



**Historical Resources Survey for
Maple Canyon Storm Drain Repair
Project, San Diego, California**

Prepared for

City of San Diego
Public Works Department
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Contact: James Arnhart

Prepared by

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RECON Number 8977
February 19, 2018

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

Carmen Zepeda-Herman, M.A., Project Archaeologist

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE REPORT FORM

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Maple Canyon Storm Drain Repair project (proposed project) is located within Maple Canyon and is east of Lindberg Field and west of Balboa Park within the Uptown community in the City of San Diego (Figure 1). It is within unsectioned portion of the Pueblo Lands of San Diego landgrant of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographical map, Point Loma quadrangle (Figure 2). Maple Canyon begins at the intersection of Fourth Avenue and Redwood Street on the east and terminates on the west end near the intersection of Maple Street and Dove Street.

The proposed project consists of repair and modification of existing storm drains extending from the public right-of-way into Maple Canyon where runoff flows are conveyed to the canyon bottom and continue southwest before re-entering the City's storm drain system and exiting into San Diego Bay. It is estimated that 14 existing corrugated metal storm drain pipes would be replaced by reinforced concrete pipes and extended, in most cases, to the low points within the canyon. A total of 2,847.17 linear feet of storm drain is proposed. A small staging area is proposed at the west end along the main trail between Brant Street and Nutmeg Street.

The project has been submitted to City of San Diego Development Services for review. The project is located within the City's mapped high sensitivity area for potential archaeological resources. As part of the development process, the Native American community has requested an archaeological report to be prepared in accordance with Assembly Bill 52 to assess the potential of the proposed project to impact cultural resources. A cultural resources survey was completed to comply with this request.

II. SETTING**Natural Environment (Past and Present)**

The proposed project is located in Maple Canyon. A dirt walking trail runs the length of the project area with an unnamed drainage alongside it. The project elevation ranges from 280 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) on the east end to 100 feet AMSL on the west end. Residential and commercial development occurs on mesa tops surrounding the canyon. The San Diego Bay is less than a mile southwest from the west end of the project area.

The soil along the majority of the project area consists of Terrace escarpments (TeF). The Terrace Escarpment soils consist of steep to very steep escarpments, which occur on the nearly even fronts of terraces or alluvial fans. There are 4 to 10 inches of loamy or gravelly soil over soft marine sandstone, shale, or gravelly sediments (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1973).

Ethnography/History

The prehistoric cultural sequence in San Diego County is generally conceived as comprising three basic periods: the Paleoindian, dated between about 11,500 and 8,500 years ago and manifested by the artifacts of the San Dieguito Complex; the Archaic, lasting from about 8,500 to 1,500 years ago (A.D. 500) and manifested by the cobble and core technology of the La Jollan Complex; and the Late Prehistoric, lasting from about 1,500 years ago to historic contact (i.e., A.D. 500 to 1769) and represented by the Cuyamaca Complex. This latest

complex is marked by the appearance of ceramics, small arrow points, and cremation burial practices.

The Paleoindian Period in San Diego County is most closely associated with the San Dieguito Complex, as identified by Rogers (1938, 1939, 1945). The San Dieguito assemblage consists of well-made scraper planes, choppers, scraping tools, crescentics, elongated bifacial knives, and leaf-shaped points. The San Dieguito Complex is thought to represent an early emphasis on hunting (Warren et al. 1993:III-33).

The Archaic Period in coastal San Diego County is represented by the La Jolla Complex, a local manifestation of the widespread Millingstone Horizon. This period brings an apparent shift toward a more generalized economy and an increased emphasis on seed resources, small game, and shellfish. The local cultural manifestations of the Archaic Period are called the La Jolla Complex along the coast and the Pauma Complex inland. Pauma Complex sites lack the shell that dominates many La Jolla sites. Along with an economic focus on gathering plant resources, the settlement system appears to have been more sedentary. The La Jolla assemblage is dominated by rough, cobble-based choppers and scrapers, and slab and basin metates. Elko series projectile points appeared by about 3,500 years ago. Large deposits of marine shell at coastal sites argue for the importance of shellfish gathering to the coastal Archaic economy.

Near the coast and in the Peninsular Mountains beginning approximately 1,500 years ago, patterns began to emerge that suggest the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay. The Late Prehistoric Period is characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversify and intensify during this period, with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive but effective technological innovations. The late prehistoric archaeology of the San Diego coast and foothills is characterized by the Cuyamaca Complex. It is primarily known from the work of D. L. True at Cuyamaca Rancho State Park (True 1970). The Cuyamaca Complex is characterized by the presence of steatite arrowshaft straighteners, steatite pendants, steatite comales (heating stones), Tizon Brownware pottery, ceramic figurines reminiscent of Hohokam styles, ceramic "Yuman bow pipes," ceramic rattles, miniature pottery various cobble-based tools (e.g., scrapers, choppers, hammerstones), bone awls, manos and metates, mortars and pestles, and Desert Side-Notched (more common) and Cottonwood Series projectile points.

Ethnohistory

The Kumeyaay (also known as Kamia, Ipai, Tipai, and Diegueño) occupied the southern two-thirds of San Diego County. The Kumeyaay lived in semi-sedentary, politically autonomous villages or rancherías. Settlement system typically consisted of two or more seasonal villages with temporary camps radiating away from these central places (Cline 1984a and 1984b). Their economic system consisted of hunting and gathering, with a focus on small game, acorns, grass seeds, and other plant resources. The most basic social and economic unit was the patrilocal extended family. A wide range of tools was made of locally available and imported materials. A simple shoulder-height bow was utilized for hunting. Numerous other flaked stone tools were made including scrapers, choppers, flake-based cutting tools, and biface knives. Preferred stone types were locally available metavolcanics, cherts, and quartz. Obsidian was imported from the deserts to the north and east. Ground stone objects include mortars, manos, metates, and pestles typically made of locally available, fine-grained granite. Both portable and bedrock types are known. The Kumeyaay made fine baskets using either coiled or twined construction. The Kumeyaay also made pottery, utilizing the paddle-and-anvil technique. Most were a plain brown utility ware called Tizon Brown ware, but some were decorated (Meighan 1954; May 1976, 1978).

Spanish/Mexican/American Periods

The Spanish Period (1769–1821) represents a time of European exploration and settlement. Military and naval forces along with a religious contingent founded the San Diego Presidio, the pueblo of San Diego, and the San Diego Mission in 1769 (Rolle 1998). The mission system used forced Native American labor and introduced horses, cattle, other agricultural goods, and implements. Native American culture in the coastal strip of California rapidly deteriorated despite repeated attempts to revolt against the Spanish invaders (Cook 1976). One of the hallmarks of the Spanish colonial scheme was the rancho system. In an attempt to encourage settlement and development of the colonies, large land grants were made to meritorious or well-connected individuals.

In 1821, Mexico declared its independence from Spain. During the Mexican Period (1822–1848), the mission system was secularized by the Mexican government and these lands allowed for the dramatic expansion of the rancho system. The southern California economy became increasingly based on cattle ranching.

The Mexican period ended when Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848, concluding the Mexican-American War (1846–1848; Rolle 1998). Just prior to the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, gold was discovered in the northern California Sierra-Nevada foothills, the news was published on March 15, 1848, and the California Gold Rush began. The great influx of Americans and Europeans eliminated many remaining vestiges of Native American culture. California became a state in 1850.

The American homestead system encouraged settlement beyond the coastal plain into areas where Indians had retreated to avoid the worst of Spanish and Mexican influences (Carrico 1987; Cook 1976). A rural community cultural pattern existed in San Diego County from approximately 1870 to 1930. These communities were composed of an aggregate of people who lived on scattered farmsteads tied together through a common school district, church, post office, and country store (Hector and Van Wormer 1986; Pourade 1963).

III. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT (APE)

The APE consists of the 2,847.17 linear feet covering an area where storm drains will be replaced and the staging area established at its west end.

IV. STUDY METHODS

The cultural resources survey included both an archival search and an on-site foot survey of the proposed project area. A records search with a 0.25-mile radius buffer was requested from the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University in order to determine if previously recorded prehistoric or historic cultural resources occur on the project area.

A letter was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting them to search their files to identify spiritually significant and/or sacred sites or traditional use areas in the proposed project vicinity. The NAHC was also asked to provide a list of local Native American tribes, bands, or individuals who may have concerns or interests in the cultural resources of the proposed project.

The field survey was conducted on February 12, 2018, by RECON archaeologist Carmen Zepeda-Herman accompanied by Banning Taylor Jr., a Native American representative from Red Tail Monitoring and Research. The spacing between the field personnel was 5 meters.

The survey area was inspected for evidence of archaeological materials such as flaked and ground stone tools, ceramics, milling features, and historic features. Photographs were taken to document the environmental setting and general conditions.

V. RESULTS OF STUDY

The record search indicated that there have been two historical resources investigations in the immediate project vicinity and 69 recorded historic-era cultural resources within a 0.25-mile radius of the proposed project (Confidential Appendix 1). No prehistoric resources have been recorded within project vicinity. The historic resources consist of houses, apartments, bridges, cisterns, historic trash scatters, walls, and foundations. No previously recorded cultural resources are present within the proposed project area. A total of 222 historic addresses have been recorded within the search radius, none of which within the proposed project area. Some have also been recorded in the resources list and, therefore, have been counted twice. The NAHC files indicated that sites have been located within the APE that may be impacted by the project. NAHC recommended contacting the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee for more information about these sites (Confidential Appendix 2). The information is confidential and should not be included in public documents.

The survey resulted in finding no cultural material. Ground visibility through the main storm drain alignment that runs northeast/southwest along the trail was excellent. The trail has been maintained through blading and filling of holes for easy pedestrian access. Naturally occurring cobbles were noted throughout the trail (Photograph 1). The staging area has been disturbed in the past as noted by soils that have been pushed into piles (Photograph 2).

The majority of the storm drains on steep banks were not surveyed, because of significant cultural resources are typically not found on slopes over 25 degrees. Many of these storm drains were densely vegetated, reducing visibility, and had eroded out during past rain events. They were generally located in the east end were photographed from the low points to show conditions (Photographs 3 and 4).

Portions of storm drains on the west end were not as steep as those in the north. The portions closest to the connecting streets were generally too steep, densely vegetated, and not surveyed. The portions next to the main storm drain had 50-70 percent visibility. Backdirt from rodent burrows was examined for cultural material. None was identified.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS


The cultural resource investigations summarized herein satisfy the study and documentation requirements identified by City of San Diego Development Services staff and are consistent with the goals and policies of the City of San Diego as published in the Land Development Manual. As such, the efforts to identify and document historical resources in the APE for the proposed project reveal that the proposed project will have no impact on previously recorded prehistoric cultural resources.

The possibility of significant historical resources being present within the proposed project is considered low. The majority of the area is too steep for the presence of potentially significant prehistoric cultural resources. Additionally, the area has been disturbed during the installation of existing storm drains, construction of the trail, and by past rain events that have washed out areas surrounding the storm drains located on the slopes of the canyon. RECON recommends no further cultural resources work; construction monitoring is not

recommended. Clint Linton from the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel concurs with this recommendation despite the results from the NAHC (Attachment 1).

VII. SOURCES CONSULTED	DATE
National Register of Historic Places <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: February 2018
California Register of Historical Resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: February 2018
City of San Diego Historical Resources Register <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: February 2018
Archaeological/Historical Site Records: South Coastal Information Center <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: February 2018
Other Sources Consulted:	

VIII. CERTIFICATION

Preparer: Carmen Zepeda-Herman, M.A.	Title: Principal Investigator
Signature: 	Date: February 19, 2018

IX. ATTACHMENTS

Bibliography
Attached.

National Archaeological Data Base Information
Attached

Maps (include all of the following maps.)

- Figure 1. Project Location
- Figure 2. USGS Quadrangle
- Figure 3. City of San Diego 800' scale
- Figure 4. Aerial Photograph of Project Site

Photographs

- Photograph 1. Main Storm Drain along Trail with Some Erosional Cuts, Looking Southwest
- Photograph 2. Staging Area with Soil Piles, Looking Northeast
- Photograph 3. Storm Drain toward Albatross Street, with Steep Slope and Dense Vegetation
- Photograph 4. Storm Drain toward First and Front Streets at the Low Point, Note Deep Erosional Cut

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

Email from Clint Linton, Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel

X. CONFIDENTIAL APPENDICES (bound separately)

Record search results.
Maps from record search results from South Coastal Information Center
(Under separate cover).

Native American Heritage Commission Correspondence

New or updated historical resource records
None.

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NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

Authors: Carmen Zepeda-Herman, RPA

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Report Date: February 19, 2018

Report Title: Historical Resources Survey for Maple Canyon Storm
Drain Repair, San Diego, California

Prepared for: James Arnhart
City of San Diego
Public Utilities Department
525 B Street, Suite 750, MS 908A
San Diego, California 92101

Contract Number: RECON 8977

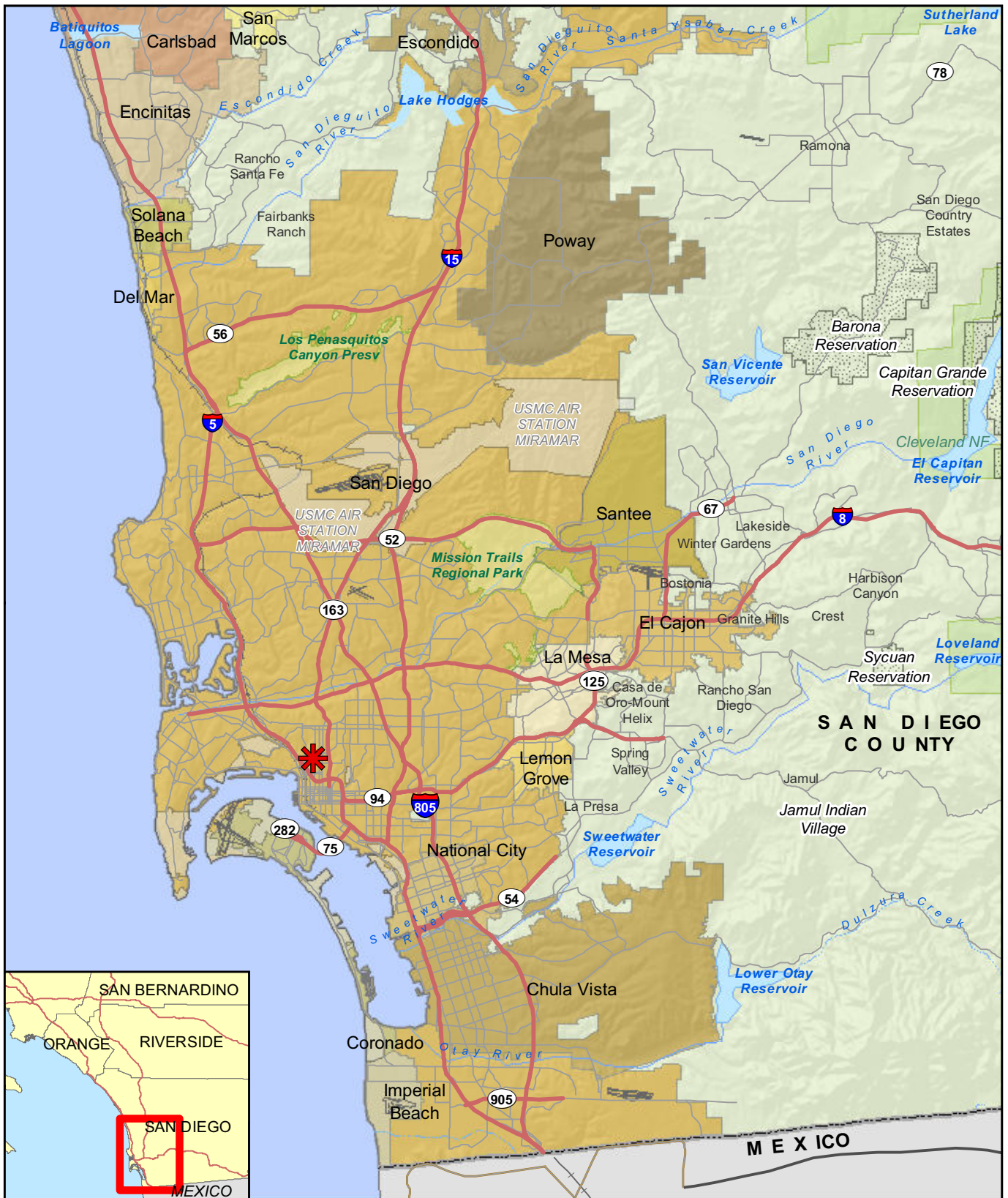
USGS Quadrangle Map: Point Loma Quadrangle

Keywords: Negative survey, Uptown community

ABSTRACT

A cultural resources survey was conducted for the Maple Canyon Storm Drain Repair project within the Uptown community in the City of San Diego. The survey included a records search at the South Coastal Information Center and a sacred lands search from the Native American Heritage Commission. No prehistoric resources have been recorded within the project vicinity. A total of 222 historic addresses have been recorded with the search area, none of which are within the project area. The Native American Heritage Commission files indicated that sites have been located within the project area.

A RECON archaeologist and Native American monitor from Red Tail Monitoring and Research completed the field survey on February 12, 2018. The main storm drain alignment has been disturbed in the past by the maintained trail. The storm drains on the banks of the canyon have been impacted by past rain events. The possibility of significant historical resources being present within the project area is considered low. The majority of the area is too steep for the presence of significant prehistoric cultural resources. Additionally, the area has been disturbed during the installation of existing storm drains, construction of the trail, and by past rain events. However, because the sacred lands search indicated the presence of sites, RECON recommends construction monitoring by a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor.




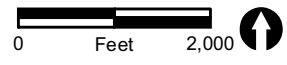
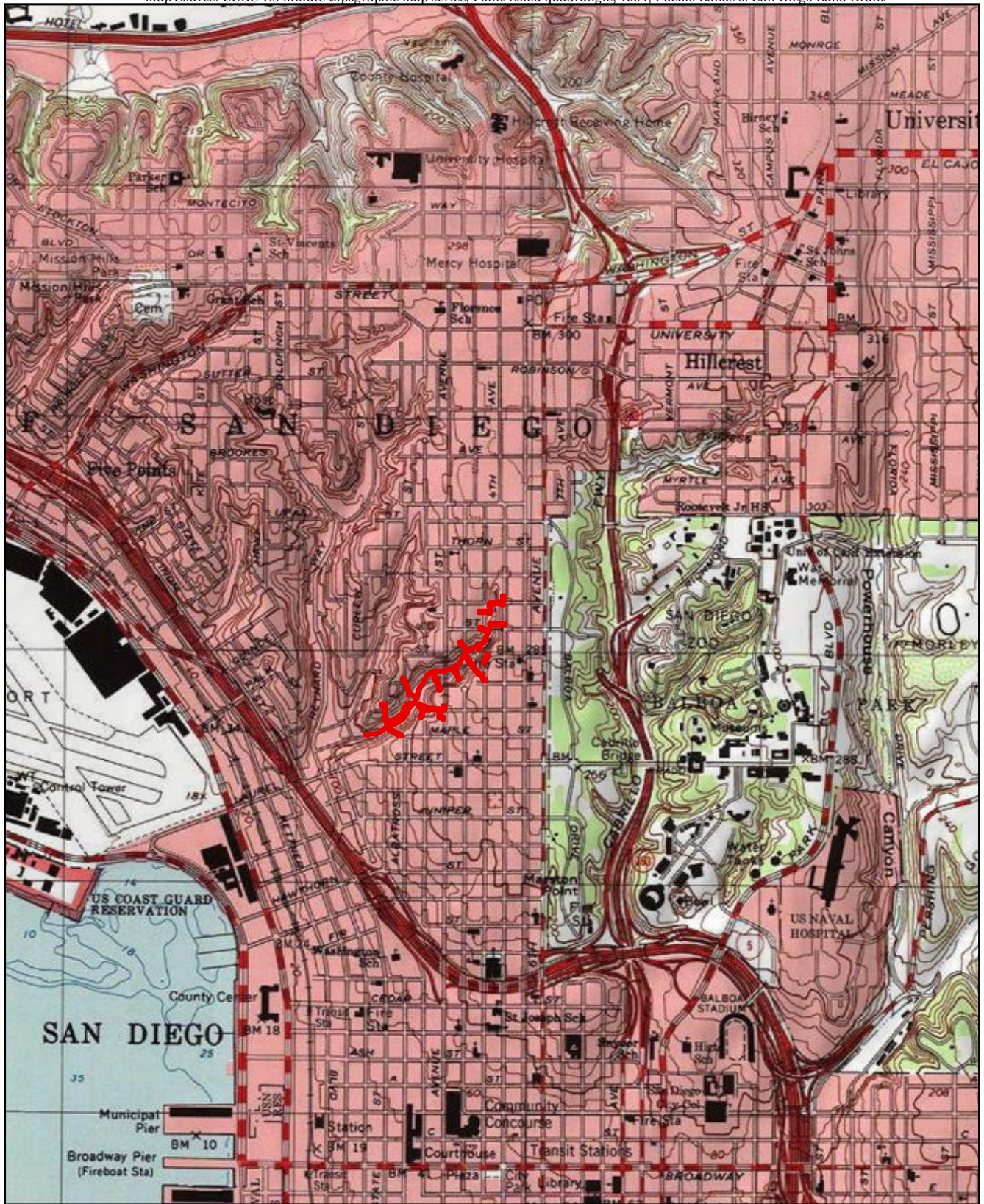
 Project Location



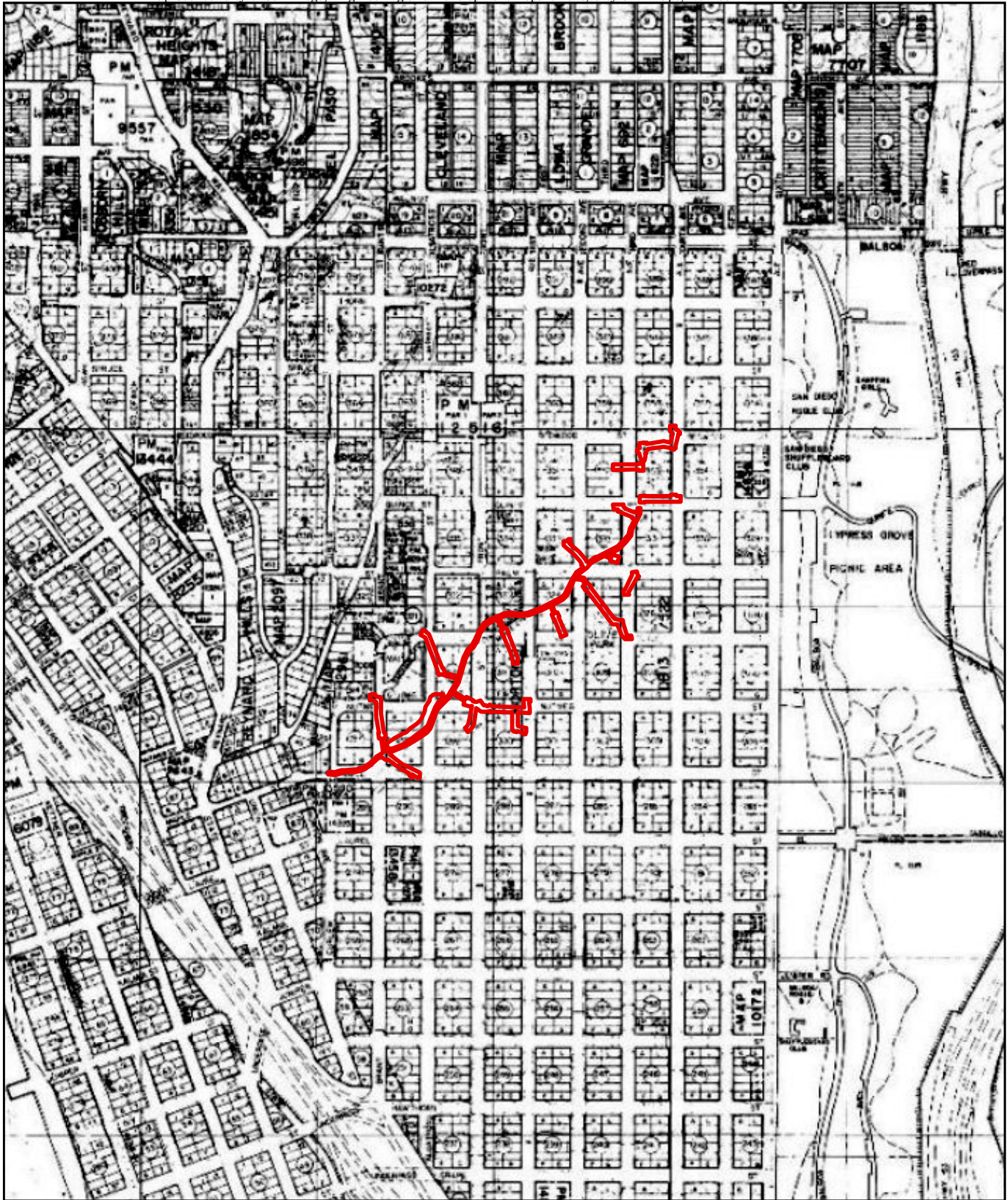
FIGURE 1
Regional Location



 Project Boundary

FIGURE 2

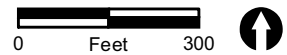
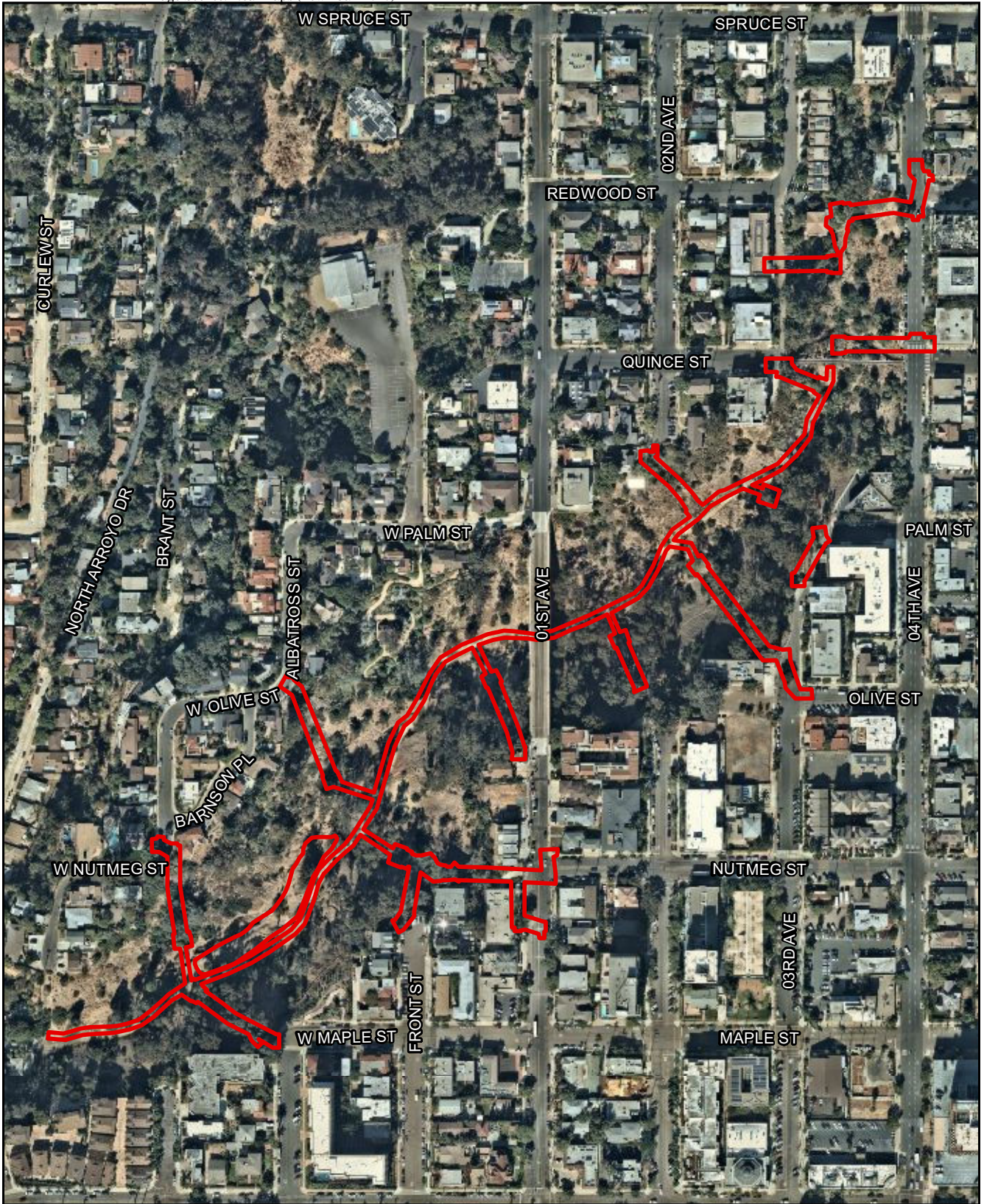
Project Location on USGS Map



 Project Boundary

FIGURE 3

Project Location on City 800' Map




 Project Boundary

FIGURE 4

Project Location on Aerial Photograph



PHOTOGRAPH 1
Main Storm Drain along Trail with Some Erosional Cuts,
Looking Southwest



PHOTOGRAPH 2
Staging Area with Soil Piles,
Looking Northeast



PHOTOGRAPH 3
Storm Drain toward Albatross Street, with
Steep Slope and Dense Vegetation



PHOTOGRAPH 4
Storm Drain toward First and Front Streets at the Low Point,
Note Deep Erosional Cut

Carmen Zepeda-Herman

From: cjlinton73@aol.com
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 9:40 AM
To: Carmen Zepeda-Herman
Subject: [External] Re: Maple Canyon Storm Drain replacements 8977

Hi Carmen,

After photo review and survey result, I agree that I do not see a reason to monitor. Regardless of NAHC results I do not see any potential here for CRs. I agree with the recommendation to not monitor this project for NAM or Arche.

Thank you,

Clint

-----Original Message-----

From: Carmen Zepeda-Herman <czepeda@reconenvironmental.com>
To: cjlinton73 <cjlinton73@aol.com>
Sent: Fri, Feb 16, 2018 1:44 pm
Subject: Maple Canyon Storm Drain replacements 8977

Clint

Per our phone conversation, I have attached various photos that show the level of disturbance caused by past rain events and therefore the reason why I think there are no significant archaeological resources that would be impacted by the replacement project. However, the sacred lands search was positive. Please let me know how you feel about not monitoring this project.

Thanks.

Carmen Zepeda-Herman
Archaeologist

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