



Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

January 29, 2018

Mr. Patrick Mulvey, P.E.
Infrastructure Engineering Corporation
14271 Danielson Street
Poway, CA 92064

**Archaeological Constraints Analysis for the Sewer Group 828 Geotechnical Testing
Project, City of San Diego**

Dear Mr. Mulvey:

Summary

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. (Laguna Mountain) conducted constraints analysis for a geotechnical testing program that includes eight locations along the Sewer Group 828 alignment. The project includes hand excavated geotechnical testing in canyon areas and truck-mounted borings in street areas. Archaeological and historical research included a records search, literature review, and examination of historic maps.

Cultural resource work was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of San Diego Land Development Code and Historical Resources Guidelines. The City of San Diego will serve as lead agency for the project and CEQA compliance.

A records search covering the entire project alignment and a 1-mile radius was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center. At least 167 studies have been conducted within one mile of the project area. Portions of the project area have been previously investigated for general cultural resource overviews and a few linear projects transect the canyon involving mass transit and street trenching projects. But none of these projects included survey coverage of the project area itself.

The records search indicated that at 107 archaeological resources have been recorded in the project vicinity. All but five of these resources are historic age. The prehistoric resources consist of three sites and two isolates. No sites are previously recorded in the project area itself or at any of the geotechnical test locations.

The records search did not identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to the proposed geotechnical locations. Based on the locations of the geotechnical testing in active stream areas and existing streets, no impacts to cultural resources are anticipated. No impacts to cultural resources will result from geotechnical testing. The entire project alignment itself should be surveyed for cultural resources as it has not been previously surveyed and the potential for cultural resources remains.

Project Location and Description

The project area is located in the central portion of San Diego County within the City of San Diego (Figure 1). It is located in Balboa Park and an adjacent portion of North Park. The project locations include four test pits along the Switzer Canyon bottom and a boring on 30th Street and a second boring on Olive Street. The project is located in an unsectioned portion of the Pueblo Lands of San Diego in Township 16 and 17 South, Range 2 and 3 West. The project area is shown on the Point Loma USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (Figure 2).

The proposed project is a geotechnical investigation that will consist of six test pits, each 2 by 2 feet and 8 feet deep, excavated using shovels or other manual tools, and two borings drilled to 15 and 80 feet. The test pits are all located in disturbed areas of the canyon and the borings are located in the paved streets. All locations are shown on Figure 3. Access into the canyon is all by foot, so disturbance is minimal.

As indicated on Figure 4, both boring locations are located on previously graded and paved streets in non-depositional soil environments where buried cultural resources are very unlikely to be present. The six test pit locations (Figure 5) are located along a roadside where some topsoil has been graded away in the past (Test Pit 1), active trails or access routes (Test Pits 2 and 3), or on active stream channel margins (Test Pits 4-6). While most of the test pit locations could be in depositional soil environments, the proximity to narrow active stream courses suggests that they would not be likely locations for prehistoric occupation.

Cultural resource work was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the City of San Diego Land Development Code and Historical Resources Guidelines. The City of San Diego will serve as lead agency for the project and CEQA compliance. The archaeological and historical record search was conducted to determine if any cultural resources eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historic Resources (California Register) or significant under CEQA would be affected by this project and to identify constraints on project design.

Project Personnel

The cultural resource constraints analysis was conducted by Laguna Mountain, whose cultural resources staff meets state and local requirements. Mr. Andrew R. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator for the project. Mr. Pigniolo is on the County of San Diego's list of qualified archaeologists. Mr. Pigniolo has an M.A. degree in Anthropology from San Diego State University and has more than 37 years experience in the San Diego region.

Ms. Carol Serr conducted the record search, prepared the report graphics, and formatted and edited the report. She has a B.A. in Anthropology from San Diego State University and more than 37 years of experience in San Diego archaeology.

Natural and Cultural Setting

The following environmental and cultural background provides a context for the cultural resource inventory.

Natural Setting

The project area is located in the western portion of San Diego County within Balboa Park and an adjacent portion of North Park. The area is dominated by Switzer Canyon on the west side of San Diego Mesa. Most of the study area is an undeveloped natural open space, but the geotechnical test locations also include areas of roads. Elevations range from approximately 200 to 300 ft. above mean sea level.

The geomorphology of the project area is largely a product of the region's geologic history. During the Jurassic and late Cretaceous (>100 million years ago) a series of volcanic islands paralleled the current coastline in the San Diego region east of the Study Area. The remnants of these islands stand as Mount Helix, Black Mountain, and the Jamul Mountains among others. This island arc of volcanoes spewed out vast layers of tuff (volcanic ash) and breccia that have since been metamorphosed into hard rock of the Santiago Peak Volcanic formation. These fine-grained rocks provided a regionally important resource for Native American flaked stone tools.

At about the same time, a granitic and gabbroic batholith was being formed under and east of these volcanoes. This batholith was uplifted and forms the granitic rocks and outcrops of the Peninsular Range and the foothills to the west. In San Diego County the large and varied crystals of these granitic rocks provided particularly good abrasive surfaces for Native American seed processing. These outcrops were frequently used for bedrock milling of seeds. The batholith contains numerous pegmatite dikes. This was a good source of quartz, a material used by Native Americans for flaked stone tools and ceremonial purposes.

As the Peninsular Batholith rose, it warped and metamorphosed the overlying sediments, forming the Julian Schist (Remeika and Lindsay 1992). This formation contains quartzite, a material also used for Native American flaked stone tools. Its relatively poor flaking qualities made this quartzite less popular for tool making than the quartz and Santiago Peak materials.

During the Eocene epoch, a series of marine transgressions and regressions along with sediment and rock deposition from major river systems to the east left behind a series of sandstone, shale, and conglomerate formations. These sedimentary rocks were later flattened by marine erosion to form the current coastal plain and mesas in the San Diego region.

The geology of the project area itself is relatively simple. The project area is underlain by two major formations: the San Diego Formation and the Linda Vista Formation (Kennedy 1975).

The San Diego Formation is middle or late Pliocene in age. It is generally composed of yellowish-brown fine-to medium-grained, poorly indurated sandstone in the project vicinity with some areas of cobble conglomerate (Kennedy 1975).

Nearshore deposits of the Pleistocene-age Linda Vista Formation are also present in the upper part of the Study Area (Kennedy 1975). These include conglomerate clasts derived from other Eocene-age formations in the area. These nearshore deposits lack the characteristic iron cemented sandstone of the beach deposits.

Soils types in the Study Area are mapped as Redding-Urban Land Complex and Redding cobbly loam (Bowman 1973). The Redding series consists of well-drained, undulating to steep gravelly loams that have gravelly clay subsoil and a hardpan. These soils formed in old mixed cobbly and gravelly alluvium on dissected terraces. In a representative profile the surface layer is yellowish-brown and light-brown, medium acid and strongly acid gravelly loam about 15 inches thick. The subsoil is yellowish-red and red, very strongly acid gravelly heavy clay loam and gravelly clay. Below this, at a depth of about 30 inches, is an iron-silica cemented hardpan, which is not uniform or continuous. In some areas, the soil is cobbly throughout the profile (Bowman 1973).

The climate of western San Diego County can generally be described as Mediterranean, with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The coastal plain itself qualifies as a semiarid steppe because it receives only an average of 10 inches (25 cm) of rainfall a year (Pryde 1976). This limits vegetation growth to seasonal or drought tolerant species. The Study Area is dominated by chaparral and coastal sage scrub vegetation including such species as buckwheat, and various shrubs. Components of these communities provided important resources to Native Americans in the region. Sage seed, yucca, buckwheat, acorns, and native grasses formed important food resources to Late Prehistoric Native Americans.

Animal resources in the region included deer, fox, raccoon, skunk, bobcats, coyotes, rabbits, and various rodent, reptile, and bird species. Small game, dominated by rabbits, was relatively abundant. The close proximity of the Pacific Ocean would have made areas nearby ideal for procuring fish, shellfish, and sea mammals. Small canyon drainages would have provided a seasonal water supply to the area in prehistoric times.

Cultural Setting

Paleoindian Period

The earliest well documented prehistoric sites in southern California are identified as belonging to the Paleoindian period, which has locally been termed the San Dieguito complex/tradition. The Paleoindian period is thought to have occurred between 9,000 years ago, or earlier, and 8,000 years ago in this region. Although varying from the well-defined fluted point complexes such as Clovis, the San Dieguito complex is often seen as a hunting focused economy with

limited use of seed grinding technology. The economy is generally seen to focus on highly ranked resources such as large mammals and relatively high mobility which may be related to following large game. Archaeological evidence associated with this period has been found around inland dry lakes, on old terrace deposits of the California desert, and also near the coast where it was first documented at the Harris Site.

Early Archaic Period

The Early Archaic period is differentiated from the earlier Paleoindian period by a shift to a more generalized economy and an increased focus on the use of grinding and seed processing technology. At sites dated between approximately 8,000 and 1,500 years before present (B.P.), the increased use of groundstone artifacts and atlatl dart points, along with a mixed core-based tool assemblage, identify a range of adaptations to a more diversified set of plant and animal resources. Variations of the Pinto and Elko series projectile points, large bifaces, manos and portable metates, core tools, and heavy use of marine invertebrates in coastal areas are characteristic of this period, but many coastal sites show limited use of diagnostic atlatl points. Major changes in technology within this relatively long chronological unit appear limited. Several scientists have considered changes in projectile point styles and artifact frequencies within the Early Archaic period to be indicative of population movements or units of cultural change (Moratto 1984), but these units are poorly defined locally due to poor site preservation.

Late Archaic or Late Prehistoric Period

Around 2,000 B.P., Yuman-speaking people from the eastern Colorado River region began migrating into southern California, initiating what is called the Late Prehistoric Period. The Late Prehistoric Period in San Diego County is recognized archaeologically by smaller projectile points (indicative of bow and arrow use), the replacement of flexed inhumations with cremation, the introduction of ceramics, and an emphasis on inland plant food collection and processing, especially acorns (True 1966). Inland semi-sedentary villages were established along major water courses, and montane areas were seasonally occupied to exploit acorns and piñon nuts, resulting in permanent milling features on bedrock outcrops. Mortars for acorn processing increased in frequency relative to seed grinding basins. This period is known archaeologically in southern San Diego County as the Yuman (Rogers 1945) or the Cuyamaca Complex (True 1970).

The Kumeyaay (formerly referred to as Diegueño) who inhabited the southern region of San Diego County, western and central Imperial County, and northern Baja California (Almstedt 1982; Gifford 1931; Hedges 1975; Luomala 1976; Shippek 1982; Spier 1923) are the direct descendants of Yuman hunter-gatherers. Kumeyaay territory encompassed a large and diverse environment which included marine, foothill, mountain, and desert resource zones. Their language is a dialect of the Yuman language which is related to the large Hokan super family.

Ethnohistoric Period

The Ethnohistoric period refers to a brief period when Native American culture was initially being affected by Euroamerican culture and historical records on Native American activities were limited. When the Spanish colonists began to settle California, the project area was within the territory of a loosely integrated cultural group historically known as the Kumeyaay or Northern and Southern Diegueño because of their association with the San Diego Mission. The Kumeyaay as a whole speak a Yuman language which differentiates them from the Luiseño, who speak a Takic language to the north (Kroeber 1925). Both of these groups were hunter-gatherers with highly developed social systems. European contact introduced diseases that dramatically reduced the Native American population and helped to break down cultural institutions. The transition to a largely Euroamerican lifestyle occurred relatively rapidly in the nineteenth century.

Historic Period

Cultural activities within San Diego County between the late 1700s and the present provide a record of Native American, Spanish, Mexican, and American control, occupation, and land use. An abbreviated history of San Diego County is presented for the purpose of providing a background on the presence, chronological significance, and historical relationship of cultural resources within the county.

Native American control of the southern California region ended in the political views of western nations with Spanish colonization of the area beginning in 1769. De facto Native American control of the majority of the population of California did not end until several decades later. In southern California, Euroamerican control was firmly established by the end of the Garra uprising in the early 1850s (Phillips 1975).

The Spanish Period (1769-1821) represents a period of Euroamerican exploration and settlement. Dual military and religious contingents established the San Diego Presidio and the San Diego and San Luis Rey Missions. The Mission system used Native Americans to build a footing for greater European settlement. The Mission system also introduced horses, cattle, other agricultural goods and implements; and provided construction methods and new architectural styles. The cultural and institutional systems established by the Spanish continued beyond the year 1821, when California came under Mexican rule.

The Mexican Period (1821-1848) includes the retention of many Spanish institutions and laws. The mission system was secularized in 1834, which dispossessed many Native Americans and increased Mexican settlement. After secularization, large tracts of land were granted to individuals and families and the rancho system was established. Cattle ranching dominated other agricultural activities and the development of the hide and tallow trade with the United States increased during the early part of this period. The Pueblo of San Diego was established during this period and Native American influence and control greatly declined. The Mexican Period ended when Mexico ceded California to the United States after the Mexican-American War of 1846-48.

Soon after American control was established (1848-present), gold was discovered in California. The tremendous influx of American and Europeans that resulted quickly drowned out much of the Spanish and Mexican cultural influences and eliminated the last vestiges of de facto Native American control. Few Mexican ranchos remained intact because of land claim disputes and the homestead system increased American settlement beyond the coastal plain.

Prior Research

The current project included review of archival and background studies for the project area. The archival research consisted of a literature and record search performed at the local archaeological repository, in addition to an examination of historic maps, and historic site inventories. This information was used to identify previously recorded resources and determine the types of resources that might occur in the survey area. The methods and results of the archival research are described below.

The records and literature search for the project was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University. The records search included a one-mile radius of the project area to provide background on the types of sites that would be expected in the region (Confirmation attached).

One hundred and sixty-seven historical and archaeological investigations have been documented within one mile of the project area (Table 1). The project area itself has not been the subject of previous surveys; only general overviews or linear projects included the canyon area as part of the inventory or setting. These past investigations recorded 107 cultural resources that consist primarily of historic resources, with only five prehistoric resources, including three sites and two isolates (Table 2). Most of the historic resources consist of trash deposits and features like cisterns, privies, or wells. Historic-age buildings, as well as sidewalk stamps, have also been recorded in the project vicinity.

Historic research included an examination of a variety of resources. The current listings of the National Register of Historic Places were checked through the National Register of Historic Places website. The California Inventory of Historic Resources (State of California 1976) and the California Historical Landmarks (State of California 1992) were also checked for historic resources.

Table 1. Archaeological Investigations within One-Mile of the Project Area

Author	Report Title	Year
Adams	The John Engebretsen House, 645 Twelfth Ave., San Diego	1978
Alter	Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Sewer and Water Replacement Group 610 Project, Golden Hill, San Diego	1998
Alter	Cultural Resources Report for the Historical Evaluation of the House at 2405 32nd Street, San Diego	2003
Alter	Cultural Resources Report for the Evaluation and Historical Designation of the 1355 29th Street Residence. San Diego	2004
Alter	Cultural Resources Report for the Historical and Architectural Building Evaluation of 1037 15th Street, San Diego	2008
Alter	Cultural Resources Report for the Historical and Architectural Building Evaluation of 3794 29th Street, San Diego	2008
Arrington	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the QWest Network Construction Project, State of California	2008
Bevil	San Diego Veterans War Memorial Building, Balboa Park	2000
Boghossian	Historic Architectural Survey Report - MOU Short Form 21586 Highway 94	1995
Bonner and Keasling	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Facility Candidate SD06493 (California Liquor), 3013 Juniper Street, San Diego	2007
Bonner et al.	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-mobile Facility Candidate SD06784A (Arizona Upas Row), at the Intersection of Arizona Street and Upas Street, San Diego, San Diego County	2008
Bowden-Renna	Letter Report: ETS 22182 Cultural Resources Monitoring for Conduit Trench Excavation, San Diego Gas and Electric Sustainable Communities Project, San Diego Zoo, City of San Diego	2012
Brandes	Historic Resources Inventory for Uptown Area, San Diego	1981
Brandes	Historic Resources Inventory for Middletown Area, San Diego	1981
Brandes	Historical and Architectural Report for the Minnie L. Albright Residence 3563 28th Street, San Diego, APN 453-244-05, West End Subdivision, University Heights District, Except St., Block 25, Lot 8	2005
Brandes	Waters Residence, 2124 Broadway, San Diego	--
Brandes and Mellon	Alfred Haines Residence, 2470 E Street, San Diego	1991
Brandes and Moomjian	Historical and Architectural Report for the Colonel Ed and Mary Fletcher/Benjamin Harrison Taylor/Catherine Fletcher Taylor "Spec" House, 3174 B Street	2005
Burke-Lia	Joseph Ireland Building and Rood Rental	2007
Burke-Lia	1535 28th Street San Diego	2011
Burke-Lia et al.	Historic Site Inventory of El Cortez	1989
Canada	Construction History of the Andrew Jackson Chase House - 2439 G Street, San Diego	2005
Carrico	Archaeological Survey of the Cedar Ridge Subdivision	1978
Carrico and Jordan	Centre City Development Corporation Downtown San Diego African-American Heritage Study	2004
Carrico et al.	Historic Properties Inventory Report for the Mission Valley Water Reclamation Project	1990
Case	Cultural Resources Mitigation Monitoring Report for the North Park Theatre Renovation Project	2004
Case and Craft	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the San Diego City School District Brooklyn/Kimbrough Area Elementary School Project Golden Hill, San Diego	2003
Case and Serr	Cultural Resources Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Centex Element Residential Tower (CCD Permit No. 2003-38), 15th and Market, East Village Community, City of San Diego	2006
City of San Diego	Public Notice of Finding of No Significance Impact/Negative Declaration and Notice to Public of Request for Release of Community Development Block Grant Funds, Sherman Heights Community Center	1991
City of San Diego	Public Notice of Draft Environmental Impact Report House of Charm Reconstruction	1993
City of San Diego	Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration for Sewer Group Job No. 471	1993
City of San Diego	Negative Declaration and Notice to Public of Request for Release of Community Development Block Grant Funds	1995
City of San Diego	Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration Sewer Group Job No. 610	1996
City of San Diego	Project Assessment Letter, Golden Hill Kentucky Fried Chicken, 2496 Broadway	1998
City of San Diego	Historical Site Board Agenda of October 28, 1999; Action Item #6, Mitchell House	1999

**Table 1. Archaeological Investigations within One-Mile of the Project Area
(Continued)**

Author	Report Title	Year
City of San Diego	City of San Diego Historical Site Board, Action Item #7, Bartlett/Webster House	1999
City of San Diego	Public Notice of Proposed Negative Declaration, Market Street Offices	1999
City of San Diego	Public Notice of Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration, Sewer Group Job 636	1999
City of San Diego	Public Notice of Proposed Draft Revised Negative Declaration, Plaza of the Founders, Sixth Avenue, Balboa Park	1999
City of San Diego	Negative Declaration for Myers Residence	2000
City of San Diego	Public Notice of Proposed Negative Declaration, Chicano Federation Building Renovation	2000
City of San Diego	Mitigated Negative Declaration for Noto Residence	2001
City of San Diego	Public Notice of Proposed Negative Declaration - West Arcade	2001
City of San Diego	Public Notice of a Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration Water and Sewer Group Job 640	2002
City of San Diego	Public Notice of Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration for Sewer and Water Group Job 688/Sewer Group Job 640	2002
City of San Diego	Public Notice of a Draft Mitigation Negative Declaration Sewer Group 640	2002
City of San Diego	Draft Mitigation Negative Declaration Sewer Group 787	2011
City of San Diego	Addendum to Mitigated Negative Declaration No. 255100, Sewer and Water Group 957	2011
City of San Diego	Juniper Street Sidewalk	2012
City of San Diego	Balboa Park Plaza de Panama	2012
City of San Diego	Water and Sewer Group 930	2012
City of San Diego	Water and Sewer Group 694	2013
City of San Diego	The Upas Street Pipeline Replacement Project	2013
Clowery-Moreno and Smith	An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program at the Aloft on Cortez Hill Project	2005
Clowery-Moreno and Smith	Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Parkside Terrace Project	2009
Cook	Archaeological Monitoring Report for Block 81, City of San Diego	2002
Crawford	Historical Assessment of the Buildings Located at 1619 J Street, San Diego	2006
Crawford	2323 Broadway, San Diego	2013
Crawford and Burke-Lia	John Ginty House - National Register of Historic Places Registration Form	2006
Dominici	Negative Archaeological Survey Report - First Addendum	1994
Flanigan	Beardsley-Tucker House, Tucker Flats	2002
Gallegos and Kyle	Historical/Archaeological Survey Report for the Task No. 5, Sewer and Water Main Replacement, Group 608	1996
Gallegos et al.	Cultural Resource Survey for the MTDB Bayside LRT Extension	1987
Hall	Historical Assessment of the Tindula Residence, 3593 29th Street, San Diego	2007
Hazard	Nomination for Historical Designation of the Laura A. Tyler House South Park	2004
Hazard and O'Dea	Nomination for Historical Designation of the Benjamin M. Torgerson House, 2851 Ivy Street, San Diego	2007
Hector	Starlight Bowl	--
Herrmann	Mitigated Negative Mid-City Water Transmission Pipeline/Group Jobs 489A and 490A	1998
Herrmann	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program (MSWSMP)	1998
Hoff and Stropes	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 753 Project	2012
IS Architecture	Historical Resources Board Nomination for the Mendez House, 1529 29th Street, San Diego	2005
IS Architecture	Historical Resources Board Nomination for 1846 Granada Avenue, San Diego	2006
IS Architecture	Historical Resources Board Nomination for Glass Residence, 2228 29th Street, San Diego	2006
IS Architecture	Historical Resources Board Nomination for the D-Esti Residence, 1517 Granada Avenue, San Diego	2006
IS Architecture	Historical Resources Board Nomination for the George L. & Mary Ida Ellsworth Residence, 2667-2669 A Street, San Diego	2007
Johnson and Johnson	The Miguel and Ernestina Lopez House Historic Nomination Research and Report	2006
Johnson and Johnson	Winslow & Mary Parsons, Edward F. Bryans House Historic Designation Report	2008

**Table 1. Archaeological Investigations within One-Mile of the Project Area
(Continued)**

Author	Report Title	Year
Johnson and Johnson	The Levi and Hannah Lindscoog Spec House Historic Nomination Research and Report	2013
Jones & Stokes	Cultural Resources Investigation for the Nextlink Fiber Optic Project San Diego County	2000
Knoop and Montes	Jacob and Anna Janowsky House, 1419 30th Street, San Diego	2006
Knoop and Montes	Ernest S. & Mary L. Shields / R.P. Shields & Son House, 2019-2021 Granada Avenue, San Diego; APN 539-142-16	2006
Kraft and Smith	Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 18th & Island Project	2011
Kraft and Stropes	Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 13th and Market Project	2012
Kyle	Cultural Resource Study for the City College Master Plan San Diego	2007
Laylander and Gunderman	Archaeological Survey for the University Avenue Mobility Plan, San Diego	2009
Lee and Lee	The John and Lucile Bone House, 1360 31st Street, San Diego	2006
Lewis	Negative Historic Property Survey Report - I-5/Lomas Santa Fe Dr. Interchange	2002
Livingston and Willetts	Our Lady of Angels Church 1906-1996, at the Corner of 24th Street and G Street in the Sherman Heights Historic District	1996
Loftus	AT&T Site SD0387 The Twist LTE Optimal Montclair Park, Nile Street, San Diego	2011
Loftus	AT&T Site SD0530 Plymouth Congregational Church, 2717 University Avenue, San Diego	2011
Loftus	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Survey, AT&T Site SD0530 Plymouth Congregational Church, 2717 University Avenue, San Diego	2012
Loftus	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey AT&T Site ATTBAL08 San Diego DAS, 3013 Juniper Street, San Diego	2013
Loftus	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey ATTBAL10M3 San Diego DAS, Southwest of Zoo Place and Park Boulevard (2860 1/3 Park Boulevard), San Diego	2013
Lortie	Report for the Cabrillo Freeway/State Route 163	1996
Macaskill	Nomination to the City of San Diego Resister of Historical Resources: F. W. Woolworth Co. Building, 3067-75 University Avenue, San Diego	2011
Marks	Application for Historic Designation, 3676 28th Street, San Diego	2011
May	Historical Nomination of the South Park Commercial Transit Historic District	2002
May	Historical Nomination of the South Park Commercial Center	2005
May	Historical Nomination of the Arthur M. and Nary B. Drew / David Dryden House, 3503 Pershing Avenue, North Park	2006
May and Broms	Carl E. & Leona L. Nichols House, 937 22nd Street, San Diego	2006
May and May	Historical Nomination of the Laura M. and James R. Luttrell House, 938 20th Street, Golden Hill, San Diego	2006
May and May	Historical Nomination of the Beverly and Rosina Brown/George Corbit House, 3405 Texas Street, North Park, San Diego	2006
May and Wallace	Historical Nomination of the William J. Chadwick Speculation House #2, 3112 Grape Street, South Park Neighborhood, San Diego	2013
May et al.	Historical Nomination of the George M. Hawley Investment Company/Ralph E. Hurlburt and Charles H. Tifal Speculation House #1	2011
McKenna	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Vesta Telecommunications, Inc. Fiber Optic Alignment, Riverside County to San Diego County	2000
Meacham	An Archaeological Survey of an Excess Parcel 11-SD-805/Wabash/Wightman	1977
Montes	Robin/Lindstrom House 1336 Granada Ave	2001
Moomjian	Historical Assessment of the Minot Residence and World War II Base-end Station Located on Point Loma Nazarene University Property, Point Loma. California	1999
Moomjian	Historic Resources Inventory Update of the CORE Area for Centre City Development Corporation	2003
Moomjian	Historical Assessment of the Andrew Jackson Chase Cottage, 2439 G Street, San Diego	2005
Moomjian	The RB. Meyers House, 1619 J Street, East Village	2006
Moomjian	Historical Assessment of the 1488 Market Street & 648 15th Street Buildings San Diego	2006
Moomjian	Historical Assessment of the George and Amalia Gans "Spec" House #2, 3565 Herman Avenue, San Diego	2006

**Table 1. Archaeological Investigations within One-Mile of the Project Area
(Continued)**

Author	Report Title	Year
Moomjian	Historical Assessment of the Frederick W. Haman/Frank, Isabel & Louise Finch House, 2914 Date Street, San Diego	2006
Moomjian	Historical Assessment of the Frank and Millie Lexa Residence, 3030 33rd Street, San Diego	2006
Moomjian	Historical Assessment of the Joseph E. McFadden West End Residence, 3560 29th Street, San Diego	2006
Moomjian	Historical Assessment of the Dudley & Elma Williams Residence & Appartment/Garage, 3594 28th Street/2777 Dwight Street, San Diego	2007
Moomjian	Historical Assessment of the Laurel Building Company/George Gans Spec House #3, 3120 Felton Street, San Diego	2007
Moomjian	Historical Assessment of 2140 33rd Street	2007
Moomjian	Historical Assessment of the Elmer and Ida Hall House, 2806 Gregory Street, San Diego	2008
Moomjian	Historical Assessment of the 2207 29th Street Building, San Diego	2009
Moomjian	Historical Assessment of the Henrietta Buckland House, 1522 Granada Avenue, San Diego	2010
Moomjian	Historical Resource Research Report for the Howard & Stella Weston House, 2832 Juniper Street, San Diego	2011
Moomjian	Historical Resource Research Report for the Agnes R. Mosher House, 1511 29th Street, San Diego	2013
Ni Ghabhlain	Historical Evaluation Report for the Hamilton Apartments, 941 11th Avenue, San Diego	2005
Ogden Environmental	Historic Properties Inventory for the Proposed Montclair Canyon Sewer Project	1993
Peak & Associates	Cultural Resources Assessment of AT&T's Proposed San Bernardino to San Diego Fiber Optic Cable San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego Counties	1990
Phillips	Historical Archaeological Evaluation of the Noto Property at 637 19th Street, San Diego	1996
Pierson	Result of an Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring Program for the Sewer and Water Replacement Group 608 Project, San Diego	1998
Pierson	An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program at Water and Sewer Group 464A, City of San Diego	2000
Pierson	An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program at Sewer and Water Group 79, City of San Diego	2001
Pierson	An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program at the Island Village Project	2003
Pigniolo	Cultural Resource Survey for the City Lights Townhomes Project Located at 806 27th Street, Golden Hill, San Diego	2007
Potter	Result of the Archaeological Monitoring of the Ten Fifty B Street, San Diego	2008
Reeves	Stanton Residence, 2223-25 C Street, San Diego	1986
Robbins-Wade	Report on Archaeological Monitoring: K. Hovnanian at Cortez Hill	2004
Robbins-Wade	Archaeological Monitoring: K. Hovnanian at Cortez Hill, PTS# 13997, 20830	2004
Robbins-Wade	Archaeological Resources Analysis for the Master Stormwater System Maintenance Program, San Diego, California	2008
Robbins-Wade	Hawthorn and 28th (Switzer Canyon) Emergency Pipe Replacement: Archaeological Monitoring	2008
Robbins-Wade and Meriwether	Victorian House Relocation, 2644 Island Avenue, San Diego	2009
Rosen	Short Form HPSR-Retrofit, Plaza de Balboa Pedestrian Crossing	1996
Rosen	SR-15 Mid-City Bus Rapid Transit Project	2004
Rosenberg and Smith	Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Smart Corner Project	2006
Roth	Historic Properties Survey Report-defense Access Road Project Naval Regional Medical Center Balboa Park San Diego, California Us Navy, Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command	1982
Roth	Cultural Resources Survey and Historical Archaeological Testing Program, Sherman Heights Community Center Site SDI-12253; 2232, 2254, 2260 Island Avenue West, 1/2 of Lot #11, Lot #12, and Lot #13, Block #10 of Sherman's Addition, San Diego	1991

**Table 1. Archaeological Investigations within One-Mile of the Project Area
(Continued)**

Author	Report Title	Year
Schaefer	"A Leading Place among Lawyers:" Archaeological Discoveries at The Residence of Major Levi Chase, Block H29 (CA-SDI-17,667), San Diego	2009
Schaefer and Ni Ghabhlain	A Historical Resources Inventory and Evaluation for the Proposed San Diego Zoo-Park Boulevard Promenade Project, Balboa Park, City of San Diego	2003
Shultz and Robbins-Wade	Sewer and Water Group 471 Archaeological Monitoring	1995
Smith	Results of an Archaeological-Historical Study for the City Heights Redevelopment Plan	1991
Smith and Rosenberg	Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Vantage Pointe Project	2007
Smith, S.	Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, 2644 Island Avenue, San Diego	2009
Stropes	Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the 2235 K Streer Project	2009
Stropes	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Salvation Army Vehicle Storage Area Demolition Project	2011
Tarasuck	The Rynearson House, 2441 E Street, San Diego	1977
Tarasuck and Schaelchlin	Alfred C. Platt House, 934 23rd Street, San Diego	1977
Tetra Tech Inc.	Historical Hazardous Materials Audit Proposed Civic Center, San Diego	1989
Tsunoda	Historic Property Survey Report for the Cabrillo Freeway Historic District Rehabilitation Transportation Enhancement Project, Phase II, San Diego County	2011
Turner	Historical Resource Research Report Laurel Building Company/George Gans Spec House #5, 3125 Bancroft Street, San Diego	2013
Umstot	Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Relocation and Rehabilitation of Stephen B. and Fannie Marks Residence	2009
Van Wormer	Historical Resources Compliance Report for the City of San Diego's Buchanan Canyon Sewer Replacement-B Accelerated, San Diego	2013
Van Wormer et al.	Recipes from the Melting Pot Historical and Archaeological Investigations of CA-SDI-16467H, Block 174, Centre City Subdivision in Downtown San Diego	2003
Weber and Nulton	Historical & Architectural Analysis of the Alphonzo Risley House	1982
Wilson	Letter Report: ETS 24554- Cultural Resources Survey for Pole P2117373354, San Diego County, California- IO 7011102	2013
Winterowd and Weatherford	Item #11A through 11U - Burlingame Voluntary/Traditional Historical District, Update 7, Designation of Contributing Resources Not Previously Volunteered	2007
Wolf and Ni Ghabhlain	Archaeological Investigations on Block 175 at 15th and Market, San Diego, Testing Phase Preliminary Report	2012
Zepeda-Herman	Results of Archaeological Monitoring Program for the 30th Street Phase IIIA, Project No. 156596/97, I.O. N/A, San Diego	2013
Zepeda-Herman	Results of Archaeological Monitoring Program for the Block 30 Lincoln Avenue, Project No. 206474, I.O. N/A, San Diego	2013

Table 2. Recorded Cultural Resources within One-mile of the Project Area

Resource No.	Resource Type	Recorder (Year)
CA-SDI-9716	Historic Trash Deposit	Roth (1983)
CA-SDI-11721	Historic Trash Deposit	Clevenger and Briggs (1990)
CA-SDI-12253	Historic Privy, Cistern, and Trash Deposit	Roth (1991)
CA-SDI-14787	Historic Trash Deposit	Pierson (1998)
CA-SDI-14797	Historic Trash Deposit	Robbins-Wade and Shultz (1998)
CA-SDI-15607	Historic Conduit and Trash Deposit	Pierson (2000)
CA-SDI-15645	Historic Trash Deposit	Smith (2000)
CA-SDI-15827	Historic Trash Deposit	Smith (2000)
CA-SDI-15986	Historic Trash Deposit	Pierson (2001)
CA-SDI-16285	Historic Privy and Trash Deposit	Pierson (2002)
CA-SDI-16393	Historic Foundations, Trash Deposit, and Well	Schaefer and Wright (2002)
CA-SDI-16467	Historic Trash Deposit	Kyle (2003)
CA-SDI-16643	Historic Trash Deposit	Hunt (2003)
CA-SDI-16702	Historic Trash Deposit	Craft (2003)
CA-SDI-16703	Historic Trash Deposit	Craft (2003)
CA-SDI-16848	Historic Cistern	Smith (2000)
CA-SDI-17127	Historic Trash Deposit	Beecher (2004)
CA-SDI-17128	Historic Trash Deposit	Aguilar (2004)
CA-SDI-17129	Historic Trash Deposit	Case (2004)
CA-SDI-17141	Historic Trash Deposit	Murray (2004)
CA-SDI-17551	Historic Trash Deposit	Case (2004)
CA-SDI-17581	Historic Foundation, Trash Deposits, and Cistern	Hunt and Miller (2005)
CA-SDI-17667	Historic Features and Trash Deposit	Schaefer (2004); Rosenberg (2005)
CA-SDI-18289	Historic Cistern and Trash Deposit	Moreno (2007)
CA-SDI-18314	Historic Cistern and Trash Deposit	Rosenberg (2007)
CA-SDI-18399	Historic Cistern and Trash Deposit	Rosenberg (2007)
CA-SDI-18471	Prehistoric Habitation Debris	Fulton (2007)
CA-SDI-18580	Historic Trash Deposit	Craft (2006)
CA-SDI-18590	Historic Trash Deposit	Pignuolo (2007)
CA-SDI-19118	Historic Cistern and Trash Deposit	Potter (2008)
CA-SDI-19262	Historic Cistern and Trash Deposit	Clowery-Moreno (2008)
CA-SDI-20245	Historic Trash Deposit	Pignuolo (2009)
CA-SDI-20246	Historic Trash Deposit	DeGiovine (2009)
CA-SDI-20247	Historic Trash Deposit	DeGiovine (2009)
CA-SDI-20248	Historic Trash Deposit	DeGiovine (2009)
CA-SDI-20249	Historic Trash Deposit	DeGiovine (2009)
CA-SDI-20264	Historic Trash Deposit	Yerka (2011)
CA-SDI-20265	Historic Trash Deposit	Yerka (2011)
CA-SDI-20266	Historic Trash Deposit	Yerka (2011)
CA-SDI-20267	Historic Trash Deposit	Yerka (2011)
CA-SDI-20268	Historic Brick Wall	van den Hazelkamp (2011)
CA-SDI-20269	Historic Trash Deposit	van den Hazelkamp (2011)
CA-SDI-20270	Historic Trash Deposit	Yerka (2011)
CA-SDI-20271	Historic Trash Deposit	Farmer (2011)

**Table 2. Recorded Cultural Resources within One-mile of the Project Area
(Continued)**

Resource No.	Resource Type	Recorder (Year)
CA-SDI-20272	Historic Trash Deposit	Yerka (2011)
CA-SDI-20273	Historic Trash Deposit	Farmer (2011)
CA-SDI-20301	Historic Trash Deposit	Yerka (2011)
CA-SDI-20302	Historic Trash Deposit	Yerka (2011)
CA-SDI-20360	Historic Trash Deposit	Meriwether et al. (2011)
CA-SDI-20366	Historic Trash Deposit	Pignoli (2004); Droessler (2015)
CA-SDI-20540	Historic Trash Deposit	Yerka (2011)
CA-SDI-20541	Historic Trash Deposit	Yerka (2011)
CA-SDI-20542	Historic Trash Deposit	Yerka (2011)
CA-SDI-20543	Historic Trash Deposit	Yerka (2011)
CA-SDI-20544	Historic Trash Deposit	Yerka (2011)
CA-SDI-20545	Historic Trash Deposit	Yerka (2011)
CA-SDI-20546	Historic Trash Deposit	Pignoli (2011)
CA-SDI-20564	Historic Trash Deposit	Pettus (2011)
CA-SDI-20565	Historic Trash Deposit	Pettus (2011)
CA-SDI-20566	Historic Trash Deposit	Pettus (2011)
CA-SDI-20689	Historic Trash Deposit	May (2004)
CA-SDI-20694	Historic Trash Deposit	Davidson (2007)
CA-SDI-20701	Historic Trash Deposit	Wolf (2012)
CA-SDI-20779	Historic Trash Deposit	Smith (2012)
CA-SDI-21117	Historic Trash Deposit	Stropes (2014)
CA-SDI-21168	Historic Cistern and Trash Deposit	Hunt (2013)
CA-SDI-21355	Shell Scatter (Paleo?)	Tift (2013)
CA-SDI-21945	Historic Trash Scatter	Pignoli (2016)
CA-SDI-21946	Historic Trash Scatter	Pignoli (2016)
P-37-016279	Historic Cabrillo Freeway/Laurel St. Bridge	Lortie (1996); Bietz (2013)
P-37-016659	Historic Water Conveyance System	Tinsley (1998)
P-37-017088	Historic Balboa Park Golf Course Clubhouse	Van Wormer (1999)
P-37-018265	Historic Commercial Building	Burke Lia (1998)
P-37-018425	Historic Railway	Burke Lia (2000)
P-37-01842	Veterans War Memorial Building	Moomjian (2000)
P-37-025743	Historic Trash Deposit	Case (2004)
P-37-028239	Historic Exposition Structures (Mus. of Man Bldg)	Wilson et al. (2014)
P-37-028491	Historic Single Family Property	McPherson (1987)
P-37-028492	Historic Single Family Property	McPherson (1987)
P-37-028493	Historic Single Family Property	McPherson (1987)
P-37-030296	Signal Pole 30th & Redwood	Crawford (2008)
P-37-030586	Historic Church	Crawford (2006)
P-37-030587	Historic Church Building	Crawford (2006)
P-37-032920	Buried Trolley Tracks	Falvey (2015)
P-37-033138	Historic Sidewalk Stamp	Thomson (2013)
P-37-033139	Historic Sidewalk Stamp	Thomson (2013)
P-37-033140	Historic Sidewalk Stamp	Thomson (2013)

Table 2. Recorded Cultural Resources within One-mile of the Project Area
(Continued)

Resource No.	Resource Type	Recorder (Year)
P-37-033142	Historic Sidewalk Stamp	Thomson (2013)
P-37-033760	Historic Sidewalk Stamp	Zepeda-Herman and Price (2013)
P-37-033761	Historic Sidewalk Stamp	Zepeda-Herman and Price (2013)
P-37-033762	Historic Sidewalk Stamp	Zepeda-Herman and Price (2013)
P-37-033763	Historic Sidewalk Stamp	Zepeda-Herman and Price (2013)
P-37-033764	Historic Sidewalk Stamp	Zepeda-Herman and Price (2013)
P-37-033769	Historic Sidewalk Stamp	Zepeda-Herman and Price (2013)
P-37-033770	Historic Sidewalk Stamp	Zepeda-Herman and Price (2013)
P-37-033771	Historic Sidewalk Stamp	Zepeda-Herman and Price (2013)
P-37-033774	Historic Sidewalk Stamp	Zepeda-Herman and Price (2013)
P-37-036156	Eucalyptus grove	Pignolo (2016)
P-37-036158	Historic Stairs	Pignolo (2016)
P-37-036159	Historic Curb	Pignolo (2016)
P-37-036161	Historic Curb	Pignolo (2016)
P-37-036162	Historic Curb	Pignolo (2016)
SDM-W-1304	Isolate Arrow Point	Seifert (1977)
SDM-W-1307	Lithic Scatter	Minshall (1977)
SDM-W-1514	Isolate Bifacial Blade	Hedges (1977)
SDM-W-1618	Unknown ("Upper Wabash Canyon West")	Reading (1977)
SDM-W-6878	Historic Single Family Property	Unknown (1986)

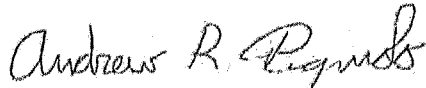
Historic map research did indicate the presence of past roads and structures within the project vicinity, but no structures or resources directly within the project area. Streets in portions of the project area were present as early as the 1904 edition of the San Diego 15' USGS Quadrangle.

Mr. Patrick Mulvey, P.E.
January 29, 2018
Page Sixteen

Summary and Recommendations

The goal of the project was to determine if cultural resources would be impacted by the project. The records search did not identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to the proposed geotechnical locations. Based on the locations of the geotechnical testing in active stream areas and existing streets, no impacts to cultural resources are anticipated. No impacts to cultural resources will result from geotechnical testing. Impacts to cultural resources eligible for the California Register will not occur. No impacts to cultural resources will result from this project.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Andrew R. Pignolo".

Andrew R. Pignolo, RPA
Principal Archaeologist

Attachments

Figure 1 – Regional Location Map
Figure 2 – Project Location
Figure 3 – Project Plans
Figure 4 – Boring Locations
Figure 5 – Proposed Test Pit Locations
Record Search Confirmation

References Cited

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Mr. Patrick Mulvey, P.E.
January 29, 2018
Page Eighteen

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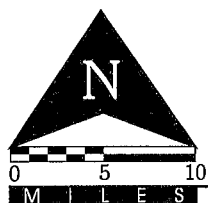
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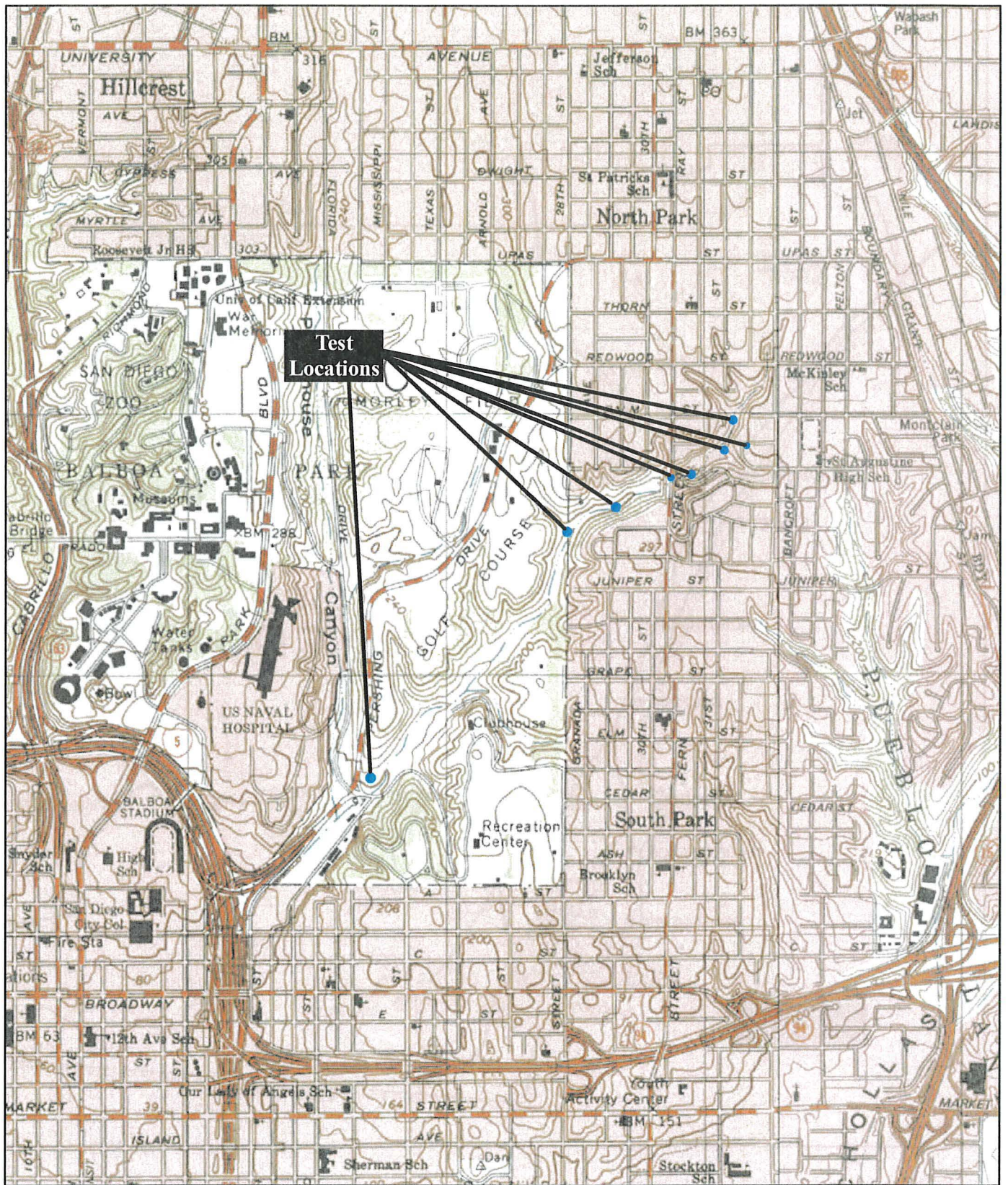
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- 1970 *Investigation of a Late Prehistoric Complex in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, San Diego County, California*. Archaeological Survey Monograph, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles.



Figure 1
Regional Location Map

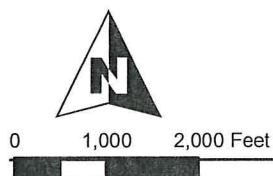


Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

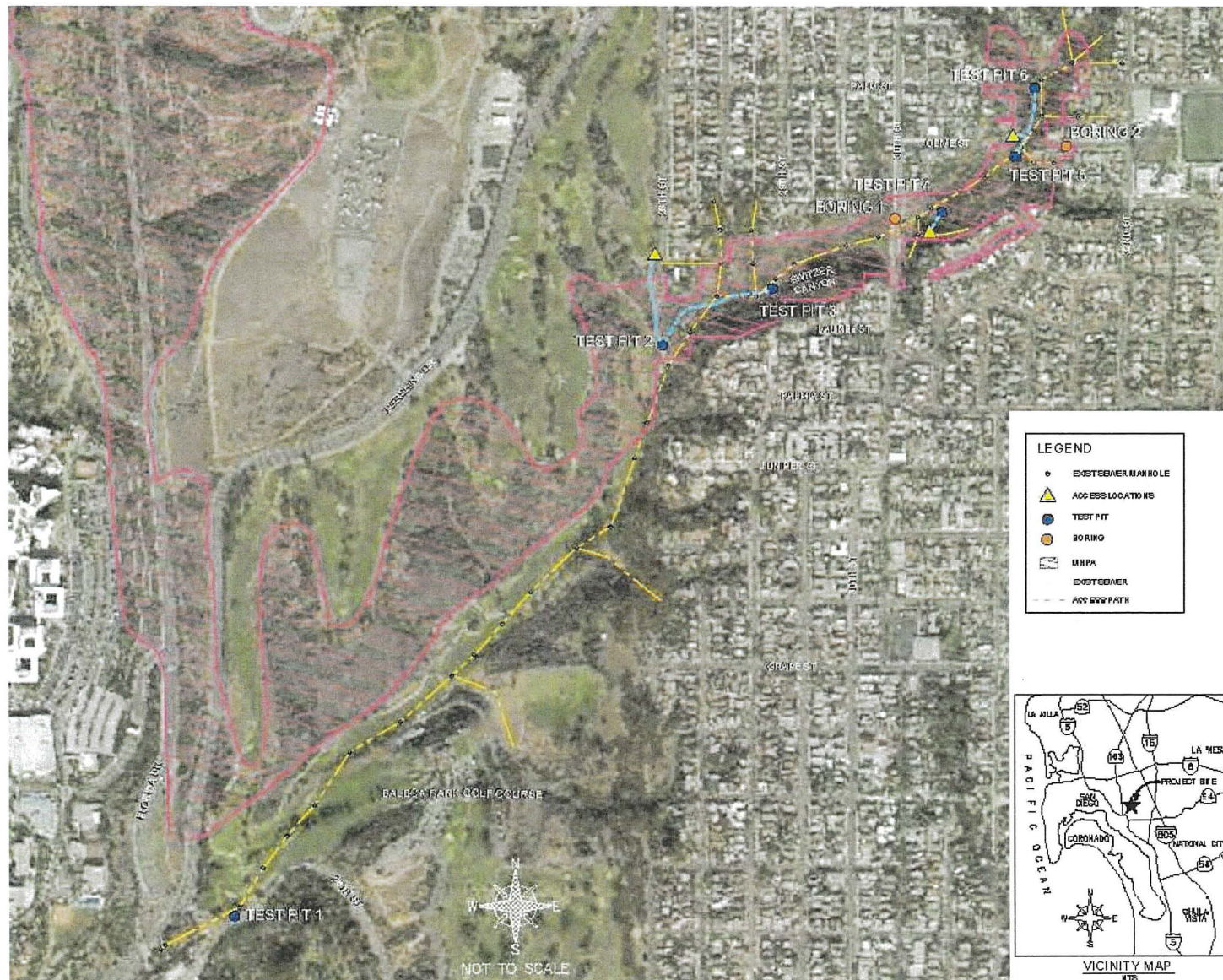


Source: USGS 7.5' Point Loma and National City Quadrangles

Figure 2
Project Location



Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

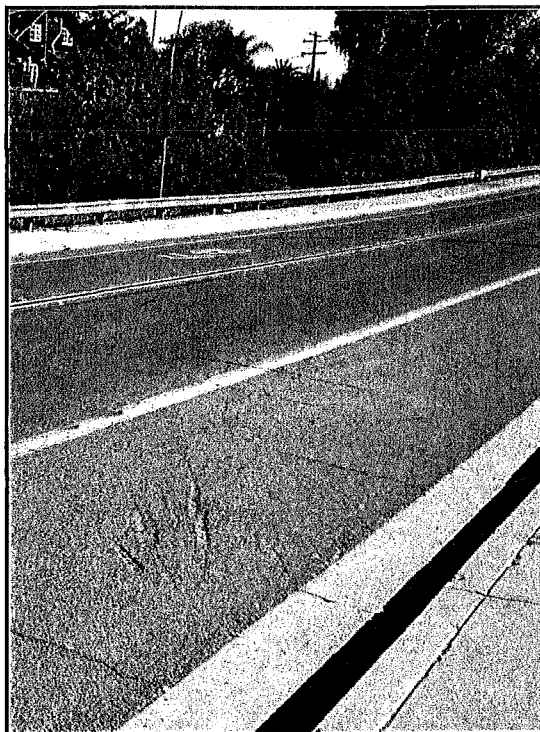


Source: Infrastructure Engineering Corporation (7/28/17)

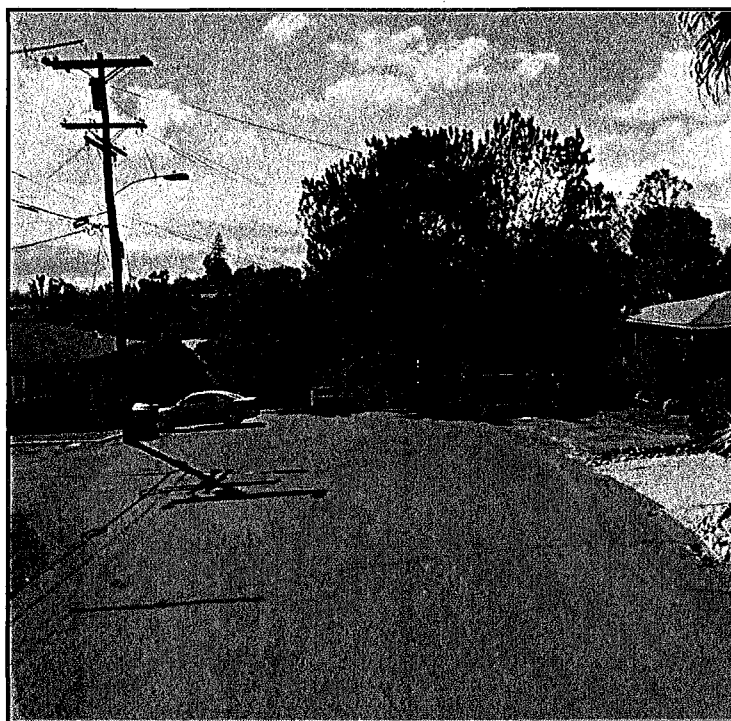
Figure 3
Project Plans



Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.



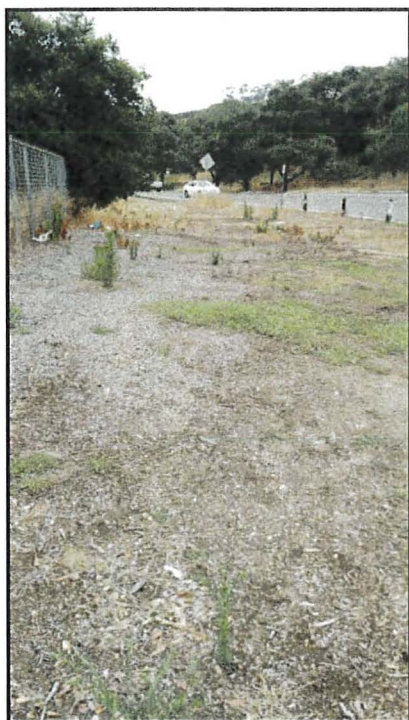
a. Boring Location 1



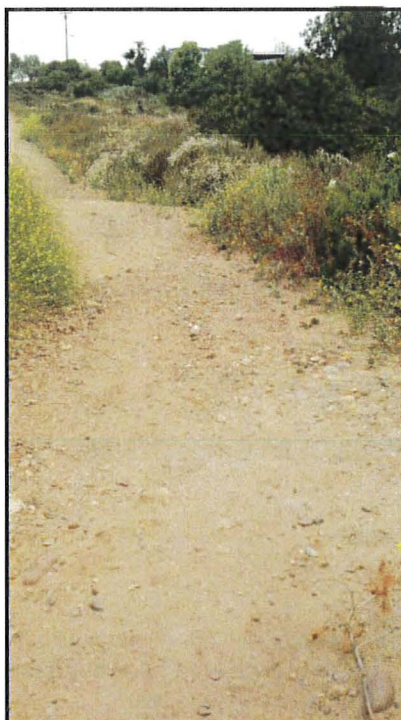
b. Boring Location 2

Figure 4
Boring Locations

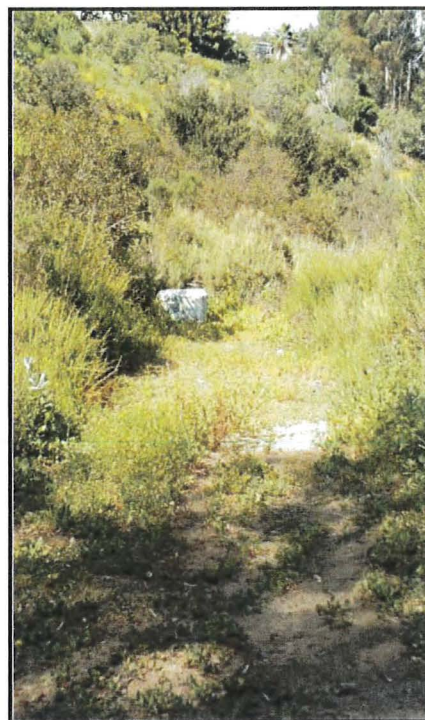




a. Test Pit Location 1



b. Test Pit Location 2



c. Test Pit Location 3



d. Test Pit Location 4



e. Test Pit Location 5



f. Test Pit Location 6

Figure 5
Proposed Test Pit Locations





South Coastal Information Center
San Diego State University
5500 Campanile Drive
San Diego, CA 92182-5320
Office: (619) 594-5682
www.scic.org
scic@mail.sdsu.edu

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM CLIENT IN-HOUSE RECORDS SEARCH

Company: Laguna Mountain Environmental
Company Representative: Carol Serr
Date: 11/9/2017
Project Identification: Storm Drain Group 828 Monitoring project (#1709)

Search Radius: 1 mile

Historical Resources: SELF

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 included for all recorded sites.

Previous Survey Report Boundaries: SELF

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 included.

Historic Addresses: SELF

A map and database of historic properties (formerly Geofinder) has been included.

Historic Maps: SELF

The historic maps on file at the South Coastal Information Center have been reviewed, and copies have been included.

Copies: 33

Hours: 3.5

Carol

652296

5542220



LDR-Environmental

Version 3

Archaeological Report

Package Copy

PM: Rom, Catherine

Sewer-Storm Drain GJ 828 SDP

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Project