

Southwest Neighborhood Park (WBS# P-18010.02.02)

Archaeological Resources Report Form

December 2018 | SDD-31.15



Stacie Wilson
Senior Archaeologist

Prepared for:

City of San Diego
Public Works Department
Project Implementation Division
1525 B Street, Suite 750
San Diego, CA 92101

Prepared by:

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

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I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

This report documents the cultural resources study for the City of San Diego (City) Southwest Neighborhood Park (project; WBS# P-18010.02.02). The project is located immediately east of Interstate(I)-5 and west of the San Diego Trolley tracks/San Diego & Imperial Valley Railroad, within the Otay Mesa Nestor Community Plan area of the City (Figure 1, *Regional Location*; Attachment C). The project is within Section 27 of Township 18 South, Range 2 West on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' Imperial Beach quadrangle (Figure 2, *USGS Topography*; Attachment C). The project is situated within Assessor Parcel Numbers (APN) 634-12-012, -015, and -017, and is bound by 25th Street on the west, Grove Avenue on the north, and 27th Street on the east (Figure 3, *Aerial Photograph*; Attachment C).

The City is preparing a General Development Plan for the park. The potential amenities would consist of a skate park, dog park, snack bar, comfort station, and sidewalk installation. A majority of the project area would be graded in preparation for the construction of said amenities.

This report details the methods and results of the cultural resources study for the project, which included a records search, a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, a review of historic maps and aerial photographs, and a field survey with a Kumeyaay Native American monitor.

II. SETTING

Natural Environment (Past and Present)

The project area is situated between the Otay Valley to the north and the Tijuana River Valley to the south, approximately 3.2 miles east of the Pacific Ocean. The project is located within a residential and commercial area, but the project property itself has no existing buildings or structures (Figures 2 and 3). The elevation of the project area is approximately 30 to 60 feet above mean sea level (amsl).

Geologically, the project area is underlain by old surficial deposits from the late to middle Pleistocene (Kennedy and Tan 2008). The old paralic deposits are “poorly sorted, moderately permeable, reddish-brown, interfingering strandline, beach, estuarine and colluvial deposits composed of siltstone, sandstone and conglomerate” (Kennedy and Tan 2008:7). Two soil types are mapped for the project site: Huerhuero loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes, and Huerhuero loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes, eroded (Web Soil Survey 2018). The Huerhuero series consists of moderately well drained loams that have a clay subsoil and support a vegetation of annual grasses and forbs (Bowman 1975: 54). This vegetation would have been used by native populations for food, medicine, tools, ceremonial, and other uses (Christenson 1990; Hedges and Beresford 1986; Luomala 1978). Furthermore, the close proximity of both the Otay and Tijuana Rivers would have made fresh water and accessible to native populations living in and traveling through the area, and the natural marsh habitat of the San Diego Bay would have provided ample marine resources. Many of the animal species living within the region (such as rabbits, deer, small mammals, and birds) would have been used by native inhabitants as well.

Ethnohistory

The project site is located within the traditional territory of the Kumeyaay people. The Kumeyaay lived in semi-sedentary, politically autonomous villages or rancherias. Most rancherias were the seat of a clan, although it is thought that, aboriginally, some clans had more than one rancheria and some rancherias contained more than one clan (Bean and Shipek 1978). Several sources indicate that large Kumeyaay villages or rancherias were located in river valleys and along the shoreline of coastal estuaries (Bean and Shipek 1978; Hoover et al. 1966; Kroeber 1976).

In 1782, the San Diego Bay was mapped by Juan Pantoja, who noted that a Native American village was situated near the salt ponds and the mouth of the Otay River (Schoenherr 2014). The village was labeled "La Punta" ("the Point") by Pantoja. During the Spanish Period, Native Americans from the Otay area were taken to the Mission San Diego de Alcalá as neophytes. "Engelhardt (1920:350) lists the villages of Otay/Otahay, La Punta, Melijo, and Tia Juana belonging to La Punta as nearby rancherias of origin for converts" (Hector 2006:14). The village of *Otai* (*Utay* or *Uutai*) was located on the north side of the Otay River Valley, at the intersection with O'Neal Canyon. *Melejo* (*Melijo* or *Milejo*) was located approximately 3 to 3.5 miles southwest of San Ysidro, possibly at the mouth of Smuggler's Canyon or Goat Canyon (Crosby 2003; Gallegos et al. 1998).

History

During the Spanish Period, new systems of labor, demographics, settlement, and economies were imported into the area. Cattle ranching, animal husbandry, and agriculture were the main pursuits of the Missions; the project vicinity was known as Rancho del Rey and was used by the Spanish as cattle grazing lands (San Diego Historical Society 2018).

During the Mexican Period, the area between the Otay River and Rancho Tijuana to the south, was known as Rancho Melijo and was granted to Santiago E. Argüello in 1833 by Governor José Figueroa. In 1834, Argüello built an adobe home, called La Punta, on a bluff located north of the Otay River overlooking the San Diego Bay.

During the early years of the American Period, the board of commissioners established to review land grant claims as a result of the Land Act of 1851 rejected Argüello's grant for the Rancho La Punta (Melijó), primarily because of confusion regarding the size and location of the rancho (Christenson and Sweet 2008; Corona 2004). The original 1833 award for the Rancho Melijó stated the northern boundary as "two or three leagues from Rancho Nacional" (Corona 2004:33). However, the southern border of the La Nacion land grant is less than a half-mile north of the Otay River and bordered the location of the La Punta adobe at its southwest corner. Additionally, on the 1854 diseño, or map, of the "Rancho of Melijo [sic]", the eastern boundary of Rancho Melijó is indistinct from the western boundary of Rancho Tijuana, which had been granted to Argüello's father and was located on the Mexico side of the border (Corona 2004; Poole 1854). Argüello's wife, María Guadalupe Estudillo, and his family litigated for years against the United States, but they were not successful in being granted ownership of the rancho (Christenson and Sweet 2008; Schoenherr 2014).

In 1881, construction on the California Southern Railroad line connecting National City to San Bernardino began, and in 1885, San Diego saw its first transcontinental train arrive. Following the completion of the California Southern Railroad, San Diego County entered a period of marked growth,

and the 1880s saw “boom and bust” cycles that brought thousands of people to the area. A subdivision map was originally filed in 1887 for “South San Diego Beach,” included the area north of the project site known as Palm Avenue, later known as Palm City (City of Imperial Beach 2018).

By the 1890s, many people had begun to leave San Diego County, with the population halving during the last decade of the nineteenth century (Price 1988). As a result, the building of the communities surrounding the project area slowed in the 1890s; however, small agricultural communities continued to flourish, including Otay and Nestor, which were developed by farmers of Germanic and Swiss background (City of San Diego 2001). The community of Nestor, named after state assemblyman Nestor A. Young (1887-1893), was formed in the 1880s, with a post office established in 1890 (Fetzer 2005). By the 1910s, population levels in San Diego returned to the numbers seen in the 1880s (Price 1988).

The railroad that runs adjacent to the east of the project site was first constructed as the National City & Otay (NC&O) Railroad. The NC&O Railway was formed in 1886 as San Diego's first commuter railway, running daily trains from the Mexico border east to La Presa, and north to downtown San Diego (Brown 1958; Flanigan and Coons 2007). The NC&O, which was electrified in 1907, was acquired by John Spreckels around the same time, who merged it with the Coronado Railroad to form the San Diego Southern Railroad (SDSRR). A few years later in 1912, the SDSRR was merged with the San Diego and Cuyamaca Eastern to form the San Diego and Southwestern Railroad (SD&SRR), which in turn was sold in 1917 to the San Diego and Arizona Eastern Railway, which was also one of Spreckels' interests (Flanigan and Coons 2007). Completed in 1919, the San Diego and Arizona Eastern Railroad ran from San Diego to Tijuana and El Centro. The railroad was also known as the ‘Impossible Railroad’, as “the line’s tortuous course wound through mountains and canyons in both Mexico and the U.S., including the spectacular Carizzo [sic] Gorge” (Price 1988).

The community of Otay Mesa-Nestor continued to grow in the twentieth century, with 1,000 housing units being developed by the 1950s (City of San Diego 2018). In 1929, the Southwest Middle School was founded a block to the southeast of the project site. The school was one of the first junior high schools in the area and was built “on the site of Capt. John Folks store which was used for the Highland Elementary School in 1888” (Schoenherr 2015:9). In the early part of the twentieth century, the San Ysidro Stock Farm, located to the southeast of the school, was founded. In the 1930s, the ranch was owned by Jack P. Atkin and in 1938, the it was purchased by Charles S. Howard; the “ranch was a large and well-known thoroughbred farm that bred and trained horses for racing in Agua Caliente and Del Mar” (Schoenherr 2015:9).

With the completion of the I-5 to the international border in 1955, the region saw marked growth in residential and industrial development (Schoenherr 2014). In 1957, the communities of Palm City, Nestor, Otay Mesa, and San Ysidro were annexed by the City of San Diego (City of San Diego 2018; Imperial Beach 2018; Schoenherr 2014). In the 1960s, residential development of the Otay Mesa-Nestor community flourished, and the first Otay Mesa-Nestor Community Plan was adopted in the following decade, in 1979 (City of San Diego 2018).

III. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT (APE)

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this study is established as the Southwest Neighborhood Park site, which consists of three parcels owned by the City of San Diego (APN 634-12-012, -015, and -017). The total acreage of the APE for the project is approximately 11.5 acres (Figure 3).

IV. STUDY METHODS

Archival Research

HELIX archaeologist Dominique Diaz de Leon conducted a records search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) on October 24, 2018, for the proposed project area and a one-mile radius. The records search included the identification of previously recorded cultural resources, locations and citations for previous cultural resources studies, and a review of resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historic Interest, and City of San Diego Historical Resources Register. Record search maps are included as Confidential Appendix A, bound separately. Tables summarizing the records search results are provided as Attachments D and E.

Historical maps and aerial photographs were reviewed to assess the potential for historical structural resources and historical archaeological resources, including the 1904 and 1930 San Diego (1:62,500), 1943 San Ysidro (1:31,680), 1953 San Ysidro (1:24,000), and 1975 Imperial Beach (1:24,000) topographic maps, and 1953, 1964, 1966, 1971, and 1980 historic aerials (NETR Online 2018).

Native American Contact Program

HELIX contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on November 15, 2017 to request a search of its SLF. NAHC correspondence is included as Confidential Appendix B.

Field Survey

The project area was surveyed by HELIX archaeologist Stacie Wilson and Kumeyaay Native American monitor Gabe Kitchen of Red Tail Environmental, on November 16, 2018. The project site was walked in parallel transects spaced approximately 10 to 15 meters (m) apart where feasible. Dense grasses and weeds covered a good deal of the project area, limiting both ground visibility and the ability to walk in systematic transects.

V. RESULTS OF STUDY

Background Research

SCIC has a record of 53 reports on file within a one-mile radius of the project area. One study (Hector 1986; SD-1868) was conducted within the project APE. The study consisted of an archaeological survey of 9.5 acres within the City's 'Nestor' property. As a result of the survey, one archaeological site was documented, discussed in further detail in the following paragraph.

A total of 18 cultural resources have been recorded within the search radius, one of which (P-37-010639/CA-SDI-10639) is within the northeastern portion of the project site. The prehistoric site was originally recorded by William R. Manley and Susan M. Hector of RECON in 1986 as a disturbed surface scatter of *Donax gouldii* shell within tan, loamy soil. The site was noted as being located along a seasonal drainage (channelized) near the intersection of Grove Avenue and 25th Street. Manley and Hector also noted that the site area had been disturbed by the construction of a motocross track, leaving the site with no remaining intact portions (Manley and Hector 1986).

The remaining cultural resources that have been documented within the records search radius include five historic buildings constructed between 1912 and 1955; two historic structures (a water tower and the Union Pacific Railroad); a historic object; four historic archaeological sites consisting of trash scatters or deposits, and the alignment of Otay Mesa Road; one multi-component site consisting of a historic trash scatter and a shell/lithic scatter; and four prehistoric archaeological sites consisting of three shell or shell/lithic scatters, and a site recorded by George Carter as a “large boulder that has been flaked by prodigious blows” identified 60 feet below a gravel-capped terrace (CA-SDI-10966 site record). The historic object is the Montgomery Memorial, which is California Historical Landmark #711, commemorating John Joseph Montgomery’s 1883 flight in a heavier-than-air craft.

The earliest topographic map available, the 1904 La Jolla (1:62,500) map, shows a building at the northeastern corner of the project site, as well as a scatter of buildings in the project vicinity. Several communities are labeled, including ‘Oneonta’ to the west, and ‘Nestor’ and ‘Palm Avenue’ to the north. Both Grove Avenue and 27th Street appear on the map, as well as the drainage running north of, and parallel to Grove Avenue. The NC&O Railroad is shown and labeled on the 1904 map as well; interestingly, however, the line is shown on the west side of the project area, along what is now the route of I-5. On the 1930 San Diego (1:62,500) map, the railroad is labeled as the San Diego and Arizona Eastern (Southern Pacific Lines) and is situated in the current railroad alignment. It is presumed that the route shown on the 1904 map is in error.

Other than the shift in the route of the railroad, the 1930 map is almost identical to the 1904 map, with the exception of a few additional roads and structures. However, by 1940s, a marked increase in development is evident in the project vicinity, as shown on the 1943 San Ysidro (1:31,680) topographic map. On the 1943 map, Southwest Junior High School and the Howard Ranch are observed to the southeast of the project, U.S. Route 101 is labeled and shown to the east of the project, and the railroad and the street along the route of the current I-5 are shown as ‘hard impervious surface’ roads. A dirt road is also shown on the 1943 map leading west from 27th Street to the house in the northeastern corner of the project site.

On the 1953 San Ysidro (1:24,000) topographic map, U.S. Route 101 label has shifted to the road that is currently the route of the I-5, immediately west of the project, and is shown as a heavy-duty two-lane road. The dirt road leading west from 27th Street to the house in the northeastern corner of the project site is still observed on the 1953 map; however, on the 1953 aerial photograph a driveway travels from Grove Avenue south to the house (NETR Online 2018). On both the 1953 topographic map and aerial, two single-family homes are visible in the eastern portion of the project site along 27th Street, with multiple residential and other buildings appearing in the project vicinity as well. The trend of increasing development continues in the 1960s, as observed on the 1964, 1966, and 1971 historic aerials; a third single-family residence is observed within the project area along 27th Street (NETR Online 2018). On the 1975 Imperial Beach (1:24,000) topographic map and 1980 aerial photo, the house within the northeastern corner of the project site is no longer present, but the residences along 27th Street are still there. Over the next 30 years, the three residences along 27th Street are all demolished, with the last one no longer appearing on the 2010 aerial (NETR Online 2018).

Native American Contact Program

The NAHC indicated in a response dated December 03, 2018 that the search of their SLF was completed for the project with negative results. NAHC correspondence is included as Confidential Appendix B.

Field Survey

Visibility was extremely limited during the survey; dense grasses and weeds covered a majority of the project APE (Site Photographs; Attachment F). The dense weeds limited systematic transects in portions of the project site, particularly within the western half of the project area.

The survey resulted in the reidentification of the shell scatter recorded in 1986 as P-37-010639/CA-SDI-10639 (Site Form; Confidential Appendix C, bound separately). As noted on the original site form, the site area had been disturbed by the construction of a motocross track, leaving the site with no remaining intact portions. During the current 2018 survey, fragments of shell were observed in the general area indicated on the 1986 site form, in an area traveled on by vehicles, as evidenced by vehicular tracks (Site Photographs; Attachment F). As such, the shell observed during the current survey was also within a disturbed context. In addition to the shell, several fragments of historic ceramics and glass, including a sun-colored amethyst glass bottle neck, were observed in the northeastern portion of the project area, near the area of the shell scatter (Site Photographs; Attachment F). As seen on the historic topographic maps and aerial photographs, a house was present in this northeastern area of the project site from at least 1904. The house appears to have been located near where the shell and historic artifacts were identified, among the eucalyptus trees, suggesting the shell may have been the result of a secondary deposit from the residents of the structure; no other prehistoric artifacts or features were identified within the project site during the 1986 or 2018 surveys.

As described above, in addition to the house from the turn of the century, several other residences were present within the project site along 27th Street beginning in the 1950s. No other historic features associated with the remnants of any of the residences were observed other than the remaining landscaping vegetation and trees scattered around the project site that were likely planted by residents (Site Photographs; Attachment F).

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

One cultural resource has been identified in the APE, a multi-component site consisting of a shell scatter and fragments of historic glass and ceramic artifacts (P-37-010639/CA-SDI-10639). Both the shell and historic artifact scatters are light density and in a highly disturbed context and do not display any indication of containing subsurface deposits. The City's baseline resource significance criteria are as follows:

An archaeological site must consist of at least three associated artifacts/ecofacts (within a 50 square meter area) or a single feature and must be at least 45 years of age. Archaeological sites containing only a surface component are generally considered not significant, unless demonstrated otherwise (City of San Diego 2001: 13).

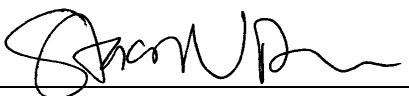
According to the 1986 cultural resources survey report, "the site does not qualify as a significant resource under the definition of the City of San Diego or [California Environmental Quality Act] CEQA Section 21083.2" (Hector 1986:2). The current survey supports this determination. Although additional historic artifacts were identified and documented during the 2018 survey, the site does not appear to contain further research potential beyond recordation. Therefore, based on the results of the survey, no significant historical resources will be affected by the proposed project.

Nonetheless, a majority of the APE was obscured by dense vegetation during the pedestrian survey, and further artifacts or features may be exposed once the brush has been cleared and initial grading occurs. As such, it is recommended that all grubbing and clearing activities and initial ground-disturbing activities be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and a Native American monitor.

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 descendant to determine appropriate actions.

VII. SOURCES CONSULTED	DATE
National Register of Historic Places	Month and Year: October 2018
California Register of Historical Resources	Month and Year: October 2018
City of San Diego Historical Resources Register	Month and Year: October 2018
Archaeological/Historical Site Records: South Coastal Information Center	Month and Year: October 2018
Other Sources Consulted: California Historical Landmarks (October 2018)	

VIII. CERTIFICATION

Preparer: Stacie Wilson, M.S., RPA	Title: Senior Archaeologist
Signature: 	Date: 12/18/2018

IX. ATTACHMENTS

- A National Archaeological Database Information
- B Bibliography
- C Maps/Figures
 - Regional Location
 - USGS Topography
 - Aerial Photograph
- D Table of Previous Investigations Conducted within One-Mile of the Project Area
- E Table of Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One-Mile of the Project
- F Site Photographs

X. CONFIDENTIAL APPENDICES (Bound separately)

- A Records Search Results
- B NAHC Correspondence
- C Site Form

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Attachment A

National Archaeological Database
Information

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

Authors: Stacie Wilson, M.S., RPA

Consulting Firm: HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc., 7578 El Cajon Boulevard,
La Mesa, CA 91942, (619) 462-1515

Report Date: December 2018

Report Title: Cultural Resources Survey of the Southwest Neighborhood Park Project-
Archaeological Resources Report Form

Submitted to: City of San Diego, Development Services, 1222 First Avenue,
San Diego, CA 92101

Prepared for: City of San Diego, Public Works Department, Project Implementation Division
525 B Street, Suite 750, San Diego, CA 92101

Contract number: HELIX Project No. SDD-31.15; WBS# P-18010.02.02

USGS quadrangles: Imperial Beach (7.5' series)

Acreage: Approximately 11.5 acres

Keywords: Archaeological survey; City of San Diego; Imperial Beach; P-37-010639/CA-SDI-
10639; shell scatter, historic glass and ceramics; Township 18 South, Range 2
West, Section 27

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Attachment B

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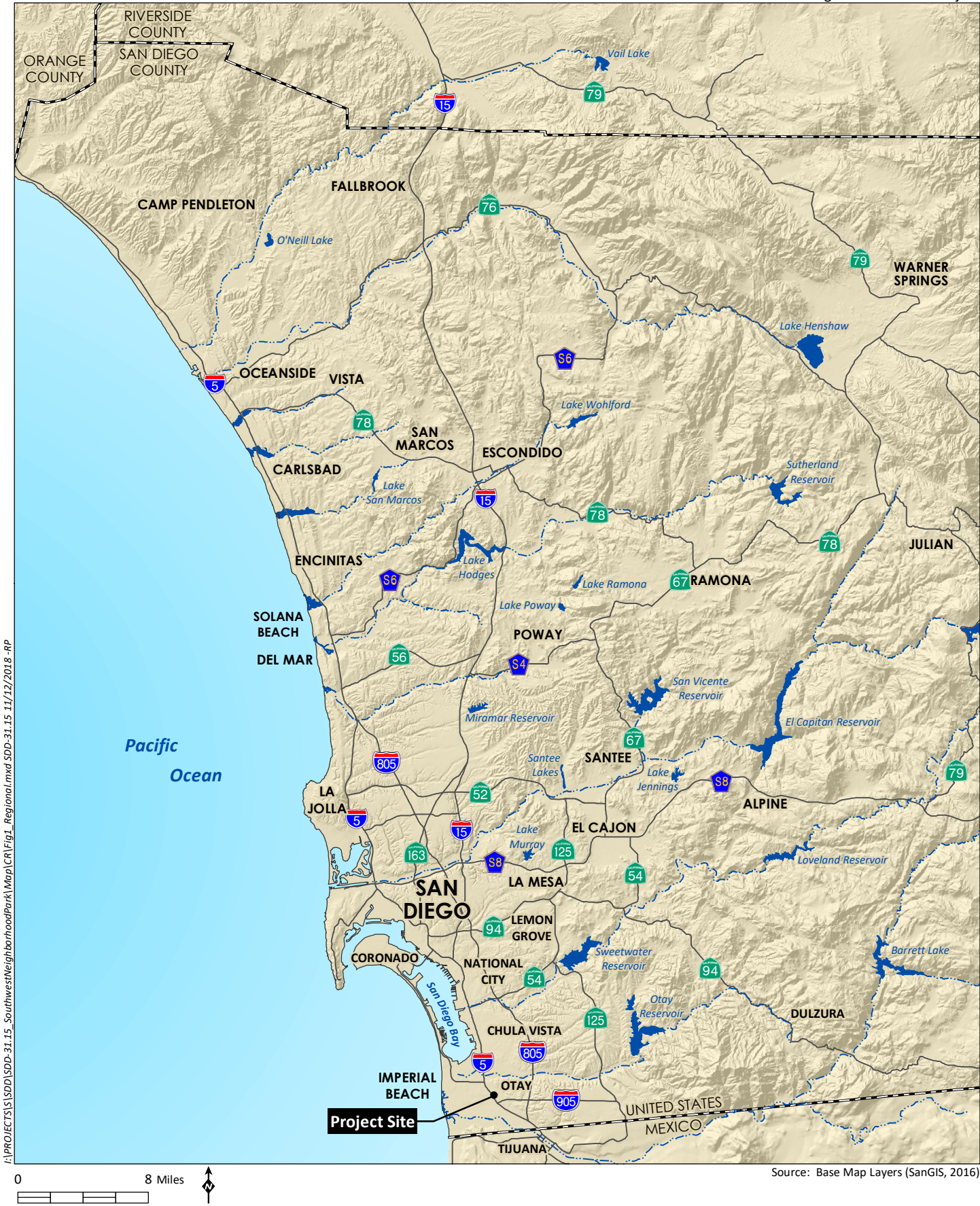
Web Soil Survey

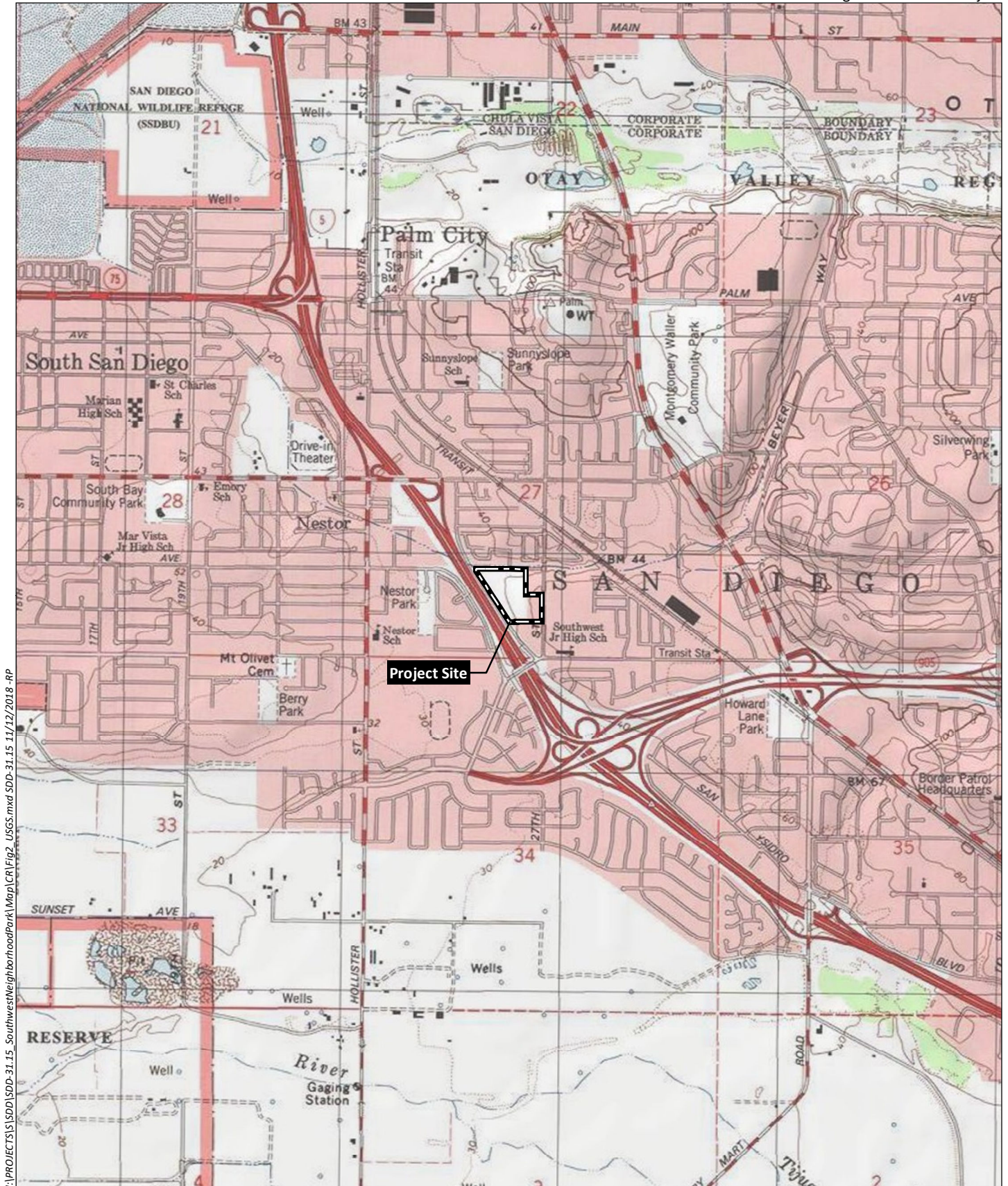
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Attachment C

Maps/Figures





Source: Imperial Beach 7.5' Quad (USGS)



Source: Aerial (SanGIS, 2017)

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Attachment D

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

TABLE OF PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED WITHIN ONE-MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report No.	Author(s)	Title	Year
SD-00231	Carrico	Archaeological Survey of the South San Diego Water Treatment Site	1976
SD-00304	Carrico and Eckhardt	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the San Diego Fixed Guideway Project Centre City to San Ysidro	1978
SD-00666	Ferguson and Bull	Report of a Cultural Resources Survey for Coronado Avenue	1978
SD-00989	Gross	A Report of Cultural Impact Survey Phase I Project: 11-SD-5-3.4 Otay Maintenance Station 11603-517440	1975
SD-01337	Pignoli, Gallegos and Carrico	Cultural Resource Survey and Test for Significance of Archaeological Site SDI-9183 at a Proposed Border Patrol Station, Southeast Imperial Beach, California.	1986
SD-01830	Carrico	Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Colonia Barrios Residential Project	1979
SD-01868	Hector	Archaeological Survey of Nestor Property	1986
SD-02252	Advanced Sciences, Inc.	An Archaeological Impact Evaluation for the Otay River Valley Resource Enhancement Plan	1991
SD-02807	Hector	Archaeological Survey of a Maintenance Ditch to be Constructed at a 1940's Adobe Located at Bancroft Park, San Diego County	1993
SD-02857	Wade	Creekside Village Cultural Resources Study	1993
SD-03016	Pignoli, Crawford and Billings	Archaeological Survey and Backhoe Trenching for the Palms Golf Center, San Diego, California	1993
SD-03266	Gross, Alter and Robbins-Wade	Archaeological Survey for the Joint Task Force-Six Border Road Repair Project, Otay Mountain, California	1996
SD-03469	Carrico and Dietler	Cultural Resources Evaluation for the South Bay Reclamation Sewer and Pump Station Project San Diego County, California	1998
SD-04590	City of San Diego	Appendixes for the Environmental Impact Report for Otay Valley Water Reclamation Facility for the Clean Water Program for Greater San Diego	1990
SD-04739	Smith	Cultural Resource Survey for the Summerwind Village Apartment Projects	2001
SD-05503	Smith	Cultural Resources Survey for the Summerwind Village Apartments Project	2001
SD-05507	Wade, Van Wormer and Cheever	Historic Properties Inventory for Secondary Treatment, Clean Water Program for Greater San Diego, San Diego, California (DEP No. 89-0744)	1990
SD-05587	Kyle	Cultural Resource Survey for a Parcel Located at 2484 Grove Avenue-City of San Diego, California	2000
SD-05931	Cibit	Public Notice of a Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration-River Estates	2003
SD-05935	Gallegos, Pignoli, and Carrico	Cultural Resource Survey and Significance Testing for the International Waste Water Project	1986
SD-06065	City of San Diego	Negative Declaration for Tesoro Grove	2001
SD-06144	City of San Diego	Public Notice of a Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration Summerwind Village Apartments	2002
SD-06221	McKenna	A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Investigation of the Vesta Telecommunications Inc. Fiber Optic Alignment, Riverside County to San Diego County California	2000
SD-06379	Kyle	Cultural Resource Survey for a Parcel Located at 2484 Grove Avenue City of San Diego, California	2001
SD-07136	SWCA Environmental Consultants	Final Cultural and Paleontological Resource Study for the Tijuana River Valley Regional Park Trails and Habitat Restoration Enhancement Project, San Diego County, California	2004
SD-07499	Duke	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. SD666-01 San Diego County, California	2002
SD-07915	Carolyn	Cultural Resource Survey for a Parcel Located at 2484 Grove Ave., City of San Diego, California	2001
SD-08269	City of San Diego	Public Notice of a Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration for Summerwind Village Apartments for Otay Mesa Nestor	2002

TABLE OF PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED WITHIN ONE-MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report No.	Author(s)	Title	Year
SD-08325	Mason	Cultural Resources Records Search and Field Survey Report for a Verizon Telecommunications Facility: Highway 905 West in The City of San Diego, San Diego County, California	2002
SD-08375	City of San Diego	Notice of Finding of No Significant Impact and Notice of Intent to Request Release of Home Investment Partnership Program Funds- Tesoro Grove	2001
SD-08997	Kyle	Cultural Resource Survey for the Creekside Trails Project a 2.7 Acre Parcel Located on Coronado Avenue, City of San Diego, California	2004
SD-09354	Becker	Archaeological Monitoring for the Beyer Residential Apartments	2004
SD-09516	Caterino	The Cemeteries and Gravestones of San Diego County: An Archaeological Study	2005
SD-09688	Pierson	An Archaeological/Historical Survey and Evaluation of Resources at the Rio Walk Project San Diego, California	2005
SD-09755	Hector	Cultural Resources Existing Conditions Assessment for the Otay Valley Regional Trails Project, Interstate 5 to Interstate 805 San Diego, California	2005
SD-09920	Hector	Cultural Resources Survey for the Otay Valley Regional Park Trails Project, West of Interstate 5 to Interstate 805, San Diego, California	2006
SD-10233	Bonner	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cricket Telecommunications Facility Candidate SAN-745B (Pizza Hut), 1808 Coronado Avenue, San Diego County, California	2006
SD-10423	Hector	Cultural Resources Survey of the Tijuana River Valley Channel Dredging Project	2006
SD-10448	Cooley	Site Significance Evaluation of a Portion of Prehistoric Archaeological Site CA-SDI-17668 Located Along the Proposed Otay Water District, 30-Inch Recycled Water Pipeline Route, In the Otay River Valley, San Diego County, California	2005
SD-10720	Pierson	An Historical Significance Evaluation of the South Bay Drive-In Theater for the Nestor Town Center Project	2007
SD-10821	Case	Final Cultural Resources Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Otay Water District 30- Inch Recycled Water Pipeline San Diego County, California	2007
SD-10939	Hector	Cultural Resource Survey Report Form of the Five Ballfields in the Tijuana River Valley Regional Park	1994
SD-11009	Various	John J. Montgomery Memorial	
SD-11081	Bonner and Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Facility Candidate SD-06875 (Southwest High School), 1685 Hollister Street, San Diego, San Diego County, California	2006
SD-11183	Pierson	Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Otay Valley Regional Park Phase I Trails and Beyer Boulevard Staging Area Project	2007
SD-11777	Robbins-Wade	Archaeological Resources Survey and Assessment, Riverwalk Apartments, San Diego, California, Project No. 3339	2007
SD-11826	Robbins-Wade	Archaeological Resources Analysis for the Master Stormwater System Maintenance Program, San Diego, California Project. No. 42891	2008
SD-13005	Glover and Gust	Cultural Resources Monitoring Compliance Report for the Riverwalk Project, City of San Diego, California	2011
SD-13006	Not recorded	Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program - Draft Recirculated Program Environmental Impact Report	2011
SD-13367	May and Ballou May	Historical Nomination of the David Louis and Susan E. Kretsinger House 2539 Palm Avenue San Diego, California	2011
SD-13850	Cook	Cultural Resource Survey and the Significance Evaluation of The Otay Mesa-Nestor Community Plan Amendment Study Area	1987
SD-13851	Andrews, Becker, Byrd, Ni Ghabhlain, Pope, and Wright	Archaeological Investigation of the Otay River Pump Station and Conveyance System Project, San Diego County, California	2003
SD-14881	Loftus	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey AT&T Site SD-0680 Mar Vista Middle 1267 Thermal Avenue San Diego, San Diego County, California 92154	2013

Attachment E

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

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

Resource Number	Resource Number	Age and Resource Present	Description	Recorder, Date
P-37-010487	CA-SDI-10487	Prehistoric site	Temporary campsite containing a lithic and marine shell scatter.	Pigniolo and Christenson, 1986; Dietler and McGinnis, 1998; SWCA Environmental Consultants, 2004; LaVictoire and Droessler, 2013; AECOM, 2014
P-37-010639	CA-SDI-10639	Prehistoric Site	Disturbed scatter of marine shell (<i>Donax gouldii</i>).	Manley and Hector, 1986
P-37-010966	CA-SDI-10966	Prehistoric Site	Gravel capping of an old land surface once existed and was being utilized as a gravel quarry. Possibly belongs to a 130,000-year-old terrace. Upper Pleistocene age.	Carter, 1982
P-37-013072	CA-SDI-13072	Historic building	Frame house constructed circa 1930. Isolated subsurface artifacts were recovered.	Wade, 1993
P-37-025680	--	Historic structure	Union Pacific Railroad built between 1907 and 1919.	Wee and Ferrell, 2000; Iversen, 2005; Palette, 2006; Ni Ghablain and Stringer-Bowsher, 2009; Williams, 2009; Giacinto and Wolf, 2012; Comeau, 2013
P-37-026692	--	Historic building	Home constructed in 1955 in the vernacular ranch architectural style.	Pierson and Cyrus, 2005
P-37-026693	--	Historic building	One-story home constructed in 1913 in the Mission architectural style.	Pierson and Cyrus, 2005
P-37-026694	--	Historic structure	Water tower constructed in 1913. Renovated into a residence.	Pierson and Cyrus, 2005
P-37-026695	--	Historic building	Home constructed in 1913, no architectural style recorded, originally utilized as a garage.	Pierson and Cyrus, 2005
P-37-026696	--	Historic building	Home constructed in 1912 in the folk architectural style.	Pierson and Cyrus, 2005
P-37-026708	CA-SDI-17505	Historic site	Surface scatter of fragmented artifacts.	Pierson, 2005
P-37-028231	CA-SDI-18332	Prehistoric site	Originally recorded as a secondary deposit consisting of shell. Site was identified during grading and was consequently destroyed.	Sivba, Linton, and Robbins-Wade, 2007; Thomson, 2010
P-37-028554	--	Historic object	John J. Montgomery Memorial. California Historical Landmark #711.	State of California District Historic Preservation, n.d..
P-37-031428	CA-SDI-19961	Historic site	Historic refuse deposit likely associated with a 1952 house and outbuildings which were destroyed in 2007.	Thomson, 2010
P-37-031491	--	Historic site	Otay Mesa Road alignment.	Gunderman, 2010; Manchen, 2016
P-37-032675	CA-SDI-20703	Historic site	Subsurface trash deposit.	Dietler, 2004
P-37-033690	CA-SDI-21168	Multi-component site	Prehistoric: shell and lithic scatter. Historic: glass and ceramic scatter.	Fulton, 2014
P-37-034149	CA-SDI-21359	Prehistoric site	Shell scatter.	Bigney and Hennessey, 2013

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Attachment F

Site Photographs

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Overview of project site from southern boundary; view to the west.



Overview of project site from southern border, within an area of limited visibility due to dense weeds; view to the northwest.



Overview of area containing shell scatter (P-37-010639/CA-SDI-10639), and location of historic residence present from at least 1904 until the 1970s; view to the west.



Close up of sun-colored amethyst glass bottle neck fragment.



Overview of project site from northwest corner, showing limited visibility due to dense weeds and area of remnant landscaping from historic residence; view to the northeast.



Area of remnant landscaping along western border of project site; view to the west.



Area of remnant landscaping along 27th Street; view to the east.



Overview of project site from southwest corner, along 27th Street; view to the northwest.