CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
FOR THE JAVAHERI RESIDENCE PROJECT
2072 VIA CASA ALTA, LA JOLLA,
CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
(Project Number 698915)

Prepared for:

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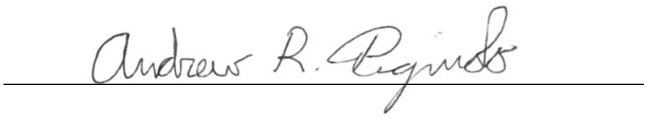

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National Archaeological Data Base Information
Type of Study: Cultural Resource Survey
Sites: none
USGS Quadrangle: La Jolla 7.5'
Area: 0.77 acres
Key Words: City of San Diego, La Jolla, 2072 Via Casa Alta, Negative Survey

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ABSTRACT

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. (Laguna Mountain) conducted an archaeological survey for the Javaheri Residence Project located near the summit of Mount Soledad within the community of La Jolla in the City of San Diego. The proposed project involves the construction of a new single family residence on a currently vacant lot. The current investigation included a records search, literature review, examination of historic maps, and field inventory of the property.

The goal of the effort was to determine if significant cultural resources were present 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.

A records search at the South Coastal Information Center, at San Diego State University, indicated that the project area had not been previously surveyed. At least 12 archaeological investigations have been documented in the vicinity of the project, and three cultural resources have been identified through previous research within a one-quarter mile radius of the project. The two most recently recorded resources are historic residences, built in the 1960s. A WWII-era defense observation bunker was identified below the residence at 1969 Via Casa Alta.

The survey was conducted by Andrew R. Pigniolo, MA, on May 22, 2023. Erica Gonzalez, of the Jamul Indian Village (Jamul), served as Native American monitor. The upper portions of the project where impacts are proposed, was surveyed in 5 to 10-meter transect intervals. Surface visibility was approximately 30 percent due to dense grasses and herbs. The steep north-facing slope has a dense shrub vegetation cover, which was combined with the presence of poison oak and steep slope. This portion of the project was not surveyable.

The results of this survey indicated that no cultural resources are present in the project area. No artifacts or other cultural material were observed.

The project area is on a relatively steep slope in a non-depositional environment for soils. It is unlikely that buried cultural resources would be present in the project area. However, due to the limited surface visibility, the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer at Jamul, Lisa Cumper, recommended archaeological and Native American monitoring be performed during grading.

The proposed project will result in no adverse effect to cultural resources and no significant impacts under CEQA, with the implementation of mitigation measures. Because cultural resources could be obscured by surface vegetation and the presence of cultural resources in the project vicinity provides support for potential cultural resources impacts. Archaeological and Native American construction monitoring is recommended as a mitigation measure during all earth disturbing activities.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Description

The project area consists of a parcel within the community of La Jolla in the City of San Diego (Figure 1). The project area is located near the summit of Soledad Mountain on the northeastern slope. It is west of Interstate 5 and south of Via Capri. The parcel is located on the north side of Via Casa Alta at 2072 Via Casa Alta. The project area includes one parcel (APN 352-570-15-00) that totals 0.77 acres. The project area is in an unsectioned portion of the Pueblo of San Diego Lands within Township 15 South, Range 4 West, as shown on the La Jolla USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (Figure 2).

The Javaheri Residence Project involves the construction of a single family home on a vacant parcel at 2072 Via Casa Alta within an existing residential neighborhood (Figure 3). Excavation will include grading, new foundation work, and excavation for utilities.

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 program was conducted to determine whether there were cultural resources present within the project area.

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 in addition to field surveyor and report author. Mr. Pigniolo is a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA), 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 M.A. degree in Anthropology from San Diego State University, along with over 43 years experience in southern California archaeology. His resume is included in Appendix A.

Carol Serr conducted the record search, prepared the report graphics, and edited the report. Ms. Serr has a B.A. degree in Anthropology from San Diego State University and more than 43 years experience in archaeology of San Diego County.

Erica Gonzalez, of the Jamul Indian Village, served as Native American monitor for the project. Ms. Gonzalez has more than three years experience in local archaeological monitoring.

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 program. Section V provides a summary and recommendations and Section VI includes the references cited.

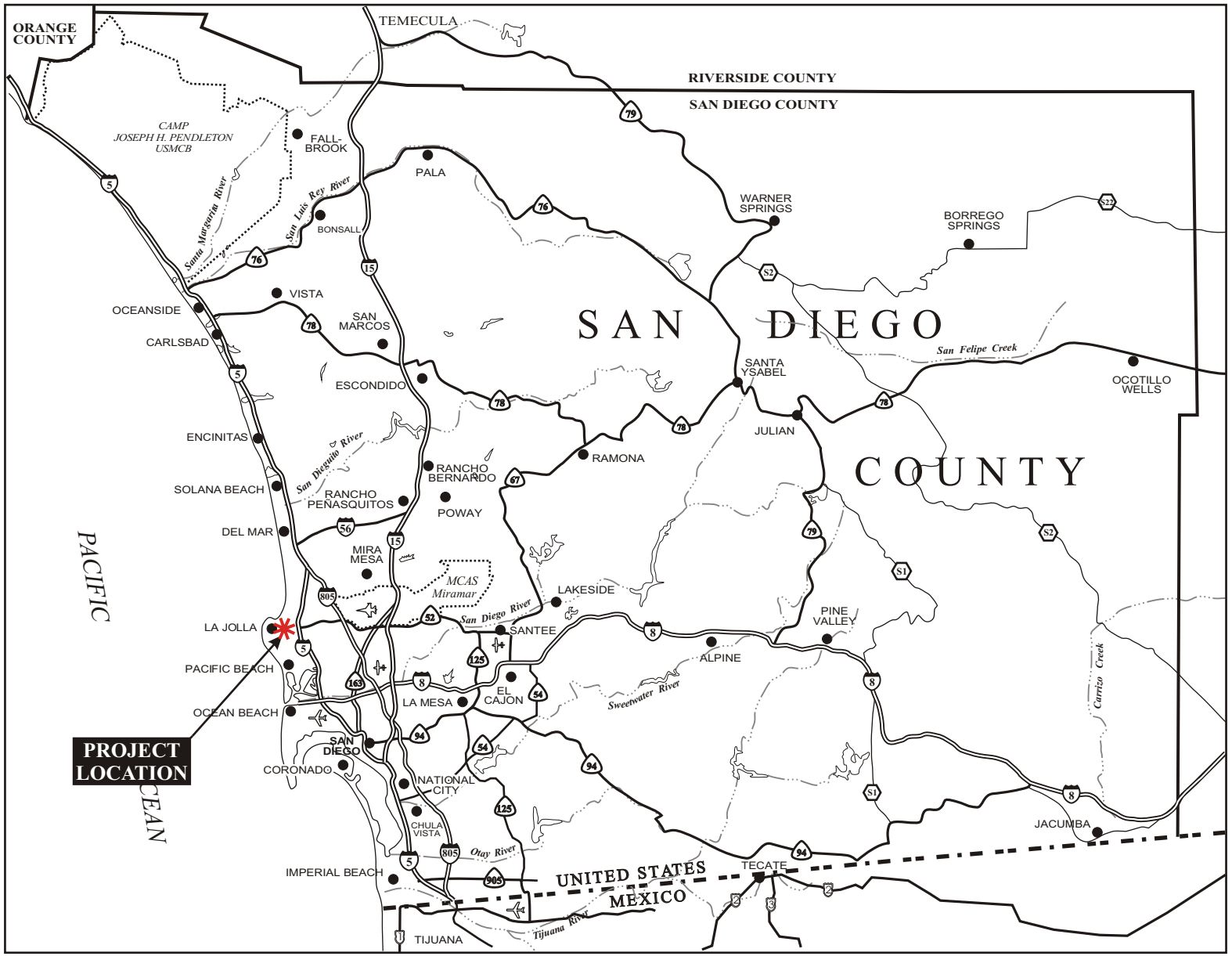
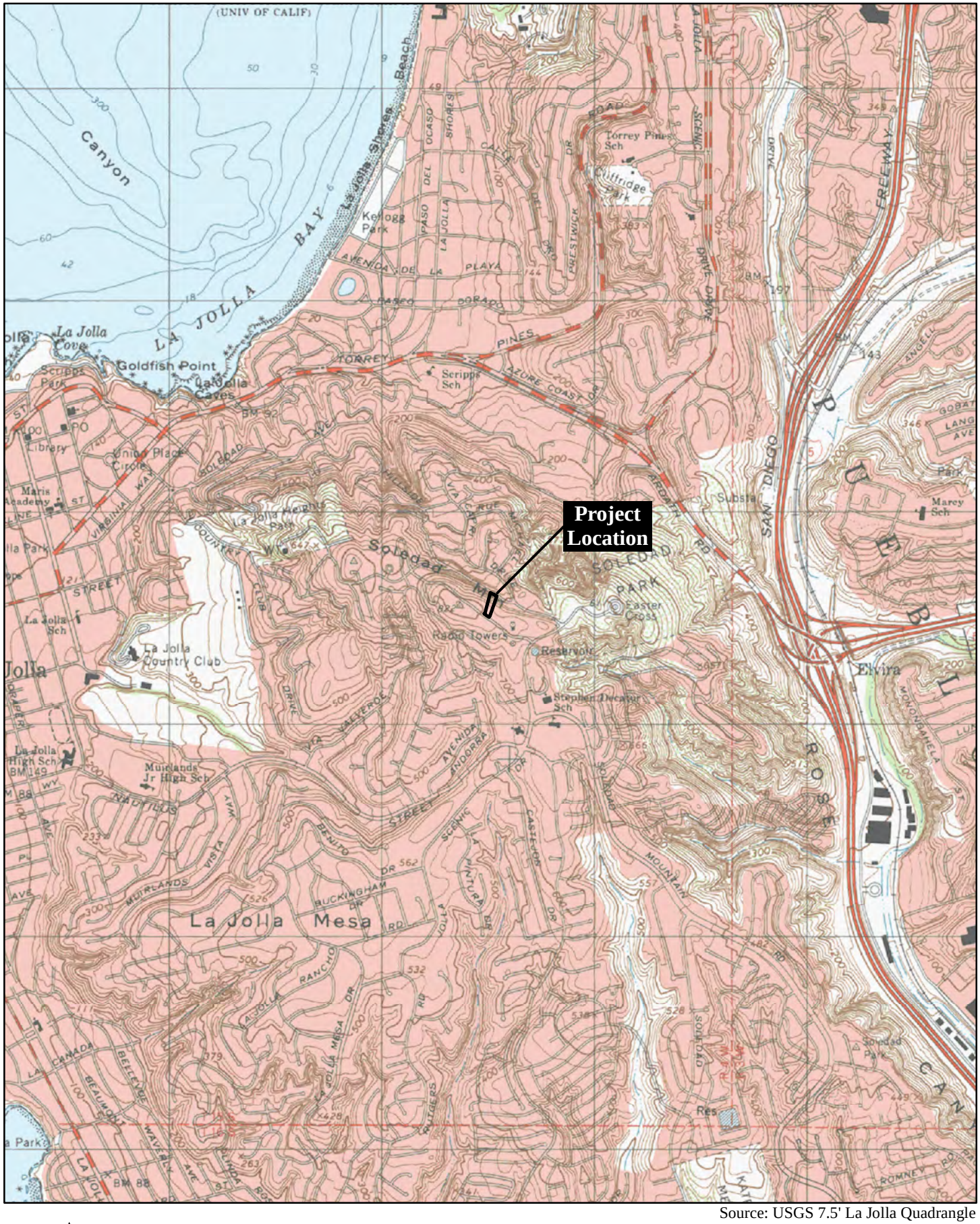


Figure 1
Regional Location Map

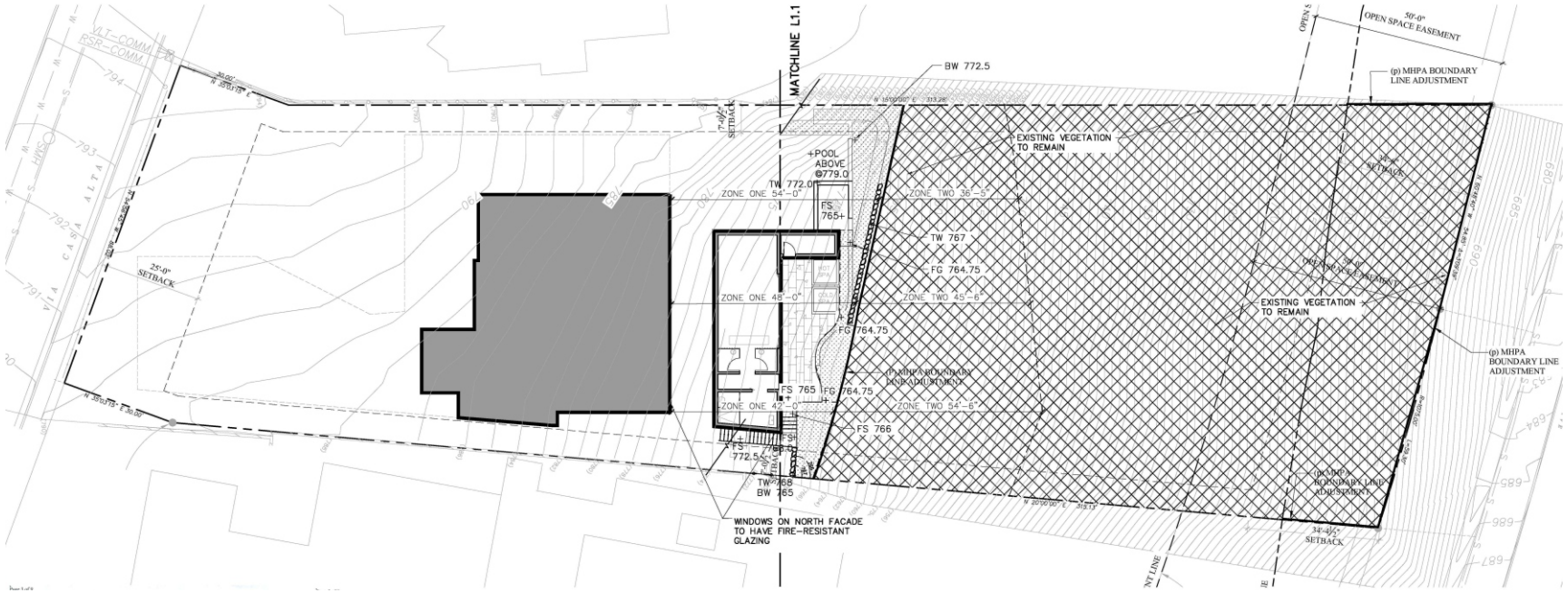
Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.



Source: USGS 7.5' La Jolla Quadrangle

Figure 2
Project Location

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.



Source: ICA Studio, Brush Management Plan (6/30/23)

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Figure 3
Proposed Project Plans

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

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 located on the northeastern slope of Soledad Mountain. Elevation within the project area ranges from approximately 710 to 795 feet above mean sea level. The topography of the southern portion of the project parcel has been altered through brush clearing that occurred between 1978 and 1980.

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 volcanic 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 represents and uplift of these Eocene and older sediments along the Rose Canyon Fault Zone. Some of these sedimentary formations contain porphyritic volcanic and quartzite cobbles that were used for producing both flaked lithic and groundstone tools.

The geology of the project area itself includes Linda Vista Formation on the upper portions of the parcel and Cabrillo Formation on the slope (Kennedy 1975).

The upper portions of the project area are underlain by the nearshore deposits of the Pleistocene-age Linda Vista Formation (Kennedy 1975). These include conglomerate clasts derived from other Eocene-age formations in the area. These nearshore deposits lack the characteristic iron cemented sandstone of the beach deposits. The Cabrillo Formation is a Cretaceous-age marine sandstone and cobble conglomerate located on the steep slopes of the parcel (Kennedy 1975).

Soils within the project area are mapped as Altamont clay (Bowman 1973). The Altamont series consists of well-drained clays that formed in material weathered from calcareous shale. These soils are on uplands. In a representative profile, the surface layer is dark-brown, neutral to moderately alkaline heavy clay loam about 8 inches thick. Below this is soft calcareous shale (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. Vegetation communities adapted to the dry conditions of the area occur in the project area. These consist of Coastal Sage Scrub and Native Grassland 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 north of 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 west 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.

At least 12 archaeological investigations have been conducted in the vicinity of the project (Table 1). Most of these are surveys or monitoring projects for residential assessments as well as infrastructure projects associated with the growth and development of this area over the last 30 years. None have taken place on the project area.

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

Author(s)	Report Title	Year
City of San Diego	Mitigated Negative Declaration Group Job No. 506	1994
City of San Diego	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program (MSWSMP)	2009
Garrison	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Pipeline Rehabilitation AP-1 Project, City of San Diego	2020
Hector and Tansey	Archaeological Survey for the CMP TL617 Pole Replacement Z61344, Installation Z293709, La Jolla, San Diego County	2017
Kyle and Gallegos	Cultural Resource Survey Report for Task 9 Water Group Job 506, City of San Diego	1994
Mandler	Letter Report: ETS 47340 - Cultural Resources Monitoring for DIMP 580749 Renew, 5652' 3" PE, Caminito Valverde, San Diego	2021
Pierson	The Results of an Archaeological Study for the Jack White Residence, San Diego	1998
Pierson	Results of Historic Research and Construction Monitoring for the Jack White Residence Project	1999
Pigniolo	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Taccone Residence Project at 7206 Rue De Roark, Mount Soledad, City of San Diego	2013
Robbins-Wade	Archaeological Resources Analysis for the Master Stormwater System Maintenance Program, San Diego	2008
U.S. Dept of Homeland Security	Proposed Communications Equipment Installation at the U.S. Navy Consolidated Area Trunking System/ Mount Soledad Facility in San Diego County	2012
Unknown	Mount Soledad Natural Park	–

Only three cultural resources have been identified through previous research within a one-quarter mile radius of the project. The two most recently recorded resources are historic residences, built in the early 1960s (P-37-037014 and -037078). In 1998, a WWII-era defense observation bunker was identified under the residence at 1969 Via Casa Alta (P-37-016198).

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.

Historic map research indicates that no historic structures were ever present on the project area. The 1953 aerial photograph of the area shows native vegetation and some dirt roads. This continues the same until the 1980 aerial shows the construction of a couple of houses on Via Casa Alta, to the northwest of the project. In 1981, the house to the southeast is built and the project parcel appears brushed or cleared to the edge of the northern slope. Vegetation appears to gradually recover over the next six-plus years, but the western edge of the parcel is partially brushed or cleared in 1987. By 2005, the flat portion of the lot is denuded of vegetation, remaining the same to the 2020 aerial (NETR 1953 through 2020).

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 April 28, 2023. A positive response was received on June 6, 2023. Native American Contact correspondence is included as Appendix C. The City of San Diego will conduct further consultation with Native American tribes regarding this issue.

A Native American Monitor from Jamul participated in the project fieldwork. Erica Gonzalez served as Native American Monitor during the survey phase of the project. Due to the limited surface visibility, the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer at Jamul, Lisa Cumper, recommended archaeological and Native American monitoring be performed during grading

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. Additionally, a Sacred Lands record search was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) (see Appendix C).

Based on the records search and historic map check, most of the cultural resources that might occur within the project are likely to be historic resources. Two historic structures appear within one-quarter mile of the project area. No prehistoric resources have been previously recorded in 30 years of investigations in the vicinity. Special attention was given to exposed soil deposits.

B. Survey Methods

The survey was conducted by Andrew R. Pigniolo, MA, on May 22, 2023. Erica Gonzalez, of the Jamul Indian Village, served as Native American monitor. The upper portions of the project where impacts are proposed, was surveyed in 5 to 10-meter transect intervals. Surface visibility was approximately 30 percent due to dense grasses and herbs. The steep north-facing slope has a dense shrub vegetation cover, which was combined with the presence of poison oak and steep slope. This portion of the project was not surveyable (Figure 4).

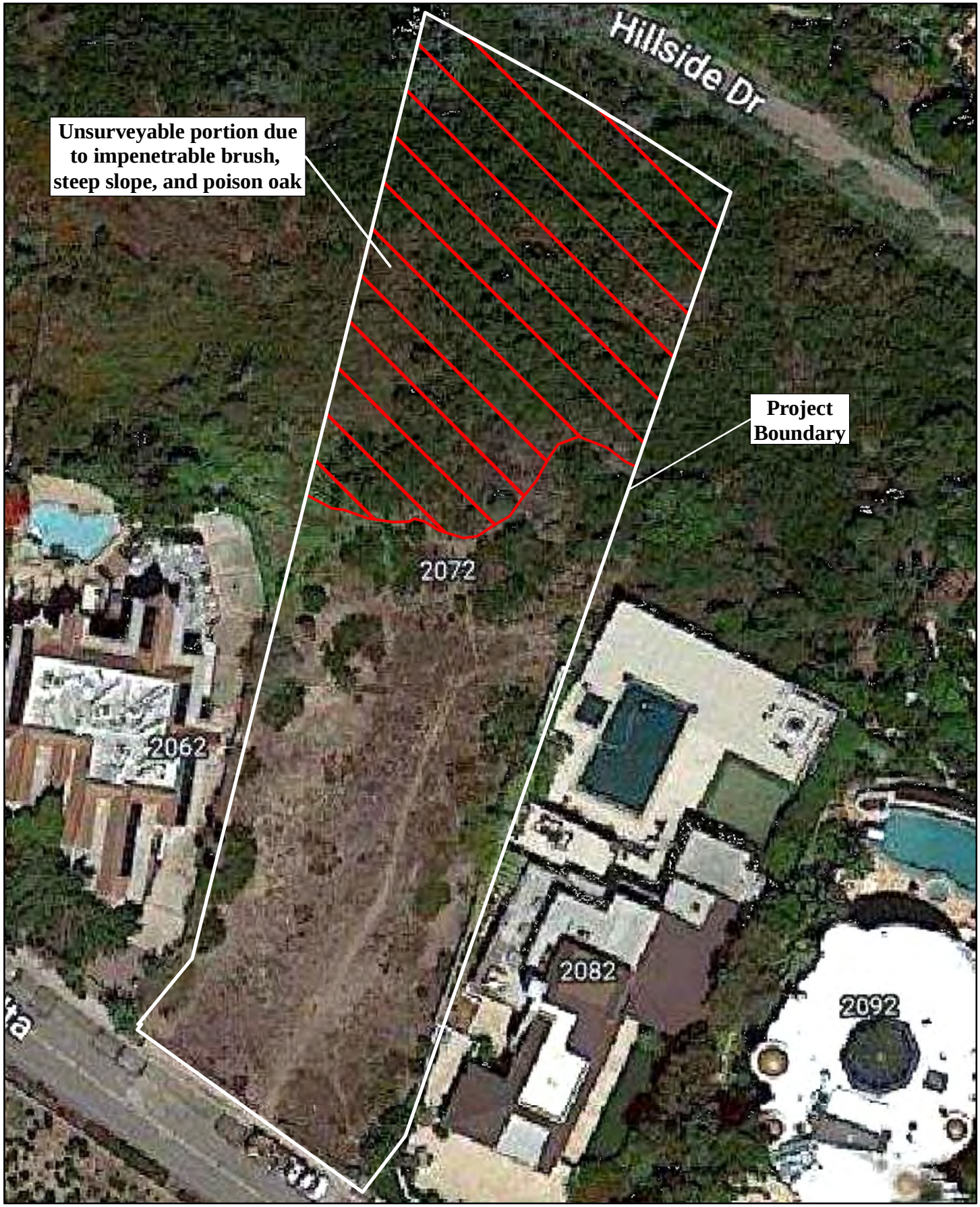

Figure 4
Survey Methods

0 10 20 Meters

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

IV. SURVEY RESULTS

The cultural resource survey resulted in no indications of prehistoric or historic material on the surface of the parcel and proposed impact area. Surface visibility was poor, limiting survey visibility and access (Figure 5). No cultural resources were present or appear to have been impacted by initial brushing and clearing performed in 1981 or vegetation clearing done between 2005 and at least 2020 (see page 10). Rock was not observed within the proposed development area. Located near the top of Mount Soledad, the project is not in a soil depositional environment.

a. Visibility Constraints, Looking South (PR-09190-019)

b. Dense Slope Vegetation, Looking South (PR-09190-034)

Figure 5
Survey Conditions

V. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The goal of the project was to identify resources that may be impacted by the project. The lack of surface historic or prehistoric cultural material indicates that no cultural resources are present in the project area and that no impacts to cultural resources are anticipated to result from this project.

The project is underlain by soil developed on sedimentary rock and surface visibility during the survey was poor. It is unlikely that buried cultural resources would be present in the project area. However, due to the limited surface visibility, the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer at Jamul, Lisa Cumper, recommends archaeological and Native American monitoring be conducted during grading.

The proposed project will result in no adverse effect to cultural resources and no significant impacts under CEQA, with the implementation of mitigation measures. Because cultural resources could be obscured by surface vegetation and the presence of cultural resources in the project vicinity provides support for potential cultural resources impacts. Historic cultural resources within less than one-quarter mile of the project area and prehistoric cultural resources are present within approximately three-quarters of a mile. Archaeological and Native American construction monitoring is recommended as a mitigation measure during all earth disturbing activities.

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APPENDICES

A. Resume of Principal Investigator
B. Records Search Confirmation
C. Native American Correspondence (Confidential – Bound Separately)

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 Pigniolo is a certified archaeology consultant for the County and City of San Diego. Mr. Pigniolo has more than 38 years of experience as an archaeologist, and has conducted more than 800 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. Pigniolo 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 Spindrift Site *(City of San Diego)*. Mr. Pigniolo served as a Principal Investigator of an archaeological monitoring and data recovery program at the Spindrift 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 a 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 Mtn Enviro

Company Representative: Carol Serr

Date: 5/8/2023

Project Identification: Via Casa Alta Survey Proj#2311

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: 20

Hours: 1

Carol Ser

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

APPENDIX C

NATIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE

(Confidential – Bound Separately)