3Roots San Diego Project
Environmental Impact Report

SCH No. 2018041065; Project No. 587128

Appendix J

Archaeological Resources Report Form

June 2019

HELIX Environmental Planning

3Roots San Diego Project

Archaeological Resources Report Form

September 2018

Stacie Wilson
Senior Archaeologist

Prepared for:

County of San Diego
Planning & Development Services
5510 Overland Avenue, Suite 310
San Diego, CA 92123

Prepared by:

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
7578 El Cajon Boulevard
La Mesa, CA 91942

3 Roots San Diego Project
Archaeological Resources Report Form

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDICES
(Bound Separately)

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This letter report documents the cultural resources study of the 3 Roots San Diego Project (Project), a proposed mixed-use community located in the Mira Mesa Community of the City of San Diego (Figure 1, Attachment C), within Section 35 of Township 14 South, Range 3 West and Sections 1, 2, 3, and 11 of Township 15 South, Range 3 West, on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' Del Mar quadrangle (Figure 2, Attachment C). The Project is located north of Trade Street and Miramar Road, south of Flanders Drive and Mira Mesa Boulevard, east of Camino Santa Fe, and west of Parkdale Avenue (Figure 3, Attachment C). The Project site is situated within and between two canyons, Carroll Canyon on the south and an unnamed canyon (Rattlesnake Creek) on the north.

For the past 40 years, the Project property was an active mining quarry used for rock extraction and processing and is currently owned by Hanson Aggregates Pacific Southwest. In 1994, the Project site and adjacent lands, totaling 554 acres, were the subject of a Master Plan and Community Plan Amendment (CPA) to the Mira Mesa Community Plan as well as associated environmental review. Mining operations were authorized under a Conditional Use Permit (CUP 89-05084) in 1990. In conjunction with the CUP approval, the City adopted a Reclamation Plan for the site. The CUP expired in 2015 and as of 2016, mining operations have been completed and reclamation of the site has commenced.

The proposed Project is the second phase of a multi-phased plan to convert the reclaimed quarry land to planned mixed-use development. Phase I of the Master Plan, Fenton-Carroll Canyon Technology Center, entailed the development of office/industrial uses on 130.9 acres west of Camino Santa Fe. The proposed Project is situated within the remaining 413 acres of the Master Plan and includes approximately 181 acres of natural open space, 28 acres of slopes, basins, and enhanced landscape, 40 acres of parks and trails, 118 acres of residential and commercial uses, and 46 acres of on-site roads, parkways, and utility easements. In addition, the Project includes the construction of Carroll Canyon Road extending off-site beyond the property to the west for approximately a third of a mile.

This letter report details the methods and results of the cultural resources study, which included a records search, a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and Native American contact program, a review of historic maps and aerial photographs, and a pedestrian field survey. It also recommends measures to protect undetected historic resources which may occur on the parcel.

In support of potential U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) permitting, compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, is also assumed to be required.

II. SETTING

REGULATORY SETTING

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 to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as applicable.

Federal regulations that would be applicable to the Project if there is a federal nexus consist of the NHPA and its implementing regulations (16 United States Code 470 et seq., 36 CFR Part 800). Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on NRHP-eligible

historic properties. To be eligible for the NRHP, a historic property must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four lettered criteria:

A. associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

B. associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

C. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and/or

D. has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines, California Code of Regulations Title 14 Section 15064.5 defines a "historical resource" as follows:

- 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 Public Resources Code, 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:

1. 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;

2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;

3. 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;

4. 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 CRHR or the NRHP 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.

California State Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) revised PRC Section 21074 to include Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) as an area of CEQA environmental impact analysis. Further, per new PRC Section 21080.3, a CEQA lead agency must consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project to identify resources of cultural or spiritual value to the tribe, even if such resources are already eligible as historical resources as a result of cultural resources studies.

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 a City of San Diego historically significant site, one or more of the following criteria must be met:

1. 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.

2. Is identified with persons or events significant in local, state or national history.

3. 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.

4. Is representative of the notable work of a master builder, designer, architect, engineer, landscape architect, interior designer, artist or craftsman.

5. Is listed or has been determined eligible by the National Park Service for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or is listed or has been determined eligible by the California Office of Historic Preservation (link is external) for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources.

6. 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 which 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.

Properties or sites are designated to the City's Register of Designated Historical Resources by the City's Historical Resources Board (HRB) at a publicly noticed hearing.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The Project area is situated within the coastal plain of western San Diego County, where the climate is characterized as semi-arid steppe, with warm, dry summers and cool, moist winters (Hall 2007; Pryde 2004). Rattlesnake Creek and two unnamed tributaries are situated along the northern side of the Project area, and Carroll Canyon Creek bisects the southern side of the Project, with an unnamed stream merging into the creek at the southwest corner of the Project. Rattlesnake Creek and its larger tributary originate at elevations of approximately 340 and 365 feet above mean sea level (amsl) on the east side of the Project. Carroll Canyon Creek is at an elevation of approximately 300 feet amsl within the Project area. Most of the land between the drainages is an active quarry, characterized by variable, temporally changing topography. However, prior to the construction of the quarry, the mid-section of the Project area was characterized by a relatively flat mesa with an elevation of approximately 400 feet amsl (Figure 2 and Figure 4, Attachment C).

Geologically, a majority of the Project area is underlain by very old paralic deposits dating to the middle to early Pleistocene era. Stadium Conglomerate dating to the middle Eocene can be found occupying the borders of the Project area, with minimal inclusion of Scripps Formation dating to the middle Eocene found in the mid-eastern portion of the Project (Kennedy and Tan 2008). In the northern and southernmost edges of the Project area, young alluvial flood-plain deposits dating to the Holocene and late Pleistocene era are present. Nine soil types are found within the study area for the Project: Redding gravelly loam (2 to 9 percent slopes); Redding cobbly loam (dissected, 15 to 50 percent slopes and 9 to 30 percent slopes); Olivenhain cobbly loam (2 to 9 percent, 9 to 30 percent, and 30 to 50 percent slopes); Altamont Clay (15 to 30 percent slopes); River wash; and Terrace escarpments (Web Soil Survey 2017). The Redding series comprises a majority of the soil found within the Project site and is composed of well-drained, undulating to steep gravelly loams that have a gravelly clay subsoil and a hardpan; this soil generally supports vegetation such as chamise, flattop buckwheat, sumac, scrub oak, and annual forbs and grasses. (Bowman 1973). River wash is mapped within the mid-eastern, northern and southeastern portion of the study area and is of a typically sandy, gravelly, or cobbly consistency. The Olivenhain series is found along the southern and eastern borders of the Project area and consists of well-drained, moderately deep to deep cobbly loams that have a very cobbly clay subsoil; in mainly uncultivated areas, the soil supports vegetation of mainly chamise, scrub oak, flattop buckwheat, wild oats, sugarbush, soft chess, and cactus. The Altamont series encompasses a small area in the southeastern portion of the Project area along the Project border, and is composed of well-drained clays that formed in material weathered from calcareous shale; in uncultivated areas, the soil mainly supports annual grasses and scattered shrubs (Bowman 1973). In addition to these soils, a majority of the site is characterized by cut and fill due to the quarry activities, which included surface mining with on-site processing and distribution of sand, soil and gravel products.

Biological surveys conducted by HELIX identified mostly disturbed Diegan coastal sage scrub bordering the perimeters of the Project area, along with southern mixed chaparral, southern riparian woodland, chamise chaparral baccharis scrub, non-native grassland, eucalyptus woodland, mule fat scrub, and southern willow scrub (HELIX 2018). A streambed is located at the southeast portion of the Project area. Many of the native plant species found in these vegetation communities and those found in the Project vicinity are known to have been used by native populations for food, medicine, tools, and ceremonial and other uses (Christenson 1990; Luomala 1978)

Major wildlife species found in this environment prehistorically were coyote (*Canis latrans*); mule deer (*Odocoilus hemionus*); grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*); mountain lion (*Felis concolor*); rabbit (*Sylvilagus auduboni*); jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*); and various rodents, the most notable of which are the valley pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), California ground squirrel (*Ostospermophilus beecheyi*), and dusky

footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*) (Head 1972). Rabbits, 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.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

The earliest well-documented sites in the San Diego area belong to the San Dieguito Tradition, dating to over 9,000 years ago (Warren 1967; Warren et al. 1998). The San Dieguito Tradition is thought by most researchers to have an emphasis on big game hunting and coastal resources. Diagnostic material culture associated with the San Dieguito complex includes scrapers, scraper planes, choppers, large blades, and large projectile points.

The San Dieguito complex is followed by the Archaic Period, dating from at least 7,000 years ago. The local cultural manifestation of the Archaic period is called the La Jollan complex along the southern coastal region and brings a shift toward a more generalized economy and an increased emphasis on seed resources, small game, and shellfish. Sites dating to the Archaic Period are numerous along the coast, near-coastal valleys, and around estuaries. The La Jolla complex tool assemblage is dominated by rough cobble tools, especially choppers and scrapers, but also includes manos and metates, biface points, and bone tools. Sites within the La Jolla complex typically include shell middens, terrestrial and marine mammal remains, beads, and flexed burials.

While there has been considerable debate about whether San Dieguito and La Jollan patterns might represent the same people using different environments and subsistence techniques, or whether they are separate cultural patterns (e.g., Bull 1983; Ezell 1987; Gallegos 1987; Warren et al. 1998), abrupt shifts in subsistence and new tool technologies occur at the onset of the Late Prehistoric Period, approximately 1,300-1,500 years ago. Within the City of San Diego, the Late Prehistoric period is represented by the Cuyamaca complex (Yuman forebears of the Kumeyaay) and is characterized by higher population densities and intensification of social, political, and technological systems. Elements of the Cuyamaca complex include small, pressure-flaked projectile points (Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular series); milling implements (manos, metates, mortars, and pestles); Tizon Brownware pottery; various cobble-based tools (e.g., scrapers, choppers, and hammerstones); arrow shaft straighteners; pendants; Olivella shell beads; and pictographs; and cremations. Subsistence is thought to be focused on the utilization of acorns and grass seeds, with small game serving as a primary protein resource and big game as a secondary resource. Fish and shellfish were also secondary resources, except immediately adjacent to the coast, where they assumed primary importance (Bean and Shipek 1978; Luomala 1978). The settlement system is characterized by seasonal villages where people used a central-based collecting subsistence strategy.

Ethnohistoric Period

The Project area is within the traditional territory of the Kumeyaay people, also known as Ipai, Tipai, or Diegueño (named for Mission San Diego de Alcalá). At the time of Spanish contact, Yuman-speaking Kumeyaay bands occupied southern San Diego and southwestern Imperial counties and northern Baja California. The Kumeyaay lived in semi-sedentary villages, or rancherias, with some rancherias containing more than one clan. Kumeyaay villages were located in river valleys with access to water and boulder outcrops and along the shoreline of coastal estuaries (Kroeber 1925; Luomala 1978).

History

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, the year that the Royal Presidio of San Diego was founded on a 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 Spanish period was characterized by religious and military institutions bringing Spanish culture to the area and attempting to convert the Native American population to Christianity. The economy of Alta California during this period was based on cattle ranching at the missions; a minor amount of agriculture and commerce took place in and around San Diego.

Mexican Period

Mexico, including Alta California, gained its independence from Spain in 1821, but Spanish culture and influence remained as the missions continued to operate as they had in the past, and laws governing the distribution of land were also retained for a period of time. Following secularization of the missions in 1834, large ranchos were granted to prominent and well-connected individuals and the society made a transition from one dominated by the church and the military to a more civilian population, with people living on ranchos or in pueblos. With numerous new ranchos, 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.

American Period

The Mexican period ended when Mexico ceded California to the United States after the Mexican-American War (1846–1848), which concluded with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. 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 in 1849, the end of the Civil War, the availability of free land through 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.

While the 1880s were a period of alternating boom and bust, by the 1890s, the City entered a time of steady growth. Subdivisions such as Golden Hill, Sherman Heights, Logan Heights, Banker's Hill, and University Heights began in the 1890s. As the City continued to grow in the early 20th century, the downtown's residential character changed. Streetcars and the introduction of the automobile allowed people to live farther from their downtown jobs and new suburbs were developed. The influence of military development, beginning in 1916 and 1917 during World War I, resulted in substantial development in infrastructure and industry to support the military and accommodate soldiers, sailors, and defense industry workers. In the post-World War II years, San Diego grew significantly, with new jobs created in the aircraft industry, shipbuilding, fishing, and other enterprises.

III. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this Project is established as the 413-acre Project site and the approximately 6.1-acre area encompassing the disturbance area for the off-site extension of Carroll Canyon Road. The APE includes both permanent and temporary areas of disturbance. The Project site occupies San Diego County Assessor Parcel Numbers 341-050-380, 341-050-400, 341-050-410, 341-050-420, 341-051-170, 341-051-180, and 341-060-820.

IV. STUDY METHODS

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

A record search of previously recorded archaeological resources, reports, and historic addresses of the Project area and a one-mile radius was requested from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) on August 25, 2017. A records search update for the Carroll Canyon Road extension was conducted by HELIX staff at the SCIC on July 23, 2018. Historic aerial photographs from 1953 to 2012 were reviewed, as were historic topographic maps from 1903 to 1975. A review of resources listed in the NRHP, CRHR, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historic Interest was also conducted.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted for a SLF search and list of Native American contacts, which were received on August 29, 2017. Letters were sent on September 19, 2017 to the contacts listed by the NAHC to solicit knowledge or information about cultural resources within the Project area.

FIELD SURVEY

HELIX archaeologist Stacie Wilson and Native American monitors, Gabe Kitchen and Emily Burgueno of Red Tail Monitoring and Research (Kumeyaay), surveyed the Project site on September 12 and 15, 2017. Mr. Marvin E. Howell, representing Lehigh Hanson West Region, met with the survey crew and provided safety training and access to areas of the Project site within the quarry area. The undeveloped portions of the Project area, primarily Rattlesnake and Carroll Canyon creeks and the ridgetop within the northern area of the Project site, were traversed in meandering transects that followed available trails or open creek bed. Where vegetation allowed, perpendicular transects were attempted; however, access and visibility in much of the canyons was severely limited due to dense vegetation (Plate 1 through 4, Attachment D). Reconnaissance survey was undertaken along the northern and southern borders of the Project site.

On July 13, 2018, HELIX archaeologist Julie Roy and Kaci Brown of Red Tail Monitoring and Research (Kumeyaay), conducted a survey of the Carroll Canyon Road extension area (Plate 5, Attachment D). On this same day, geotechnical explorations were occurring; as such, limited monitoring was also conducted on July 13 and again on July 16, 2018 in areas with soils present that were determined to have a reasonable potential for containing cultural material.

V. RESULTS OF STUDY

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Previously Record Sites

The records search revealed that 44 cultural resources have been recorded within one mile of the Project area and proposed Carroll Canyon Road extension area (Attachment E and Confidential Appendices, bound separately). However, three of the resources, P-37-014882, P-37-014883, and P-37-014884, appear to have been mismapped at the SCIC. On the site forms, the resources are documented as being within Township 14 South, Range 2 West, north of the Project and beyond the one-mile records search radius.

Of the remaining 41 cultural resources found within the one-mile radius of the Project area, 30 are prehistoric and 11 are historic. The prehistoric resources consist of 16 lithic artifact scatters, one lithic scatter with one bone fragment, two temporary campsites, and 11 lithic isolates. The historic resources consist of nine buildings or structures, a railroad spur, a refuse dump, gates and foundations, and a scatter of adobe bricks. Discarding the three cultural resources previously mentioned as mismapped, no sites have been recorded within the Project APE; however, eight resources have been recorded within a ¼-mile radius of the Project: P-37-005455, P-37-006945, P-37-006951, P-37-014721, P-37-014722, P-37-014780, P-37-014781, and P-37-014784.

P-37-005455 was first recorded in 1978 as a light density scatter of lithic artifacts with no evidence of subsurface deposition. The site was located on a high, east-west trending saddle overlooking Carroll Canyon. A total of two cores and approximately 15 flakes of quartzite and porphyritic metavolcanics were collected during this survey (Site Record, on file at SCIC)

P-37-006945 consists of a "scatter of adobe bricks. The bricks are fired (not sun dried) adobe block with traces of a white-colored, lime base mortar. They have a sand temper and are scattered over a plowed and furrowed area of 30 square meters at the eastern edge of a south facing canyon. The area is also scattered with recent trash" (Site Record, on file at SCIC)

P-37-006951 is a prehistoric isolate consisting of one felsite flake and one basalt flake (Site Record, on file at SCIC).

P-37-014721, P-37-014722, P-37-014780, P-37-014781, and P-37-014784 are all isolated prehistoric lithic artifacts recorded for the Mesa Classic Survey located on the mesa directly north of the Project area and Rattlesnake Creek (Site Records, on file at SCIC).

Previous Investigations

The records search revealed that 92 studies were previously undertaken within a one-mile radius of the Project area (Attachment F). These investigations consist of 62 archaeological and historical surveys and/or assessments, seven management plans and resource evaluation reports specific to Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, 10 Environmental Impact Reports (EIRs) or other public documents, and 13 overviews, existing condition reports, or other type of research studies.

RECON conducted an archaeological resources investigation in 1978 which encompassed the entire Project site and was summarized in the 1979 EIR for the Carroll Canyon Materials Extraction Conditional Use Permit (CUP No. 571-PC). During the investigation, no significant cultural resources were identified within

the Project APE. According to the 1994 Carroll Canyon Master Plan, due to these results, no cultural resource investigations were required for the CUP amendments approved in the 1980s.

Native American Contact Program

The NAHC indicated in a response dated August 29, 2017 that no known sacred lands or Native American cultural resources are within the Project area. Letters were sent to Native American representatives and interested parties identified by the NAHC on September 19, 2017. Two responses have been received to date. The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians responded in a letter dated September 26, 2017, that the Project area may contain sacred sites to the Kumeyaay people and request that if so, they be avoided with adequate buffers. The San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians responded in a letter dated December 11, 2017, that the Project is not with the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area, but request to be kept informed of the Project. If further responses are received, they will be forwarded to City staff. A summarized account of all correspondence can be found in the Confidential Appendices, bound separately.

FINDINGS

The 1953 historic aerial shows an undeveloped and gently sloping Project area (Figure 4). A rough dirt road is seen within the eastern portion of the Project area on the 1964 aerial. On the 1972 aerial, several rough dirt roads within the Project area begin to appear; however, no structures are seen in the Project vicinity until the 1980 aerial, when industrial and commercial properties began to appear. By 1989, the area has undergone rapid development, with many commercial and residential structures present and the Project borders becoming outlined with residential neighborhoods to the northeast and commercial buildings to the south, west, and northwest (NETR Online 2017).

According to the Carroll Canyon Master Plan, initial mining activities occurred at the site between 1953 and 1975 that were then were inactive between 1975 and 1979. While no mining activity is observed on the 1953 aerial (Figure 4), on the 1964 aerial industrial operations are seen within Carroll Canyon, near the center of the current developed area. Based on aerial imagery from the 1980s, it appears that the earlier mining structures and equipment from the 1950s and 1960s were demolished between 1980 and 1989 and subsequently replaced in the 1990s by modern structures. This timeline observed on the historic aerials corresponds to the CUP obtained in 1979 for the Carroll Canyon Materials Extraction project. Therefore, no built environment structures or equipment older than 45 years of age appear to remain present on site.

As noted in the cultural setting above, prehistorically, Kumeyaay villages were located in river valleys with access to water and boulder outcrops. Both Rattlesnake and Carroll Canyon creeks are characterized by cobble formations; no bedrock outcrops were observed during the field survey. Additionally, although Carroll Canyon is flat and wide at the bottom within the Project area, it contains abrupt, steep slopes on both sides (Figure 4), limiting the areas where native populations could reside along the creek edges. The excavation of an exploratory geotechnical trench situated at the southwest end of the Carroll Canyon Road extension area within close proximity to Carroll Canyon Creek was monitored by a HELIX archaeologist and a Kumeyaay Native American monitor, with no cultural material observed. Rattlesnake Creek, located along the northern portion of the Project, is narrower than Carroll Canyon, also with limited areas along the creek edge where long-term habitation would be possible.

Although no prehistoric cultural material was observed in the Project APE during the field survey, the Project area and the vicinity were undoubtedly used for resource gathering activities and as travel routes. Los Peñasquitos Canyon is located less than two miles north of the Project and is quite sensitive in terms of cultural resources. Numerous archaeological sites are known in the canyon and its fingers and tributaries.

At its western end, where Los Peñasquitos Canyon joins Soledad Valley, into which Carroll Canyon Creek drains, is the recorded location for the ethnohistoric village of *Ystagua* (Carrico and Taylor 1983; Gallegos et al. 1989). Prehistoric habitation of this site began during the Archaic Period, with radiocarbon dates from the site beginning approximately 5040 B.P. and continuing into the Late Prehistoric Period (Byrd and Reddy 2002). Additionally, the mesa in which the quarry now exists was a finger extending west from Kearny Mesa. SDM-W-155 is a "site" recorded by Malcom Rogers as the entirety of the Kearny Mesa region described as dispersed highland winter camps with scattered artifacts and cobble hearths. Rattlesnake and Carroll Canyon creeks would have likely provided cobble (lithic), plant, and food resources.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

Most of the Project area is currently part of the quarry or associated with other industrial operations; approximately 218 acres of the site has been disturbed by mining activities. Additionally, portions of the southern slope appear to have been landscaped, as evidenced by irrigation lines in those areas. No cultural resources have been identified in the Project APE; therefore, it is likely that no historic properties or historical resources will be affected by the Project. However, survey coverage within the Project area was severely limited by dense vegetation (Plates 1 through 4). As such, monitoring by a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor is recommended for any initial ground disturbance in undeveloped areas of the Project. In the event that cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate vicinity will be suspended until the discovery is assessed by a qualified archaeologist, the City of San Diego is contacted, and treatment is determined.

Although there is no evidence to suggest the presence of human remains, in the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, all work shall cease and the county coroner shall be contacted, per the California Public Resources Code. Should the remains be identified as Native American, the NAHC shall be contacted within 48 hours to provide a most-likely descendent to determine appropriate actions.

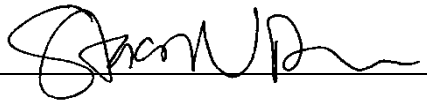
VII. SOURCES CONSULTED DATE

National Register of Historic Places	Month and Year: September 2017 and July 2018
California Register of Historical Resources Register	Month and Year: September 2017 and July 2018
Archaeological/Historical Site Records: South Coastal Information Center	Month and Year: September 2017 and July 2018

Other Sources Consulted:

- California Historical Landmarks (September 2017 and July 2018)

VIII. CERTIFICATION

Preparer: Stacie Wilson, M.S., RPA	Title: Senior Archaeologist
Signature: 	Date: 9/10/2018

VIII. ATTACHMENTS

A National Archaeological Data Base Information
B Bibliography
C Maps/Figures
- Regional Location Map
- Project Vicinity Mao (USGS Topography)
- Study Area
- 1943 (1:31,680) Del Mar Topographic Map and 1953 Aerial Photography

D Photographs of Project Area
E Table of Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile the Project Area
F Table of Previous Investigations Conducted within One Mile the Project Area

IX. CONFIDENTIAL APPENDICES (BOUND SEPARATELY)

Records Search Results
NAHC and Native American Correspondence

This page intentionally left blank

Attachment A

National Archaeological Data Base Information

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

Authors:	Stacie Wilson
Consulting Firm:	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc., 7578 El Cajon Blvd., La Mesa, CA 91942, (619) 462-1515
Report Date:	September 2018
Report Title:	Cultural Resources Study, 3Roots San Diego Project, San Diego, California
Submitted to:	City of San Diego, Development Services Department 1222 First Avenue San Diego, CA 92101
Prepared for:	Hanson Aggregates West, Inc. P.O. Box 639069 San Diego, CA 92163-9069
Contract number:	HELIX Project No. HAW-34/CAH-02.01
USGS quadrangles:	Del Mar (7.5' series)
Acreage:	Approximately 419 acres
Keywords:	Archaeological study; City of San Diego, San Diego County; Township 15 South, Range 3 West; Carroll Canyon; no resources

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Attachment B

Bibliography

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bean, Lowell John, and Florence Shipek

1978 Luiseño. In Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8, *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 550–569. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.

Bowman, Roy H.

1973 *Soil Survey: San Diego Area*. United States Department of Agriculture. Beltsville, MD.

Bull, Charles

1983 Shaking the Foundations: The Evidence for San Diego Prehistory. *Casual Papers* 1(3):15–64. Unpublished report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Byrd, Brian F., and Seetha N. Reddy

2002 Late Holocene Adaptations along the Northern San Diego Coast: New Perspectives on Old Paradigms. In *Catalysts to Complexity: Late Holocene Societies of the Southern California Coast*, edited by J. M. Erlandson and T.L. Jones, pp. 41–62. Perspectives in California Archaeology, Vol. 6, J.E. Arnold, series editor. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Carrico, Richard L., and Clifford V. F. Taylor

1983 *Excavation of a Portion of Ystagua: A Coastal Valley Ipai Settlement*. Report file at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), San Diego State University, San Diego.

Christenson, Lynne E.

1990 *The Late Prehistoric Yuman People of San Diego County, California: Their Settlement and Subsistence System*. Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Arizona State University, Tempe. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor.

City of San Diego

2001 Historical Resources Guidelines. Adopted September 28, 1999, Amended April 30, 2001 by City Manager Document No. C-10912.

Ezell, P. H.

1987 The Harris Site – An Atypical San Dieguito Site, or Am I Beating a Dead Horse? In *San Dieguito–La Jolla: Chronology and Controversy*, edited by D. Gallegos, pp. 23–34. San Diego County Archaeological Society Research Paper Number 1. San Diego.

Gallegos, Dennis R.

1987 A Review and Synthesis of Environmental and Cultural Material for the Batiquitos Lagoon Region. In *San Dieguito-La Jolla: Chronology and Controversy*, edited by Dennis Gallegos. San Diego County Archaeological Society Research Paper No. 1:23–34.

Gallegos, Dennis R., Carolyn Kyle, and Richard L. Carrico

1989 *Village of Ystagua (Rimbach SDi-4513), Testing, Significance, and Management*. Report on file at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), San Diego State University, San Diego

Hall, Clarence A., Jr.
2007 *Introduction to the Geology of Southern California and its Native Plants*. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Head, W. S.
1972 *The California Chaparral: An Elfin Forest*. Naturegraph, Healdsburg, California.

HELIX
2018 3 Roots San Diego Project, Biological Technical Report.

NETR Online
2017 Historic Aerials. Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC. Electronic document available at http://www.historicaerials.com. Accessed September 19, 2017.

Office of Historic Preservation
1995 Instructions for Recording Historical Resources. California Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento, CA.

Kennedy, Michael P., and Siang S. Tan
2008 Geologic Map of the San Diego 30 x 60-Minute Quadrangle, California. Digital preparation by: Kelly R. Bovard, Anne G. Garcia, Diane Burns and Carlos I. Gutierrez. California Geological Survey, Regional Geologic Map No. 3, scale 1:100000. California Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey.

Kroeber, Alfred L.
1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Washington, D.C.

Luomala, Katherine
1978 Tipai-Ipai. In *California*, edited by R. F. Heizer, pp. 592–608. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, W. C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Pryde, Philip R.
2004 *San Diego: An Introduction to the Region*. Sunbelt Publications; 4th edition.

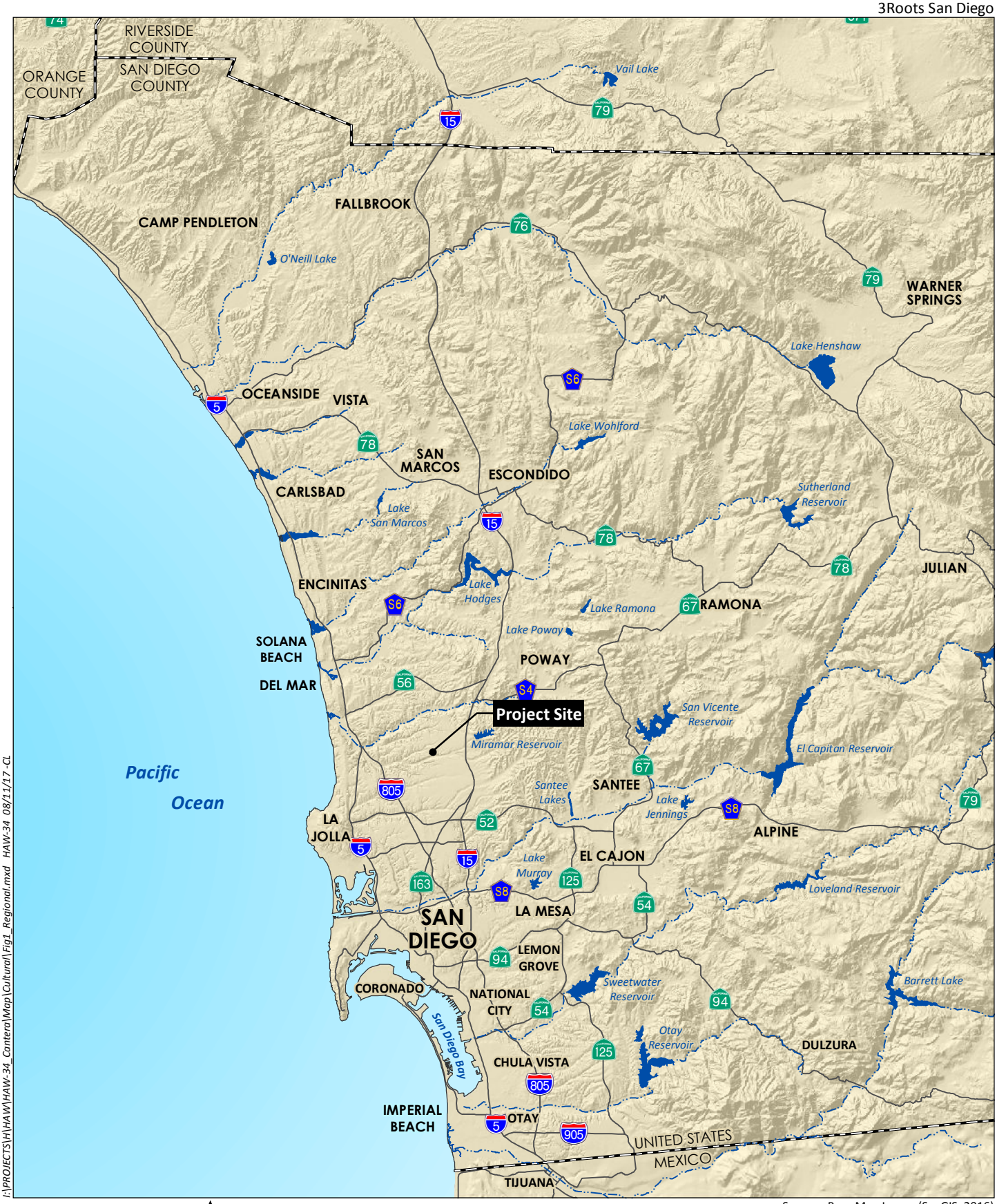
Warren, Claude N.
1967 The San Dieguito Complex: A Review and Hypothesis. *American Antiquity* 32:168–187.

Warren, Claude N., Gretchen Siegler, and Frank Dittmer
1998 Paleoindian and Early Archaic Periods. In *Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology of Metropolitan San Diego: A Historic Properties Background Study*. Draft report prepared by ASM Affiliates and submitted to Metropolitan Wastewater, San Diego.

Web Soil Survey
2017 Natural Resource Conservation Service. United States Department of Agriculture. Electronic document, available at: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx. Accessed September 14, 2017.

Attachment C

Maps/Figures



I:\PROJECTS\H\HAW\HAW-34_Cantera\Map\Cultural\Fig1_Regional.mxd HAW-34 08/11/17 -CL

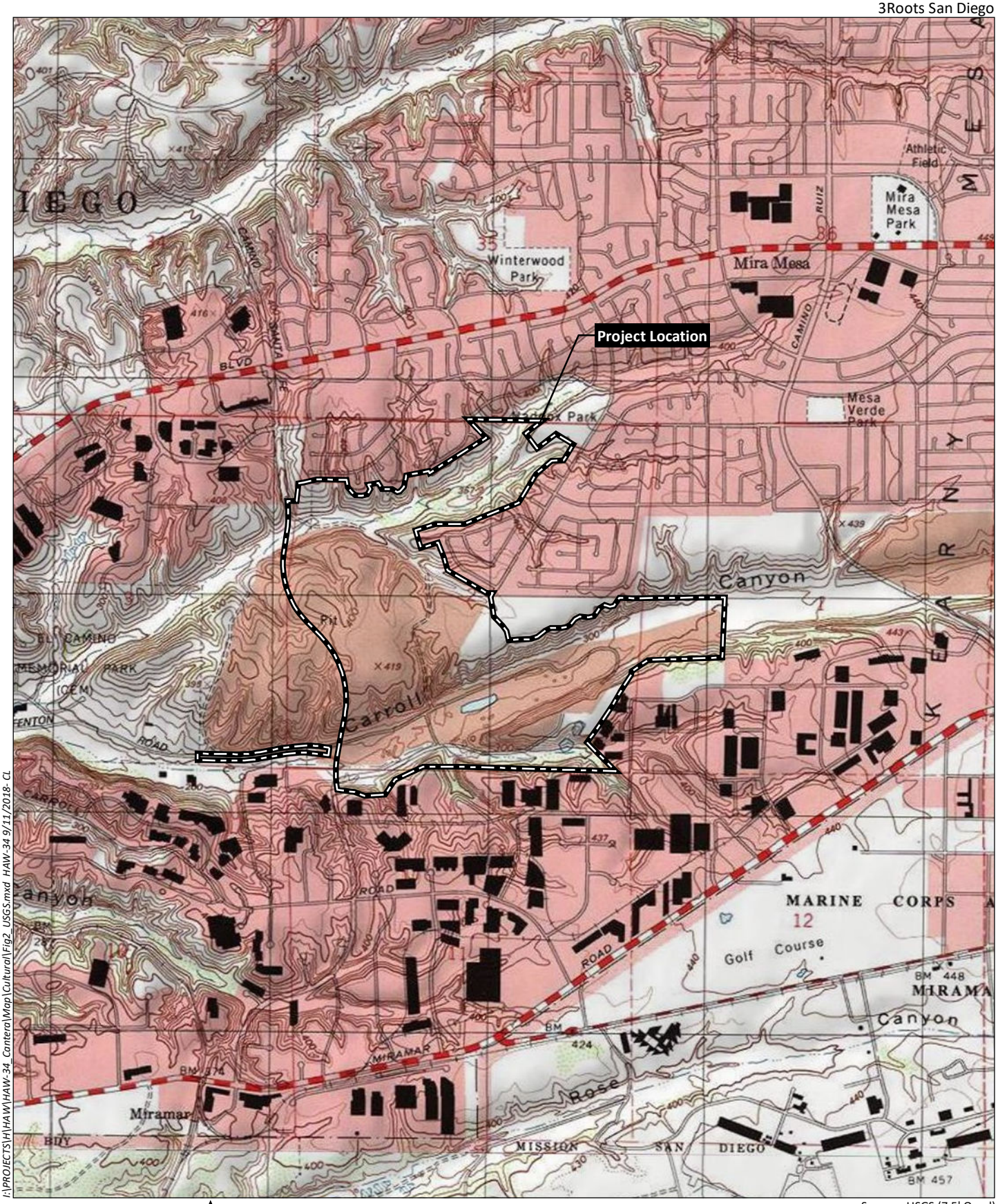
0 8 Miles

Source: Base Map Layers (SanGIS, 2016)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Regional Location

Figure 1



I:\PROJECTS\HA\HAW\HAW-34 Cantera\Map\Cultural\Fig2_USGS.mxd HAW-34 9/11/2018- CL

0 2,000 Feet

Source: USGS (7.5' Quad)

HELIX Environmental Planning

USGS Topography

Figure 2

I:\PROJECTS\H\HAW\HAW-34 Cantera\Map\Cultural\Fig3_Aerial.mxd HAW-34 9/11/2018- CL

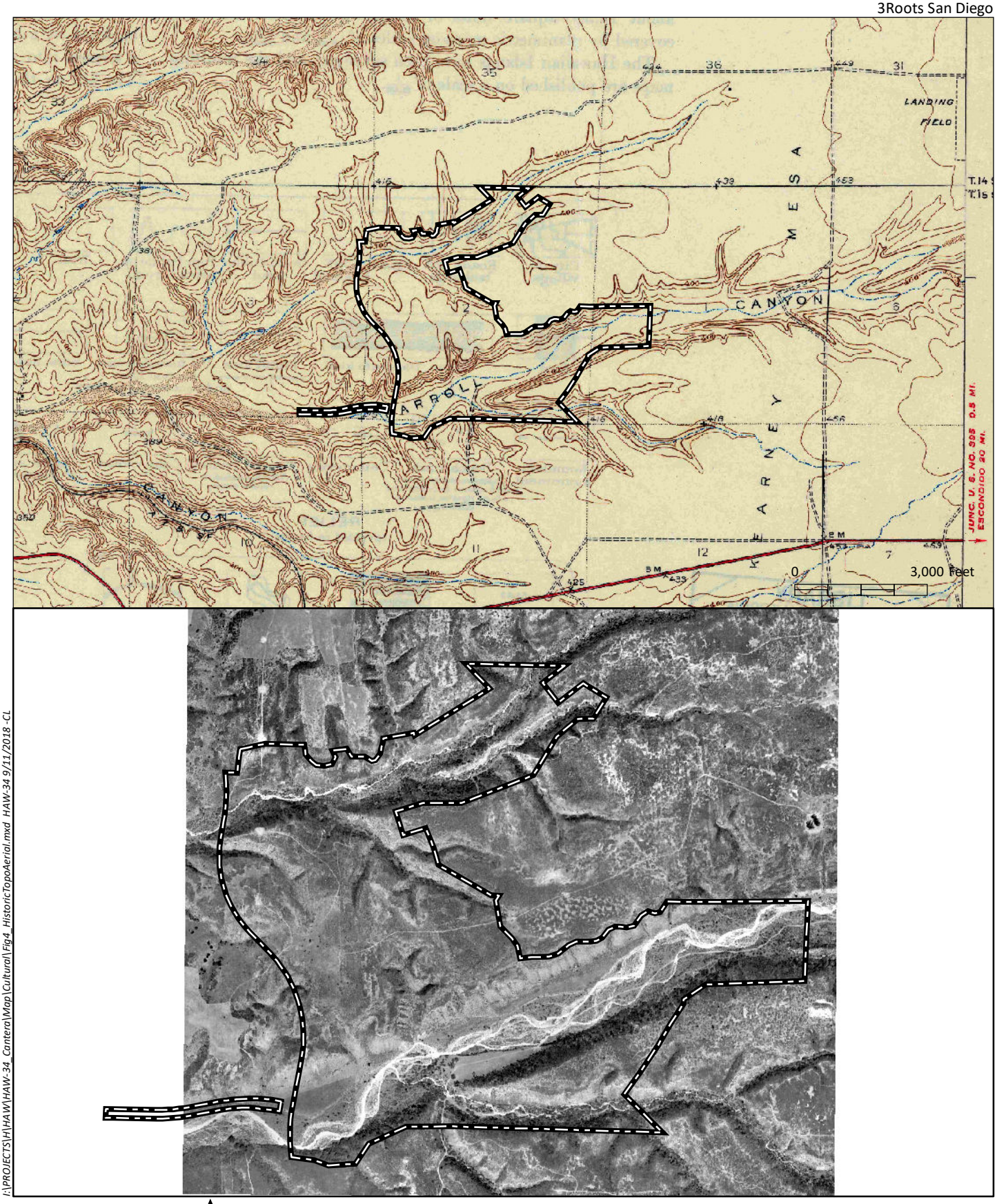
0 2,000 Feet

Source: Aerial (SanGIS 2014)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Aerial Vicinity

Figure 3



I:\PROJECTS\HA\HAW\HAW-34_Cantera\Map\Cultural\Fig4_HistoricTopoAerial.mxd HAW-34 9/11/2018 -CL

HELIX
Environmental Planning

1943 (1:31,680) Del Mar Topgraphic Map and 1953 Aerial Photography

Figure 4

Attachment D

Photographs of Project Area

PHOTOGRAPHS OF PROJECT AREA

Plate 1. Overview of nothern Project area; quarry area in backgoround.

Plate 2. Overview of Rattlesnake Creek, view to the east.

Plate 3. Unnamed tributary of Rattlesnake Creek, view to the southwest.

Plate 4. Overview of Carroll Canyon Creek, view to the east.

Plate 5. Overview of Carroll Canyon Road extension area, view to the east.

Attachment E

Table of Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One-Mile of the Project Area

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN ONE-MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Resource Number (Primary	Resource Number (Trinomial)	Description	Recorder, Date
P-37-001076	CA-SDI-1076	Lithic scatter	Crabtree/Hing, 1960
P-37-005196	CA-SDI-5196	Lithic scatter	McCoy, 1977
P-37-005197	CA-SDI-5197	Lithic scatter	McCoy, 1977
P-37-005203	CA-SDI-5203	Lithic scatter	McCoy, 1977; Gallegos/Phillips/ Kyle, 1995
P-37-005444	CA-SDI-5444	Lithic scatter	Norwood, 1978
P-37-005455	CA-SDI-5455	Lithic scatter	Norwood, 1978
P-37-006945	CA-SDI-6945	Historic scatter of adobe bricks	Adams, 1979
P-37-006946	CA-SDI-6946	Historic remains of wooden corrals and animal loading facility	Adams, 1979
P-37-006947	CA-SDI-6947	Wooden gate with rusted iron fixings and barbed wire fence with hand forged nails	Adams, 1979
P-37-006948	CA-SDI-6948	Lithic scatter	Adams, 1979
P-37-006949	CA-SDI-6949	Lithic scatter	Adams, 1979
P-37-006950	CA-SDI-6950	Lithic scatter	Adams, 1979
P-37-006951	CA-SDI-6951	Lithic scatter	Adams, 1979
P-37-006952	CA-SDI-6952	Lithic scatter	Adams, 1979
P-37-006953	CA-SDI-6953	Lithic scatter	Adams, 1979
P-37-007241	CA-SDI-7241	Prehistoric isolate (nonporphyritic andesite flake)	Ferguson, 1979
P-37-008118	CA-SDI-8118	Lithic scatter	Fink et al., 1979
P-37-008396	CA-SDI-8396	Lithic scatter	Rhodes, 1980
P-37-009289	CA-SDI-9289	Lithic scatter	Hector, 1982
P-37-009290	CA-SDI-9290	Lithic scatter and one bone fragment	Hector, 1982
P-37-009702	CA-SDI-9702	Small temporary campsite	Thesken, 1983
P-37-013797	CA-SDI-13800	Sparse temporary camp	James/Glenn/ Cooley, 1994
P-37-013817	CA-SDI-13820	Lithic scatter; likely non-artifactual	James/Pigniolo, 1994
P-37-014269	CA-SDI-15589	Historic foundation appearing to date to the WWII era	Bischoff/Manley, 1995
P-37-014721		Prehistoric isolate (unifacially retouched quartzite flake)	Muranaka, 1984
P-37-014722		Prehistoric isolate (unifacially retouched quartzite flake)	Muranaka, 1984
P-37-014780		Prehistoric isolate (cobble with two flakes removed)	Hunter/Robbins Wade, 1984
P-37-014781		Prehistoric isolate (scraper)	Hunter/Robbins Wade, 1984
P-37-014784		Prehistoric isolate (flake shatter)	Hunter/Robbins Wade, 1984

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN ONE-MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Resource Number (Primary	Resource Number (Trinomial)	Description	Recorder, Date
P-37-014806		Prehistoric isolate (flake)	Robbins Wade/Sinkovec, 1985
P-37-014806		Prehistoric isolate (core)	Robbins Wade/Sinkovec, 1985
P-37-014806		Prehistoric isolate (flake)	Robbins Wade/Sinkovec, 1985
P-37-014806		Prehistoric isolate (scraper plane)	Robbins Wade/Haynal, 1985
P-37-014882		Prehistoric isolate (secondary flake. Mismapped; located out of records search area	Anonymous, n.d.
P-37-014883		Prehistoric isolate (secondary flake). Mismapped; located out of records search area	Anonymous, n.d.
P-37-014884		Prehistoric isolate (hand stone fragment). Mismapped; located out of records search area	Anonymous, n.d.
P-37-017548		Historic single-family residence dating to 1950	Alter, 1999
P-37-018429	CA-SDI-15608	Railroad spur, Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar	Giacomini, 2000
P-37-024291		Prehistoric isolate (cobble core)	Bowden-Renna/Rose, 2001
P-37-030525	CA-SDI-19398	Historic period refuse dump (defused scatter of mainly domestic artifacts.) One feature was recorded as a milled lumber door.	Moslak et al, 2008; Cordova, 2012; PAR Environmental Services, Inc., 2013
P-37-036110		Historic playground constructed circa 1975; within MCAS Miramar	Davis, 2015
P-37-036111		Historic fitness center constructed in 1965; within MCAS Miramar	Davis, 2015
P-37-036116		Historic restroom facility constructed in 1966; within MCAS Miramar	Davis, 2014
P-37-036117		Historic Officers Club constructed in 1965; within MCAS Miramar	Davis, 2015

Attachment F

Table of Previous Investigations Conducted within One-Mile of the Project Area

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED
WITHIN ONE-MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report No.	Author(s)	Date	Title	Type
SD-00057	Adams and Bull	1979	A Report of the Mira Mesa Boulevard Cultural Resource Survey.	Field Study
SD-00210	Cardenas and Mary Robbins Wade	1985	Cultural Resource Inventory and Significance Assessment: Eastgate Industrial Center.	Archaeological, Evaluation, Field Study
SD-00308	Carrico, Richards and Roades	1980	Archaeological Survey of Miramar Auto Center Project.	Field Study
SD-00485	Chace	1979	An Archaeological Survey of McKellar Industrial Park City of San Diego.	Field Study
SD-00488	Chace	1978	An Archaeological Survey of Sant Fe Industrial Park and Adjoining Property, City of San Diego.	Field Study
SD-00505	Chace	1978	An Archaeological Survey of the Kendall-Miramar Business Park, City of San Diego (EQD No. 78-02-16).	Field Study
SD-00565	Carrillo and Crotteau	1981	Archaeological Survey of Several Highway Route Alternatives in Kearny Mesa, San Diego, California	Field Study
SD-00601	Eckhard	1978	Archaeological/Historical Survey of the Hobbs Mira Mesa Project	Field Study
SD-00683	Hector	1984	Regional Archaeology Papers Number 1: Excavation and Analysis of the Historic and Prehistoric Components of Archaeological Site SDM-W-1439A.	Field Study
SD-00958	Kyle, Carolyn, Gallegos, and Carrico	1988	Cultural Resource Survey and Test for the Allred-Collins Industrial Park	Field Study
SD-01251	Johnson,	1980	Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed Mitigation Parcel Easements City of San Diego SD 015, R12.0/14.8 SD163, 10.4/11.8 (11825 11206 048191).	Field Study
SD-01304	Norwood	1978	An Archaeological Survey for Carroll Ridge Subdivision	Field Study

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED
WITHIN ONE-MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report No.	Author(s)	Date	Title	Type
SD-01316	McCoy, Lesley C. and Kirkish	1982	Cultural Resources Data Recovery Program for the 230KV Transmission Line Rights-of-Way from San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station to Black Star Canyon and Santiago Substation and to Encina and Mission Valley Substations Vols. I & II	Field Study
SD-01334	Pigniolo, Andrew, Gallegos, and Carrico	1986	Cultural Resource Survey for Miramar Naval Air Station, Proposed Brig.	Field Study
SD-01625	WESTEC Services, Inc.	1977	Cultural Resources of the West Mira Mesa Planning Area	Field Study
SD-01794	Schaefer, Jerry and Elling	1987	An Assessment of Cultural Resources in Los Peñasquitos Canyon Reserve San Diego, California	Field Study
SD-01795	RECON-Regional Environmental Consultants	1981	Archaeological and Biological Survey Reports for the San Andres Project County of San Diego	Field Study
SD-01851	Hector	1989	Cultural Resources Survey of the San Diego Commuter Rail Project	Field Study
SD-01952	Smith	1990	Phase I Constraints Analysis Results of an Initial Cultural Resources Survey of the Nobel Drive/I-805 Interchange and Extension Project	Field Study
SD-02388	Smith	1991	An Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Nobel Drive / I-805 Inter-Change and Extension Project	Field Study, Management/ Planning
SD-02580	Gallegos, and Strudwick	1993	Survey and Test Report for The Rancho Peñasquitos Pipeline (P5e11) County Water Authority County San Diego	Archaeological, Evaluation, Excavation, Field Study
SD-02628	Carrico Et Al	1990	Historic Properties Inventory Report for The Mission Valley Water Reclamation Project, San Diego California	Archaeological, Evaluation, Excavation, Field Study, Management/ Planning

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED
WITHIN ONE-MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report No.	Author(s)	Date	Title	Type
SD-02639	Cheever	1990	Cultural Resources Survey of The Pipefitters Property in Mira Mesa	Archaeological, Evaluation, Excavation, Field Study, Management/ Planning
SD-02697	Gross, and Robbins-Wade	1990	Cultural Resource Survey and Assessment for The Sorrento Valley Road Realignment and Utility Improvements, San Diego, California	Archaeological, Evaluation, Field Study
SD-02729	Cook	1978	Archaeological Reconnaissance of The Eastgate/Miramar Development San Diego California	Management/ planning
SD-02839	Collett and Wade	1989	Cultural Resources Survey of The El Camino Memorial Park Property	Archaeological, Evaluation, Excavation, Field Study, Management/ Planning
SD-02890	Wade and Collett	1993	Cultural Resource Survey of The El Camino Memorial Park Property in San Diego, California.	Field Study
SD-02962	Carrico	1994	Cultural Resources Technical Report for Peñasquitos Trunk Sewer Relief Project, City of San Diego, California	Archaeological, Evaluation, Field Study
SD-03237	Lawrence C.	1994	Peñasquitos Relief Truck Sewer City Council Approval	Other Research
SD-03340	Schaefer	1998	Hazard Corporate Center Archaeological Study	Field Study
SD-03720	Schroth, Adella B, Gallegos, Mchenry, and Harris	1996	Historical/Archaeological Survey Report for The Water Re-Purification Pipeline and Advanced Water Treatment Facility, City of San Diego, California	Archaeological, Architectural/ Historical, Evaluation
SD-04222	Polan	1979	Archaeology Report Proposed Mitralani Park	Archaeological, Evaluation
SD-04297	Eckhardt	1978	Archaeological/ Historical Survey of the Aero World Theme Park	Archaeological, Evaluation
SD-04311	Smith	1991	An Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Nobel Drive/Interstate 805 Interchange and Interchange and Extension Project	Archaeological, Evaluation

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED
WITHIN ONE-MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report No.	Author(s)	Date	Title	Type
SD-04345	Moriarty	1977	Archaeological Survey of Mira Mesa Industrial Park Soledad Canyon Area City of San Diego, Ca	Archaeological, Evaluation, Field Study
SD-04349	Pigniolo, Gallegos and Carrico	1986	Cultural Resource Survey for Miramar Naval Air Station Proposed Brig	Field Study
SD-04384	Westec	1980	Archaeological Survey of Miramar Auto Center Project	Field Study
SD-04398	Kyle	1995	North Torrey Pines Bridge Over Los Peñasquitos Creek	Archaeological, Evaluation
SD-04715	City of San Diego	1992	Appendices to The Draft Environmental Impact Report for The Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve Master Plan	Management/ planning, Other research
SD-04740	Smith	1994	Historic Property Survey Report for the Nobel Drive/Interstate 805 Extension and Improvement Project	Archaeological, Evaluation
SD-04819	Carrico	1999	Historical Overview to Land Use and Development Within the Camp Elliott Area	Architectural/ Historical
SD-04928	Cheever	1999	Results of A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey Of 8606 Miramar Road	Archaeological, Evaluation
SD-04948	RECON	1979	EIR For Carroll Canyon Materials Extraction Cud	Other Research
SD-05226	Piginolo	1996	Archaeological Resource Evaluation Report: State Route 56: Between Coast & Foothill, City of San Diego, Ca	Field Study
SD-05251	WESTEC Services	1979	Environmental Data Statement San Onofre To Encina 230 KY Transmission Line Addendum No. 3	Other Research
SD-05446	Fulmer	1978	Archaeological Survey and Report East Gate Mall/Miramar Road Industrial Park	Management/ planning
SD-05742	City of San Diego	1992	DEIR for Carroll Canyon Community Plan Amendment	Other research
SD-06066	City of San Diego	2001	EIR for Noah City Water-reclamation System Project	Other research
SD-06272	Schaefer, PhD	1998	Canyon Creek Industrial Park Cultural Resources Study	Management/ planning
SD-06275	Schaefer, PhD	1998	Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Malibu Raceway Site	Archaeological, Evaluation
SD-06522	Kyle	1999	Cultural Resource Survey for The Carroll Business Park Project San Diego, California	Other research

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED WITHIN ONE-MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report No.	Author(s)	Date	Title	Type
SD-06716	Bull	1978	An Archaeology Assessment of Lusk Industrial Park	Archaeological, Evaluation
SD-06877	Widell	1995	NAS Miramar Realignment—Historic Resources	Other research
SD-07085	City of San Diego	1998	Public Notice of Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration Hazard Corporate Center	Other research
SD-07817	Duke	2002	AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 10015a	Archaeological, Evaluation
SD-07870	Duke	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 10009a San Diego County, California	Archaeological, Evaluation
SD-08404	Cook	1999	Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation of The Pipefitters Property	Archaeological, Evaluation
SD-08535	Fink	1983	The Cultural Resources of Los Peñasquitos Regional Park, San Diego, California	Archaeological, Evaluation
SD-08852	Wade, Van Wormer and Cheever	1990	Historic Properties Inventory for North City Water Reclamation Facilities Clean Water Program for Greater San Diego, San Diego, California	Other Research
SD-08957	Brian F. Mooney Associates	1993	Draft: Historic Properties Background Study for The City of San Diego Clean Water Program	Other Research
SD-08981	Underwood and Bowden-Renna	2004	Archaeological Survey for Replacement of Jet Fuel USTS And Distribution System, MCAS Miramar San Diego County, California	Other Research
SD-09099	Kyle	2001	Cultural Resource Survey for the Biostruct Research and Development Project; City of San Diego, California	Other Research
SD-09128	Gallegos and Kyle	1991	Cultural Resource Survey Report Carroll Canyon Project San Diego, California	Other Research
SD-09206	Kyle	2004	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SD-213-02, 7081 Consolidated Way, City of San Diego, California	Other Research
SD-09342	Harper and Beck	2002	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment: Sorrento Miramar Curve Realignment and Second Main Track Project San Diego County, California	Other Research

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED
WITHIN ONE-MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report No.	Author(s)	Date	Title	Type
SD-09397	Hector, Susan M., Ghabhlain, Becker, and Moslak	2004	Archaeological Site Evaluations in Support for Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, San Diego County, California	Other Research
SD-09516	Caterino	2005	The Cemeteries and Gravestones of San Diego County: An Archaeological Study	Other Research
SD-10704	Flower and Roth	1981	NAS Miramar, Initial Cultural Resources Study Archaeology/History/Architecture	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other Research
SD-10923	Tanner, Don and Stott		A Study of The Santa Maria De Los Peñasquitos Rancho	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other Research
SD-11452	Robbins-Wade	2007	Final Cultural Resources Survey Report Construction of Joint Regional Confinement Facility Southwest, (BRAC P-790v), Marine Corps Air Station, Miramar, San Diego, California	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other Research
SD-11460	Reddy	2007	A Programmatic Approach for National Register Eligibility Determinations of Prehistoric Sites Within the Southern Coast Archaeological Region, California	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other Research
SD-11606	Bonner and Aislin-Kay	2007	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Candidate SD60xc014 (Maddox Park), Near the Corner of Dabney And Flanders Drive, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other Research
SD-11640	Harris	2006	Results of a Cultural Resources Records Search and Survey for the Nancy Ridge Business Park Project, City of San Diego, California	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other Research
SD-11826	Robbins-Wade	2008	Archaeological Resources Analysis for The Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program, San Diego, California Project. No. 42891	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other Research
SD-11832	Robbins-Wade	2008	Lopez Canyon Long-Term Access Project Cultural Resources Survey	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other Research
SD-11951	Stillwell	2007	The Cellular Phone Tower At 8038 Arjons Drive (Project-SD60xc114g) In San Diego, San Diego County, California	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other Research

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED
WITHIN ONE-MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report No.	Author(s)	Date	Title	Type
SD-11976	Bischoff, Manley, and Rosen	1995	Draft Cultural Resources Inventory Survey Naval Air Station Miramar, California	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other Research
SD-12200	Herrmann	2009	Draft Environmental Impact Report for The Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program (MSWSMP)	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other Research
SD-13300	Perez, Don, Fenniman, and Weatherford	2011	Proposed New Tower Project 8510 Miralani Drive, San Diego, CA 92126	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other Research
SD-14068	Becker, Mark S. and Daniels	2010	Final an Archaeological Survey FOF 54 Acres in Or Near the Flight line on Marine Corps Air Station Miramar San Diego County, California	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other Research
SD-14089	Ghabhlain, Sinead, Stringer Bowsher, and Wolf	2012	Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for Alternatives 1c and 6, Sorrento To Miramar Curves Straightening and Double Track Project, San Diego County, California	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other Research
SD-14091	Ghabhlain, Sinead and Wolf	2010	Cultural and Historical Resource Existing Conditions Report for The Sorrento To Miramar Curve Straightening and Double Track Project, San Diego County, California	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other Research
SD-14095	ASM Affiliates, Inc.	2011	Final Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Update for Marine Corps Air Station Miramar	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other Research
SD-14405	Bonner, Wayne and Williams	2013	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results For AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate SD0527 (Maddox Park), 7799 Flanders Drive, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other Research
SD-14818	Maniery, Mary, Nolte, Allen, and Berg	2014	National Register Evaluation Of 12 Sites at Marine Corps Air Station, Miramar, San Diego County, California Final Report	Archaeological, Evaluation, Other Research

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED
WITHIN ONE-MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report No.	Author(s)	Date	Title	Type
SD-15137	Fulton	2014	Cultural Resource Assessment Class III Inventory Verizon Wireless Services Kenemar Facility City of San Diego, San Diego County, California	Archaeological, Field study, Literature search, Other research
SD-15151	Brunzell	2015	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Crown Castle/ Verizon Fiber PUC Project, San Diego, California (BCR Consulting Project No. SYN1404)	Archaeological, Evaluation, Field study, Other research
SD-15402	Hector and Tansey	2015	Archaeological Survey for the SDG&E CMP Tl669 Pole Replacement Z96079, Mira Mesa, San Diego County, California (SDG&E ETS #29959)	Survey
SD-16088	Loftus	2014	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey AT&T Site NS0619 Miralani Business Park LTE 2c 8680 Miralani Drive San Diego, San Diego County, California 92131 CASPR# 3601581967	Archaeological, Field study, Other research
SD-16128	Unknown	2014	NCTD Positive Train Control Project - NCTD Base Radio Site Name: Miramar Remote, (Latitude 32.877489, Longitude 117.174278) San Diego, San Diego County, CA 92121	Management/ planning
SD-16420	Wills	2015	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD07118 (Winterwood Park) 7540 Winterwood Lane, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Field Study
SD-16555	Davis and Gorman	2015	Historic Building/Structure Evaluation Supplement, Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, San Diego, California	Architectural/ Historical, Evaluation