

Blueprint San Diego

Cultural Resources Analysis

June 2023 | 00149.00205.002

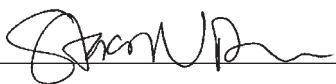
Revised March 2024

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Firm: HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.

Client/Project: City of San Diego / Blueprint San Diego

Report Date: June 2023

Report Title: Cultural Resources Analysis for the Blueprint San Diego Program, City of San Diego, California

Submitted To: City of San Diego, City Planning Department

Type of Study: Existing Conditions and Resource Sensitivity Analysis

New Sites: N/A

Updated Sites: N/A

USGS Quad: Del Mar, El Cajon, Escondido, Imperial Beach, La Jolla, La Mesa, National City, Otay Mesa, Point Loma, Poway, Rancho Santa Fe, and San Pasqual 7.5' Quadrangles

Acreage: Approximately 208,565 acres (372 square miles)

Key Words: San Diego County; Pueblo Lands of San Diego Land Grant; City of San Diego; Existing conditions and sensitivity analysis; prehistoric sites and isolates. Historic-period sites and isolates; built environment resources

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
AMSL	above mean sea level
Blueprint SD	Blueprint San Diego Program
BP	before present
CAP	City of San Diego Climate Action Plan
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
City	City of San Diego
CPU	Community Plan Update
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
FPA	Focused Plan Amendment
HELIX	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
HRB	Historical Resources Board
HRG	Historical Resources Guidelines
km	kilometers
MCAS	Marine Corps Air Station
MMRP	Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Program
NAAS	Naval Auxiliary Air Station
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PRC	Public Resources Code
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SR	State Route
TCP	Traditional Cultural Properties
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resources
UC	University of California
UCPU	University Community Plan Update
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of San Diego (City) contracted HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) to conduct a cultural resources analysis for the City's Blueprint San Diego (Blueprint SD) Program. The analysis includes a summarization of the existing cultural resources recorded within the municipal boundary of the City and identifies the cultural resources sensitivity for the Blueprint SD Program area.

A record search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), on file at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), indicates that as of April 2023, a total of 7,139 cultural resources have been documented within the City. These include 4,639 historic resources, 2,305 prehistoric resources, 155 multi-component resources, and 40 resources classified as "Unknown/Other" due to an undetermined age or lack of information on the resource's site form. In general, the historic resources consist mostly of built environment resources – 3,396 of these resources are either buildings, roads, bridges, or other historic-era structures. The remaining 1,243 historic resources consist of 789 sites, 262 isolates, 176 objects, and 15 districts or elements of districts. One historic resource had no site record on file at the SCIC. The prehistoric resources are comprised of 1,630 sites and 670 isolates; no information is available for the remaining five resources save that they are prehistoric in nature. The multi-component resources consist of 150 sites and five isolates.

The prehistoric resources documented within the study generally consist of lithic and artifact scatters, habitation sites, middens, and prehistoric isolates. The historic archaeological resources include refuse deposits and scatters, structural remains, and historic isolates. A large number of historic built environment resources, primarily consisting of buildings, are present within the study area.

The Blueprint SD Program area has been categorized into three cultural resource sensitivity levels rated low, moderate, or high based on the results of archival research and the records search, geographical and environmental conditions, and the amount of historic and modern development that has occurred. A low sensitivity rating indicates areas within the study area where there is a high level of disturbance or modern development and where few or no previously recorded resources have been documented. A moderate sensitivity rating indicates that some previously recorded resources, typically those with more substantial deposits with a diversity or density of feature and artifact types, have been identified in that area, and the potential for additional prehistoric or historic archaeological resources to be present would be moderate. Areas identified as high sensitivity are those areas where significant prehistoric or historic archaeological resources have been documented or would have the potential to be identified.

Prior to the commencement of activities associated with the Blueprint SD Program, areas identified with a moderate or high cultural resources sensitivity should be evaluated by a qualified Archaeologist, or if built environment resources are present, by an Architectural Historian, as appropriate, and steps should be taken to determine (1) the presence of significant cultural/historical resources and (2) the appropriate mitigation for any significant resources that may be impacted. According to the City's Historical Resources Guidelines (City of San Diego 2001), for Purposes of Environmental Review (in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act [CEQA]), cultural resource surveys are required under the following circumstances:

Archaeological surveys are required when development is proposed on previously undeveloped parcels, when a known resource is identified on site or within a one-mile radius, when a previous survey is more than five years old if the potential for resources exists, or based on a site visit by a qualified consultant or knowledgeable City staff.

In addition, the participation of the local Native American community is crucial to the effective identification and protection of cultural resources in accordance with the Historical Resources Guidelines. Native American participation is required for all levels of future investigations in the City, including those areas that have been previously developed.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) completed a cultural resources analysis in support of the City of San Diego’s (City’s) Blueprint San Diego (Blueprint SD) Program. The Blueprint SD Program aims to provide policies that will guide the development of mixed-use activity centers that are connected by regional transit, with the City anticipating that a majority of future population growth would occur within and near existing and future Transit Priority Areas. This report documents the existing cultural resources that have been recorded within the municipal boundary of the City and identifies the cultural resources sensitivity for the Blueprint SD Program area.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

All activities associated with the implementation of the Blueprint SD Program would be located within the City’s geographic jurisdiction. The City covers an area of approximately 372 square miles and is situated in the southwestern corner of California, within the County of San Diego (Figure 1, *Regional Location*). The City is situated within Township (T) 12 South (S) / Range (R) 1 East(E), T12S/R1 West (W), T12S/R2W, T13S/R1E, T13S/R1W, T13S/R2W, T13S/R3W, T14S/R1W, T14S/R2W, T14S/R3W, T14S/R4W, T15S/R1W, T15S/R2W, T15S/R3W, T18S/R1W, T18S/R2W, T19S/R1W, T19S/R2W, and within portions of the unsectioned El Cajon, Ex-Mission San Diego, La Nacion, Los Peñasquitos, Mission San Diego, Otay – Estudillo, Rincon del Diablo, San Bernardo – Snook, San Diego Island or Peninsula, Pueblo Lands of San Diego, and San Dieguito Land Grants, within the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' Del Mar, El Cajon, Escondido, Imperial Beach, La Jolla, La Mesa, National City, Otay Mesa, Point Loma, Poway, Rancho Santa Fe, and San Pasqual quadrangles (Figure 2, *USGS Topography*).

1.1.1 Study Area

The study area for this cultural resources analysis is defined as the entirety of the City’s municipal boundary (Figure 3, *Aerial Photograph of Blueprint SD Program Location*). The Blueprint SD Climate Smart Village Map Areas are where future growth could occur and be supported by convenient and affordable opportunities to walk, bike and ride transit to go about daily needs, with areas that have the highest likelihood of encouraging walking, biking and transit usage compared to driving being defined as High Blueprint SD Village Propensity Areas (Climate Smart Village Areas). Areas within the City boundary that are excluded from the cultural resources sensitivity analysis are those in which development would not occur; for example, within parks or lands managed by local, State, or Federal agencies.

In addition, while the Blueprint SD Program will be used to guide future community plan updates, the Program also immediately includes the current ongoing comprehensive update to the University Community Plan (Figure 4, *University Community Plan Area*) and the Hillcrest Focused Plan Amendment (FPA) (Figure 5, *Hillcrest Focused Plan Amendment Area*).

1.1.2 Project Description

The City’s General Plan provides a comprehensive policy framework for land use decisions in the City that balance the needs of a growing city. It expresses a citywide vision and provides policies for how the City should develop, provide public services, and maintain and enhance the qualities that define the City of San Diego. The General Plan and Community Plans play a critical role in meeting the City’s Climate Action Plan (CAP) goals and contributing to the region’s mobility vision and needs by identifying land

uses and public improvements that work toward achieving the citywide mobility mode share targets. Community Plans serve as a framework for the future development of the City's communities over a 20- to 30-year timeframe. Community Plans are written to refine the General Plan's citywide policies and implement the CAP, to designate land uses, to plan for complete mobility networks, and to provide additional site-specific recommendations as needed. They provide more detailed land use designations and site-specific policies on a wide array of topics, including housing, mobility, open space and parks, public facilities, sustainable development, environmental justice, urban design, and historic preservation. Together, the General Plan and the Community Plans guide future development to achieve citywide policy objectives in line with the CAP for more sustainable development that reduces greenhouse gas emissions.

Blueprint SD is a new approach to comprehensive citywide planning that will proactively identify the City's housing, climate, and mobility goals and implement them throughout the city at the Community Plan level in a way that reflects the unique characteristics of each community. This approach will provide a citywide framework to guide and focus future land use changes in each community in a manner that is fundamentally consistent with the City's climate, infrastructure, and environmental goals, as well as the citywide housing allocation determined by the state-mandated Regional Housing Needs Assessment Plan. This approach will provide an equitable framework for future development throughout the city that advances the City's environmental justice goals.

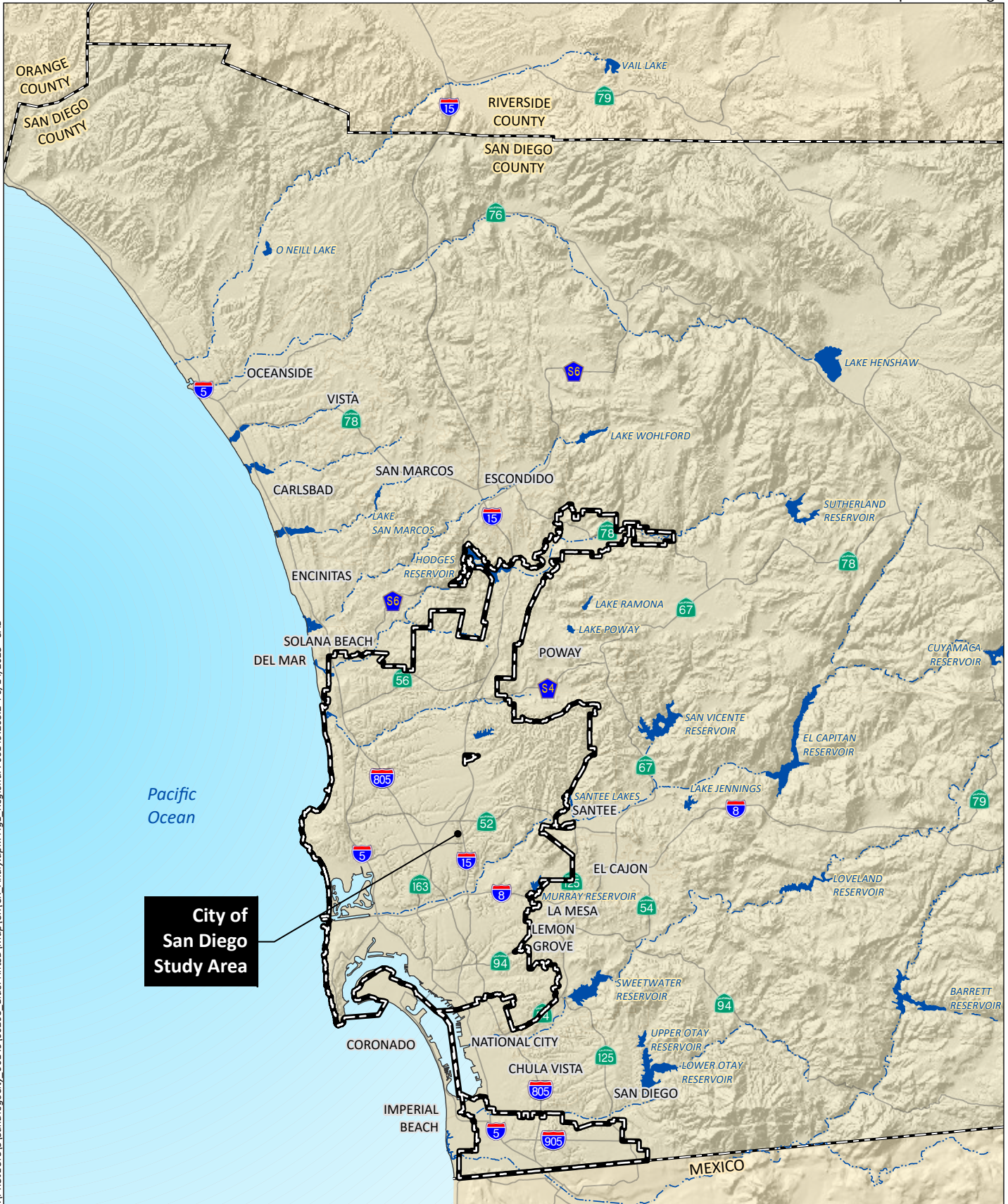
Blueprint SD will establish land use thresholds to identify appropriate land uses in areas near and within future and existing Transit Priority Areas. A fundamental objective of Blueprint SD will be to further the CAP by establishing a framework for strategic land use planning that will achieve the City's greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets through reduced citywide vehicle miles traveled.

These data-driven thresholds will be used to guide future Community Plan Updates and other implementation actions. It is anticipated that the future implementation of Blueprint SD will involve General Plan and Community Plan amendments, San Diego Municipal Code amendments, zoning changes, and other implementation actions to achieve its desired outcomes.

The project has received funding from the State of California's Local Early Action Planning Grant. The grant funding received by the City is intended to (1) accelerate housing production to address the City's housing goals, (2) create plans to more quickly implement the mobility infrastructure necessary to meet the housing and employment needs, and (3) reduce the citywide greenhouse gas emissions to be in line with the City's CAP. These changes will allow for greater and more tailored public engagement to best inform the needs of our communities and ensure public engagement is representative of the demographics of the community.

1.1.2.1 Land Use Thresholds for Future Community Plan Updates

Blueprint SD will identify minimum housing intensities for areas near and within future and existing Transit Priority Areas throughout the City. These thresholds will identify the levels of development necessary to further the citywide transportation mode share goals of the CAP for walking, bicycling, and transit. Transit Priority Areas are defined in State law as areas located within one-half mile of a major transit stop that is either existing or planned for in a regional transportation plan. It is anticipated that these thresholds would be used to guide future Community Plan Updates to identify the land uses and intensities to implement Blueprint SD.



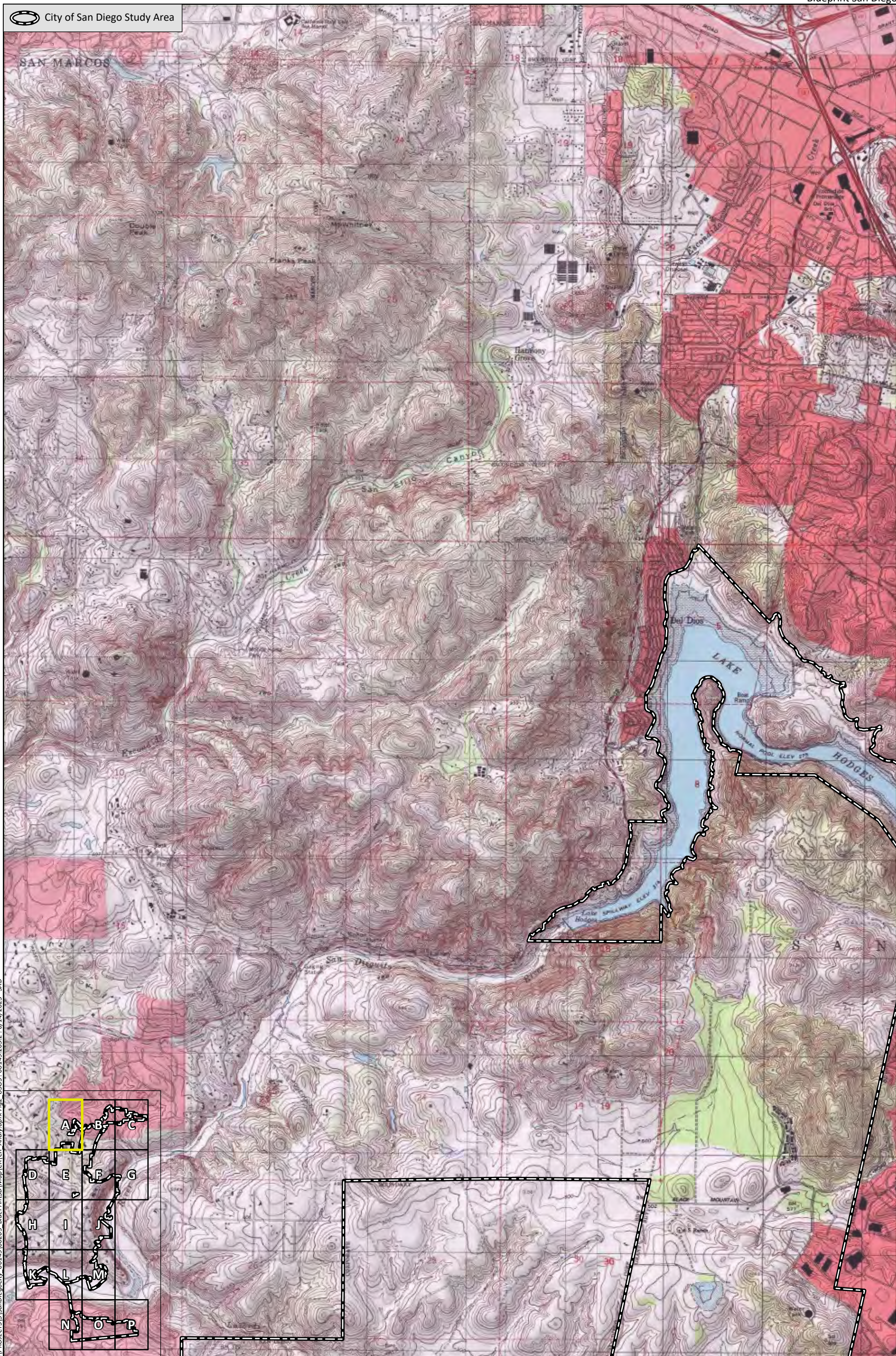
City of San Diego Study Area



Source: Base Map Layers (SanGIS, 2016)

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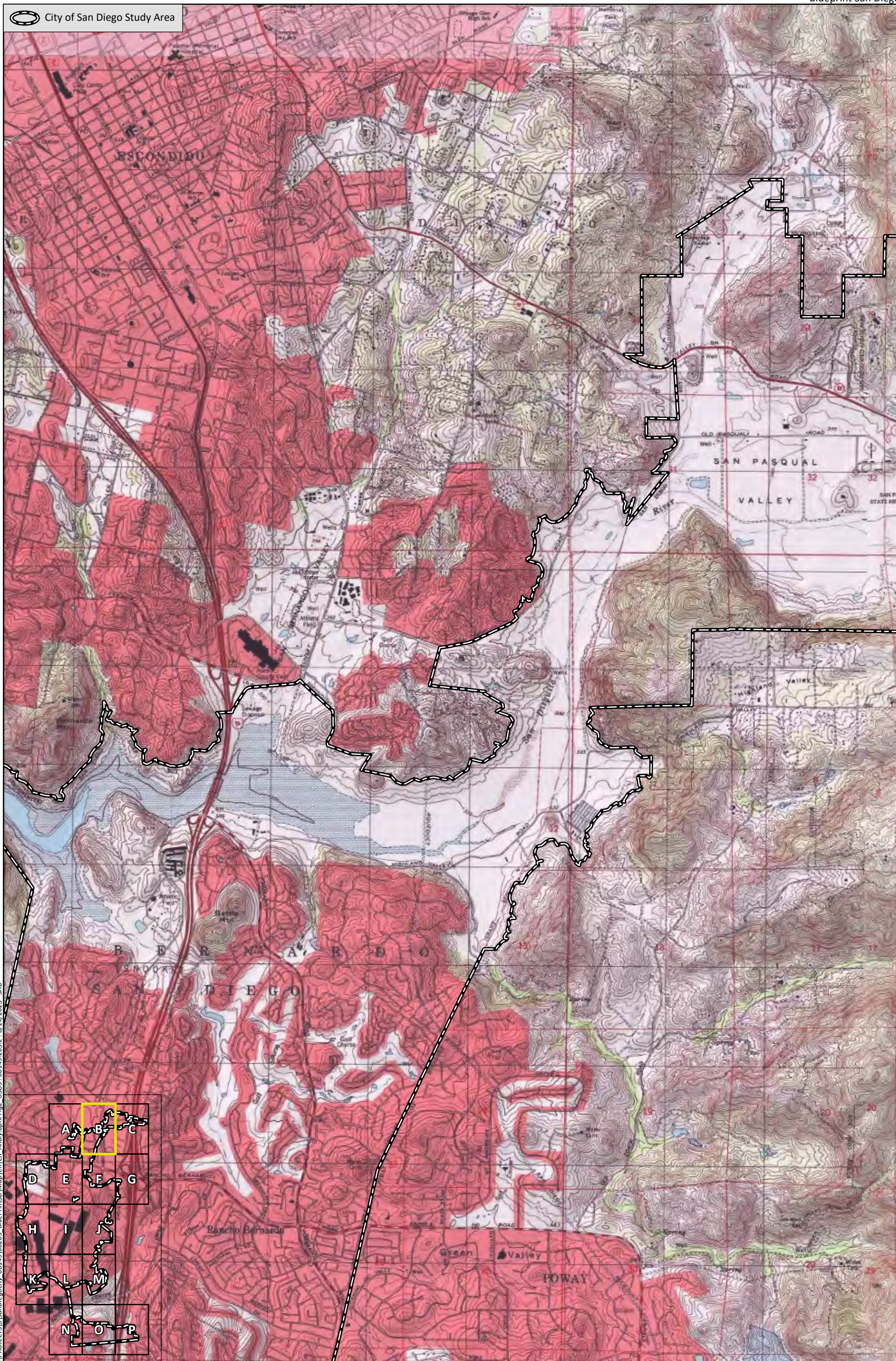
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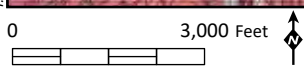
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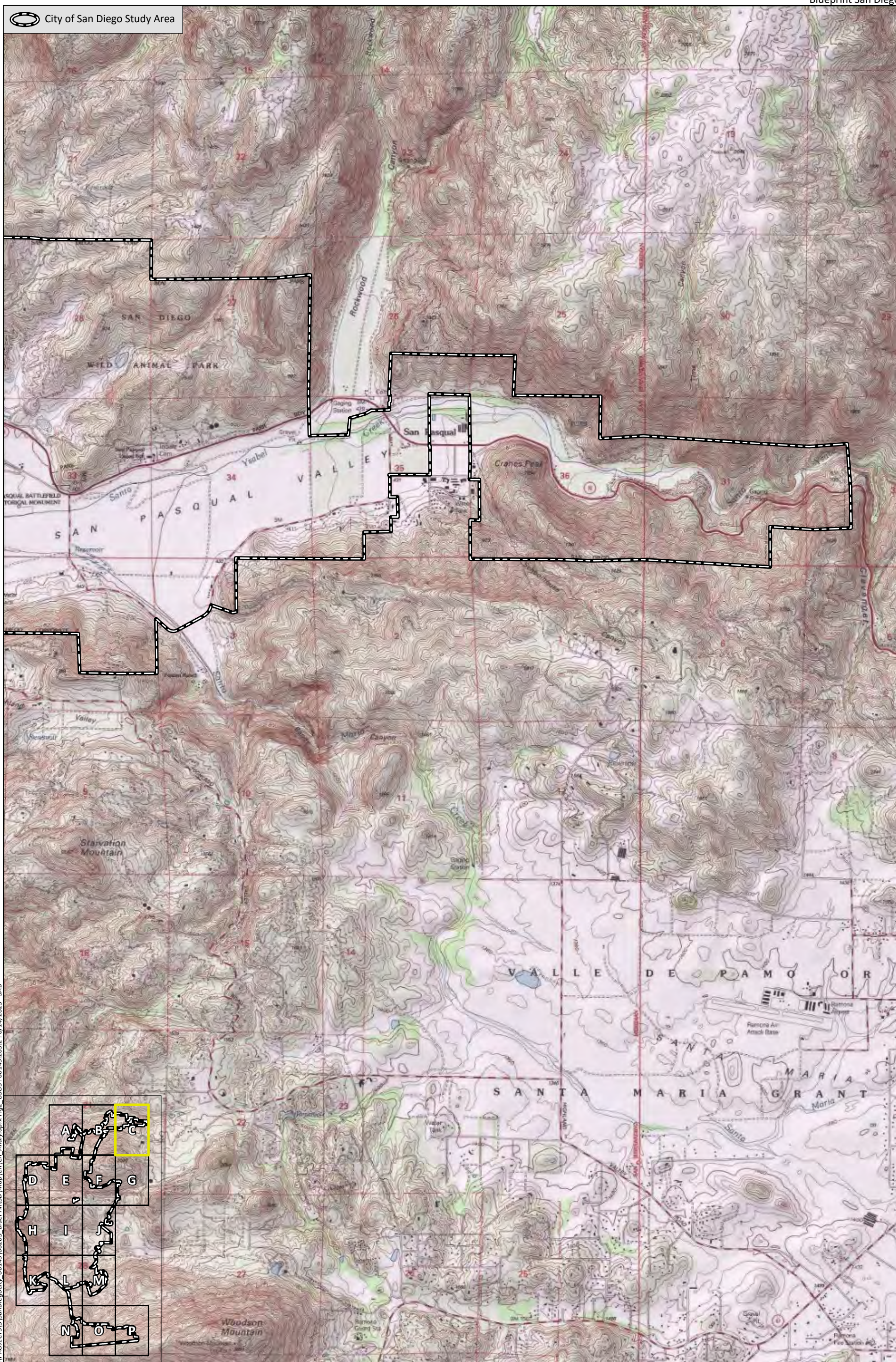


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Source: ESCONDIDO & SAN PASQUAL 7.5' Quad (USGS)

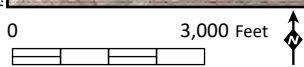


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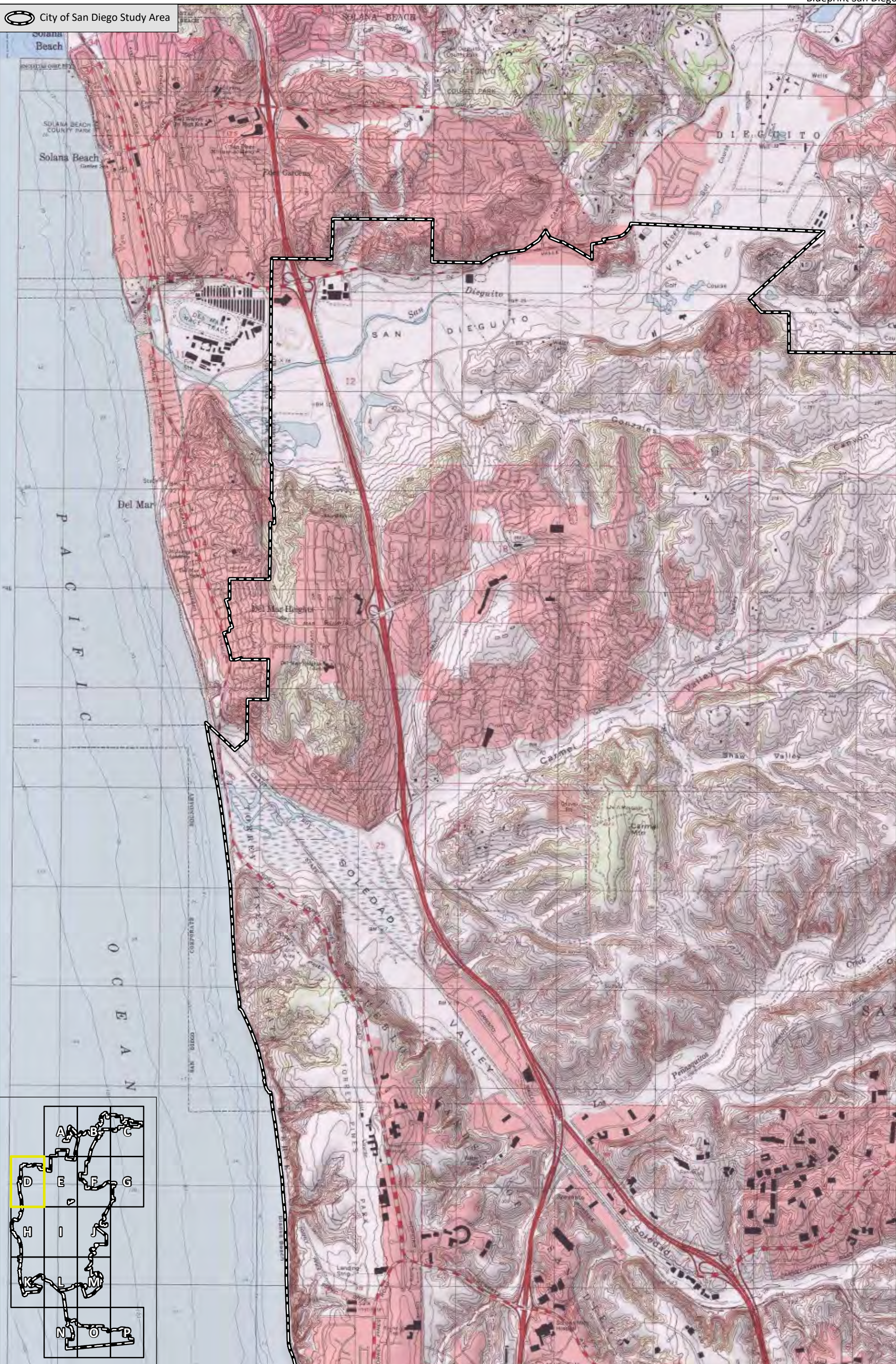


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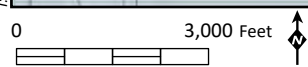
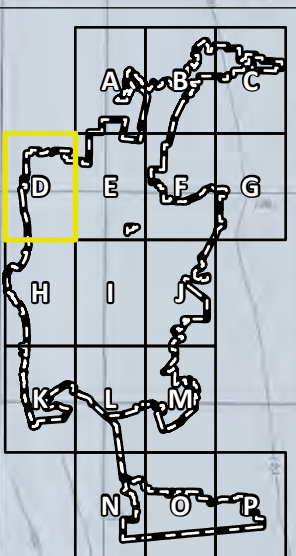
Source: SAN PASQUAL 7.5' Quad (USGS)



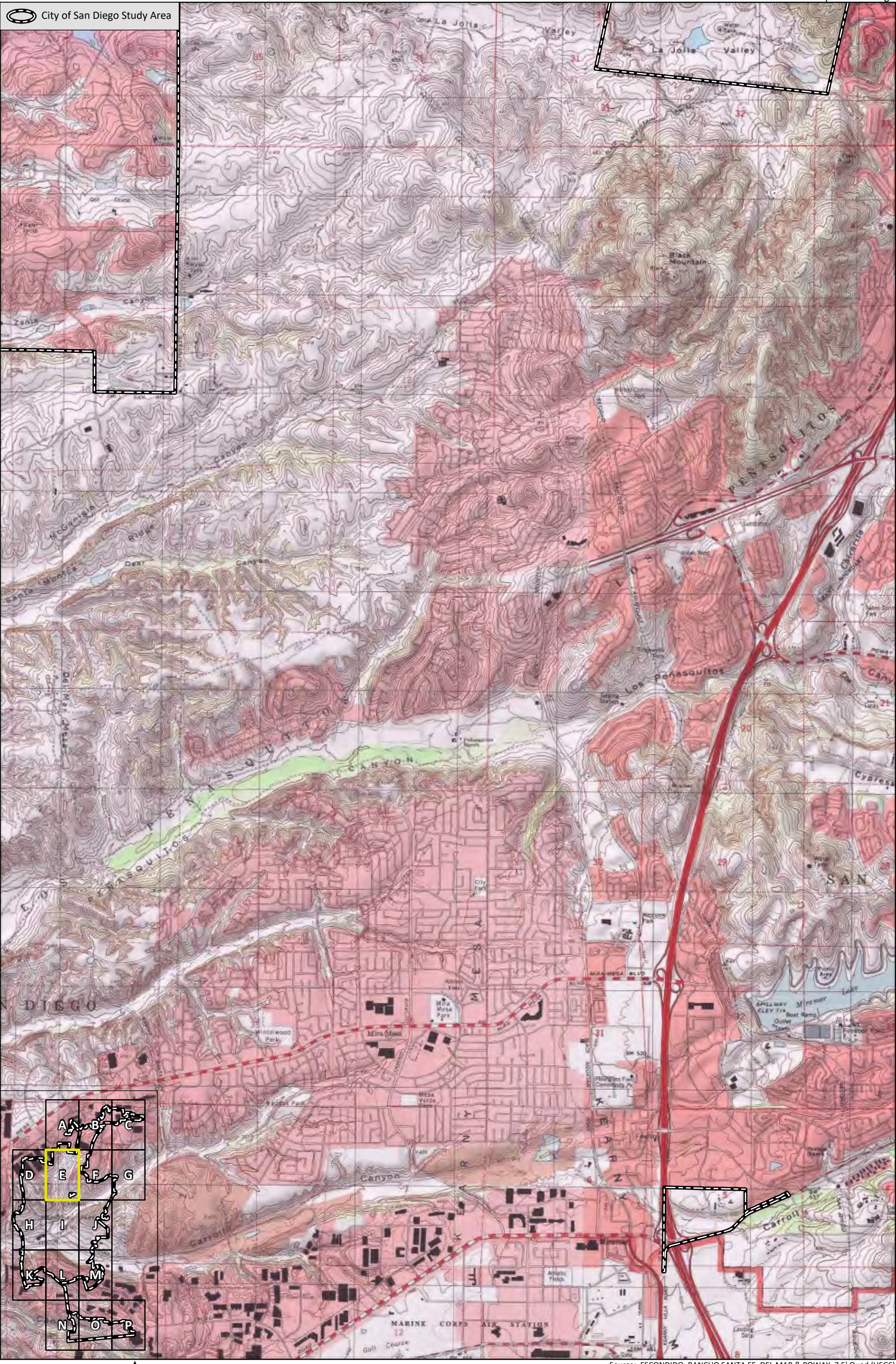
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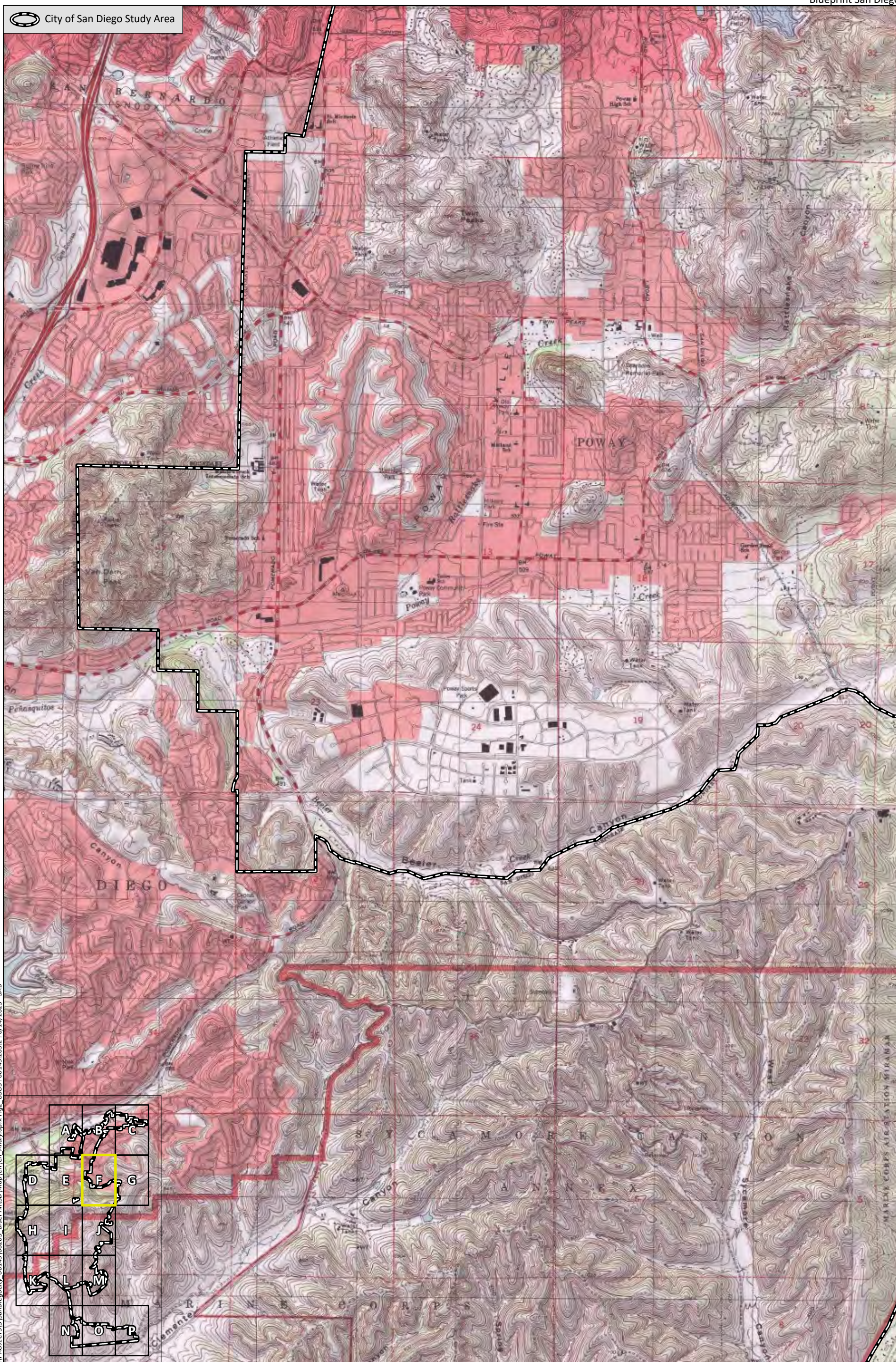
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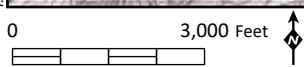
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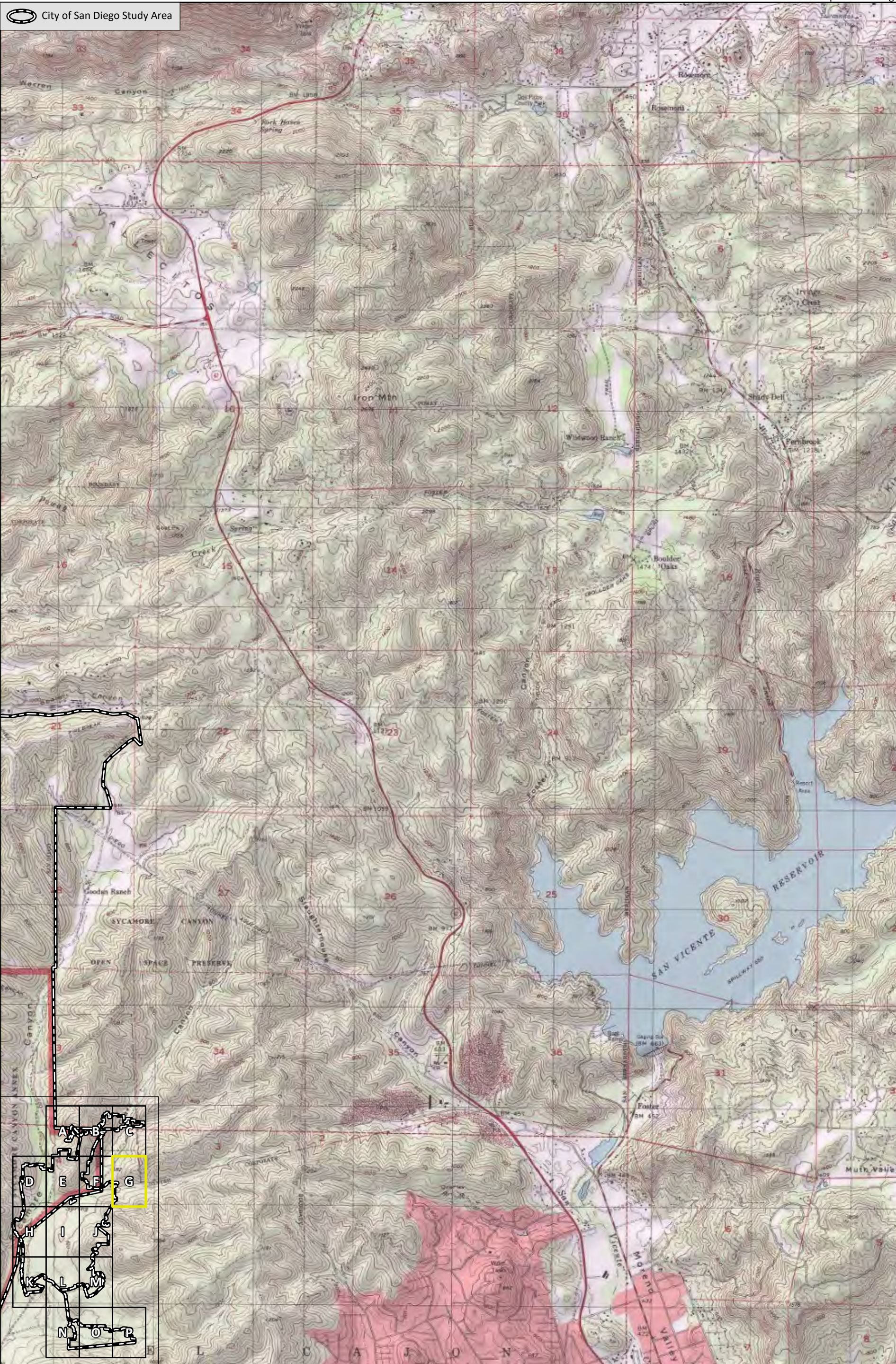
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Source: ESCONDIDO, POWAY & SAN VICENTE RESERVOIR 7.5' Quad (USGS)

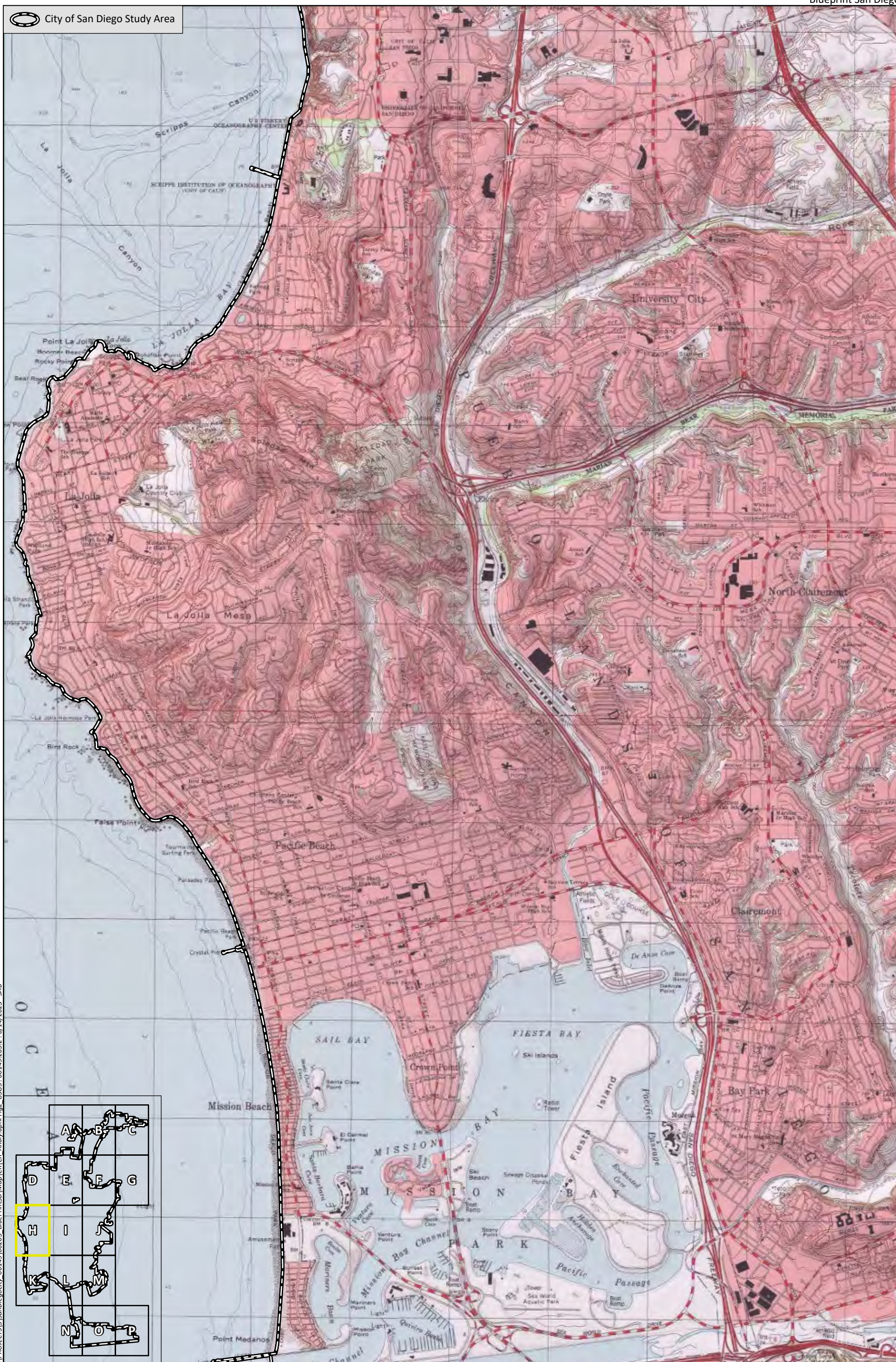




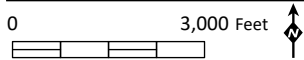
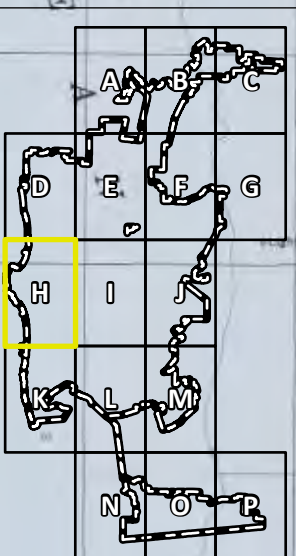
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Source: SAN VICENTE RESERVOIR 7.5' Quad (USGS)

City of San Diego Study Area

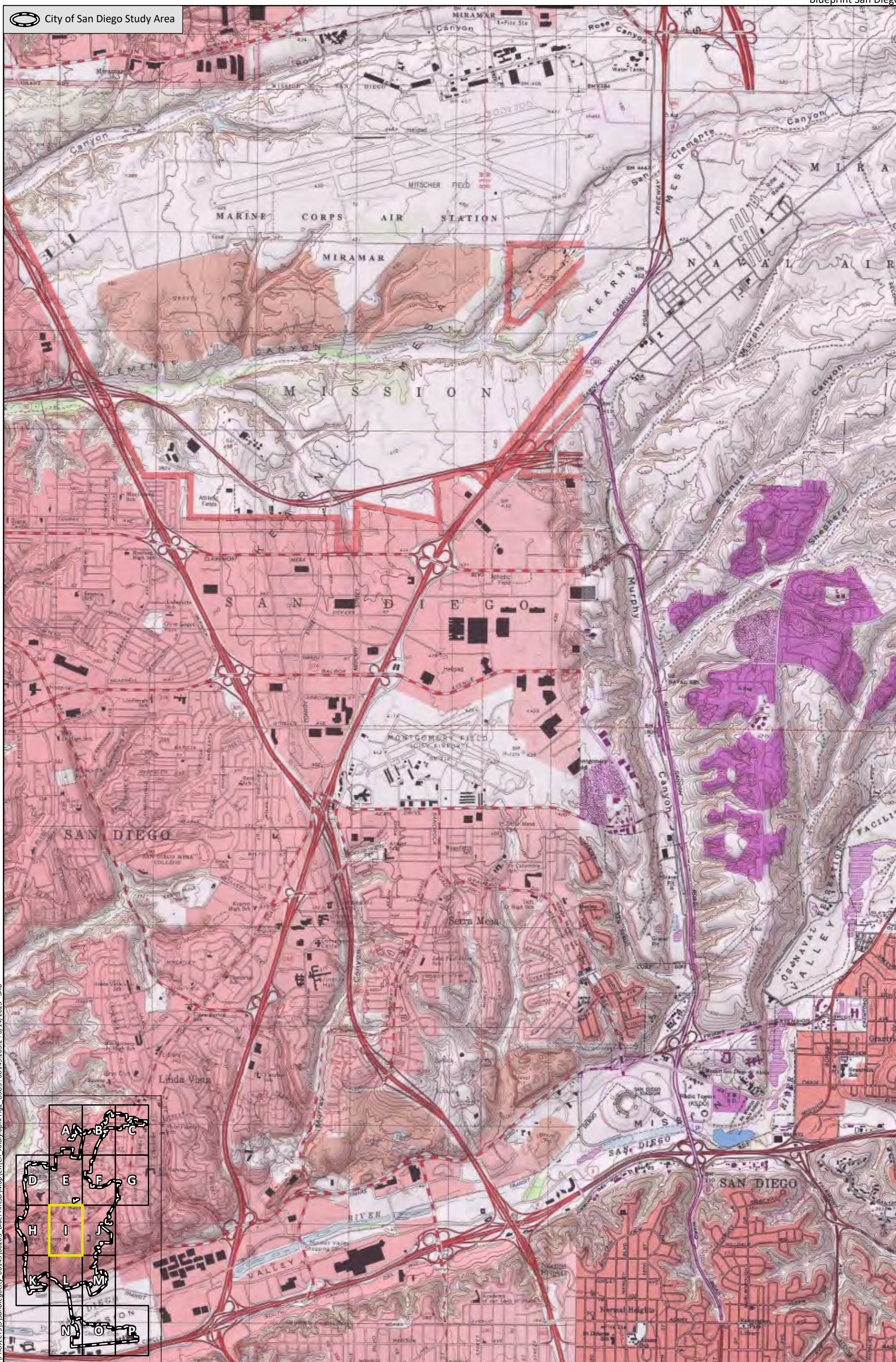


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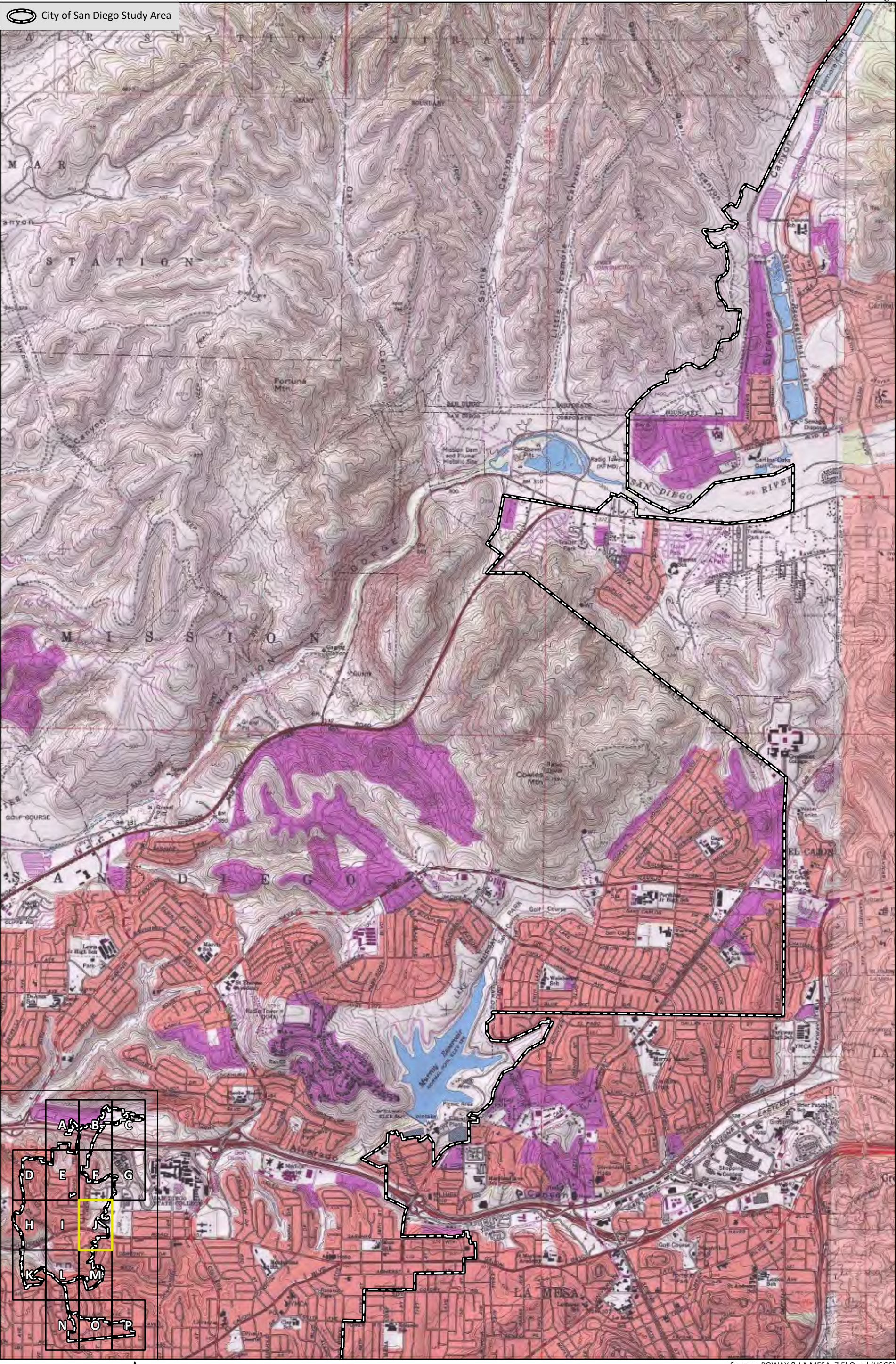
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City of San Diego Study Area



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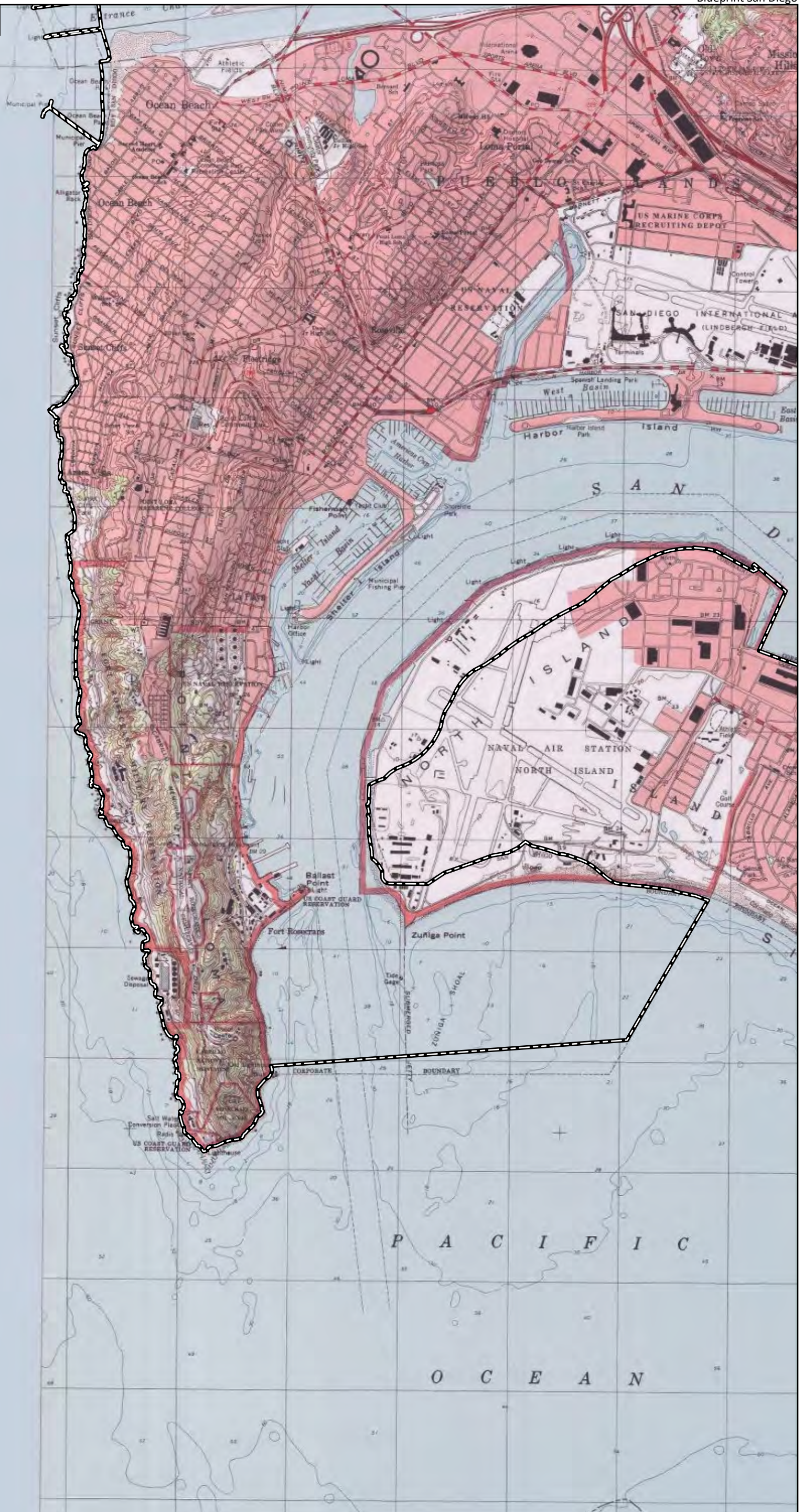
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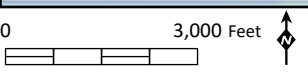
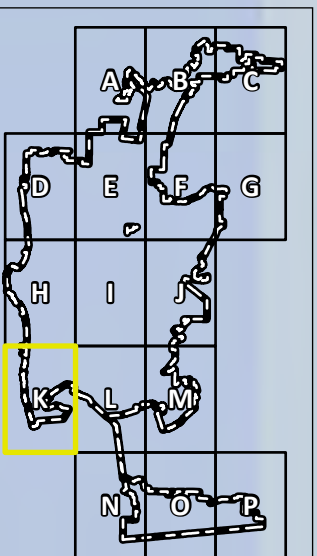
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Source: POWAY & LA MESA 7.5' Quad (USGS)

City of San Diego Study Area

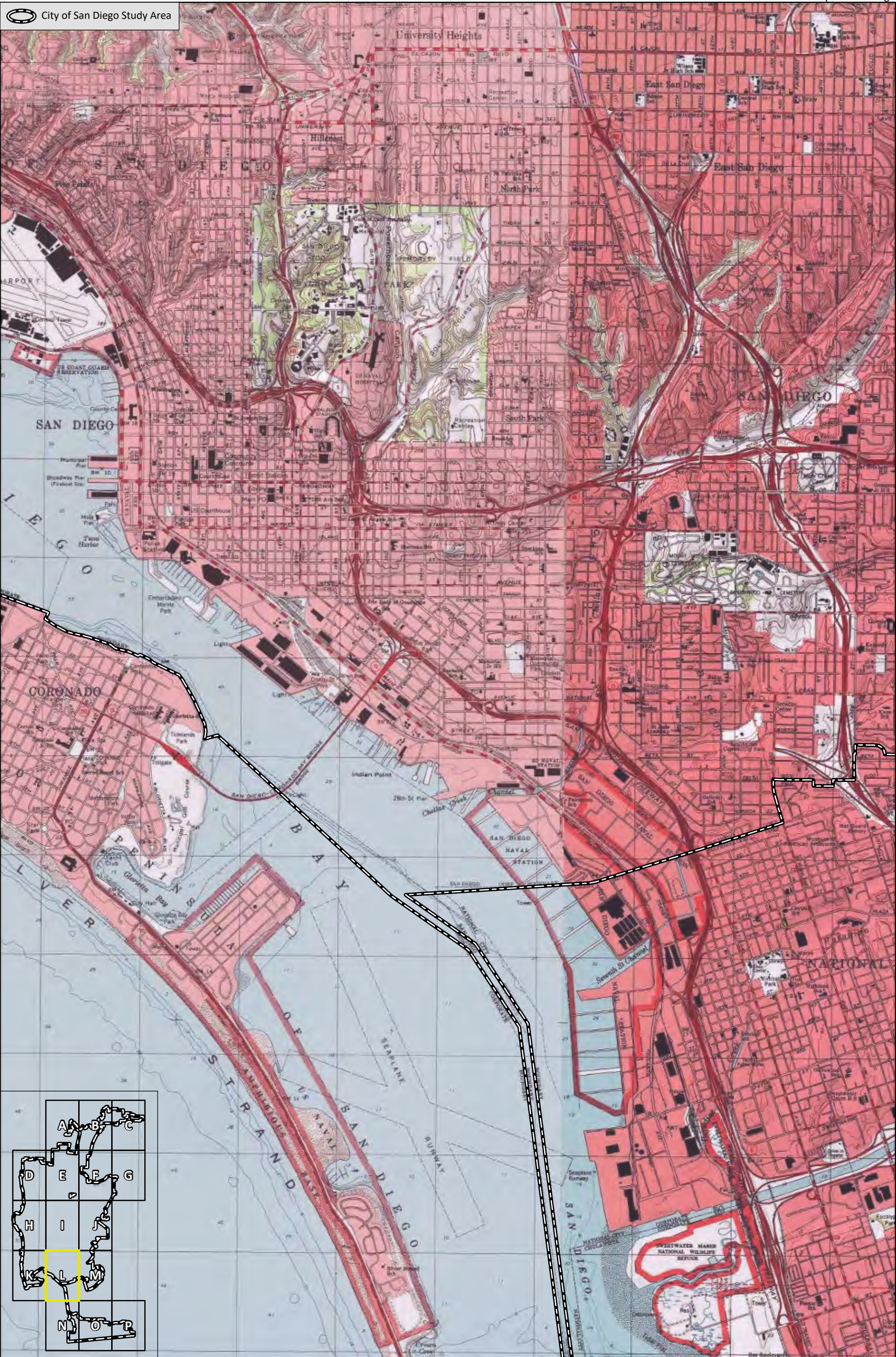


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Source: LA JOLLA & POINT LOMA 7.5' Quad (USGS)

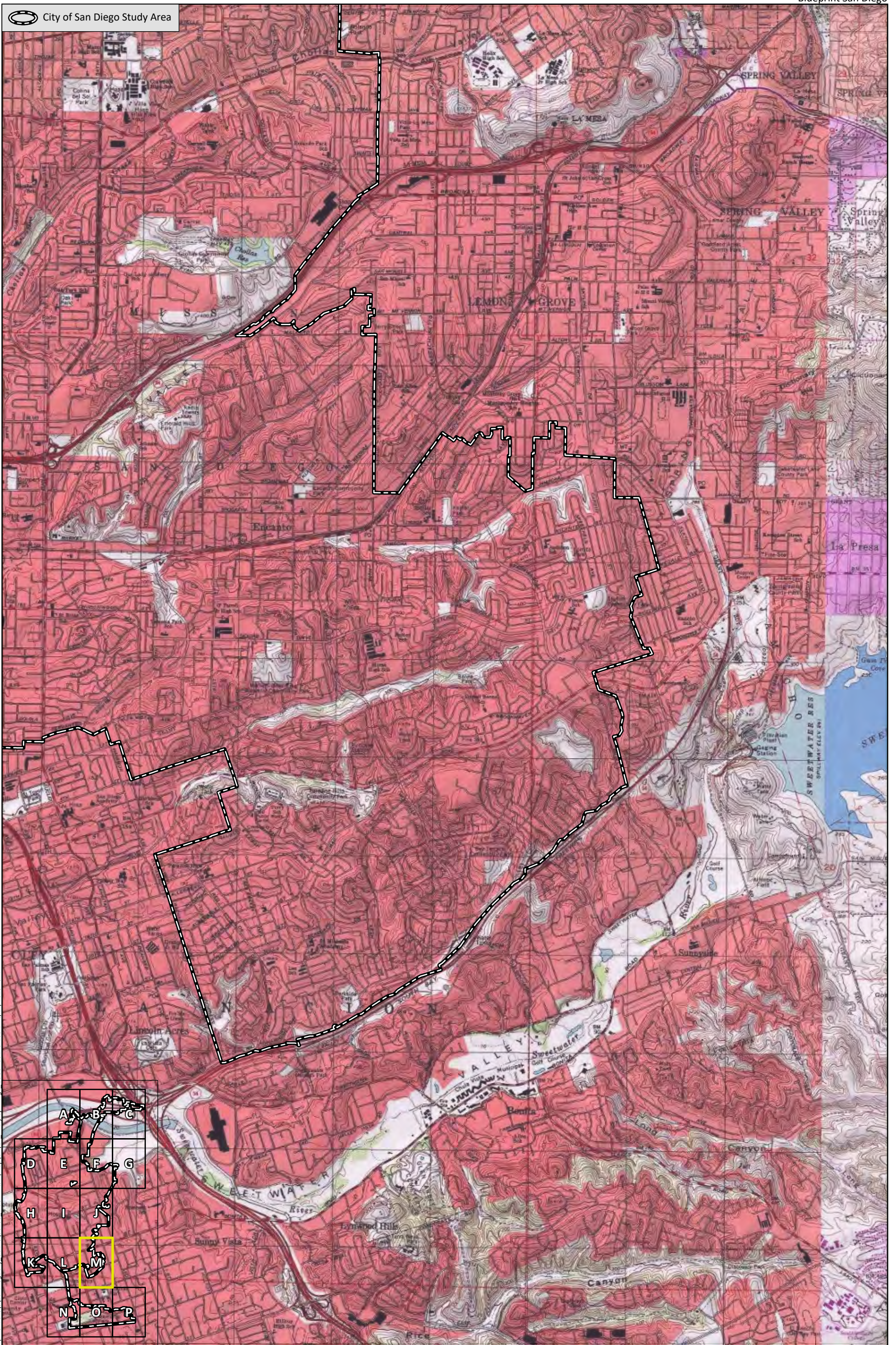
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Source: LA MESA, LA JOLLA, POINT LOMA & NATIONAL CITY 7.5' Quad (USGS)

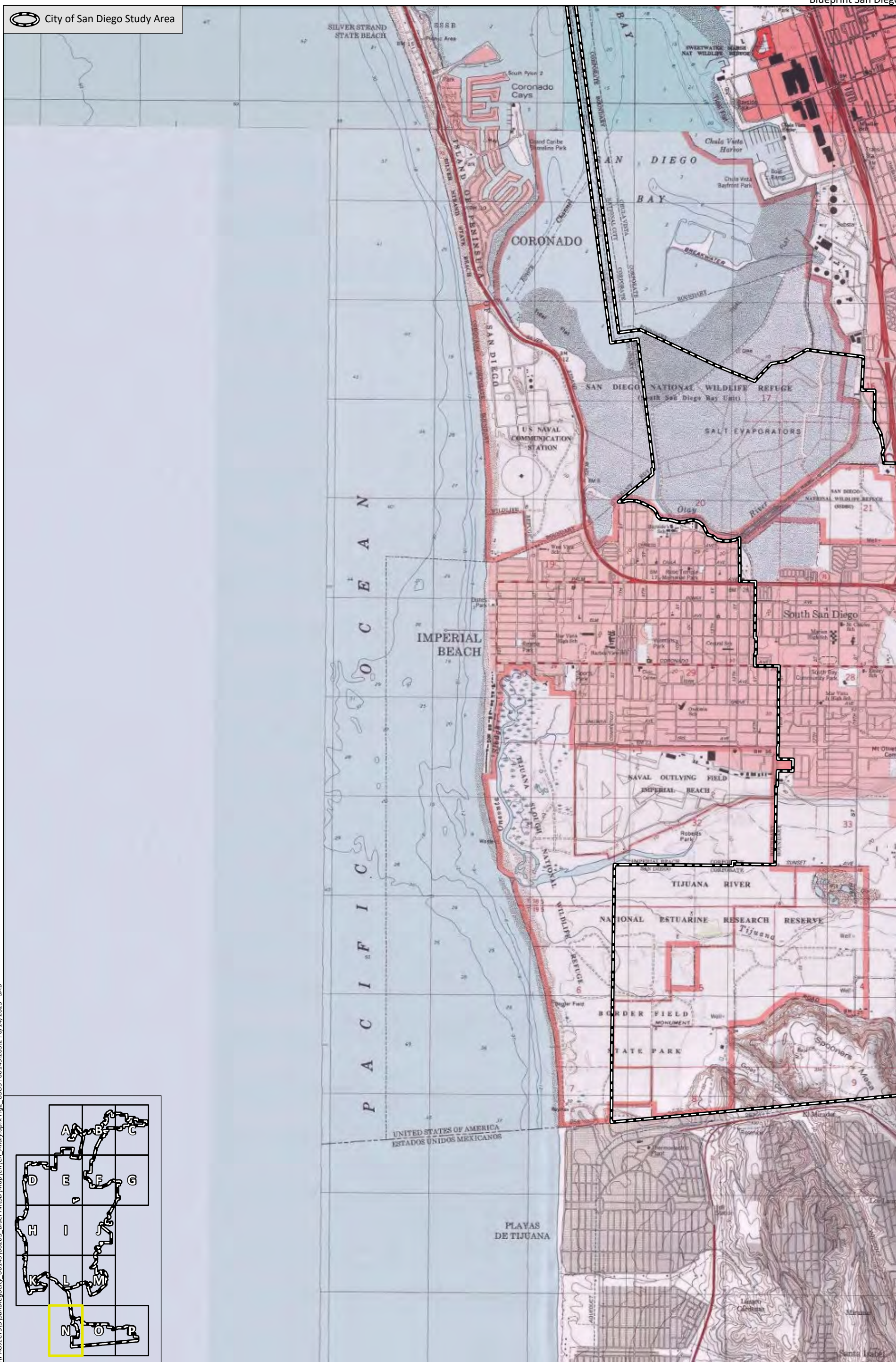
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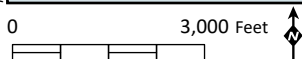
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City of San Diego Study Area

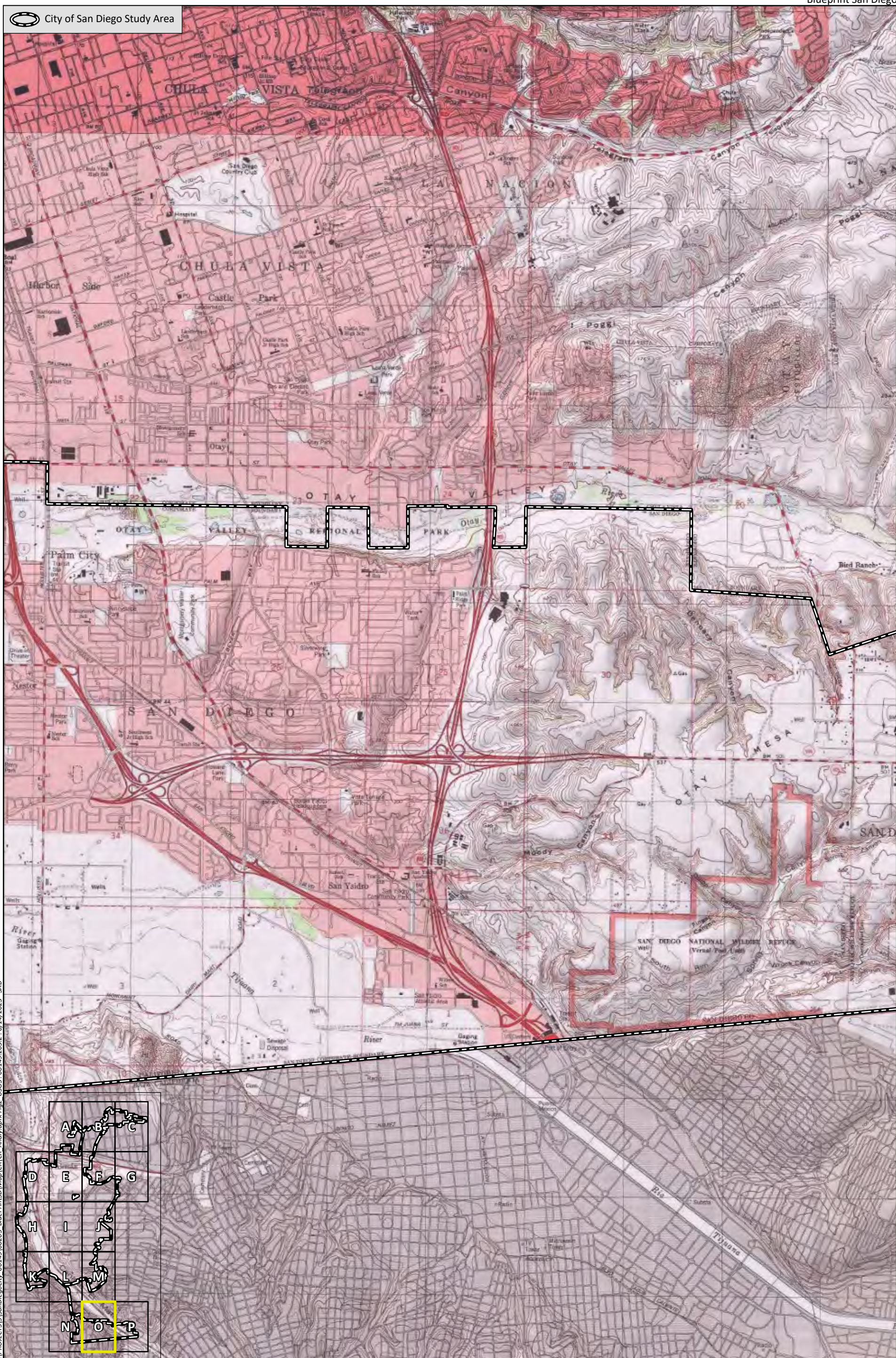


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Source: IMPERIAL BEACH 7.5' Quad (USGS)

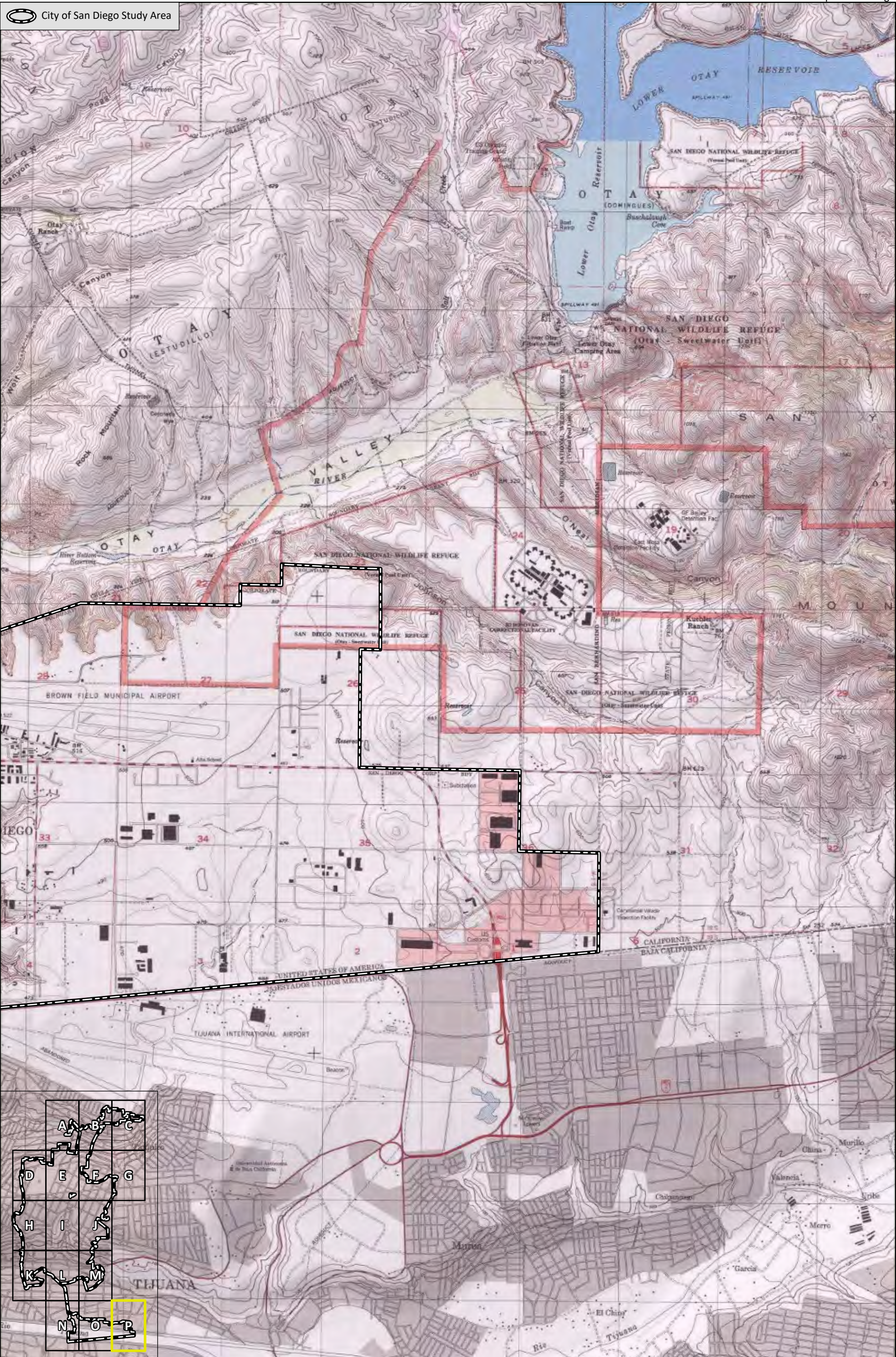


City of San Diego Study Area



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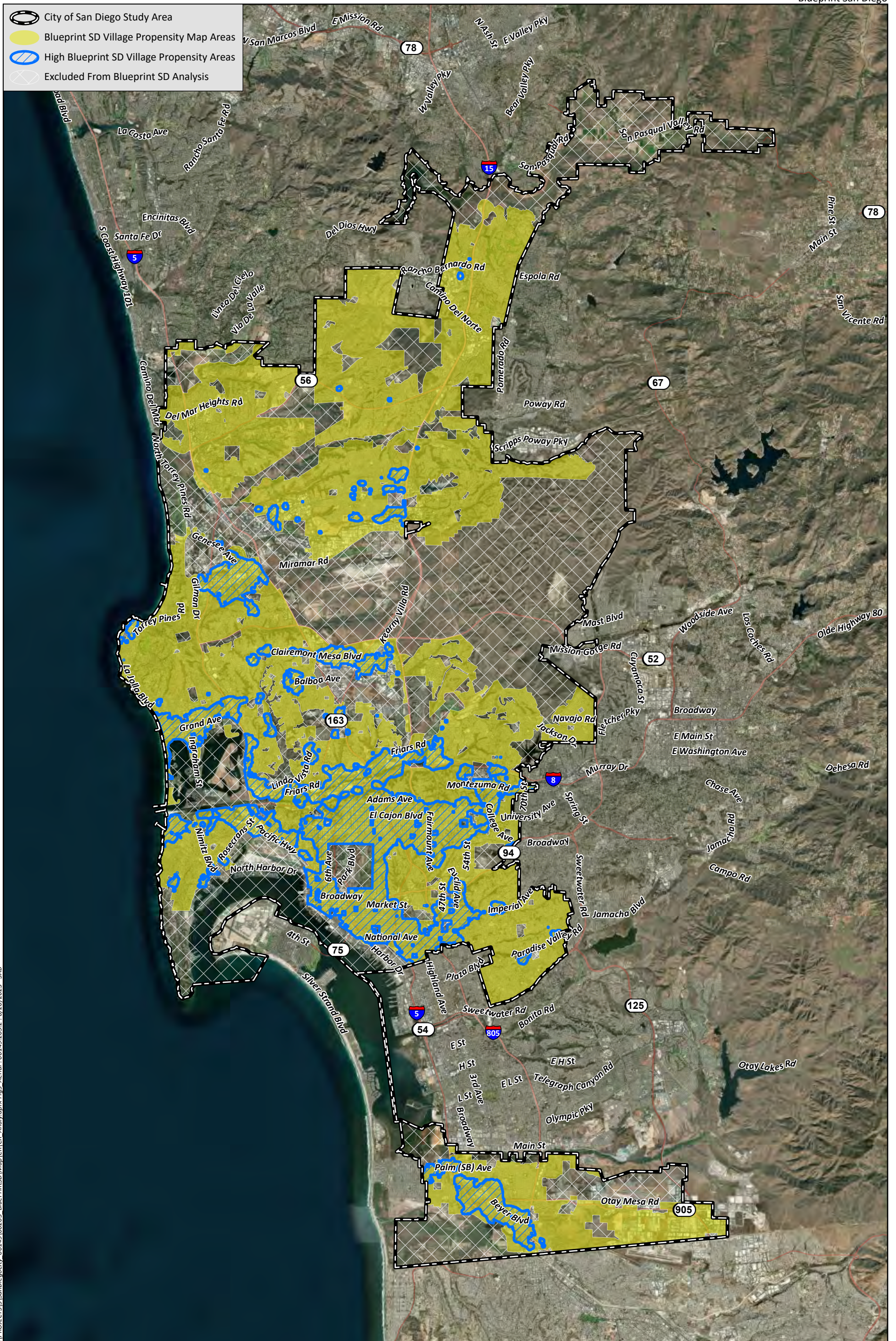
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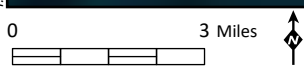
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Source: OTAY MESA 7.5' Quad (USGS)

-  City of San Diego Study Area
-  Blueprint SD Village Propensity Map Areas
-  High Blueprint SD Village Propensity Areas
-  Excluded From Blueprint SD Analysis



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Source: Aerial (Maxar, 2021, 2023)

City of San Diego Study Area
University Community Plan Area



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Source: Aerial (Maxar, 2021, 2023)



Hillcrest Focused Plan
Amendment

Cultural Sensitivity

- High
- Moderate
- Low
- Excluded
- Hillcrest FPA Boundary

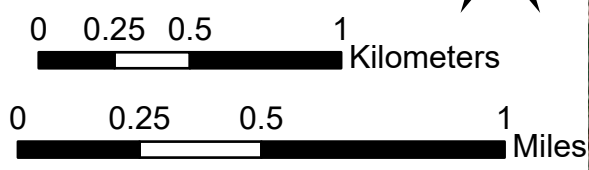


Figure 5

1.2 PROJECT PERSONNEL

Stacie Wilson, M.S., served as Principal Investigator for the Blueprint SD Program cultural resources analysis and is a co-author of this report. James Turner, M.A., is the primary report author, and Theodore Cooley, M.A., is a report co-author. Ms. Wilson, Mr. Turner, and Mr. Cooley are listed in the Register of Professional Archaeologists and meet the City's qualifications for Archaeological Principal Investigator. Resumes for key project personnel are presented in Appendix A, *Resumes*.

2.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

2.1 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The City of San Diego (study area) is situated in western San Diego County, within the coastal plain and encompassing portions of the coastal foothills of the Peninsular Ranges. The elevation of the study area ranges from just above mean sea level (AMSL) along the coastline, to a maximum of approximately 1,583 feet AMSL on Cowles Mountain in Mission Trails Regional Park in the eastern foothills. The climate in the study area is characterized as semi-arid steppe, with warm, dry summers and cool, moist winters (Hall 2007; Pryde 1992:36).

The mountains of the Peninsular Ranges, east of the study area, are the predominant landform in San Diego County (Hall 2007; McArthur 1992). Several peaks east of the study area reach elevations over 6,000 feet. The western side of the mountains receives the most rainfall, with the eastern side receiving significantly less, resulting in desert conditions in the eastern area of the county. All of the major drainages in the county originate in these mountains and flow either west to the Pacific Ocean or east into the Salton Basin. Major drainages flowing west through the study area include the San Dieguito, San Diego, Sweetwater, and Otay rivers, and the Peñasquitos/Poway, and Cottonwood creeks. As a consequence of deposition from these and other smaller drainages, most of the coastal plain consists of alluvium accumulated through the millennia as outwash from the mountains to the east (Kennedy and Tan 2008; McArthur 1992). Within the study area, this coastal plain contains a series of mesas, the remnants of ancient wave-cut marine terraces incised into the coastal alluvium, shown on Figure 6, *Oblique View of the Terrain of the City of San Diego* (McArthur 1992:19). The mountains and foothills also contain numerous springs. Prehistorically, these drainages and springs, along with the abundant resources available along the coastline, were the principal locations for prehistoric habitation as well as for food resource procurement and processing activities (True 1990).

Granitic rocks of the Mesozoic age are the predominantly occurring bedrock within the western Peninsular Ranges in the vicinity of the study area, with older metavolcanic and metamorphic rocks also present (Kennedy and Tan 2008; Rogers 1965; McArthur 1992; Strand 1962; Weber 1963). Prehistorically, this abundant granitic bedrock in the mountains and foothills was well suited and frequently utilized for the creation of bedrock milling stations containing elements such as mortars, basins, and slicks for the processing of vegetal foodstuffs such as seeds and acorns. This utility is evidenced by the recorded presence of several thousand bedrock milling features in the county, with approximately 180 resources with such features recorded within the study area. The relative abundance of metavolcanic stone in the mountains and foothills also provided material well-suited, and frequently used prehistorically, for the manufacture of flaked stone tools.

The natural vegetation communities in the study area vary, principally by elevation and distance from the coast, as well as by association with different types of hydrological features. In upper elevations of the western foothills, the natural vegetation consists mostly of plants of the chaparral and/or coastal sage scrub communities. In the lower elevation foothills and near coastal areas, the predominant vegetation includes plants of the coastal sage scrub community, interspersed with areas of native plants of the grassland community. Along the coast and in coastal lagoon and slough areas, freshwater and saltwater marsh vegetation are present. Along the river and creek stream courses, plants of the riparian and riparian woodland communities, as well as freshwater marsh plants, are present (Beauchamp 1986; Munz 1974).

Plants of the chaparral community include laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), lemonade berry (*Rhus integrifolia*), sugarbush (*Rhus ovata*), California lilac (*Ceanothus* spp.), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), manzanita (*Arctostaphylos glauca*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), yucca (*Yucca schidigera*), scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*), and bush poppy (*Paeonia brownie*). Plants of the coastal sage scrub community include California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), flat-top buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), broom baccharis (*Baccharis sarothroides*), wild onion (*Allium haematochiton*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), San Diego sunflower (*Bahiopsis laciniata*), golden-yarrow (*Eriophyllum confertiflorum*), sawtooth goldenbush (*Hazardia squarrosa*), yucca (*Yucca schidigera*, *Hesperoyucca whipplei*), prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia* sp.), and scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*). Native grassland plants include *Stipa*, *Elymus*, *Poa*, and *Muhlenbergia* species. Plants of the riparian and riparian woodland communities include western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), willow (*Salix* sp.), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), cattail (*Typha latifolia*), bulrush (*Scirpus* spp.), mule fat (*Baccharis* spp.), and poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversiloba*). Plants common to fresh-water marsh include reed grass (*Phragmites australis*), marsh mallow (*Kosteletzkya virginic*), soft rush (*Juncus effusus*), pickerelweed (*Pontederia cordata*), narrow-leaved cattail (*Typha angustifolia*), and button bush (*Cephalanthus occidental*). Plants common to salt-water marshes include alkali heath (*Frankenia* sp.), seashore saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*), marsh jaumea (*Jaumea* sp.), Salicornia (*Salicornia* sp.), and seepweed (*Suaeda* sp.) (Beauchamp 1986; Hall 2007; Munz 1974).

Major terrestrial wildlife species found prehistorically in the western county environments include mammals such as coyote (*Canis latrans*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*), mountain lion (*Puma concolor*), desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*); reptiles such as western pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*), southern pacific diamondback rattlesnake (*Crotalus oreganus helleri*), gopher snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus catenifer*), and several lizard species; and various rodents, the most notable of which are the valley pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), and dusky footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*) (Head 1972; Burt and Grossenheider 1976; Stebbins 1966).

These plant communities, as well as the native plant resources supported by these habitats, would have been used by Native American populations for clothing, food, tools, decorative, and ceremonial purposes (Bean and Saubel 1972; Cuero 1970; Hedges and Beresford 1986; Luomala 1978). Many of the animal species living within these vegetation communities (such as rabbits, deer, small mammals, and pond turtles, as well as birds and fish) would have been utilized by native inhabitants as well. Desert cottontails, jackrabbits, and rodents were very important to the prehistoric diet; deer were somewhat less significant for food, but were an important source of leather, bone, and antler for clothing and tools. In addition to these terrestrial resources, marine resources such as fish, shellfish, and marine mammals were also available along the coast in the study area and were extensively used by Native

American populations for clothing, food, tools, decorative, and ceremonial purposes (Christenson 1990; Gifford 1940; Luomala 1978; Spier 1923).

2.2 CULTURAL SETTING

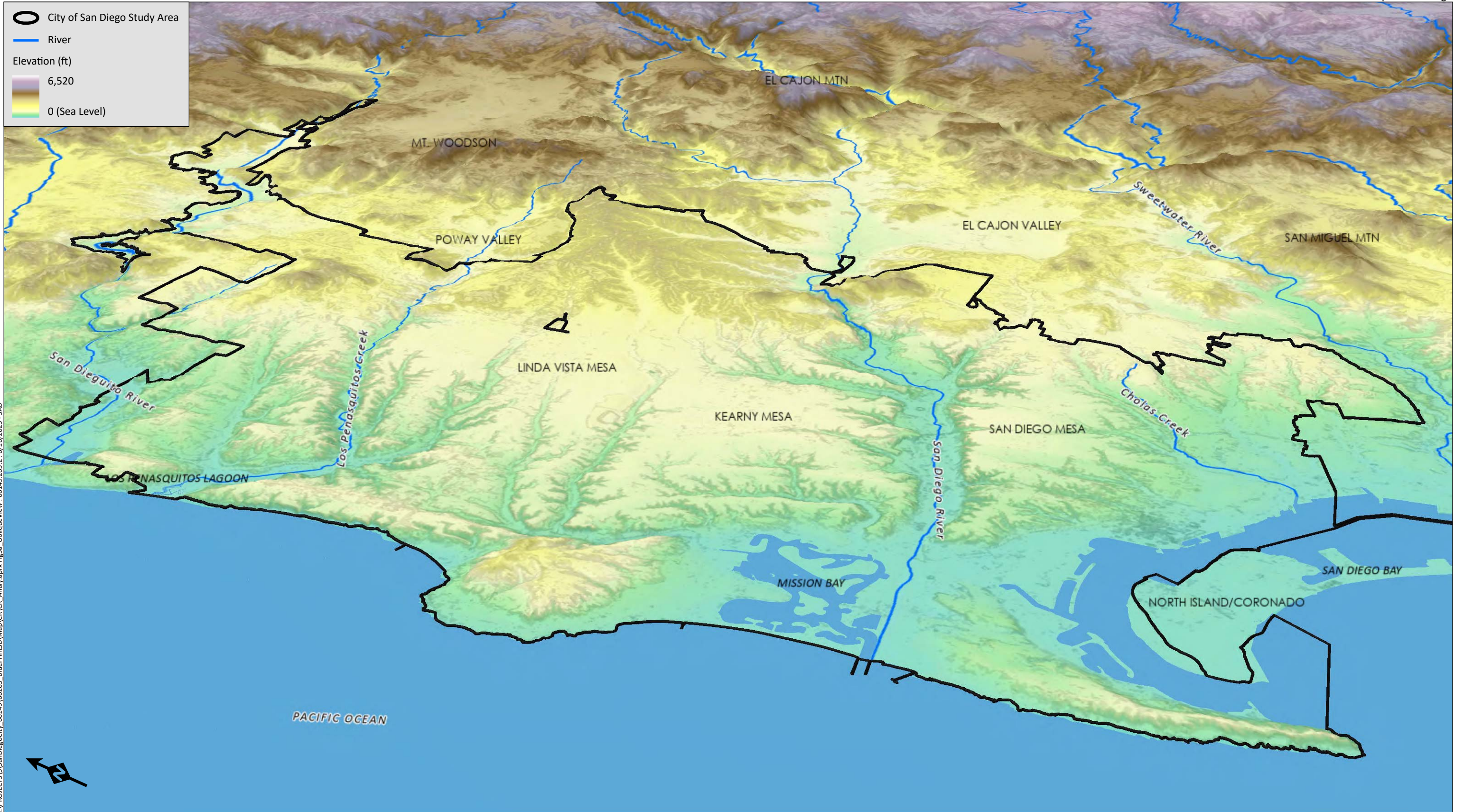
The cultural history in San Diego County presented below is based on documentation from both the archaeological and ethnographic records and represents a continuous human occupation in the region spanning the last 10,000 years. While this information comes from the scientific reconstructions of the past, it does not necessarily represent how the Kumeyaay see themselves. While the material culture of the Kumeyaay is contained in the archaeological record, their history, beliefs, and legends have persevered and are retained in the songs and stories passed down through the generations. It is important to note that Native American aboriginal lifeways did not cease at European contact. Protohistoric refers to the chronological trend of continued Native American aboriginal lifeways at the cusp of the recorded historic period in the Americas.

2.2.1 Ethnohistory

The Ethnohistoric Period, sometimes referred to as the ethnographic present, commenced with the earliest European arrival in what is now San Diego and continued through the Spanish and Mexican periods and into the American period. The study area is located within the traditional territory of the Kumeyaay, also known as Ipai/Tipai, or Diegueño (named for Mission San Diego de Alcalá). The founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá in 1769 brought about profound changes in the lives of the Kumeyaay. Conscripted into the mission system, along with introduced diseases, decimated the population of the Kumeyaay living on the coast. The earliest accounts of Native American life in what is now San Diego were recorded as a means to salvage scientific knowledge of native lifeways. These accounts were often based on limited interviews or biased data collection techniques. Later researchers and local Native Americans began to uncover and make public significant contributions in the understanding of native culture and language. These studies have continued to the present day and involve archaeologists and ethnographers working in conjunction with Native Americans to address the continued cultural significance of sites and landscapes across San Diego County. The Kumeyaay are the Most Likely Descendants for all Native American human remains found in the City of San Diego.

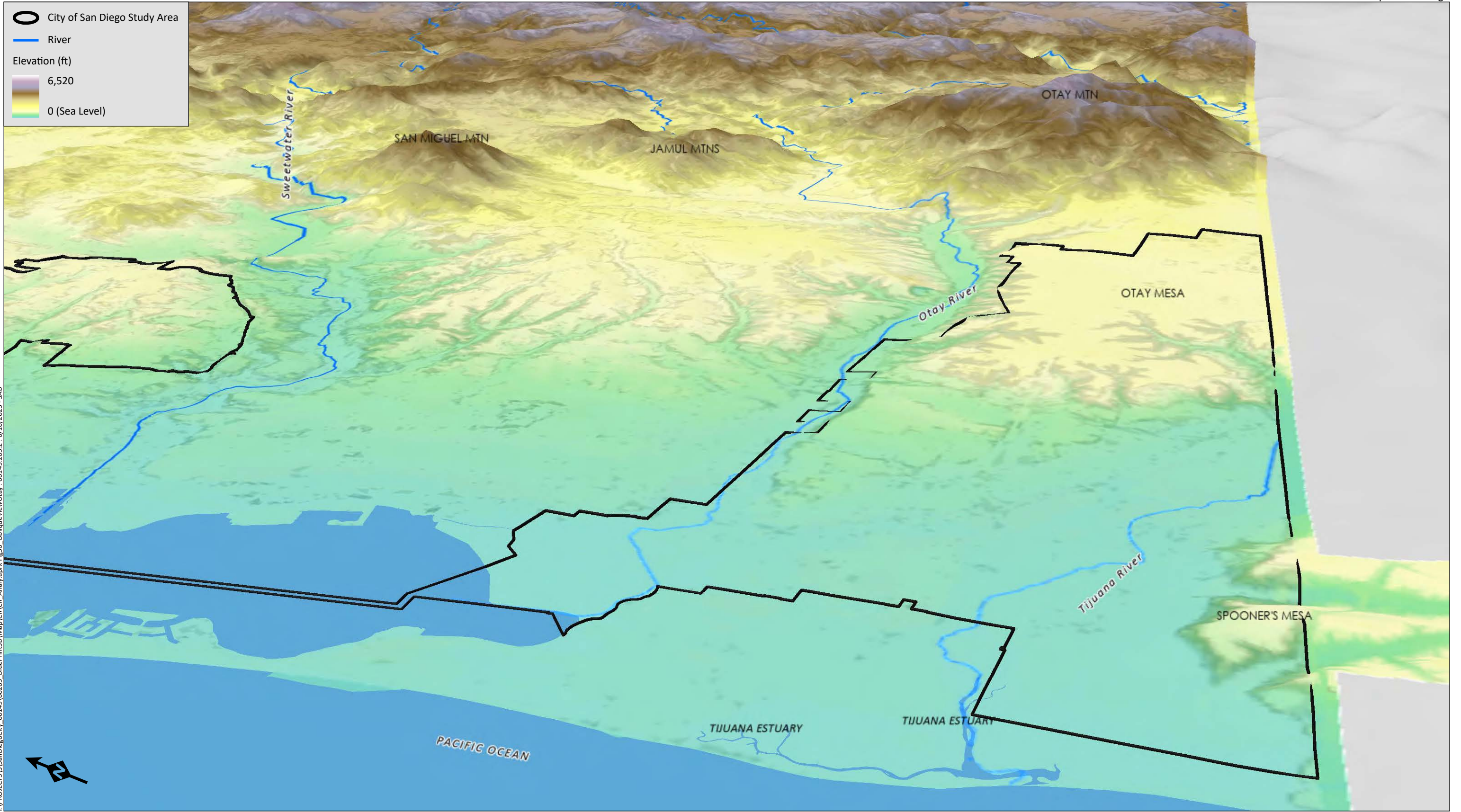
At the time of Spanish contact, Yuman-speaking Kumeyaay bands occupied southern San Diego and southwestern Imperial counties, and northern Baja California, Mexico. The Kumeyaay are a group of exogamous, patrilineal territorial bands who lived in semi-sedentary, politically autonomous villages or rancherías. Most rancherías were the seat of a clan, although it is thought that, aboriginally, some clans had more than one ranchería and some rancherías contained more than one clan (Carrico 2017; Luomala 1978; Spier 1923). Several sources indicate that large Kumeyaay villages or rancherías were located in river valleys and along the shoreline of coastal estuaries (Kroeber 1925; Luomala 1978). They subsisted on a hunting and foraging economy, exploiting San Diego's diverse ecology throughout the year; coastal bands exploited marine resources, while inland bands might move from the desert, ripe with agave and small game, to the acorn and pine nut rich mountains in the fall (Christenson 1990; Cline 1984; Kroeber 1925; Luomala 1978).

At the time of Spanish colonization in the late 1700s, a number of major Kumeyaay villages were located within, or immediately adjacent to, the study area. Several of these villages were located in the central area of the City and were associated with the San Diego River and San Diego and Mission bays. The village of *Jamo* (Rinconada) was located where the Rose Canyon drainage enters Mission Bay (Carrico



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Source: Elevation (SanGIS, 2023)



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Source: Elevation (SanGIS, 2023)

1977, 2008; Cooley et al. 1992; Winterrowd and Cardenas 1987). Another village was the village of *Cosoy*, located just east of San Diego Bay along the south side of the San Diego River near the location of the San Diego Presidio and the first location of the Mission San Diego de Alcalá. Both of these village locations were documented as inhabited at the inception of the Spanish colonization when they were visited by the Spanish during the Portolá expedition in 1769 (Carrico 1977). A third village, located upriver along the north side of the San Diego River, was the village of *Nipaguay* at the second and final location of the Mission San Diego de Alcalá (Brodie 2013; Carrico 2008). Other villages located along the lower San Diego River were the villages of *Micheagua* to the east of the village of *Nipaguay* (Carrico personal communication 2021) and the village of *Paulpa* near the mouth of the San Diego River (Carrico 2008: 220). The presence of some of these Kumeyaay villages at or near the locations of the early Spanish facilities was not accidental. The Spaniards chose these locations because there were native villages present in proximity (Carrico 2008). Other ethnographically documented Kumeyaay villages located within, or immediately adjacent to, the central area of the City include the village of *Totakamalam* in upper Point Loma; the village of Las Chollas/Las Choyas (San Antonio), located near the mouth of Chollas Creek just east of San Diego Bay; and the village of *Apusquel* (La Purisima Concepcion), located inland to the east of San Diego Bay along the Sweetwater River near the current day community of Bonita (Carrico 2008).

To the north of the San Diego River Valley, several Kumeyaay villages have been ethnographically documented within or immediately adjacent to the study area along the San Dieguito River, including the villages of *Sallagua* (San Dieguito) near the mouth of the river and the poorly documented village of San Bernardo in the Rancho Bernardo area; the village of *Onap* along the Rose Canyon drainage, north of the village of *Jamo*; the villages of *Ystagua* and *Peñasquitos* along Peñasquitos Creek, and the village of *Pawai/Pawaii/Paguay* (Poway) along Poway Creek, a tributary of Peñasquitos Creek (Carrico 2008:220). To the south, several Kumeyaay villages have also been ethnographically documented within or immediately adjacent to the southernmost area of the City, including the village of *Chiap* (La Punta) at the mouth of the Otay River and lower San Diego Bay; the village of *Utay* (Otay) situated inland along the Otay River, but probably downstream from the location of Otay Dam; and the village of *Milejo*, located to the south in proximity to the mouth of the Tijuana River. Carrico (2008, 2018) indicates that inhabitants of the villages of *Chiap* and *Utay* participated in the burning of the original Mission San Diego de Alcalá in 1775, located near the village of *Kosoi* (Cosoy).

Some native speakers referred to river valleys as *oon-ya*, meaning trail or road, describing one of the main routes linking the interior of San Diego with the coast. For example, the floodplain from the Mission San Diego de Alcalá to the ocean was *hajir* or *qajir* (Harrington 1925). It is likely that the Kumeyaay people used the San Diego River valley, as well as Rose Canyon and its tributaries, as travel corridors from interior coastal plain areas, to and from villages located along, and at the mouth of the San Diego River, such as *Cosoy*, *Jamo*, *Nipaguay*, and *Micheagua* as well as villages along other major drainages to the north of the San Diego River, including *Ystagua*, *Peñasquitos*, and *Pawai/Pawaii/Paguay* along Peñasquitos Creek, and south, including Las Chollas/Las Choyas (San Antonio) along Las Chollas Creek, *Apusquel* (La Purisima Concepcion) along the Sweetwater River, *Chiap* (La Punta) and *Utay* (Otay) along the Otay River, and *Milejo* along the Tijuana River (Carrico 2008; Trafzer and Carrico 1992:53).

Several archaeological sites with subsurface prehistoric deposits within, or in proximity to, the study area may be associated with some of these ethnographic villages. Site CA-SDI-41 located near the Spanish Presidio, has been suggested by some researchers as containing deposits associated with the village of *Cosoy* (Carrico 2008). Deposits at another archaeological site, CA-SDI-5017, located at the mouth of Rose Canyon on Mission Bay, have been generally recognized as the location of the

ethnographic village of *Jamo* (Rinconada) (Carrico 1977, 2008; Winterrowd and Cardenas 1987). Carrico (2008) has also suggested, in regard to the village of *Onap*, that archaeological excavations conducted by Bissell (1997) along Rose Canyon to the north of *Jamo* have produced “the types and quantity of late prehistoric artifacts consistent with a large permanent village” (2008: 231). A well-documented archaeological site, CA SDI-4513/4609/5443, located on the Peñasquitos Lagoon, has been generally recognized as containing deposits associated with the ethnographic village known as *Ystagua* (Carrico and Taylor 1983; Gallegos et al. 1989). Some researchers have suggested that the subsurface deposits at CA-SDI-7455 and CA-SDI-19712 (CA-SDI-56), recorded adjacent to one another around the mouth of the Otay River, may represent deposits associated with the ethnographic village of *Chiap* (La Punta) (Andrews and Cook 2003; Leonard 2021; Roeder 1980); and deposits at a site farther inland along the Otay River (CA-SDI-12809) have been suggested as possibly associated with the village of *Utay* (Carrico 2008; McDonald et al. 1993).

2.2.2 Archaeological Record

The study area is located along the southern San Diego coast, within the Southern Coast Archaeological Region of California (Moratto 1984). The following culture history outlines and briefly describes the known prehistoric cultural traditions in the vicinity of the study area. The approximately 10,000 years of documented prehistory of the San Diego region has often been divided into three periods: Early Prehistoric Period (San Dieguito tradition/complex), Archaic Period (Milling Stone Horizon, Encinitas tradition, and La Jolla and Pauma complexes), and Late Prehistoric Period (Cuyamaca and San Luis Rey complexes).

Early Prehistoric Period Traditions/Complexes

The Early Prehistoric Period represents the time period of the first known inhabitants in California. In some areas of California, it is referred to as the Paleo-Indian period and is associated with the Big-Game-Hunting activities of the peoples of the last Ice Age occurring during the Terminal Pleistocene (pre-10,000 years ago) and the Early Holocene, beginning circa 10,000 years ago (Erlandson 1994, 1997; Erlandson et al. 2007). In the western United States, most evidence for the Paleo-Indian or Big-Game-Hunting peoples during this time period derives from finds of large, fluted spears and projectile points (Fluted-Point Tradition) at sites outside of California in places such as Clovis and Folsom in the Great Basin and the Desert southwest (Moratto 1984:79–88). In California, most of the evidence for the Fluted-Point Tradition derives from less substantial sites in the southeastern areas of the state along the margins of the Great Basin and adjacent Mojave Desert, and from isolated fluted point occurrences scattered elsewhere in the state (Dillon 2002; Rondeau et al. 2007). Three of these isolated fluted points or point fragments have occurred in San Diego County, all occurring in the mountainous or eastern areas of the county. One was found in relative proximity to the study area in the Cuyamaca Pass area (Dillon 2002; Rondeau et al. 2007, another northeast of Warner Springs (Kline and Kline 2007), and the other near Ocotillo Wells in the east county area (Rondeau et al. 2007). Several others have occurred along the southern California coast (e.g., Erlandson et al. 1987), including one in proximity to the study area in adjacent Orange County to the northwest (Fitzgerald and Rondeau 2012) and two in adjacent Baja California to the south (Des Lauriers 2008; Hyland and Gutierrez 1995).

Results from recent archaeological investigations on the northern Channel Islands west of Santa Barbara have revealed that humans that were not Big Game hunters (e.g., no fluted points have been found on the islands, to date) were occupying the islands as early as the terminal Pleistocene, roughly 12,000 years ago (Erlandson et al. 2007:57). These results, instead, document a fully maritime-adapted population on the

islands at this early date that was exploiting shellfish and using seaworthy boats to navigate the channel waters. Fishing has also been documented on the islands as early as 10,000 years ago by the presence of bone-gorge fishhooks (Erlandson et al. 2007:57). Such early dates, however, for a similar cultural pattern are still lacking for the adjacent southern California mainland. This absence on the mainland may be due to the rise in sea level brought about by post-Pleistocene deglaciation that possibly inundated sites located along this lower elevation, late Pleistocene/early Holocene coastline. At this time in San Diego County, the shoreline stood 2 to 6 kilometers (km) farther seaward than today's coast (Masters and Aiello 2007).

While there have been isolated occurrences of fluted points in the San Diego area and vicinity, the earliest archaeological sites documented to be circa 10,000 years old belong to the San Dieguito Tradition (Warren et al. 2008; Warren and Ore 2011). The San Dieguito Tradition, with an artifact assemblage distinct from that of the Fluted-Point Tradition, has been documented mostly in the coastal area in San Diego County, as well as in the southeastern California deserts (Carrico et al. 1993; Rogers 1939, 1966; Warren 1966, 1967; Warren and True 1961), with only sparse evidence for it discovered in the coastal area north of San Diego County (e.g., Sutton and Grenda 2012). The content of the earliest component of the C.W. Harris Site (CA SDI-149), located along the San Dieguito River, adjacent to the northern edge of the study area, formed the basis upon which Warren and others (Rogers 1966, Warren 1966, 1967; Warren and True 1961) identified the "San Dieguito complex," and which Warren later reclassified as the San Dieguito Tradition (1968). This tradition is characterized by an artifact inventory consisting almost entirely of flaked stone biface and scraping tools but lacking the fluted points associated with the Fluted-Point Tradition. Diagnostic artifact types and categories associated with the San Dieguito Tradition include elongated bifacial knives, large leaf-shaped projectile points, distinctive scraping tools, crescentics, and, in the desert, Silver Lake and Lake Mojave projectile points (Knell and Becker 2017; Rogers 1939, 1966; Vaughan 1982; Warren 1966, 1967; Warren and True 1961).

The subsistence system or emphasis of the San Dieguito tradition, while not as yet entirely agreed upon, is suggested by Warren as having an orientation toward a hunting rather than gathering economy, based on an artifact assemblage of primarily hunting-associated tools, in contrast to the more gathering-oriented complexes that were to follow in the Archaic Period (Warren 1967, 1968, 1987; Warren et al. 2008). Other researchers have interpreted the San Dieguito subsistence system to be possibly ancestral to, or a developmental stage for, the predominantly gathering-oriented "La Jolla/Pauma complex" of the subsequent Archaic Period (e.g., Bull 1983; Ezell 1987; Gallegos 1985, 1987, 1991; Koerper et al. 1991). Based on uncalibrated radiocarbon dates, Warren originally indicated this tradition to have begun some time prior to 9,000 years before present (BP) and to have ended sometime between 8,500 and 7,500 BP (1967; 1968:4). Recent calibrations, however, have indicated these dates to be significantly earlier, extending to circa 10,000 BP (Warren et al. 2008: 39; Warren and Ore 2011).

Archaic Period Traditions/Complexes

In the southern coastal region, the Archaic Period dates from circa 8,600 BP to circa 1,300 BP (Warren et al. 2008). A large number of archaeological site assemblages dating to this period have been identified at a range of coastal and inland sites. This appears to indicate that a relatively stable, sedentary hunting and gathering complex, possibly associated with one people, was present in the coastal and immediately inland areas of what is now San Diego County for more than 7,000 years. These assemblages, designated as the La Jolla/Pauma complexes, are considered part of Wallace's (1955) "Early Milling Stone Horizon" and of Warren's (1968) "Encinitas tradition." In general, the content of these site assemblages includes manos and metates; shell middens; terrestrial and marine mammal remains; burials; rock features; bone tools; doughnut stones; discoidals; stone balls; plummets; biface points/knives; beads made of stone,

bone, or shell; and cobble-based tools at coastal sites and increased hunting equipment and quarry-based tools at inland sites (True 1958, 1980). As originally defined by True (1958), the “Pauma complex” aspect of this culture is associated with sites located in inland areas that lack shellfish remains but are otherwise similar in content to the La Jolla complex. The Pauma complex may, therefore, simply represent a non-coastal expression of the La Jolla complex (True 1980; True and Beemer 1982). Additional radiometric dating in the archaeological record has indicated that an increase in hunting activity and the gathering and processing of acorns may have begun during the latter half of the Archaic Period, with artifacts such as dart points and mortars and pestles becoming increasingly present in site assemblages dating after circa 5,500 BP and being essentially absent during the early Archaic Period. This evidence in the archaeological record is indicative of an increase in hunting activity, and the gathering and processing of acorns for subsistence represent a major shift in the Encinitas/La Jolla/Pauma complex subsistence system in the southern coastal region at this time (Warren et al. 2008; Warren 2012).

Similar to the sites associated with the San Dieguito complex during the Early Prehistoric Period, most of the substantiating archaeological evidence in San Diego County for Archaic Period sites in present-day San Diego County is derived from sites located on the coast, in near-coastal valleys, and around estuaries, and/or embayments that are present south of the San Luis Rey River. One such site, dating to the Archaic Period, CA-SDI-11767, is located within the study area. Subsurface investigations and other research previously conducted at the site documented an artifact and feature assemblage typical of the La Jolla complex and produced three uncalibrated radiocarbon dates spanning a period from circa 2,690 BP to 2,310 BP (Cooley and Mitchell 1996; Cooley 1998). Other documented Archaic Period site coastal sites within, or in immediate proximity to, the study area are sites CA-SDI-48 (Gallegos and Kyle 1998) and CA-SDI-10945 (Pignoli et al. 1991) on Point Loma and northern San Diego Bay, respectively; the Scripps Estate Site, CA-SDI-525, in La Jolla (Moriarty et al. 1959; Shumway et al. 1961); CA-SDI-4629 (SDM-W-20; now CASDI-16,653) along Peñasquitos Lagoon (Smith and Moriarty 1985); CA-SDI-7455 at the southern end of San Diego Bay (Andrews and Cook 2003); site CA-SDI-10238 on San Dieguito Lagoon, (Cooley et al. 2000; Smith 1986), and sites CA-SDI-10699 and CA-SDI-13488, near the mouth of the Tijuana River (Higgins et al. 1993). Two sites in the study area, CA-SDI-4513/4609/5443 and CA-SDI-5017, have radiocarbon dating indicating Archaic Period as well as subsequent Late Prehistoric Period occupations (Byrd and Reddy 2002; Carrico and Taylor 1983; Gallegos et al. 1989; Winterrowd and Cardenas 1987). Other well-documented Archaic Period, San Diego County coastal sites, to the north of the study include CA-SDI-603 (Crabtree et al. 1963) on Batiquitos Lagoon; and sites CA-SDI-210/UCLJ-M-15 (Moriarty 1967), CA-SDI-10965/SDM-W-131 (Gallegos 1991; Gallegos and Carrico 1984), and the Allen O. Kelly Site, CA-SDI-9649 (Koerper et al. 1991) around Agua Hedionda Lagoon.

Archaeological sites in upper-elevation, inland, foothill, and mountain circumstances with evidence for exclusively Archaic Period occupation, while not absent, are rare (e.g., Kyle and Gallegos 1990). McDonald (1995:14) has, for example, observed that “most sites in the Laguna Mountains can be expected to date from late prehistoric or ethnohistoric occupation of the region, and Archaic Period remains, while not unknown, are relatively rare.” Interestingly, most inland foothill and mountain sites with Archaic Period occupation also contain evidence for subsequent Late Prehistoric Period occupation (e.g., Byrd and Serr 1993; Carrico and Cooley 2005; Cooley and Barrie 2004; Gross and Robbins-Wade 1992, 2010; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999). One such site, CA-SDI-9243, located within the study area along the San Diego River in the Mission Gorge foothills area, has produced radiocarbon dates of circa 5,400 and 5,700 BP and Elko-eared style projectile points. The artifact assemblage and the radiocarbon results from the site also appear to indicate that it was repeatedly occupied over a period of nearly 6,000 years, with the last occupation occurring during the Late Prehistoric Period (Carrico et al. 1994;

Cooley 1995; Cooley and Glenn 1994; McDonald et al. 1994). Another foothill site in the study area, CA-SDI-6669, located in the Saber Springs area, has also produced radiocarbon dates of circa 3,000 BP and Pinto, Elko, and Gypsum Cave style projectile points with evidence for a subsequent Late Prehistoric Period occupation (Gross and Robbins-Wade 1992). Other sites in southernmost San Diego County dating to the Archaic are located in the near-coastal areas of Otay Mesa (e.g., Cooley et al. 1996; Gallegos et al. 1998; Kyle et al. 1998; Robbins-Wade 1990). Investigations at one of these sites in the Otay area (CA-SDI-11079), located in the study area, have, in fact, yielded what may be the oldest radiocarbon dates for an Archaic Period site in the study area, ranging from circa 8,250 to 9,400 BP (Gallegos et al. 1998; Kyle et al. 1998).

Results from research already conducted at several sites within, or in immediate proximity to, the study area (e.g., CA-SDI-525, CA SDI-4629/16653, CA-SDI-6669; CA-SDI-9243, CA-SDI-11079; CA-SDI-11767), and the location of the study area in proximity to other documented Archaic Period archaeological sites along the coast and near-coastal inland foothill areas, place it within an area where sites that can be definitely dated to the Archaic Period and that contain La Jolla or Pauma complex assemblages can be expected to occur (Warren et al. 2008).

Late Prehistoric Period Traditions/Complexes

The beginning of the Late Prehistoric Period is marked in the archaeological record by evidence of a number of new tool technologies and subsistence shifts. Compared to those shifts noted for the middle and late Archaic Period, those occurring at the onset of the Late Prehistoric Period were rather abrupt changes. The magnitude of these changes and the relatively short period of time within which they took place seem to indicate a significant alteration in subsistence practices in what is now San Diego County circa 1,500 to 1,300 BP. The changes observed in the archaeological record during the Late Prehistoric Period include shifts in settlement patterning indicative of population increases; shifts in subsistence practices such as a reduction, in some areas, of shellfish gathering (possibly due to silting of the coastal lagoons), and an increase in the storage of foodstuffs such as acorns; new technologies such as the production of pottery and the use of the bow and arrow for hunting instead of atlatl and dart; and new traits such as the cremation of the dead instead of burial by inhumation (Gallegos 2002; McDonald and Eighmey 2008).

Movements of people during the last 2,000 years can account for at least some of these changes. Yuman-speaking people had occupied the Gila/Colorado River drainages of what is now western Arizona by 2,000 years ago (Moriarty 1968) and then continued to migrate westward. An analysis by Moriarty (1966, 1967) of materials recovered from the Spindrifft site in La Jolla (CA-SDI-39) indicated a preceramic Yuman phase. Based on this analysis and a limited number of radiocarbon samples, Moriarty concluded that the Yuman speakers lacking ceramic technology penetrated into, and occupied, what is now the San Diego coastline circa 2,000 BP. Subsequently, from approximately 1,200 to 1,300 BP, ceramic technology diffused into the coastal area from the eastern deserts. Although these Yuman speakers may have shared cultural traits with the people occupying what is now eastern San Diego County before 2,000 BP, their influence is better documented throughout present-day San Diego County after 1,300 BP, with the introduction of small points, ceramics, Obsidian Butte obsidian, and the practice of cremation of the dead.

Based on archaeological as well as ethnographic data, subsistence in the Late Prehistoric Period is thought to have been focused on the utilization of acorns and grass seeds, with both small game, such as rabbits, and larger game, such as deer and big horn sheep, serving as important protein resources

(Christenson 1990; Spier 1923: 334-338). Fish and shellfish were also secondary resources, except immediately adjacent to the coast, where they assumed primary importance (Luomala 1978). The settlement system has been characterized as a seasonal, dispersion and aggregation, subsistence strategy that extended from the mountains to the coast with communal aggregation in the mountains in the autumn, principally to gather and store acorns; larger habitation aggregation in inland valleys in the winter to hunt small game and gather seasonal plant foods, while accessing stored acorns; smaller habitation aggregation in the spring in the coastal and inland valleys to gather grass seeds and hunt small game, while accessing stored acorns; and dispersion into the coastal valley and mesa areas in the summer to access coastal resources, gather local plants, and hunt small game (Christenson 1990; McDonald and Eighmey 2008).

Early research by Meighan (1954) and True (1970) defined two distinct archaeological complexes for the Late Prehistoric Period in what is now San Diego County. True (1970) defined a Late Prehistoric Period complex for southern San Diego County as the Cuyamaca complex, which was distinct from the one defined by Meighan (1954) as the San Luis Rey complex in northern San Diego County. The presence or absence, or differences in the relative occurrence, of certain diagnostic artifacts in the archaeological assemblages at sites provide the principal distinctions between these archaeological complexes. Cuyamaca complex sites, for example, generally contain both Cottonwood Triangular-style points and Desert Side-notched arrow points, while Desert Side-notched points are uncommon in San Luis Rey complex sites (Pignoli 2004). Other examples include Obsidian Butte obsidian, which is far more common in Cuyamaca complex sites than in San Luis Rey complex sites, and ceramics. While ceramics are present during the Late Prehistoric Period throughout what is now San Diego County, they are more common in the southern or Cuyamaca complex portions of San Diego County, where they occur earlier in time and appear to be somewhat more specialized in form. Both complexes have produced a variety of vessel types, along with rattles, straight and bow-shaped pipes, and effigies. Interment of the dead at Cuyamaca complex sites is almost exclusively by cremation, often in special burial urns for interment, while archaeological evidence from San Luis Rey complex sites indicates both inhumation and cremation. Based on ethnographic data, including the areas defined for the Hokan-based Yuman-speaking peoples (Diegueño/Kumeyaay) and the Takic-speaking peoples (Luiseño) at the time of contact, it is generally accepted that the Cuyamaca complex is associated with the Diegueño/Kumeyaay and the San Luis Rey complex with the Luiseño/Juaneño. Based on archaeological data, the study area lies within the area defined for the Cuyamaca complex.

Compared to Archaic Period sites, substantial Late Prehistoric Period sites attributable to the Cuyamaca or San Luis Rey complexes are less common in the near-coastal areas of San Diego County. Gallegos (1995:200) stated that “for San Diego County, there is temporal patterning, as the earliest sites are situated in coastal valleys and around coastal lagoons. Late Prehistoric Period sites are also found in coastal settings but are more common along river valleys and interior locations.” It has also been observed at some coastal sites with substantial Archaic Period occupations that evidence for Late Prehistoric occupation, when present, is often minimal in comparison to earlier occupations (e.g., Crabtree et al. 1963: 343; Pignoli et al. 1991). In contrast, numerous Late Prehistoric Period sites, attributable to the Cuyamaca or San Luis Rey complexes, have been identified for the near-coastal inland foothill areas of the County through diagnostic artifacts and/or radiocarbon dating (e.g., Berryman 1981; Campbell et al. 2007; Chace and Hightower 1979; Carrico and Cooley 2005; Cooley and Barrie 2004; Dominici and Corum 1985; McCown 1945; Ravens-Jennings and Smith 1999; Willey and Dolan 2004).

In, or in immediate proximity to, the study area, several coastal and near coastal sites have produced varying levels of archaeological evidence of Late Prehistoric Period occupation. As noted above, three of these sites are also thought to be the locations of ethnographic Kumeyaay villages that were inhabited when they were visited by the Spanish during the Portolá expedition in 1769 (Carrico 1977). Some researchers have associated site CA-SDI-41, with the Kumeyaay village of *Cosoy*, a village thought to have been located near the Spanish Presidio (Carrico 1977). Carrico (2008), however, has indicated that “Little archaeological documentation of this settlement has occurred because of the highway construction, commercial development, and river channeling that took place without benefit of archaeological study” (2008: 230). Another archaeological site in the study area, CA-SDI-5017, has been generally recognized as the location of the ethnographic village of *Jamo* (Rinconada) (Carrico 1977, 2008; Winterrowd and Cardenas 1987). This site, which has produced more archaeological evidence of Late Prehistoric Period occupation than CA-SDI-41, is located at the mouth of the Rose Canyon drainage on Mission Bay. Results of archaeological investigations conducted at the site have revealed substantial habitation deposits (midden) and produced radiocarbon dates consistent with Late Prehistoric Period occupation (Winterrowd and Cardenas 1987).

Perhaps the most well-documented archaeological site located within the study area on the Peñasquitos Lagoon is site CA SDI-4513/4609/5443, which is thought to represent the ethnohistoric village of *Ystagua* (Carrico 1977, Carrico and Taylor 1983; Gallegos et al. 1989). Results from several archaeological investigations at the site have documented a substantial Late Prehistoric Period occupation deposit and have produced a total of 38 radiocarbon dates spanning from approximately 5,040 BP to circa 220 BP are associated with the site (Byrd and Reddy 2002; Carrico and Taylor 1983; Gallegos et al. 1989). Another archaeological site in the study area, CA-SDI-7455, located at the mouth of the Otay River at the southern end of San Diego Bay, has also been documented to contain subsurface deposits radiocarbon dated to both the Late Prehistoric Period and the Archaic Period (Andrews and Cook 2003). It has also been suggested as possibly representing the location of another ethnographic village, the village of *Chiap* (La Punta) (Roeder 1980). Sites such as CA-SDI-4513/4609/5443, CA-SDI-5017, and CA-SDI-7455 indicate a pattern of settlement connected with repeated occupation of a particular location and the surrounding vicinity that extended from the middle to late Archaic Period through into the Late Prehistoric Period and, in some instances, into ethnohistoric times.

Sites in the study area that date exclusively to the Late Prehistoric Period include CA-SDI-14152, located along the lower San Diego River. This site, which was discovered during construction excavations, was buried beneath more than three meters of river-deposited alluvium (Schaefer 1996). In the Rancho Bernardo area, site CA-SDI-5938 and several other immediately adjacent sites along the San Dieguito River have been documented to contain abundant evidence of Late Prehistoric occupation, including radiocarbon dates and pictographs (Carrico and Kyle 1987). Additional evidence for Late Prehistoric habitation in the study area, also along the San Dieguito River that also includes pictographs and radiocarbon dating, has been documented at several more sites to the east of the Rancho Bernardo sites (Cooley et al. 1996). Carrico (2008) has suggested that these sites and features in the Rancho Bernardo area may be associated with the poorly documented ethnohistoric village of San Bernardo (2008: 232).

The results noted above, from research previously conducted at a number of sites in, or in immediate proximity to, the study area, document the presence of Late Prehistoric Period archaeological sites along the coast and the near coastal inland foothills in the study area.

2.2.3 Historical Background

2.2.3.1 Spanish Period

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. In the mid-eighteenth century, Spain had escalated its involvement in California from exploration to colonization (Weber 1992), and in that year, a Spanish expedition headed by Gaspar de Portolá and Junípero Serra established the Royal Presidio of San Diego. Portolá then traveled north from San Diego, seeking suitable locations to establish military presidios and religious missions in order to extend the Spanish Empire into Alta California.

Initially, both a mission and a military presidio were located on Presidio Hill overlooking the San Diego River. A small pueblo, now known as Old Town San Diego, developed below the presidio. The Mission San Diego de Alcalá was constructed in its current location five years later. The missions and presidios stood, literally and figuratively, as symbols of Spanish colonialism, importing new systems of labor, demographics, settlement, and economies to the area. Cattle ranching, animal husbandry, and agriculture were the main pursuits of the missions.

2.2.3.2 Mexican Period

Although Mexico gained independence from Spain in 1821, Spanish patterns of culture and influence remained for a time. The missions continued to operate as they had in the past, and laws governing the distribution of land were also retained in the 1820s. Following the secularization of the missions in 1834, large ranchos were granted to prominent and well-connected individuals, ushering in the Rancho Era, with the society making a transition from one dominated by the church and the military to a more civilian population, with people living on ranchos or in pueblos. With the numerous new ranchos in private hands, cattle ranching expanded and prevailed over agricultural activities. These ranches put new pressures on California's native populations, as grants were made for inland areas still occupied by the Kumeyaay, forcing them to acculturate or relocate farther into the backcountry. In rare instances, former mission neophytes were able to organize pueblos and attempt to live within the new confines of Mexican governance and culture. The most successful of these was the Pueblo of San Pasqual, located inland along the San Dieguito River Valley, founded by Kumeyaay who were no longer able to live at the Mission San Diego de Alcalá (Carrico 2018; Farris 1994).

Land was also granted to pueblos with locally elected town councils. In 1833, San Diego submitted a petition to Governor Figueroa asking for formal recognition as a pueblo, and in 1834, was granted permission to establish a municipal government. However, partially due to the establishment of the ranchos in the back-county areas and the subsequent population shift to the ranchos, San Diego's population shrunk from nearly 500 people in 1834 to 150 in 1841 (Crane 1991). Consequently, the town council was replaced by a justice of the peace in 1838. A few years later, in 1845, the town was allowed a governor-appointed sub-prefect, Santiago Arguello, who commissioned a survey of the pueblo lands; the resulting map was signed by Governor Pio Pico in 1846, establishing the pueblo as over 48,000 acres of land.

2.2.3.3 American Period

American governance began in 1848, when Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ceding California to the United States at the conclusion of the Mexican-American War. A great influx of settlers to California and the San Diego region occurred during the American Period resulting from several

factors including the discovery of gold in the state, the end of the Civil War, the availability of free land through the passage of the Homestead Act, and later, the importance of San Diego County as an agricultural area supported by roads, irrigation systems, and connecting railways. The increase in American and European populations quickly overwhelmed many of the Spanish and Mexican cultural traditions, and greatly increased the rate of population decline among Native American communities.

While the American system required that the newly acquired land be surveyed prior to settlement, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo bound the United States to honor the land claims of Mexican citizens who were granted ownership of ranchos by the Mexican government. The Land Act of 1851 established a board of commissioners to review land grant claims, and land patents for the land grants were issued throughout the following years. Twenty-three years later, in 1874, San Diego received a land patent for 47,323 acres, which was slightly less than the size of the original pueblo lands, due to 1,233 acres within Point Loma being assigned as a military reservation (Crane 1991).

Currently, the City is divided into 52 community plan areas, each with its own distinct and rich history. The summary provided here is in no way comprehensive or complete – for lengthier discussions of each community plan area, please refer to their individual Community Plans, located on the City of San Diego City Planning Department Webpage (<https://www.sandiego.gov/planning/community-plans>). Additionally, this is not a comprehensive and detailed synopsis of the City’s history – such a discussion is outside the scope of this document. The discussion of the City’s history presented below is separated into three stages: development prior to 1900, development between 1900 and 1950, and development after 1950. Modern community planning area names are used throughout the context; this is done for the ease of geographically referencing the historical development of the City to the named areas and locations on modern maps. A map of the community planning areas within the City is provided as Figure 7, *Community Planning Areas*, for reference.

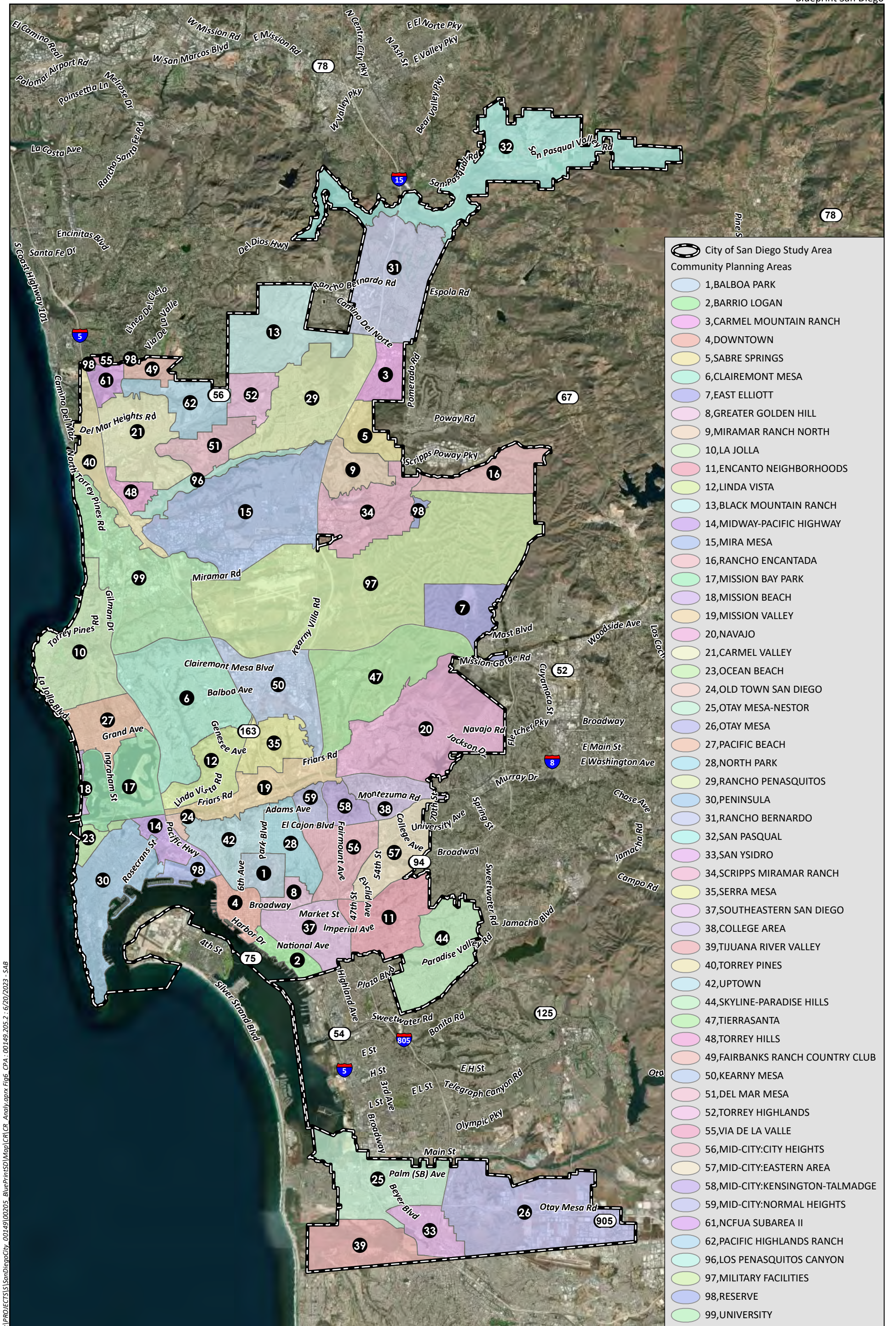
Development of San Diego Prior to 1900

The Old Town San Diego community is generally regarded as the birthplace of California and the City of San Diego. In the year following the independence of Mexico from Spain, San Diego became part of the Mexican Republic, and by 1827 as many as 30 homes existed around the central plaza in Old Town (City of San Diego 2018a). The La Playa community, located to the west of Old Town, acted as the center for some of the earliest economic activities, including fishing, rendering of whale blubber, and the hide and tallow industry and shipping (City of San Diego 1987a; Smythe 1908).

Historically, the terminus of the San Diego River shifted between the San Diego Bay to the south and False Bay, now known as Mission Bay, to the north. Shortly after the establishment of San Diego, concerns arose that the fledgling community’s only harbor would be silted out and become unusable – this concern would again arise following the conclusion of the Mexican-American War in 1852 (Turner and Wilson 2022).

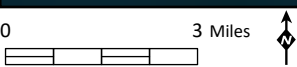
Following the Mexican-American War, the influx of non-Hispanic people and culture steadily increased in the region. San Diegans attempted to develop the town through a transcontinental railroad plan and the development of a new town, deemed New Town San Diego, closer to the bay. This is where modern-day Downtown San Diego now lies.

Once America gained control of the San Diego area, the United States Army Corps of Engineers constructed a dike along the southern edge of the San Diego River to prevent the water and silt from



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Source: Aerial (Maxar, 2021, 2023)



flowing into San Diego Bay and crippling the growth of New Town San Diego (Gabrielson 2002; Smythe 1908). Unfortunately, this dike did not last – within two years the river had washed it away. A permanent dam would later be constructed in its place in 1877, straightening the river to the sea and giving it its present configuration (Pourade 1967).

In the early 1850s, a group of San Diegans living in Old Town purchased land between Old Town and New Town to establish a rival subdivision which would ultimately be called Middletown (City of San Diego 2018b). Partially located within the Midway-Pacific Highway, Uptown, and Downtown communities, Middletown was slow to develop due to the swampy environment caused by the shifting of the San Diego River's terminus after the first dike failed (Smythe 1908). Both the Middletown and New Town sites would ultimately fail to attract inhabitants, halting the growth of the area until the 1860s (Centre City Development Corporation 2006).

In 1866, San Diego Pioneer Louis Rose purchased a swath of land north of La Playa, within the Peninsula community plan area; following the purchase, he quickly laid out streets and built a wharf and a hotel (Fetzer 2005). Rose hoped that this would attract the attention of the railroad tycoons and stimulate the creation of the terminus of the transcontinental railroad – unfortunately, this would not come to fruition. It was not until 1869 that the development of the Roseville settlement truly began – as Roseville developed steadily as a small fishing community, La Playa slowly ceased to be a major commercial center (City of San Diego 1987a). This area would later experience heavy military development by the Navy and become known as the Point Loma area.

In 1867, Alonzo Horton, a land speculator and developer, arrived in San Diego. Horton further developed New Town, shifting the commerce and government centers to the Downtown area. The new city was laid out in a series of small blocks ordered in a compact grid. Over the following decade, land speculators laid out over 15 new subdivisions around Horton's tract – these included Hillcrest, Sherman Heights, Golden Hill, North Park, Mission Hills, and University Heights (Centre City Development Corporation 2006; City of San Diego 2020; Mills 1967; Smythe 1908).

Realizing that open space would be essential to the growing city, the Board of Trustees of the City of San Diego set aside a 1,400-acre tract of land for a public park in 1868 – a bill was soon introduced in the state legislature to confirm the dedication of the park (Balboa Park 2023; City of San Diego Parks and Recreation 2023; Montes 1977). Land speculators and developers initially opposed this, and lobbied State Senator James McCoy to quietly introduce a bill in 1871 to repeal the designation. Luckily, San Diegans heard of the bill and petitioned the legislature to keep the 1870 park bill as-is; because of this call-to-action, and the prominent citizens that signed the petition, the repeal bill was killed in the legislature (Montes 1977).

The development of the Golden Hill and Uptown communities also rode the coattails of Horton's New Town development (City of San Diego City Planning Department 2016; City of San Diego 2019a). Land speculation in the area boomed during the 1870s, when the Texas and Pacific Railway Company announced its intent to build a transcontinental rail line to San Diego (Smythe 1908). Because of this, both Golden Hill and Uptown experienced an influx of developers eager to build and sell houses to the new population.

The land south of New Town, then known as the East End, was seen as the ideal location for this railroad terminus (Smith et al. 2011). The area, encompassing modern-day Barrio Logan and Logan Heights, was given first to the San Diego and Gila Railroad in the 1860s, then to the Texas and Pacific Railroad in 1872.

When the Texas and Pacific Railroad was unable to fund the construction of the rail line in 1873, a financial panic that was nearly fatal to the fledgling City took place – this resulted in the abrupt decrease in both development and the demand for land in the City (Smyth 1908). As a result, development in the San Diego region became stagnant (City of San Diego Planning Department 2016).

In an attempt to draw attention – and people – to San Diego, Harr Wagner, a San Francisco publisher, ran a contest in the early 1880s to rename False Bay as he thought it to be San Diego Bay’s miniature counterpart. Rose Hartwick Thorpe won the contest, and the bay was henceforth known as Mission Bay (Engstrand 2005).

In 1885, the completion of the California Southern Railroad, which was a subsidiary railroad of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad, kicked off the “Great Boom,” which lasted through 1887, and resulted in the subdivision and development of much of central San Diego. The City experienced an unparalleled population growth during this time – Uptown, Hillcrest, North Park, and other areas close to the city center experienced an increase in speculative real estate transactions. To the east, the Junipero Land and Water Company developed plans for a town with a post office registration called Orchard in 1887 – this town would later grow to become the Navajo community.

In 1886, developer Frank Botsford arrived in San Diego and purchased a plot of land in what would become La Jolla (La Jolla Light 2008). Botsford, with the help of George Heald, surveyed, subdivided, and auctioned pieces of the land – this would earn him the title “Father of La Jolla.”

South of La Jolla, developers William Carlson and Frank Higgins built a hotel in 1888, and subdivided the area known at the time as Mussel Beach. They would later rename the area Ocean Beach (Ocean Beach Mainstreet Association 2023). The initial growth of Ocean Beach was sluggish, and the area remained rather undeveloped into the early twentieth century due to issues such as the rail connection to San Diego failing due to mudslides along the coast.

Also around this time, the first tracts of land were purchased and subdivided in the Clairemont Mesa community – in May of 1888, the Morena Company, a syndicate led by Oliver J. Stough, surveyed and mapped what would later become the Morena tract (City of San Diego 2020). This 1,200-acre plot of land was located just east of the newly established community of Pacific Beach (Urbana Preservation & Planning 2019).

The community of Pacific Beach was also developed at this time – the Pacific Beach Company was incorporated in 1887 by developers D. C. Reed, R. A. Thomas, O. S. Hubbell, and others (Another Side of History 2015). Unlike other subdivisions, the lots were not sold at auction – they were all made available for sale on December 12, 1898. The opening sale was the most successful in San Diego real estate history. In 1888, the San Diego College of Letters opened a campus in the center of the community (Another Side of History 2016).

Realizing that the development of Pacific Beach would ultimately depend on transportation to and from Downtown San Diego, the founders of Pacific Beach formed the San Diego and Pacific Beach Railway Company (Another Side of History 2022). This line began on “a point on the Pacific Ocean Beach,” and ran to Old Town, where it would connect to the San Diego & Old Town Street Railroad. These two railroads would be consolidated in 1888 to form the San Diego, Old Town & Pacific Beach Railway (Another Side of History 2022).

Several other commuter rail systems were formed in the late 1880s, including the San Diego Street Car Company and the City and University Heights Railroad. As development across the city continued, several developers had designed their communities with street car access in mind – following the economic bust of 1888, several of these street car systems were consolidated into the San Diego Electric Railway by John D. Spreckels (City of San Diego 2020; Galvin Preservation Associates, Inc. 2018).

Residents of the new La Jolla community realized that they needed a railroad connection of their own – in 1893, the San Diego, Old Town & Pacific Beach Railway obtained a franchise to extend the line from Pacific Beach to La Jolla (Another Side of History 2022; La Jolla Historical Society 2021). This line was completed in May 1894, and the new San Diego, Pacific Beach & La Jolla Railway operated through the twentieth century. This same year, the La Jolla Post Office was established, and the development of the beach community continued over the following decade (La Jolla Historical Society 2021).

Around this time, entrepreneurs Abraham Klauber and Samuel Steiner purchased over 240 acres of land northeast of Balboa Park with the hopes of developing the area – they named this area City Heights due to its elevation (City Heights Town Council 2023). The area was subdivided, and would be incorporated in 1912 as a short-lived city known as East San Diego. Initially part of another acre tract owned by Klauber, the Encanto neighborhoods were subdivided into ten-acre lots following the end of the Great Boom. The name Encanto was coined by Klauber’s daughter, Ella (City of San Diego 2015a).

The Southeastern San Diego community, comprised of the Sherman Heights, Grant Hill, Logan Heights, Stockton, Mount Hope, Mountain View, Southcrest, and Shelltown neighborhoods also developed during the boom of the 1880s. The Grant Hill, Logan Heights, and Stockton neighborhoods became significant subdivisions within San Diego during that period (City of San Diego 2015b).

South of New Town San Diego, the Barrio Logan area was organized into several subdivisions during the late 1880s, and the main thoroughfare through the area was named after U.S. Congressman “Large John” John A. Logan (Smith et al. 2011). Development in the area was slow, with a handful of houses and a school being constructed by 1890, though the population continued to grow over the following decades. By 1905, the area was known as Logan Heights (Smith et al. 2011).

To the northeast of New Town San Diego, the area containing North Park was initially developed as an agricultural community, and then purchased by James Monroe Hartley in 1893 (City of San Diego 2016). Hartley renamed the area “Hartley’s North Park,” and planted a lemon orchard.

An economic downturn forced Alonzo Horton to sell his half-block Horton Plaza park to the City in 1894, with the stipulation that it must remain a park forever (San Diego History Center 2023). Under this agreement, the City would pay Horton \$100 a month until his death, and the park would remain Horton Plaza Park through today. This heralded a period of economic instability that would affect much of the City. For example, Clairemont Mesa experienced a slump in development due to accusations of fraud that surfaced in 1896. This, along with accusations of the non-payment of taxes, forced the Clairemont-based Morena Group to ultimately dissolve in 1890 (Urbana Preservation & Planning 2019).

The scrub-filled mesa that would later become Balboa Park had remained somewhat untouched following its dedication in the 1860s. Groups such as the Ladies Annex of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce and residents of Golden Hill attempted to plant and beautify sections of the park, but these attempts ultimately failed. The area would sit without any development or formal landscaping until 1892, when Kate Sessions offered to plant 100 trees a year within the park, as well as donate trees and

shrubs around San Diego, in exchange for a small parcel of land within the park to use as her own commercial nursery (Montes 1977).

In August 1899, the City set aside 369 acres of land within the University area as a “free and public park” (City of San Diego 2023a). More than a decade later, Ellen Browning Scripps purchased the lots surrounding the park, unofficially adding North Grove and the San Dieguito River Estuary to the park.

The areas north, east, and south of Old Town San Diego attracted many eager ranchers and farmers in the nineteenth century. The Tijuana River Valley, for example, attracted many in the late 1860s due to its nutrient-rich soil, resulting in the establishment of both large and small farmsteads in the area. The area became known as Monument City in 1869 (Schoenherr 2015). In August 1869, the Monument School District was organized, and a schoolhouse was built in present-day Imperial Beach. A new schoolhouse was built in 1889 at the intersection of Hollister Street and Monument Road, though it closed in 1941 and was converted into a private residence (Schoenherr 2015). Periodic flooding, such as the 1916 Hatfield Flood, wreaked havoc on those attempting to settle in the Tijuana River Valley area for the next century (Patterson 1970).

Southern ranching communities, such as those in San Ysidro, Otay Mesa, and Otay Mesa-Nestor came into existence at the close of the 1880s. Several homesteads sprung up in the San Ysidro area – by 1887, the real estate firm of Hart and Stern had developed Tia Juana City, consisting of a single street of wood-framed buildings and a few scattered houses (City of San Diego 2010). Shortly after it was settled, the town gained a drug store, a saloon, a hotel, and a boot shop.

Both Otay Mesa and the Otay Mesa-Nestor neighborhoods were boomtowns – towns that sprung up or grew during the economic upturn of the late 1880s (Fetzer 2005). Both of these communities were initially rural farming centers, with residents practicing dry farming through the beginning of the twentieth century (Price and Zepeda-Herman 2013).

Several floods in the 1890s devastated the town of Tia Juana City – after a flood in 1895, the community was later redeveloped as San Ysidro, which was named by George Smythe in 1909 (City of San Diego 2010; San Diego Reader n.d.). Smythe founded the Little Landers colony in 1908; this colony was comprised of a non-hierarchical society where each member held a plot of land no larger than what they could cultivate themselves (Cowan 1911; San Diego Reader n.d.). The Little Landers community thrived until its farms were wiped out by the floods of 1916 (San Diego Reader n.d.).

In the central portion of the county, San Bernardo, the former Rancho belonging to John and Maria Snook, was subdivided in the early 1870s (Rancho Bernardo Historical Society 2023). The number of settlers in the area at this time required the establishment of a post office; as such, in December 1872, the Bernardo Post Office opened for business (Van Wormer and Walter 2014). The town of Bernardo would flourish until the early 1920s, when it disappeared due to the growth of Escondido and the completion of the Hodges Dam.

Modern-day Scripps Ranch, consisting of the Miramar Ranch North and the Rancho Encantada Community Plan areas, was established in the 1890s when Edward W. Scripps made his first visit to the west coast (Todd 2010). Scripps named his new 500-acre ranch Miramar after the castle in Trieste, Italy. Several ponds were built on the ranch to collect and store all available rain and stream runoff in the area. In 1891, an earthen dam was constructed on the adjoining land of Gordon Surr – this dam would later fail in 1895 before being rebuilt in the same location in 1897 (Todd 2010).

In the 1890s, the Catholic Sisters of Mercy came to San Diego and were given roughly 1,000 acres of land north of San Diego by the McGonigle family in exchange for healthcare – this land was in an area within the boundaries of the modern-day Carmel Valley community. The Sisters named a nearby hill Mount Carmel after a Biblical place near Jerusalem (Fetzer 2005). Nearly 25 years later, in 1905, the Sisters of Mercy established the Mercy Hospital Farm and monastery in the lower McGonigle Canyon, within the boundaries of the Carmel Valley community plan.

Development of San Diego Between 1900 and 1950

The beginning of the twentieth century saw the birth of modern-day Balboa Park and the wartime development of the City and surrounding areas. In 1901, Scripps offered to donate enough trees and shrubs from Miramar Ranch to fill the entire park – a few months later, the newly appointed Superintendent of City Parks recommended that the southwestern portion of the park be graded and planted (Montes 1977). The following year saw the park's Improvement Committee raise enough funds to employ renowned landscape architect Samuel Parsons to draw up a comprehensive plan for the park. By 1910, the newly named Balboa Park looked much as it does today (City of San Diego Parks and Recreation 2023).

In 1903, members of the Scripps family and other community leaders founded the Marine Biological Division of San Diego and built what would later be known as Birch Aquarium at Scripps in 1910 – three years later, the Regents of the University of San Diego acquired the aquarium (City of San Diego 2023a).

In 1907, the Richland Realty Company purchased about a third of the Encanto area – this new subdivision, Encanto Heights, would later become the first suburban stop outside of San Diego on the San Diego, Cuyamaca, and Eastern Railway.

The Mid-City Neighborhoods sprung up in the early twentieth century. Normal Heights, named for the San Diego Normal School, was founded in 1906, when the University Heights Syndicate filed a subdivision map with the County (Ledeboer 2006). The community would grow as one of the first streetcar suburbs – a full-service line connected Downtown San Diego to Normal Heights, and later the community of Kensington.

Kensington was first considered for development in 1909 – at this time, the area was being considered as a potential site for the construction of luxury homes for retired executives of the Santa Fe Railway Company (Bullard 1995). G.A. Davidson, one of these executives, named the area Kensington after the west London district (Fetzer 2005). Like much of the Mid-City area, Kensington would experience a population boom over the first half of the twentieth century – during this time, many of the residences in the area were built as luxury homes.

The Eastern Area of the City of San Diego is made up of several neighborhoods, including Rolando, El Cerrito, Darnall, Oak Park, and Webster. During the early twentieth century, these neighborhoods were subdivided, and development commenced around El Cajon Boulevard and University Avenue (City of San Diego 1998).

In 1913, the Wonderland Amusement Park opened just south of Mission Bay, in the northern portion of Ocean Beach. The 9.5-acre park had a dance pavilion, a restaurant, the largest rollercoaster on the west coast (at the time), and a zoo with more than a hundred monkeys (Fetzer 2005; Stanton n.d.). Sadly, the park shut down due to the opening of the Panama-California Exposition in 1915 at Balboa Park, which caused the attendance at Wonderland to plummet (Stanton n.d.).

In 1909, the Panama-California Exposition grew from a proposal by G. Aubrey Davidson, who put forward the idea that San Diego should host a world's fair to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal, as San Diego would be the first American port-of-call north of the Panama Canal on the Pacific coast (Amero n.d.; Panama-California Exposition Digital Archive 2023). While San Francisco was eventually selected to hold the official "International" Exposition, San Diego put on a smaller, year-round fair starting in 1915 (Amero n.d.). The design theme of the exposition was Spanish Colonial Revival Architecture – while a few of the structures built for the exposition were meant to be permanent, the residents of San Diego pushed for them to be made permanent. The successful two-year exposition put San Diego on the map as a tourist destination (Panama-California Exposition Digital Archive 2023).

The end of the Panama-California Exposition resulted in the founding of the San Diego Zoo – at the end of the exposition, numerous animals that were displayed – some from the decommissioned Wonderland theme park – required a new home (Matteson 2016). The story goes that a local doctor and his brother were driving past the animal cages when they heard a lion's roar pierce the air. That doctor, Dr. Harry Wegeforth, then began a long quest for a permanent home for these animals. Wegeforth was later named president of the San Diego Zoological Society prior to the end of the Exhibition, and discussions about where to place a Zoological Garden had been centered on Balboa Park for a while. The location of the zoo in Balboa Park was ultimately decided in 1921 and would open in 1923 (Matteson 2016).

In 1914, John D. Spreckels offered lots for sale within the Mission Beach community. A few years later, J.M. Asher built a tent city, a large swimming pool, a bay front pier, and a bathhouse in the area – this tent city prospered until the 1920s, when the City's new health code resulted in the removal of non-permanent dwellings (City of San Diego 1974).

In 1916 and 1929, the Skyline and Paradise Hills areas were annexed by the City of San Diego (City of San Diego 1987b). Prior to this, these areas were used for lemon orchards and olive groves. Paradise Hills received its name when the area was subdivided in the 1920s – as with other communities in the south and eastern areas of the City, development in the Skyline-Paradise Hills community began in earnest in the 1940s.

The City of East San Diego, which had been incorporated in 1912, ceased to exist on December 31, 1923, when it was annexed into the City and became City Heights (City Heights Town Council 2023). The East San Diego trustees did not immediately recognize the annexation, though complete annexation occurred over the following years. After experiencing an economic boom between the 1930s and 1950s, City Heights experienced a drastic decline due to the combination of the construction of Interstate 15 through the community, and the economic successes of the Fashion Valley, Mission Valley, and the College Grove Shopping Centers (City Heights Town Council 2023).

City Heights was not the only community to experience an economic downturn. In order to stimulate real estate sales and increase the income of the electric railway, Spreckels built the Mission Beach amusement center, now Belmont Park, in 1925 (City of San Diego 1974). After his death the following year, his organization granted the entire amusement center to the City. Preliminary plans for turning Mission Bay into a state park were created by the City in the 1930s; prior to this, the area was mainly used for fishing, though there was a silver mine in the area (The Sacramento Bee, 24 June 1857:2). The surrounding lands were obtained by the City over the following decade, and the dredging of the bay and the construction of two jetties began soon after. These jetties, finished in 1949, made up the Flood Control Channel, and formed an outlet for the San Diego River and an entrance channel into Mission Bay (Gabrielson 2002). The northernmost jetty, forming the channel into Mission Bay, was completed in

1950, though the dredging continued into the early 1960s, with material from the dredging being used to create Fiesta Island (Herron 1972; Gabrielson 2002).

This dredging and the subsequent rerouting of the streets along Interstate 5 essentially cut off the community of Ocean Beach from much of the tourism of the area until Interstate 8 was completed in 1967 (Ocean Beach Mainstreet Association 2022). However, in the meantime, development in areas surrounding the San Diego Bay to the south continued. In 1926, John Nolan published *A Comprehensive Plan for San Diego, California*. In it, he recommended the bay area of Logan Heights (Barrio Logan) be developed as future industrial and commercial areas and recreational facilities (Smith et al. 2011). Nolan's plan was adopted by the City, though the recreational elements of the plan were not completed over the subsequent decades (Smith et al. 2011).

In 1931, the State Teacher's College relocated to the College Area from its original location in Normal Heights. The location of the College in the area, as well as the eastward expansion of the City along El Cajon Boulevard, resulted in the steady growth of the College Area over the next several decades (City of San Diego 1989). This growth continued north into the Navajo community.

Military development beginning in 1916 and 1917 during World War I resulted in a substantial development in the City for infrastructure and industry to support the military and accommodate soldiers, sailors, and defense industry workers (City of San Diego 2020; Wilson 2019). In 1917, the U.S. Army established Camp Kearny on the site of what is now Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar. Camp Kearny was named after Brigadier General Stephen W. Kearny, who was instrumental in the Mexican–American War. Following World War I, the Camp was used as a demobilization center before being closed in 1920.

Urbanization of the area surrounding Camp Kearny began when the Montgomery-Gibbs Executive Airport opened in the Kearny Mesa area in 1937 – the airport first opened as a private flying field owned and operated by William “Bill” Gibbs Jr., though the field was leased to the Ryan School of Aeronautics for Army Air Corps cadet training in the 1940s (Wilson 2019).

This military development also spread to the University area – the Marine Corps leased more than 360 acres of land for use as a marksmanship training facility for new recruits at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego (City of San Diego 2023a). The facility would operate through the 1950s as Camp Calvin B. Matthews.

Military presence at the border had previously increased following the Mexican Revolution in 1916 when the U.S. Army established a camp near modern-day Friendship Park, at the westernmost extent of the U.S.-Mexico Border (Schoenherr 2015). Soon after, the far western portion of the Tijuana River Valley was purchased and used by the Navy as an airfield, gunnery range, and auxiliary training base during World War I (Dedina 1991). Following World War I, fortifications were built in the southwestern corner of the valley to defend from potential attacks from Mexico and the Pacific Ocean. The Tijuana River Valley would later be designated a National Estuarine Sanctuary in 1986.

Brown Field, located in Otay Mesa and originally named East Field in honor of Army Major Whitten J. East, opened in 1918 as an aerial gunnery and aerobatics school for the purposes of congestion relief at North Island during the war efforts of World War I. Alta School was used as an operations base and the 283rd Aero Squadron set up a base camp of tents in the area surrounding the school (Robbins-Wade and Van Wormer 1999). After the war ended, the training field was turned over to a caretaker, and students returned to Alta School.

To the north, the U.S. Marine Corps Recruit Depot located in the southwestern portion of the Midway-Pacific Highway community – at the time known as Dutch Flats – was developed in the early 1920s after significant dredging and filling along the shores of San Diego Bay. In the 1920s the Marine Advanced Expeditionary Base (Marine Corps Recruit Depot) was built along Barnett Avenue, which was then the main thoroughfare from the New Town area to the Point Loma community (Galvin Preservation Associates, Inc. 2018).

During the 1940s, the U.S. government purchased land throughout San Diego County for the expansion of the military bases within the region. While the Silver Terrace subdivision began development in the Linda Vista community plan area in the 1880s, little residential development took place until the area was developed as military housing in the 1940s (City of San Diego 2020). The East Elliot and Tierrasanta areas were also purchased in 1941 by the U.S. government for use as a Marine Corps training camp (City of San Diego 1982a, 2023b).

After the 1940s, development spread from Linda Vista east into Mission Valley, north into Clairemont Mesa, and northeast into Kearny Mesa; in these locations, development primarily consisted of mixed-use and residential structures on moderately sized lots (City of San Diego 2020). Prior to this development, Mission Valley was primarily reserved for dairy farms and other agricultural activities, though mining and quarrying also occurred in the area (Papageorge 1971). In 1947, the City acquired more than 1,500 acres in Kearny Mesa, including the Gibbs Field (Wilson 2019).

During World War II, areas along Pacific Highway were used for numerous wartime factories, and the Midway-Pacific Highway area became the location of approximately 4,000 temporary wartime housing units in the Frontier Housing development. In the 1940s, the military created Camp Callan, located on the Torrey Pines Mesa – this camp would serve as a training facility for coastal defense artillery units (Gunderman Castells and Bietz 2020). Camp Callan would later be deconstructed in 1946, following the end of World War II.

Through the 1940s, the U.S. Navy utilized and expanded Brown Field Airport – in 1943, the field was commissioned as the Naval Auxiliary Air Station (NAAS), Otay Mesa (Robbins-Wade and Van Wormer 1999). However, the base, now known as NAAS, Brown Field, was decommissioned as a surplus and leased to San Diego County in 1946 – around this time, portions of the base were used as chicken farms. During the Korean War, the Navy reopened Brown Field and expanded the runway (City of San Diego 2017).

In the northern portion of the City, the Santa Fe Railway, a subsidiary of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, purchased the land that made up the San Dieguito land grant in 1916 – this included land within the Fairbanks Ranch, Black Mountain Ranch, and Pacific Highlands Ranch community plan areas. Over the next decade, Walter E. Hodges, the vice president of Santa Fe's California properties, planted more than 3.5 million eucalyptus trees from seed within the future site of the Fairbanks Ranch community, near the San Dieguito River (Rancho Santa Fe Historical Society 2023). Hodges believed that the lumber from these trees could be used for railway ties; however, this venture proved unsuccessful because the trees needed to be quite mature in order to support the railway. Over 300 varieties of eucalyptus were also planted in Scripps Ranch; while these trees were too brittle to be used for railroad ties, the Scripps family opted to continue cultivating them (Todd 2010).

In 1920, the San Diego County Water Company purchased the remaining unsubdivided portion of the original Rancho San Bernardo (Rancho Bernardo Historical Society 2023). Shortly after this, the company

began leasing the property to the Daleys, a pioneer ranching family who owned large ranches in Escondido and Jamul. The patriarch of the family, George Daley, would later purchase the Rancho outright in 1943.

Cinema star Douglas Fairbanks, known for his role as Zorro, and his then-wife Mary Pickford purchased approximately 3,000 acres of land in and near the San Dieguito River Valley – here, Fairbanks would build a 1,237-acre estate dubbed Fairbanks Ranch (Ostrow 1988). Thousands of acres of citrus trees, beans, tomatoes, and grains would be planted in the area – in 1928, Fairbanks would install an extensive irrigation system. The Fairbanks Ranch would be abandoned in 1936 after Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford were divorced (Ostrow 1988). Developer Robert Stevens acquired the Mercy Hospital Farm in the 1940s – he soon after renamed the farm Mount Carmel Ranch, and the valley ultimately became known as Carmel Valley (Fetzer 2005).

Development of San Diego After the 1950s

The August 1950 issue of San Diego Magazine discussed the future of Mission Valley, and San Diego as a whole. The magazine highlighted the Mission Valley Improvement Association, which had fought against an airport, roadside stands, and even a cocktail lounge for the State College (Papageorge 1971). The magazine pleaded with the San Diego Planning Commission to not let the valley become a non-stop superhighway for trucking companies. However, this plea would be for naught. In the early 1950s, Charles Brown, a pioneer of the commercial building boom in the area, purchased a large swath of land and built the Town and Country Hotel. This began the rush to develop the valley and the surrounding region (Papageorge 1971).

This development spread to the north of Mission Valley – the Navy built its Cabrillo Heights housing project in the area that would later become Serra Mesa in the early 1950s (Lacy 1992). Continued development in the area occurred between 1955 and 1965; in 1961, the Cabrillo Mission Community Council held a contest to name the area. The winning entry, Serra Mesa, was submitted by Mrs. John Dowling, who won a \$25 savings bond and \$10 gift certificate (Lacy 1992).

University also experienced this population boom, and quick-to-design and cheap-to-make tract housing dominated the area (City of San Diego 2023a). Research and development further promoted economic and population growth in the area throughout the 1950s, and the General Atomics division of the General Dynamics Corporation completed a nuclear technology research and development laboratory in 1959 just east of the modern-day Torrey Pines Golf Course. A year later, the Salk Institute for Biological Studies began the development of a 27-acre research site to the southwest.

In 1958, a University of California (UC) Regents resolution identified a need for a land use study to evaluate housing needs and opportunities for a proposed UC San Diego campus. The following year, the City initiated the University Community Study to produce a master plan for the location of these new facilities within an area surrounding the former Camp Matthews (City of San Diego 2023a). The resulting Master Plan was adopted by the City Council in January 1960, and envisioned a “college town” atmosphere surrounding the university.

During World War II, the area containing Mira Mesa had been used primarily by the U.S. Army as a testing area and was sparsely populated – following both World War II and the Vietnam War, the area grew as returning veterans and defense workers sought permanent homes (City of San Diego 2022). Looking to turn a profit, developers built tract communities in the area north of MCAS Miramar, giving

the area the feel of a self-contained town (Dudek 2022). Following this annexation, the area was quickly developed, and Interstate 15 was built through the area in the early 1960s.

Kearny Mesa, Clairemont Mesa, and Linda Vista also experienced this post-war boom. Numerous housing developments sprung up in the areas, supported in part by the construction of State Route (SR) 163 and Interstate 15. Gibbs Field was dedicated as Montgomery Field during this time period, named in honor of John J. Montgomery, who made the first controlled wing flight in a “heavier-than-air” fixed-wing aircraft in Otay Mesa (Wilson 2019). Development in these areas would continue through the end of the twentieth century.

This population growth that occurred in the San Diego area following World War II resulted in an increased need for farming activity within the Tijuana River Valley. By the late 1950s, farmers had cultivated more than half of the valley’s land, though the years of low rainfall and the water pumps used by farmers in the region decimated the water supply. Saltwater intrusion into the groundwater table, in turn, decimated crops and drove farmers away from the western portion of the valley (Dedina 1991).

The City annexed both the Otay Mesa and Otay Mesa-Nestor neighborhoods in 1957 – at this time, there were less than a thousand houses in the area, but following annexation, development of the area began in earnest. By the late 1960s, this unexpected development boom would cause serious problems in supplying adequate public facilities (City of San Diego 1997).

Near the end of the 1950s, the Torrey Pines community was annexed by the City (City of San Diego 2014). Mostly undeveloped, the area was home to two large subdivisions: Del Mar Heights, which had been mapped in 1887, and Del Mar Terrace, which was recorded in 1913. By 1963, the area contained only 100 housing units and had a population of roughly 470 people.

In the 1960s, a development ban was created in the area containing the Carmel Valley, Pacific Highlands Ranch (originally known as Rancho Del Sol), Torrey Highlands, and Rancho Peñasquitos communities – John F. Kennedy and Bobby Kennedy pressured the County of San Diego to place a moratorium on all property owned by the Teamsters Union in order to prevent development (Barczewski 1998). The original alignment of SR-56 was established in the area during this time.

Likewise, in the early 1960s, the land within the San Pasqual Valley was annexed to the City of San Diego with the idea that the majority of the land in the area would remain undeveloped (City of San Diego 1995). Prior to this, the valley was primarily used for agriculture, with irrigation canals constructed in the mid- and late 1800s.

The Lake Miramar Dam and Reservoir were completed in 1960 as part of the second San Diego Aqueduct project in the Scripps Miramar Ranch area. The area that had previously been the site of the Surr Dam, was constructed in the early 1900s by E.W. Scripps (Todd 2010).

The U.S. Government sold the area of what is now Tierrasanta and a portion of the nearby Mission Trails Regional Park to the City in 1961 (City of San Diego 1982b; Tierrasanta Community Council 2023). Before this land was released for sale, the City was given the opportunity to prepare a community plan and acquire land for public use. This resulted in the 1962 Elliot Community Plan, and the purchase of several park sites, major street rights-of-ways, a fire station, a library site, and several school sites.

In 1961, developer Harry Summers and his business partner W.R. Hawn announced a joint venture with Donald and Lawrence Daley, the nephews of George Daley, to develop Rancho San Bernardo into a

planned community called Rancho Bernardo (Rancho Bernardo History Center 2023). The community plan was submitted to the City in late 1961, and adopted in early 1962. Construction began that year, and the first residents moved into the new Rancho Bernardo community in 1963 (Rancho Bernardo Historical Society 2023). Development continued over the following decade.

In 1962, real estate developer and San Diego Attorney, Irvin Kahn, acquired Rancho Peñasquitos with the intent of building a large, planned community (Mooney 2016). A few years later, the City annexed the area, building out from Kahn's community (Schimitschek 2019).

In 1962, ownership of Brown Field was transferred to the City of San Diego under the condition that the airport would remain for the "use and benefit of the public" (City of San Diego 2017). Subsequently, Pacific Southwest Airlines utilized the airfield for the purpose of training pilots in the mid-to-late 1960s. Brown Field is currently being used as a general aviation airport; since the City's possession of Brown Field, the facility is under the regulatory authority of the Federal Aviation Administration.

In 1964, the City of San Diego annexed the land within the Pacific Highlands Ranch area to build low-density housing in the area. At this time, the area was primarily used for agriculture, and was largely made up of tomato and strawberry farms, as well as plant nurseries (Barczewski 1998). This housing would ultimately not be built until the 1990s due to intense pushback by locals.

In 1967, the City's Historical Resources Board (HRB) was established following the creation of the National Register of Historic Places. The Board was established with the goal of designating historical sites, establishing historical districts, and reviewing development projects that have the potential to affect historical resources.

While private developers had their eyes on the northern portion of the City since the 1950s, it was not until the 1970s that the City began looking northward for areas to develop housing for the growing population. In 1974, the North City West master plan, which encompassed the Carmel Valley plan area, was adopted in an attempt to confine development to the City's northern mesa tops. The first houses in this area were built in the early 1980s (City of San Diego 2023c).

As part of this northward search, the City began conducting studies on the Los Peñasquitos Canyon, with the idea that it would become a large open space park (City of San Diego 2023d). Situated at the western terminus of the modern boundaries of the park, the Torrey Hills area was first designated as Future Urbanizing on the 1979 San Diego Progress Guide and General Plan – the following year, Genstar-Peñasquitos dedicated more than 1,800 acres of the Los Peñasquitos Canyon to the City for a preserve, clearing the way for the initiation of a community planning program for the Torrey Hills area (City of San Diego 2023b).

In 1977, Santa Monica Developer Ray Watt purchased the site of Fairbanks Ranch, along with nearby parcels, and joined with Home Capital Development Group, to develop the property. The area was graded, roads were paved, and more than 400 houses were built (Ostrow 1988). The Fairbanks Ranch Country Club would become one of the most exclusive communities in San Diego County.

The 1980s would bring numerous changes to the City, starting with the San Diego Trolley beginning its operation in 1981. In 1949, the City's streetcar system had been replaced by buses (MTS 2023). Planning for mass transit for the entire San Diego region started in 1966, and it was in 1980 that the Metropolitan Transit Development Board established the San Diego Trolley, Inc. to operate the new light rail system

(MTS 2023). Over the following decades, the system would be expanded, with service reaching the City of Santee to the east.

Development continued in the northern reaches of the City during the 1980s and 1990s. The Via de la Valle community plan was adopted in the early 1980s and development began in the mid-1980s, which consisted primarily of clustered single-family residences and open space (City of San Diego 2023e). In 1982, the Sabre Springs Community Plan was adopted – this plan laid out a largely residential community with industrial areas and large open spaces (City of San Diego 1982b). Prior to this, the area was used as cattle and sheep ranches by a series of owners, before being purchased by the family of famed swimmer Florence Chadwick and the Sabre Petroleum Company. The area was likely named for the Sabre Capital Corporation (City of San Diego 1982b). Finally, in 1984, the 1,500-acre master-planned community, Carmel Mountain Ranch, was approved for development (Schimitschek 2017). Despite its name, the community lies closer to Black Mountain than Carmel Mountain.

In 1993, San Diego designated the northernmost reaches of the City, including the Pacific Highlands Ranch, Torrey Highlands, Black Mountain Ranch, and Del Mar Mesa, as the North City Future Urbanizing Area – prior to this, the area was predominately used for agricultural and equestrian uses, and was a large producer of strawberries. The area was also home to a migrant farm camp that was locally known as "Rancho Diablo", where roughly 800 residents of the settlement worked on the farms and lived off of the land to survive (Carr 1994). The residents dispersed throughout the area after becoming displaced to make way for the Pacific Highlands Ranch development in the fall of 1994.

3.0 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

3.1 RECORDS SEARCH

A record search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), on file at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) and provided to the City under contract, was conducted by the City in support of Blueprint SD and provided to HELIX in July 2021 and April 2023. The records search included the identification of archaeological and built environment resources. Additionally, the draft Cultural Resources Constraints and Sensitivity Analysis for the University Community Plan Update, prepared by Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail), was provided to HELIX by the City for the University City community planning area (Gunderman Castells and Bietz 2020).

The records search results are included as confidential Appendix B to this report.

3.1.1 Recorded Resources Within the Study Area

A total of 7,139 recorded cultural resources are on file at the SCIC as being within the City (Appendix B). These include 4,639 historic resources, 2,305 prehistoric resources, 155 multi-component resources, and 40 resources classified as "Unknown/Other" due to an undetermined age or lack of information on the resource's site form or a missing site form.

In addition to age, the resources have been categorized by resource type (i.e., building, structure, object, site, district, isolate). It should be noted, however, that based on the preference of the recorder, some resources may not have been recorded as the same type. For example, some recorders may prefer to record a road as a site, while others would record it as an object or structure. While the resource type was not revised if indicated on the site form, this summary and analysis of the record search data

attempted to reduce this discrepancy by further analyzing the resources based on a set of descriptive classifications. Roads are roads, after all. In addition, it is noted that for the purposes of this analysis, lithic is used to refer to flaked stone artifacts, with ground stone and hammerstones artifacts being classified as separate categories.

Of the 2,305 prehistoric resources, including those sites and isolates with prehistoric components, 1,630 are documented as archaeological sites and 670 as isolates. No information is available for the remaining five prehistoric resources save that they are prehistoric in nature. The 155 multi-component resources are recorded as 148 archaeological sites and seven isolates.

The majority of the prehistoric sites (which include prehistoric components from multi-component sites) are comprised of 1,213 sites with artifact scatters (which include lithic, ground stone, and shell scatters), 178 sites with bedrock milling features, and 235 occupation sites, which includes campsites, habitation sites, and villages (Table 1, *Recorded Prehistoric Resources within the City of San Diego*). The remaining resources consist of middens, quarries, hearths, rock features and art, burials, and exported soil. The records of two prehistoric sites contain no information except that they are sites. The vast majority of the prehistoric isolates (and prehistoric components from multi-component isolates) are categorized as lithics (531 recordations), ground stone (64 recordations), and shell (20 recordations). Other prehistoric isolates include hammerstones, fire-affected rocks, and ceramic sherds. As noted above, seven prehistoric resources do not contain information in their records, save that they are prehistoric in nature and two are confirmed sites.

Table 1
RECORDED PREHISTORIC RESOURCES WITHIN THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO

Resource Classification	Count	Percent
Artifact Scatter	1,213	49.31%
Isolated Artifacts	677	27.52%
Occupation Sites	235	9.55%
Bedrock Milling Feature	103	4.19%
Midden Sites	78	3.17%
Bedrock Milling Feature with Artifacts	75	3.05%
Hearths	32	1.30%
Quarry	24	0.97%
Rock Features and Art	14	0.57%
Exported Soil	2	0.08%
No Information Given	7	0.28%
Total	2,460*	100.00%

* Includes Multi-Component Resources.

In general, the historic resources (and multi-component sites with historic components) consist mostly of built environment resources – over 70 percent (3,396 recordations) of these resources consist of buildings, roads, bridges, or other historic-era structures. The remaining 30 percent of the historic resources (1,242 recordations) consist of 789 archaeological sites, 262 isolates, 176 objects, and 15 districts or elements of districts. The 155 multi-component resources are recorded as 148 archaeological sites and seven isolates. There was one unknown historic resource.

Of a total of 4,794 historic resources (including the historic components of multi-component resources), 3,235 are buildings, 582 are refuse deposits and artifact scatters, 247 are isolated artifacts, and 178 are sidewalk stamps (Table 2, *Recorded Historic Resources within the City of San Diego*). Structural remains with and without artifacts were among the most common site type. Other historic site types within the boundaries of the City include structures, such as bridges and walls, military properties and sites, dams, water conveyance features, railroads, and roads. One historic site contained no information within their site records. Glass artifacts were the most numerous historic isolate type, followed by metal artifacts. Other isolates recorded within the City include vehicles, ceramic fragments, bricks, and butchered animal bones.

Table 2
RECORDED HISTORIC RESOURCES WITHIN THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO

Resource Classification	Count	Percent
Building	3,235	67.48%
Refuse Deposit and Dumpsite	315	6.57%
Artifact Scatter	267	5.57%
Isolated Artifacts	247	5.15%
Sidewalk Stamps	178	3.71%
Structural Remains	100	2.08%
Military Property and Sites	99	2.06%
Structural Remains with Artifacts	52	1.08%
Dams, Water Conveyance Features, and Wells	39	0.81%
Structures	38	0.79%
Homestead/Ranch	29	0.60%
Bridge	27	0.56%
Cistern and Refuse	21	0.44%
District and Elements	15	0.31%
Railroad	15	0.31%
Road/Trail	15	0.31%
Wall	14	0.29%
Monument/Marker/Sign	13	0.27%
Orchard/Grove	12	0.25%
Rock Feature	11	0.23%
Cemetery and Burials	9	0.19%
Park	8	0.17%
Post	6	0.12%
Utility Poles	6	0.12%
Structures with artifacts	5	0.10%
Mural/Graffiti	5	0.10%
Mine	5	0.10%
Vehicle Remains	4	0.08%
Privy	1	0.02%
Shooting Range	1	0.02%
Mission	1	0.02%
No Information Given	1	0.02%
Total	4,794*	100.00%

* Includes Multi-Component Resources.

3.1.1.1 Blueprint SD Village Propensity Map Areas

Of the 7,139 resources within the City, a total of 5,210 are located outside of the Blueprint SD Initiative Climate Smart Village Areas, as these are Blueprint SD Village Propensity Map Areas with a value of 1-6, or those areas of the City that are not excluded from the cultural resources sensitivity analysis (e.g., land in which development would not occur), as described in Section 1.1.1.

Of these 5,210 resources, over 75 percent are historic resources and buildings (3,918 recordations), and 24 percent are prehistoric resources (1,197 recordations). In addition, a total of 73 resources are multi-component resources, with both the historic and prehistoric components documented. Twenty-two resources are classified as “Unknown/Other.”

Of the 1,197 prehistoric resources and 73 multi-component sites with prehistoric components, 622 are documented as artifact scatters, 344 as isolates, and 143 as occupation sites (Table 3, *Recorded Prehistoric Resources within the Blueprint SD Village Propensity Map Areas*). Four site records contained no information in their site records except that they are prehistoric in nature. The prehistoric sites within the Blueprint SD Village Propensity Map Areas consist generally of artifact scatters, bedrock milling features, and habitation, village, and campsites. Other types of prehistoric sites in the study area include rock art, hearths, and burial sites. Lithic artifacts are the most common type of prehistoric isolates, though ground stone and shell isolates are also common.

**Table 3
RECORDED PREHISTORIC RESOURCES WITHIN THE BLUEPRINT SD VILLAGE PROPENSITY MAP AREAS**

Resource Classification	Count	Percent
Artifact Scatter	623	49.05%
Isolated Artifacts	344	27.09%
Occupation Sites	143	11.26%
Midden Sites	47	3.70%
Bedrock Milling Feature	38	2.99%
Bedrock Milling Feature with Artifacts	37	2.91%
Hearths	16	1.26%
Quarry	10	0.79%
Rock Features and Art	6	0.47%
Exported Soil	2	0.16%
No Information Given	4	0.31%
Total	1,270*	100%

* Includes Multi-Component Resources

A total of 3,991 historic resources including historic components (3,918 recordations) and multi-component resources (73 recordations) are identified within the Blueprint SD Village Propensity Map Areas (Table 4, *Recorded Historic Resources within the Blueprint SD Village Propensity Map Areas*). A majority of the resources are historic buildings (2,922 recordations), with the remaining historic resources primarily consisting of refuse deposits and artifact scatters (436 recordations), isolates (202 recordations), and sidewalk stamps (175 recordations). Structural remains with and without artifacts were common historic site types, and several bridges and water conveyance features were recorded within the area. Glass and metal are the most common isolate types.

**Table 4
RECORDED HISTORIC RESOURCES WITHIN THE BLUEPRINT SD VILLAGE PROPENSITY MAP
AREAS**

Resource Classification	Count	Percent
Building	2,922	73.21%
Refuse Deposit and Dumpsite	270	6.76%
Isolated Artifacts	202	5.06%
Sidewalk Stamps	175	4.38%
Artifact Scatter	166	4.16%
Structural Remains	51	1.28%
Structural Remains with Artifacts	37	0.93%
Bridge	22	0.55%
Dams, Water Conveyance Features, and Wells	21	0.53%
Cistern and Refuse	17	0.42%
Structures	12	0.30%
Homestead/Ranch	12	0.30%
District and Elements	12	0.30%
Railroad	11	0.27%
Rock Feature	7	0.17%
Cemetery and Burials	7	0.17%
Military Property and Sites	6	0.15%
Wall	6	0.15%
Road/Trail	5	0.12%
Monument/Marker/Sign	5	0.12%
Orchard/Grove	5	0.12%
Utility Poles	5	0.12%
Park	3	0.07%
Structures with artifacts	3	0.07%
Mural/Graffiti	3	0.07%
Post	2	0.05%
Vehicle Remains	1	0.02%
Privy	1	0.02%
Mission	1	0.02%
No Information Given	1	0.02%
Total	3,991*	100.00%

* Includes Multi-Component Resources.

Blueprint SD Climate Smart Village Areas

A total of 2,695 resources are located within the Blueprint San Diego Climate Smart Village Areas. These include 106 prehistoric resources, 2,564 historic resources and buildings, and 22 multi-component resources, and three unknown resources.

The prehistoric resources and multi-component sites with prehistoric components consist of 60 artifact scatters, 38 isolates, and 22 occupation sites (Table 5, *Recorded Prehistoric Resources within the Blueprint SD Climate Smart Village Areas*). Only one unknown prehistoric resource was located in the Climate Smart Village Areas. Other prehistoric resource types within the Climate Smart Village Areas consist of burial sites, middens, bedrock milling features with and without associated artifacts, a hearth, and a rock feature.

Table 5
RECORDED PREHISTORIC RESOURCES WITHIN THE BLUEPRINT SD CLIMATE SMART VILLAGE AREAS

Resource Classification	Count	Percent
Artifact Scatter	60	46.87%
Isolated Artifacts	38	29.69%
Occupation Sites	22	17.19%
Midden Sites	3	2.34%
Bedrock Milling Feature	1	0.78%
Bedrock Milling Feature with Artifacts	1	0.78%
Hearths	1	0.78%
Rock Features and Art	1	0.78%
No Information Given	1	0.78%
Total	128*	100%

* Includes Multi-Component Resources

A total of 2,586 historic resources and historic components of multi-component resources have been documented within the Climate Smart Village Areas – these resources include 1,876 historic buildings, 297 refuse deposits and artifact scatters, 129 isolated artifacts, and 144 sidewalk stamps (Table 6, *Recorded Historic Resources Within the Blueprint SD Climate Smart Village Areas*). The Climate Smart Village Areas included a large number (37 recordations) of structural remains with and without artifacts, and the number of bridges and water conveyance features decreased when compared to the overall Blueprint SD Village Propensity Map Area. Glass and metal artifacts were the most numerous isolates type, though other isolate types recorded within the Climate Smart Village Areas included bricks and historic ceramics.

Table 6
RECORDED HISTORIC RESOURCES WITHIN THE BLUEPRINT SD CLIMATE SMART VILLAGE AREAS

Resource Classification	Count	Percent
Building	1,876	72.54%
Refuse Deposit and Dumpsite	196	7.58%
Sidewalk Stamps	144	5.57%
Isolated Artifacts	129	4.99%
Artifact Scatter	101	3.90%
Structural Remains with Artifacts	21	0.81%
Cistern and Refuse	17	0.66%
Structural Remains	16	0.62%
Bridge	13	0.50%
Dams, Water Conveyance Features, and Wells	11	0.42%
District and Elements	11	0.42%
Railroad	11	0.42%

Resource Classification	Count	Percent
Structures	7	0.27%
Wall	6	0.23%
Military Property and Sites	4	0.15%
Road/Trail	3	0.12%
Rock Feature	3	0.12%
Park	3	0.12%
Mural/Graffiti	3	0.12%
Homestead/Ranch	1	0.04%
Monument/Marker/Sign	1	0.04%
Orchard/Grove	1	0.04%
Cemetery and Burials	1	0.04%
Post	1	0.04%
Utility Poles	1	0.04%
Privy	1	0.04%
Mission	1	0.04%
No Information Given	3	0.12%
Total	2,586*	100.00%

* Includes Multi-Component Resources.

University Community Plan Update Area

Red Tail Environmental obtained a records search for the University Community Plan Update (UCPU) area and a one-quarter-mile search radius from Dudek, who performed the search at the SCIC on March 18, 2020 (Gunderman Castells and Bietz 2020). Additionally, a search of the records held by the California Department of Parks and Recreation for the portion of the Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve located within the UCPU area was obtained on March 24, 2020. A search of records held by the San Diego Museum of Man (now the Museum of Us) was requested on March 25, 2020; however, due to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the results of this search were not received by Red Tail Environmental.

At the time of the March 2020 records search, a total of 294 previously recorded resources were located within one-quarter mile of the UCPU area; of these resources, 236 were recorded within the UCPU area itself, and consisted of 179 prehistoric resources, 39 historic resources, and 18 multi-component resources, with one resource having an incomplete site record. The April 2023 records search data was compared to the data provided to Red Tail Environmental in 2020, with a total of 315 cultural resources were recorded within the community area and the one-quarter mile buffer, representing an increase of 21 cultural resources documented since 2020. From these, 248 cultural resources were recorded within the UCPU community area, consisting of 184 prehistoric, 46 historic, 16 multi-component resources, two resources of unknown age, these numbers include three cultural resources that were subsumed by other resources. In addition, 16 historic addresses were documented within the UCPU community area and one-quarter mile buffer, with 7 historical resources within the University community area.

Of the 202 prehistoric resources (184 recordations) and prehistoric components of multi-component resources (16 recordations) and two recordations of unknown/other age, 99 resources are artifact scatters, 56 are isolated artifacts, and 22 are occupation sites (Table 7, *Recorded Prehistoric Resources within the University Community Plan Update Area*). Middens, hearths, and quarries are also recorded within the area. As with the larger set of study area data, the most common isolates recorded are lithic artifacts.

Table 7
RECORDED PREHISTORIC RESOURCES WITHIN THE UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY PLAN UPDATE AREA

Resource Classification	Count	Percent
Artifact Scatter	99	49.01%
Isolated Artifacts	56	27.72%
Occupation Sites	22	10.89%
Midden Sites	11	5.44%
Hearths	8	3.96%
Quarry	5	2.47%
Bedrock Milling Feature with Artifacts	1	0.49%
Total	202*	100%

* Includes Multi-Component Resources.

A total of 62 historic resources and historic components (46 recordations) of multi-component sites (16 recordations) are recorded within the UCPU area (Table 8, *Recorded Historic Resources within the University Community Plan Update Area*). These include 19 artifact scatters and refuse deposits, 12 isolated artifacts, and 8 buildings. Other less common resources within the area include structural remains, water conveyance features, and military properties or sites. Glass artifacts and historic cans are the most common artifact type – again, this is reflective of the City as a whole.

Table 8
RECORDED HISTORIC RESOURCES WITHIN THE UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY PLAN UPDATE AREA

Resource Classification	Count	Percent
Artifact Scatter	19	30.64%
Isolated Artifacts	12	19.35%
Building	8	12.90%
Bridge	4	6.45%
Structural Remains	3	4.84%
Refuse Deposit and Dumpsite	2	3.22%
Military Property and Sites	2	3.22%
Dams, Water Conveyance Features, and Wells	2	3.22%
Road/Trail	1	1.61%
Structures	1	1.61%
Homestead/Ranch	1	1.61%
Railroad	1	1.61%
Wall	1	1.61%
Monument/Marker/Sign	1	1.61%
Orchard/Grove	1	1.61%
Park	1	1.61%
Post	1	1.61%
Mine	1	1.61%
Total	62*	100%

* Includes Multi-Component Resources.

Hillcrest Focused Plan Amendment Area

The Hillcrest FPA area is within the Uptown Community Plan area. The Uptown Community Plan was comprehensively updated in 2016, and a record search for the Uptown Community Plan Update was performed in 2009.. A total of 53 historical resources were identified in the Hillcrest Focused Plan

Amendment study area, these include 36 buildings, 13 sidewalk stamps, 2 refuse deposits, a bridge and a road (Table 9, *Recorded Historic Resources within the Hillcrest Focused Plan Amendment Area*).

**Table 9
RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE HILLCREST FOCUSED PLAN AMENDMENT AREA**

Resource Classification	Count	Percentage
Building	36	67.92%
Sidewalk Stamp	13	24.53%
Refuse Deposit	2	3.77%
Bridge	1	1.89%
Road	1	1.89%
Total	53	100.00%

3.2 NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM

The 12 Community Plans listed in Section 4.0, below, were subject to both Assembly Bill (AB) 52 consultation and Senate Bill (SB) 18 noticing prior to the adoption of each of the plans. The comments received by the Native American tribes interested in consultation were considered in the production of the citywide sensitivity map created for the Blueprint San Diego Program.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on June 13, 2023, for a Sacred Lands File search and a list of Native American contacts for the study area. On June 29, 2023, the NAHC responded with a positive result to the Sacred Lands File search, in addition to providing a list of Native American tribes who may have knowledge of the cultural resources within the Blueprint San Diego Program area. Native American correspondence is included as Appendix C (Confidential Appendices, bound separately).

Tribal consultation in accordance with SB 18 was initiated by the City of San Diego on July 2021 for the Blueprint SD project which specified the UCPU and the Hillcrest FPA. The City received responses from two tribes. On July 23, 2021, Ray Teran from the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians provided comments on the project. On August 13, 2021, Dennen Pelton from the Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians provided a response to the notice. Additional notices will be sent 45 and 10 days prior to the City Council hearing on the project.

On November 3, 2023 the City of San Diego delivered tribal consultation notices in accordance with AB-52, one request for consultation was received from the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians.

4.0 CULTURAL SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

There are 52 community planning areas within the boundaries of the City, each of which has its own Community Plan (Figure 7). Many of the community planning areas have recently undergone, or are in the process of updating their Community Plan and, as such, have existing cultural resources sensitivity analyses contained within the cultural resources reports prepared in support of the Community Plan Updates (CPUs). These existing sensitivity datasets have been incorporated into the cultural sensitivity analysis for this study, and include data from the following community planning areas:

- Clairemont Mesa (HELIX 2020 [Wilson and Cooley 2020])

- Greater Golden Hill (AECOM 2015a)
- Greater North Park (AECOM 2015b)
- Kearny Mesa (HELIX 2019 [Wilson 2019])
- Midway-Pacific Highway (AECOM 2015c)
- Mira Mesa (Red Tail 2022 [Gunderman Castells and Bietz 2022])
- Mission Valley (Tierra Environmental 2019 [Murphy and Baksh 2019])
- Old Town San Diego (AECOM 2015d)
- San Ysidro (AECOM 2015e)
- Southeastern San Diego and Encanto Neighborhoods (AECOM 2015f)
- Uptown (AECOM 2015g)
- University (Red Tail 2020 [Gunderman Castells and Bietz 2020])

In addition to the existing sensitivity data from the above CPU documents, existing sensitivity data provided by the City and sensitivity analyses contained within the Final Program EIR (PEIR) for the Morena Corridor Specific Plan (City of San Diego 2019b) and the PEIR for Complete Communities: Housing Solutions and Mobility Choices (City of San Diego 2020) were utilized for this study.

The remainder of the Blueprint SD Climate Smart Village Map Area has been categorized into three cultural resource sensitivity levels rated low, moderate, or high. The sensitivity layers are based on the results of archival research and the records search, geographical and environmental conditions, and the amount of historic and modern development that has occurred. Areas within the City where future growth and development would not occur (for example, within parks or lands managed by local, State, or Federal agencies) are excluded from the current cultural resources sensitivity analysis conducted in support of the Blueprint SD Program. Additionally, it is noted that while the presence of recorded built environment resources was utilized for this analysis, the existing sensitivity data, as well as this current analysis, focuses primarily on the cultural resources sensitivity for archaeological resources. Figure 8, *Cultural Resources Sensitivity*, illustrates the cultural resources sensitivity of the Blueprint SD Climate smart Village Map Area.

Low Cultural Resources Sensitivity

A low sensitivity rating indicates areas within the study area where there is a high level of disturbance or modern development and where few or no previously recorded resources have been documented. Within these areas, the potential for additional archaeological resources to be identified is low, and, if existing, such resources are unlikely to be substantial in artifact assemblage frequency and/or deposition, as evidenced by existing archival data from the records search and an assessment of environmental factors, such as the presence of alluvial soils, which typically have a higher likelihood of containing buried resources and indicate proximity to a water source.

Typically, areas within the City that have been excavated by mass or rough grading within the last approximately 40 years since the implementation and application of CEQA are generally considered to have a low potential for archaeological resources, such as within the Rancho Bernardo, Rancho Peñasquitos, Carmel Valley, and Torrey Highlands community planning areas, as the soil containing archaeological resources is generally removed during this process. This is particularly the case on the Linda Vista, Kearny, San Diego, and Otay mesas where there is little alluvial soil present. Within those areas, the grading that occurred for development prior to the last 40 years also likely removed any soils

remaining with the potential to contain cultural resources, as large portions of the community planning areas are underlain by artificial fill as a result of buildings and infrastructure development, such as within the Clairemont Mesa and Mira Mesa community planning areas (Gunderman Castells and Bietz 2022; Wilson and Cooley 2020).

As such, within areas of the City where the majority of the community planning area is developed and there is virtually no undeveloped land within the area, and where prehistorically, there were no reliable water sources or a high concentration of subsistence resources, the cultural resource sensitivity is typically considered low. Within those areas, such as within the Golden Hill, North Park, and Uptown community planning areas, undeveloped canyons may be present, but due to the steepness of some of these canyons, the cultural resource sensitivity for these areas is also classified as low (AECOM 2015a, 2015b, 2015g). Additionally, some areas of undeveloped open space, such as the Montgomery-Gibbs Executive Airport property located within the Kearny Mesa community planning area, are also characterized by low sensitivity due to the property having been fully surveyed for cultural resources, with the probability of unrecorded archaeological resources to be present in the remaining undeveloped areas of the airport property considered to be minimal (Wilson 2019).

Moderate Cultural Resources Sensitivity

A moderate sensitivity rating indicates that some previously recorded resources have been identified in that area, and the potential for additional prehistoric or historic archaeological resources to be present would be moderate. Typically, the archaeological resources that have been recorded within moderate sensitivity areas of the City are complex resources consisting of more substantial sites or deposits with a diversity or density of feature and artifact types. The potential to encounter additional resources with similar complexity in such areas would be moderate.

A moderate sensitivity rating is generally applied to undeveloped areas of the City, primarily near canyons and larger drainages that provided reliable water sources or a high concentration of subsistence resources and within the bottoms of the canyons and drainages where young alluvial flood-plain deposits are present that would contain the potential for buried cultural material. A moderate sensitivity rating may also be applied in developed areas of the City where development occurred before 1984 and where CEQA review may not have been applied; in areas where there has been limited grading and deposit of fill; or in areas where there may be a likelihood of buried historic archaeological resources present that are related to the historic development of the City, such as within the Downtown and surrounding community planning areas that were developed early in San Diego's history. Within the historic neighborhoods of the City, the likelihood of encountering archaeological resources is greatest within areas that have been minimally excavated in the past (e.g., vacant lots and lots containing surface parking; undeveloped areas around historic buildings; under buildings with post, pier, slab, or shallow wall foundations without basements; etc.) (Centre City Development Corporation 2006).

Moderate sensitivity ratings also exist in some areas that have been subject to development but where additional or buried archaeological resources may be present. Examples of such areas include Mission Valley, where the highly active depositional San Diego River valley is present, creating the potential for intact cultural resources to be buried, or within the communities of Southeastern San Diego and Encanto Neighborhoods, where multiple high-potential water courses are present, and numerous previously recorded resources have been observed in a buried context during ground-disturbing construction activities throughout the area (AECOM 2015f; Murphy and Baksh 2019). The majority of these areas are categorized as having moderate sensitivity ratings even though much of the community planning areas

have been developed. Other moderate sensitivity areas within developed portions of the City may contain settings where subsurface archaeological resources may be present in alluvial or depositional settings or contain landforms or resources attractive for prehistoric activities, such as along the former periodic shoreline of the San Diego River within the Midway-Pacific Highway community planning area where several prehistoric campsites, as well as a possible location for the ethnographic village of *Kotsi/Cosoy/Kosaii/Kosa'aay*, have been indicated in the records search data (AECOM 2015c).

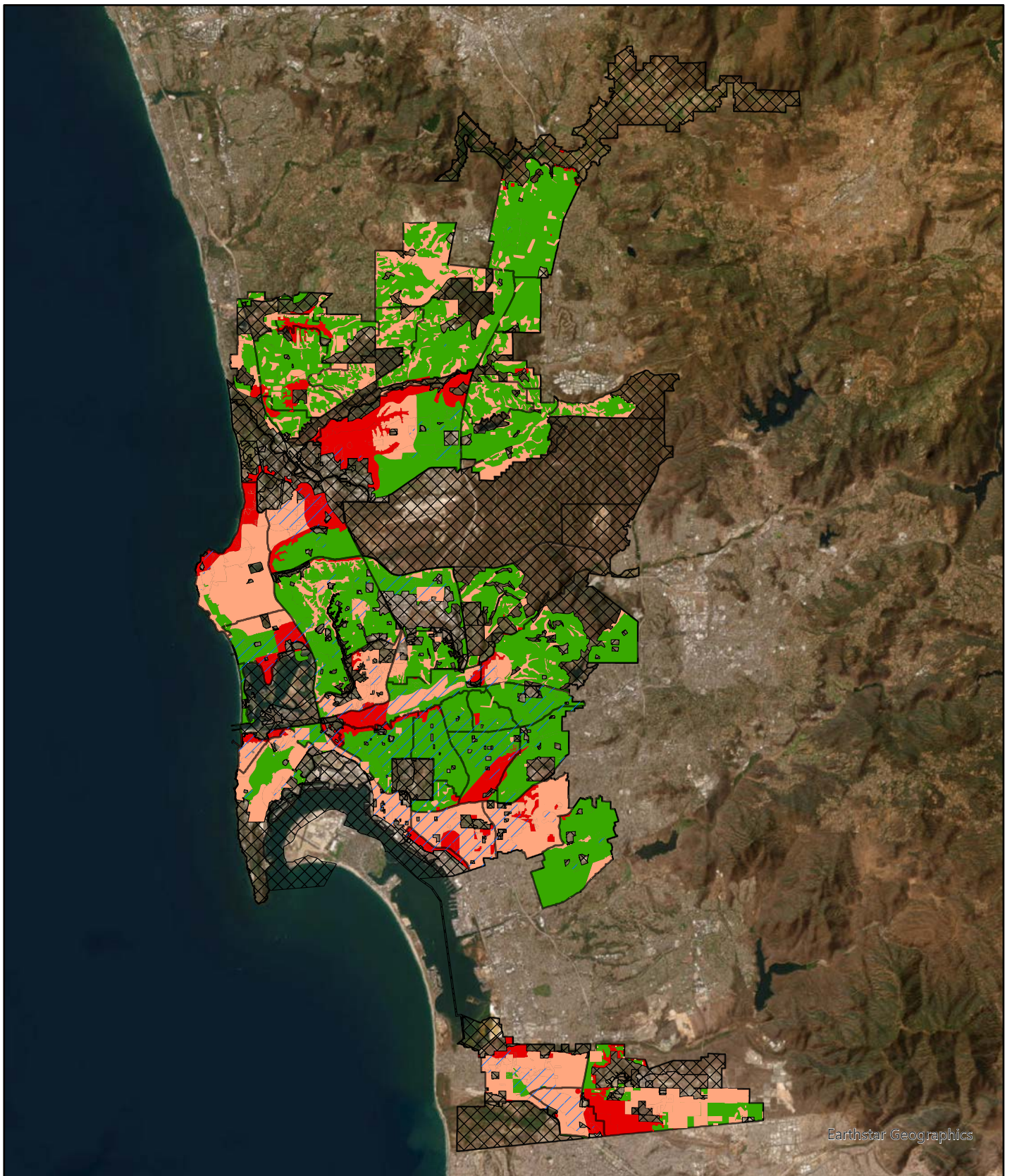
In addition, within the southern portion of the City, the majority of the developed areas of the Otay Mesa-Nestor and San Ysidro community planning areas contain a moderate sensitivity ranking due to being situated within areas characterized by the floodplains for both the Tijuana and Otay rivers where buried cultural resources are possible (AECOM 2015e; City of San Diego 2020). To the east, within the Otay Mesa community planning area, several hundred prehistoric resources have been documented. Otay Mesa is a unique geographic feature that is dominated by the Lindavista and Otay formations containing an abundance of readily available cobble material that may have 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). As a result, a nearly ubiquitous, shallow, low-density, prehistoric, lithic artifact scatter covers the majority of Otay Mesa. As such, all undeveloped lands within the Otay Mesa community planning area are ranked with at least a moderate cultural resource sensitivity, with some of the earlier developed lands in the community planning area also containing a moderate sensitivity ranking.

High Cultural Resources Sensitivity

Areas identified as high sensitivity within the Blueprint SD Climate smart Village Map Area indicate areas where significant prehistoric or historic archaeological resources have been documented or would have the potential to be identified. These resources may range from moderately complex to highly complex and substantial, with more defined habitation areas and a large breadth of features and artifact assemblages. In some cases, the resources in high sensitivity areas may have been determined to be significant under local, State, or Federal guidelines. Generally, within high sensitivity areas, the potential for encountering additional complex, intact, and potentially significant cultural resources would be high.

As discussed in Section 2.2.1, a number of major Kumeyaay villages were located within, or immediately adjacent to, the study area. The ethnographic villages of *Las Choyas* and *Pu-Shuyi* have been identified archaeologically and ethnographically within the communities of Southeastern San Diego and Encanto Neighborhoods, and water sources such as the Sweetwater River, Chollas Creek, Imperial Creek, and South Chollas Creek were primary sources of water and subsistence resources, as well as being major transportation corridors (AECOM 2015f). As such, areas within the Southeastern San Diego and Encanto Neighborhoods community planning areas where buried archaeological resources have been documented or are within undeveloped pockets within the communities, such as within canyons or undeveloped parks, are defined as having a high level of cultural resource sensitivity.

Within the Mission Valley and Old Town community planning areas, high sensitivity areas are mapped where archaeological evidence has been obtained, indicating extensive prehistoric use of the area, which may also be associated with the ethnohistoric village of *Kotsi/Cosoy/Kosaii/Kosa'aay* (AECOM 2015d; Murphy and Baksh 2019). Likewise, the eastern end of the Mission Valley community planning areas is characterized by high sensitivity due to the ethnohistoric and historic occupation of the Mission San Diego de Alcalá area, and the entire Old Town is characterized as high sensitivity due to the area being extensively used and occupied by Native Americans prior to and during the historic periods of the



Earthstar Geographics

Cultural Resource Sensitivity

- High
- Moderate
- Low
- Excluded

- Blueprint SD Initiative Climate Smart Village Areas
- Community Planning Areas

0 2.5 5 10 Kilometers

0 2.5 5 10 Miles



Figure 7

Cultural Resource Sensitivity in Relation to the Blueprint SD Initiative Climate Smart Village Areas

community and by the extensive historic occupation of the Spanish Presidio and settlement in Alta California.

In addition to areas of the City where extensive and substantial archaeological resources have been recorded, or where ethnographic villages have been documented - primarily along major rivers and creeks - many of the canyons and drainages throughout the Blueprint SD Map Area have also been identified as having a high sensitivity rating due to the high concentration of archaeological sites in these areas or the presence of young alluvial floodplain deposits that contain the potential for intact or substantial buried cultural material. Examples include Rose Canyon within the University community planning area; Tecolote and San Clemente canyons in the Clairemont Mesa community planning area; the canyon areas within the Mira Mesa, Pacific Highlands Ranch, and Carmel Valley community planning areas; and the base of these canyon areas leading into the Mission Valley and Las Chollas Valley areas from the Uptown and Golden Hill community planning areas (AECOM 2015a, 2015g; Gunderman Castells and Bietz 2020, 2022; Wilson 2019; Wilson and Cooley 2020).

Within the southern portion of the City, due to the extensive use of the Otay Mesa and adjacent river valleys by prehistoric people, areas identified as high sensitivity include the Tijuana and Otay River valleys and areas within the Otay Mesa community planning area where hundreds of previously recorded sites have been documented and/or undeveloped land that has not been previously surveyed. The presence of abundant lithic resources in the Otay Mesa area and riparian habitat along the Tijuana and Otay rivers, as well as proximity to ocean and bay resources, makes San Ysidro and neighboring community planning areas ideal locations for prehistoric occupation (AECOM 2015e).

4.1 UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY PLAN UPDATE AREA

The following cultural resource sensitivity discussion is obtained from the *Cultural Resources Constraints and Sensitivity Analysis for the University Community Plan Update* (Gunderman Castells and Bietz 2020).

The UCPU project area has been categorized into three cultural resource sensitivity levels rated low, moderate, or high based on the results of the archival research, the NAHC Sacred Lands File record search, regional environmental factors, and historic and modern development (Figure 12). A low sensitivity rating indicates areas where there is a high level of disturbance or development and few or no previously recorded resources have been documented. Within these areas, the potential for additional cultural resources to be identified is low. A moderate sensitivity rating indicates that some previously recorded resources have been identified, and/or the potential for cultural resources to be present would be moderate. A high sensitivity rating indicates areas where significant resources have been documented, and/or have the potential to be identified. The resources in high sensitivity areas are generally complex in nature with unique and/or abundant artifact assemblages. In some cases, the resources in high sensitivity areas may have been determined to be significant under local, State or Federal guidelines.

A large portion of the northern portion, eastern portion, and within Rose Canyon within the UCPU project area has been identified as having a high sensitivity. The record search results have identified a high concentration of archaeological sites in these areas, including ethnohistoric and prehistoric village sites located adjacent to the UCPU and sites along the coast dating to the Early and Middle Holocene Periods. Areas nearby existing significant sites were classified as high potential for sites.

A portion of the middle of the western side of the UCPU project area, south and west of Genesee Avenue, east of Gilman Drive, and north of Rose Canyon has been identified as moderate sensitivity for cultural resources. This area contains a moderate number of previously recorded cultural resources. In addition, it is largely located on the mesa top and prehistorically had less access to water sources. Little historic use of the area took place until post World War II development, and previously during the historic period the area was primarily used for grazing cattle. The area designated as moderate sensitivity has been highly impacted by modern development and much of the area has been subjected to mass grading.

The remaining of the UCPU project area, south of Rose Canyon and north of SR-52, is identified as low sensitivity. Although numerous cultural resources studies have taken place in this area, no significant cultural resources have been previously identified. Much of the low sensitivity area is located on the mesa top and prehistorically did not have reliable water sources and did not contain a high concentration of subsistence resources. Canyons and drainages in this area leading to Rose Canyon to the north and SR-52 to the south are too steep to have been utilized for habitation areas. Historically this area was not highly utilized until the post war housing boom and has been subjected to mass grading and is completely developed, likely previously destroying any cultural resources which may have been present.

Much of the UCPU project area has been developed, however archaeological research has identified Native American use of the UCPU project area for thousands of years, and it is possible that intact subsurface cultural deposits are present in areas that have been previously developed or in alluvial areas, as well as in areas that have had little ground disturbance.

While the potential to encounter prehistoric cultural resources across the UCPU project area is high, the potential for historic archaeological deposits is lower in most areas. Besides early historic uses within Rose Canyon, Camp Matthews, and Torrey Pines Natural Reserve, little development took place prior to the construction of the railroad in the 1880s. Otherwise, little evidence of intact historic archaeological deposits which may be significant under CEQA has been identified within the UCPU project area.

The areas identified as moderate and high sensitivity represent a prehistorically and historically active environment.

5.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Cultural resources are defined as buildings, sites, structures, or objects, each of which may have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, and/or scientific importance. Significant resources are those resources that have been found eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as applicable.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code (PRC) 21084.1, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14 Section 15064.5, address determining the significance of impacts to archaeological and historic resources and discuss significant cultural resources as “historical resources,” which are defined as:

- resource(s) listed or determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the CRHR (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][1])

- resource(s) either listed in the NRHP or in a “local register of historical resources” or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless “the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant” (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][2])
- resources determined by the Lead Agency to meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][3])

For listing in the CRHR, a historical resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

- A. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
- B. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
- C. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values;
- D. It has yielded or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

Under 14 CCR Section 15064.5(a)(4), a resource may also be considered a “historical resource” for the purposes of CEQA at the discretion of the lead agency.

All resources that are eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR must have integrity, which is the authenticity of a historical resource’s physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource’s period of significance. Resources, therefore, must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In an archaeological deposit, integrity is assessed with reference to the preservation of material constituents and their culturally and historically meaningful spatial relationships. A resource must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which it is proposed for nomination. Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), actions that alter any of the characteristics that qualify a property for eligibility for listing in the NRHP “in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property’s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association” (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 800.5[a]) constitute an adverse effect to the historic property.

5.1.1 City of San Diego Historical Resources Regulations

The purpose of the City’s Historical Resources Regulations (Land Development Code Chapter 14, Article 3, Division 2) is to protect, preserve and, where damaged, restore the historical resources of San Diego, which include historical buildings, historical structures or historical objects, important archaeological sites, historical districts, historical landscapes, and traditional cultural properties (City of San Diego 2018). These regulations are intended to ensure that development occurs in a manner that protects the overall quality of historical resources. It is further the intent of these regulations to protect the educational, cultural, economic, and general welfare of the public, while employing regulations consistent with sound historical preservation principles and the rights of private property owners.

The regulations apply to proposed development when the following historical resources are present on the site, whether or not a Neighborhood Development Permit or Site Development Permit is required: designated historical resources; historical buildings; historical districts; historical landscapes; historical objects; historical structures; important archaeological sites; and traditional cultural properties. Where any portion of a premise contains historical resources, the regulations shall apply to the entire premises.

5.1.2 City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines

The purpose and intent of the City's Historical Resources Guidelines (HRG), located in the City's Land Development Manual (City of San Diego 2001), is to protect, preserve and, where damaged, restore the historical resources of San Diego. The HRG states that if a project will potentially impact a resource, the resource's significance must be determined, even if it is not listed in or previously considered eligible for the California Register or a local register (Section II.D.5).

In order to be designated as historic and potentially listed in the City's Historical Resources Register, one or more of the following criteria must be met:

- (A) Exemplifies or reflects special elements of the City's, a community's, or a neighborhood's historical, archaeological, cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, landscaping, or architectural development.
- (B) Is identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history.
- (C) Embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship.
- (D) Is representative of the notable work of a master builder, designer, architect, engineer, landscape architect, interior designer, artist, or craftsman.
- (E) Is listed or has been determined eligible by the National Park Service for listing on the NRHP or is listed or has been determined eligible by the California Office of Historic Preservation for listing on the CRHR.
- (F) Is a finite group of resources related to one another in a clearly distinguishable way or is a geographically definable area or neighborhood containing improvements that have a special character, historical interest or aesthetic value, or which represent one or more architectural periods or styles in the history and development of the City.

Eligible resources, which may include an improvement, building, structure, sign, interior element and fixture, feature, site, place, district, area, or object, are designated to the City's Register of Designated Historical Resources by the City's HRB at a publicly noticed hearing.

The City's HRG also states that if a project will potentially impact a resource, the resource's significance must be determined, even if it is not listed in or previously considered eligible for the CRHR or a local register (Section II.D.5). The City has established baseline resource significance criteria based upon CEQA as follows:

An archaeological site must consist of at least three associated artifacts/ecofacts (within a 40 square meter area) or a single feature and must be at least 45 years of age. Archaeological sites containing only a surface component are generally considered not significant, unless demonstrated otherwise. Such site types may include isolated finds, bedrock milling stations, sparse lithic scatters, and shellfish processing stations. All other archaeological sites are considered potentially significant. The determination of significance is based on a number of factors specific to a particular site including site size, type and integrity; presence or absence of a subsurface deposit, soil stratigraphy, features, diagnostics, and datable material; artifact and ecofact density; assemblage complexity; cultural affiliation; association with an important person or event; and ethnic importance (City of San Diego 2001:15).

Non-significant resources are addressed in Section II.D.6, including sites with no subsurface component, such as isolates, lithic scatters, isolated bedrock milling stations, and shellfish processing stations.

5.1.3 Native American Heritage Values

Federal and state laws mandate that consideration be given to the concerns of contemporary Native Americans with regard to potentially ancestral human remains, associated funerary objects, and items of cultural patrimony. Consequently, an important element in assessing the significance of the study site has been to evaluate the likelihood that these classes of items are present in areas that would be affected by the proposed project.

Potentially relevant to prehistoric archaeological sites is the category termed Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) in discussions of cultural resource management performed under federal auspices. According to Parker and King (1998), "Traditional" in this context refers to those beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice. The traditional cultural significance of a historic property, then, is significance derived from the role the property plays in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices. Cultural resources can include TCPs, such as gathering areas, landmarks, and ethnographic locations, in addition to archaeological districts. Generally, a TCP may consist of a single site, or group of associated archaeological sites (district or traditional cultural landscape), or an area of cultural/ethnographic importance.

In California, the Traditional Tribal Cultural Places Bill of 2004 requires local governments to consult with Native American Tribes during the project planning process, specifically before adopting or amending a General Plan or a Specific Plan, or when designating land as open space for the purpose of protecting Native American cultural places. The intent of this legislation is to encourage consultation and assist in the preservation of Native American places of prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial importance. AB 52, effective July 1, 2015, introduced Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR) as a class of cultural resources and additional considerations relating to Native American consultation into CEQA. As a general concept, a TCR is similar to the federally defined TCP; however, it incorporates the consideration of local and state significance and required mitigation under CEQA. A TCR may be considered significant if included in a local or state register of historical resources; or determined by the lead agency to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in PRC Section 5024.1; or is a geographically defined cultural landscape that meets one or more of these criteria; or is a historical resource described in PRC Section 21084.1, a unique archaeological resource described in PRC Section 21083.2; or is a non-unique archaeological resource if it conforms with the above criteria.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of this study reveal that over 7,000 cultural resources have been documented within the City to date, with additional intact cultural resources likely being present in areas of the study area that have not been previously developed or are buried in alluvial deposits. While the cultural sensitivity varies across the City, there is a potential that cultural resources will be impacted during the implementation of the Blueprint SD Program, especially within areas that have been categorized as moderate or high sensitivity.

Activities associated with the implementation of the Blueprint SD Program that are located in the areas identified with a moderate or high cultural resources sensitivity should be evaluated by a qualified Archaeologist or Architectural Historian, as appropriate, following the mitigation framework detailed below to determine the potential for the presence or absence of significant cultural resources (historical resources), or archaeological resources, including buried resources. If it is determined that a resource is a historical resource, it should be referred to the City's HRB for possible designation.

In addition, all phases of future archaeological investigations (including survey, testing, and monitoring activities) would require the participation of local Native American tribes and representatives. This study reveals that while the cultural sensitivity varies across the study area, especially in areas that have been extensively developed during the modern era, the lands incorporated into the City's municipal boundary have supported Native American populations for thousands of years, representing a highly active prehistoric environment. Early consultation is an effective way to avoid unanticipated discoveries, and local tribes may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of resources in the area. In addition, Native American participation would help ensure that tribal cultural resources within the City are protected and properly cared for in accordance with tribal cultural and spiritual traditions.

6.1 MITIGATION FRAMEWORK

The following mitigation framework is from the City's Historical Resources Guidelines (City of San Diego 2001) and adapted for the Blueprint SD Program.

HIST-1 – Archaeological and Tribal Cultural Resources

HIST-1: Prior to the issuance of any discretionary permit for a future development project that could directly and/or indirectly affect a cultural resource (i.e. archaeological and tribal cultural resources), the City shall require the following steps be taken to determine (1) the potential presence and/or absence of cultural resources, and (2) the appropriate mitigation for any significant resources that may be impacted. For the purposes of CEQA review, a cultural resource is defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Tribal cultural resources are defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074.

Initial Determination

The City's Environmental Designee shall determine the potential presence and/or absence of cultural resources at the project site by reviewing site photographs and existing historic information (e.g., Archaeological Sensitivity Maps, the Archaeological Map Book, the California Historical Resources Inventory System, and the City's "Historical Inventory of Important Architects, Structures,

and People in San Diego”) and may conduct a site visit. A review of the cultural resources sensitivity map (see Figure #8) shall be done at the initial planning stage of a project to ensure that cultural resources are avoided and/or impacts are minimized to the extent feasible in accordance with the City’s Historical Resources Guidelines. The sensitivity levels described below shall guide the appropriate steps necessary to address the potential resources. Sensitivity ratings may be adjusted based on the amount of disturbance that has occurred, which may have previously impacted cultural resources, as well as new data available to the City.

High Sensitivity: Indicates locations where significant cultural resources have been documented or would have the potential to be identified. High sensitivity resources include village and habitation sites and areas near fresh water sources. These resources may range from moderately complex to highly complex, with more defined living areas or specialized work space areas, and a large breadth of features and artifact assemblages. The potential for identification of additional resources in such areas would be high.

Moderate Sensitivity: Indicates that some cultural resources have been recorded within the area or the area was developed before 1984 when CEQA review may not have been applied. Moderate sensitivity resources consist of diversity or density of feature and artifact types (e.g., a moderately dense lithic scatter).

Low Sensitivity: Indicates areas where there is a high level of disturbance or development, and few or no previously recorded cultural resources are present based on records search results and due to the timing of development of the project site occurring after 1984 when CEQA would have been applied. Within these areas, the potential for additional resources to be identified would be low.

Phase I

Based on the results of the initial determination, if there is any evidence that the project area contains archaeological and/or tribal cultural resources, a site-specific records search and/or survey may be required and shall be determined on a case-by-case basis by the City’s Environmental Designee. If a cultural resources study is required, it shall be prepared consistent with the City’s Historical Resources Guidelines. All individuals conducting any phase of the cultural resources program shall meet the professional qualifications in accordance with the City’s Historical Resources Guidelines. The cultural resources study shall include the background research conducted as part of the initial determination. This includes a record search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University. A review of the Sacred Lands File maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) shall also be conducted at this time. The cultural resources study shall include a field survey and/or an evaluation of significance, as applicable if cultural resources are identified, based on the City’s Historical Resources Guidelines. Native American participation shall be required for all field work.

Phase II

Once a cultural resource (as defined in the Public Resources Code) has been identified, a significance determination shall be made. If a project were to impact areas identified as low sensitivity, it is assumed that any significant cultural resources no longer hold integrity or are not present. If a project impacts these areas, no additional mitigation measures shall be required.

If a project were to impact areas identified as moderate sensitivity, a site-specific records search and/or survey may be required on a case-by-case basis. If cultural resources are identified in the records search and/or survey, a significance evaluation for the identified cultural resources shall be

required. If no significant resources are found and site conditions are such that there is no potential for further discoveries, then no further action shall be required. Resources found to be non-significant as a result of a survey and/or assessment shall require no further work beyond documentation of the resources on the appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation site forms and inclusion of the results in the survey and/or assessment report. If no significant resources are found, but results of the initial evaluation indicate there is still a potential for resources to be present in portions of the property, then mitigation monitoring shall be required. If the resource has not been evaluated for significance, a testing plan shall be required. If the resource is determined to be significant, a testing plan, data recovery plan, and mitigation monitoring shall be required.

If a project were to impact areas identified as high sensitivity, a survey and testing program may be required by the qualified archaeologist to further define resource boundaries subsurface presence or absence and determine the level of significance. A thorough discussion of testing methodologies including surface and subsurface investigations can be found in the City's Historical Resources Guidelines. The results from the testing program shall be evaluated against the Significance Thresholds found in the City's Historical Resources Guidelines. If significant cultural resources are identified within the area of potential effects, the site may be eligible for local designation.

Preferred mitigation for direct and/or indirect impacts to cultural resources is to avoid the resource through project redesign. If the resource cannot be entirely avoided, all prudent and feasible measures to minimize harm shall be taken. Mitigation measures such as, but not limited to, a Research Design and Archaeological Data Recovery Program (ADRP), construction monitoring, site designation, capping, granting of deeds, designation of open space, and avoidance and/or preservation shall be required and shall be determined by the City's Environmental Designee on a case-by-case basis.

An agreement on the appropriate form of mitigation is required prior to distribution of a draft environmental document.

Phase III

Archaeological Data Recovery Program (ADRP)

If a cultural resource is found to be significant and preservation is not an option, a Research Design and Archaeological Data Recovery Program (ARDP) shall be required, which includes a Collections Management Plan for review and approval by the City's Environmental Designee. The ADRP shall be based on a written research design and is subject to the provisions as outlined in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2. The ADRP shall be reviewed and approved by the City's Environmental Designee prior to distribution of a draft CEQA document.

Local Designation of Resources

The final cultural resource evaluation report shall be submitted to Historical Resources Board (HRB) staff for designation. The final cultural resource evaluation report and supporting documentation will be used by HRB staff in consultation with qualified City staff to ensure that adequate information is available to demonstrate eligibility for designation under the applicable criteria.

Monitoring and Archaeological Resource Reports

Archaeological monitoring may be required during building demolition and/or construction grading when significant cultural resources are known or suspected to be present on a site but cannot be recovered prior to grading due to obstructions such as, but not limited to, existing development,

dense vegetation, or if a data recovery did not reduce the impact to the resource. Monitoring shall be documented in a consultant site visit record.

Native American participation shall be required for all subsurface investigations, including geotechnical testing and other ground disturbing activities whenever a tribal cultural resource or any archaeological site. In the event that human remains are encountered during data recovery and/or a monitoring program, the provisions of Public Resources Code Section 5097 shall be followed. In the event that human remains are discovered during project grading, work shall halt in that area and the procedures set forth in the Public Resources Code (Section 5097.98) and State Health and Safety Code (Section 7050.5), and in the federal, State, and local regulations described above shall be undertaken. These provisions shall be outlined in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) included in a subsequent project-specific environmental document. The Most Likely Descendent shall be consulted during the preparation of the written report, at which time they may express concerns about the treatment of sensitive resources.

Archaeological Resource Reports shall be prepared by qualified professionals as determined by the criteria set forth in Appendix B of the City's Historical Resources Guidelines. In the event that a cultural resource deposit is encountered during construction monitoring, a Collections Management Plan shall be required in accordance with the project's MMRP. The disposition of human remains and burial related artifacts that cannot be avoided or are inadvertently discovered is governed by State (i.e., AB 2641 [Coto] and California Native American Graves and Repatriation Act [NAGPRA] of 2001 [Health and Safety Code 8010-8011]) and federal (i.e., federal NAGPRA [USC 3001-3013]) law, and must be treated in a dignified and culturally appropriate manner with respect for the deceased individual(s) and their descendants. Any human bones and associated grave goods of Native American origin shall be turned over to the appropriate Native American group for repatriation, as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission.

Arrangements for long-term curation must be established between the applicant/property owner and the consultant prior to the initiation of the field reconnaissance, and must be included in the archaeological survey, testing and/or data recovery report submitted to the City for review and approval. Curation must be accomplished in accordance with the California State Historic Resources Commission's Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Collection (dated May 7, 1993) and, if federal funding is involved, Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part. Additional information regarding curation is provided in Section II of the Historical Resources Guidelines.

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- Weber, Harold F.
- 1963 *Geology and Mineral Resources of San Diego County, California*. County Report 3. California Division of Mines and Geology, San Francisco.
- Willey, Loraine M., and Christy Dolan
- 2004 *Above and Below the Valley: Report on Data Recovery at San Vicente Reservoir, San Diego County, California*. Report prepared by EDAW for the San Diego County Water Authority. On file at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), San Diego State University, San Diego.

Wilson, Stacie

2019 *Cultural Resources Constraints and Sensitivity Analyses for the Kearny Mesa Community Plan Update, City of San Diego*. Prepared by HELIX Environmental for the City of San Diego Planning Department. On file at HELIX.

Wilson, Stacie, and Theodore G. Cooley

2020 *Cultural Resources Constraints and Sensitivity Analyses for the Clairemont Community Plan Update, City of San Diego*. Prepared by HELIX Environmental for the City of San Diego Planning Department. On file at HELIX.

Winterrowd, Cathy L., and D. Seán Cárdenas

1987 *An Archaeological Indexing of a Portion of the Village of La Rinconada de Jamo SDI-5017 (SDM-W-150)*. RBR Associates, Inc., San Diego. On file at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), San Diego State University, San Diego

Appendix A

Resumes

EDUCATION

Master of Science,
Applied Geographical
Information Science,
Northern Arizona
University, 2008

Bachelor of Arts,
Anthropology, University
of California, San Diego,
2001

Bachelor of Science,
Biological Psychology,
University of California,
San Diego, 2001

REGISTRATIONS/ CERTIFICATIONS

Registered Professional
Archaeologist No. 16436

County of Riverside,
Approved Cultural
Resources Consultant

County of San Diego,
Approved CEQA
Consultant for
Archaeological
Resources

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for California
Archaeology

STACIE WILSON, RPA

Senior Cultural Resources Project Manager II



Ms. Wilson has been professionally involved in cultural resources management for 20 years and has extensive experience in both archaeology and Geographic Information Systems (GIS). She has served as principal investigator on numerous cultural resources management projects, and regularly coordinates with local, state, and federal agencies and Native American tribal representatives. She is skilled in project management, archaeological inventories and excavation, and report documentation and has broad

experience on private, municipal, federal, utility, and renewable energy projects. Her years of experience also encompass an understanding of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance regulations. She is proficient at creating, organizing, and analyzing GIS data, using ArcGIS 10.4, and serving as a spatial and geostatistical analyst. Ms. Wilson is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications for prehistoric and historic archaeology.

Kearny Mesa and Clairemont Community Plan Updates. Principal Investigator for an update to the Kearny Mesa Community Plan Updates and their Programmatic Environmental Impact Reports. Managed an archaeological sensitivity and constraints analysis, including completion of a records search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, and review of existing documentation. Work performed for the City of San Diego Planning Department.

Alvarado 2nd Pipeline Extension. Principal Investigator overseeing the completion of cultural resource management services for this approximately 7-mile pipeline project that proposes the extension of the existing Alvarado 2nd Pipeline along Friars Road between Interstate 805 and West Mission Bay Drive in the City of San Diego. Duties included conducting a record search and a Sacred Lands File search; reviewing environmental, geological, and existing cultural resources information for the project alignment; coordinating a field visit; and preparing a cultural resources technical report. Additional responsibilities included overseeing an archaeological and Native American monitoring program for geotechnical investigations and the preparation of an Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment to supplement the Environmental Package component of the Financial Assistance Application for the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Clean/Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF). Work performed as a subconsultant with the City of San Diego as the lead agency.

Pure Water San Diego Conveyance Project Senior Archaeologist/Principal Investigator providing support for environmental compliance under the Construction Management contract for Phase 1 (also referred to as the North City Project) of the San Diego Pure Water Program. Responsibilities include the preparation of a Cultural Resources Monitoring and Treatment Plan and a Site Protection and Stabilization Plan for a stone

wall associated with a 1920s residence and providing environmental compliance monitoring oversight and reporting during construction. Work performed as a subconsultant with the City of San Diego as the lead agency.

City of San Diego Long-term Mitigation Strategy Development. Principal Investigator for a cultural resources study of the Kearny Mesa East Mitigation Site, a 7.57-acre City of San Diego owned parcel located in Murphy Canyon. Conducted as part of an as-needed contract with the City of San Diego, Transportation & Storm Water Department, the project evaluated the potential mitigation opportunities for the parcel. Duties included conducting background research, a field survey and recording of cultural resources, Native American outreach and coordination, and report preparation. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

City of San Diego El Cuervo Del Sur Phase II Mitigation Support. Principal Investigator for a cultural resources study for the El Cuervo Del Sur restoration site. Conducted as part of an as-needed contract with the City of San Diego, Transportation & Storm Water Department, the project proposed the creation of approximately 1.42 acres of wetland habitat. Duties included conducting background research, reviewing previous cultural resource surveys, Native American outreach, and report preparation. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

Water Group Job 939. Principal Investigator for the Water Group Job 939, located in the Sorrento Valley area of the City of San Diego. Conducted as part of an as-needed contract with the City of San Diego, Public Works Department, Project Implementation Division, the project proposes approximately 6,846 linear feet (1.31 miles) of water main replacement and installation. Duties included conducting background research, reviewing previous cultural resource surveys, and coordination of Native American and archaeological monitors. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

Sewer Group 806. Principal Investigator for the Sewer Group Job 806, located in the College Area and Mid City Kensington-Talmadge Community Planning Areas in the City of San Diego. The project proposed both the replacement and rehabilitation of existing sewer mains, including replacing-in-place approximately 2,158 linear feet of existing vitrified clay pipe sewer mains. Duties included conducting background research, reviewing previous cultural resource surveys, conducting a field survey with a Native American monitor, and the preparation of a cultural resources technical report. Work performed as part of an as-needed contract with the City of San Diego, Public Works Department, Project Implementation Division.

Southwest Neighborhood Park Services. Project Manager/Principal Investigator for cultural resources survey for the proposed Southwest Neighborhood Park located within the Otay Mesa-Nestor Community Plan area of the City of San Diego. Oversaw archival research and conducted a survey of the 11.5-acre park site. Prepared an Archaeological Resources Report Form, consistent with the City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines. Work performed for the City of San Diego Public Works Department (PWD), Project Implementation Division.

City of San Diego Balboa & I-15 Canyon Long Term Access Project. Cultural Resources Task Lead and Principal Investigator for the Canyon Sewer Cleaning Program and Long-Term Sewer Maintenance Program, which provided for the access, cleaning, and repair of sewer infrastructure located in an environmentally sensitive area of Kearny Mesa, San Diego County. Oversaw archaeological and Native American monitoring, attended an on-site pre-construction meeting, and prepared monitoring report. Work performed for the City of San Diego Public Utilities Department.

City of San Diego Transportation & Storm Water Department As-Needed Environmental Services for the Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program Principal Archaeologist for several task orders under this as-needed environmental services contract. Oversaw cultural field evaluations and authored IHAs for the Auburn Creek, Siempre Viva & Bristow Drainage, and South Chollas Creek Channel Maintenance as part of the Storm Water MMP. Work performed under this contract was in collaboration with T&SWD to ensure compliance with the MMRP, permit conditions, and MMP requirements.

EDUCATION

Master of Arts,
Anthropology,
San Diego State
University, 2018

Bachelor of Arts,
Biology and
Anthropology,
San Diego State
University, 2015

REGISTRATIONS/ CERTIFICATIONS

Registered Professional
Archaeologist No. 17338

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for Historical
Archaeology

Society for California
Archaeology

JAMES TURNER

Staff Archaeologist



Mr. Turner is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with a Master's degree in Anthropology and field and college-level teaching experience in archaeology. He has five years of experience in Section 106, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), and writing detailed reports. Mr. Turner has archaeological research and fieldwork expertise throughout southern California. He has also received training in identifying and analyzing animal remains in archaeological contexts, historic artifact

identification, and technical writing. Mr. Turner's experience meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology.

One Alexandria Square Environmental Consulting. Archaeologist for an approximately 22-acre redevelopment project within the City of San Diego. The project entailed demolishing existing structures and parking lots within cultural resource P-37-012581, a historical resource under CEQA. Participated in extensive data recovery program and assisted with resulting lab work. Work performed for Alexandria Real Estate Equities, Inc, with the City of San Diego as Lead Agency.

Casa de las Campanas Project. Archaeologist for a 10.1-acre expansion of the Casa de las Campanas Continuing Care Facility in San Diego, California. Conducted a field survey of the proposed project areas, as well as assisted with the production of the Archaeological Resources Report Form. Work completed for Casa de las Campanas, With the City of San Diego as Lead Agency.

Ocean Beach Dog Beach Accessibility Improvements. Archaeologist for the implementation of Americans with Disabilities Act upgrades to an existing pathway at the Ocean Beach Dog Beach, located in the City of San Diego. Created Monitoring Work Plan. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

Bounty & Waring Navajo Canyon Long Term Access Project. Archaeologist for the repair of erosion on a long-term access path for the sewer infrastructure in Navajo Canyon. Performed an intensive pedestrian survey of the project area and produced Archaeological Report Form. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

Stowe Trail Cultural Resources Assessment. Archaeologist for a proposed trail alignment in the Mission Trails Regional Park. Performed background research and assisted with preparing final Cultural Resources Survey Report. Work performed for the City of San Diego Parks and Recreation Department.

Clairemont Community Plan Update EIR Phase. Archaeologist for the Clairemont Community Plan Update. Performed background research and assisted with preparing the Community Plan Update cultural resources section. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

Peutz Valley Preserve Cultural Surveys and Report. Archaeologist for the proposed construction of an ecological preserve located in the community of Alpine. Conducted

historical and archival research regarding the area surrounding the proposed preserve, and conducted intensive pedestrian survey of area. Work conducted for the County of San Diego.

Lakeside Equestrian Facility Monitoring. Archaeologist for the construction of a 13.91-acre equestrian facility in Lakeside, California. Created cultural resources monitoring plan and prepared final Cultural Resources Monitoring Report. Work performed for the County of San Diego.

Greg Cox Bike Skills Park Construction Monitoring. Archaeologist for the construction of a 3.2-acre bike park facility in the Otay Valley Regional Park, San Diego, California. Created cultural resources monitoring plan and prepared final Cultural Resources Monitoring Report. Work performed for the County of San Diego.

Painted Hills. Archaeologist for a proposed bridge repair program in the Temescal Valley area in Riverside County. Prepared the Phase IV cultural resources monitoring report. Work performed for KB Home.

Temescal Canyon - TR 37153. Archaeologist for a due diligence constraints assessment related to cultural resources for an approximately 14.8-acre property located in an unincorporated area of Riverside County, California. Performed constraints assessment and produced a due diligence report. Work performed for KB Home.

Wasson Canyon Project. Archaeologist for a due diligence constraints assessment related to cultural resources for an approximately 74.6-acre property located in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Performed constraints assessment and produced a due diligence report. Work performed for KB Home.

Rosetta Hills Project. Archaeologist for a due diligence constraints assessment related to cultural resources for an approximately 49.6-acre property located in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Performed constraints assessment and produced a due diligence report. Work performed for KB Home.

Lake Morena's Oak Shores Eastside Pipeline Looping Project. Archaeologist for the Lake Morena's Oak Shores Mutual Water Company Eastside Pipeline Looping and Pipeline Abandonment Project. The project consisted of improvements to the existing water distribution system. Conducted archaeological monitoring and wrote a letter report summarizing the methods and results of the monitoring program. Work performed for Lake Morena's Oak Shores Mutual Water Company.

Broadway Channel Improvements - Phase A. Archaeologist for an earthen channel improvement project in the city of El Cajon. Performed background research and prepared cultural resource survey report. Work performed for City of El Cajon.

Seawater Controls Project (2020 - 2020). Archaeologist for a proposed tank installation near the Scripps Institute of Oceanography in La Jolla. Performed monitoring of geotech borings, and conducted a site survey. Work performed for University of California, San Diego.

Carmel Mountain Road Life Sciences Project. Archaeologist for a proposed commercial development project in the Torrey Hills Community Plan area. Responsibilities included performing background and archival research and producing an archaeological resources report. Work performed for Allen Matkins Leck Gabme Mallory & Natsis, LLP.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of Arts,
Anthropology, California
State College, Long
Beach, 1970

Master of Arts,
Anthropology, California
State University, Los
Angeles, 1982

REGISTRATIONS/ CERTIFICATIONS

Register of Professional
Archaeologists
No. 10621

City of San Diego,
Certified Principal
Investigator for
Monitoring Projects

County of San Diego,
Approved Consultant
for Archaeological
Resources

County of Riverside,
Certified Cultural
Resources Consultant
Principal Investigator

County of Orange,
Certified Cultural
Resources Consultant
Principal Investigator

Los Angeles, Ventura,
San Luis Obispo, and
Santa Barbara
Approved Consultant

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for California
Archaeology

Society for American
Archaeology

THEODORE COOLEY, RPA

Senior Archaeologist

Mr. Cooley has 46 years of experience in archaeological resource management. He has directed test and data recovery investigations, monitoring programs, and archaeological site surveys of large and small tracts, and has prepared reports for various cultural resource management projects. He is well-versed in National Historic Preservation Act, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regulations and processes. Mr. Cooley's experience also includes Native American consultation for monitoring of archaeological field projects, including some with human remains and reburial-related compliance issues.

Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Public Access Plan IS/MND. Senior Archaeologist for Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory in support of the preparation by the County of San Diego County Parks Department of a Public Access Plan for the Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve located in coastal foothills of unincorporated west-central San Diego County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed for the County of San Diego.

Sycuan/Sloane Canyon Trail IS/MND. Senior Archaeologist for Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory in support of the preparation by the County of San Diego County Department of a Parks and Recreation for the Sycuan/Sloane Canyon Trail project located in the coastal foothills of unincorporated southwestern San Diego County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed for the County of San Diego.

R.M. Levy Water Treatment Plant Sewer Replacement. Senior Archaeologist for a Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory and assessment program in support of a water treatment plant, sewer pipeline, replacement project, located in the community of Lakeside, San Diego County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey program and preparation of the technical report. Work performed for HELIX Water District.

San Elijo Joint Powers Authority Roadway and Trail Addendum and Permitting. Senior Archaeologist for Phase I cultural resource inventory, pedestrian survey, and resource testing at the San Elijo Water Reclamation Facility adjacent to San Elijo lagoon, in San Diego County, in support of the preparation by the San Elijo Joint Powers Authority of a Roadway and Trail Addendum for upgrades to the facility requiring verification of Nationwide Permit authorization from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey and testing program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed as a subconsultant to Kimley-Horn & Associates, with the San Elijo Joint Powers Authority as lead agency.

Cubic Redevelopment Environmental Consulting. Senior Archaeologist for a Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory and assessment program in support

of a 20-acre redevelopment project, located in the community of Kearny Mesa, City of San Diego. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey program and preparation of the technical report. Work performed for Cubic Redevelopment Environmental Consulting, with the City of San Diego as lead agency.

The Enclave at Delpy's Corner Project. Senior Archaeologist for a cultural resources monitoring and data recovery program in support of a proposed 124-unit townhome development project, in the City of Vista, San Diego County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the prehistoric lithic artifacts and preparation of technical report sections containing the results of these analyses. Work performed for CalAtlantic Homes.

Sycamore & Watson Project. Senior Archaeologist for an archaeological construction monitoring program for the Sycamore & Watson residential development project, located in City of Vista, San Diego County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the monitoring program and preparation of the technical report. Work performed for Meritage Homes.

French Valley 303 Project. Senior Archaeologist for an archaeological construction monitoring program for the French Valley 303 Site residential development project, located in the French Valley area of unincorporated Riverside County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the monitoring program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed for Pulte Home Co., LLC.

Brown Field and Montgomery-Gibbs Executive Airport Master Plans. Senior Archaeologist for Phase I cultural resource inventory and pedestrian survey programs at the Brown Field Municipal Airport and the Montgomery-Gibbs Executive Airport, in the City of San Diego, in support of updating of the Airport Master Plan and its Programmatic Environmental Impact Report. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey programs and co-authorship of the technical reports. Work performed as a subconsultant to C&S Companies, with the City of San Diego as the lead agency.

Newage Carlsbad Luxury Resort Technical Studies. Senior Archaeologist for a cultural resources assessment study for the Ponto Hotel development project in the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the assessment program and preparation of the technical report. Work performed for Kam Sang Company, with the City of Carlsbad as the lead agency.

Salt Bay Design District Specific Plan EIR. Senior Archaeologist for a Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory program in support of the 46.6-acre Salt Bay Design District Specific Plan mixed-use wholesale/retail shopping and light industrial development project, in the cities of San Diego and Chula Vista. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed for M. & A. Gabae, with the City of San Diego as lead agency.

Riverside Views and Briggs Road Development Project. Senior Archaeologist for a Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory program of the Briggs Road Residential project located in Riverside County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed for the Walton International Group, LLC.

San Jacinto Property Project. Senior Archaeologist for a Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory program of the 214 residential project located in Riverside County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed for the Walton International Group, LLC.

Appendix B

Record Search Table and Maps
(Confidential, bound separately)

Appendix C

Native American Correspondence
(Confidential, bound separately)