CULTURAL RESOURCES
SURVEY and TESTING REPORT
2288 VIA APRILIA PARCEL, DEL MAR
SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

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Keywords: Cultural resources survey, USGS 7.5' Del Mar OE W Quadrangle, SDI-15093, SDI-15121, SDI-16243

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION

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Report Title: Cultural Resources Survey and Testing Report
2288 Via Aprilia Parcel, Del Mar
San Diego County, California

Party submitted to: City of San Diego

Project number: 609169

Party submitted by: Ms. Svetlana Novakovic
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USGS: 7.5-minute Quadrangle: Del Mar OE W

Acreage: 0.18 acres

Parcel Number/APN: 301-081-15-00

Keywords: Archaeological Survey, archaeological testing, Del Mar, CA-SDI-15093, CA-SDI-15121, CA-SDI-16243, San Diego, California.

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) was contracted to conduct an archaeological survey and records search in support of the proposed remodeling of an existing residence and construction of a new residence on a 0.18-acre residential lot at 2288 Via Aprilia, in Del Mar, San Diego County, California. The City of San Diego is the lead agency for the proposed project. Based on the results of the survey, archaeological testing was recommended. Archaeological testing was completed and the results of the testing are presented in this updated cultural resources report. This study was performed in compliance with the cultural resource management regulatory compliance requirements contained in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines.

A records search of the California Historical Resources Information Database (CHRID) was completed by the South Coastal Information Center SCIC in April 2019. The records search, which included the parcel and a radius of 0.25-mile around it, indicated that the parcel may have been surveyed for cultural resources in the past, but no cultural resources have been previously recorded on the parcel. Three cultural resources, including prehistoric archaeological sites SDI-15093, SDI-05121, and SDI-16243, have been previously recorded within the 0.25-mile record search radius. Subsurface midden deposits have been identified at one of these sites, SDI-15093, and it is in relatively close proximity to the Via Aprilia parcel. A record search of the Sacred Lands File held by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was conducted February 2019 and returned negative results. A systematic pedestrian survey of the project area was performed by ASM in February 2019. Cultural material, which was limited to a sparse amount of highly weathered marine shell, was identified within the Project area during the pedestrian archaeological survey. ASM proposed to conduct archaeological test excavation in order to provide a recommendation of significance and eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) for cultural materials identified on the parcel as a result of the survey.

Test excavation at 2288 Via Aprilia was conducted on July 23 and July 24, 2020. A total of five STPs were excavated on the lot, including STP-1 in the southeastern corner of the lot, STP-5 along the western edge of the lot just south of the existing garage, and STPs 2, 3, and 4 in the northern, terraced portion of the lot This report documents the results of the records search, archaeological survey, and archaeological testing conducted by ASM in support of the proposed project at 2288 Via Aprilia. The purpose of the study was to identify any cultural resources present within the project area that are significant under CEQA and eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), in compliance with the cultural resource management regulatory compliance requirements of CEQA and the City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines.

Archaeological and Native American monitoring of ground disturbing activities associated with the proposed construction on the parcel is recommended during appropriate phases of demolition and construction excavation to identify and avoid the potential for impacts to cultural deposits within native soils that may be present within portions of the lot that could not be surveyed or tested due to the existing pavement and structures on the lot.

1. INTRODUCTION

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) was originally contracted to conduct an archaeological survey and records search in support of a proposed project that includes the remodeling of an existing residence and the construction of a new residence on a 0.18-acre residential lot at 2288 Via Aprilia, in Del Mar, San Diego County, California. This report documents the results of the records search, archaeological survey, and recommended archaeological testing conducted by ASM in support of the proposed project at 2288 Via Aprilia. The City of San Diego is the lead agency for the proposed project. The purpose of the study was to identify any cultural resources present within the project area that are significant under CEQA and eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), in compliance with the cultural resource management regulatory compliance requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines.

CEQA requires that all private and public activities not specifically exempted be evaluated against the potential for environmental damage, including effects to historical resources. Historical resources are recognized as part of the environment under CEQA. The act defines historical resources as "any object, building, structure, site, area, or place that is historically significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California" (Division I, Public Resources Code, Section 5021.1[b]).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

According to the Site Plan for 2288 Via Aprilia prepared by Love Engineering, the proposed project includes the demolition of the existing garage, the demolition of a portion of the existing residence and the remodeling of that residence, the construction of a 3,846 square foot (sf.), modular home, and the construction of a pool (Appendix A). The existing residence, a 1,014 sf., single-family home constructed in 1920, has been evaluated for eligibility for listing in the CRHR by ASM and was recommended as not eligible for listing in the CRHR. The results of that evaluation are contained in a separate report (Davis 2019).

STUDY PERSONNEL

The following individuals were instrumental in conducting the field investigations, research, and analysis conducted in support of the proposed Project, and producing this report. Stephen Harvey, ASM Senior Archaeologist (M.A., Anthropology, Archaeology Focus, San Diego State University), RPA, served as Project Manager and Principal Investigator. Douglas Drake, ASM Associate Archaeologist (M.A., Anthropology, Washington State University), RPA, served as the Field Director.

REPORT STRUCTURE

Following this introduction, a project context is provided in chapter 2, including a description of the natural environment and culture history. Chapter 3 presents the study methods and results, and cultural resource management recommendations are contained in Chapter 4.

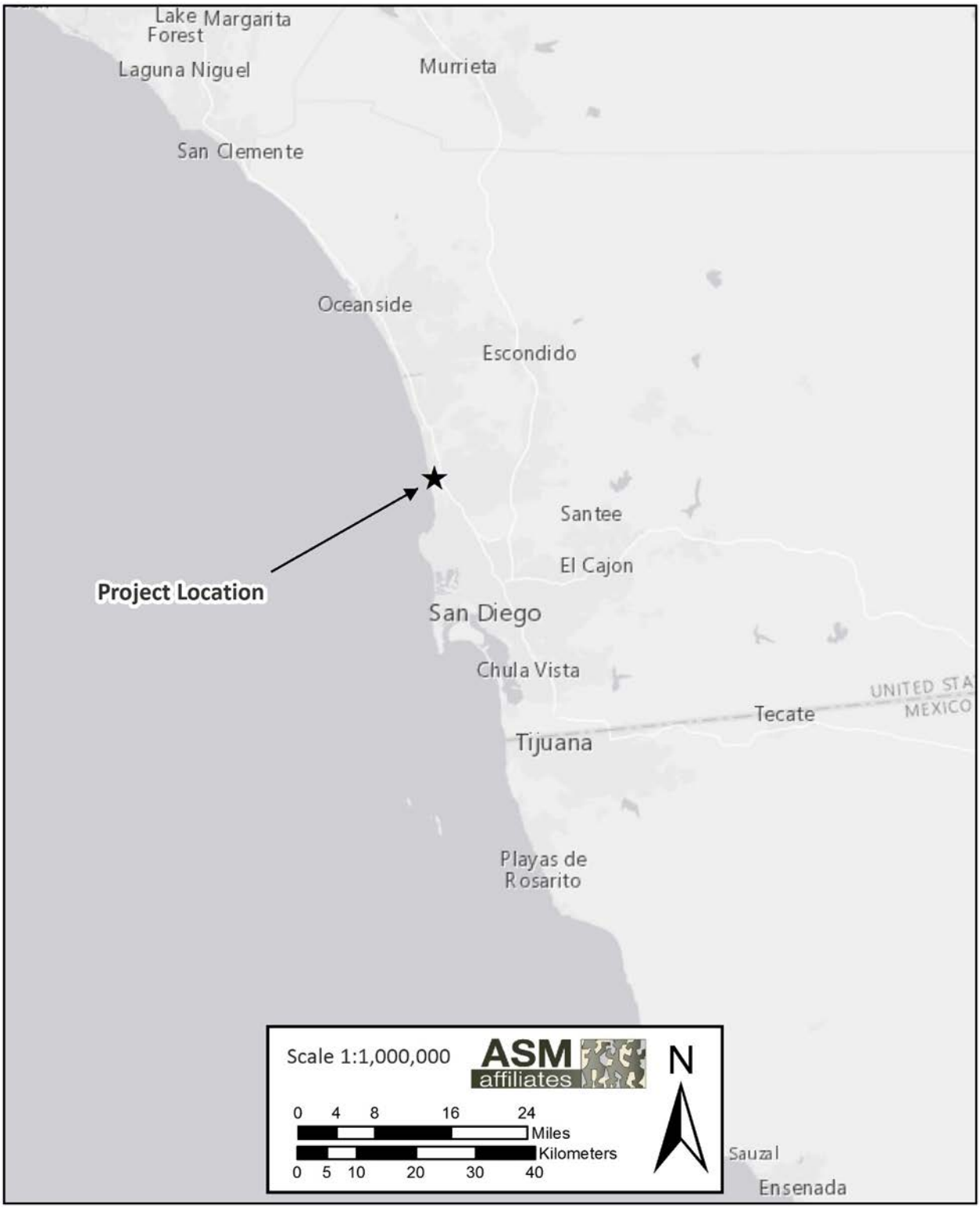

Figure 1.1 2288 Via Aprilia parcel regional location map.

Figure 1.2 2288 Via Aprilia parcel location map.

2. SETTING

This chapter reviews the environmental setting of the Project area, along with prehistoric, ethnohistoric, and historic contexts. Previous archaeological research conducted in the area is also included. The discussion that follows is a summary describing how pertinent investigations in the general region have contributed to the current constructions of past cultural history and is not intended to be an exhaustive account of all research conducted in the area.

NATURAL SETTING

The project location lies with the coastal plains province of San Diego County. Geologically, the project area is underlain by pre-Cretaceous rock, which outcrop as granite and gneiss (similar to granite), other patches of exposed quartz diorite and granodiorite (Strand 1962). Much of the surrounding area contains Mesozoic granitic rocks. Metamorphic and granitic rocks provided material for milling tools used by the prehistoric inhabitants of the region, and quartz dikes within the granitic rocks provided a local material for manufacturing flaked stone tools. The region's prime source of material for flaked stone tools was the metavolcanic rock of the Santiago Peak formation, which is available in streambeds in low-lying areas approximately 20 km to the southwest. The valley floor is composed of Quaternary non-marine alluvium characterized by coarse loamy sand derived from granodiorite.

The climate is classified as Mediterranean Hot Summer, or Csa in the Köppen classification (Pryde 2004). Rainfall is about 33 cm per year, falling primarily between December and March. The average January daily minimum temperature is 4°C (39°F), and the average July daily maximum is 32°C (90°F). The climate would have imposed few constraints on prehistoric hunter-gatherers in the region.

The predominant natural vegetation community of the region is chaparral, although perhaps mixed with coastal sage scrub (Pryde 2004). Typical plant species include laurel sumac (*Rhus laurina*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* spp.), redshank (*Adenostoma sparsifolium*), oak (*Quercus* spp.), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), and California lilac (*Ceanothus* sp.), along with various grasses and legumes. Riparian species are associated with drainages. Mammals, birds, and reptiles within these communities provided potential food resources to prehistoric inhabitants. Much of the natural vegetation in low-lying areas has been displaced by modern land uses for grazing, and orchards. However, the steep mountain slopes harbor relatively intact, dense chaparral and Oak communities. These vegetation communities have been in place since the early Holocene, by at least 7500 B.P., when the climate became noticeably warmer and drier (Axelrod 1978).

CULTURAL SETTING

The prehistoric and historic cultural setting for the Project's region is briefly outlined below. For its wider context, see more detailed discussions of prehistoric archaeology (Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984), ethnography (Heizer 1978; Kroeber 1925), and history (Pourade 1960-1977; Pryde 2004). For more narrowly focused discussions of the local issues and evidence, see, for example,

the historic properties background study for metropolitan San Diego (Carrico 2008; McDonald and Eighmey 2008; Schaefer and Van Wormer 2008; Warren et al. 2008).

Prehistoric Archaeology

The prehistory of San Diego County has most frequently been divided chronologically into three or four major periods. An Early Man stage, perhaps dating back tens of thousands of years, has been proposed, but no widely accepted evidence of human occupation of North America dating prior to about 12,000 B.C. has emerged. More generally accepted divisions include a Terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene period (ca. 12,000-6000 B.C.), a Middle/Late Holocene period (ca. 6000 B.C.-A.D. 800), and a Late Prehistoric period (ca. A.D. 800-1769).

For the Terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene period (ca. 12,000-6000 B.C.), the earliest chronologically distinctive archaeological evidence is the Clovis pattern. Dated elsewhere in North America to around 11,500 B.C., Clovis assemblages are distinguished primarily by large fluted projectile points. At least three isolated fluted points have been reported within San Diego County. The most widely recognized archaeological pattern within this period is termed San Dieguito and has been dated from at least as early as 8500 B.C. to perhaps around 6000 B.C. Proposed characteristics to distinguish San Dieguito flaked lithic assemblages include large projectile points, bifaces, crescents, scraper planes, scrapers, hammers, and choppers. A key issue has concerned ground stone, which was originally suggested as having been absent from San Dieguito components but has subsequently been recognized as occurring infrequently within them. It was initially suggested that San Dieguito components, like other Paleo-Indian manifestations, represented the products of highly mobile groups that were organized as small bands and focused on the hunting of large game. However, in the absence of supporting faunal evidence, this interpretation has increasingly been called into question, and it has been suggested that the San Dieguito pattern represented a more generalized, Archaic-stage lifeway, rather than a true Paleo-Indian adaptation. A vigorous debate has continued for several decades concerning the relationship between the San Dieguito pattern and the La Jolla pattern that succeeded it and that may have also been contemporaneous with or even antecedent to it. The issue has been whether the two patterns represent the products of distinct ethnic groups and/or cultural traditions, or different functional poses of the same people.

Archaeological evidence from the Middle/Late Holocene Period (ca. 6000 B.C.-A.D. 800) period in the coastal San Diego region has been characterized as belonging to the Archaic stage, Millingstone horizon, Encinitas tradition, or La Jolla pattern. Distinctive characteristics of the La Jolla pattern include extensive shell middens, portable ground stone metates and manos, crudely flaked cobble tools, occasional large expanding-stemmed projectile points (Pinto and Elko forms), and flexed human burials. Investigators have called attention to the apparent stability and conservatism of the La Jolla pattern throughout this long period.

A Late Prehistoric period (ca. A.D. 800-1769) in coastal San Diego County has been distinguished, primarily on the basis of three major innovations: the use of small projectile points, brownware pottery, and the practice of human cremation. Labels applied to the archaeological manifestations of this period include Yuman, Cuyamaca, Patayan, and Hakataya. Traits characterizing the Late Prehistoric period include a shift toward greater use of inland rather than coastal settlement locations, greater reliance on acorns as an abundant but labor-expensive food resource, a greater

emphasis on hunting of both large and small game, a greater amount of interregional exchange, more elaboration of nonutilitarian culture, and possibly denser regional populations.

Ethnographic Evidence

In ethnohistoric times, central and southern San Diego County was occupied by speakers of a Yuman language or languages, variously referred to as Kumeyaay, Diegueño, Tipai, and Ipai. Kumeyaay territory extended from south of Agua Hedionda Lagoon, Escondido, and Lake Henshaw to south of Ensenada in northern Baja California, and east nearly as far as the lower Colorado River. A few important ethnohistoric accounts of the Kumeyaay are available from Hispanic-period explorers and travelers, Spanish administrators, and Franciscan missionaries. Many accounts by ethnographers, primarily recorded during the early twentieth century, are available.

The Kumeyaay inhabited a diverse environment that included littoral, valley, foothill, mountain, and desert resource zones. Because of the early incorporation of coastal Kumeyaay into the mission system, most of the available ethnographic information relates to inland groups that lived in the Peninsular Range or the Colorado Desert. There may have been considerable variability among the Kumeyaay in settlement and subsistence strategies and in social organization. Acorns were a key resource, but a wide range of other mineral, plant, and animal resources were exploited, including coastal fish and shellfish. Some degree of residential mobility seems to have been practiced, although its extent and nature may have varied considerably among different communities and settings. The fundamental Kumeyaay social unit above the family was the *šimuł* (patrilineage) and the residential community or band. Leaders performed ceremonial, advisory, and diplomatic functions, rather than judicial, redistributive, or military ones. There seems to have been no national level of political unity and perhaps little sense of commonality within the language group.

Kumeyaay material culture was effective, but it was not highly elaborated. Structures included houses with excavated floors, ramadas, sweathouses, ceremonial enclosures, and acorn granaries. Hunting equipment included bows and arrows, curved throwing sticks, nets, and snares, as well as nets and hooks of bone and shell for fishing. Processing and storage equipment included a variety of flaked stone tools, milling implements, ceramic vessels, and baskets. Nonutilitarian culture was not neglected. A range of community ceremonies were performed, with particular emphases placed on making individuals' coming of age and on death and mourning.

History

European exploration of the San Diego area was initiated with the maritime expeditions of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542 and Sebastián Vizcaíno in 1602. However, the historic period proper did not begin until 1769, when expeditions under the leadership of Gaspar de Portolá and Junípero Serra reached the region from Baja California and passed northward along the coastal plain to seek Monterey. In that year, a royal presidio and the Misión San Diego de Alcalá were founded, and the incorporation of local Kumeyaay into the mission system was begun.

In 1821, Mexico consummated its independence from Spain, and the region became more open to outside visitors and influences. The missions were secularized in 1833. Native Americans released from the San Diego mission returned to their native villages, moved east to areas lying beyond

Mexican control, or sought work on ranchos or in the town of San Diego. Numerous large land grants were issued to private owners during the Mexican period.

The conquest and annexation of California by the United States in the Mexican-American War between 1846 and 1848 ushered in many more changes. Many Californio families lost their lands to outsiders, and cultural patterns that were brought by immigrants from the eastern U.S. gradually supplanted old Californio customs. The region experienced cycles of economic and demographic booms and busts. Aspects of development included the creation of transportation networks based on port facilities, railroads, highways, and airports; more elaborate systems of water supply and flood control; grazing livestock and growing a changing array of crops; supporting military facilities; limited amounts of manufacturing; and accommodating visitors and retirees. After false starts, San Diego converted itself to a substantial city, and then into a metropolis, with exceptionally wide civic boundaries encompassing such suburbs as Ocean Beach, Pacific Beach, Clairemont, and La Jolla. Other cities were incorporated in the coastal region, including National City, Coronado, Chula Vista, Imperial Beach, Del Mar, Solana Beach, and Encinitas.

RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

A record search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) was completed by the South Coastal Information Center SCIC in April 2019 (Appendix B). The record search, which included the parcel and a radius of 0.25-mile around it, identified thirty-three previous cultural resource reports that address areas within 0.25-mile of the Via Aprilia parcel (Table 2.1). A review of these reports indicates that the parcel may have been surveyed for cultural resources in the past, but no cultural resources have been previously recorded on the parcel. Five cultural resources are previously recorded within the 0.25-mile record search radius. Three of these five cultural resources, SDI-15093, SDI-15121, and SDI-16243 are prehistoric archaeological sites (Table 2.2) (Figure 2.1). Information regarding these sites and the results of previously conducted cultural resources work that has occurred at them is presented in the following section. Two of the five cultural resources, P-37-17657 and P-37-17658 are historic addresses for which trinomials have been assigned. A record search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) held by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was conducted in February 2019 and returned negative results.

Table 2.1 Previous Cultural Resource Studies within 0.25-mile of the Parcel

NADB No.	SHPO ID	Title	Author(s)	Year
1120182	182	Torrey Pines State Reserves Resource Management Plan	Barter, Eloise Richards	1986
1121695	1695	Soledad Valley West: An Archaeological Assessment	Polan, H. Keith	1981
1122873	2873	Proposed Negative Declaration: Krause Residence. Coastal Development Permit	City of San Diego	1995
1123327	3327	Archaeological Survey Of 12950 Via Esperia	Cook, John	1995
1123503	3503	Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation of The Soledad Creek Village Project Including Test Excavations At W-29	de Barros, Phillip	1999
1123634	3634	An Archaeological Survey of The Stevenson Residence Project, Via Esperia, San Diego, California	Pierson, Larry J	1998
1124658	4658	Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration: Formation of Underground Utility Districts	City of San Diego	2002

NADB No.	SHPO ID	Title	Author(s)	Year
1124752	4752	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of The Torrey Sands Property	Thesken, Jay	1985
1124813	4813	Statewide Resource Management Program Project Status Report: Archaeological Site Reevaluation and Mapping at Torrey Pines State	Mealey, Marla	1997
1126695	6695	Cultural Resource Survey for The Sorrento West Property	Gallegos, Dennis And Andrew Pigniolo	1986
1126735	6735	Archaeology Survey Mar Scenic Drive Property	Wade, Sue	1997
1126931	6931	Notice of Preparation of a Draft EIR-Carmel Valley Road Enhancement Project	City of San Diego	1999
1127174	7174	Newby Residence Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of San Diego	2002
1127177	7177	Cultural Resources Survey and STP Excavation for A Parcel Located At 12747 Via Borgia In the Torrey Pines Community Plan Area City of San Diego, California	Kyle, Carolyn	2002
1127178	7178	Letter Report: Results of The Historic Building Assessment For 12747 Via Borgia, San Diego, California 92014	Alter, Ruth C.	2002
1127739	7739	Archaeological Resources Survey and Trenching for The Via Aprilia Property, San Diego, California (Ldr No. 42-0272)	Robbins-Wade, Mary	2001
1128330	8330	Cultural Resources Records Search and Field Survey Report for A Verizon Telecommunications Facility Know as San Dieguito Park in The City and County of San Diego, California	Mason, Roger	2003
1128534	8534	Results of An Archaeological Data Recovery Program at Sites Ca-Sdi-4618a, Ca-Sdi-4619, And Ca-Sdi-10915	Smith, Brian F.	1989
1129145	9145	Cultural Resource Survey Report San Diego Bikeways Project San Diego, California	Gallegos, Dennis And Carolyn Kyle	1991
1129309	9309	Cultural Resource Inventory for Cingular Howard Anderson Site (Sd-690-01), City of San Diego, California	Pigniolo, Andrew	2002
1129329	9329	EIR For the Gad and Schroeder Residences Project		2004
1129518	9518	Archaeological Site Condition Assessment Within Torrey Pines State Reserve for Storm Damage Following The 2004/2005 Rainfall Season	Mealey, Marla	2005
1130885	10885	Archaeological and Geospatial Investigations of Fire-Altered Rock Features at Torrey Pines State Reserve, San Diego, California	Mattingly, Scott A.	2007
1131176	11176	An Archaeological Assessment Report Form for The Gomez, Residence Project; APN 301-093-09-00	Rosenberg, Seth A. And Brian F. Smith	2007
1131198	11198	Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of The Carmel Valley Road Enhancements Project	Pierson, Larry J.	2007
1131915	11915	Cultural Resources Survey Report for The Carmel Valley Market Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California	Mason, Roger D.	2008
1132338	12338	Cultural Resource Survey, Testing, And Evaluation of The Muller Residence Located At 12730 And 12744 Via Donada, Carmel Valley, City of San Diego, California	Pigniolo, Andrew And Frank Dittmer	2009
1132613	12613	Geoarchaeological Monitoring of The Carmel Valley Road Improvements, 2006-2007	Gross, G. Timothy	2009
1134086	14086	Cultural and Historical Resources Constraints Report for The San Dieguito Bridge Replacement and Second Track Project; Del Mar Tunnel Alternatives Analysis	Pham, Angela N. And Sinead Ni Ghabhlain	2012
1134104	14104	Cultural and Historical Resources Existing Conditions Report for The North County Transit District Bridge Replacement Project	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead And Sarah Stinger-Bowsher	2009
1134801	14801	Archaeological Study for the 12730 Via Donado Project, City of San Diego, California	Smith, Brian F.	2014

NADB No.	SHPO ID	Title	Author(s)	Year
1137103	17103	Cultural Resources Survey Report for The Proposed San Diego Gas & Electric Tl674a Reconfiguration & Tl666d Removal Project, San Diego County, California	Foglia, Shannon E., Theodore G. Cooley, Monica Mello, Brian Spells, Rachel Droessler, Tim Wolfe, And Earl Morales	2017
1137172	17172	Results of The Cultural Resources Monitoring for Cmp, Pole Replc, P61743, Del Mar Located in San Diego County, California	Nixon, Rachael	2017

Table 2.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.25-mile of the Parcel

Designation		Resource Attributes	Recorder, Date
P-37-	CA-SDI-		
17053	15093	AP11. Hearth; AP16. Shell Midden	M. Rogers n.d.; de Barros, 1999
17121	15121	AP16. Shell Midden	Pigniolo, 2007
24491	16243	AP2. Lithic Scatter; AP11. Hearths/pits	Mealy et al., 2002; Mealy and McFarland, 2005; Mealy et al., 2015
17657	N/A	HP2. Single Family Residence	de Barros, 1999
17658	N/A	HP2. Single Family Residence; HP4. Garage	de Barros, 1999

SDI-15093

This site was originally recorded by de Barros in 1999, based on survey and excavation conducted on a residential lot at 12746 Via Borgia, which is approximately 75 meters southwest of the Via Aprilia parcel near the intersection of Via Aprilia and Via Borgia (de Barros 1999)(see Map 2.1). de Barros notes on the site record for SDI-15093 that Malcolm Rogers recorded an approximately 3-acre prehistoric shell midden site in the general area as SDM-W-29. Although Rogers did not produce a map for this site, de Barros identified the cultural material that he identified on the Via Borgia parcel as being associated with SDM-W-29, and possibly SDM-W-21 as well, another site recorded in the general area by Rogers. The portion of the site that was excavated by de Barros was found to contain stratified shell midden deposits within a cultural matrix that extends from approximately 55 cmbs to approximately 220 cmbs in depth. de Barros reported the upper midden (55-80 cmbs) deposit to be comprised primarily of *Ostrea* shell fragments, and the lower midden (60 – 130 cmbs) deposit to be comprised primarily of *Chione* shell fragments. Radiocarbon dates obtained from shell samples taken from the midden indicate that the lower deposit dates to the middle Archaic period, and the upper deposit may be associated with the late Archaic to Late Prehistoric transition period. Based on the relative lack of lithics or other artifact types at the site and the relatively large amount of marine shell recovered, de Barros identified SDI-15093 as a shellfish processing site.

Figure 2.1 Previously recorded archaeological sites within 0.25-mile of the parcel.

SDI-15121

The trinomial for this large (500 x 30 m) prehistoric shell midden was assigned based on an Archaeological Site Record filed by Scott Williams of Applied EarthWorks in 1999. Williams prepared the site record based on observations made while conducting archaeological survey along Carmel Valley Road, and associated the marine shell that he observed with a larger (800 by 60 m) prehistoric shell midden previously recorded in the area as SDM-W-21 by Malcolm Rogers (Williams 1999). The linear site recorded by Rogers is located along the north side of Carmel Valley Road in an area that begins just southwest of the Via Aprilia parcel and extends southwest to approximately what is now Via Fellino (see Map 2.1). The site was described as a large shell midden containing sparse to dense deposits of marine shell, along with "thermal affected rock," and "flakes." Williams noted that most of the site area is developed, and that the cultural material reported is visible primarily in areas of landscaping, gardens, and recently disturbed sediments, as several residences exist within the site boundary. Since the cultural material could only be viewed from the Carmel Valley Road right of way, detailed mapping of the site was not possible, and no site map was produced.

The site record was updated in 2007 by Pigniolo of Laguna Mountain Environmental, based work done on a residential parcels at 12730 and 12744 Via Donada, which are approximately 160 m southwest of the Via Aprilia parcel between Via Aprilia and Carmel Valley Road (Pigniolo and Kwiatkowski 2007). Cultural resources at this location were described as an additional portion of SDI-15121 comprised of a single fragment of fire affected rock and >20 fragments of marine shell distributed over an area measuring approximately 10 by 15 m. The shell scatter is described as consisting primarily of *Argopecten* shell fragments, with lesser amounts of *Ostrea* and *Chione*. The integrity of this portion of the site was noted as being poor, due to previous grading of the lot associated with residential construction.

SDI-16243

This site is in the southwestern portion of the Torrey Pines State Reserve Extension Area, over one kilometer northwest of the Via Aprilia parcel (see Map 2.1). This large (62 x 35 m) prehistoric site was originally recorded by Mealey et al. of the California Department of Parks and Recreation as being comprised of six fire affected rock (FAR) concentrations identified as hearth features and an associated surface scatter of FAR, lithic debitage, cores, and a single core tool (Mealey et al. 2002). The site is located on a sloping sandstone terrace and it was noted that alluvial erosion was negatively affecting the site and its internal features.

The site was resurveyed and site record updates were produced by Mealey et al. in 2005, and most recently in 2015. All of the previously recorded features were relocated in 2005. Disturbances were also noted, including relocation and piling of some of the FAR. An additional scatter of FAR and small lithic scatter not previously noted were also recorded. In 2015, an additional FAR concentration identified as a hearth feature was also recorded, and the northeastern boundary of the site was expanded slightly to include this feature.

3. METHODS AND RESULTS

This section discusses the archaeological survey and testing field methods that were utilized and the results of the archaeological survey and testing of the Via Aprilia parcel that was conducted. This study was performed in compliance with the cultural resource management requirements contained in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines, *National Register Bulletin 24: Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning* (NPS 1977), and *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (NPS 1983). The primary goal of the survey was to identify previously unidentified historical resources within the Via Aprilia parcel for the purposes of identifying and providing management recommendations for any potential for impacts to historical resources that may be associated with the proposed residential remodeling.

SURVEY METHODS

In undisturbed and accessible portions of a survey area, a full coverage survey is best defined as a 100 percent coverage involving systematic examination of blocks of terrain at a uniform level of intensity, typically pedestrian transects spaced at no more than 15 meters apart. Due to structural development, paving and landscaping on the Via Aprilia parcel, full coverage survey was not possible. However, all areas of bare ground within the parcel were visually inspected for the presence of cultural material. Survey efforts focused on identifying and recording any previously unidentified historical resources.

Isolated artifacts were to be defined as fewer than three artifacts in a 25-m^2 area. Any identified sites or isolates were to be recorded on a California State Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523A Primary Record form with a Location Map for submittal to the SCIC. Site recording was to include definition of site boundaries and documentation of all features and formed artifacts. Archaeological site forms were to contain detailed information on environmental context, artifact content and density, cultural affiliation, and function. Digital photography was also to be utilized to document the environmental context and specific features of any newly discovered and recorded archaeological sites, as well as the general character of the parcel and the areas that were accessible for survey. Portions of the parcel not subjected to systematic survey due to inaccessibility, vegetation, paving, etc., were photographically documented and are shown on Map 3.1.

SURVEY RESULTS

Intensive survey of all accessible portions of the parcel in which the ground surface was visible resulted in the identification of several pieces of highly weathered marine shell comprised primarily of *Chione* shell fragments, with lesser amounts of *Pecten* and possibly *Ostrea*. These shell fragments were sparsely distributed on the exposed ground surface in the extreme north and south portions of the parcel, and were not concentrated in any particular portion of the parcel. Examples of these marine shell fragments and the context in which they were found is shown in Figure 3.1 and 3.2, and the locations within the Via Aprilia parcel in which these marine shell fragments were identified are depicted on Figure 3.3.

Figure 3.1 Marine shell fragments identified in the northern portion of the parcel.

Figure 3.2 Limited ground surface visibility in the northern portion of the parcel.

Figure 3.3 Locations of marine shell identified on the parcel.

TESTING METHODS

ASM proposed to conduct archaeological test excavation in order to provide a recommendation of significance for cultural materials identified as a result of the survey of 2288 Via Aprilia. A tablet with Collector and an R1 GPS mapping system capable of submeter accuracy was used to record the excavation, and digital photographs and notes of the test excavation were taken. All cultural material identified during the test excavation was collected for analysis. A minimum of four and a maximum of eight shovel test probes (STPs) were to be excavated to sterile subsoil, unless only fill was found to be present. STPs were to measure 30 x 30 cm and be excavated to sterile subsoil in 10-cm levels. All excavation was conducted with hand tools, including shovels and trowels, with no machinery utilized. Excavators documented the excavation results on standard STP forms, which include provenience location, artifact inventory, information on sediment type and color, termination depth, and other general observations. Fieldwork was conducted by two qualified ASM archaeologists, and test excavation was observed by a Kumeyaay Native American monitor. Archaeologists screened all excavated soils through 1/8-inch hardware mesh, and all recovered cultural material was collected, bagged, labeled, and transported to the ASM laboratory for processing. All recovered artifacts were cleaned and catalogued for analysis. Prehistoric artifact classes recovered included shell and flaked stone artifacts. Modern debris recovered included glass, metal, plastic, ceramic, concrete, and asphalt fragments. All artifacts were prepared for final curation following the guidelines of the San Diego Archaeology Center (SDAC). This preparation included the use of archival quality bags, labels, and boxes. Labels include all provenience information and a DPR accession number. The collection will be submitted to the SDAC if requested by the City of San Diego.

TESTING RESULTS

Test excavation at 2288 Via Aprilia was conducted on Thursday, July 23, and Friday, July 24, 2020. A total of five STPs were excavated on the lot, including STP-1 in the southeastern corner of the lot, STP-5 along the western edge of the lot just south of the existing garage, and STPs 2, 3, and 4 in the northern, terraced portion of the lot (Figure 3.4). STPs were placed in areas in which marine shell had been identified on the ground surface during the previous survey of the lot in an effort to determine if the marine shell that was observed reflects a subsurface archaeological component, and whether any subsurface component identified is in a primary or secondary context.

STP-1 was excavated in the southwest portion of the lot in an area of open ground near the north shoulder of Via Aprilia Street. A sparse amount of shell comprised of six fragments in the 0-10 cm level and two fragments in the 10-20 cm level was recovered in STP-1. Soils in these levels were comprised of moderately compact, light brown sandy silt and clay. Modern debris, including fragments of road gravel, asphalt, glass, plastic, ceramic and metal were also recovered from the 0-10 and 10-20 cm levels. A thin layer of asphalt was encountered and removed at approximately 15 cmbs.

Figure 3.4 STP placement locations on the parcel.

The 20-30 cm level of STP-1 was comprised of brown loam containing small, water worn pebbles. This level contained no shell, and a small amount of asphalt fragments. The 30-40 cm level contained no shell and a small amount of asphalt. The soil below 30 cmbs appeared to be undisturbed, natural soil. STP-1 was terminated at 40 cmbs due to the lack of recovery of cultural material (Figure 3.5).

STP-5 was excavated in the southeastern portion of the lot near the western boundary of the lot, in a grassy area just southwest of the existing garage (see Figure 3.4). A total of 36 marine shell fragments were recovered from STP-5, including one fragment in the 0-10 cm level, three fragments in the 10-20 cm level, , six fragments in the 20-30 cm level, three fragments in the 30-40 cm level, 1 fragment in the 40-50 cm level, five fragments in the 50-60 cm level, and 17 fragments in the 60-70 cm level. Marine shell recovered in STP-5 was mixed with modern debris, including glass, metal, and plastic recovered from the 0-10 cm level, plastic and metal recovered from the 10-20 cm level, metal and glass recovered from the 20-30 cm level, and glass recovered from the 30-40 cm level. Small fragments of broken concrete were recovered in all levels from the surface to 70 cmbs. The 70 -80 cm level was sterile and contained no marine shell or modern debris. Soils in STP-5 were comprised of medium brown, moderately compacted sandy silt to 20 cmbs, slightly lighter brown sandy silt from 20-30 cm, and medium brown, moderately compacted sandy silt from 30 to 80 cmbs. Soils at all depths in STP-5 appeared to be previously disturbed and comprised of redeposited fill material (Figure 3.6).

STPs 2, 3, and 4 were excavated in the vicinity of the northern boundary of the lot. This portion of the lot is comprised of a raised terrace enclosed on the south side by a cinder block retaining wall approximately 4.5 ft. in height. Another cinder block retaining wall on the north side of the terrace approximately 3 ft. in height separates the terrace from the slope above. Cultural material recovered in STPs 2, 3, and 4 was similar to the material recovered in STPs 1 and 5, being comprised of a low density mixture of marine shell and modern debris. Of these, STP 2 contained a total of 38 fragments of marine shell, with nine fragments in the 0-10 cm level, eight in the 10-20 cm level, nine in the 30-40 cm level, nine in the 40-50 cm level, and three fragments in the 50-60 cm level. Modern debris intermixed with the recovered marine shell included glass, metal, plastic, concrete and ceramic fragments recovered from the 0-10 cm level, glass, concrete and plastic fragments in the 10-20 cm level, and glass in the 40-50 cm level. No marine shell or debris was recovered below 60 cmbs, with the 60-70 and 70-80 cm levels being sterile. STP 2 was terminated at 80 cmbs due to lack of recovery. Soils in STP-2 were comprised of medium brown, moderately compact sandy silt, with a thin (7 cm) layer of light brown silty sand between 20 and 30 cmbs. All soils in STP-2 appeared to be comprised of redeposited fill, and were relatively homogeneous from the surface to 80 cmbs, with the exception of the thin layer of lighter soil between 20 and 30 cmbs (Figure 3.7).

STP-3 contained the most marine shell, with a total of 44 fragments. Nine fragments were recovered in the 0-10 cm level, 14 in the 10-20 cm level, four in the 20-30 cm level, three in the 30-40 cm level, three in the 40-50 cm level, and eleven in the 50-60 cm level. Modern debris in STP-3 included glass, concrete, metal and plastic fragments in the 0-10 cm level, glass, plastic in the 10-20 cm level, concrete and plastic in the 20-30 cm level, glass, metal in the 40-50 cm level, metal in the 50-60 cm level, and plastic in the 60-70 cm level. STP-3 was terminated at 70 cmbs due to the lack of recovery of marine shell below 60 cmbs.

Figure 3.5 STP-1, 0-40 cm, view to north.

Figure 3.6 STP-5, 0-80 cm, view to north.

Figure 3.7 STP-2, 0-80 cm, view to north.

Figure 3.8 STP-3, 0-70 cm, view to north.

Soils in STP-3 were comprised of medium brown, moderately compact sandy silt. All soils in STP-3 appeared to be comprised of redeposited fill, and were relatively homogeneous from the surface to 70 cmbs (Figure 3.8). Of note in STP-3 was the recovery of several fragments of large mammal bone distributed from the 0-10 cm level through the 60-70 cm level, including a segment of a long bone shaft recovered in the 30-40 cm level that appears to be from a domesticated artiodactyl ungulate, likely sheep (*Ovis aries*) or goat (*Capra aegagrus hircus*).

Of the STPs excavated in the terraced area at the northern boundary of the lot, STP-4 contained the least amount of marine shell, with a total of 11 fragments. Four fragments of marine shell were recovered in the 0-10 cm level, three in the 10-20 cm level, one in the 30-40 cm level, one in the 40-50 cm level, and two in the 60-70 cm level. Modern debris recovered in STP-2 included metal, plastic and concrete fragments in the 0-10 cm level, plastic, concrete and glass in the 10-20 cm level, glass, metal, ceramic and concrete in the 20-30 cm level, metal in the 30-40 cm level, ceramic and concrete in the 40-50 cm level, and glass and concrete in the 50-60 cm level. The 70-80 cm level was sterile and contained no marine shell or debris, and STP-4 was terminated at 80 cmbs. Of note in STP-4 was the recovery of a small (0.6 gm) piece of volcanic interior debitage in the 20-30 cm level. Soils in STP-4 were comprised of medium brown, moderately compact sandy silt.

Due to the disturbed nature of the cultural material recovered, the marine shell was not speciated for the purposes of analysis. The majority of the shell was comprised of highly weathered fragments of *Chione* sp., with a very small amount of *Argopecten* sp. and *Ostrea* sp. The modern debris collected is comprised primarily of bottle and window glass, nails and other unidentified and highly oxidized metal fragments, unidentified plastic fragments, and ceramic pipe or pottery fragments. Concrete and asphalt was identified during excavation but not collected or cataloged. Counts of marine shell and modern debris by level for each STP are shown in Table 3.1.

Figure 3.9 STP-4, 0-80 cm, view to north.

Table 3.1 Prehistoric Material and Modern Debris by Level in Shovel Test Probes

STP Number	Level	Prehistoric Material		Modern Debris					
		Debitage	Invertebrate Remains	Glass	Metal	Plastic	Ceramic	Asphalt / Concrete	Vertebrate Remains
STP 1	0-10		6	17	6	3	4	X	
	10-20		2		13	2		X	
	20-30							X	
	30-40							X	
Total			**8**	**17**	**19**	**5**	**4**		
STP 2	0-10		9	6	4	1	7	X	
	10-20		8	4		1		X	
	20-30								
	30-40		9						
	40-50		9	2					
	50-60		3						
	60-70								
	70-80								
Total			**38**	**12**	**4**	**2**	**7**		
STP 3	0-10		9	1	5	7		X	1
	10-20		14	4		2			
	20-30		4					X	
	30-40		3	2	6				11
	40-50		3	1	2				2
	50-60		11		2				
	60-70					1			2
Total			**44**	**8**	**15**	**10**			**16**
STP 4	0-10		4		1	2		X	
	10-20		3		1	1		X	
	20-30	1		2	2		1	X	
	30-40		1		1				
	40-50		1				1	X	
	50-60							X	
	60-70		2						
	70-80								
Total		**1**	**11**	**2**	**5**	**3**	**2**		
STP 5	0-10		1	1	4	1		X	
	10-20		3		1	1		X	
	20-30		6		3			X	
	30-40		3					X	
	40-50		1					X	
	50-60		5					X	
	60-70		17					X	
	70-80								
Total			**36**	**1**	**8**	**2**			

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Several pieces of highly weathered marine shell comprised primarily of *Chione* sp. shell fragments, with lesser amounts of *Argopecten* were identified on the Via Aprilia parcel as a result of the archaeological survey conducted by ASM. These shell fragments are sparsely distributed on areas of exposed ground surface in the extreme north and south portions of the parcel. Although not concentrated in any part of those portions of the parcel, their distribution across the entire parcel could not be determined due to the existing garage and residence and the associated pavement and landscaping that occupy the majority of the ground surface on the parcel.

Based on the results of the records search and survey, archaeological test excavation was recommended prior to implementation of any ground disturbing activities associated with the proposed remodeling and construction project. Archaeological test excavation was recommended in order to determine whether the marine shell identified on the ground surface reflects a primary subsurface archaeological deposit, and if so, if that deposit is eligible for listing in the CRHR. Native American monitoring of the ground disturbing activities associated with the proposed testing was recommended and conducted for this investigation.

Archaeological excavation at Via Aprilia resulted in the recovery of a relatively low-density distribution of highly weathered marine shell comprised of approximately 137 fragments with a total weight of only 26.6 gm. The marine shell recovered is comprised primarily of *Chione* sp., with lesser amounts of *Argopecten* sp. and *Ostrea* sp. The highly weathered nature of the shell fragments suggests that the shell was in an exposed surficial context for an extended time period prior to its redeposition in the subsurface context that it was recovered from. The small (0.6 gm) piece of volcanic debitage recovered from the 20-30 cm level of STP 4 was the only prehistoric artifact recovered during the investigation (Cat. No. 53).

Intermixed with the marine shell is a variety of modern debris, including glass bottle and window fragments, nails, unidentified highly oxidized metal fragments, unidentified plastic fragments, and concrete and asphalt fragments. The presence of this intrusive modern material intermixed with marine shell within the relatively homogenous, medium brown, moderately compact sandy silt matrix at Via Aprilia suggests that this matrix is redeposited fill, and that most, if not the entirety of the lot was graded and filled prior to the placement of the structures and pavement on the lot at some point in the mid-1950s (Davis 2019).

Analysis of the cultural material recovered and soils observed during test excavation indicates that the marine shell at this location is redeposited, based on the presence of fill soils, and the mixture of archaeological and modern artifacts in all five of the STPs. The Master Catalog of cultural material recovered is contained in Appendix C of this report.

4. MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA requires that all private and public activities not specifically exempted be evaluated against the potential for environmental damage, including effects to historical resources. Historical resources are recognized as part of the environment under CEQA. The act defines historical resources as "any object, building, structure, site, area, or place that is historically significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California" (Division I, Public Resources Code, Section 5021.1[b]).

REGULATORY CONTEXT

Lead agencies have a responsibility to make a good faith effort to identify and evaluate historical resources against the CRHR criteria prior to making a finding as to a proposed project's potential for impacts to historical resources. Mitigation of adverse impacts is required if the proposed project has the potential to cause substantial adverse change to identified historical resources. Substantial adverse change includes demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired. While demolition and destruction are fairly obvious significant impacts, it is more difficult to assess when change, alteration, or relocation crosses the threshold of substantial adverse change. The CEQA guidelines provide that a project that demolishes or alters those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance (i.e., its character-defining features) is considered to materially impair the resource's significance.

The CRHR is used in the consideration of historical resources relative to significance for purposes of CEQA. The CRHR includes resources listed in, or formally determined to be eligible for listing in, the NRHP and some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest. Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts), or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory, may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are presumed to be significant resources for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be a "historical resource" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852), which consist of the following:

- 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; or
- it is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or
- 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; or
- it has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the records search and survey indicated that there could be a potential for subsurface cultural resources on the Via Aprilia parcel despite the areas of visible ground disturbance associated with the proposed project footprint. Therefore, ASM recommended a subsurface testing program to determine the context of the cultural materials identified. Completion of the recommended archaeological test excavation resulted in the recovery of a sparse distribution of highly weathered marine shell mixed with modern debris. Analysis of the cultural material recovered during test excavation resulted in the recommendation that the marine shell at this location is redeposited.

As a secondary deposit, the marine shell distribution at the discovery location is lacking in integrity, as defined in PRC SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852 and the City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines. Since integrity must be present before eligibility under any of the four CRHR criteria for eligibility can be considered, the shell distribution identified at 2288 Via Aprilia is recommended as not eligible for listing in the CRHR under any of the four criteria for eligibility, and is therefore not a historical resource, nor is it considered significant under CEQA. Based on this recommendation, there is no potential for effect to historical resources and no significant impacts under CEQA associated with the ground disturbing component of the construction work proposed at this location.

Due to the existing structural development, paving and landscaping on the majority of the Via Aprilia parcel, neither full coverage survey nor systematic test excavation were possible. As a result, archaeological and Native American monitoring of ground disturbing activities associated with the proposed project is recommended during appropriate phases of demolition and construction excavation in order to identify and avoid the potential for impacts to any intact cultural deposits within native soils that may be present on the parcel. This may best be accomplished by spot check monitoring, and should monitoring indicate such deposits are unlikely to exist at this location, cessation of the monitoring program is recommended.

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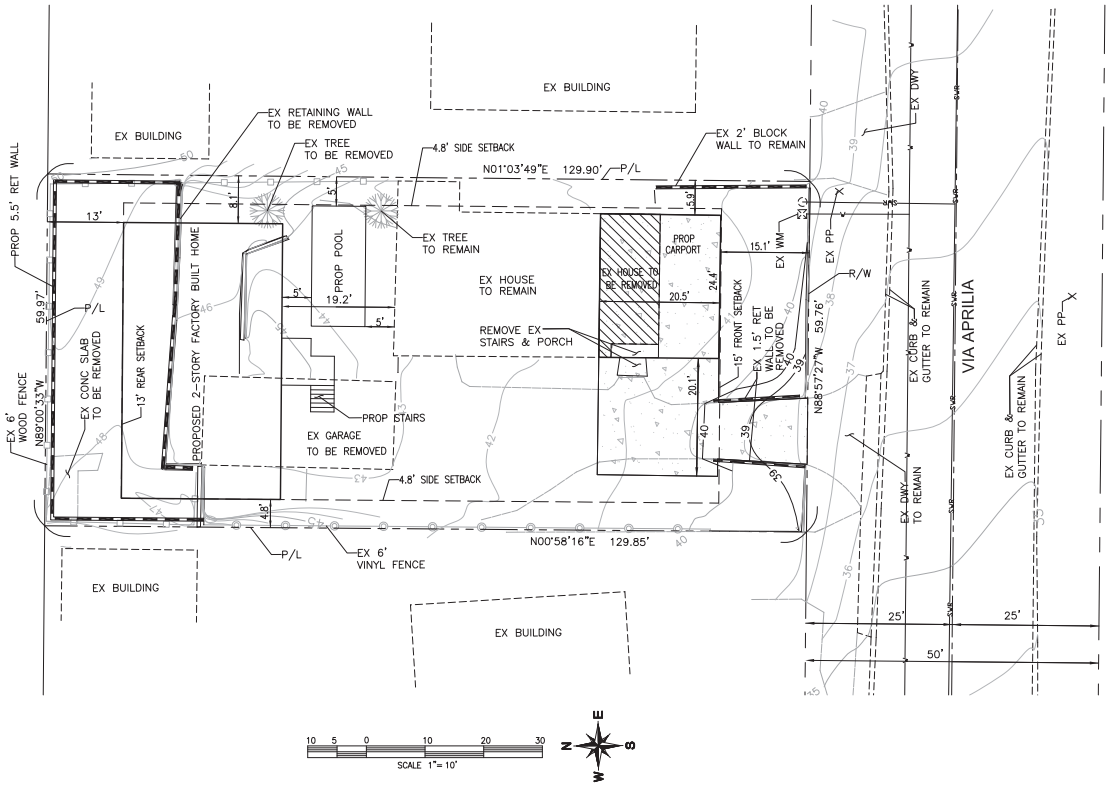
APPENDICES

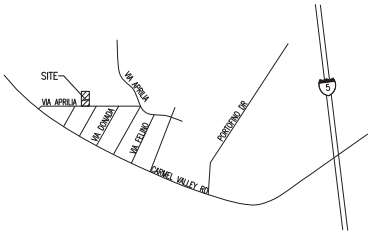
APPENDIX A

SITE PLAN

IN THE CITY OF DEL MAR

SITE PLAN
2288 VIA APRILIA





VICINITY MAP
NTS

AREA

GROSS SITE AREA: 7,800 SF
FLOOR AREA: 4,428 SF

LAND USE

EXISTING LAND USE: SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
PROPOSED LAND USE: SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL

EXISTING STRUCTURES

1,014 SF SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE
YEAR CONSTRUCTED: 1920

480 SF GARAGE
YEAR CONSTRUCTED: 1954

GEOLOGIC HAZARD CATEGORY

CATEGORY 53
OTHER TERRAIN: GENTLY SLOPING TO STEEP TERRAIN
FAVORABLE GEOLOGIC STRUCTURE, LOW RISK

LANDSCAPE AREA

EXISTING LANDSCAPE AREA: 980 SF
OTHER TERRAIN: GENTLY SLOPING TO STEEP TERRAIN
FAVORABLE GEOLOGIC STRUCTURE, LOW RISK

EASEMENTS

THERE ARE NO EXISTING OR PROPOSED EASEMENTS

TRANSIT STOPS

THERE ARE NO EXISTING OR PROPOSED TRANSIT STOPS

BUILDING ADDRESS NOTE

PROVIDE BUILDING ADDRESS NUMBERS, VISIBLE AND LEGIBLE FROM FROM THE STREET OR ROAD FRONTING THE PROPERTY PER FHPS POLICY P-00-6 (UFC 901.4.4)

ASSESSORS PARCEL NUMBER

301-081-15-00

FIRE HYDRANT

THERE IS 2 FIRE HYDRANTS WITHIN 600' OF THE PROPERTY. THE CLOSEST HYDRANT IS LOCATED AT THE INTERSECTION OF VIA APRILIA AND VIA BORGIA, 140' FROM THE PROPERTY

LEGEND

- BOUNDARY
- CENTERLINE
- 1630 EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY CONTOUR
- RETAINING WALL
- RIGHT-OF-WAY

OWNER/APPLICANT

TIMOTHY RANDALL & SVETLANA NOVAKOVIC
2288 VIA APRILIA
DEL MAR, CA 92014
T: (909) 210-4798

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

LOTS 26 AND 27 IN BLOCK 1 OF DEL MAR TERRACE, IN THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ACCORDING TO MAP THEREOF NO. 1527, FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY RECORDER OF SAN DIEGO, FEBRUARY 5, 1913.

PROJECT TEAM

ENGINEER:
LOVE ENGINEERING
31915 RANCHO CALIFORNIA RD, SUITE 200-166
TEMECULA, CA 92591
(951) 440-8149

GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER:
CW LA MONTE COMPANY, INC
4350 PALM AVE #25
LA MESA, CA 91941
(619) 462-9861

GENERAL CONTRACTOR:
US MODULAR, INC.
140 E STETSON AVE #301
HEMET, CA 92543
(951) 679-9907

CONSTRUCTION TYPE

FACTORY BUILT HOME

OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION

RESIDENTIAL (R-3)

ZONING DESIGNATION

RS-1-7
COASTAL OVERLAY

BUILDING HEIGHT

29'-11"

TOP OF BUILDING ELEVATION: 73.68
LOWEST ADJACENT ELEVATION: 43.85
DIFFERENCE: 29.83

DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY

1. DEMOLISH PORTION OF EXISTING 1,014 SF SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE AND CONVERT TO 2ND UNIT. CONSTRUCT 3,846 SF PRIMARY RESIDENCE AND COVERED DRIVEWAY.
2. DEMOLISH EXISTING GARAGE AND CONSTRUCT CARPORT
3. NEW 3 STORY HOME WITH BASEMENT TO BE FACTORY BUILD MODULAR HOME
4. PROJECT REQUIRES COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

INDEX OF SHEETS

Underground Service Alert
DIAL BEFORE YOU DIG — TWO WORKING DAYS YOU DIG
TOLL FREE 1-800-227-2600
A PUBLIC SERVICE BY UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT

NOTE:
WORK CONTAINED WITHIN THESE PLANS SHALL NOT COMMENCE UNTIL AN ENCROACHMENT PERMIT AND / OR A GRADING PERMIT HAS BEEN ISSUED.

The private engineer signing these plans is responsible for accuracy and acceptability of the design hereon.In the event of discrepancies arising after county approval or during construction, the private engineer shall be responsible for determining an acceptable solution and revising the plans for approval by the county.

DATE	BY	MARK	REVISIONS	APPR	DATE
ENGINEER				COUNTY	

SEAL

LOVE ENGINEERING
PLANNING ♦ ENGINEERING ♦ SURVEYING
31915 RANCHO CALIFORNIA ROAD/SUITE 200-166
TEMECULA, CA 92591
TEL (951) 440 - 8149 / FAX (951) 239-0214

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF: R.C.E. NO. 50993 EXP. DATE: 9-30-19

THOMAS S. LOVE DATE

BENCHMARK:

SCALE: 1"=10"

Client: US MODULAR

IN THE CITY OF DEL MAR, CALIFORNIA

2288 VIA APRILIA
SITE PLAN

DRAWING DATE: SEPTEMBER 17, 2018
ORIGINAL PREP DATE: NOVEMBER 24, 2017

ID: 16-005

COUNTY FILE No.

SHEET NO. 1 OF 11 SHTS.

APPENDIX B

RECORDS SEARCH SUMMARY

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

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM RECORDS SEARCH

Company: ASM Affiliates

Company Representative: Douglas Drake

Date Processed: 4/4/2019

Project Identification: 2218 Via Aprilia #31830

Search Radius: 1/4 mile

Historical Resources: YES

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: YES

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: YES

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

Historic Maps: YES

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

Summary of SHRC Approved CHRIS IC Records Search Elements	
RSID:	2572
RUSH:	no
Hours:	1
Spatial Features:	38
Address-Mapped Shapes:	yes
Digital Database Records:	40
Quads:	1
Aerial Photos:	0
PDFs:	Yes
PDF Pages:	53

This is not an invoice. Please pay from the monthly billing statement

APPENDIX C

MASTER CATALOG

Cat No.	Unit Type	Unit No.	Top of Level	Bottom of Level	Class	Subclass	Ct.	Wt.
1	STP	1	0	10	Modern Refuse	Glass	17	9.8
2	STP	1	0	10	Modern Refuse	Metal - other	6	0.1
3	STP	1	0	10	Modern Refuse	Plastic/bakelite	3	0.1
4	STP	1	0	10	Modern Refuse	Ceramics	4	3.8
5	STP	1	0	10	Invertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	6	0.7
6	STP	1	10	20	Modern Refuse	Metal - other	13	47.2
7	STP	1	10	20	Modern Refuse	Plastic/bakelite	2	0.1
8	STP	1	10	20	Invertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	2	0.7
9	STP	2	0	10	Modern Refuse	Glass	6	0.8
10	STP	2	0	10	Modern Refuse	Metal - other	4	0.1
11	STP	2	0	10	Modern Refuse	Plastic/bakelite	1	0.2
12	STP	2	0	10	Modern Refuse	Ceramics	7	3.8
13	STP	2	0	10	Invertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	9	0.6
14	STP	2	10	20	Modern Refuse	Glass	4	1.2
15	STP	2	10	20	Modern Refuse	Plastic/bakelite	1	0.1
16	STP	2	10	20	Invertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	8	0.9
17	STP	2	30	40	Invertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	9	1
18	STP	2	40	50	Modern Refuse	Glass	2	11.8
19	STP	2	40	50	Invertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	9	1.8
20	STP	2	50	60	Invertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	3	1.4
21	STP	3	0	10	Modern Refuse	Glass	1	0.4
22	STP	3	0	10	Modern Refuse	Metal - other	5	5.9
23	STP	3	0	10	Modern Refuse	Plastic/bakelite	7	1.9
24	STP	3	0	10	Invertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	9	0.6
25	STP	3	0	10	Vertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	1	0.1
26	STP	3	10	20	Modern Refuse	Glass	4	3
27	STP	3	10	20	Modern Refuse	Plastic/bakelite	2	0.2
28	STP	3	10	20	Invertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	14	5.7
29	STP	3	20	30	Invertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	4	0.1
30	STP	3	30	40	Modern Refuse	Glass	2	0.9
31	STP	3	30	40	Modern Refuse	Metal - other	6	62.4
32	STP	3	30	40	Invertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	3	0.1
33	STP	3	30	40	Vertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	11	12.9
34	STP	3	40	50	Modern Refuse	Glass	1	0.8
35	STP	3	40	50	Modern Refuse	Metal - other	2	1.6
36	STP	3	40	50	Invertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	3	0.1
37	STP	3	40	50	Vertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	2	0.1
38	STP	3	50	60	Modern Refuse	Metal - other	2	2.5
39	STP	3	50	60	Invertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	11	0.3
42	STP	3	60	70	Modern Refuse	Plastic/bakelite	1	0.1
43	STP	3	60	70	Vertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	2	0.3
44	STP	4	0	10	Modern Refuse	Metal - other	1	1.7
45	STP	4	0	10	Modern Refuse	Plastic/bakelite	2	0.1
46	STP	4	0	10	Invertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	4	0.6
47	STP	4	10	20	Modern Refuse	Glass	1	19.2

Cat No.	Unit Type	Unit No.	Top of Level	Bottom of Level	Class	Subclass	Ct.	Wt.
48	STP	4	10	20	Modern Refuse	Plastic/bakelite	1	0.2
49	STP	4	10	20	Invertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	3	0.2
50	STP	4	20	30	Modern Refuse	Glass	2	0.5
51	STP	4	20	30	Modern Refuse	Metal - other	2	3.2
52	STP	4	20	30	Modern Refuse	Ceramics	1	0.7
53	STP	4	20	30	Debitage	Interior	1	0.6
54	STP	4	30	40	Modern Refuse	Metal - other	1	0.3
55	STP	4	30	40	Invertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	1	0.7
56	STP	4	40	50	Modern Refuse	Ceramics	1	1.4
57	STP	4	40	50	Invertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	1	0.2
58	STP	4	60	70	Invertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	2	4
59	STP	5	0	10	Modern Refuse	Glass	1	0.2
60	STP	5	0	10	Modern Refuse	Metal - other	1	2.1
61	STP	5	0	10	Modern Refuse	Plastic/bakelite	4	0.1
62	STP	5	0	10	Invertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	1	0.1
63	STP	5	10	20	Modern Refuse	Plastic/bakelite	1	0.1
64	STP	5	10	20	Modern Refuse	Metal - other	1	8.5
65	STP	5	10	20	Invertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	3	1.1
66	STP	5	20	30	Modern Refuse	Metal - other	3	10
67	STP	5	20	30	Invertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	6	1.3
68	STP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	STP	5	30	40	Modern Refuse	Glass	1	0.1
70	STP	5	30	40	Invertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	3	0.3
71	STP	5	40	50	Invertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	1	0.7
72	STP	5	50	60	Invertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	5	0.2
73	STP	5	60	70	Invertebrate Remains	Undifferentiated/unsorted	17	3.2