

**CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT**  
*for the*  
**GRANTVILLE FOCUS PLAN AMENDMENT,**  
**SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA**

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## 1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

This report presents the results of a cultural resource study conducted by ASM Affiliates (ASM) for the Grantville Environmental Impact Report Project (Project), located in San Diego, San Diego County, California. The Project consists of three components: 1) a Community Plan Amendment to the Navajo Community Plan, 2) the processing of rezones, 3) Community Plan Implementation Overlay Zones (CPIOZ) implementation, and 4) an update of the Navajo Facilities Finance Plan.

The Project location, referred to as “proposed Focus Plan Amendment (FPA),” is located within the former Grantville Redevelopment Project Area Subarea A. As proposed, the focused amendment to the Navajo Community Plan and rezones would introduce residential and mixed-use development in the Grantville neighborhood of the city, which is currently predominately comprised of industrial and commercial uses. The proposal was developed through a series of design charrettes and several years of monthly stakeholder meetings.

Through an extensive public meeting process, the Grantville Stakeholders Committee has selected Alternative D as the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Project to be analyzed in the Program-Level Environmental Impact Report. Alternative D would result in a net increase of approximately 8,275 residential dwelling units and 10,598,600 ft.<sup>2</sup> of non-residential uses.

The Project Area is located in San Diego County, in the city of San Diego, California. The city of San Diego is located adjacent to the United States international border with Mexico and approximately 130 mi. south of Los Angeles. The Project Area can be found on the La Mesa, California, 7.5’ USGS topographic quadrangle within the unsectioned Mission of San Diego Lands. The Project Area is situated in the eastern portion of the city, and Proposed FPA is comprised of commercial, office, industrial, public facility, park, and open space uses immediately north of I-8 and located along both sides of Fairmount Avenue, Friars Road, and Mission Gorge Road north to Zion Avenue, and including several parcels north of Zion Avenue (Figure 1). Proposed FPA comprises approximately 280 acres.

This report is submitted in compliance with CEQA and the City of San Diego Land Development Code. ASM Senior Archaeologist Shelby Castells and Native American Monitor Dennis Linton conducted the survey for the Project. All personnel involved in this Project are certified by the City of San Diego to conduct the work described herein. A Historic Resource Reconnaissance Survey Report was also prepared by ASM (Davis and Stringer-Bowsher 2013).

Field notes and photographs are on file at ASM’s office in Carlsbad. No artifacts were collected during the Project. A record search of the Project Area was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at San Diego State University and at the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).

1.0 Project Description and Location

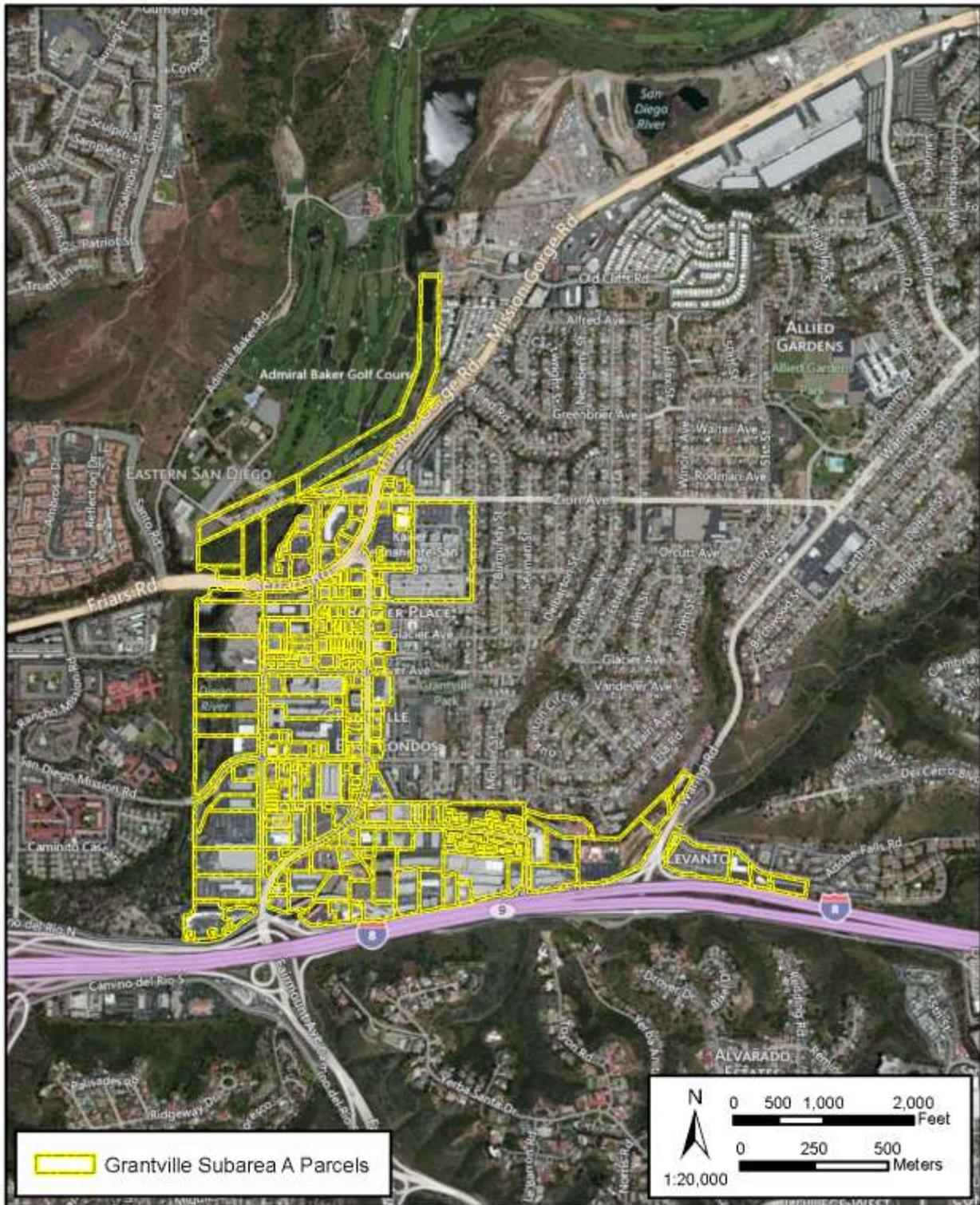


Figure 1. Grantville Project Area, Sub Area A.

## **2.0 SETTING**

### **2.1 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT**

The Project Area is located within the former Grantville Redevelopment Project Area within a developed portion of the city of San Diego. The area is characterized by urban development and landscaping; very little open space is present. A portion of the San Diego River Channel is within the Project Area and contains native and nonnative plants. Ground surface visibility across the Project Area is less than 10 percent. The Project Area is bounded by Interstate 8 to the south, the San Diego River to the west, a golf course and urban development to the north, and urban development to the east.

### **2.2 PREHISTORIC PERIOD**

Archaeological fieldwork along the southern California coast has documented a diverse range of human occupation extending from the terminal Pleistocene into the Ethnohistoric period (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Jones 1992; Moratto 1984). Several different regional chronologies, often with overlapping terminology, are used in coastal southern California, and they vary from region to region (Moratto 1984:Figures 4.5 and 4.17). Today, the prehistory of San Diego County is generally divided into three major periods: Paleoindian, Archaic, and Late Prehistoric. These time periods are characterized by patterns in material culture that are thought to represent distinct regional trends in the economic and social organization of prehistoric groups. In addition, some scholars, referring to specific areas, utilize a number of cultural terms synonymously with these temporal labels: San Dieguito for Paleoindian, La Jolla for Archaic, and Yuman for Late Prehistoric (Moriarty 1966; Rogers 1939, 1945; Wallace 1978; Warren 1964).

#### **2.2.1 Paleoindian Period**

The antiquity of human occupation in the New World is still a subject of considerable debate, which has spanned the last several decades. The model most widely accepted currently is that humans first entered the western hemisphere between 13,000 and 15,000 years before present (B.P.). While there is no firm evidence of human occupation in coastal southern California prior to 12,000 B.P., dates as early as 23,000 B.P., and even 48,000 B.P., were reported (Bada et al. 1974; Carter 1980; Rogers 1974). However, the amino acid racemization technique by which these dates were obtained is largely discredited through more recent accelerator mass spectroscopy (AMS) radiocarbon dating of early human remains along the California coast (Taylor et al. 1985). Despite intense interest and a long history of research, no widely accepted evidence of human occupation of North America dating before 15,000 B.P. has emerged.

As in most of North America, the earliest recognized period of California prehistory is termed Paleoindian. In southern California, this period is usually considered to date from at least 10,000 B.P. until 8500 to 7200 B.P. (Moratto 1984; Warren et al. 2008), and is represented by what is known as the San Dieguito complex (Rogers 1966). Within the local classificatory system, San

Dieguito assemblages are composed almost entirely of flaked stone tools, including scrapers, choppers, and large projectile points (Warren 1987; Warren et al. 2008). Until recently, the near absence of milling tools in San Dieguito sites was viewed as the major difference between Paleoindian economies and the lifeways that characterized the subsequent Archaic period.

Based upon rather scant evidence from a small number of sites throughout San Diego County, it is hypothesized that the people linked to the San Dieguito complex lived within a generalized hunter-gatherer society with band-level organization. This portrayal is essentially an extension to the inland and coastal areas of San Diego County of what has long been considered a continent-wide Paleoindian tradition. This immediate post-Pleistocene adaptation occurred within a climatic period characterized by somewhat cooler and moister conditions than exist presently. The range of possible economic adaptations of San Dieguito bands to this environment are poorly understood at present, but it is typically assumed that these groups followed lifeways similar to other Paleoindian groups in North America. This interpretation of the San Dieguito complex as the local extension of a post-Clovis tradition is based primarily on materials from the Harris Site (Ezell 1983, 1987; Warren 1966, 1967).

### **2.2.2 Archaic Period**

The Archaic (also referred to as the Early Milling period) extends back at least 7,200 years, possibly to as early as 9000 B.P. (Moratto 1984; Rogers 1966; Warren et al. 2008). Archaic subsistence is generally considered to have differed from Paleoindian subsistence in two major ways. First, gathering activities were emphasized over hunting, with shellfish and seed collecting of particular importance. Second, milling technology, frequently employing portable ground stone slabs, appears. The shift from a mostly terrestrial focus to a maritime-based subsistence focus is traditionally seen as marking the transition from the Paleoindian to the Archaic period. In reality, the implications of this transition are poorly understood from both an economic and a cultural standpoint (see Warren et al. 2008 for a broader review).

Early Archaic occupations in San Diego County are most apparent along the coast and the major drainage systems that extend inland from the coastal plains (Moratto 1984). Coastal Archaic sites are characterized by cobble tools, basin metates, manos, discoidals (disk-shaped ground stones), a small number of Pinto- and Elko-series dart points, and flexed burials. Together, these elements typify what is termed the La Jolla complex in San Diego County, which appears as the early coastal manifestation of a more diversified way of life.

For many years the common model has included something that D. L. True (1958) termed the Pauma complex, an archaeological construct based upon a number of inland Archaic-period sites in northern San Diego County that appeared to exhibit assemblage attributes different from coastal Archaic sites. Pauma complex sites were typically located on small saddles and hills overlooking stream drainages, and were characterized by artifact scatters of basin and slab metates, manos, some scraper planes, debitage, and occasional ground stone discoidals. Further analysis suggests that the Pauma complex is simply an inland counterpart to the coastal La Jolla complex (Cardenas and Van Wormer 1984; Gallegos 1987; True and Beemer 1982). Given that the distance between the coastal and inland environments is only a few dozen kilometers, and that sites attributed to each complex appear to be contemporaneous, it seems more parsimonious to consider the differences in materials as seasonal manifestations of a mobile residence strategy

using both coastal and inland resources (see Bayham and Morris 1986; Sayles 1983; Sayles and Antevs 1941).

In recent years, local archaeologists have questioned the traditional definition of the Paleoindian San Dieguito complex as consisting solely of flaked lithic tools and lacking milling technology. There is speculation that differences between artifact assemblages of “San Dieguito” and “La Jolla” sites may reflect functional differences rather than temporal or cultural variability (Bull 1987; Gallegos 1987; Wade 1986). Gallegos (1987:30) has proposed that the San Dieguito, La Jolla, and Pauma complexes are manifestations of the same culture, that is, different site types are the result of differences in site locations and resource exploitation. This hypothesis, however, has been strongly challenged by Warren and others (2008).

In short, our understanding of the interplay between human land use, social organization, and material culture for the first several millennia of San Diego prehistory is poorly developed, although some progress has been made. Recent data collection has accelerated in the areas of paleoenvironmental analysis, paleoethnobotany, faunal analysis, and lithic technology studies. More importantly, efforts are being made to reexamine the assumptions surrounding existing artifact typologies and climatic reconstructions that form the basis of the standard systematics.

### **2.2.3 Late Prehistoric Period**

In his later overview of San Diego prehistory, Malcolm Rogers (1945) hypothesized that around 2000 B.P., Yuman-speaking people from the Colorado River region began migrating into southern California. This hypothesis was based primarily on patterns of material culture in archaeological contexts and his reading of linguistic evidence. This “Yuman invasion” is still commonly cited in the literature, but some later linguistic studies suggest that the movement may have actually been northward from Baja California.

Assemblages derived from Late Prehistoric sites in San Diego County differ in many ways from those in the Archaic tradition. The occurrence of small, pressure-flaked projectile points, the replacement of flexed inhumations with cremations, the introduction of ceramics, and an emphasis on inland plant food collection, processing, and storage are only a few of the cultural patterns that were well established by the second millennium A.D. The centralized and seasonally permanent residential patterns that had begun to emerge during the Archaic period became well established in most areas. Inland semisedentary villages appeared along major watercourses in the foothills and in montane valleys where seasonal exploitation of acorns and piñon nuts was common, resulting in permanent milling stations on bedrock outcrops.

The Late Prehistoric period is represented in the northern part of San Diego County by the San Luis Rey complex (Meighan 1954; True et al. 1974), and by the Cuyamaca complex in the southern portion of the county (True 1970). The San Luis Rey complex is the archaeological manifestation of the Takic (Uto-Aztecan) predecessors of the ethnohistoric Luiseño, while the Cuyamaca complex reflects the material culture of the Yuman ancestors of the Kumeyaay (also known as Diegueño or Ipai/Tipai).

The San Luis Rey complex is typically divided into two phases: San Luis Rey I and II. San Luis Rey I is a pre-ceramic phase dating from approximately 2000 B.P. to 500 B.P. (True et al. 1974).

The material culture of this phase includes small triangular pressure-flaked projectile points, manos, portable metates, *Olivella* spp. shell beads, drilled stone ornaments, and mortars and pestles. The San Luis Rey II phase differs only in the addition of ceramics and pictographs. Firm dates for the introduction of ceramics have not been satisfactorily documented, but a date of between ca. 1150 and 650 B.P. is generally accepted. Evidence compiled by Griset (1986) indicates that the introduction and/or diffusion of ceramic technology throughout San Diego is more complex than previously thought.

According to True and others (1974), the Cuyamaca complex, while similar to the San Luis Rey complex, is differentiated by its greater frequencies of side-notched points, flaked stone tools, ceramics, and milling stone implements; a wider range of ceramic forms; a steatite industry; and cremations placed in urns. Assigning significance to these patterns should be done with caution, however, since it is obvious that seasonal camps in upland areas would reflect a different economic focus and would involve a slightly different set of trade relations than would be expected for populations on the coast. Gross and others (1989) have suggested that these differences may not serve as indicators of cultural affiliation, and some may be due to different levels of organization. In regard to site structure, we might also expect occupational spans to differ between coastal and inland camps, given the short summers at higher elevations.

#### **2.2.4 Ethnohistoric and Historic Periods**

In general, the term Kumeyaay has come into common usage to identify the Yuman-speaking people living in the central and southern part of San Diego County at the time of Spanish contact, although some descendants of these people consider themselves Diegueño or Ipai. The Kumeyaay people established a rich cultural heritage that was described in detail by Waterman (1910), Spier (1923), and others. The Kumeyaay were organized into large groups with base camps and an extensive territory exploited for specific resources. Based on ethnohistoric and ethnographic information, a large number of village sites have been identified throughout San Diego County. Ethnographic documentation places several Kumeyaay villages near the Project Area and along the San Diego River. Given the general ethnohistoric accounts of the Kumeyaay, groups residing along the San Diego River and San Diego Bay could have utilized several ecological niches varying by altitude. Review of the ethnographic and ethnohistoric record indicates that most groups moved to different areas on a seasonal basis to capitalize on particular crops such as acorns or agave, and were not wholly dependent on any one resource.

For a complete historic context for the project area, focusing on the community development of Grantville and its relationship to the development of San Diego as a whole, see the *Historical Resource Reconnaissance Survey Report* (Davis and Stringer-Bowsher 2013).

## 3.0 STUDY METHODS

A records search was conducted at the SCIC to identify all resources within a 0.5-mi. radius of the Project Area that have been previously recorded in the CHRIS (Appendix A). In addition, previous evaluations of historical resources located within the 0.5-mi. buffer of the Project Area were reviewed.

ASM Senior Archaeologist Shelby Castells submitted a request to the NAHC for a search of their database of Native American cultural resources and Traditional Cultural Properties. A list of individuals who may have knowledge of such sites in and around the project area was provided by NAHC, and contact letters were sent to these individual Native American representatives. Correspondence relating to the NAHC and Native American contacts for this project is provided in Appendix B. To date, one response to the individual contact letters has been received.

A pedestrian field survey was conducted by ASM Senior Archaeologist Shelby Castells and Native American Monitor Dennis Linton from Redtail Monitoring and Research, Inc., on November 7, 2013. The survey was conducted in 10-m intervals, depending on terrain. Any isolates, sites, and features were to be recorded. All site and isolate locations were to be recorded in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates using handheld GeoExplorer Trimble units with sub-meter accuracy. Resources would be plotted on project maps using NAD 83 UTM coordinates. Site information would be recorded on State of California DPR 523 series forms to State of California standards.



## 4.0 RESULTS OF STUDY

### 4.1 RECORD SEARCH RESULTS

ASM conducted a records search at the SCIC of the CHRIS at San Diego State University on October 9, 2013. The records search area included a 0.5-mi. buffer zone around the Project Area. The records search included a search of all relevant site records on file with the SCIC, as well as a search of the National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, and other local registers, to determine if significant archaeological or historical sites had previously been recorded within or near the project survey area (Appendix A).

#### 4.1.1 Previous Studies

Ninety-six previous cultural reports have addressed areas either within the Project Area or within the 0.5-mi. records search buffer (Table 1). These reports are on file at the SCIC. Thirty-three of the previous reports have addressed portions of the Project Area. The entire Project Area has been previously inventoried for cultural resources.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Reports Addressing the Project Area and 0.5-mi. Record Search Radius

<b>NADB No.</b>	<b>Authors</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Relation to the Project Area</b>
1120041	Donavan, Mary J., and Don Laylander	1985	<i>Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Proposed Westbound Auxiliary Lane on Route 8</i>	Intersects
1120077	Ainsworth, Peter W.	1974	<i>A Report of Cultural Impact Survey Phase I, Project: 11-SD-15</i>	Outside
1120228	Carrico, Richard	1976	<i>Archaeological Survey of the Rancho Mission Road Site San Diego, California</i>	Outside
1120270	Bull, Charles S., and Paul H. Ezell	1973	<i>An Archaeological Survey of the Area Affected by the Proposed Rezoning of Lot 44, Rancho Mission, San Diego</i>	Outside
1120469	Corum, Joyce M.	1977	<i>An Archaeological Survey Report for Portions of a Proposed Ramp Metering Project</i>	Outside
1120516	Cupples, Sue Ann	1974	<i>A Report of Cultural Impact Survey Phase I</i>	Intersects
1120546	Cupples, Sue Ann	1975	<i>An Archaeological Survey of the San Diego River Valley</i>	Intersects
1120555	Cupples, Sue Ann	1977	<i>An Archaeological Survey Report for a Proposed Construction Project on 11-SD-8</i>	Intersects
1120803	Kelsay, Richalene	1987	<i>Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Proposed Additional Project Limits for Westbound Auxiliary Lane on Interstate 8, 11-SD-8</i>	Intersects
1120816	Goldberg, Donna	1980	<i>First Addendum Archaeological Survey Report for Route 15/8 Interchange 11-SD-15 R5.6/R5.9 11-SD-08</i>	Intersects
1121457	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	1981	<i>Archaeological Survey Report on the Ronald Hogan Property Located in the Kensington Area of the City of San Diego</i>	Outside
1121597	Whitehouse, John L. R., and Sue A. Wade	1989	<i>A Cultural Resource Survey of the Friars Road Bridge Widening Project City of San Diego, California</i>	Intersects
1121704	Price, Harry J., Jr.	1980	<i>Second Addendum Archaeological Survey Report for Route 8/15 Interchange 11-SD-15 R6.0/R7.0 11-SD-08</i>	Intersects
1122240	Cooley, Theodore	1991	<i>Negative Archaeological Survey Report I-15 between R7.0/R8.9</i>	Outside

## 4.0 Results of Study

<b>NADB No.</b>	<b>Authors</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Relation to the Project Area</b>
1122444	Clevenger, Joyce, and Susan Carrico	1991	<i>Historic Architectural and Archaeological Survey, U. S. Naval Station</i>	Intersects
1122532	Carrico, Richard	1974	<i>Human Interest Inventory of Hidden Mesa Archaeological-Historical</i>	Outside
1122538	Roth, Linda	1992	<i>Cultural Resources Survey College Area Redevelopment Project EIR 131.4 Acres</i>	Outside
1122628	Carrico, Richard, et al.	1990	<i>Historic Properties Inventory Report for the Mission Valley Water Reclamation Project, San Diego, CA</i>	Intersects
1122632	Carrico, Richard, et al.	1991	<i>A Cultural Resources Testing, Evaluation, and Proposed Data Recovery Program for the East Mission Gorge Pump Station and Force Main Project</i>	Outside
1122869	Carrico, Richard	1993	<i>Historic Properties Inventory for the Proposed Deerfield Water Pump Plant Discharge Pipeline Corridor, San Diego, CA</i>	Outside
1122894	City of San Diego	1993	<i>Mitigated Negative Declaration Replacement of Water and Sewer Pipes: La Jolla, Uptown, Mission Valley, Midway and Navajo Communities</i>	Intersects
1122902	Kyle, Carolyn, and Dennis Gallegos	1995	<i>Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Adobe Falls Sewer Alignment Project</i>	Outside
1122929	Smith, Brian F.	1993	<i>Results of a Cultural Resource Evaluation Study for the Padre Dam Municipal Water District Phase I Reclaimed Water System Project</i>	Intersects
1122996	Strudwick, Ivan, Carolyn Kyle, and Dennis Gallegos	1995	<i>Historical/Archaeological Survey and Test Report for the El Capitan Water Pipeline Repair and Fairmount Avenue Widening, City of San Diego, CA</i>	Outside
1123110	Kyle, Carolyn E., and Dennis R. Gallegos	1995	<i>Draft Historic Properties Inventory for the East Mission Gorge Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project, City of San Diego</i>	Intersects
1123228	Monserate, Laurence C.	1995	<i>East Mission Gorge Trunk Sewer (EMGTS) Rehabilitation</i>	Intersects
1124230	Ainsworth, Peter	1974	<i>A Report of Cultural Impact Survey Phase One, Performed SDSU Foundation for the California Department of Transportation, District 11, Project 11-SD-15</i>	Outside
1124296	Carrico, Richard	1982	<i>Archaeological Historical Reconnaissance for the Proposed Murphy Canyon Heights Commissary Project, San Diego, CA</i>	Outside
1124769	City of San Diego	1995	<i>Final Environmental Impact Report for the East Mission Gorge Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project, San Diego, CA</i>	Intersects
1124923	City of San Diego	1999	<i>Draft EIR for Palo Verde Terrace Remediation Project</i>	Outside
1124938	Kyle, Carolyn	1996	<i>Cultural Resources Survey for a Portion of the Adobe Falls Project</i>	Outside
1125049	Graham, William	1982	<i>Archaeological Survey Report for the Revised I-8/I-15 Interchange Stage II 11-SD-15 P.M. R5.6/R6.5</i>	Outside
1125643	City of San Diego	1993	<i>DEIR of Subarea V Plan in the North City Future Urbanizing Area, City of San Diego</i>	Outside
1125675	Kelsay, Richalene	1987	<i>Negative Area Survey Report District II, County of San Diego</i>	Outside
1125770	Goldberg, Donna	1981	<i>Historic Property Survey for Route 8/15 Interchange</i>	Intersects
1125927	City of San Diego	1997	<i>Mitigated Negative Declaration for Home Depot on Fairmont Avenue, City of San Diego</i>	Intersects
1125967	City of San Diego	2001	<i>Negative Declaration for Frieberg Residence, City of San Diego</i>	Outside
1126143	Cook, John	1997	<i>Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Fairmont Manor Project</i>	Outside
1126221	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2000	<i>A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Investigation of the Vesta Telecommunications, Inc. Fiber Optic Alignment, River County to San Diego County, CA</i>	Intersects

<b>NADB No.</b>	<b>Authors</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Relation to the Project Area</b>
1126262	City of San Diego	1997	<i>Mitigated Negative Declaration for Alvarado Trunk Sewer Realignment, City of San Diego</i>	Outside
1126314	Cook, John R.	1997	<i>Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Fairmont Manor Project - Canyon Fill Only; City of San Diego LDR No. 92-0302</i>	Outside
1126499	Ezell, Paul	1974	<i>A Report of Cultural Impact Survey Phase I</i>	Intersects
1126526	Donovan, Mary	1985	<i>Negative Archaeological Survey Report 8-Fairmount Avenue-Westbound Auxiliary Lane</i>	Intersects
1126579	Pigniolo, Andrew	1990	<i>Negative Archaeological Survey Stonecrest Development Project</i>	Outside
1126996	City of San Diego	1997	<i>Public Notice of Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration Home Depot Fairmont Avenue</i>	Intersects
1127206	City of San Diego	1999	<i>Public Notice of Proposed Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration El Capitan Pipeline-Trestle 12</i>	Outside
1127431	Cook, John	1996	<i>Archaeological Survey &amp; Subsurface Test of the Proposed Home Depot Project 5920 Fairmount Avenue</i>	Intersects
1127771	Pierson, Larry J.	2001	<i>An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program at Sewer and Water Group 658</i>	Outside
1127780	Pierson, Larry J.	2002	<i>An Archaeological Survey of the Alvarado Trunk Sewer Project, Alvarado Canyon, San Diego, CA</i>	Outside
1127795	Gallegos, Dennis R., Carolyn Kyle, and Ivan Strudwick	1995	<i>Historical/Archaeological Survey Test Report for the El Capitan Water Pipeline Repair and Fairmount Avenue Widening</i>	Outside
1127796	Mooney, Brian F., and Richard Carrico	1996	<i>Historical &amp; Architectural Study of the El Capitan (Lakeside) to University Heights Water Pipeline (San Diego) Trestles 11 &amp; 12 LDR No. 94-0076</i>	Outside
1127868	Carrico, Richard	1996	<i>Historical and Architectural Study of the El Capitan (Lakeside) to University Heights Water Pipeline (San Diego) Trestles 11 and 12</i>	Outside
1127892	Caltrans	2001	<i>Historic Property Survey Report 115-SR67</i>	Outside
1128019	Pierson, Larry J.	2002	<i>An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Program at the Sewer Group 708 Project</i>	Outside
1128146	Collett, Russell	2002	<i>Draft Results of Cultural Resource Investigations for the Superior Ready Mix Factory, San Diego</i>	Outside
1128471	May, Ronald V., and Dale Ballou May	2003	<i>Historical Nomination of the Hensley House, 5309 Marlborough Drive, Kensington, San Diego, CA</i>	Outside
1128503	May, Ronald V.	2003	<i>Historical Nomination of the Cosgrove-Ratner House</i>	Outside
1128686	May, Ronald V.	2003	<i>Historical Nomination of the Cosgrove Ratner House</i>	Outside
1129038	Kyle, Carolyn	2002	<i>Cultural Resources Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SD835-01</i>	Intersects
1129089	Kyle, Carolyn	2002	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SD791-05</i>	Outside
1129091	May, Ronald V., and Dale Ballou May	2003	<i>Historical Nomination of the A.L. and Cleveland Dennstedt House, 4372 Ridgeway, Kensington Heights</i>	Outside
1129288	May, Ronald V., Dale Ballou May, and Leland Bibb	2003	<i>Historical Nomination of the A. L. and Cleveland Dennstedt House, 4372 Ridgeway Kensington Heights</i>	Outside
1129444	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead	2004	<i>Cultural and Historical Resource Study for the Grantville Redevelopment Study and Project Area, San Diego, CA</i>	Intersects
1129516	Caterino, David	2005	<i>The Cemeteries and Gravestones of San Diego County: An Archaeological Study</i>	Outside
1129612	Robbins-Wade, Mary	2005	<i>Archaeological Resources Inventory: SDG&amp;E-Navy Easement Murphy Canyon Housing and Mission Gorge Recreation Facility, San Diego</i>	Outside
1129635	Kyle, Carolyn	2001	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment/Evaluation for Cingular Wireless Site SD474-01</i>	Outside

4.0 Results of Study

<b>NADB No.</b>	<b>Authors</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Relation to the Project Area</b>
1129697	Pierson, Larry J.	2004	<i>An Archaeological/Historical Study for the SDSU 2005 Campus Master Plan Revision</i>	Outside
1129887	Case, Robert P.	1999	<i>Cultural Resources Survey of the 239 Acre San Pasqual Valley Academy San Diego County, CA</i>	Outside
1130231	Bonner, Wayne H., and Sarah Williams	2006	<i>Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cricket Telecommunications Facility Candidate San-519 (Foster Freeze Shopping Center), 5150 Waring Road, San Diego County, CA</i>	Outside
1130376	City of San Diego	2006	<i>Centerpointe at Grantville, City of San Diego</i>	Intersects
1130525	Teaze, Patricia, and Mary F. Ward	1973	<i>Adobe Falls</i>	Outside
1130536	Glenn, Brian	1993	<i>Report to the Historical Board for the City of San Diego Water Utilities Department Alvarado Filtration Plant Upgrade and Expansion CIP 73-261</i>	Intersects
1130940	Baker, Cindy L., and Mary L. Maniery	2007	<i>Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluation of United States Army Reserve 63D Regional Readiness Command Facilities</i>	Intersects
1131022	Various	Various	<i>Mission San Diego De Alcalá: Historic Site Board Documents</i>	Intersects
1131119	Bevil, Alexander D.	2007	<i>California State Register Nomination for Former San Diego Electric Streetcar, Cars 126, 128 and 138</i>	Outside
1131185	Pierson, Larry J.	2007	<i>A Cultural Resources Study for the SDSU 2007 Campus Master Plan Revision</i>	Outside
1131265	Various	Various	<i>San Diego State University, 5300 Campanile Drive, San Diego, CA 92182</i>	Outside
1131500	Various	Various	<i>Mission San Diego De Alcalá: Miscellaneous Documents</i>	Outside
1131624	Collett, Russell O.	2003	<i>Final Reporting on the Archaeological Monitoring Program for the Old Mission Flume during Emergency Removal of Rock Fall at the Superior Ready Mix Property</i>	Outside
1131715	City of San Diego	2008	<i>Draft Environmental Impact Report- Archstone Mission Gorge</i>	Intersects
1131826	Robbins-Wade, Mary	2008	<i>Archaeological Resources Analysis for the Master Stormwater System Maintenance Program, San Diego, California Project No. 42891</i>	Intersects
1132200	Herrmann, Myra	2009	<i>Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program</i>	Intersects
1132274	Gross, Timothy G.	2000	<i>Archaeological Resources Survey, Alvarado Estates, San Diego, CA</i>	Outside
1132740	Rosen, Martin D.	2010	<i>SR-15 Mid-City Bus Rapid Transit Project</i>	Outside
1133145	Pierson, Larry J.	2010	<i>Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of Sewer &amp; Water Group 684A Project</i>	Outside
1133162	May, Vonn Marie	2010	<i>The 1939 Life House, 6025 Waverly House, La Jolla, California</i>	Outside
1133163	IS Architecture	2010	<i>Historical Resources Board Nomination for the William F. Wahrenberger/J/A/ and Amry B. Smith Residence</i>	Outside
1133166	Crawford, Kathleen	2011	<i>7124 Olivetas Avenue, La Jolla, CA 92037</i>	Outside
1133179	Kraft, Jennifer R., and Brian F. Smith	2011	<i>Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 15<sup>th</sup> &amp; Island Project, City of San Diego</i>	Outside
1133202	Rosen, Martin D.	2011	<i>Cultural Resources Technical Assessment for the Program Environmental Impact Report for the San Diego River Park Master Plan, City of San Diego</i>	Intersects
1133279	Price, Harry J.	2011	<i>Results of Historical Resources Survey of the Shawnee/CG7600 Master Plan Project, San Diego</i>	Intersects
1133862	May, Ronald V.	2012	<i>Historical Nomination of the George Thomas and Marie Forbes/Richard Requa Model Home 4256 Ridgeway Kensington Heights Neighborhood San Diego, CA</i>	Outside

<b>NADB No.</b>	<b>Authors</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Relation to the Project Area</b>
1133918	City of San Diego	2012	<i>The San Diego River Park Master Plan</i>	Intersects
1134211	Bowden-Renna, Cheryl	2012	<i>Letter Report: ETS 21965- Cultural Resources Assessment for Proposed Road Maintenance at Admiral Bakerfield, San Diego County</i>	Outside
1134230	IS Architecture	2012	<i>Historical Resources Board Nomination for Warren D. Wright/John N. Mortenson House, 4431 Palo Verde Terrace San Diego, CA</i>	Outside
1134233	Crawford, Kathleen	2012	<i>5358 Canterbury Drive, San Diego, CA 92116. Law Offices of Marie Burke LIA.</i>	Outside

### 4.1.2 Previously Recorded Sites

Sixteen cultural resources have been previously recorded within the Project Area and the 0.5-mi. record search buffer (Table 2). None of the previously recorded cultural resources have been recorded within or adjacent to the Project Area. Three of the previously recorded cultural resources are buildings, two are unknown, two are historic trash scatters, eight are prehistoric lithic scatters, and one is a prehistoric habitation and bedrock milling site.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Project Area and 0.5-mi. Record Search Radius

<b>Designation</b>				<b>Relation to the Project Area</b>
<b>Primary Number</b>	<b>Trinomial</b>			
<b>P-37-</b>	<b>CA-SDI-</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Recorder, Date</b>	
015654	-	AP1. Unknown	Kyle & Tift 1996	Outside
018411	-	HP2. Single Family Residence	--	Outside
018660	-	HP2. Single Family Residence	Cheney & McLean 2000	Outside
027911	-	HP34. Military Property	PAR Environmental Services, Inc. 2006	Outside
000035	35	AH4. Dumps/Trash Scatter	Wolf 2013	Outside
000202	202	AP1. Unknown	Troganza, n.d.	Outside
000239	239	AP2. Lithic scatter	Hall 1951	Outside
009899	9899	AP2. Lithic scatter	Kidder & Miller 1984	Outside
011613	11613	AP2. Lithic scatter	Pigniolo & Briggs 1990	Outside
011720	11720H	AP2. Lithic scatter	Clevenger & Briggs 1990	Outside
012088	12088	AP2. Lithic scatter	Pigniolo & Briggs 1991	Outside
012089	12089	AP2. Lithic scatter	Pigniolo & Briggs 1991	Outside
013706	13706	AP4. Bedrock Milling feature, AP15. Habitation debris	Tift & Strudwick 1994	Outside
014062	14015	AP2. Lithic scatter	Robbins-Wade, Alter, & Shultz 1997	Outside
-	14016	AP2. Lithic scatter	Kyle, Kyle, & Tift 1995	Outside
029023	18589	AH4. Trash Scatter	Pigniolo 2007	Outside

### 4.1.3. Previously Recorded Historic Addresses

Nine historic addresses have been previously recorded within the 0.5-mi. record search buffer (Table 3). None of the historic addresses are within the Project Area. Additional information regarding historic addresses can be found in the Historical Resource Reconnaissance Survey report (Davis and Stringer-Bowsher 2013).

Table 3. Historic Buildings within the Project Area and 0.5-mi. Record Search Radius

Address	Common/Historic Name	City	Location in Relation to the Project Area
10810 San Diego Mission Road	San Diego Mission Church	San Diego	Outside
2400 Admiral Baker Road	Van Deman Hall USAR Center	San Diego	Outside
4256 Ridgeway	-	San Diego	Outside
4449 Yerba Santa Drive	Bond-Neutra House	San Diego	Outside
5317 E. Palisades Road	Edna Thomas House	San Diego	Outside
6914 Mission Gorge Road	-	San Diego	Outside
6974 Mission Gorge Road	-	San Diego	Outside
6980 Mission Gorge Road, Suite B	-	San Diego	Outside
6980 Mission Gorge Road, Suite E	-	San Diego	Outside

### 4.1.4 Native American Heritage Commission Record Search Results

The NAHC responded on October 10, 2013, that the record search of the Sacred Lands File did indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural places in the Project Area. Only one response has been received from the contact letters sent to the individuals or organizations recommended by the NAHC. On November 7, 2013, Harry P. Cuero, Jr., Vice Chairman of the Campo Band of Mission Indians responded that he has no comments regarding the Project. To date, no additional responses have been received.

## 4.2 FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

The vast majority of the Project Area was developed and paved. No cultural resources were identified during the pedestrian survey of the Project Area, and no cultural resources have been previously recorded within the Project Area. Undeveloped land was present on the western edge of the Project Area, along the San Diego River; on the northwest corner of the intersection of Twain Street and Mission Gorge; and along Waring Road at the eastern edge of the Project Area. Ground surface visibility within the undeveloped areas of the Project was 25 percent or less, as dense vegetation obscured the ground surface. The undeveloped land along the San Diego River contained steep slopes, pooled water, and native and nonnative vegetation (Figure 2). The undeveloped land at Twain Street and Mission Gorge appears to have been previously developed and graded. The undeveloped land along Waring Road was characterized by dense vegetation and steep slopes.



Figure 2. View of the undeveloped land on the western side of the Project Area.



## 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Project Area is largely developed, and ground surface visibility is poor across the Project Area. No cultural resources have been previously recorded within the Project Area, and no cultural resources were identified during the current survey. For a summary of the built environment within the Project Area, see the *Historical Resource Reconnaissance Survey Report* (Davis and Stringer-Bowsher 2013). Due to the lack of evidence of archaeological resources within the Project Area, no further archaeological work is recommended.



## 6.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

Archaeological/Historical Site Records: South Coastal Information Center	October 2013
Native American Heritage Commission	October 2013

## 7.0 CERTIFICATION

Preparer: Shelby Gunderman Castells M.A., RPA  
Signature:

Title: Senior Archaeologist  
Date: November 22, 2013

*Shelby G. Castells*



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## **APPENDICES**



**APPENDIX A**  
**SCIC Record Search Summary**



## **APPENDIX B**

### **NAHC and Native American Contacts Correspondence**