

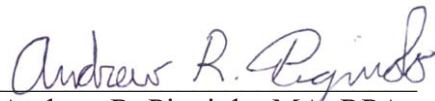
**CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
FOR THE
GIBBY RESIDENCE PROJECT
AT 8311 EL PASEO GRANDE
CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
(PRJ-1053312)**

Prepared for:

Darin and Robin Gibby
8311 El Paseo Grande
La Jolla, CA 92037

Prepared by:

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.
3421 Voltaire Street
San Diego, CA 92106


Andrew R. Pignolo, MA, RPA

July 2022



Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

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National Archaeological Data Base Information

Type of Study: Cultural Resource Survey

Sites: None

USGS Quadrangle: La Jolla 7.5'

Area: 0.12 acres

Key Words: City of San Diego, La Jolla Shores, 8311 El Paseo Grande, Negative Survey, CA-SDI-20130/SDM-W-2

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ABSTRACT

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. (Laguna Mountain) conducted an archaeological survey for the Gibby Residence located at 8311 El Paseo Grande, in the La Jolla Shores area of the City of San Diego. The proposed project consists of the remodel of an existing single family house including the excavation for a basement. The archaeological investigation included a records search, literature review, examination of historic maps, and a field inventory of the property.

The goal of the effort was to determine if significant portions of CA-SDI-20130/SDM-W-2 extended within the project area and would be impacted by the project. Cultural resource work was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of San Diego Land Development Code and Historical Resources Guidelines. The City of San Diego will serve as lead agency for the project and CEQA compliance.

The records search was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University. The record search concluded that the project area had not been previously surveyed, but that at least 78 cultural resource investigations have been conducted within one-quarter mile of the project area. Twenty-four cultural resources have been identified through previous research within the one-quarter mile radius of the project, seven prehistoric and two historic. These include three prehistoric shell and lithic scatters and two large habitation sites along with two isolate grinding tools, as well as 17 historic resources. The project area is near the previously recorded northern boundary of site CA-SDI-20130/SDM-W-2. Historic resources consist of 6 residences, 2 commercial buildings, 7 sidewalk stamps, and 2 refuse deposits.

The survey was conducted by Delman James on June 16, 2022. RJ Flores, of the Jamul Indian Village, served as Native American monitor. The entire project area was surveyed in less than 5-meter transect intervals. Approximately 70 percent of the lot is covered by the existing residence and hardscape. Within the remainder of the parcel, surface visibility was moderate, averaging approximately 50 percent due to dense shrubs and existing turf.

The results of this survey indicated that no cultural resources were visible on the surface of the property. Historical reconstruction of the area indicates that the parcel includes fill from the site CA-SDI-20130/SDM-W-2 area. The absence of cultural material on the surface suggests that at least the upper fill material within the parcel represents sterile subsoil. This does not eliminate the possibility that lower layers of fill may contain redeposited cultural material from site CA-SDI-20130/SDM-W-2.

The proposed project includes excavation for a basement structure. Because the project is within the La Jolla Shores Archaeological Study Area, and deeper fill soils may contain redeposited cultural material from site CA-SDI-20130/SDM-W-2, monitoring by an archaeological and a Native American monitor is recommended during construction excavation to ensure sensitive resources are not present or impacted by the project.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Description

The project area is located in the southwestern portion San Diego County within the La Jolla Shores area of the City of San Diego (Figure 1). It is located west of Interstate 5, west of La Jolla Shores Drive and north of Avenida De La Playa, on the east side of El Paseo Grande. The project parcel is north of Calle Frescota at 8311 El Paseo Grande (APN 346-171-10). The project is located in an unsectioned portion of Pueblo Lands in Township 15 South, Range 3 West. The project area is shown on the La Jolla USGS 7.5' quadrangle (Figure 2).

The proposed project consists of the first floor and basement remodel of the house located on the 5,247 square foot residential lot (Figure 3). The property is within a sensitive zone for cultural resources that triggered the requirement for archaeological study.

Cultural resource work was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the City of San Diego Land Development Code and Historical Resources Guidelines. The City of San Diego will serve as lead agency for the project and CEQA compliance. The survey was conducted to determine whether there were cultural resources present within the project area, and to evaluate whether resources eligible for nomination to the California Register are present.

B. Project Personnel

The cultural resource survey was conducted by Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. (Laguna Mountain), whose cultural resources personnel meet state and local requirements. Andrew Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator for the project and report author. Mr. Pigniolo is a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA; previously called SOPA), and meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards for qualified archaeologists. He is also a qualified archaeologist within the City of San Diego. Mr. Pigniolo has a MA degree in Anthropology from San Diego State University, along with 42 years experience in southern California archaeology. His resume is included in Appendix A.

Delman James conducted the field survey. He has a B.A. degree in Anthropology from the University of California, Santa Barbara and more than 36 years of experience in archaeology.

RJ Flores, of Jamul Indian Village, served the project as Native American Monitor. He has more than five years experience in archaeological monitoring.

Carol Serr conducted the record search, prepared the report graphics, and formatted the report. She has a B.A. in Anthropology from San Diego State University and more than 42 years of experience in San Diego archaeology.

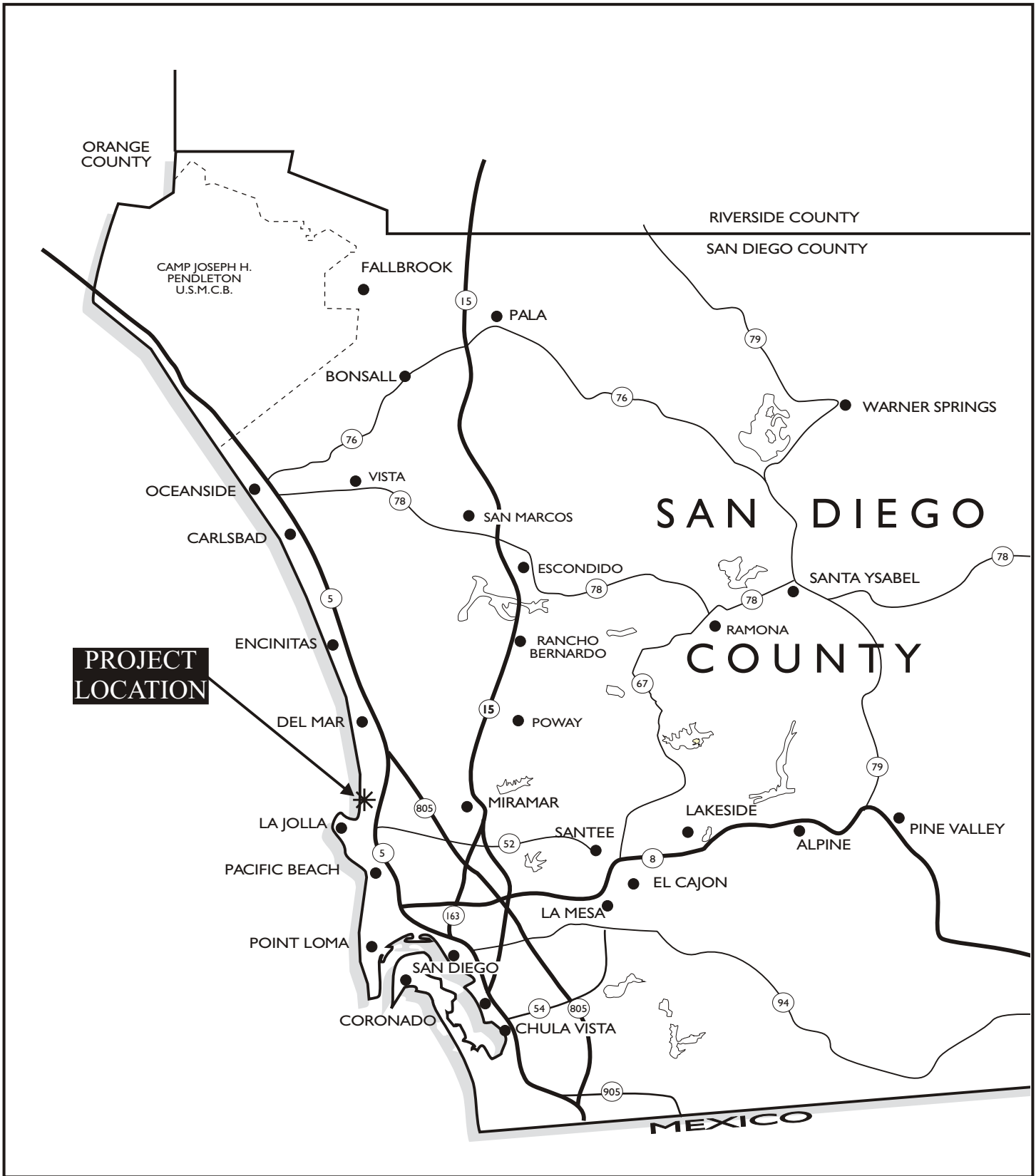


Figure 1
Regional Location Map





Source: USGS 7.5' La Jolla Quadrangle

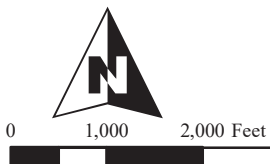
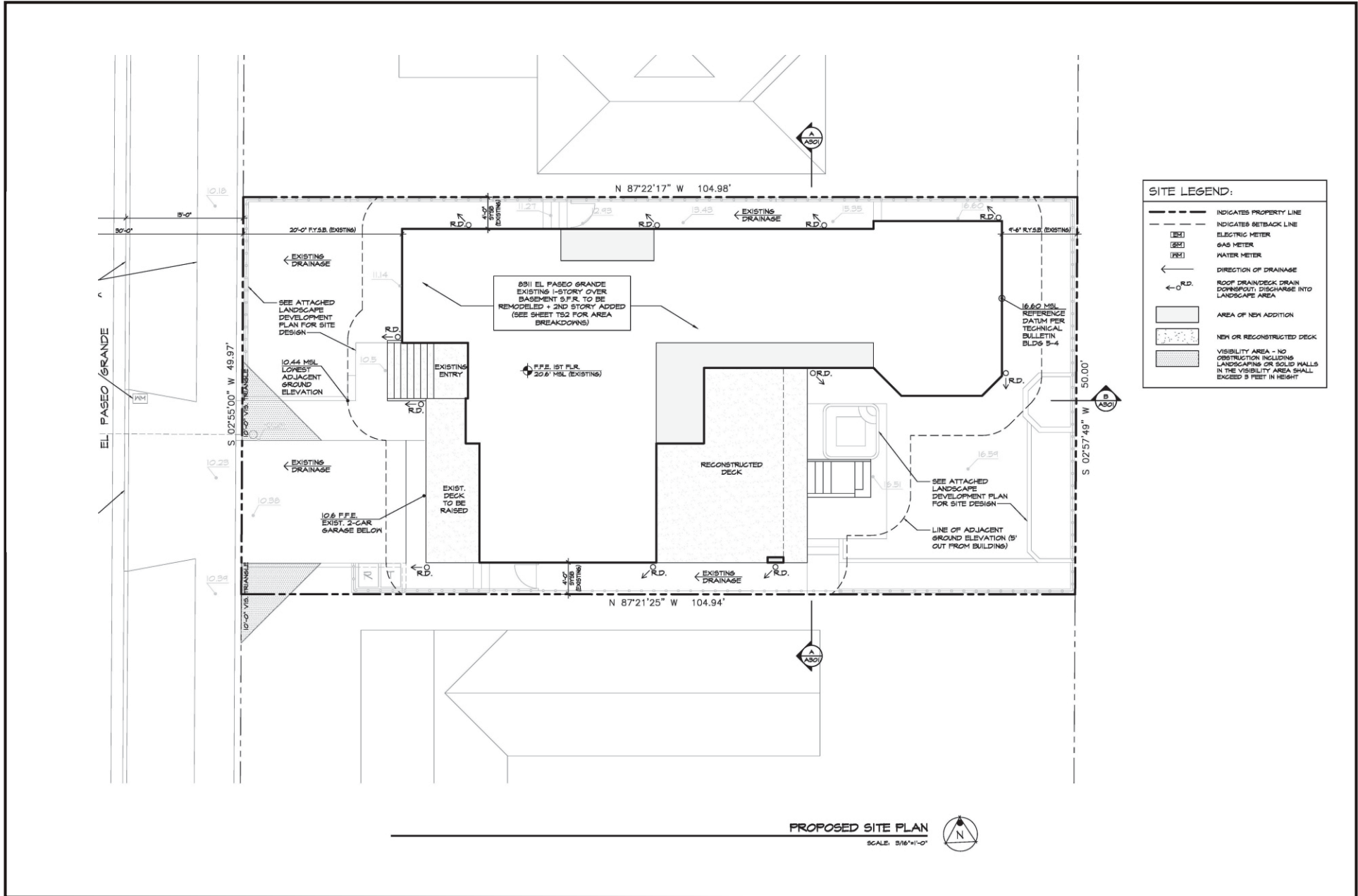


Figure 2
Project Location





SITE LEGEND:

	INDICATES PROPERTY LINE
	INDICATES SETBACK LINE
	ELECTRIC METER
	GAS METER
	WATER METER
	DIRECTION OF DRAINAGE
	ROOF DRAIN/DECK DRAIN DOWNSPOUT DISCHARGE INTO LANDSCAPE AREA
	AREA OF NEW ADDITION
	NEW OR RECONSTRUCTED DECK
	VISIBILITY AREA - NO OBSTRUCTION INCLUDING LANDSCAPING OR SOLID WALLS IN THE VISIBILITY AREA SHALL EXCEED 3 FEET IN HEIGHT

Source: Golba Architecture (2-24-22)

Figure 3
Proposed Project Plans



C. Structure of the Report

This report follows the State Historic Preservation Office's guidelines for Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR). The report introduction provides a description of the project and associated personnel. Section II provides background on the project area and previous research. Section III describes the research design and field methods, while Section IV describes the results of the archaeological survey and testing program. Section V provides an evaluation summary and recommendations and Section VI includes the references cited.

II. NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

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

A. Natural Setting

The project area is adjacent to the eastern edge of La Jolla Bay, and elevation is approximately 18 feet above mean sea level. The area is currently located within a developed urban landscape with paved streets and developed residential lots, and has been transformed from its original condition by grading and filling. The project itself is a developed lot containing a single family residence and associated landscaping.

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

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

During the Eocene, a series of marine transgressions and regressions, along with sediment and rock deposition from major river systems to the east, left behind a series of sandstone, shale, and conglomerate formations. These sedimentary rocks were later flattened by marine erosion to form the current coastal plain and mesas in the San Diego region. Mount Soledad and Torrey Pines Mesa to the south and north of the project represent uplifts of these Eocene sediments. Some of these sedimentary formations contain porphyritic volcanic and quartzite cobbles that were used for producing both flaked lithic and groundstone tools.

Undifferentiated Holocene alluvium and slopewash underlies most of the project area. This deposit is comprised of alluvial material that has filled the lower portion of the La Jolla Shores Valley over millennia. The alluvial material and beach deposits in this layer also contain reworked Eocene porphyritic volcanic and quartzite cobble that could be used as local sources of lithic material for flake stone tool production. Masters (personal communication 2005) has reported the presence of cultural deposits beneath the beach sands in the vicinity of the La Jolla Beach and Tennis Club, and Rogers (n.d.), along with Nelson (n.d.), reported cultural deposits dipping below the alluvium associated with the estuary to the west of the site. The project area was historically a tidal wetland that has been leveled and filled to create the current portion of the subdivision and park to the west.

The soil on the property is mapped as the Corralitos Loamy Sand Series (Bowman 1973). This series consists of excessively drained, very deep loamy sands that formed in alluvium derived from marine sandstone. These soils are found in narrow valleys and on small alluvial fans. In the project area these soils occur as Corralitos loam sands on slopes ranging from 5 to 9 percent. In a representative profile, the surface layer is a grayish-brown, slightly acidic loamy sand about 9 inches thick. The next layers are brown, neutral sand that extends to a depth of more than 60 inches (Bowman 1973).

The climate of the region can generally be described as Mediterranean, with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. Rainfall limits vegetation growth. Two vegetation communities adapted to the dry conditions of the area occur in the project area. These include salt-water marsh and coastal sage scrub vegetation. Components of these communities provided important resources to Native Americans in the region. Sage seed, yucca, buckwheat, acorns, and native grasses formed important food resources to Late Prehistoric Native Americans. Torrey pines are also present in the project vicinity and would have provided an additional food resource.

Animal resources in the region included deer, fox, raccoon, skunk, bobcats, coyotes, rabbits, and various rodent, reptile, and bird species. Small game, dominated by rabbits, was relatively abundant. The rocky coastline to the southwest estuary to the southwest and sandy beach to the west of the project area would have provided a variety shellfish, bird, and marine resources.

B. Cultural Setting

Paleoindian Period

The earliest well documented prehistoric sites in southern California are identified as belonging to the Paleoindian period, which has locally been termed the San Dieguito complex/tradition. The Paleoindian period is thought to have occurred between 9,000 years ago, or earlier, and 8,000 years ago in this region. Although varying from the well-defined fluted point complexes such as Clovis, the San Dieguito complex is still seen as a hunting-focused economy with limited use of seed grinding technology. The economy is generally seen to focus on highly ranked resources such as large mammals and relatively high mobility, which may be related to following large game. Archaeological evidence associated with this period has been found around inland dry lakes, on old terrace deposits of the California desert, and also near the coast where it was first documented at the Harris Site.

Early Archaic Period

Native Americans during the Archaic period had a generalized economy that focused on hunting and gathering. In many parts of North America, Native Americans chose to replace this economy with types based on horticulture and agriculture. Coastal southern California economies remained largely based on wild resource use until European contact (Willey and Phillips 1958). Changes in hunting technology and other important elements of material culture have created two distinct subdivisions within the Archaic period in southern California.

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

Late Archaic or Late Prehistoric Period

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

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

There seems to have been considerable variability in the level of social organization and settlement variance. The Kumeyaay were organized by patrilineal, patrilocal lineages that claimed prescribed territories, but did not own the resources except for some minor plants and eagle aeries (Luomala 1976; Spier 1923). Some lineages occupied procurement ranges that required considerable residential mobility, such as those in the deserts (Hicks 1963). In the mountains, some of the larger groups occupied a few large residential bases that would be occupied biannually, such as those occupied in Cuyamaca in the summer and fall, and in Guatay or Descanso during the rest of the year (Almstedt 1982; Rensch 1975). According to Spier (1923), many Eastern Kumeyaay spent the period of time from spring through autumn in larger residential bases in the upland procurement ranges, and wintered in mixed groups in residential bases along the eastern foothills on the edge of the desert (i.e., Jacumba and Mountain Springs). This variability in settlement mobility and organization reflects the great range of environments in the territory.

Acorns were the single most important food source used by the Kumeyaay. Their villages were usually located near water, which was necessary for leaching acorn meal. Other storable resources such as mesquite or agave were equally valuable to groups inhabiting desert areas, at least during certain seasons (Hicks 1963; Shackley 1984). Seeds from grasses, manzanita, sage, sunflowers, lemonade berry, chia, and other plants were also used along with various wild greens and fruits. Deer, small game, and birds were hunted and fish and marine foods were eaten. Houses were arranged in the village without apparent pattern. The houses in primary villages were conical structures covered with tule bundles, having excavated floors and central hearths. Houses constructed at the mountain camps generally lacked any excavation, probably due to the summer occupation. Other structures included sweathouses, ceremonial enclosures, armadas, and acorn granaries. The material culture included ceramic cooking and storage vessels, baskets, flaked lithic and ground stone tools, arrow shaft straighteners, stone, bone, and shell ornaments.

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow, curved throwing sticks, nets and snares. Shell and bone fishhooks, as well as nets, were used for fishing. Lithic materials including quartz and metavolcanics were commonly available throughout much of the Kumeyaay territory. Other lithic resources, such as obsidian, chert, chalcedony, and steatite, occur in more localized areas and were acquired through direct procurement or exchange. Projectile points including the Cottonwood Series points and Desert Side-notched points were commonly produced.

Kumeyaay culture and society remained stable until the advent of missionization and displacement by Hispanic populations during the eighteenth century. The effects of missionization, along with the introduction of European diseases, greatly reduced the native population of southern California. By the early 1820s, California was under Mexico's rule. The establishment of ranchos under the Mexican land grant program further disrupted the way of life of the native inhabitants.

Ethnohistoric Period

The Ethnohistoric period refers to a brief period when Native American culture was initially being affected by Euroamerican culture and historical records on Native American activities were limited. When the Spanish colonists began to settle California, the project area was within the territory of a loosely integrated cultural group historically known as the Kumeyaay or Northern and Southern Diegueño because of their association with the San Diego Mission. The Kumeyaay as a whole speak a Yuman language, which differentiates them from the Luiseño, who speak a Takic language to the north (Kroeber 1976). Both of these groups were hunter-gatherers with highly developed social systems. European contact introduced diseases that dramatically reduced the Native American population and helped to break down cultural institutions. The transition to a largely Euroamerican lifestyle occurred relatively rapidly in the nineteenth century.

Historic Period

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

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

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

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

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

C. Prior Research

The investigation included archival research and review of other background studies prior to completing the field survey of the project area. The archival research consisted of conducting a literature and record search at the local archaeological repository, in addition to examining historic maps, and historic site inventories. This information was used to identify previously recorded resources and determine the types of resources that might occur in the survey area.

The records and literature search for the project was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (Appendix B). The records search included a one-quarter mile radius of the project area to provide background on the types of sites that would be expected in the region. Access to historic maps and a historic address database was also provided by the SCIC.

At least 78 archaeological investigations have been documented in the vicinity of the project (Table 1). Most of these are surveys or monitoring projects for residences as well as utility implementation and infrastructures associated with the growth and development of this area over the last 28 years.

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

Author(s)	Report Title	Year
Alter	Letter Report: Results of the Historic Building Assessments for 2220, 2222-24, and 2226 Avenida De La Playa, La Jolla	1998
Alter	Results of the Historic Building Assessments for 220, 2222-24, and 2226 Avenida de la Playa, La Jolla - The Shopkeeper Project	1998
Alter	Results of Archaeological Monitoring Conducted at 8356 Paseo Del Ocaso, La Jolla	1999
Alter	Results of the Historic Building Assessment for 8368 La Jolla Shores Drive, La Jolla, California	2000
Bradbury	Historical Assessment of the Residence Located at 8351 Paseo Del Ocaso, La Jolla	1998
Brunzell	San Diego 55 Fiber Project, San Diego County	2017
Cardenas	Negative Declaration Livingston Residence Renovation	1997
Castells	Negative Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the 8374 Paseo Del Ocaso Project, San Diego	2017
City of San Diego	Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration of the La Jolla Shores Pipeline No. 2, San Diego	1993
City of San Diego	Draft Negative Declaration for 8480 Paseo Del Ocaso, La Jolla Shores Planned District	1998
City of San Diego	Public Notice of a Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration for McCrory Residence	2001
City of San Diego	Whitney Mixed Use	2013
Clowery-Moreno and Smith	A Cultural Resources Study for the 8360 La Jolla Shores Drive Project	2008
Clowery-Moreno and Smith	A Cultural Resources Study for the Walkush Residence Project	2009
Clowery-Moreno and Smith	A Cultural Resources Study for the 8130 La Jolla Shores Drive Project	2009
Clowery-Moreno and Smith	Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the 8360 La Jolla Shores Drive Project	2009
Craft and Smith	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Paseo Grande Project, City of San Diego	2015
Crawford	Historical Assessment of the Residence Located at 8211 Paseo Del Ocaso, La Jolla	2001
Foglia	Archaeological Monitoring for CMP Replacement of Pole P61880, San Diego, San Diego County	2018
Garrison	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Pipeline Rehabilitation AP-1 Project, City of San Diego	2020
Garrison and Smith	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Leibowitz Residence Project, 8283 La Jolla Shores Drive, San Diego	2017
Garrison and Smith	A Cultural Resources Study for 8136 La Jolla Shores Drive, City of San Diego Project No. 591432	2018
Garrison and Smith	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the 8352 La Jolla Shores Drive Project, San Diego, Project No. 355787, APN 346-172-19	2018
Garrison and Smith	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the 8136 La Jolla Shores Drive Project, San Diego Project No. 591432, APN 346-283-12	2019
Gilleti	Archaeological Monitoring Report: Barth Residence, La Jolla	2011
Gilleti and Robbins-Wade	Archaeological Monitoring Report: Morrow Residence, La Jolla. San Diego	2013
Goralogia and Smith	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Feuerstein Residence Project, 8351 Del Oro Court, La Jolla Project No. 418580, APN 346-180-14	2017
Grabski and Smith	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the 8352 La Jolla Shores Drive Project, City of San Diego	2015
Gross and Robbins-Wade	Archaeological Resources Inventory 8480 Paseo Del Ocaso, La Jolla (LDR No. 96-7879)	1998

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

Author(s)	Report Title	Year
Hahnlen and Smith	A Cultural Resources Study for the 8144 El Paseo Del Ocaso Project, City of San Diego (PTS No. 629043)	2019
Hectore and Nearn	Archaeological Monitoring of the Davis Residence Project, 8430 La Jolla Shores Drive, San Diego County (Project No. 435040)	2016
Heritage Architecture & Planning	Johnson Jackson Iii Residence, 8272 El Paseo Grande, La Jolla	2016
Kyle	Cultural Resource Constraint Study for the La Jolla Water Main Replacement Project, City of San Diego, California	2001
Mattingly	Archaeological and Geospatial Investigations of Fire-altered Rock Features at Torrey Pines State Reserve, San Diego	2007
May and Wallace	Historic Nomination of the Robert and Alma Lard / Homer Delawie House, 2218 Vallecitos, La Jolla Community, San Diego	2018
McGeorge and Smith	Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Wells Residence Project, La Jolla	2012
McGeorge and Smith	Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Pelberg Residence Project, 8335 Camino Del Oro, La Jolla	2013
McGeorge and Smith	Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Wells Residence Project, 8217 Paseo Del Ocaso, La Jolla	2013
McLean	Results of Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring at 8356 Paseo Del Ocaso, La Jolla	2000
Moomjian	Historical Assessment of the Residence Located at 8356 Paseo Del Ocaso, La Jolla	1998
Moomjian	Historical Assessment of the 8130 La Jolla Shores Drive Residence, La Jolla	2008
Moomjian	Historical Assessment of the 8368 Paseo Del Ocaso Residence, La Jolla	2009
Moomjian	Historical Assessment of the 8314 Paseo Del Ocaso Residence, La Jolla	2009
Pierson	Archaeological Resource Report For: Archaeological Survey of the Kusman Residence	2007
Pierson	Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Walkush Residence San Diego	2011
Pigniolo	Cultural Resource Monitoring Results for the Whitworth Residence at 8462 El Paseo Grande, La Jolla Shores, City of San Diego	2013
Pigniolo	Cultural Resource Survey, Testing, and Geotechnical and Construction Monitoring Results for the Postlethwaite Residence at 8315 Paseo Del Ocaso, La Jolla Shores, City of San Diego	2013
Pigniolo	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the La Jolla Ecological Reserve Area of Special Biological Significance (ASBS29) Low Flow Diversion Project, La Jolla Shores Area, City of San Diego	2013
Pigniolo	Cultural Resource Survey and Testing Results for the 8374 Paseo Del Ocaso Project, La Jolla Shores, City of San Diego	2013
Pigniolo	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Rickards Residence at 8469 Paseo Del Ocaso, La Jolla Shores, City of San Diego	2014
Pigniolo	Cultural Resource Survey and Testing Results for the Rosen Residence Project at 8477 El Paseo Grande City of San Diego (Project No. 386452)	2014
Pigniolo	Cultural Resource Monitoring for the Calle De La Garza Project at 8347 La Jolla Shores Drive, La Jolla, City of San Diego (Project No. 333421)	2014
Pigniolo	Cultural Resource Survey and Testing Results for the Elkins Residence Project at 8260 Paseo Del Ocaso, City of San Diego (APN 346-231-17-00)	2016
Pigniolo	Cultural Resource Survey for the Kronenfeld Residence Pool Project at 2180 Calle Frescota, City of San Diego	2021

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

Author(s)	Report Title	Year
Pigniolo and Serr	Cultural Resource Monitoring and Sample Screening for the Rosen Residence Project at 8477 El Paseo Grande, City of San Diego (Project No. 386452)	2016
Pigniolo and Serr	Cultural Resource Monitoring at 8438 Paseo Del Ocaso City of San Diego (Project No. 450023)	2017
Pigniolo and Serr	Cultural Resource Monitoring for the Robbins Residence Project at 2340 Calle Del Oro, La Jolla Shores, City of San Diego (Project No. 461154)	2017
Pigniolo et al.	Research and Testing at the La Jolla Shores Site (CA-SDI-20130/SDM-W-2) and the La Jolla Shores Extension Site (CA-SDI-20129/SDM-W-199) for the Residential Block 1J West Underground Utility District Project, La Jolla	2012
Ports	Letter Report: ETS 43925 - Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Emergency Gas Leak, 8431 Paseo Del Ocaso, La Jolla - IO 7074265	2020
Robbins-Wade	Archaeological Resources Inventory: Whitney Family Residences, La Jolla	2009
Robbins-Wade	Archaeological Resources Assessment: Whitney Mixed Use Project, La Jolla	2009
Robbins-Wade and Davison	Vaccaro Residence (8321 El Paseo Grande), Project No. 344261, Cultural Resources Monitoring	2014
Rosenberg	ETS #20949, Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Handhole Replacement, H2524369127, La Jolla	2008
Roy	ETS 33618 - Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for Gas Line Repair Services, Community of La Jolla, San Diego - IO7074263	2016
Smith	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for 8276 Paseo Del Ocaso, City of San Diego	2017
Smith and Anderson	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the 8303 La Jolla Shores Drive Project City of San Diego APNs 345-250-08, -09, -10	2016
Stropes	A Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Gatto Residence Project	2012
Stropes	Archaeological Survey of the Liske Residence, 8323 Paseo Del Ocaso, La Jolla	2013
Stropes and Hoff	A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the La Fond Residence Project, La Jolla	2011
Stropes and Smith	A Cultural Resources Study for the Gatto Residence Project	2009
Stropes and Smith	A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Wells Residence Project	2011
Stropes and Smith	Archaeological Survey of the Rohmiller Residence for a Bulletin 560 Permit Application, 2350 Calle De La Garza, La Jolla	2013
Stropes and Smith	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Rohmiller Residence Project, 2350 Calle De La Garza, La Jolla, Project No. 341630, APN 346-180-22	2015
Underwood and Price	Historical Resources Survey of the Lusardi Property	2007
Whitaker	ETS #20949, Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Handhole Replacement, H2524369127, La Jolla	2010
Zepeda-Herman	Background Research and Test Excavation for the Sewer and Water Group 809, San Diego	2011
Zepeda-Herman	Significance Test Excavation for the Avenida De La Playa Storm Drain, San Diego	2012
Zepeda-Herman et al.	Results of Archaeological Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Sewer and Water Group Job 809, San Diego	2017

The 24 cultural resources identified by the previous investigations within the one-quarter mile radius include three prehistoric shell and lithic scatters and two large habitation sites along with two isolate grinding tools, as well as 17 historic resources (Table 2). Only CA-SDI-20130/SDM-W-2 is near the current project area. Historic resources consist of 6 residences, 2 commercial buildings, 7 sidewalk stamps, and 2 refuse deposits.

Table 2. Archaeological Resources within One-quarter Mile of the Project Area

Resource Number		Resource Type	Recorder (Year)
P-37-0039	CA-SDI-39	Large habitation site with burials	Rogers (nd), Wade (1998), Shultz (1999), Case (2002), Rosenberg (2007), Clowery-Moreno (2008), Case (2008), Pierson (2009), Pigniolo (2009), Giletti (2013), Giletti (2014), Kraft (2015), Roy (2016), Stropes (2017), Foglia (2018), Roy (2018), Hahnlen (2018), Accardy (2018), (Cooley (2019), Hahnlen (2019)
P-37-030178	CA-SDI-19234	Shell and lithic scatter	Clowery-Moreno (2008)
P-37-030179	CA-SDI-19235	Shell and lithic scatter (disturbed)	Clowery-Moreno (2008)
P-37-031697	CA-SDI-20130 (SDM-W-2)	Habitation site with burials	Rogers (1934); Pigniolo (2010)
P-37-031720	CA-SDI-20151	Lithic scatter and hearth	Rochester & Stout (2010)
P-37-032274	CA-SDI-20455	Historic refuse deposit	Yerka (2011)
P-37-032275	CA-SDI-20456	Historic refuse deposit	Yerka (2011)
P-37-016719		Historic residence	Alter (1998)
P-37-016720		Historic commercial building	Alter (1998)
P-37-016721		Historic commercial building	Alter (1998)
P-37-018406		Historic residence	Alter (2000)
P-37-018620		Historic residence	Moomjian (1998); McHenry (1999)
P-37-018621		Isolate mano	McHenry (1999)
P-37-029477		Historic residence	Pierson (2008)
P-37-032639		Isolate metate	Goodwin (2012)
P-37-034697		Historic sidewalk stamp	Zepeda-Herman and Price (2014)
P-37-034698		Historic sidewalk stamp	Zepeda-Herman and Price (2014)
P-37-034699		Historic sidewalk stamp	Zepeda-Herman and Price (2014)
P-37-034700		Historic sidewalk stamp	Zepeda-Herman and Price (2014)
P-37-034701		Historic sidewalk stamp	Zepeda-Herman and Price (2014)
P-37-034702		Historic sidewalk stamp	Zepeda-Herman and Price (2014)
P-37-034703		Historic sidewalk stamp	Zepeda-Herman and Price (2014)
P-37-037006		Historic residence	Heritage Architecture & Planning (2013)
P-37-037722		Historic residence	May and Wallace (2018)

The La Jolla Shores site CA-SDI-20130/SDM-W-2 site was first identified by Malcolm Rogers in April 1926 (Rogers 1926). The site was initially discovered during grading operations at the La Jolla Shores Subdivision. The site does not appear to have been identified by other early work in the region, which included the Spindrifft Site to the south (Welty 1913). This may mean the site was less extensive than others and had not been distinguished from the background scatter of sparse occupation evidence along the entire La Jolla Shores embayment.

Rogers' (1926:1) initial description of the site is as follows:

Parallel to the paved highway, and between it and the bay, lies a long ridge of sandy-loam, reddish in color, and about 15 ft. above tide-water at the highest point. This formation seems to be terrestrial in origin, and to be the accumulation of fairly recent alluvium from the hills behind. There are no indications of marine life in it except in the upper two feet. From this level, and to the surface, various marine shells, mostly in a shattered condition and associated with the artifacts of man, are found in increasing numbers. This material is not stratified, nor does it occur in sufficient quantity to warrant calling it a midden.

From this initial description we learn several things about the site. It is located on a ridge approximately 15 ft. above sea level and it is located west of the “paved highway” which would have been Highway 1 at the time (Coast Highway) along what is now La Jolla Shores Boulevard. We also learn that the site contained a shell deposit that was about 2 ft. in depth. Soils are sandy loam and Rogers considered these to be reddish in color. We also learn that the shell deposits in the upper 2 ft. of the site were not stratified, so the upper 2 ft. of the deposit were relatively homogenous, which is typical of bioturbated sites. He also notes elsewhere that below the plow zone there is practically no soil discoloration and that charcoal was not observed in the soil (Rogers 1926:3). Although elsewhere he describes this site as the accumulation of camp refuse that suggests long occupation, he also notes that the shell was not of sufficient density to warrant calling the upper soil midden (Rogers 1926:1). This may be the reason the site was not large enough to have been recorded in the earlier coastal shell midden survey by Welty (1913).

Surface integrity was relatively poor when Rogers first observed the site. He noted “a great deal of this material, however, is not in place. It has been so scattered by the grading and filling-in operations, that the occupied area would seem larger than it originally was” (Rogers 1926:2). Rogers also noted that the site had been farmed for some time and a crop of barley was present on the surface when he first visited the site (Rogers 1926:3). Early photographs from at least 1918 show the area as plowed fields and show modest attempts at dry farming (Cuthbert 1980:117).

At the time Rogers visited the site it was in the process of being graded to fill in the shallow estuary to the west for a residential subdivision. Rogers (1926:2) noted:

The entire site is being removed to a depth of seven feet, by means of a steam-shovel. While the work has laid the site open for ready inspection, it has played havoc with both the archaeological evidence and the material.

Rogers (1926:2) also noted that looting was occurring during grading and that the developers had salvaged seven whole metates, other artifacts, and skeletal material. He (Rogers n.d.) continued to note that “local relic hunters in the early days removed some intrusive [meaning non-local] material.”

In the years after the 1920s, it is easier to make a comparison of the original landform of the area with the current post-grading contours. This again indicates that the original ridge that made up the CA-SDI-20130/SDM-W-2 site had been largely eliminated by 1930 and that the whole CA-SDI-20130/SDM-W-2 area was relatively level by this time. Vertical exaggeration of the current topography does suggest that some of the relative contour of the ridge remains, but that roads and house pad construction has somewhat terraced the area.

Rogers (1926:2) also notes:

For fully 400 yards north from the southern end of this ridge, there is considerable evidence of occupation besides the shell. Much worked stone, including hammerstones, scrapers, manos, broken metates, and rejects, was noted.

This indicates that the site was approximately 400 m north/south when he first observed it and that surface artifacts were moderately dense. This description provides one of our only ways of reconstructing a boundary for the site since none of the maps of the site made by Rogers include boundaries. The reconstructed boundaries of site CA-SDI-20130/SDM-W-2 are based on the original location of the southern end of the ridge (as mapped by Rogers in 1926) and a distance 400 m along the ridge. The other dimensions are based on the anticipation that the site was confined to the ridge and the boundaries are based on the ridge edges taken from Rogers' pregrading contour map. The reconstructed site boundaries are based on only this data and the distribution of burials at the site. Because they are not based on more quantifiable data, they remain only approximate. Other elements of the redeposit of the site are based on a previous testing program to the east and comparison of topographic change in the area (Pigniolo et al. 2012).

Historic research included an examination of a variety of resources. The current listings of the National Register of Historic Places were checked through the National Register of Historic Places website. The California Inventory of Historic Resources (State of California 1976) and the California Historical Landmarks (State of California 1992) were also checked for historic resources. The historic resources mapped in the area were determined as not significant.

D. Native American Consultation/Participation

Federal law and City of San Diego Guidelines identify Native American consultation and participation as an important aspect of the cultural resource evaluation process. A Sacred Lands Search was requested on June 20, 2022 and a response to the Sacred Lands check was received on July 28, 2022. The results of the Sacred Lands Search were positive indicating the presence of Tribal Cultural resources within the immediate project vicinity. Native American correspondence is included as Appendix C.

A Native American Monitor from Jamul Indian Village participated in the project fieldwork. RJ Flores served as Native American Monitor during the survey phase of the project.

III. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

A. Survey Research Design

The goal of this study was to identify any cultural resources located within the project area so that the effects of the project on these resources can be assessed and minimized. To accomplish this goal, background information was examined and assessed, and a field survey was conducted to identify cultural remains. Based on the records search and historic map check, most of the cultural resources that might occur within the project were likely to be prehistoric resources. Historic structures appear within one mile of the project area on early maps of the area, but are unlikely to occur within the project itself based on early maps. Prehistoric cultural resources such as CA-SDI-20130/SDM-W-2 could include midden soils, human remains, shell and lithic scatters, and hearth features associated with marine and estuary utilization in the area. Special attention was given to naturally exposed soil deposits. Because the project area is located in the La Jolla Shores Archaeological Study Area archaeological survey was required and it is described in more detail below.

B. Survey Methods

The survey was conducted by Delman James on June 16, 2022. RJ Flores, of the Jamul Indian Village, served as Native American monitor. The entire project area was surveyed in less than 5-meter transect intervals. Approximately 70 percent of the lot is covered by the existing residence and hardscape. Within the remainder of the parcel, surface visibility was moderate, averaging approximately 50 percent due to dense shrubs and existing turf.

IV. RESULTS

The project area is currently a developed residence with a large amount of hardscape and landscape. Figure 4 provides views of the survey conditions.

A. Survey Results

The cultural resource survey resulted in no indications of prehistoric or historic material on the surface of the parcel. Soils included minor amounts of imported topsoil and decorative gravels in planters. The dominant soils, however, were silty to loamy sands. No shell or cultural material whatsoever was observed within the parcel during the survey.

Historical reconstruction of the lot indicates the area tidal uplands with an elevation of approximately 0 to -2 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Current elevation indicates that the parcel has been elevated to an average of 9 feet AMSL. This indicates that approximately 10 feet of fill was placed upon the parcel during the development of the neighborhood. The fill was locally derived in the late 1920s from a low ridge that was originally located southeast of the current project and was topped by the CA-SDI-20130/SDM-W-2 archaeological site.

The current conditions suggest that the fill on the project area may be an expression of reverse stratigraphy. It is likely that the upper soils from the ridge were graded off first and spread as the initial (lowest) fill. This upper material from the ridge comprised the bulk of the CA-SDI-20130/SDM-W-2 archaeological deposit. Further grading of the ridge exposed red and yellow sand subsoil with little or no archaeological material. This would have been spread as a later (upper) deposit of fill over the area. This subsoil without archaeological material is consistent with the upper soil conditions within the current project area. The nature of the deeper fill within the parcel is unknown, but based on nearby testing and monitoring, it may contain redeposited archaeological material from CA-SDI-20130/SDM-W-2.



a. Northern side of yard, looking west



b. Southern side of yard, looking west

Figure 4
Survey Conditions



V. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The goal of the project was to identify resources that may be impacted by the project. The results of this survey indicated that no cultural resources were present on or near the surface of the property. Historical reconstruction of the area indicates that the parcel probably includes as much as 8-10 feet of fill from the site CA-SDI-20130/SDM-W-2 area. The absence of cultural material on the surface suggests that at least the upper fill material within the parcel represents sterile subsoil. This does not eliminate the possibility that lower layers of fill may contain redeposited cultural material from site CA-SDI-20130/SDM-W-2.

The proposed project includes the excavation of for construction of a basement. Because the project is within the La Jolla Shores Archaeological Study Area, and deeper fill soils may contain redeposited cultural material from site CA-SDI-20130/SDM-W-2, monitoring by an archaeological and a Native American monitor is recommended during construction excavation to ensure sensitive resources are not present or impacted by the project.

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APPENDICES

- A. Resume of Principal Investigator
- B. Records Search Confirmation
- C. Native American Correspondence

APPENDIX A

RESUME OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

ANDREW R. PIGNIOLO, M.A., RPA
Principal Archaeologist
Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

Education

San Diego State University, Master of Arts, Anthropology, 1992
San Diego State University, Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, 1985

Professional Experience

2002-Present	Principal Archaeologist/President, Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc., San Diego
1997-2002	Senior Archaeologist, Tierra Environmental Services, San Diego
1994-1997	Senior Archaeologist, KEA Environmental, Inc., San Diego
1985-1994	Project Archaeologist/Senior Archaeologist, Ogden Environmental and Energy Services, San Diego
1982-1985	Reports Archivist, Cultural Resource Management Center (now the South Coastal Information Center), San Diego State University
1980-1985	Archaeological Consultant, San Diego, California

Professional Affiliations

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA), 1992-present
Qualified Archaeology Consultant, San Diego County
Qualified Archaeology Consultant, City of San Diego
Qualified Archaeology Consultant, City of Chula Vista
Qualified Archaeology Consultant, Riverside County
Society for American Archaeology
Society for California Archaeology
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society
San Diego County Archaeological Society

Qualifications

Mr. Andrew Pignuolo is a certified archaeology consultant for the County and City of San Diego. Mr. Pignuolo has more than 42 years of experience as an archaeologist, and has conducted more than 1,500 projects throughout southern California and western Arizona. His archaeological investigations have been conducted for a wide variety of development and resource management projects including water resource facilities, energy utilities, commercial and residential developments, military installations, transportation projects, and projects involving Indian Reservation lands. Mr. Pignuolo has conducted the complete range of technical studies including archaeological overviews and management plans, ethnographic studies, archaeological surveys, test excavations, historical research, evaluations of significance under CEQA and Section 106, data recovery programs, and monitoring projects. He has received 40 hour HAZWOPPER training and holds an active card for hazardous material work.

REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTS

Proposed SDG&E Sunrise Powerlink Project, San Diego to Imperial Valley, California (*San Diego Gas and Electric*). Mr. Pigniolo served as the Principal Investigator and archaeological monitor for this project whose purpose is the installation of a new transmission line corridor running from San Diego to Imperial Valley. This phase of the project included the preliminary reporting of any cultural resources observed during field visits to the proposed impact areas. Mr. Pigniolo recorded sites encountered during monitoring, and collected GPS points and photographs of the sites for future review. Mr. Pigniolo also conducted the cultural resources portion of the environmental training for this project.

Princess Street Monitoring and Data Recovery Project at the Spindrifft Site (*City of San Diego*). Mr. Pigniolo served as a Principal Investigator of an archaeological monitoring and data recovery program at the Spindrifft Site in the community of La Jolla. The effort was initially to provide archaeological monitoring of a utility undergrounding project. The presence of the major prehistoric village site within the project alignment quickly became evident prior to construction monitoring and a data recovery plan was prepared prior to the start of work. Data recovery included the excavation of 25 controlled units and the water screening of 100 percent of the archaeological site material impacted during trenching. More than 40 fragmented human burials were encountered. Working with Native American monitors and representatives, the remains were repatriated.

Cultural Resource Survey, Geotechnical Monitoring, and Testing for the La Jolla View Reservoir Project, La Jolla, City of San Diego, California (*IEC*). Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator and conducted an archaeological survey on an approximately 15-acre study area, in the La Jolla Natural Park area on Mount Soledad above La. In addition to the field survey, geotechnical work was monitored by an archaeologist and Native American monitor. One small prehistoric cobble procurement site (CA-SDI-20843) was tested to determine site significance. Due to surface visibility constraints from dense vegetation, monitoring by an archaeological and a Native American monitor during construction excavation and grading was recommended to ensure sensitive features not identified during the survey are not present or impacted by the project.

City of San Diego Sever Group 783 Project, San Diego, California (*Orion Construction Company*.) Mr. Pigniolo was the Principal Investigator for an archaeological monitoring project for a sewer line replacement in the eastern portion of the City of San Diego. The project included archaeological construction monitoring in an urban environment.

Cultural Resource Monitoring and Treatment of CA-SDI-20861 for the 1941-1945 Columbia Street Project, City of San Diego, California (*Jeff Svitak Inc.*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator of an archival research and an archaeological and Native American monitoring program of building demolition and construction excavation for a multi-family dwelling in the Little Italy community of the City of San Diego. The project consisted of archaeological and historical research prior to fieldwork, archaeological monitoring of foundation removal and construction excavation, and the recovery and analysis of historic artifacts discovered during monitoring. Site CA-SDI-20861 was treated as a significant cultural resource and the recovery and analysis of the cultural material served as mitigation for the project impacts to the site.

Cultural Resource Salvage and Monitoring within a Portion of CA-SDI-39/17372 at 1891 Viking Way, La Jolla, City of San Diego, California (*Ayers General Contracting, Inc.*)

Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator of an archaeological salvage and documentation program in addition to construction monitoring for the residence located at 1891 Viking Way, in the La Jolla. The project included the demolition and replacement of an existing retaining wall, and the replacement of additional yard hardscape. The City of San Diego archaeologist determined that construction work was occurring within site CA-SDI-39 and required work to stop and a treatment plan to partially mitigate impacts to the site be prepared. The project included a salvage effort to partially mitigate impacts to this portion of the site, through documentation and artifact recovery and to recover any impacted human remains as part of mitigation. Three phases of treatment were conducted including a 100 percent recovery program for human remains and associated grave goods and monitoring of final construction disturbance and backfilling.

Muller Residence Archaeological Survey, Testing, and Evaluation, Carmel Valley, City of San Diego, California (*Mr. Rolf Muller*)

Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator and Project Manager of a cultural resource survey and testing and evaluation program of a residential parcel proposed for development. The survey indicated the presence of a portion of a prehistoric shell midden within the project area. The testing program indicated a deeply buried archaeological deposit with a high level of integrity. Impact avoidance through redesign was recommended under City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines.

Cultural Resource Monitoring for The San Diego County Administration Center Waterfront Park Project, San Diego, California (*McCarthy Building Companies, Inc.*)

Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator of a cultural resource monitoring program for the Water Front Park Project at the San Diego County Administration Building in the City of San Diego. The monitoring program included excavation near the dredge fill/native ground contact. Historic maps indicated that the entire project area was located on man-made land created from bay dredge spoils. The monitoring program identified a small historic-age boat that probably sank in the bayfront prior to filling of the area. Based on the current County guidelines, this resource qualifies as significant for its information potential and has been treated as such. The boat was documented and avoided, and left in place.

13th and C Streets Evaluation Project, City of San Diego, California (*WM Builders*)

Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator of an archaeological/historical resource assessment for a commercial development project in the City of San Diego. The project area is in the downtown portion of San Diego. A records search, literature review, examination of historic maps, records, and city directories was used to assess the potential for buried historic resources within the project area. Potential buried historic resource locations were identified and a testing plan was developed.

U. S. Army Yuma Proving Ground (YPG) Native American Consultation Plan, Yuma, Arizona (*Yuma Proving Ground*).

Mr. Pigniolo served as principal author of a Native American consultation plan for YPG to provide guidance and information to U.S. Army commanders and Army resource managers at YPG for consultation with Native American groups. Consultation was conducted in a manner that is consistent with federal laws and regulations that mandate consultation and the consultation plan was designed to ensure the participation of Native American groups early in the planning process.

All American 105 Race Project, West Mesa, Imperial County, California (*Legacy 106, Inc.*).

Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator, report author, and crew chief for an archaeological survey for a proposed off-road vehicle race course in the West Mesa area of Imperial County. The survey covered Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands and included close coordination with BLM staff. The survey included a proposed 7.5 mile course with a very short time-frame. The goal was project alignment adjustment and realignment to avoid resource impacts where possible. A variety of prehistoric cultural resources including 10 sites and seven isolates were encountered. Human remains were identified and avoided. The race route was realigned to avoid significant resource impacts allowing the race to proceed on schedule.

Alpine Fire Safe Council Brush Management Monitoring Project, Alpine Region, San Diego County, California (*Alpine Fire Safe Council*)

Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator for a cultural resources monitoring and protection program on four project areas surrounding Alpine. Cultural resources identified during previous surveys within the vegetation treatment areas were flagged for avoidance. The project included hand clearing and chaparral mastication near residential structures to create a fire buffer zone. Vegetation removal was monitored to ensure cultural resources obscured by heavy vegetation were not impacted by the project and that all recorded cultural resources were avoided. The Bureau of Land Management served as Lead Agency for the project.

APPENDIX B

RECORDS SEARCH CONFIRMATION



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

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM CLIENT IN-HOUSE RECORDS SEARCH

Company: Laguna
Company Representative: Carol Serr
Date: 6/20/2022
Project Identification: Gibby Residence Survey Project (Job #2210)

Search Radius: 1/4 mile

Historical Resources: SELF

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

Previous Survey Report Boundaries: SELF

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

Historic Addresses: SELF

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

Historic Maps: SELF

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

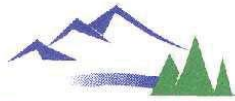
Copies: 1

Hours: 1

Carol Serr

APPENDIX C

NATIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE



Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

June 20, 2022

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691

Subject: Gibby Residence Survey Project (Job #2210)

Dear Chairperson,

Laguna Mountain Environmental is conducting an archaeological survey within the La Jolla Shores Archaeological Study Area of the City of San Diego. The project involves the remodel of an existing single family house including the excavation for a basement.

The project area is west of Interstate 5, west of La Jolla Shores Drive and north of Avenida De La Playa, on the east side of El Paseo Grande. It is north of Calle Frescota at 8311 El Paseo Grande (APN 346-171-10). The project is located in an unsectioned portion of Pueblo Lands in Township 15 South, Range 3 West. The project area is shown on the La Jolla USGS 7.5' quadrangle (see attached figure).

We respectfully request any information and input that you may have regarding Native American concerns either directly or indirectly associated with this project area. We would also appreciate a current list of appropriate Native American contacts for the area in order to elicit local concerns. If you or your files have any information about cultural resources or traditional cultural properties located on or near the project site, please contact me. If I can provide any additional information, please contact me immediately at (858) 505-8164. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Andrew Pignuolo, M.A., RPA
Principal Archaeologist

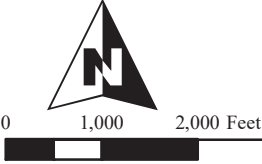
Attachments:

Project Location map

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request Form



Source: USGS 7.5' La Jolla Quadrangle



Project Location



Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

(916) 373-3710

Fax: (916) 373-5471

nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Gibby Residence Survey

County San Diego

USGS Quadrangle (7.5') Name La Jolla

Township 15S Range 3W Section(s) unsectioned

Company/Firm/Agency: Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

Contact Person: Andrew Pignolo

Street Address: 3421 Voltaire Street

City: San Diego Zip: 92106

Phone: 858.505.8164

Fax: _____

Email: Carol@lagunaenv.com

Project Description:

The project involves the remodel of a single family house, including excavation for a basement.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

July 28, 2022

Carol Serr
Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

Via Email to: Carol@lagunaenv.com

Re: Gibby Residence Survey Project, San Diego County

Dear Ms. Serr:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

SECRETARY
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Miwok

COMMISSIONER
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COMMISSIONER
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Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok/Nisenan

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
7/28/2022**

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande

Raymond Welch, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road Diegueno
Lakeside, CA, 92040
Phone: (619) 443 - 6612
Fax: (619) 443-0681
counciloffice@barona-nsn.gov

Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians

Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Diegueno
Campo, CA, 91906
Phone: (619) 478 - 9046
Fax: (619) 478-5818
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians

Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 368 - 4382
Fax: (619) 445-9126
ceo@ebki-nsn.gov

Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 933 - 2200
Fax: (619) 445-9126
michaelg@leaningrock.net

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel

Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 507 Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760) 803 - 5694
clint@redtailenvironmental.com

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel

Virgil Perez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 130 Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760) 765 - 0845
Fax: (760) 765-0320

Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians

Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson
2005 S. Escondido Blvd. Diegueno
Escondido, CA, 92025
Phone: (760) 737 - 7628
Fax: (760) 747-8568

Jamul Indian Village

Erica Pinto, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612 Diegueno
Jamul, CA, 91935
Phone: (619) 669 - 4785
Fax: (619) 669-4817
epinto@jiv-nsn.gov

Jamul Indian Village

Lisa Cumper, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 612 Diegueno
Jamul, CA, 91935
Phone: (619) 669 - 4855
lcumper@jiv-nsn.gov

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians

Carmen Lucas,
P.O. Box 775 Kwaaymii
Pine Valley, CA, 91962 Diegueno
Phone: (619) 709 - 4207

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
LP13boots@aol.com

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians

Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
jmiller@LPtribe.net

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Gibby Residence Survey Project, San Diego County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
7/28/2022**

***Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay
Nation***

Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302 Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930
Fax: (619) 766-4957

***Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation***

Kristie Orosco, Kumeyaay
Resource Specialist
1 Kwaaypaay Court Kumeyaay
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 445 - 6917

***Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians***

Michael Linton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 270 Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760) 782 - 3818
Fax: (760) 782-9092
mesagrandeband@msn.com

***Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians***

John Christman, Chairperson
1 Viejas Grade Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810
Fax: (619) 445-5337

***San Pasqual Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians***

John Flores, Environmental
Coordinator
P. O. Box 365 Diegueno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
Fax: (760) 749-3876
johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org

***Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians***

Ernest Pingleton, Tribal Historic
Officer, Resource Management
1 Viejas Grade Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 659 - 2314
epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov

***San Pasqual Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians***

Allen Lawson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 365 Diegueno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
Fax: (760) 749-3876
allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org

***Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation***

Cody Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Court Kumeyaay
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 445 - 2613
Fax: (619) 445-1927
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov

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