climate is characterized as “semi-arid, cool” (Griner and Pryde 1976: Figure 3.4). Average January minimum daily temperatures in San Ysidro are about 44° F, while average July maximum daily temperatures are about 75° F, and the average annual rainfall is about 12.9 inches (Griner and Pryde 1976). Geologically, all of Nestor Creek as mapped as Alluvium and Slopewash, undifferentiated (Kennedy and Tan 1977). One soil series is mapped for the entire creek, the Huerhuero Series; reaches within the project area are mapped as Huerhuero loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes (Bowman 1973).

Water would have been available to native populations in Nestor Creek as well as in the Otay River, located half a mile to the north, and the Tijuana River, located about one mile to the south (see Figure 2). The Huerhuero soil series sustains primarily tarweed, wild oats, thistles, bromes, and annual grasses and forbs (Bowman 1973). The biological survey noted riparian plants such as marsh grasses, reeds, willows, and castor-bean in Reaches 11 and 12 (HELIX 2017). It is anticipated that these communities, as well as native riparian vegetation, grasses, and coastal sage scrub would have been present in the vicinity of the project in the past. The plant species found in these communities were used by the native people for food, medicine, tools, shelter, ceremonial and other uses (see Christenson 1990; Hedges and Beresford 1986).

Cultural Setting

General Cultural History

Several summaries discuss the prehistory of San Diego County and provide a background for understanding the archaeology of the general area surrounding the project. Moratto's (1984) review of the archaeology of California contains important discussions of Southern California, including the San Diego area, as does a relatively recent book by Neusius and Gross (2007). Bull (1983, 1987), Carrico (1987), Gallegos (1987), and Warren (1985, 1987) provide summaries of archaeological work and interpretations; 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 material culture of the San Dieguito complex consists primarily of scrapers, scraper planes, choppers, large blades, and large projectile points. 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, also known as Early Archaic or Milling Archaic. The Encinitas tradition is generally "recognized by millingstone assemblages in shell middens, often near sloughs and lagoons" (Moratto 1984:147). "Crude" cobble tools, especially choppers and scrapers, characterize the La Jolla complex (Moriarty 1966). Basin metates, manos, discoidals, a small number of Pinto series and Elko series points, and flexed burials are also characteristic.

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

Various authors (see Bull 1987; Gallegos 1987) have 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, 1988; Winterrowd and Cárdenas 1987). Inland sites adapted to hunting contain a different tool kit, regardless of temporal period (Cárdenas and Van Wormer 1984).

Other archaeologists argue 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 (see Cook 1985; Gross and Hildebrand 1998; Warren 1998). 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. The subsurface deposits at numerous sites are the result of such agencies as rodent burrowing, insect activity, and other bioturbative factors (see Bocek 1986; Erlandson 1984; Gross 1992; Johnson 1989).

The Late Prehistoric period is represented by the Cuyamaca complex in the southern portion of San Diego County and the San Luis Rey complex in the northern portion of the county. The Cuyamaca complex is the archaeological

manifestation of the Yuman forebears of the Kumeyaay people. The San Luis Rey complex represents the Shoshonean predecessors of the ethnohistoric Luiseño. The name Luiseño derives from Mission San Luis Rey de Francia and has been used to refer to the Indian people associated with that mission, while the Kumeyaay people are also known as Ipai, Tipai, or Diegueño (named for Mission San Diego de Alcalá). Agua Hedionda Creek is often described as the division between the territories of the Luiseño and the Kumeyaay people (Bean and Shipek 1978; Luomala 1978; White 1963).

Project Vicinity

The project area is in the traditional territory of the Kumeyaay people. Ethnographic evidence provided by Shipek (e.g. 1976) suggests that three permanent villages were located in the area of San Ysidro (Gallegos et al. 1998); however, none of these villages have been confirmed archaeologically. Historically, San Ysidro and the surrounding area were part of Rancho Tia Juana during the Mexican period but were not developed until the 1880s, when Americans established the small town of Tia Juana. It was renamed San Ysidro in 1909 and was primarily an agricultural and dairy town until the 1960s.

Survey Methods and Date:

Nestor Creek Channel Map 131 (see Figure 3) was surveyed by HELIX archaeologist Nicole Falvey and Native American monitor Natausha Eggen from Red Tail Monitoring and Research (Kumeyaay) on September 18, 2015 and by HELIX archaeologist Stacie Wilson and Native American monitor Gabe Kitchen from Red Tail Monitoring and Research (Kumeyaay) on May 2, 2017. To the extent feasible, the channels and staging/loading areas were surveyed using parallel transects spaced less than 5 meters apart. Visibility throughout the channel reaches was poor, obscured by vegetation when not covered in concrete or water. The visibility within the staging area within Map 131 was less than 50 percent; the staging area appears to have been previously disturbed by grading activities. Aerial photographs were used for the fieldwork.

Record Search Results:

HELIX obtained a records search from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University in September 2015 for the Nestor Creek Channels. A records search update was conducted at the SCIC by HELIX staff on December 6, 2016. The search included all previously recorded archaeological resources, project reports, historic addresses, and historic maps within one half-mile radius of the channel (quarter mile for 2016 update). The records search maps are included as Confidential Appendix A to this IHA.

Two resources have been previously recorded within a quarter-mile of Nestor Creek Channel Map 133, CA-SDI-18332 (P-37-028231) and CA-SDI-19961 (P-37-031428). CA-SDI-18332 was a shell scatter that was determined to not be cultural and subsequently destroyed during the construction for the Riverwalk development project (Thomson 2010a). CA-SDI-19961 was a historic refuse deposit that was discovered, and also subsequently destroyed, by the Riverwalk project (Thomson 2010b).

Three resources have been previously recorded within a quarter-mile of Nestor Creek Channel Map 131, CA-SDI-13072 (P-37-13072), CA-SDI-10639 (P-37-10369), and P-37-25680. CA-SDI-13072 is 1930s residential building and associated structures and historic artifact deposit that has been destroyed by a modern residential development (Wade 1993). CA-SDI-10639 is shell scatter recorded in 1986 and noted as very disturbed (Manley and Hector 1986). P-37-25680 is the Union Pacific Railroad, also known as the San Diego and Arizona Railway. The railroad bisects the channel just west (downstream) of Reach 11.

HELIX contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a search of their Sacred Lands Files in September 2015. Tribes and individuals identified by the NAHC were contacted regarding the project in October 2016.

The NAHC has no record of Native American sacred lands in their Sacred Lands File for the immediate project area. As of April 27, 2017, no responses have been received from the tribes and representatives contacted regarding the project.

Are any Native American Tribes expected to be concerned about the proposed maintenance?Yes No If yes, identify the tribe and their potential concerns?

HELIX contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a search of their Sacred Lands Files in September 2015. Tribes and individuals identified by the NAHC were contacted regarding the project in October 2016. The NAHC has no record of Native American sacred lands in their Sacred Lands File for the immediate project area. As of October 16, 2017, no responses have been received from the tribes and representatives contacted regarding the project.

Archaeological Survey Results:

No archaeological resources were observed during the survey of Map 131 channel and staging/loading areas. As previously detailed, the channel is primarily concrete-lined. An artificial berm forms the northern bank of the channel and therefore would not yield any in situ resources. The southern side of Reach 12 has likely been affected by the construction of the warehouse adjacent to the channel. The western side of Reach 11 is another artificial berm supporting the railroad tracks. The field north of Reach 12 that will be used as a staging area appears to have been modified as a basin, as it appears to be lower in elevation than the surrounding areas. While ground visibility was less than 50 percent in the staging/loading area, the area is disturbed and the potential for archaeological resources is low.

MAINTENANCE IMPACTS**Is there a moderate or high potential for archaeological resources to occur in or adjacent to the impact area:** Yes No

The cultural resources sensitivity of Nestor Creek Channel Map 131 is identified as “high” in the MMP Historical Resources Report (Affinis 2011), based on records search data prior to any fieldwork.

As discussed earlier, the potential for archaeological resources to occur within the reaches proposed for maintenance is quite low. The majority of Nestor Creek Channel Map 131 is concrete-lined and the earthen portion has been heavily disturbed by previous flooding and other activities in this area.

MITIGATION**Environmental Mitigation Requirements:****What, if any, PEIR mitigation measures are applicable?**

Mitigation Measure 4.4.1: IHA conducted prior to conducting maintenance in areas which could possess important historical resources. This IHA fulfills Mitigation Measure 4.4.1.

What, if any, other measures are required?

Because this IHA resolved that no significant historical resources occur within the APE, no further mitigation measures are required. Mitigation Measure 4.4.3 (monitoring) does not apply because, as indicated earlier, maintenance would be limited to concrete-lined channels or areas which have been disturbed by previous flooding and other activities in this area.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR RECOMMENDATIONS

If cultural resources are inadvertently encountered during maintenance work, the maintenance crew will be required to halt work in the immediate area of the resources and contact Transportation & Storm Water environmental staff who will notify the archaeological consultant. The archaeological consultant and Native American monitor will examine the discovery and make a determination, in consultation with City staff, as to the significance of the discovery and whether mitigation measures are required, in accordance with Mitigation Measure 4.4.3, Section C, Determination of Significance.

- Figure 1: Regional Location Map
Figure 2: Project Vicinity Map (USGS Topography)
Figure 3: Area of Potential Effects, Map 131
- Appendix A: Confidential Appendix – SCIC Records Search Map
Appendix B: Confidential Appendix – Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Correspondence

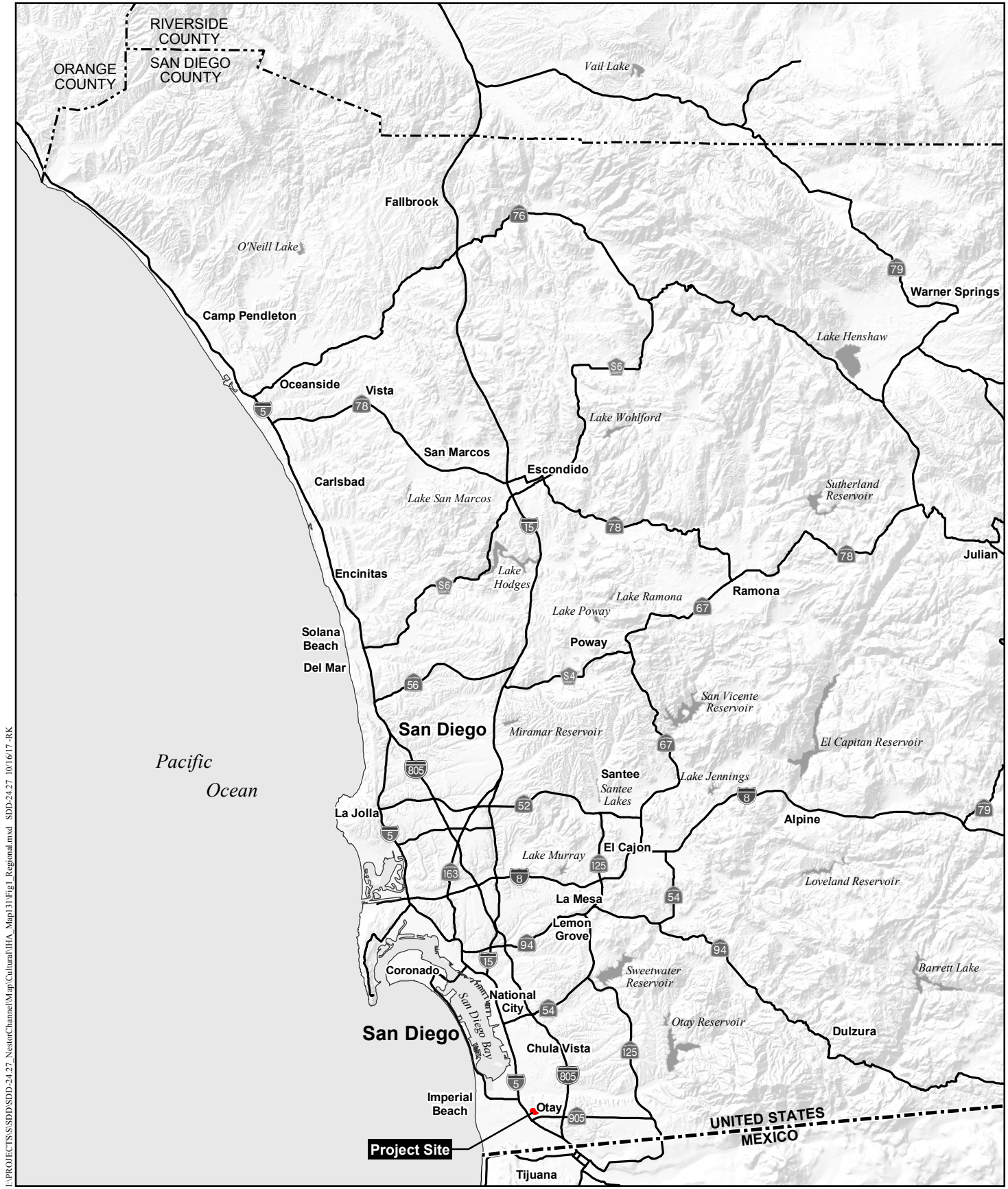
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Regional Location Map

NESTOR CREEK CHANNEL MAINTENANCE PROJECT

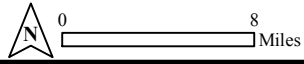
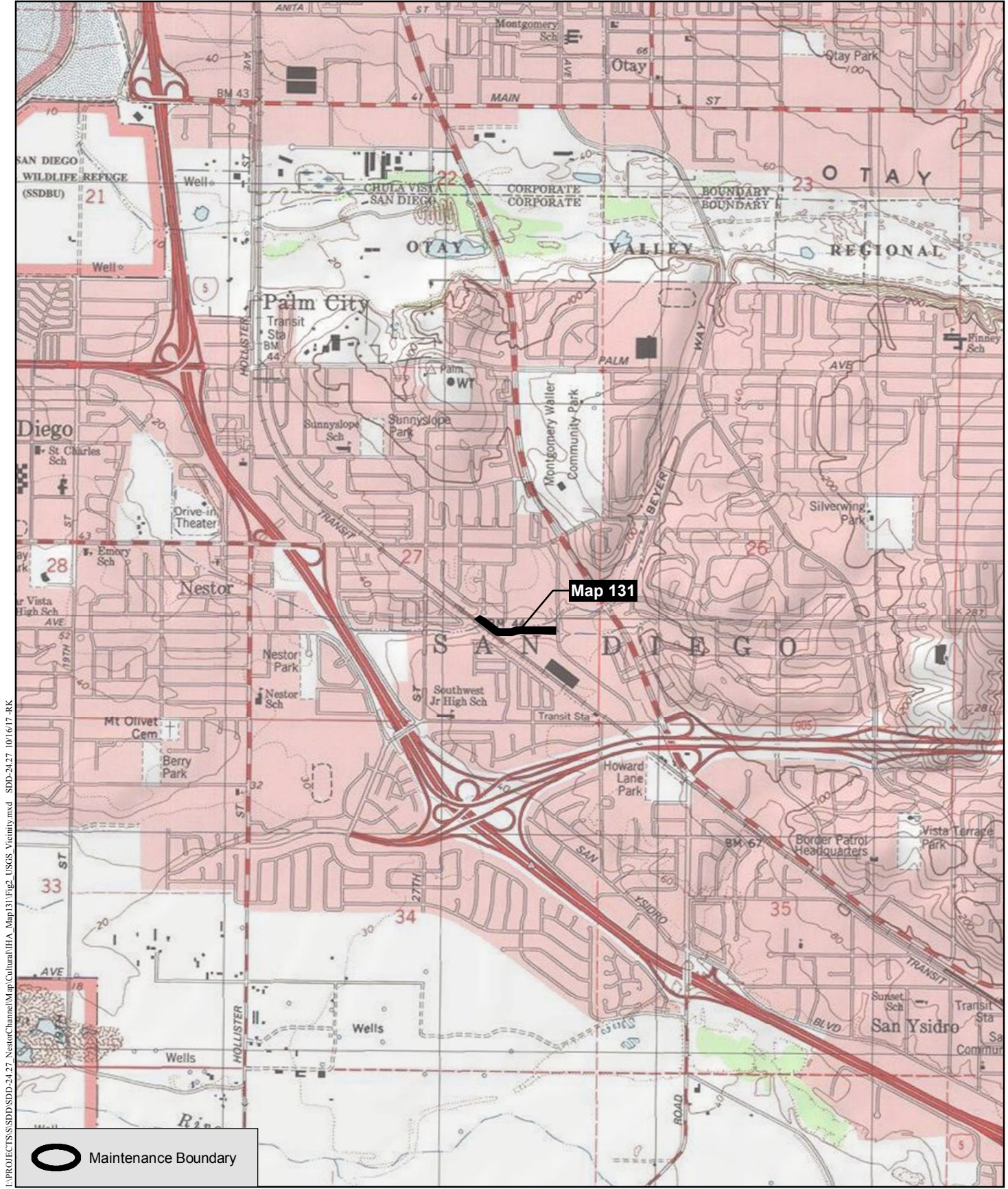


Figure 1



Project Vicinity (USGS Topography)

NESTOR CREEK CHANNEL MAINTENANCE PROJECT

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Area of Potential Effects

NESTOR CREEK CHANNEL MAINTENANCE PROJECT