

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE 2385 FELTON STREET PROJECT

**2385 FELTON STREET
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92104**

Project No. 557456

Submitted to:

**City of San Diego
Development Services Department
1222 First Avenue, MS 501
San Diego, California 92101**

Prepared for:

**CT Homes, LLC
3033 Bunker Hill Street
San Diego, California 92109**

Prepared by:

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November 28, 2017; Revised October 21, 2021

Archaeological Database Information

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USGS Quadrangle: *National City, California (7.5 minute)*

Study Area: 0.1148 acre plus off-site improvement areas

Key Words: Phase I survey; negative; City of San Diego; monitoring not recommended.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) conducted an updated archaeological survey of a 0.1148-acre vacant lot located at Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 539-132-02 in the North Park Community Planning Area of the city of San Diego, California as part of the environmental review process for a pending development application. The project is located at 2385 Felton Street, south of the intersection of Felton and Laurel streets, on a ridge overlooking Juniper Canyon to the east and southeast. The project is located in the unsectioned Pueblo Lands of San Diego (Township 16 South, Range 2 West [projected]) on the 7.5-minute USGS *National City* topographic quadrangle (Figures 1 to 3). The archaeological survey was undertaken in order to determine if cultural resources exist within the property and to assess the possible effects of the development of the property on any cultural resources present within the project. The project is proposed as a residential in-fill development with both on- and off-site improvements.

Previously, BFSA conducted an archaeological survey of the property on November 16, 2017 accompanied by a Native American monitor from Red Tail Monitoring & Research, Inc. As required by the City of San Diego, an updated archaeological survey was conducted on October 18, 2021. No cultural resources were observed during the course of either survey.

II. SETTING

The project setting includes both physical and biological contexts of the proposed project, as well as the cultural setting of prehistoric and historic human activities in the general area.

Natural Environment

The project is a vacant lot south of the intersection of Felton and Laurel streets within the North Park Community Planning Area. Felton Street consists of a number of discontinuous segments separated by the steep slopes of Juniper Canyon. The current property is located at the terminus of one of these segments on a ridge overlooking the canyon. No structures have ever been located on the property; however, the development of this segment of Felton Street and construction of residences on adjacent parcels in the 1980s resulted in the previous clearing and grading of the project parcel.

The subject property consists mainly of a flat terrace at the end of a ridge surrounded by slopes to the west, east, and south (Plate 1). Most of the property has been cleared of vegetation. However, coastal prickly pear and scrub oak are located on the periphery of the property with the sparse vegetation primarily consisting of non-native weeds and locust, eucalyptus, and pepper trees. Small pockets of scrub and chaparral communities, including the prickly pear cactus and scrub oak, are intermixed on the neighboring slopes.

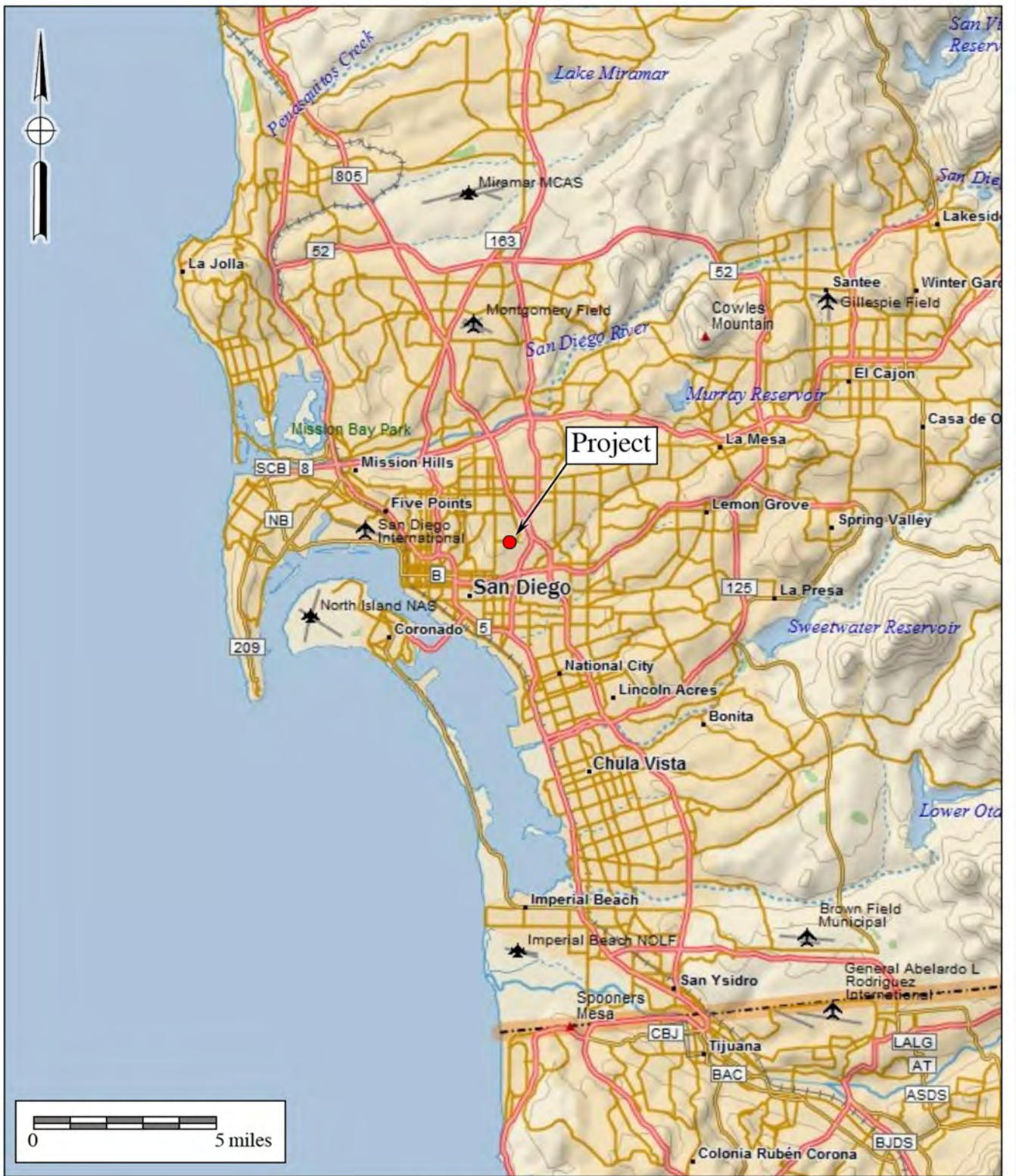


Figure 1
General Location Map
 The 2385 Felton Street Project
 DeLorme (1:250,000)



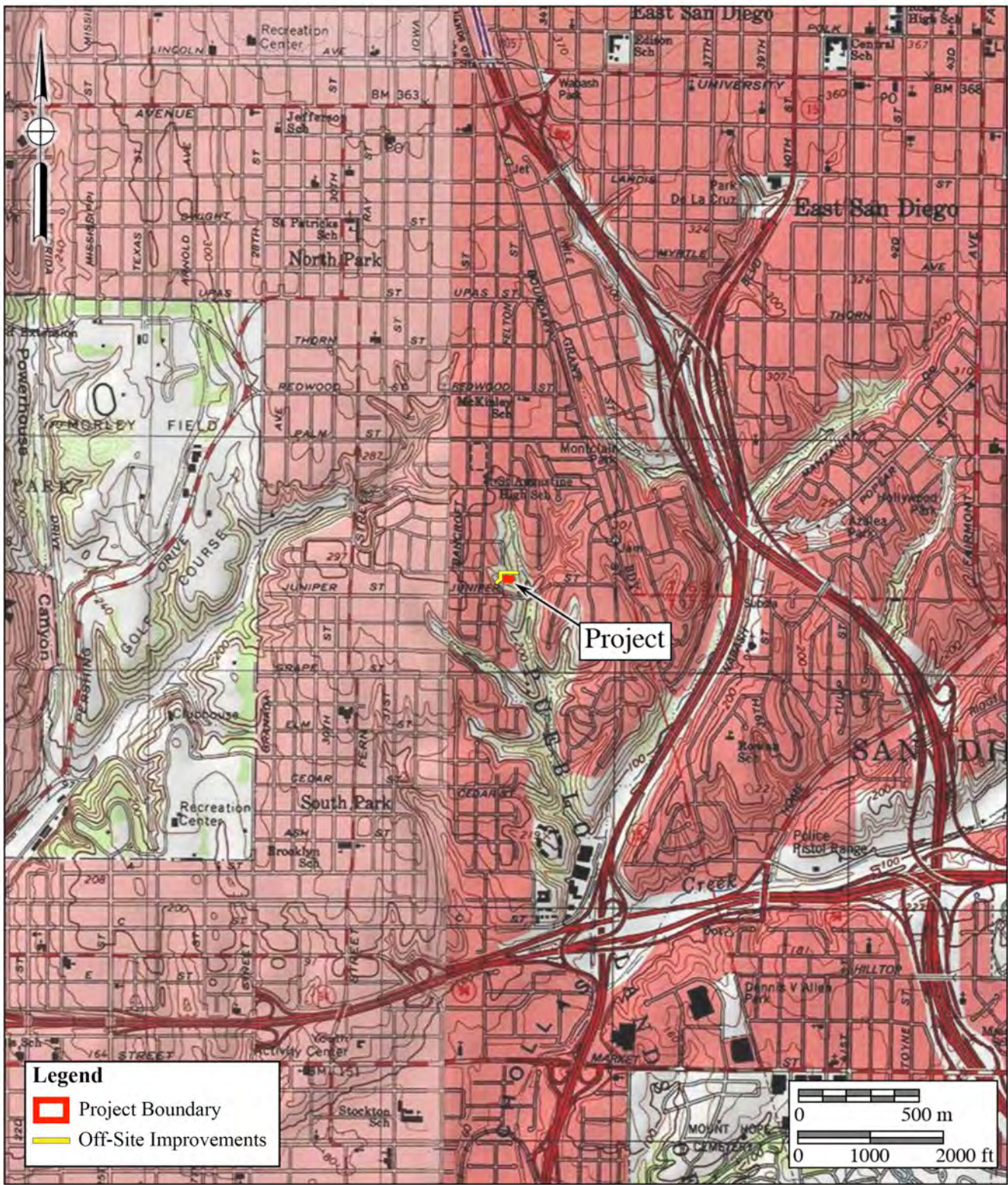


Figure 2

Project Location Map

The 2385 Felton Street Project

USGS Point Loma and National City Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)



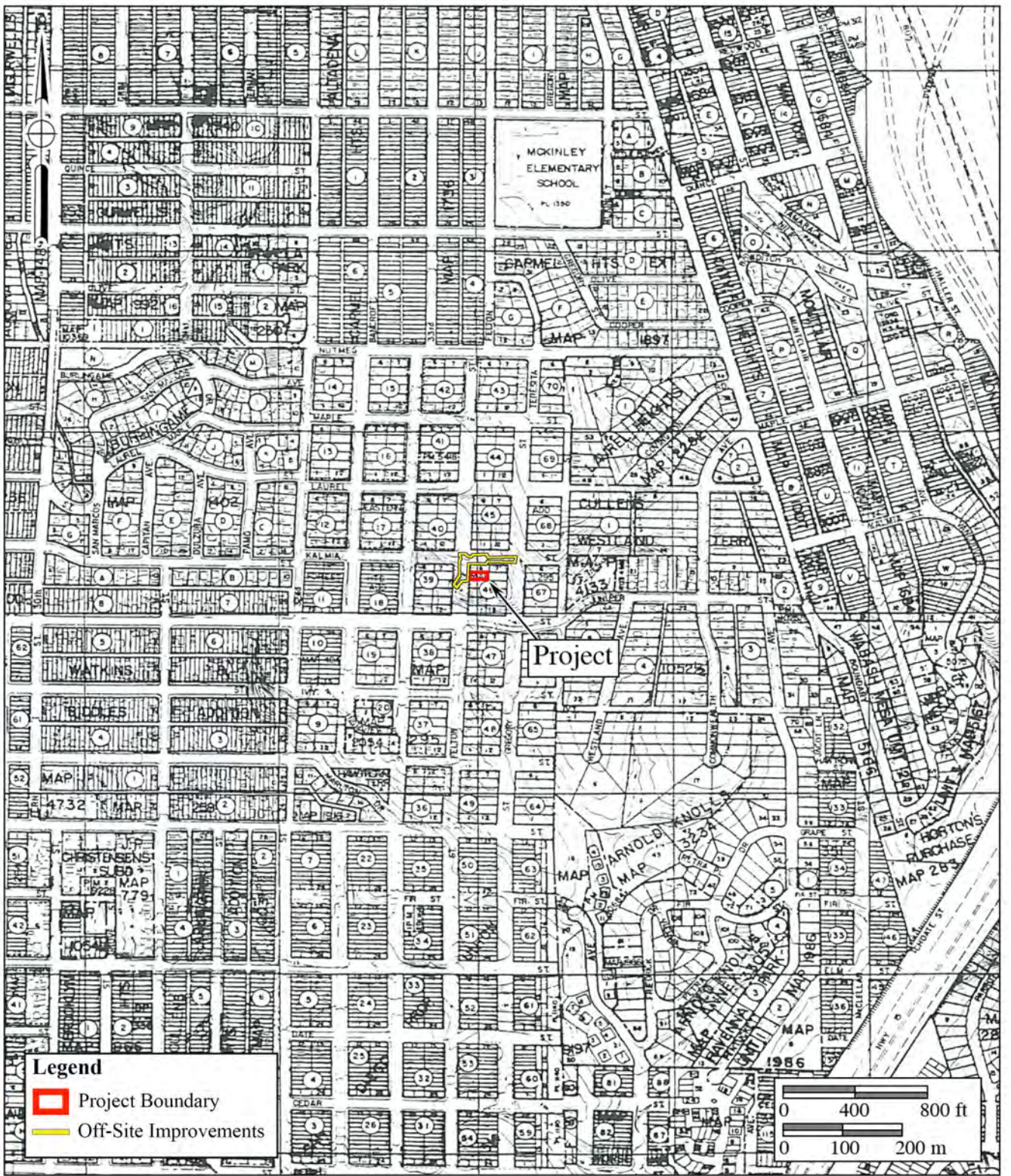


Figure 3

Project Location Map

The 2385 Felton Street Project

Shown on The City of San Diego 1" to 800' Scale Engineering Map



The project is located within the hills overlooking Juniper Canyon. The area consists of a series of steep hills and mesas that are interrupted by small canyons and drainages located in the Coastal Plains Physiographic Province. The project is located within the Chollas Creek watershed. Chollas Creek is a multi-branching stream that flows to the southwest through the mesas and canyons of the coastal plain. Geologically, the project area is mapped as being covered in part by lower Pleistocene (~1-million-year-old) marine and nonmarine terrace sediments of the Lindavista Formation, and marine sediments of the underlying middle Pliocene (~3-million-year-old) San Diego Formation (Kennedy and Wirths 2014). Soils located on the project are classified as terrace escarpments. Terrace escarpments generally consist of narrow, rocky, and steep faces that separate terraces from the lower lying land.



Plate 1: Overview of the project, facing south.

The biological setting of the project is dominated by non-native vegetation as a result of the surrounding development. Prehistorically, the area would have been comprised mostly of scrub and chaparral communities. These communities are dependent upon the amount of precipitation that the area receives. The amount of seasonal precipitation is related to the major landforms that exist throughout San Diego County. These environments tend to support a wide variety of wildlife, particularly birds and small mammals (Beauchamp 1986).

Cultural Environment

The cultures that have been identified in the general vicinity of the project consist of a possible Paleo Indian manifestation of the San Dieguito Complex, the Archaic and Early Milling Stone horizons represented by the La Jolla Complex, and the Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay culture. The area was used for ranching and farming following the Hispanic intrusion into the region and continued through the historic period. A brief discussion of the cultural elements within the project is provided below.

Paleoenvironment

Because of the close relationship between prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns and the environment, it is necessary to understand the setting in which these systems operated. At the end of the final period of glaciation, approximately 11,000 to 10,000 years before the present (YBP), the sea level was considerably lower than it is now; the coastline at that time would have

been approximately two miles west of its present location (Smith and Moriarty 1985). At approximately 7,000 YBP, the sea level rose rapidly, filling in many coastal canyons that had been dry during the glacial period. The period between 7,000 and 4,000 YBP was characterized by conditions that were drier and warmer than they were previously, followed by a cooler, moister environment (Robbins-Wade 1990). Changes in sea level and coastal topography are often manifested in archaeological sites through the types of shellfish that were utilized by prehistoric groups. Different species of shellfish prefer certain types of environments, and dated sites that contain shellfish remains reflect the setting that was exploited by the prehistoric occupants.

Unfortunately, pollen studies have not been conducted for this section of San Diego; however, studies in other areas of southern California, such as Santa Barbara, indicate that the coastal plains supported a pine forest between approximately 12,000 and 8,000 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990). After 8,000 YBP, this environment was replaced by more open habitats, which supported oak and non-arboreal communities. The coastal sage scrub and chaparral environments of today appear to have become dominant after 2,200 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990).

Prehistory

In general, the prehistoric record of San Diego County has been documented in many reports and studies, several of which represent the earliest scientific works concerning the recognition and interpretation of the archaeological manifestations present in this region. Geographer Malcolm Rogers initiated the recordation of sites in the area during the 1920s and 1930s, using his field notes to construct the first cultural sequences based upon artifact assemblages and stratigraphy (Rogers 1966). Subsequent scholars expanded the information gathered by Rogers and offered more academic interpretations of the prehistoric record. Moriarty (1966, 1967, 1969), Warren (1964, 1966), and True (1958, 1966) all produced seminal works that critically defined the various prehistoric cultural phenomena present in this region (Moratto 1984). Additional studies have sought to refine these earlier works to a greater extent (Cardenas 1986; Moratto 1984; Moriarty 1966, 1967; True 1970, 1980, 1986; True and Beemer 1982; True and Pankey 1985; Waugh 1986). In sharp contrast, the current trend in San Diego prehistory has also resulted in a revisionist group that rejects the established cultural historical sequence for San Diego. This revisionist group (Warren et al. 1998) has replaced the concepts of La Jolla, San Dieguito, and all of their other manifestations with an extensive, all-encompassing, chronologically undifferentiated cultural unit that ranges from the initial occupation of southern California to around A.D. 1000 (Bull 1983, 1987; Ezell 1983, 1987; Gallegos 1987; Kyle et al. 1990; Stropes 2007). For the present study, the prehistory of the region is divided into four major periods: Early Man, Paleo Indian, Early Archaic, and Late Prehistoric.

Early Man Period (Prior to 8500 B.C.)

At the present time, there has been no concrete archaeological evidence to support the occupation of San Diego County prior to 10,500 YBP. Some archaeologists, such as Carter (1957,

1980) and Minshall (1976), have been proponents of Native American occupation of the region as early as 100,000 YBP. However, their evidence for such claims is sparse at best and they have lost much support over the years as more precise dating techniques have become available for skeletal remains thought to represent early man in San Diego. In addition, many of the “artifacts” initially identified as products of the Early Man Period in the region have since been rejected as natural products of geologic activity. Some of the local proposed Early Man Period sites include Texas Street, Mission Valley (San Diego River Valley), Del Mar, La Jolla, Buchanan Canyon, and Brown (Bada et al. 1974; Carter 1957, 1980; Minshall 1976, 1989; Moriarty and Minshall 1972; Reeves 1985; Reeves et al. 1986).

Paleo Indian Period (8500 to 6000 B.C.)

For the region, it is generally accepted that the earliest identifiable culture in the archaeological record is represented by the material remains of the Paleo Indian Period San Dieguito Complex. The San Dieguito Complex was thought to represent the remains of a group of people who occupied sites in this region between 10,500 and 8,000 YBP, and who were related to or contemporaneous with groups in the Great Basin. As of yet, no absolute dates have been forthcoming to support the great age attributed to this cultural phenomenon. The artifacts recovered from San Dieguito Complex sites duplicate the typology attributed to the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Moratto 1984; Davis et al. 1969). These artifacts generally include scrapers, choppers, large bifaces, large projectile points, and few milling tools. Tools recovered from San Dieguito Complex sites, along with the general pattern of their site locations, led early researchers to believe that the people of the San Dieguito Complex were a wandering hunter/gatherer society (Moriarty 1969; Rogers 1966).

The San Dieguito Complex is the least understood of the cultures that have inhabited the San Diego County region. This is due to an overall lack of stratigraphic information and/or datable materials recovered from sites identified as belonging to the San Dieguito Complex. Currently, controversy exists among researchers regarding the relationship of the San Dieguito Complex and the subsequent cultural manifestation in the area, the La Jolla Complex. Although, firm evidence has not been recovered to indicate whether the San Dieguito Complex “evolved” into the La Jolla Complex, the people of the La Jolla Complex moved into the area and assimilated with the people of the San Dieguito Complex, or the people of the San Dieguito Complex retreated from the area due to environmental or cultural pressures.

Early Archaic Period (6000 B.C. to A.D. 0)

Based upon evidence suggesting climatic shifts and archaeologically observable changes in subsistence strategies, a new cultural pattern is believed to have emerged in the San Diego region around 6000 B.C. Archaeologists believe that this Archaic Period pattern evolved from or replaced the San Dieguito Complex culture, resulting in a pattern referred to as the Encinitas Tradition. In San Diego, the Encinitas Tradition is thought to be represented by the coastal La Jolla Complex

and its inland manifestation, the Pauma Complex. The La Jolla Complex is best recognized for its pattern of shell middens, grinding tools closely associated with marine resources, and flexed burials (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985). Increasing numbers of inland sites have been identified as dating to the Archaic Period, focusing upon terrestrial subsistence (Cardenas 1986; Smith 1996; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999a, 1999b).

The tool typology of the La Jolla Complex displays a wide range of sophistication in the lithic manufacturing techniques used to create the tools found at their sites. Scrapers, the dominant flaked tool type, were created by either splitting cobbles or by finely flaking quarried material. Evidence suggests that after about 8,200 YBP, milling tools began to appear in La Jolla Complex sites. Inland sites of the Encinitas Tradition (Pauma Complex) exhibit a reduced quantity of marine-related food refuse and contain large quantities of milling tools and food bone. The lithic tool assemblage shifts slightly to encompass the procurement and processing of terrestrial resources, suggesting seasonal migration from the coast to the inland valleys (Smith 1996). At the present time, the transition from the Archaic Period to the Late Prehistoric Period is not well understood. Many questions remain concerning cultural transformation between periods, possibilities of ethnic replacement, and/or a possible hiatus from the western portion of the county.

Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 0 to 1769)

The transition into the Late Prehistoric Period in the project area is primarily represented by a marked change in archaeological patterning known as the Yuman Tradition. This tradition is primarily represented by the Cuyamaca Complex, which is believed to be derived from the mountains of southern San Diego County. The people of the Cuyamaca Complex are considered ancestral to the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay (Diegueño). Although several archaeologists consider the local Native American tribes to be latecomers, the traditional stories and histories that are orally passed down by the local Native American groups speak both presently and ethnographically to tribal presence in the region as being since the time of creation.

The Kumeyaay Native Americans were a seasonal hunting and gathering people with cultural elements that were very distinct from the people of the La Jolla Complex. Noted variations in material culture included cremation, the use of the bow and arrow, and adaptation to the use of the acorn as a main food staple (Moratto 1984). Along the coast, the Kumeyaay made use of marine resources by fishing and collecting shellfish for food. Game and seasonally available plant food resources (including acorns) were sources of nourishment for the Kumeyaay. The most important food resource for these people was the acorn, which represented a storable surplus, which in turn allowed for seasonal sedentism and its attendant expansion of social phenomena.

Firm evidence has not been recovered to indicate whether the people of the La Jolla Complex were present when the Kumeyaay Native Americans migrated into the coastal zone. However, stratigraphic information recovered from Site SDI-4609 in Sorrento Valley suggests a possible hiatus of 650 ± 100 years between the occupation of the coastal area by the La Jolla Complex ($1,730 \pm 75$ YBP is the youngest date for the La Jolla Complex inhabitants at SDI-4609)

and Late Prehistoric cultures (Smith and Moriarty 1983). More recently, a reevaluation of two prone burials at the Spindrift Site excavated by Moriarty (1965) and radiocarbon dates of a pre-ceramic phase of Yuman occupation near Santee suggest a commingling of the latest La Jolla Complex inhabitants and the earliest Yuman inhabitants about 2,000 YBP (Kyle and Gallegos 1993).

History

Exploration Period (1530 to 1769)

The historic period around San Diego Bay began with the landing of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his men in 1542 (Chapman 1921). Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions (1602 to 1603), Sebastian Vizcaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although his voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Vizcaíno had the most lasting effect upon the nomenclature of the coast. Many of the place names throughout the region assigned by Vizcaíno have survived to the present time, whereas nearly every one of Cabrillo's has faded from use. For example, Cabrillo named the first port he stopped at in what is now the United States "San Miguel"; 60 years later, Vizcaíno changed the port name to "San Diego" (Rolle 1969).

Spanish Colonial Period (1769 to 1821)

The Spanish occupation of the claimed territory of Alta California took place during the reign of King Carlos III of Spain (Engelhardt 1920). Jose de Gálvez, a powerful representative of the king in Mexico, conceived the plan to colonize Alta California and thereby secure the area for the Spanish (Rolle 1969). The effort involved both military and religious components, where the overall intent of establishing forts and missions was to gain control of the land and the native inhabitants through conversion. Actual colonization of the San Diego area began on July 16, 1769, when the first Spanish exploring party, commanded by Gaspar de Portolá (with Father Junípero Serra in charge of religious conversion of the native populations), arrived by the overland route to San Diego to secure California (Palou 1926). The natural attraction of the harbor at San Diego and the establishment of a military presence in the area solidified the importance of San Diego to the Spanish colonization of the region and the growth of the civilian population.

Missions were constructed from San Diego to as far north as San Francisco. The mission locations were based upon important territorial, military, and religious considerations. Grants of land were made to those who applied, but many tracts reverted back to the government due to lack of use. As an extension of territorial control by the Spanish Empire, each mission was placed so as to command as much territory and as large a population as possible. While primary access to California during the Spanish Period was by sea, the route of El Camino Real served as the land route for transportation, commercial, and military activities within the colony. This route was considered to be the most direct path between the missions (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). As increasing numbers of Spanish and Mexican peoples, as well as the later Americans during the

Gold Rush, settled in the area, the Native American population diminished as they were displaced or decimated by disease (Carrico and Taylor 1983).

Mexican Period (1821 to 1846)

On September 16, 1810, the priest Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla started a revolt against Spanish rule. He and his untrained Native American followers fought against the Spanish, but his revolt was unsuccessful and Father Hidalgo was executed. After this setback, Father José Morales led the revolutionaries, but he too failed and was executed. These two men are still symbols of Mexican liberty and patriotism. After the Mexican-born Spanish and the Catholic Church joined the Revolution, Spain was finally defeated in 1821. Mexican Independence Day is celebrated on September 16 of each year, signifying the anniversary of the start of Father Hidalgo's revolt. The revolution had repercussions in the northern territories, and by 1834, all of the mission lands had been removed from the control of the Franciscan Order under the Acts of Secularization. Without proper maintenance, the missions quickly began to disintegrate, and after 1836, missionaries ceased to make regular visits inland to minister the needs of the Native Americans (Engelhardt 1920). Large tracts of land continued to be granted to those who applied or who had gained favor with the Mexican government. Grants of land were also made to settle government debts and the Mexican government was called upon to reaffirm some older Spanish land grants shortly before the Mexican-American War of 1846 (Moyer 1969).

Anglo-American Period (1846 to Present)

California was invaded by United States troops during the Mexican-American War from 1846 to 1848. The acquisition of strategic Pacific ports and California land was one of the principal objectives of the war (Price 1967). At the time, the inhabitants of California were practically defenseless, and they quickly surrendered to the United States Navy in July 1847 (Bancroft 1886).

The cattle ranchers of the "counties" of southern California prospered during the cattle boom of the early 1850s. They were able to "reap windfall profit ... pay taxes and lawyer's bills ... and generally live according to custom" (Pitt 1966). However, cattle ranching soon declined, contributing to the expansion of agriculture. With the passage of the "No Fence Act," San Diego's economy shifted from raising cattle to farming (Robinson 1948). The act allowed for the expansion of unfenced farms, which was crucial in an area where fencing material was practically unavailable. Five years after its passage, most of the arable lands in San Diego County had been patented as either ranchos or homesteads, and growing grain crops replaced raising cattle in many of the county's inland valleys (Blick 1976; Elliott 1883 [1965]).

By 1870, farmers had learned to dry farm and were coping with some of the peculiarities of San Diego County's climate (*San Diego Union* 1868; Van Dyke 1886). Between 1869 and 1871, the amount of cultivated acreage in the county rose from less than 5,000 acres, to more than 20,000 acres (*San Diego Union* 1872). Of course, droughts continued to hinder the development of agriculture (Crouch 1915; *San Diego Union* 1870; Shipek 1977). Large-scale farming in San

Diego County was limited by a lack of water and the small size of arable valleys. The small urban population and poor roads also restricted commercial crop growing. Meanwhile, cattle continued to be grazed in parts of inland San Diego County. In the Otay Mesa area, for example, the “No Fence Act” had little effect upon cattle farmers because ranches were spaced far apart and natural ridges kept the cattle out of nearby growing crops (Gordinier 1966).

During the first two decades of the twentieth century, the population of San Diego County continued to grow. The population of the inland county declined during the 1890s, but between 1900 and 1910, it rose by about 70 percent. The pioneering efforts were over, the railroads had broken the relative isolation of southern California, and life in San Diego County had become similar to other communities throughout the west. After World War I, the history of San Diego County was primarily determined by the growth of San Diego Bay. In 1919, the United States Navy decided to make the bay the home base for the Pacific Fleet (Pourade 1964), followed by the aircraft industry in the 1920s (Heiges 1976). The establishment of these industries led to the growth of the county as a whole; however, most of the civilian population growth occurred in the north county coastal areas, where the population almost tripled between 1920 and 1930. During this time period, the history of inland San Diego County was subsidiary to that of the city of San Diego, which had become a Navy center and an industrial city (Heiges 1976). In inland San Diego County, agriculture became specialized and recreational areas were established in the mountain and desert areas. Just before World War II, urbanization began to spread to the inland parts of the county.

History of the North Park Area

In 1893, James Monroe Hartley owned the North Park area of San Diego. Hartley had purchased 40 acres of land northeast of Balboa Park from Joseph Nash and cleared the chaparral for a lemon grove, but access to water was a problem. Over the next decade, other families established residences and citrus ranches in North Park. By 1905, the drought had destroyed many of the groves in North Park (HRG 2016).

At the same time, during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, the San Diego region was experiencing a land boom. Recognizing a need for dependable water, investment companies began to buy, sell, and deliver water to properties on the mesas overlooking and south of Mission Valley. As neighboring communities expand around Hartley’s land, he began to refer to his plot as “Hartley’s North Park” (North Park Historical Society 2017). Jack Hartley, James’ eldest son, and William Jay Stevens, James’ son-in-law, established themselves as one of North Park’s first real estate firms in 1905. Through their efforts, they developed North Park into residential and commercial tracts in 1911. Together, James Hartley and William Stevens constructed the Stevens Building, North Park’s first high-rise commercial building on the northwest corner of 30th Street and University Avenue in 1912, which would become an anchor in one of San Diego’s busiest commercial centers of the early twentieth century (HRG 2016).

North Park continued to grow throughout the early twentieth century. The area became

increasingly connected to other burgeoning San Diego communities with the introduction of the streetcars and the City's extensive public transit system. The Adams Avenue, University Avenue, and 30th Street lines all were vital to the population expansion of North Park. By 1924, North Park was one of the fastest growing districts in San Diego (HRG 2016).

With a growing population and infrastructure, many middle-class families began constructing single-family residences in North Park during the 1920s and 1930s. Although the Great Depression impacted the growth of North Park, the outbreak of World War II in Europe improved the economy as it provided opportunities to supply Britain, France, and the Soviet Union with war materials (Ledeboer 2006). Between the 1940s and 1970s, North Park continued to experience steady growth as developers infilled vacant lots with single and multi-family residences (HRG 2016). Development was mainly located in the areas surrounding the 805 Freeway located on the eastern edge of the community. Recently, the community has implemented a number of revitalization efforts, creating a resurgence of neighborhood-oriented business (HRG 2016).

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This archaeological review encompasses the project parcel and associated off-site improvements situated within the North Park Community Planning Area of San Diego. The subject property can be characterized as vacant land at the end of a ridge, on a terrace escarpment, surrounded by hillsides overlooking Juniper Canyon, south of the intersection of Felton Street and Laurel Street. The property has been disturbed by vegetation clearing and grading associated with the construction of neighboring residences and the development of Felton Street along the ridge.

The project proposes to construct a two-story, 2,677-square-foot single-family residence within the parcel, along with an on-site driveway and retaining walls in addition to off-site improvements to the public right of way, including the construction of 465 linear feet of public water mains and 321 linear feet of private sewer laterals (Figure 4). The project plans list a collective grading area of 0.2241 acre, which extends beyond the 0.1148-acre project parcel (APN 539-132-02).

IV. STUDY METHODS

The archaeological assessment included an updated reconnaissance survey of the property and an institutional records search review of previous studies in the area. Previously, the property was studied by BFSA in 2017. The updated survey was conducted on October 18, 2021. BFSA also reviewed and updated the archaeological records search completed by the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University for the project to determine the presence of any previously recorded cultural resources (Appendix B).

The results of the records search indicated that 72 previous investigations have been conducted within one mile of the project, three of which included all or portions of the subject project. Two of these (City of San Diego 2011; Ogden 1993) are large overviews that do not explicitly address the current project parcel. One consists of the record search information for the Montclair Canyon Sewer Project located east of the project (Ogden 1993), and the other is a City of San Diego Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Juniper Sidewalk Project located south of the project (City of San Diego 2011). The remaining study is the previous BFSA investigation conducted in 2017 for the project, to which this study serves as an update (Garrison and Smith 2017).

The records search did not indicate the presence of any previously recorded archaeological sites within the project; however, a total of 85 historic address and 74 recorded resources, 50 of which are duplicated in the historic address list, were identified within one mile of the project. In addition to the 50 historic addresses listed as resources, the remaining 24 recorded resources consist of two prehistoric sites (both shell scatters), seven historic trash deposits, two historic trash scatters, a historic golf clubhouse building, a historic septic tank sewage disposal system, a historic traffic-signal pole, historic trolley tracks, six historic sidewalk stamps, two historic religious buildings, and one historic single-family residence.

A review of historic maps and aerial photographs indicate that although the surrounding neighborhood was developed during the mid-twentieth century, access to the project was limited until the 1980s. The 1944 7.5-minute USGS *National City* topographic quadrangle shows structures within the surrounding neighborhood; however, the segment of Felton Street extending south from Laurel Street was not yet constructed. Historic aerial photographs from 1953 to 1972 show the property as vacant, undeveloped land. In the next available aerial photograph from 1981, the ridge had been cleared, graded, and one home had been constructed on the east-facing slope, just north of the project. Subsequent photographs show increased disturbance along the ridge and slope with the development of the segment of Felton Street south of Laurel Street and the addition of multiple residences. The aerial photographs indicate that while the development for Felton Street and the residences on the adjacent parcel took place, the current project was cleared and graded but never developed.

An updated Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was requested by BFSA from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). At the time of this report, the updated results have not yet been received. However, the results of the 2017 NAHC SLF search did not indicate the presence of any sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the search radius.

V. RESULTS OF THE STUDY

Background Research

The North Park Community Planning Area is considered moderately sensitive for cultural

resources based on the number of recorded resources within the vicinity. Few archaeological sites have been recorded in the area, as most documented resources are historic structures. However, known site distribution and development has likely impacted or masked resources prior to protective legislation. Further, the city of San Diego and surrounding areas have yielded substantial evidence of human presence since the terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene. The coastal mesas and wetland areas were important hunting and gathering areas for local human inhabitants in prehistoric times. The San Diego area experienced an arid climate for at least the last 9,000 years, and sources of fresh water attracted plants and animals, as well as humans who depended upon plants, animals, and fresh water for survival. The presence of fresh water in Chollas Creek and its tributaries, as well as plant foods, a variety of edible animals, and a supply of tool stone material in the form of nodules were important resources in the surrounding area. The proximity to nearby marine resources in San Diego and Mission bays is an additional reason the region was attractive to prehistoric human populations on a seasonal and/or year-round basis.

The records search and literature review suggest that both historic and prehistoric resources may be encountered within the project. Although most of the resources recorded in the vicinity are historic, this could be due to the historic development of the region before environmental protections necessitated cultural resource studies. Nevertheless, the closest prehistoric site, P-37-034145, is just under 0.6 mile from the project. The nearest recorded resource to the property is a historic trash deposit (P-37-025208) that was discovered approximately 40 centimeters under the pavement during archaeological monitoring for the Sewer Group 640 Project for a sewer pipe replacement (Craft 2003). The deposit was located at the far eastern end of the alley between Hawthorn Street and Ivy Street. Similar buried deposits are unlikely on the project, as the property is vacant and properties to the north along Felton Street were not developed until the 1980s, limiting access to the project parcel. However, although adjacent parcels to the north were not developed until the 1980s, the surrounding neighborhoods were developed much earlier (1940s) creating a possibility, although low, for historic trash scatters. The potential for prehistoric sites in the subject property is also low given the disturbances to the property in the 1980s and the absence of bedrock or other landforms that are typically associated with prehistoric use areas.

Field Reconnaissance

On October 18, 2021, BFSAs archaeologist David K. Grabski conducted the updated field survey under the direction of BFSAs Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith, M.A. The survey was conducted by walking transects in five-meter intervals across the property. Survey conditions were generally good, with good ground visibility (75.00 to 90.00 percent) across the project. During the survey, particular attention was paid to areas with exposed ground surfaces, such as rodent burrows, areas around the base of vegetation, and the excavation areas surrounding where trees had been removed. When the initial survey was conducted in 2017, modern trash and building material were noted within the property. At the time of the current survey, the property appeared to have been further cleared of this material (Plates 2 and 3).



Plate 2: View of the northern portion of the project, facing southwest.



Plate 3: View of the southern portion of the project, facing north.

No cultural materials were identified during the survey of the property, confirming the previous 2017 survey results that no significant cultural resources exist within the project. As a result of past development and disturbances to the project and surrounding parcels, there likely are no intact deposits of archaeological material located on the property.

Evaluation

Based upon the results of the survey, no significant cultural resources have been identified on the subject property. Also, the property is highly disturbed and has been previously cleared and graded. As a result, no further archaeological study is necessary to assess the potential for cultural resources.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

The City of San Diego typically requires two tasks for an archaeological study of this nature: assessment of the potential for cultural resources on the property and a visual inspection for the presence of cultural resources. As noted previously, no evidence of any archaeological resources was identified during the survey and the property is highly disturbed having been previously cleared and graded. As the development is an infill project on a parcel surrounded by residential development, it is likely that if surrounding sites did exist at one time, they would have been destroyed. Further, the property has been disturbed in the past and no water sources or bedrock outcrops are located on the property. Therefore, given the results of the SCIC records search, the fact that no archaeological sites, features, or artifacts were identified during the field reconnaissance, and the nature of the infill development, no potential impacts to cultural resources are associated with the proposed development of the project and monitoring of grading will not be recommended.

VII. SOURCES CONSULTED

DATE

National Register of Historic Places	Month and Year: October 2021
California Register of Historical Resources	Month and Year: October 2021
City of San Diego Historical Resources Register	Month and Year: October 2021
Archaeological/Historical Site Records: South Coastal Information Center	Month and Year: October 2021
Other Sources Consulted: NAHC Sacred Lands File Search (Appendix C) References (Section IX)	

VIII. CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and have been compiled in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) criteria as defined in Section 15064.5 and City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines.



October 21, 2021

Brian F. Smith
Principal Investigator

Date

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APPENDIX A

Qualifications of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •
Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: bsmith@bfsa-ca.com



Education

Master of Arts, History, University of San Diego, California	1982
Bachelor of Arts, History, and Anthropology, University of San Diego, California	1975

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	1977–Present Poway, California
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Brian F. Smith is the owner and principal historical and archaeological consultant for Brian F. Smith and Associates. Over the past 32 years, he has conducted over 2,500 cultural resource studies in California, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, and Texas. These studies include every possible aspect of archaeology from literature searches and large-scale surveys to intensive data recovery excavations. Reports prepared by Mr. Smith have been submitted to all facets of local, state, and federal review agencies, including the US Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Homeland Security. In addition, Mr. Smith has conducted studies for utility companies (Sempra Energy) and state highway departments (CalTrans).

Professional Accomplishments

These selected major professional accomplishments represent research efforts that have added significantly to the body of knowledge concerning the prehistoric life ways of cultures once present in the Southern California area and historic settlement since the late 18th century. Mr. Smith has been principal investigator on the following select projects, except where noted.

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects, some of which included Broadway Block (2019), 915 Grape Street (2019), 1919 Pacific Highway (2018), Moxy Hotel (2018), Makers Quarter Block D (2017), Ballpark Village (2017), 460 16th Street (2017), Kettner and Ash (2017), Bayside Fire Station (2017), Pinnacle on the Park (2017), IDEA1 (2016), Blue Sky San Diego (2016), Pacific Gate (2016), Pendry Hotel (2015), Cisterra Sempra Office Tower (2014), 15th and Island (2014), Park and G (2014), Comm 22 (2014), 7th and F Street Parking (2013), Ariel Suites (2013), 13th and Marker (2012), Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7th Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft

Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

1900 and 1912 Spindrift Drive: An extensive data recovery and mitigation monitoring program at the Spindrift Site, an important prehistoric archaeological habitation site stretching across the La Jolla area. The project resulted in the discovery of over 20,000 artifacts and nearly 100,000 grams of bulk faunal remains and marine shell, indicating a substantial occupation area (2013-2014).

San Diego Airport Development Project: An extensive historic assessment of multiple buildings at the San Diego International Airport and included the preparation of Historic American Buildings Survey documentation to preserve significant elements of the airport prior to demolition (2017-2018).

Citracado Parkway Extension: A still-ongoing project in the city of Escondido to mitigate impacts to an important archaeological occupation site. Various archaeological studies have been conducted by BFSA resulting in the identification of a significant cultural deposit within the project area.

Westin Hotel and Timeshare (Grand Pacific Resorts): Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of Carlsbad consisted of the excavation of 176 one-square-meter archaeological data recovery units which produced thousands of prehistoric artifacts and ecofacts, and resulted in the preservation of a significant prehistoric habitation site. The artifacts recovered from the site presented important new data about the prehistory of the region and Native American occupation in the area (2017).

The Everly Subdivision Project: Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of El Cajon resulted in the identification of a significant prehistoric occupation site from both the Late Prehistoric and Archaic Periods, as well as producing historic artifacts that correspond to the use of the property since 1886. The project produced an unprecedented quantity of artifacts in comparison to the area encompassed by the site, but lacked characteristics that typically reflect intense occupation, indicating that the site was used intensively for food processing (2014-2015).

Ballpark Village: A mitigation and monitoring program within three city blocks in the East Village area of San Diego resulting in the discovery of a significant historic deposit. Nearly 5,000 historic artifacts and over 500,000 grams of bulk historic building fragments, food waste, and other materials representing an occupation period between 1880 and 1917 were recovered (2015-2017).

Archaeology at the Padres Ballpark: Involved the analysis of historic resources within a seven-block area of the "East Village" area of San Diego, where occupation spanned a period from the 1870s to the 1940s. Over a period of two years, BFSA recovered over 200,000 artifacts and hundreds of pounds of metal, construction debris, unidentified broken glass, and wood. Collectively, the Ballpark Project and the other downtown mitigation and monitoring projects represent the largest historical archaeological program anywhere in the country in the past decade (2000-2007).

4S Ranch Archaeological and Historical Cultural Resources Study: Data recovery program consisted of the excavation of over 2,000 square meters of archaeological deposits that produced over one million artifacts, containing primarily prehistoric materials. The archaeological program at 4S Ranch is the largest archaeological study ever undertaken in the San Diego County area and has produced data that has exceeded expectations regarding the resolution of long-standing research questions and regional prehistoric settlement patterns.

Charles H. Brown Site: Attracted international attention to the discovery of evidence of the antiquity of man in North America. Site located in Mission Valley, in the city of San Diego.

Del Mar Man Site: Study of the now famous Early Man Site in Del Mar, California, for the San Diego Science Foundation and the San Diego Museum of Man, under the direction of Dr. Spencer Rogers and Dr. James R. Moriarty.

Old Town State Park Projects: Consulting Historical Archaeologist. Projects completed in the Old Town State Park involved development of individual lots for commercial enterprises. The projects completed in Old Town include Archaeological and Historical Site Assessment for the Great Wall Cafe (1992), Archaeological Study for the Old Town Commercial Project (1991), and Cultural Resources Site Survey at the Old San Diego Inn (1988).

Site W-20, Del Mar, California: A two-year-long investigation of a major prehistoric site in the Del Mar area of the city of San Diego. This research effort documented the earliest practice of religious/ceremonial activities in San Diego County (circa 6,000 years ago), facilitated the projection of major non-material aspects of the La Jolla Complex, and revealed the pattern of civilization at this site over a continuous period of 5,000 years. The report for the investigation included over 600 pages, with nearly 500,000 words of text, illustrations, maps, and photographs documenting this major study.

City of San Diego Reclaimed Water Distribution System: A cultural resource study of nearly 400 miles of pipeline in the city and county of San Diego.

Master Environmental Assessment Project, City of Poway: Conducted for the City of Poway to produce a complete inventory of all recorded historic and prehistoric properties within the city. The information was used in conjunction with the City's General Plan Update to produce a map matrix of the city showing areas of high, moderate, and low potential for the presence of cultural resources. The effort also included the development of the City's Cultural Resource Guidelines, which were adopted as City policy.

Draft of the City of Carlsbad Historical and Archaeological Guidelines: Contracted by the City of Carlsbad to produce the draft of the City's historical and archaeological guidelines for use by the Planning Department of the City.

The Mid-Bayfront Project for the City of Chula Vista: Involved a large expanse of undeveloped agricultural land situated between the railroad and San Diego Bay in the northwestern portion of the city. The study included the analysis of some potentially historic features and numerous prehistoric

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Audie Murphy Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,113.4 acres and 43 sites, both prehistoric and historic—including project coordination; direction of field crews; evaluation of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; assessment of cupule, pictograph, and rock shelter sites, co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February- September 2002.

Cultural Resources Evaluation of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,947 acres and 76 sites, both prehistoric and historic—including project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of San Diego and CEQA guidelines; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. May-November 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County: Project manager/director for a survey of 29 individual sites near the U.S./Mexico Border for proposed video surveillance camera locations associated with the San Diego Border barrier Project—project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; site identification and recordation; assessment of potential impacts to cultural resources; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Border Patrol, and other government agencies involved; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January, February, and July 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—including project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites

for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of two prehistoric and three historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; survey of project area; Native American consultation; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of one prehistoric and five historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; historic structure assessments; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-June 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of the San Diego Presidio Identified During Water Pipe Construction for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project, Pacific Beach, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. March-April 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project and Caltrans, Carlsbad, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Survey and Testing of Two Prehistoric Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Cultural Resources Phase I and II Investigations for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for a survey and testing of a prehistoric quarry site along the border—NRHP eligibility assessment; project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. December 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Westview High School Project for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. October 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 1999-January 2000.

Monitoring of Grading for the Herschel Place Project, La Jolla, California: Project archaeologist/ monitor— included monitoring of grading activities associated with the development of a single- dwelling parcel. September 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Historic Resource for the Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; budget development; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project, Carlsbad, California: Project manager/director —included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California: Project archaeologist—included direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Village 2 High School Site, Otay Ranch, City of Chula Vista, California: Project manager/director —management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July 1999.

Cultural Resources Phase I, II, and III Investigations for the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for the survey, testing, and mitigation of sites along border—supervision of multiple field crews, NRHP eligibility assessments, Native American consultation, contribution to Environmental Assessment document, lithic and marine shell analysis, authoring of cultural resources project report. August 1997- January 2000.

Phase I, II, and III Investigations for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project, Poway California: Project archaeologist/project director—included recordation and assessment of multicomponent prehistoric and historic sites; direction of Phase II and III investigations; direction of laboratory analyses including prehistoric and historic collections; curation of collections; data synthesis; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. February 1994; March-September 1994; September-December 1995.

APPENDIX B

Archaeological Records Search Results

BRIAN F. SMITH and ASSOCIATES

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEMS RECORDS SEARCH

Company: Brian F. Smith and Associates
Processed By: Andrew Garrison
Date Processed: October 13, 2021
Project Identification: The 2385 Felton Street Project
Information Center: South Coastal Information Center
Search Radius: 1 Mile

Historical Resources:

Trinomial and Primary site maps have been reviewed. All sites within the project boundaries and the specified radius of the project area have been plotted. Copies of the site record forms have been reviewed for all recorded sites.

There are 74 resources (50 of which are also listed as historic addresses) located within one-mile of the current project area and none are in the subject property.

Historic Addresses:

There are 85 historic addresses located within one-mile of the current project area and none are in the project.

Previous Survey Report Boundaries:

Project boundary maps have been reviewed. National Archaeological Database (NADB) citations for reports within the project boundaries and within the specified radius of the project area have been reviewed.

There are 72 reports within one-mile of the current project area. Three reports are intersect the subject property: SD-04385, SD-13224, and SD-17144.

APPENDIX C

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results



Brian F. Smith & Associates

Archaeological/Biological/Historical/Paleontological/Air/Traffic/Noise Consulting

October 13, 2021

For: Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, California 95814

From: Andrew Garrison M.A., RPA
Brian F. Smith and Associates Inc.
14010 Poway Rd. Suite A
Poway, CA 92064

Re: Request for Sacred Lands File and Native American Contact List for the 2385 Felton Street Project, City of San Diego, County of San Diego, California.

I would like to request a record search of the Sacred Lands File and a list of appropriate Native American contacts for the following project: 2385 Felton Street (Project No. 21-275). The project is an archaeological assessment requested by the City of San Diego for residential development on a .11-acre parcel located at 2385 Felton Street, San Diego, CA. Specifically, the project is located in the Pueblo Lands of San Diego Land Grant (Township 16 south, Range 02 west, projected) in the USGS *Point Loma* and *Nation City* Quadrangles. A copy of the project map showing the project area has been included for the processing of this request.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Andrew Garrison M.A., RPA
Project Archaeologist
Billing: 14678 Ibex Court, San Diego, CA 92129
Phone: 858-484-0915
Email: Agarrison@bfsa-ca.com

Attachments:

USGS 7.5 *Point Loma* and *Nation City*, California, topographic maps with project area delineated.

Sacred Lands File request form

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request
NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 Capitol Mall, RM 364 * Sacramento, CA 95814 * (916) 653-4082
(916) 657-5390 – Fax * nahc@pacbell.net

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: The 2385 Felton Street Project

County: San Diego

USGS Quadrangle Name(s): *Point Loma* and *Nation City*

Pueblo Lands of San Diego Land Grant (Township 16 south, Range 02 west, projected)

Company/Firm/Agency: Brian F. Smith & Associates Inc.

Contact Person: Andrew Garrison

Street Address: 14010 Poway Road, Suite A

City: Poway Zip: 92064

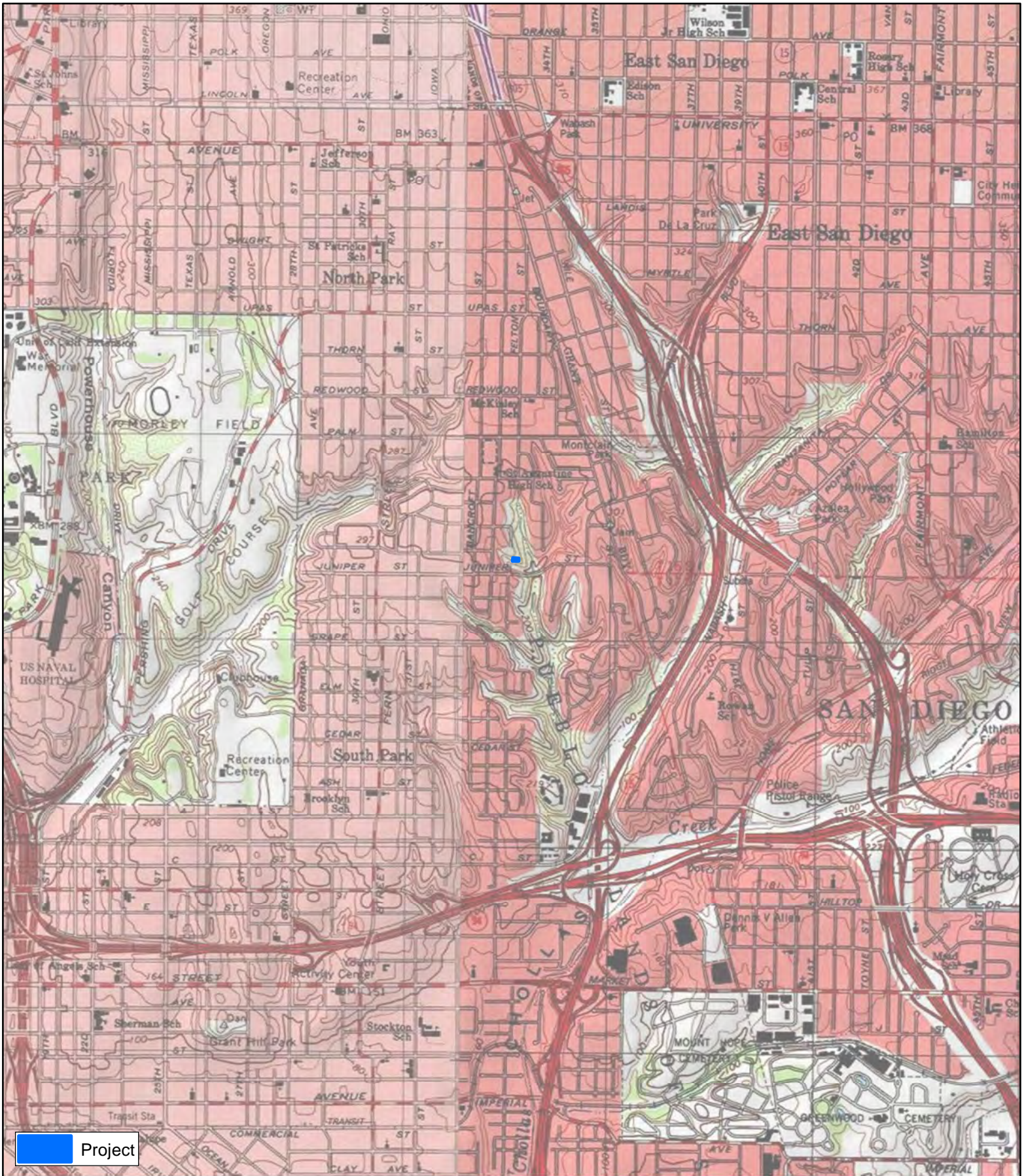
Phone: 858-484-0915

Fax: 858-679-9896

Email: Agarrison@bfsa-ca.com

Project Description:

I would like to request a record search of the Sacred Lands File and a list of appropriate Native American contacts for the following project: 2385 Felton Street (Project No. 21-275). The project is an archaeological assessment requested by the City of San Diego for residential development on a .11-acre parcel located at 2385 Felton Street, San Diego, CA. Specifically, the project is located in the Pueblo Lands of San Diego Land Grant (Township 16 south, Range 02 west, projected) in the USGS *Point Loma* and *Nation City* Quadrangles. A copy of the project map showing the project area has been included for the processing of this request.



 Project

2385 Felton Street (21-275)
 USGS *Point Loma and National City* Quadrangles
 (7.5-minute series)

N

 1:24,000