Plant Palette

Native Coastal Vegetation					Restoration			
Latin name	Common name	Active Use Groundcover	Accent & Transition	Meadow	Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub	Maritime Succulent Scrub	Coastal Bluff Scrub	Growth form
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow	x		x	x	x		herb
Agave shawii	Shaw's Agave		x					succulent
Agrostis pallens	San Diego Bent Grass	x						grass (spreading)
Armeria maritima	Thrift Seapink		x					herb
Artemisia californica	California Sagebrush				x	x	x	shrub
Atriplex canescens	Fourwing Saltbush						x	shrub
Baccharis pilularis	Coyote Bush		x					shrub
Calystegia macrostegia	Island Morning Glory		x		x		x	herb/vine
Carex pansa	California Meadow Sedge	x		x				sedge (spreading)
Carex praegracilis	Clustered Field Sedge	x		x				sedge (spreading)
Castilleja affinis	Coast Indian Paintbrush			x			x	herb
Ceanothus hearstiorum	Hearst's Ceanothus		x					groundcover
Ceanothus maritimus	Maritime Ceanothus		x					groundcover
Cylindropuntia prolifera	Coastal Cholla				x	x		succulent
Deinandra fasciculata	Clustered Tarweed				x	x	x	herb
Distichlis spicata	Salt Grass	x		x				grass (spreading)
Dudleya edulis	San Diego Dudleya		x					succulent
Dudleya pulverulenta	Chalk Dudleya		x					succulent
Encelia californica	Coast Sunflower				x	x	x	shrub
Eriogonum arborescens	Santa Cruz Island Buckwheat		x		x	x	x	shrub
Eriogonum cinereum	Ashy Leaf Buckwheat		x		x	x	x	shrub
Eriogonum fasciculatum	California Buckwheat		x		x	x	x	shrub
Eriogonum grande var. rubescens	Red Buckwheat		x		x	x	x	shrub
Eriophyllum confertiflorum	Golden Yarrow		x		x	x	x	herb
Eschscholzia californica	California Poppy			x				herb
Euphorbia misera	Cliff Spurge					x		shrub
Ferocactus viridescens	Coast Barrel Cactus					x		succulent
Festuca rubra	Red Fescue (Molate)	x		x				grass (spreading)
Grindelia stricta var. platyphylla	Spreading Gum Plant		x	x				herb

Native Coastal Vegetation					Restoration			
Latin name	Common name	Active Use Groundcover	Accent & Transition	Meadow	Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub	Maritime Succulent Scrub	Coastal Bluff Scrub	Growth form
Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon		x					shrub
Isocoma menziesii	Menzies' Goldenbush		x		x		x	shrub
Isomeris arborea	Bladderpod				x		x	shrub
Juncus patens	California Gray Rush			x				rush
Lavatera assurgentiflora	Tree Mallow; Malva Rosa		x					shrub
Layia platyglossa	Tidy Tips							herb
Lessingia filaginifolia	California Aster		x					herb
Leymus condensatus	Giant Wild Rye			x	x			grass
Leymus triticoides 'Gray Dawn'	Gray Dawn Creeping Rye	x		x				grass (spreading)
Linum lewisii	Blue Flax			x				herb
Lotus scoparius	Deerweed				x		x	shrub
Lupinus bicolor	Miniature Lupine			x				herb
Malacothrix saxatilis	Cliff Aster						x	herb
Malosma laurina	Laurel Sumac		x					shrub
Marah macrocarpus	Wild Cucumber				x		x	herb
Mimulus aurantiacus	Bush Monkeyflower		x	x				shrub
Nassella lepida	Foothill Needlegrass		x	x	x	x	x	bunchgrass
Nassella pulchra	Purple Needlegrass		x	x	x	x	x	bunchgrass
Opuntia littoralis	Coastal Prickly Pear				x	x	x	succulent
Platanus racemosa	California Sycamore		x					tree
Pinus torreyana	Torrey Pine		x					tree
Quercus dumosa	Nuttall's Scrub Oak		x		x	x	x	shrub
Rhus integrifolia	Lemonadeberry		x		x	x	x	shrub
Salvia apiana	White Sage		x					shrub
Salvia brandegei	Brandegee's Sage		x					shrub
Salvia mellifera	Black Sage				x			shrub
Sidalcea malviflora	Checkerbloom		x	x				herb
Sisyrinchium bellum	Blue-eyed Grass		x	x				herb
Yucca schidigera	Mohave Yucca				x	x		succulent

South Bluff - Existing Condition

South Bluff – Proposed Habitat Restoration, Trails and Places

North Bluff – Existing Condition

North Bluff – Proposed Habitat Restoration, Trails, View Points

Airfield – Existing Condition

Airfield– Proposed Habitat Restoration, Trails, View Points

Interpretive Program

Interpretive themes and subthemes will:

- Educate visitors about the site's history and unique character
- Compel a visitor to use the information after receiving it

Objectives must be developed with appropriate stakeholders.

A variety of media can support the interpretive program, including signage panels, icon-type graphics associated with trail or other experiential discovery sequence, special oral history and other programs, and displays that indicate where users can find web-based content. Audio as well as visual interpretative programs will reach the whole community.

Camp Callan Artillery Battalion from 1942

Naval Calibration Tower 1926

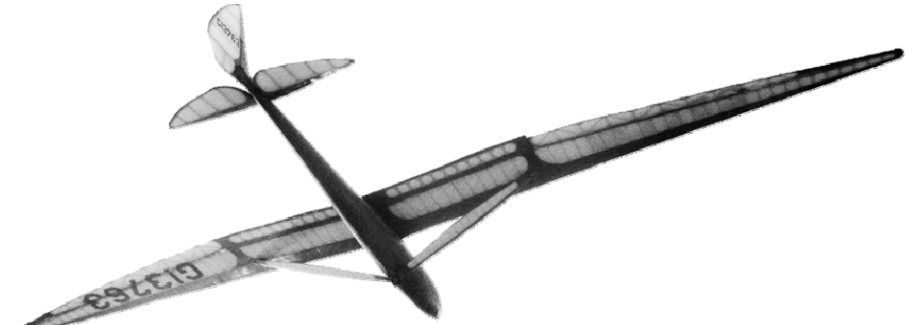
Theme #1: Torrey Pines City Park has a rich history of human use that continues today.

Subthemes - Possible Objectives for Visitor

Native American use – understanding:
- this site in larger content of Kumeyaay use of the coast
- the many ways this site has been used
- appreciation that this and similar sites still have cultural significance and may have physical artifacts that should not be disturbed

Kumeyaay

Aviation use: A place of "Firsts" – understanding:
- site association with early aviation
- the site's unique features that contribute to its use for gliding and soaring activities
- the differences among gliding and soaring activities currently conducted
- appreciation that sites for this type of activity are rare and should be preserved



GLIDERPORT

Military history – understanding:
- historic military activities in the immediate vicinity
- the relationship with other U.S. military installations in San Diego County and the Pacific rim
- the long-lasting effects of past military activities on current land uses and environmental conditions

CAMP CALLAN

Theme #2: Torrey Pines City Park showcases unique geological and biological elements of California's coastal bluffs.

Subthemes - Possible Objectives for Visitor

Bluff physical features

- Understanding of how the site's physical features allow it to be used for gliding
- Understanding of bluff soils and beach evolution
- Understanding of things that affect bluff stability

Biological resources

- Understanding of different coastal scrub habitats and why they are increasingly rare
- Understanding of importance of native habitats
- Understanding of traditional Native American use of local plant and animal resources

Rufous Crowned Sparrow

Peregrine Falcon

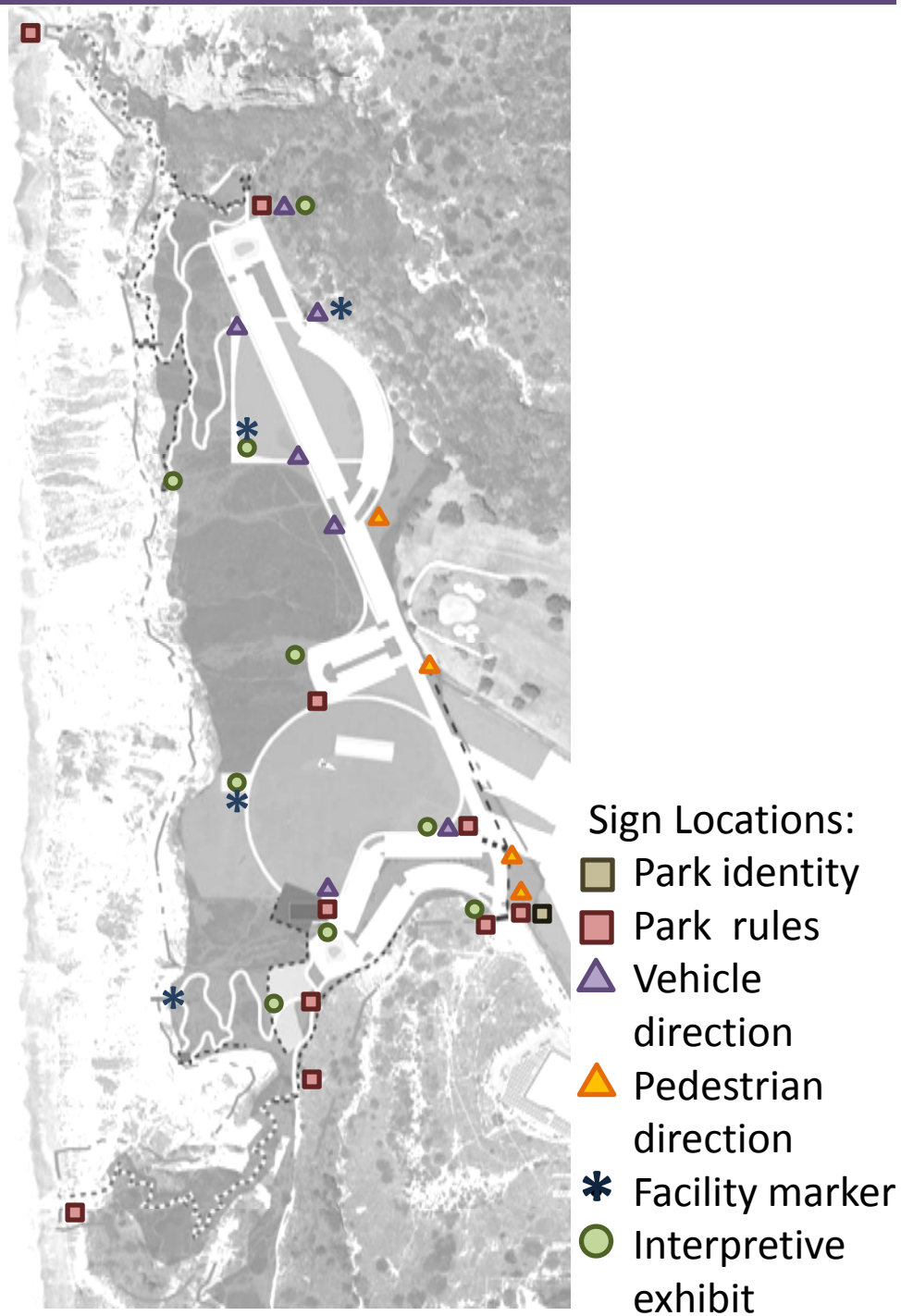
Sea Dahlia

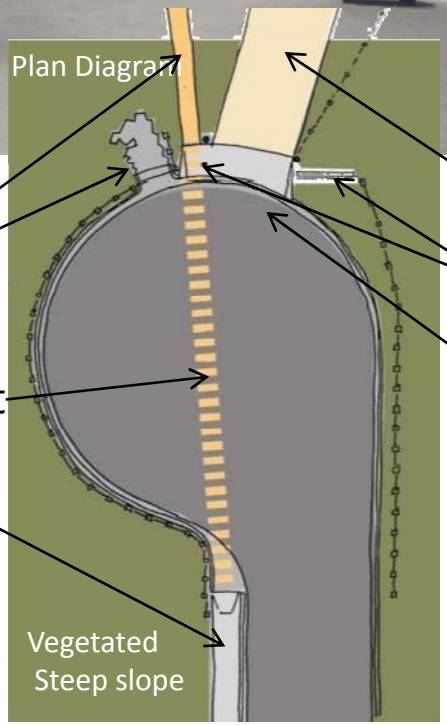
San Diego Barrel Cactus

Objectives for Signage

- Create an image and sense of place through themed signage program
- Identify TPCP to entering visitors
- Direct vehicle circulation to parking and drop-off areas
- Facilitate pedestrian way-finding around park and direct visitors to facilities and points of interest
- Support interpretation as appropriate
- Group and integrate signage to minimize its impact to the site. Information will be designed into elements such as pavement, fencing, buildings, seating
- Make sign posts within the flight zone flexible, and carefully locate them to minimize hazard to pilots.
- Install removable signs within the emergency runway for fixed-wing aircraft for flight days.
- Show the variety of physical challenges, facilities, seating, seating and interpretive areas on trail maps.

Flexible sign-posts as used by Calif. State Parks





New pedestrian entry trail with new access

Existing drainage

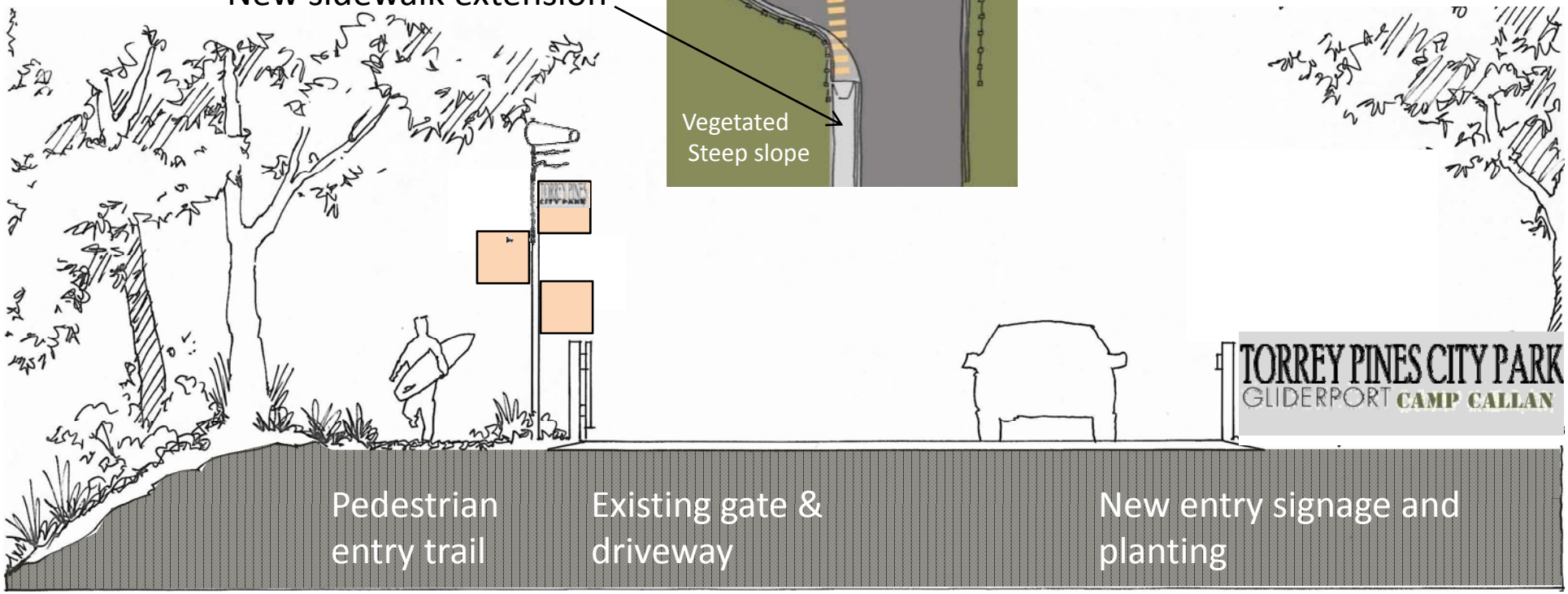
Pedestrian route on asphalt

New sidewalk extension

New park road & fence

New entry signs

Existing driveway & barriers



Trail to the beach

Park trails –ADA accessible, linked to parking and the park entry. Maps and signage will indentify the park features, trail routes and challenges.

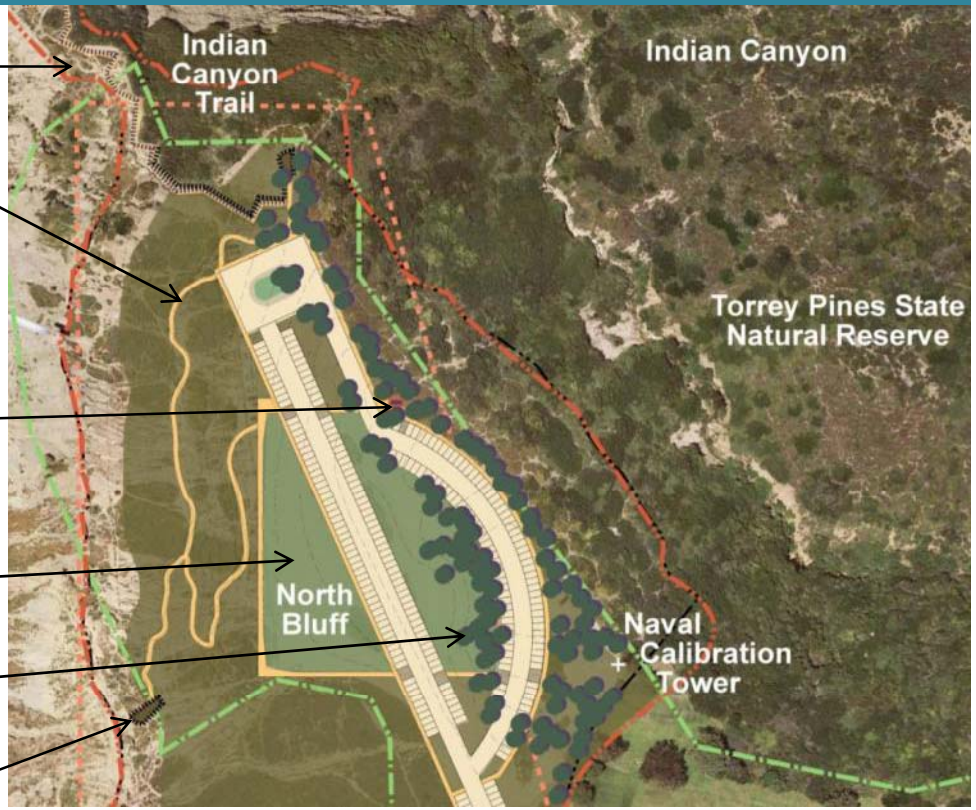
Restroom building

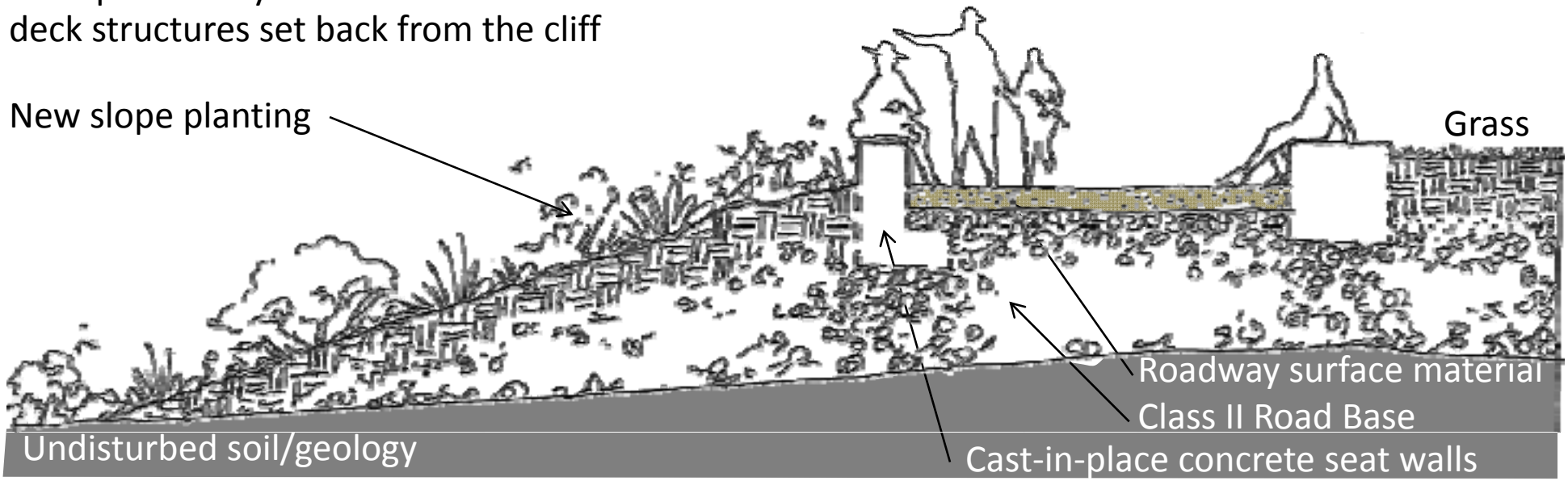
North Bluff picnic areas:

- On the open grass rising above the coastal bluff
- In the trees along the canyon rim

View points may be further enhanced with deck structures set back from the cliff

New slope planting





Park trails –ADA accessible, linked to parking and the park entry. Maps and signage will indentify the park features, trail routes and challenges.

Extend sidewalk along Torrey Pines Scenic Drive to the park entrance

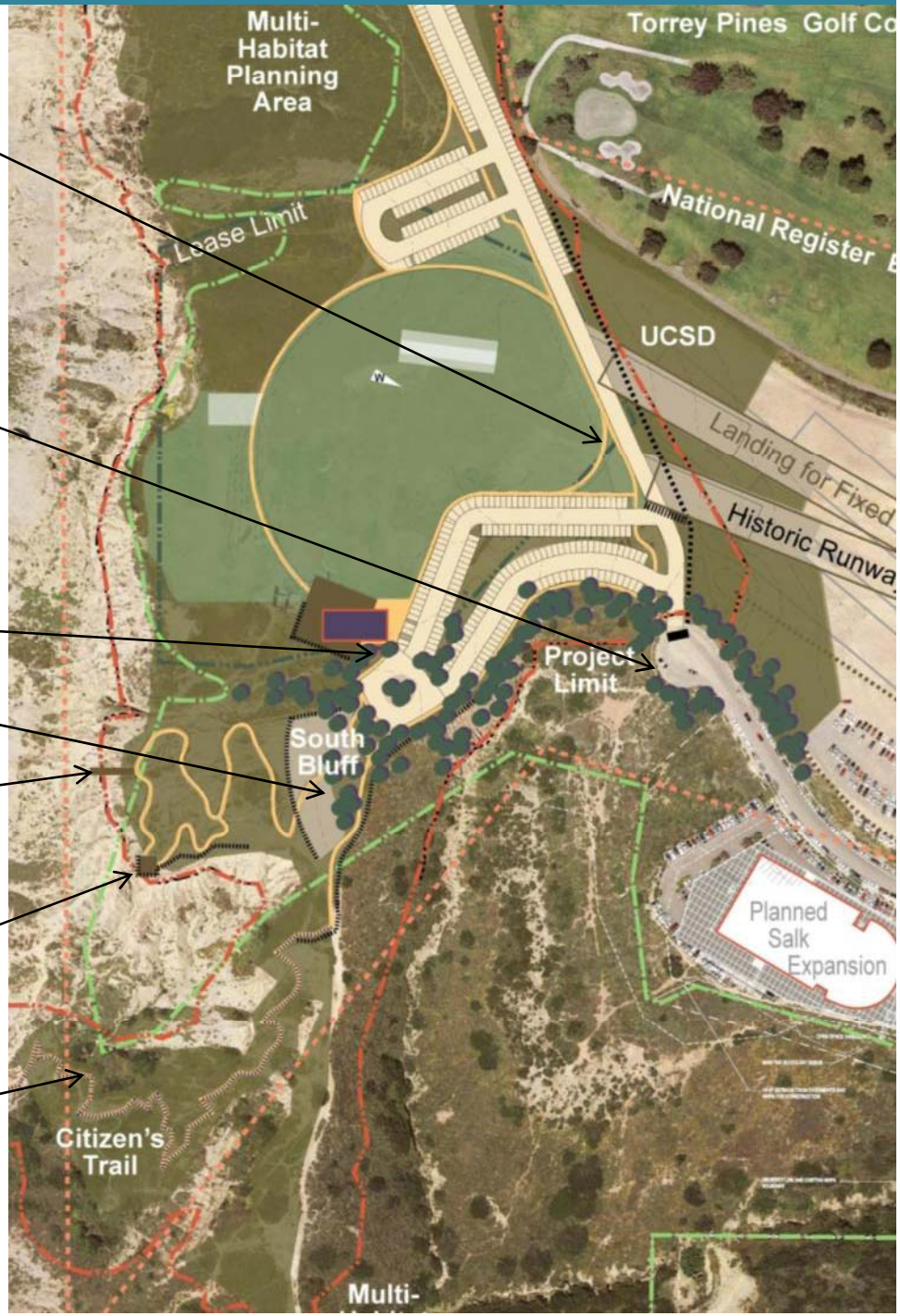
Restroom building

South Bluff picnic area on open area with tables on decomposed granite surface

Lifeguard Perch

View points may be further enhanced with deck structures set back from the cliff

Citizen's Trail to the beach

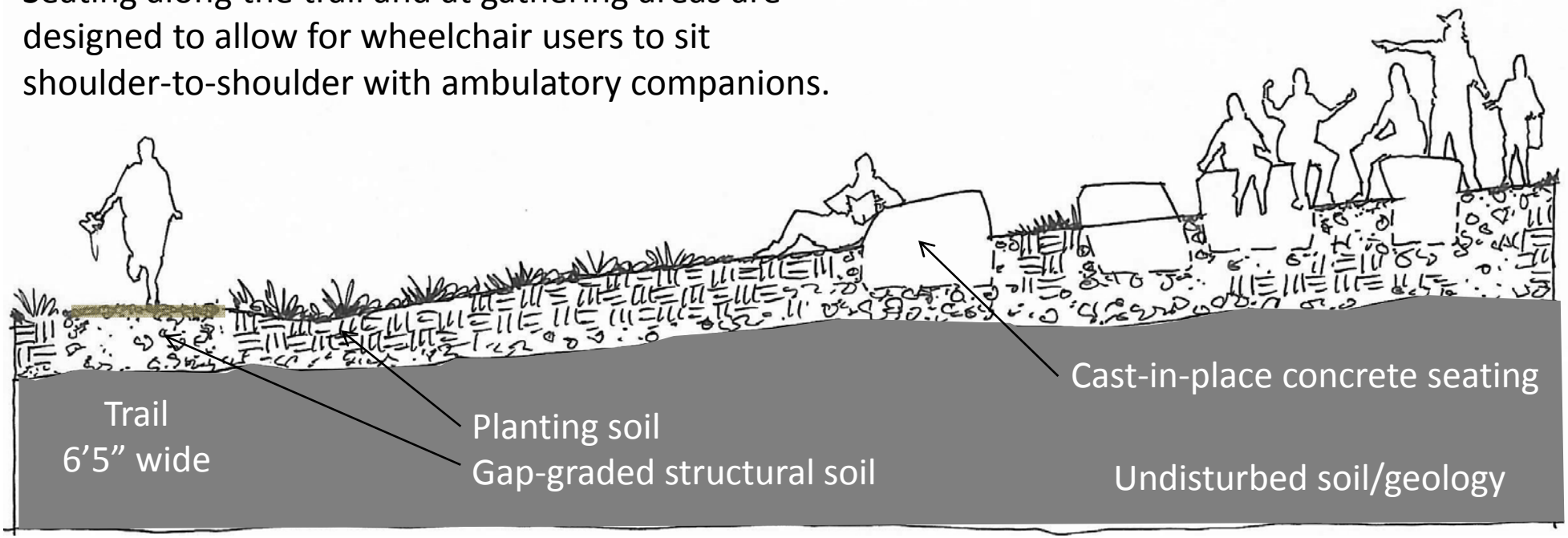


Seating and Picnic Tables

Concrete seating and expanded metal table

Picnic area (wood table top) at Inspiration Point—Palisades Park, Santa Monica, WRT

Seating along the trail and at gathering areas are designed to allow for wheelchair users to sit shoulder-to-shoulder with ambulatory companions.



North Beach Stair/Trail

North Bluff Parking for 231 vehicles

Restroom

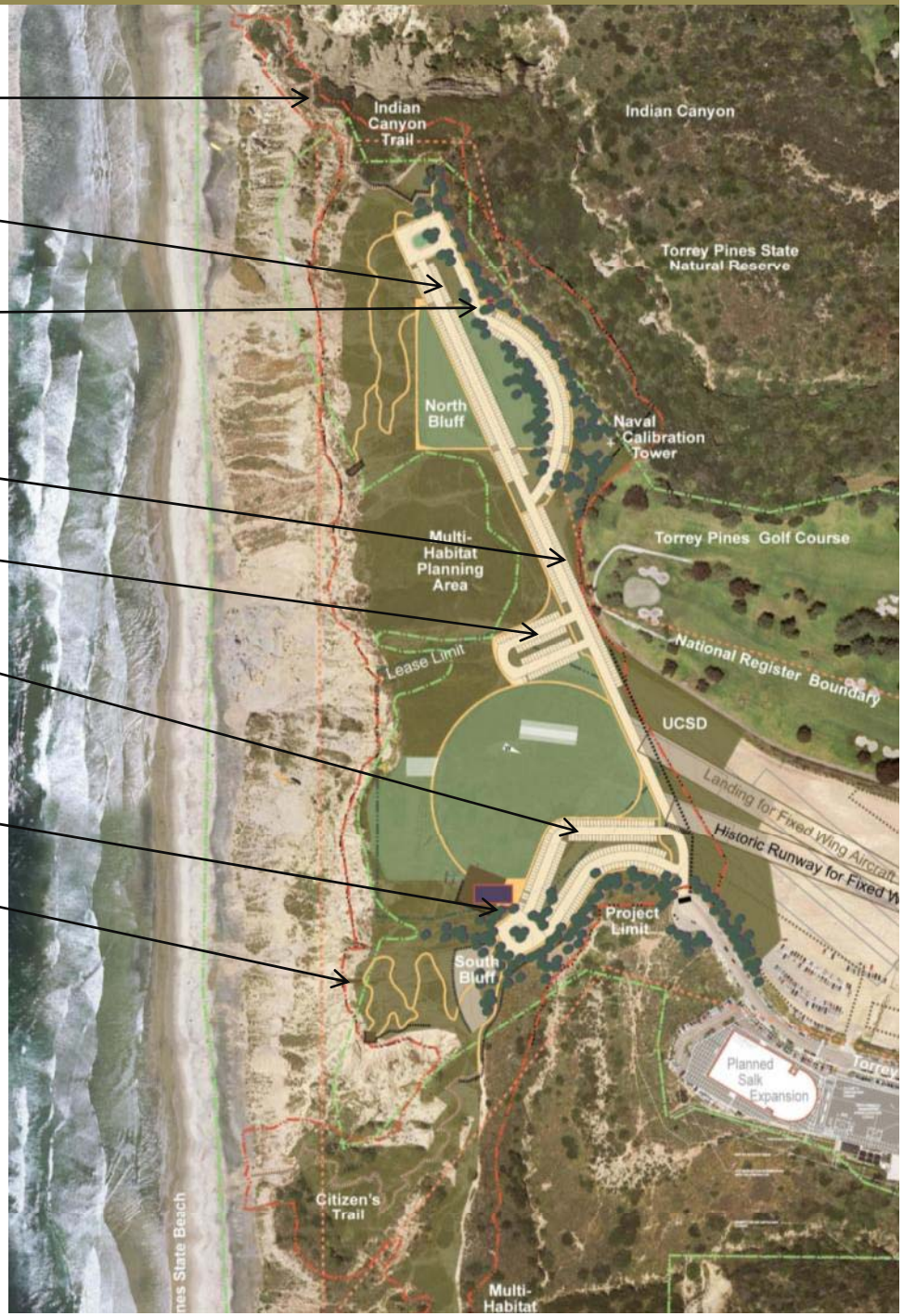
Parking for 85 vehicles

Parking for 69 vehicles

South Bluff Parking for 180 vehicles

Restroom

Lifeguard “Perch”



Receptacles for trash and recyclable materials with lids to minimize bird access.

Bicycle Racks

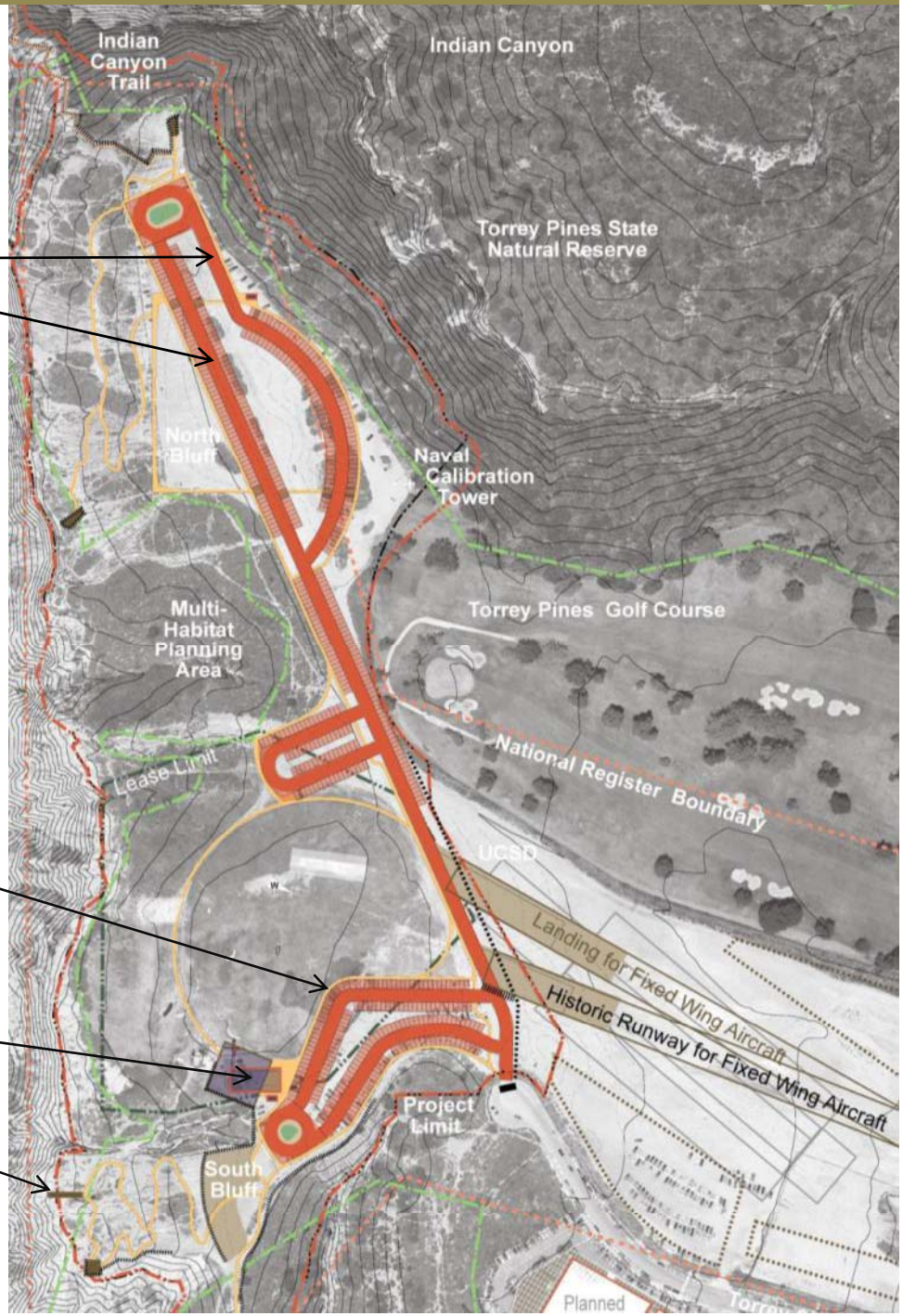
Emergency vehicle access route

The proposed roads, parking and trails are designed to minimize impact to existing native vegetation, soil, geology and cultural resources.

Existing non-native vegetation would be removed at the pilot parking area

Lifeguard storage in new building

New Lifeguard Perch accessed by trail



Rail at stair segments as necessary on Beach Trails

Adjust existing chain link fence along the golf course to original alignment

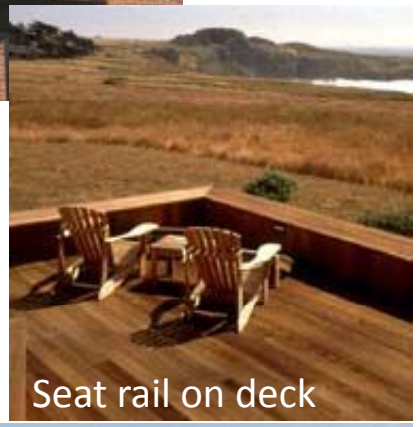
Removable barrier at fixed-wing runway

Gate for flight days

Seat rail on the Observation Deck

Existing vehicular gate

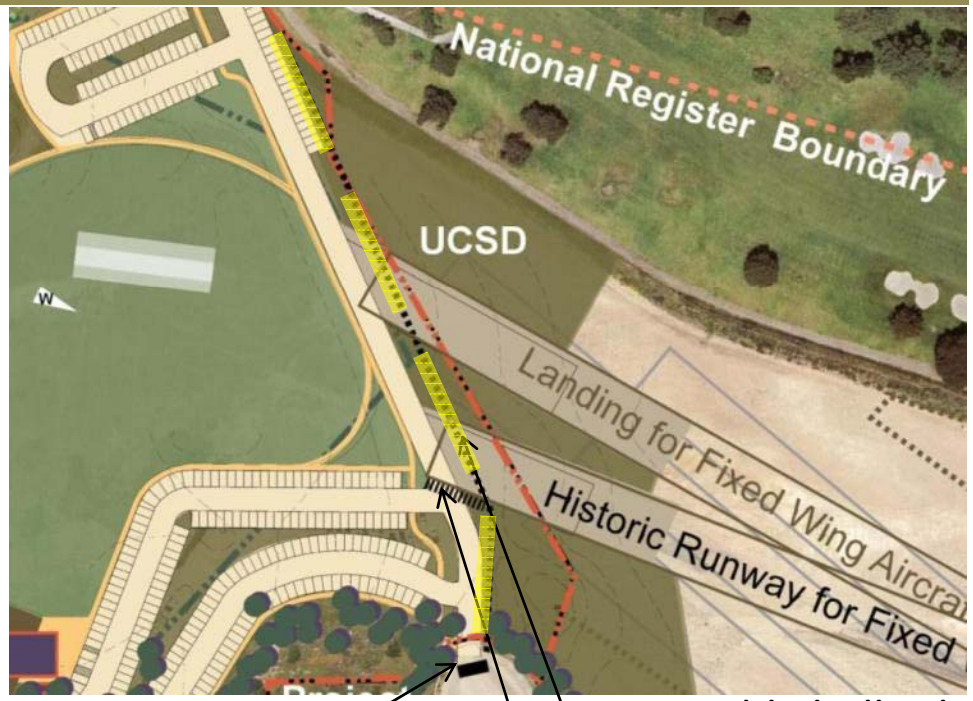
Barriers

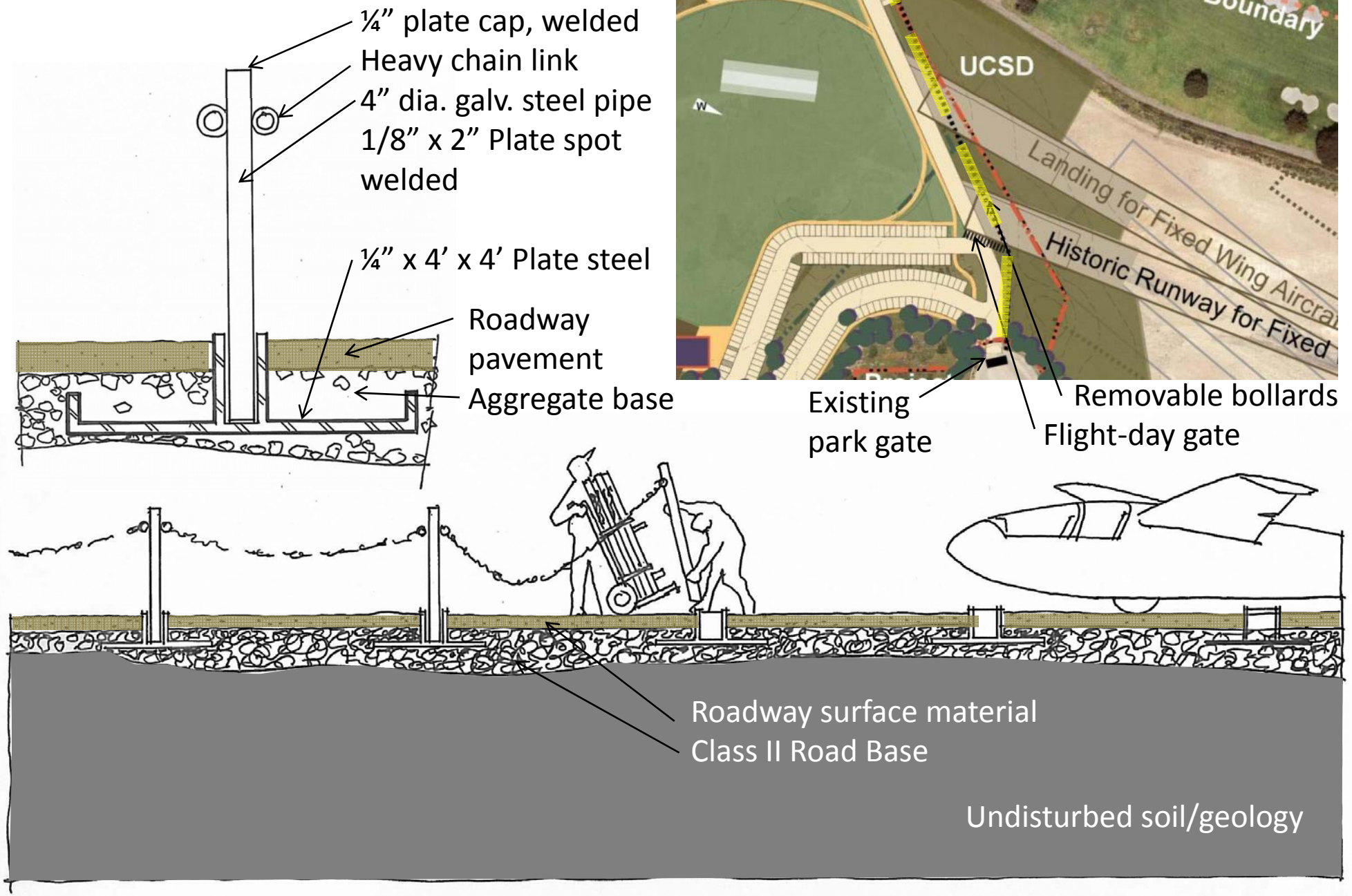

Seat rail on deck

Observation Deck

La Jolla Coastwalk, Goldfish Point

Removable bollards for seasonal fixed-wing sailplane runway



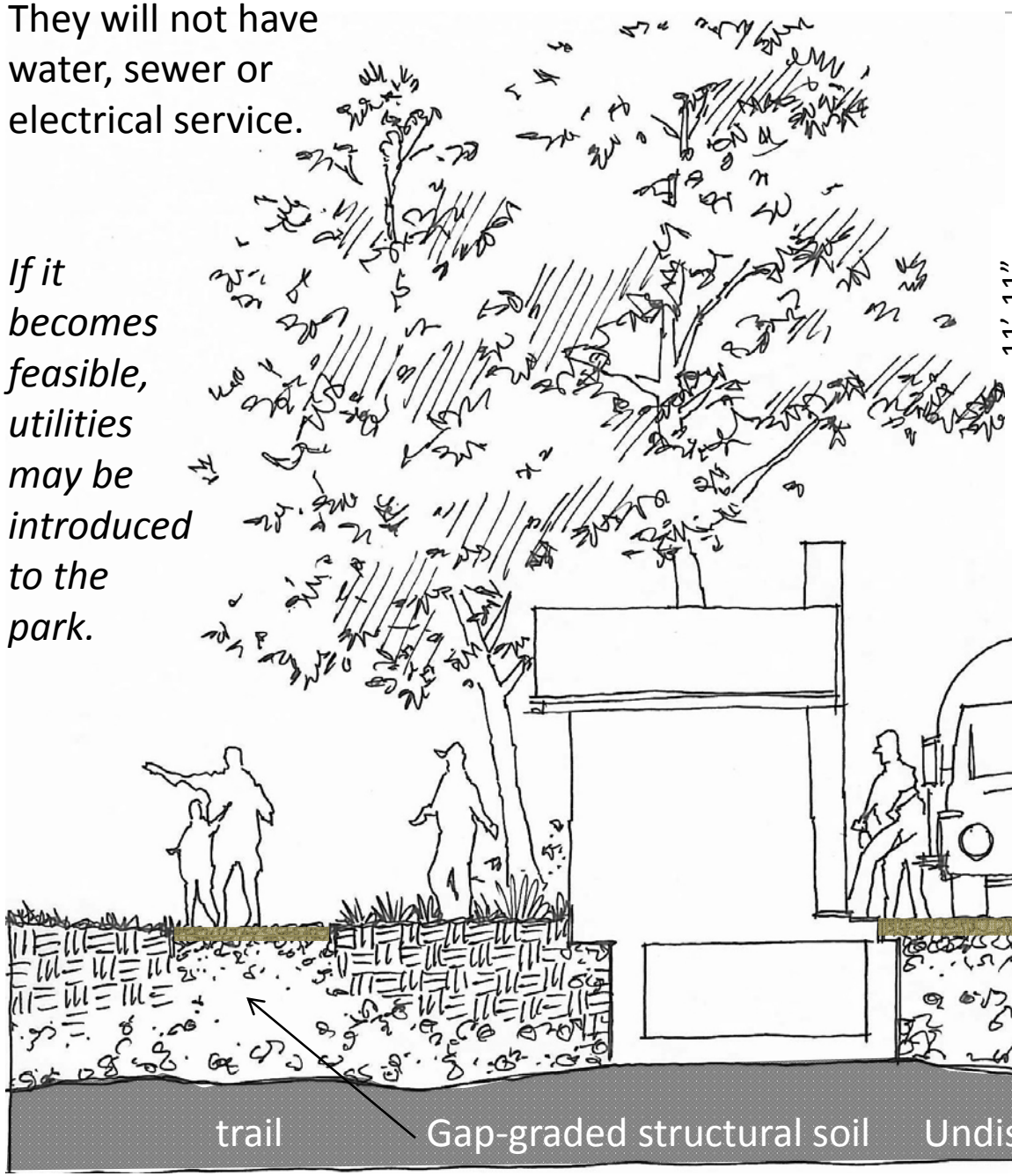


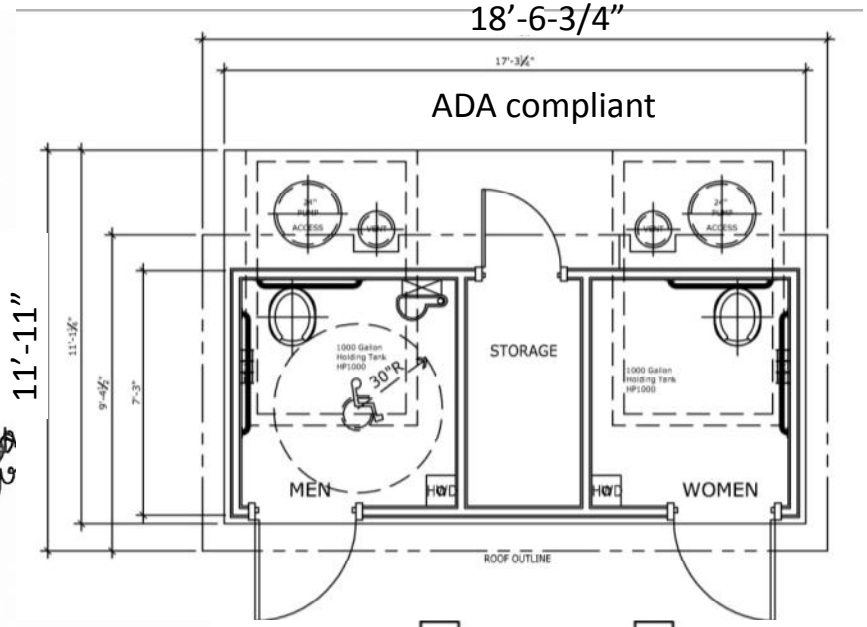
Restrooms

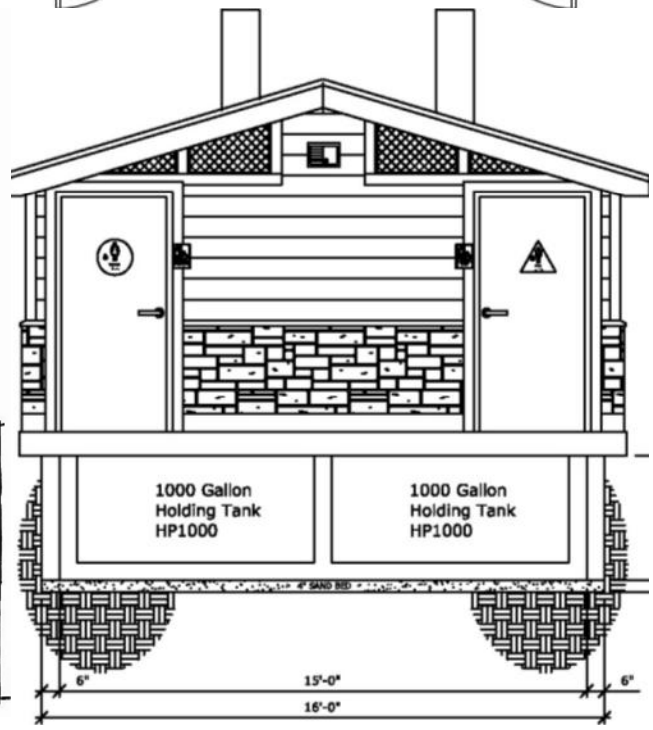
The park restrooms are pre-manufactured and set onto the site.

They will not have water, sewer or electrical service.

If it becomes feasible, utilities may be introduced to the park.







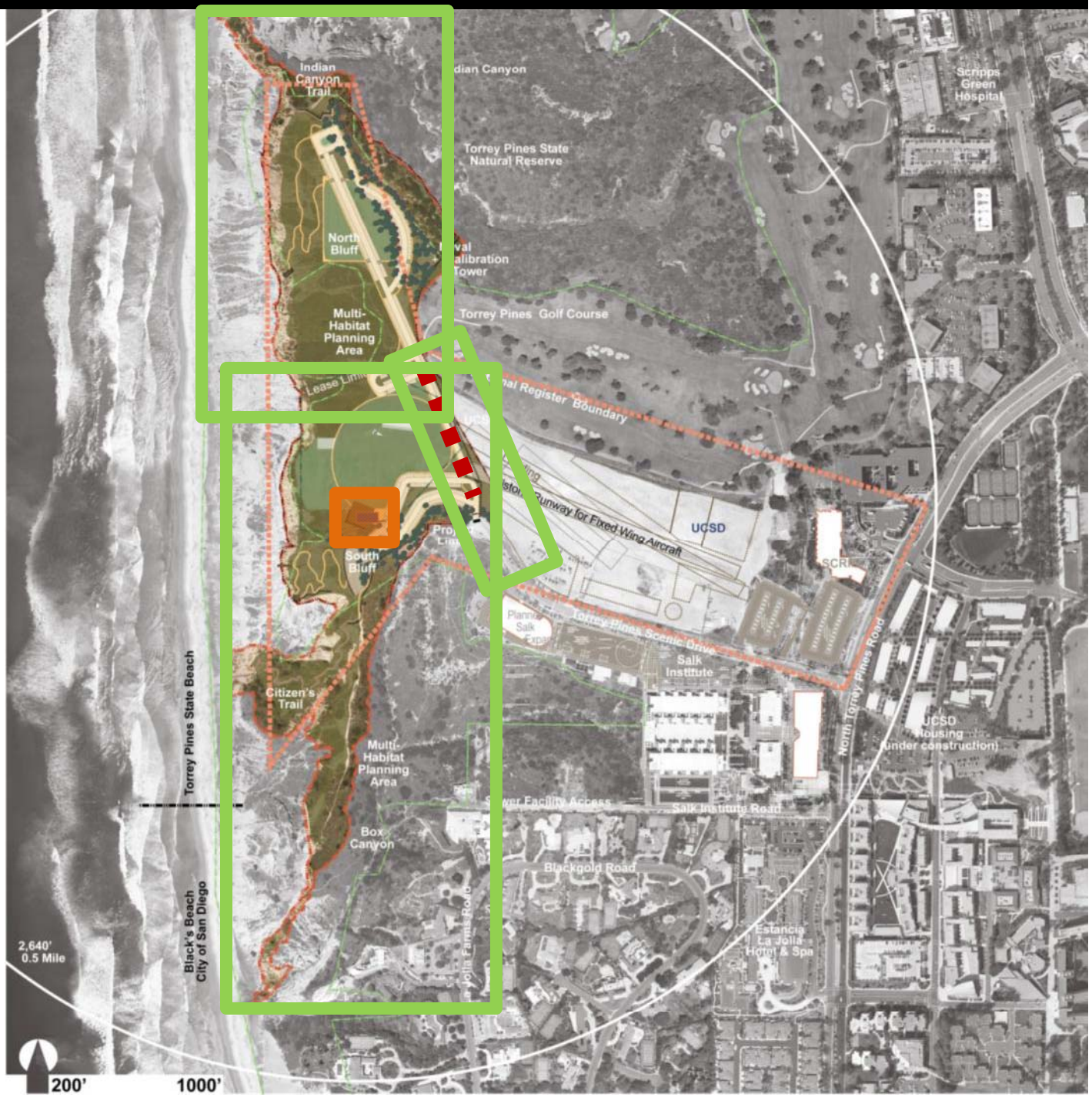
Stormwater
- UCSD boundary
- Planting

Flight Operations Center

Secure the park
- Fence

South Bluff
- Parking
- Habitat Restoration
- Trails

North Bluff
- Parking
- Habitat Restoration
- Trails



TORREY PINES CITY PARK
GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

DRAFT

Appendices page

A. Bibliography 50
B. Cultural Resources 51

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Cultural Resources

Brief Site History (DRAFT)

Kumeyaay Period:

In 1769 the Spanish documented the aboriginal territory of the Kumeyaay to reach from the San Luis Rey River south into Mexico, from the coast to the desert. This area is recognized by the state of California and the U.S. government to have been continuously occupied by the Kumeyaay, with particular concentrations within the San Dieguito River corridor and Torrey Pines Mesa.

Spanish Period:

18th century Spanish sailors used the landmark of the Torrey Pines bluffs for navigation, naming it 'Punta de los Arboles'—Point of Trees. (Schaelchlin)

1850 *Pinus Torreyana* was identified by botanist Dr. Parry during an international boundary survey expedition. He named the genus after his noted botany professor at Columbia University, Dr. John Torrey. (Schaelchlin)

1889 The *Coast Pilot* publication referred to the same area as 'Pine Hill'. *As this is the only pine-covered hillock for miles along this coastline, it is an important landmark to vessels that are running close along shore in foggy weather.* (Schaelchlin)

1899 The first Torrey Pines City Park reservation consisted of 369 acres of Pueblo lands by city ordinance; subsequent ordinances added another 600 acres. (Marston)

Ordinance 648 declared Pueblo Lots 1332, 1333, 1336, and 1337: *the same shall forever be held in trust by the municipal authorities as a free and public park.* (Schaelchlin) (Note: Does not include current City Park Pueblo Lots 1325 and 1324.)

1908-12 A tract of 200 acres, Pueblo Lots 1338 and 1339, containing the choicest Torrey pines was purchased and bequeathed to the city in the will of Miss Ellen B. Scripps,1836-1932. (Marston) (Schaelchlin)

1921 Botanist, and naturalist, Guy Fleming was appointed by Miss Scripps and the City Park Commission as the first custodian of the park. (Marston)

1922 Noted Los Angeles landscape architect, Ralph D. Cornell, was commissioned by Miss Scripps to generate a master plan for the Torrey Pines City Park. His emphasis was: design "Restraint", respect for the natural landscape and open spaces, and great deference to the rare species, *Pinus Torreyana*. (Marston)

1922-23 Torrey Pines Lodge built, funded by Miss Scripps and designed by architects Requa & Jackson. (State Parks)

1924 Pueblo lot 1340 was added at the recommendation of the City Park Commission, bringing the total to approximately 1000+ acres. (Schaelchlin) The boundary covered the area from approximately the bluffs above the San Dieguito Lagoon to south of what is now Genesee Avenue.

Further to the south the City passed Ordinance #0-9549 that included Pueblo Lots 1324 and 1325 as City Park (current City Park land), *"to reserve forever the said lands and the (unreadable) frontage thereof within said limits for the public use and enjoyment and to that end to have said lands reserved and dedicated forever to the public use as and for a public park as an addition to and extension of Torrey Pines Park. . . "*

Cultural Resources

1920-30 Lands along Highway #101 (Torrey Pines Road) were leased by various owners for agricultural interests in annual crops.

1930 Charles Lindbergh and his sailplane, the *Good Ship Anne*, launched off Mount Soledad, flew over La Jolla Shores and then flew north landing on the beach at Del Mar. He set a 'Western Regional Distance Record' and the flight was regarded as, 'the most spectacular glider flight ever made in this section'. *"Most significantly, Lindbergh's flight represented the earliest recorded use of the lift along the cliffs at Torrey Pines by a pilot in a true sailplane."* (Fogel)

1937 The City of San Diego issued the first lease of the gliderport to the Associated Glider Clubs of Southern California, AGCSC. (Fogel)

1938 The first annual glider meet of the Associated Glider Clubs of Southern California. At the three-day dedication event 2000 feet of dirt runways were graded. More than 1000 spectators were on scene. (Fogel)

1939 The gliderport land was dedicated by then City of San Diego Mayor Percy Benbough. (Fogel)

1940-45 WWII - Camp Callan built for anti-aircraft artillery training. Named in honor of Major General Robert E. Callan (1864-1936), a distinguished Coast Artillery Officer who served during the Spanish American War. The camp was approximately 1200 acres located between Genesee Avenue and Torrey Pines Road adjacent to Highway 101. It consisted of 297 buildings, covering 23 blocks, with 5 post exchanges, 3 theatres, and 5 chapels serving about 15,000 personnel at one time. (Coast Defenses) Gliderport activities were suspended during this installation.

After the war the camp buildings and infrastructure were bought by the City and moved to various sites. All materials were recycled, sold, or salvaged. A few remnants can be found on site.

1949 Landscape Architect Ralph Cornell returns and authors a second plan that would concentrate of programmatic issues, which included; the formation of a Board of Counselors; the preparation of a master plan; establishment of a maintenance policy; a financial plan; and an enforcement plan.

Guy Fleming generates a map outlining areas of protection for the Torrey Pines tree clusters and areas of open space.

1950 The Torrey Pines Association (TPA) was founded by Guy Fleming for the conservation and protection of Torrey pines. (State Parks)

1956 The Regents of the University of California authorized a San Diego campus. By a vote of the citizens of San Diego 59 acres closest to the Scripps Institute was transferred to the Regents. The Regents subsequently requested an additional 550 acres of land northeast of Scripps and 500 acres of Camp Matthews, a U.S. Marine Corps rifle range adjacent to the site. (Stadtman)

Ballot measure Propositions 'I' and 'M' conveyed portions of Pueblo Lot 1324. Prop 'I' conveyed 1000 acres to the state for the Torrey Pines State Park. Prop 'M', a smaller portion went to UCSD without a requirement for park use, which included the gliderport, often referred to as the 'Torrey Flight Park'. Both measures passed with a 2/3 thirds vote. (City Attorney letter to Fogel 1992)

Cultural Resources

1956-59 Guy Fleming becomes the new Torrey Pines state park's first superintendant. 100 acres to the south were retained by the city for the Torrey Pines Golf Course. (Stadtman)

1958-60 The election in 1958 secured the Regent's request for additional property. In 1960 the City of San Diego and UC Regents approved construction for the new campus. (Stadtman)

1981 A Park Master Plan was generated for the remaining acreage of Torrey Pines City Park south of the State Park encompassing the Torrey Pines Gliderport. The plan was never executed. (City of San Diego)

1992 Torrey Pines Gliderport was designated a National Landmark by the National Soaring Museum and Soaring Society of America. (Fogel)

1992 Torrey Pines Gliderport listed on the City of San Diego Historic Register, Site #315. (HRB)

1993 Torrey Pines Gliderport listed on the National Register of Historic Places. (NPS-NHRP)

1998 Torrey Pines Lodge listed on the National Register of Historic Places. (NPS-NRHP)

2007 Torrey Pines State Park name was changed to Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve. (State Parks)

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Stadtman, Verne A. *The University of California, 1868-1968,* 2004

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San Diego City Clerk's Office
San Diego City Historical Resources Board (HRB)
San Diego City Parks Department
San Diego County Cartography Department
San Diego Historical Society Archives

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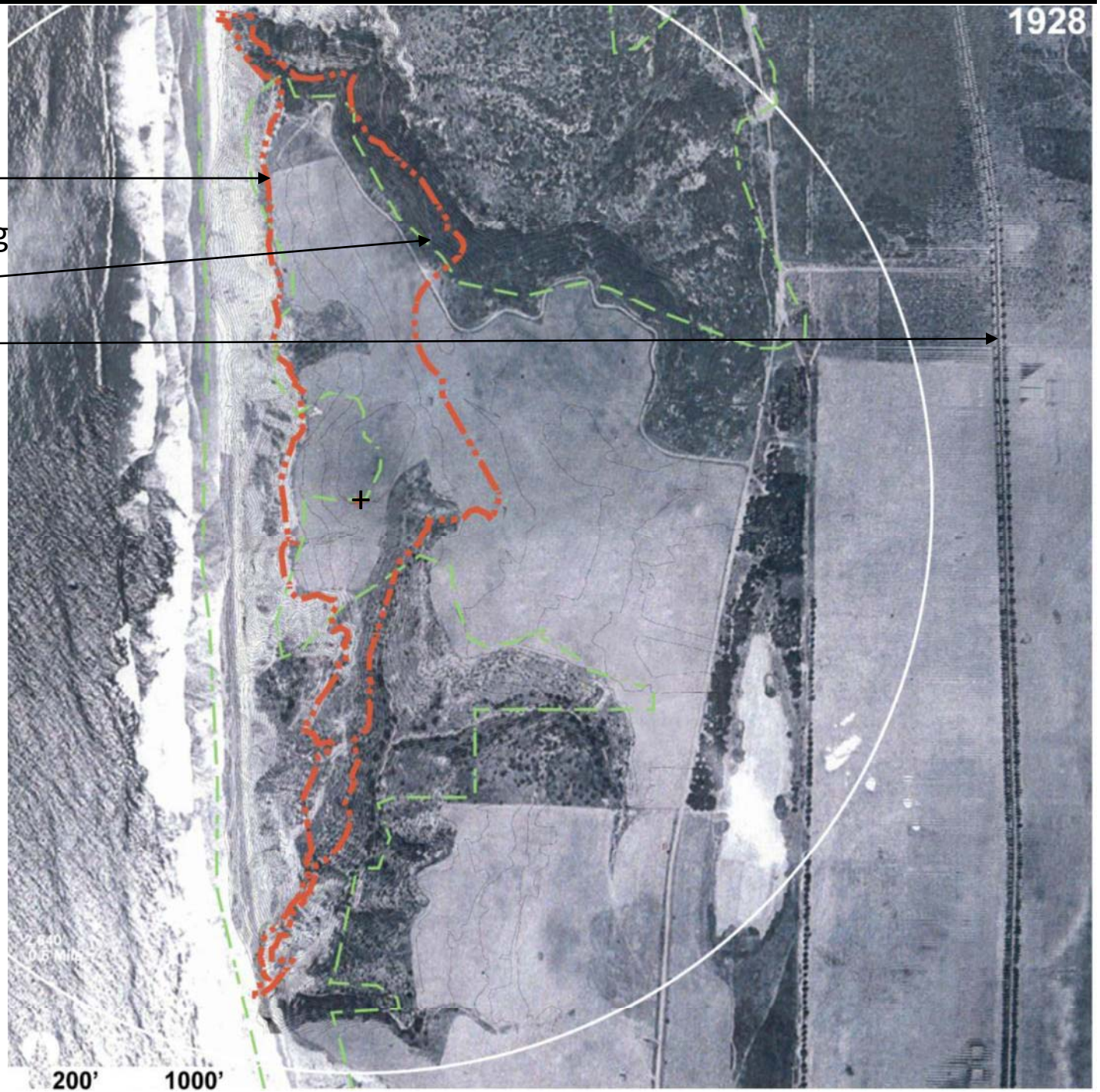
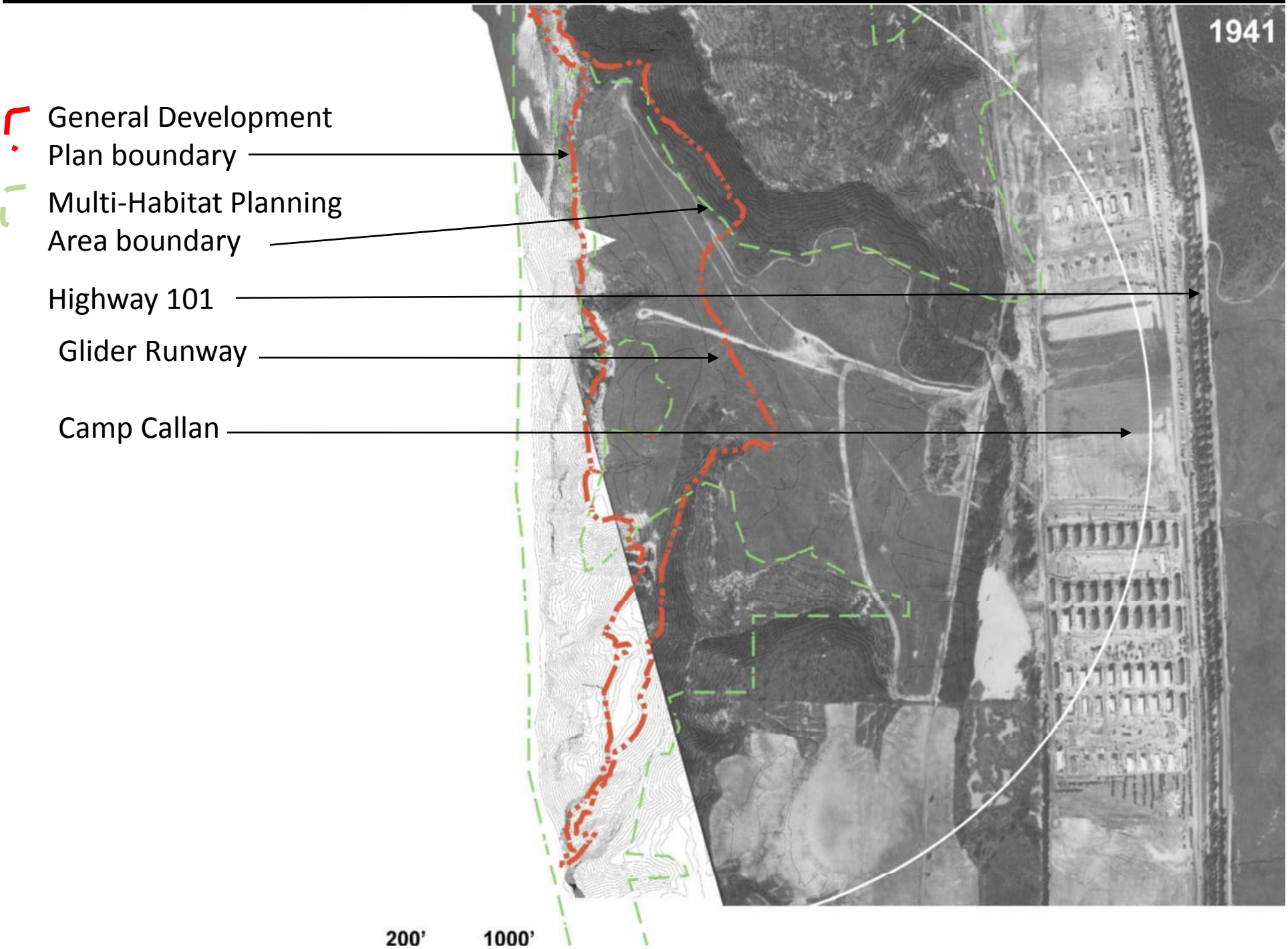
General Development Plan boundary

Multi-Habitat Planning Area boundary

Highway 101



Anne Morrow Lindbergh in a Model A Albatross, (Charles on the ground) launched from Mt. Soledad Pines, January 1930.


General Development Plan boundary
Multi-Habitat Planning Area boundary
Highway 101
Glider Runway
Camp Callan
1941
200'
1000'

General Development Plan boundary

Multi-Habitat Planning Area boundary

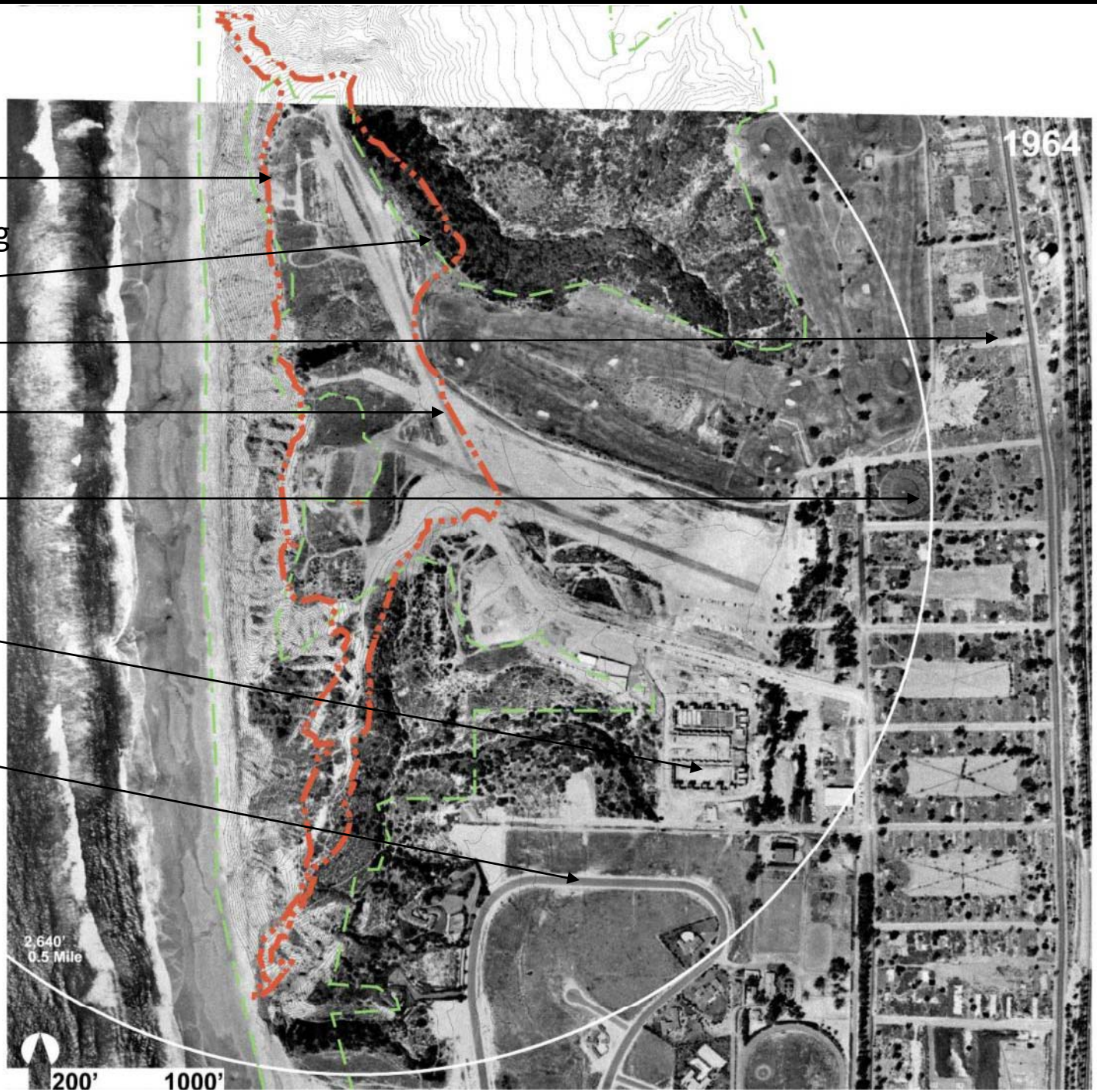
Highway 101

Glider Runway

Camp Callan water tank, amphitheater

Military Secrets Camp Callan Artillery Battalion

1957
General Development Plan boundary
Multi-Habitat Planning Area boundary
Highway 101
Glider Runway
Camp Callan
Black Horse Farms
200'
1000'


General Development Plan boundary
Multi-Habitat Planning Area boundary
Highway 101
Glider Runway
UCSD
Salk Institute
Black Horse Farms
1964
2,640'
0.5 Mile
200'
1000'

General Development Plan boundary

Multi-Habitat Plan. Area boundary

North Torrey Pines Rd.

Glider Runway

UCSD

Salk Institute

Black Horse Farms

Site Facilities and Evaluation

Constraints

- National Historic Register boundary
- General Development Plan boundary
- Cliff edge
- Flight area no permanent obstacles taller than 12’
- Significant native Vegetation
- Peregrine Falcon Use area
- Multi-Habitat Planning Area boundary