

INDIVIDUAL HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

Site Name/Facility: Siempre Viva and Bristow Storm Water Detention Facility

Master Program Map No.: 126 and 127

Date: May 25, 2017

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Native American Monitor Name: Dennis Linton Jr. (Red Tail Monitoring and Research)

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 maintenance activities within the Siempre Viva and Bristow storm water detention facility (Maps 126 and 127) 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 Siempre Viva and Bristow storm water detention facility is located in the Otay Mesa community within the City of San Diego south of State Route 905 (Figure 1). The Siempre Viva detention facility is located east of Britannia Court and southeast of a United States Border Patrol; the Bristow detention facility is located east of Britannia Boulevard and north of Bristow Court. The Siempre Viva and Bristow storm water detention facility is located in Sections 3 and 4 in Township 19 South, Range 1 West on the Otay Mesa U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle map (Figure 2). The Siempre Viva and Bristow storm water detention facility is within the Tijuana Hydrologic Unit.

The City is proposing to maintain the Siempre Viva and Bristow Siempre Viva and Bristow storm water detention facility through the removal of vegetation and accumulated sediment. The Siempre Viva and Bristow Siempre Viva and Bristow storm water detention facility is made up of two separate drainage basins that discharge into a single shared detention facility. To facilitate the Individual Hydrology and Hydraulic Assessment (IHHA) prepared for the maintenance, the Siempre Viva and Bristow Siempre Viva and Bristow storm water detention facility was subdivided into three separate "reaches" (Rick Engineering [RICK] 2017). The Bristow detention facility includes Reaches 1 and 2, and the Siempre Viva detention facility includes Reach 3. This IHA evaluates all three reaches, including staging and loading areas, where maintenance is currently proposed by the City (Figure 3).

Bristow Storm Water Detention Facility, Map 126, Reach 1

Reach 1 of the Bristow detention facility is bound at the downstream end by a shared detention facility and extends upstream approximately 730 feet to the outfall of the pair of culverts underneath the driveways at the eastern end of Bristow Court. This reach is entirely earthen and has a trapezoidal geometry. The majority of

Reach 1 has a base width of 4 feet with a depth of 6 feet. The downstream portion of the reach has a base width of 8 feet and 2-foot horizontal to 1-foot vertical side slopes. The eastern side slopes are approximately 5 to 5.5 feet deep. Reach 1 receives storm flow from Reach 2 and flows into a detention facility consisting of two separate detention basins and a shared wet well.

Bristow Storm Water Detention Facility, Maps 126 and 127, Reach 2

Reach 2 is bound at the downstream end by the upstream end of Reach 1 and extends upstream approximately 725 feet to the outfall of the 6-foot wide by 3-foot high reinforced concrete box (RCB) underneath Britannia Boulevard. This reach is entirely earthen and has a trapezoidal geometry throughout with a base width of 4 feet with a depth of 6 feet. Two pairs of culverts are located along this reach. The downstream pair of culverts, located underneath the driveways at the eastern terminus of Bristow Court, are approximately 130 feet in length. The upstream pair of culverts, located underneath a driveway in the middle of Reach 2, are approximately 50 feet in length. Reach 2 receives storm flow from a 6-foot wide by 3-foot high RCB underneath Britannia Boulevard and flows into Reach 1.

Siempre Viva Storm Water Detention Facility, Map 126, Reach 3

Reach 3 is bound at the downstream end by the shared detention facility and extends approximately 1300 feet upstream to the outfall of the 18-inch RCP located at the eastern end of Britannia Court. This reach is entirely earthen and has a trapezoidal cross section with a 4-foot base width. The upstream portion of Reach 3 is 6 feet deep. The eastern side slope is approximately 5 to 5.5 feet deep in the lower portion of the facility. Reach 3 receives storm flow from an 18-inch RCP located at the eastern end of Britannia Court and flows into a detention facility consisting of two separate detention basins and a shared wet well.

Staging Areas

Equipment and trucks for the maintenance activities will be staged in three areas: on paved streets and parking lots at 7599 Bristow Court and 7598 Britannia Court, and within the detention facility located at 2745 Otay Pacific Drive.

Access and Loading Areas

For access into the detention facility, a track steer will drive into the detention facility via an earthen ramp from paved streets and parking lots. Three loading areas, located next to the staging areas, are planned: Bristow Court and 7598 Britannia Court, and within the detention facility located at 2745 Otay Pacific Drive. The gradall/excavator will be situated above the detention facility and load the trucks.

Existing Conditions:

The Historical Resources Report (Affinis 2011) prepared for the PEIR includes background information regarding environmental and cultural environments for the Master Maintenance Program area. The following discussion is taken from the PEIR (City 2011b:4.4-1-2):

Prehistory

The San Diego region has a diverse historical background. The earliest known human occupation was about 10,000 years ago within the San Dieguito complex. The finds within this complex consisted primarily of scrapers, scraper planes, choppers, large blades, and large projectile points. Sleeping circles, trail shrines, and rock alignments also have been associated with early San Dieguito sites.

The San Dieguito complex is followed by the La Jolla complex at least 7,000 years ago, possibly as long as 9,000 years ago. The sites of this complex typically included millingstone assemblages in shell middens, crude cobble tools (choppers and scrapers), basin metates, manos, discoidals, a small number of Pinto series and Elko series points, and flexed burials.

The Late Prehistoric period is represented by the San Luis Rey complex (Shoshonean predecessors of the ethnohistoric Luisefio) in northern San Diego County and the Cuyamaca complex (Yuman forebears of the Kumeyaay) in the southern portion of the County. Elements of the San Luis Rey complex include small, pressure-flaked projectile points (Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched series); milling implements, including mortars and pestles; Olivella shell beads; ceramic vessels; pictographs and ungathered cremations. The Cuyamaca complex is similar to the San Luis Rey complex, differing in the following points: defined cemeteries away from living areas; use of grave markers; cremations placed in urns; use of specially made mortuary offerings; historic preference for side-notched points; higher numbers of scrapers, scraper planes, etc.; emphasis placed on use of ceramics; wide range of forms and several specialized items; steatite industry; substantially higher frequency of milling stone elements compared with San Luis Rey; and clay-lined hearths. Both the San Luis Rey and Cuyamaca complexes were defined on the basis of village sites in the foothills and mountains.

History

There are three historic periods in San Diego history. The historic periods refer to the time after Spanish colonization and include the study of non-indigenous cultures. While Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo visited San Diego briefly in 1542, the beginning of the historic period in the San Diego area is generally given as 1769. The Spanish Period was from 1769 to 1820, the Mexican Period was from 1820 to 1846, and the American Period was from 1846 to the present.

In 1769, the Royal Presidio and the first Mission San Diego were founded on a hill overlooking Mission Valley. The Mission San Diego de Alcala was constructed in its current location five years later. The Spanish Colonial period lasted until 1820 and was characterized by religious and military institutions bringing Spanish culture to the area and attempting to convert the Native American population to Christianity. Mission San Diego was the first mission founded in Southern California. Mission San Luis Rey in Oceanside was founded in 1798.

The Mexican period lasted from 1820 to 1846. Following secularization of the missions in 1834, mission lands were given as large land grants to Mexican citizens as rewards for service to the Mexican government. The society made a transition from one dominated by the church and the military to a more civilian population, with people living on ranchos or in pueblos.

The American period began in 1846, just before California became a state and Metropolitan San Diego began to develop in 1850. While the 1880s were a period of alternating boom and bust, by the 1890s, the City entered a time of steady growth. Subdivisions such as Golden Hill, Sherman Heights, Logan Heights, Banker's Hill, and University Heights began in the 1890s. As the City continued to grow in the early 20th century, the downtown's residential character changed. Streetcars and the introduction of the automobile allowed people to live farther from their downtown jobs. New suburbs were developed in Hillcrest, North Park, Mission Hills, and Normal Heights, as well as Point Loma, Ocean Beach, Pacific Beach, and Mission Beach. In the post-World War II years, San Diego grew significantly, with new jobs created in the aircraft industry, shipbuilding, fishing, and other enterprises.

Otay Mesa

Otay Mesa is a unique geographic feature located on a flat mesa between rich biotic zones of riparian valleys, coastal strip, and mountains of southern San Diego County. The geological area of Otay Mesa is defined by the Linda Vista and Otay formations and contains an abundance of readily available cobble material used for the manufacture of flaked stone tools. As a result, a nearly ubiquitous, shallow, low-density lithic scatter covers the majority of Otay Mesa.

Gallegos et al. (1998) suggested that much of the extensive scatter of flaked stone would have been recorded as one incredibly large site had the entire Lindavista Formation been surveyed as one study. Although a few sites in the Otay Mesa area date to the Late Prehistoric period, the majority of radiocarbon-dated localities fall within the Archaic period age range (Gallegos et al. 1998:4-6). The cobble/core-based lithic assemblage is also consistent with La Jolla and Pauma complex materials. Due to the abundant lithic scatters and relative lack of habitation sites within the Otay Mesa area, Gallegos et al. (1998) suggest that Otay Mesa served primarily as a source of toolstone for Archaic groups that were based at nearby major habitation sites situated in the Otay River and Tijuana River Valleys (Gallegos et al. 1998).

Otay Mesa has been the focus of considerable archaeological research (e.g., Carrico and Eckhardt 1998; Cook 1988, 1989; Cooley et al. 1996; Robbins-Wade 1990; Underwood and Cleland 2000), and the wide-spread, low-density lithic scatters that cover Otay Mesa have created a number of resource management issues. In the late 1990s a management plan was developed by Gallegos et al. (1998) to help focus archaeological research efforts by proposing more stringent site definitions. As such, Gallegos et al. (1998) defined sparse lithic scatters that lack a substantial subsurface deposit and surface artifact density ratios of less than 0.03 per square meter as “non-sites.” The Otay Management Plan concludes that these sparse lithic scatters, or “non-sites” be excluded from site comparisons and research efforts within Otay Mesa, due to their lack of artifact diversity, inability to determine site age, and overall lack of research potential and that research questions and efforts should be focused on habitation sites, temporary camps, quarries, and other sites that can provide insight to chronological, settlement, subsistence, technology, and trade related research topics (Gallegos et al. 1998).

Survey Methods and Date:

Siempre Viva and Bristow storm water detention facility APE was surveyed by HELIX archaeologist Kristina Davison and Native American monitor Bobo (Dennis) Linton from Red Tail Monitoring and Research (Kumeyaay) on March 20, 2017. Each side of the detention facility and the staging/loading areas were walked, with the focus being on exposed areas of soil.

Exposed areas of soil generally appeared to consist of recently deposited sediment. Some portions of the detention facility had standing water with vegetation growing out of the sediment, often limiting ground visibility. Aerial photographs were used for the fieldwork.

Record Search Results:

HELIX conducted a records search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University on March 7, 2017 for the Siempre Viva and Bristow storm water detention facility. The search included all previously recorded archaeological resources, project reports, historic addresses, and historic maps within a one-mile radius of the detention facility. The records search maps are included as Confidential Appendix A to this IHA.

Eighteen resources, including historic and prehistoric sites, have been previously recorded within the search radius. One site, CA-SDI-7208, is located within the APE. Covering over 740 acres, CA-SDI-7208 exemplifies the widespread, low-density lithic scatter characterizing the Otay Mesa. The site was originally recorded by Ferguson (1979) as a prehistoric site containing core fragments, lithic debitage, and two scrapers within an 80-acre parcel. Since its initial recordation, the site has been updated ten times (Bietz 2013; Brunzell and Maloney 2014; Bowden-Renna 2011; Gallegos & Associates 2003; Kyle and Tift 1995; Meriwether 2010; Pierson 2002a; Robbins-Wade and Shultz 2000; Robbins-Wade et al. 2001; Robbins-Wade et al. 2008). Artifacts documented by the updates all consist of lithic debitage and tools, with a light to medium scatter density.

Several portions of the site have been evaluated for significance and, in all cases, the site has been recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources ([CRHP]; Brunzell 2014; Cheever and Davis 1988; Cook and Palette 1994; Hector 1986; Pierson 2002b; Robbins-Wade 2000, 2008), and it is not considered a unique resource under City of San Diego guidelines. Additionally, it has been recommended that CA-SDI-7208 meets the definition of a sparse lithic scatter under the California Archaeological Resource Identification and Data Acquisition Program: Sparse Lithic Scatters (CARIDAP) and meets the criteria for programmatic treatment under the Otay Mesa Cultural Resource Management Plan (Gallegos et al. 1998; Robbins-Wade 2008). CA-SDI-7208 has been determined ineligible for listing on the NRHP by consensus through the Section 106 process (California OHP 2012).

HELIX contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a search of their Sacred Lands Files on March 16, 2017. Tribes and individuals identified by the NAHC were contacted regarding the project on April 10 2017. The Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Correspondence are included as Confidential Appendix B to this IHA.

The NAHC has no record of Native American sacred lands in their Sacred Lands File for the immediate project area. As of April 13, 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.

The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians (Viejas) responded on April 27, 2017 that the detention facility area has cultural significance or ties to Viejas and request that a Kumeyaay Cultural Monitor be on site for ground disturbing activities.

Replies have not yet been received from other tribes; however, based on responses regarding other sites in the vicinity, it is anticipated that monitoring during ground-disturbing activities will be requested. As addressed below, monitoring is not considered warranted, as significant historical resources are not located within the APE and the maintenance work is occurring within areas that exhibit a great deal of disturbance from past facility construction and maintenance and commercial developmental.

Archaeological Survey Results:

Within the southern section of the detention facility near the terminus of Britannia Court, four fragments of weathered marine shell (Pecten, Chione, Tivela species) were observed at the southeastern corner of the existing detention facility, two each within 2 meters (6.5 feet) at two different locations. The soil was an extremely light tan to light gray fine-grained sandy loam with abundant metavolcanic cobbles throughout; the shell did not appear to be fossilized, rather it was chalky and the Chione somewhat fragile. No intact deposits of marine shell were detected; the observed shell fragments were likely disturbed during the original detention facility construction.

While the detention facility is situated within the recorded boundary of site CA-SDI-7208, no lithic material or other artifacts were observed in the APE.

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 Maps 126 and 127 is identified as “moderate” in the MMP Historical Resources Report (Affinis 2011). The detention facility is located completely within archaeological site CA-SDI-7208; however, as described above, the site has been evaluated for significance several times and in all cases has been recommended as not eligible to the NRHP and CRHP, as well not considered a unique resource under City of San Diego guidelines. The results of the current survey support the previous recommendations; little potential for artifacts or subsurface material exists within the APE. No further action is recommended for the portion of CA-SDI-7208 located within the APE.

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.

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

- Appendix A: Confidential Appendix – SCIC Records Search Results
 Appendix B: Confidential Appendix – Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Correspondence

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Regional Location

SIEMPRE VIVA AND BRISTOW STORM WATER DETENTION FACILITY



Project Vicinity (USGS Topography)

SIEMPRE VIVA AND BRISTOW STORM WATER DETENTION FACILITY



Area of Potential Effects

SIEMPRE VIVA AND BRISTOW STORM WATER DETENTION FACILITY