PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE LOWENTHAL RESIDENCE PROJECT

1720 TORREY PINES ROAD SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92037

PRJ-1111223
APN 350-151-10

Submitted to:

City of San Diego
Development Services Department
1222 First Avenue, MS 501
San Diego, California 92101

Prepared for:

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June 13, 2024; Revised December 11, 2024

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Archaeological Database Information

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Report Date:	June 13, 2024; Revised December 11, 2024
Report Title:	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Lowenthal Residence Project, 1720 Torrey Pines Road, San Diego, California 92037 (PRJ-1111223; APN 350-151-10)
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USGS Quadrangle:	*La Jolla, California* (7.5 minute)
Study Area:	1720 Torrey Pines Road; APN 350-151-10
Key Words:	Phase I survey; location within the recorded boundaries of SDI-39; City of San Diego; no archaeological testing recommended; archaeological monitoring recommended.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

As required by the City of San Diego, BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company (BFSA), conducted an archaeological survey of the residential parcel northwest of the intersection of Torrey Pines Road and Spindrift Drive at 1720 Torrey Pines Road (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 350-151-10). Specifically, the project is situated within the unsectioned Pueblo Lands of San Diego, Township 15 South, Range 4 West of the *La Jolla* United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Quadrangle. A records search provided by the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (SDSU) indicates 1720 Torrey Pines Road is situated within the boundaries of recorded significant prehistoric Site SDI-39/W-1. As the project is located within a culturally sensitive area within the Spindrift neighborhood of the La Jolla community, the City of San Diego requires a cultural resource investigation to determine the status of any cultural resources within the Area of Potential Effect (APE).

As part of assessing the potential to encounter archaeological deposits associated with SDI-39 within the property during construction, BFSA conducted an archaeological survey on May 28, 2024, accompanied by a Native American monitor from Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) to determine if cultural resources exist within the property and to assess the possible effects of the remodel of the existing single-family residence. Maps of the property location have been included in Attachment B. No evidence of cultural resources was encountered during the survey.

II. SETTING

The project setting includes both the physical and biological contexts of the project, as well as the cultural setting of prehistoric and historic human activities in the general area. The following section discusses both the environmental and cultural settings of the study area, the relationship between the two, and the relevance of that relationship to the project.

3.1 Natural Setting

The project is located in the La Jolla Community Plan Area of the city of San Diego. The project encompasses 39,640 square feet of flat to gently sloping land that is situated on the cliffs above La Jolla Bay. The elevation at the property is approximately 75 to 106 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The lot currently contains limited hardscape and landscaping for a single-family residence.

3.1.1 Geology and Hydrology

San Diego County lies in the Peninsular Ranges Geologic Province of southern California. The mountainous zone, which extends from northwest to southeast through the county, ranges to a maximum height of 6,533 feet AMSL (Beauchamp 1986). Foothills and valleys, which comprise the cismontane region, extend west from the mountains. This region typically receives more rainfall than the mesas and less than the mountainous region. Between the foothills and the coast lies the coastal mesa region, which is cut by several large drainages originating in the mountains and foothills. The coast is characterized by large bays and lagoons, major rivers, which empty into the sea, and mesas, which terminate at the ocean in the form of bluffs (Beauchamp 1986).

The project and the portion of SDI-39 being investigated are mapped as disturbed and graded; however, the Bay Point Formation (Kennedy 1975) surrounding the project consists of a geologic deposit of mostly marine and nonmarine fossiliferous sandstone. The project lies just west of several faults, including Ardath, Mount Soledad, and Rose Canyon.

3.1.2 Soils

Soils in the area fall within the Huero-Stockpen Association and are characterized by moderately well drained loams to gravelly clay loams that have a subsoil of clay or sandstone (Bowman 1973). Soil in the immediate vicinity of the project is mapped as Urban Land, which consists of densely urbanized and developed areas where soil identification is not possible. Recent geotechnical study of the property found surficial fill soils ranging between 1 and 5 feet throughout the property (Cerros and Reed 2024).

3.1.3 Biology

The prehistoric biological community was characterized by a variety of soft, low, aromatic, drought-deciduous shrubs, such as California sagebrush, flat-top buckwheat, California bush sunflower, and sage, with scattered evergreen shrubs including lemonadeberry, laurel sumac, coyote bush, and toyon. Plants in the understory included native needlegrass, mariposa lily, golden yarrow, everlasting, deerweed, rattlesnake weed, soap plant, San Diego barrel cactus, ashy spike moss, San Diego goldenstar, and blue dicks (Beauchamp 1986; Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf 1995).

Many different terrestrial and aquatic animals live in these habitat types. Terrestrial animals include mule deer, black-tailed hare, cottontail rabbit, California ground squirrel, Botta's pocket gopher, deer mouse, woodrat, bat, coyote, gray fox, striped skunk, raccoon, bobcat, mountain lion, California quail, pied-billed grebe, cormorant, great blue heron, mallard, and a variety of reptiles and amphibians. A number of different pelagic fish, such as perch and marine mollusks, including scallops, oysters, and clams, would have been available in the La Jolla Cove and the associated mudflats.

3.2 Cultural Setting

The area of western San Diego County has a rich and extensive record of both prehistoric and historic human activity. The cultures that have been identified in the general vicinity of the project area include the Paleo Indian manifestation of the San Dieguito Complex, the Archaic Stage and Early Milling Stone horizons represented by the La Jolla Complex, and the Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay Native Americans. Following the Hispanic intrusion into the region (1769), the Presidio of San Diego, the Mission San Diego de Alcalá, and the Pueblo of San Diego were established. The project area was possibly used in conjunction with the agricultural activities of the mission until the period of mission secularization. The pastoral activities of the Mexican Period (1822 to 1846) likely included use of the areas near the project for grazing purposes. Farming also blossomed and gradually replaced cattle ranching in many of the coastal areas. A brief discussion of the prehistoric and historic cultural elements documented for the project area is provided below.

3.2.1 Paleoenvironment

Because of the close relationship between prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns and the environment, it is necessary to understand the setting in which these systems operated. At the end of the final period of glaciation, approximately 11,000 to 10,000 years before the present (YBP), the sea level was considerably lower than it is now; the coastline at that time would have been two to two and a half miles west of its present location (Smith and Moriarty 1985a, 1985b). At approximately 7,000 YBP, the sea level rose rapidly, filling in many coastal canyons that had been dry during the glacial period. The period between 7,000 and 4,000 YBP was characterized by conditions that were drier and warmer than they were previously, followed by a cooler, moister environment similar to the present-day climate (Robbins-Wade 1990). Changes in sea level and coastal topography are often manifested in archaeological sites through the types of shellfish that were utilized by prehistoric groups. Different species of shellfish prefer certain types of environments and dated sites that contain shellfish remains reflect the setting that was exploited by the prehistoric occupants.

Unfortunately, pollen studies have not been conducted for this area of San Diego; however, studies in other areas of southern California, such as Santa Barbara, indicate that the coastal plains supported a pine forest between approximately 12,000 and 8,000 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990). After 8,000 YBP, this environment was replaced by more open habitats, which supported oak and non-arboreal communities. The coastal sage scrub and chaparral environments of today appear to have become dominant after 2,200 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990).

3.2.2 Prehistory

In general, the prehistoric record of San Diego County has been documented in many reports and studies, several of which represent the earliest scientific works concerning the recognition and interpretation of the archaeological manifestations present in this region.

Geographer Malcolm Rogers initiated the recordation of sites in the area during the 1920s and 1930s, using his field notes to construct the first cultural sequences based upon artifact assemblages and stratigraphy (Rogers 1966). Subsequent scholars expanded the information gathered by Rogers and offered more academic interpretations of the prehistoric record. Moriarty (1966, 1967, 1969), Warren (1964, 1966), and True (1958, 1966) all produced seminal works that critically defined the various prehistoric cultural phenomena present in this region (Moratto 1984). Additional studies have sought to further refine these earlier works (Cardenas 1986; Moratto 1984; Moriarty 1966, 1967; True 1970, 1980, 1986; True and Beemer 1982; True and Pankey 1985; Waugh 1986).

In sharp contrast, the current trend in San Diego prehistory has also resulted in a revisionist group that rejects the established cultural historical sequence for San Diego. This revisionist group (Warren et al. 1998) has replaced the concepts of La Jolla, San Dieguito, and all of their other manifestations with an extensive, all-encompassing, chronologically undifferentiated cultural unit that ranges from the initial occupation of southern California to around A.D. 1000 (Bull 1983, 1987; Ezell 1983, 1987; Gallegos 1987; Kyle et al. 1990; Stropes 2007). For the present study, the prehistory of the region is divided into four major periods including: Early Man, Paleo Indian, Early Archaic, and Late Prehistoric.

Early Man Period (Prior to 8500 B.C.)

At the present time, there has been no concrete archaeological evidence to support the occupation of San Diego County prior to 10,500 YBP. Some archaeologists, such as Carter (1957, 1980) and Minshall (1976), have been proponents of Native American occupation of the region as early as 100,000 years ago. However, their evidence for such claims is sparse at best and they have lost much support over the years as more precise dating techniques have become available for skeletal remains thought to represent early man in San Diego. In addition, many of the "artifacts" initially identified as products of early man have since been rejected as natural products of geologic activity. Some of the local proposed early man sites include Texas Street, Buchanan Canyon, Brown, Mission Valley (San Diego River Valley), Del Mar, and La Jolla (Bada et al. 1974; Carter 1957, 1980; Minshall 1976, 1989; Moriarty and Minshall 1972; Reeves 1985; Reeves et al. 1986).

Paleo Indian Period (8500 to 6000 B.C.)

For the region, it is generally accepted that the earliest identifiable culture in the archaeological record is represented by the material remains of the Paleo Indian Period San Dieguito Complex. The San Dieguito Complex was thought to represent the remains of a group of people who occupied sites in this region between 10,500 and 8,000 YBP, and who were related to or contemporaneous with groups in the Great Basin. As of yet, no absolute dates have been forthcoming to support the great age attributed to this cultural phenomenon. The artifacts recovered from San Dieguito Complex sites duplicate the typology attributed to the Western

Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Moratto 1984; Davis et al. 1969). These artifacts generally include scrapers, choppers, large bifaces, and large projectile points, with few milling tools. Tools recovered from San Dieguito Complex sites, along with the general pattern of their site locations, led early researchers to believe that the people of the San Dieguito Complex were a wandering hunter/gatherer society (Moriarty 1969; Rogers 1966).

The San Dieguito Complex is the least understood of the cultures that have inhabited the San Diego County region. This is due to an overall lack of stratigraphic information and/or datable materials recovered from sites identified as belonging to the San Dieguito Complex. Currently, controversy exists among researchers regarding the relationship of the San Dieguito Complex and the subsequent cultural manifestation in the area, the La Jolla Complex. However, firm evidence has not been recovered to indicate whether the San Dieguito Complex "evolved" into the La Jolla Complex, the people of the La Jolla Complex moved into the area and assimilated with the people of the San Dieguito Complex, or the people of the San Dieguito Complex retreated from the area because of environmental or cultural pressures.

Early Archaic Period (6000 B.C. to A.D. 0)

Based upon evidence suggesting climatic shifts and archaeologically observable changes in subsistence strategies, a new cultural pattern is believed to have emerged in the San Diego region around 6000 B.C. Archaeologists believe that this Archaic Period pattern evolved from or replaced the San Dieguito Complex culture, resulting in a pattern referred to as the Encinitas Tradition. In San Diego, the Encinitas Tradition is believed to be represented by the coastal La Jolla Complex and its inland manifestation, the Pauma Complex. The La Jolla Complex is best recognized for its pattern of shell middens and grinding tools closely associated with marine resources and flexed burials (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985a). Increasing numbers of inland sites have been identified as dating to the Archaic Period, focusing upon terrestrial subsistence (Cardenas 1986; Smith 1996; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999a, 1999b).

The tool typology of the La Jolla Complex displays a wide range of sophistication in the lithic manufacturing techniques used to create the tools found at their sites. Scrapers, the dominant flaked tool type, were created by either splitting cobbles or by finely flaking quarried material. Evidence suggests that after about 8,200 YBP, milling tools began to appear in La Jolla Complex sites. Inland sites of the Encinitas Tradition (Pauma Complex) exhibit a reduced quantity of marine-related food refuse and contain large quantities of milling tools and food bone. The lithic tool assemblage shifts slightly to encompass the procurement and processing of terrestrial resources, suggesting seasonal migration from the coast to the inland valleys (Smith 1996). At the present time, the transition from the Archaic Period to the Late Prehistoric Period is not well understood. Many questions remain concerning cultural transformation between periods, possibilities of ethnic replacement, and/or a possible hiatus from the western portion of the county.

Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 0 to 1769)

The transition into the Late Prehistoric Period within the project area is primarily represented by a marked change in archaeological patterning known as the Yuman Tradition. This tradition is primarily represented by the Cuyamaca Complex, which is believed to have derived from the mountains of southern San Diego County. The people of the Cuyamaca Complex are considered ancestral to the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay (Diegueño). Although several archaeologists consider the local Native American tribes to be relatively latecomers, the traditional stories and histories passed down through oral tradition by the local Native American groups speak both presently and ethnographically to their presence here since the time of creation.

The Kumeyaay Native Americans were a seasonal hunting and gathering people with cultural elements that were very distinct from the people of the La Jolla Complex. Noted variations in material culture include cremation, the use of the bow and arrow, and adaptation to the use of the acorn as a main food staple (Moratto 1984). Along the coast, the Kumeyaay made use of marine resources by fishing and collecting shellfish for food. Seasonally available plant food resources (including acorns) and game were sources of nourishment for the Kumeyaay. By far the most important food resource for these people was the acorn. The acorn represented a storable surplus, which in turn allowed for seasonal sedentism and its attendant expansion of social phenomena.

Firm evidence has not been recovered to indicate whether the people of the La Jolla Complex were present when the Kumeyaay Native Americans migrated into the coastal zone. However, stratigraphic information recovered from Site SDI-4609 in Sorrento Valley may suggest a hiatus of 650 ± 100 years between the occupation of the coastal area by the La Jolla Complex (1,730 ± 75 YBP is the youngest date for the La Jolla Complex inhabitants at SDI-4609) and Late Prehistoric cultures (Smith and Moriarty 1983). More recently, a reevaluation of two prone burials at the Spindrift Site excavated by Moriarty (1965) and radiocarbon dates of a pre-ceramic phase of Yuman occupation near Santee suggest a comingling of the latest La Jolla Complex inhabitants and the earliest Yuman inhabitants about 2,000 YBP (Kyle and Gallegos 1993).

3.2.3 History

Exploration Period (1530 to 1769)

The historic period around San Diego Bay began with the landing of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo and his men in 1542 (Chapman 1921). Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions (1602 to 1603), Sebastian Vizcaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although the voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Vizcaíno had the most lasting effect on the nomenclature of the coast. Many of the names he gave to various locations have survived, whereas nearly every one of Cabrillo's has faded from use. Cabrillo gave the name "San Miguel" to the first port at which he stopped in what is now the

United States; 60 years later, Vizcaíno changed it to "San Diego" (Rolle 1969).

Spanish Colonial Period (1769 to 1821)

The Spanish occupation of the claimed territory of Alta California took place during the reign of King Carlos III of Spain (Engelhardt 1920). José de Gálvez, a powerful representative of the king in Mexico, conceived the plan to colonize Alta California and thereby secure the area for the Spanish Crown (Rolle 1969). The effort involved both military and religious components, where the overall intent of establishing forts and missions was to gain control of the land and the native inhabitants through conversion. Actual colonization of the San Diego area began on July 16, 1769, when a Spanish exploration party commanded by Gaspar de Portolá (with Father Junípero Serra in charge of religious conversion of the native populations) arrived by the overland route to San Diego to secure California for the Spanish Crown (Palou 1926). The natural attraction of the harbor at San Diego and the establishment of a military presence in the area solidified the importance of San Diego to the Spanish colonization of the region and the growth of the civilian population.

Missions were constructed from San Diego to as far north as San Francisco. The mission locations were based upon a number of important territorial, military, and religious considerations. Grants of land were made to persons who applied, but many tracts reverted back to the government due to lack of use. As an extension of territorial control by the Spanish Empire, each mission was placed so as to command as much territory and as large a population as possible. While primary access to California during the Spanish Period was by sea, the route of El Camino Real served as the land route for transportation, commercial, and military activities within the colony. This route was considered to be the most direct path between the missions (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). As increasing numbers of Spanish and Mexican peoples, as well as the later Americans during the Gold Rush, settled in the area, the Native American populations diminished as they were displaced or decimated by disease (Carrico and Taylor 1983).

Mexican Period (1821 to 1846)

Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla and a group of Native American followers began a revolt against Spanish rule on September 16, 1810. Hidalgo did not succeed in the fight against the Spanish and was ultimately executed. However, the revolt continued, and the Spanish were finally defeated in 1821. Mexican Independence Day is celebrated on September 16 of each year in honor of Father Hidalgo's bravery. The revolution also had repercussions in the northern territories, and by 1834, all of the mission lands in Alta California had been removed from the control of the Franciscan Order under the Acts of Secularization. Without proper maintenance, the missions quickly began to disintegrate. After 1836, missionaries ceased to make regular visits to the outlying Native American communities to minister their needs (Engelhardt 1920). Large tracts of land continued to be granted to those who applied or who had gained favor with the Mexican government. Grants of land were also made to settle government debts, and the

Mexican government was also called upon to reaffirm some older Spanish land grants shortly before the Mexican-American War in 1846 (Moyer 1969).

Anglo-American Period (1846 to Present)

California was invaded by United States troops during the Mexican-American War from 1846 to 1848. The acquisition of strategic Pacific ports and California land was one of the principal objectives of the war (Price 1967). At the time, the inhabitants of California were practically defenseless, and they quickly surrendered to the United States Navy in July 1847 (Bancroft 1886).

The cattle ranchers of the "counties" of southern California prospered during the cattle boom of the early 1850s. They were able to "reap windfall profit … pay taxes and lawyer's bills … and generally live according to custom" (Pitt 1966). However, cattle ranching soon declined, contributing to the expansion of agriculture. With the passage of the "No Fence Act," San Diego's economy shifted from stock raising to farming (Robinson 1948). The act allowed for the expansion of unfenced farms, which was crucial in an area where fencing material was practically unavailable. Five years after its passage, most of the arable lands in San Diego County had been patented as either ranchos or homesteads, and growing grain crops replaced raising cattle in many of the county's inland valleys (Blick 1976; Elliott 1883 [1965]).

By 1870, farmers had learned to dry farm and were coping with some of the peculiarities of San Diego County's climate (*San Diego Union* 1868; Van Dyke 1886). Between 1869 and 1871, the amount of cultivated acreage in the county rose from less than 5,000, to more than 20,000 acres (*San Diego Union* 1872). Of course, droughts continued to hinder the development of agriculture (Crouch 1915; *San Diego Union* 1870; Shipek 1977). Large-scale farming in San Diego County was limited by a lack of water and the small size of arable valleys. The small urban population and poor roads also restricted commercial crop growing. Meanwhile, cattle continued to be grazed in parts of inland San Diego County. In the Otay Mesa area, for example, the "No Fence Act" had little effect on cattle farmers because ranches were spaced far apart and natural ridges kept the cattle out of nearby growing crops (Gordinier 1966).

During the first two decades of the twentieth century, the population of San Diego County continued to grow. The population of the inland portion of the county declined during the 1890s, but between 1900 and 1910, it rose by about 70 percent. The pioneering efforts were over, the railroads had broken the relative isolation of southern California, and life in San Diego County became similar to other communities throughout the west. After World War I, the history of San Diego County was primarily determined by the growth of San Diego Bay. In 1919, the United States Navy decided to make the bay the home base for the Pacific Fleet (Pourade 1967), as did the aircraft industry in the 1920s (Heiges 1976). The establishment of these industries led to the growth of the county as a whole; however, most of the civilian population growth occurred in the coastal areas in the northern portion of the county where the population almost tripled between 1920 and 1930. During this time, the history of inland San

Diego County was subsidiary to that of the city of San Diego, which had become a Navy center and an industrial city (Heiges 1976). In inland San Diego County, agriculture became specialized and recreational areas were established in the mountain and desert areas. Just before World War II, urbanization began to spread to the inland parts of the county.

3.2.4 History of the La Jolla Area

A limited research effort was initiated in order to characterize the circumstances of the early development of La Jolla so that the current project could be placed in context with the surrounding community. Several early land developments contributed to the overall disturbance of the major prehistoric sites in the area of the project. However, small development projects continuously encounter pockets of cultural sites that have survived grading, and construction impacts over the years.

Most researchers agree that the origin of the name La Jolla is a variation of the original "La Hoya," which literally translated from Spanish means "pit, hole, grave, or valley." The equivalent American translation is "river basin" (Castillo and Bond 1975). James Pascoe, the city surveyor, spelled it "La Joya" on his 1870 map of city land, which translates as "the jewel." The location of La Hoya (or La Joya) was consistently shown as the canyon in which the southern portion of Torrey Pines Road is currently located. The first post office was established on February 28, 1888, and closed on March 31, 1893, but reopened as "Lajolla" (one word) on August 17, 1894. On June 19, 1905, the name of this post office was changed to "La Jolla" (two words) (Salley 1977).

The first purchase of Pueblo Lands in this area occurred on February 27, 1869, when the City of San Diego sold Pueblo Lot 1261 to Samuel Sizer. On the same day, the City sold Pueblo Lot 1259 to Daniel Sizer. These lots sold for $1.25 per acre and were both located south of "La Hoya Valley." The *San Diego Union* (1869) referred to the canyon as "La Hoya" when describing Sizer's agricultural development to the south. By the 1870s, excursions to the point and cove were offered by the Horton House in their Concord Coach, a stagecoach drawn by four horses (*San Diego Union* 1932).

The boom of the 1880s extended to La Jolla with the construction of a hotel and rental cottages (Randolph 1955). Initially, water supplies were unreliable, consisting of only two sources: a small well in Rose Canyon and a small pipeline connected to the Pacific Beach water supply. Reliable transportation to La Jolla came with the extension of the San Diego, Old Town, and Pacific Beach Railway in 1894. This narrow-gauge railroad was responsible for bringing passengers and prefabricated cottages (on flat cars) to the growing community (Randolph 1955). The railroad was dismantled in 1919, but not before an unsuccessful experiment with a gasoline-powered rail car (known locally as the "Red Devil") was conducted.

As the number of residences and businesses increased in La Jolla, so did the need for public services. On July 10, 1888, the San Diego City Council passed an ordinance providing for the disposal of garbage, night soil, dead animals, ashes, and rubbish (Document 101817). In

1909, natural gas was brought to La Jolla, and in 1911, electricity was made available to the community (Randolph 1955). An electric railway provided service to La Jolla between 1924 and 1940. In 1918, street paving began, and by 1922, the Girard Street business section was completely paved.

Visitors to La Jolla enjoyed the park at Alligator Head from the earliest days of stagecoach excursions. Trees and shrubs were planted around the park, but a months-long failure of the water supply during 1890 caused many of the plants to die. During the 1890s, the park was also the focus of construction for guest cottages and hotels, such as the La Jolla Beach House, which indicates that developmental impacts to prehistoric archaeological resources, as well as impacts from increased visitation, occurred from this early period. Randolph (1955) wrote about a Native American settlement at La Jolla (probably SDI-39), which was supported by Native American informants and the recovery of several artifacts, including metates, stone utensils, and other relics from La Jolla Cove. As the development of La Jolla continued, other subdivisions and plots were converted from farming and/or grazing to residential use. The "La Jolla Vista" subdivision of 1923, located on the east side of Spindrift Drive, was one of those subdivisions (San Diego County Engineering Map Records). A photograph showing La Jolla Cove in 1894 is provided in Plate 1.

Plate 1: La Jolla Cove in 1894.
(Photograph courtesy of the San Diego Historical Society)

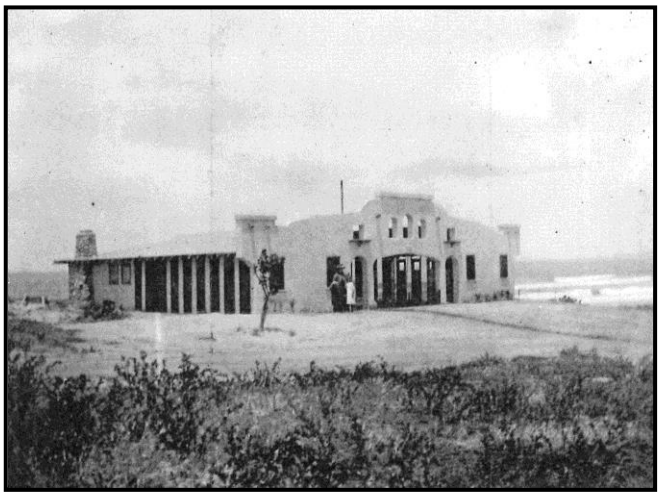

Plate 2: The Spindrift Inn prior to completion in 1916. *(Photograph courtesy of Margaret Hannay)*

The earliest notable development in this area was the construction of the Spindrift Inn northeast of the subject property in 1916. Roy Clarke Rose built the inn as a bathhouse and restaurant using lumber salvaged from the ruins of the Congregational Church (Plate 2). Rose and the original renters, a Mr. and Mrs. Wilder, decided to name the inn "Spindrift" for "the wind driven foam from the breast of the waves" (Hannay n.d.).

Peter and Margaret Hannay purchased the inn in 1922. According to Margaret Hannay, "at that time Spindrift was at the end of nowhere"; only a trail ran down to the inn, which was widened when homes began to be built in the area (Hannay n.d.). The Pelican Club (a social club) was established around the same time as the inn, where the club members met approximately once a month before gathering afterward at different members' residences for cocktails. The club was originally organized by W.L. Maloon, Dr. Truman A. Parker, W.L. Peete, and Ivan Rice. The original members included W.C. Crandall, John R.E. Sumner, William Trump, and Billy Woods. Later members included Laurence Burdick, H.G. Lazelle, William McDonald, Remsen McGinnis, J. Lewis Morse, William E. Pate, Thomas A. Rothwell, F.P. Sherwood, A.B. Smith, E.C. Stimpson, H.U. Sverdup, Keith Trask, Dr. T. Wayland Vaughn, Morris T. Weeks, and William C. Zimmerman (Randolph 1955). The last meeting of the Pelican Club was held in 1937, and the Hannays sold the inn shortly thereafter (Hannay n.d.).

In 1926, the initial development of the La Jolla Beach and Yacht Club (Plate 3) took place immediately adjacent to the Spindrift Inn.

Plate 3: La Jolla Beach and Yacht Club in 1927.
(Photograph courtesy of the San Diego Historical Society)

The board of governors, who helped sponsor the $1,000,000 project, included Charles H. Bencini, A.J. Bickerstaff, Arthur H. Braly, T.A. Davis, Arthur D. Dodworth, George Harbaugh, William Kettner, J.D. Marsden, Sherman A. Paddock, Robert B. Stacy-Judd, and Will J. Thayer (*San Diego Union* 1926). Designed by Hollywood architect Robert B. Stacy-Judd as a "unique architectural adaptation of [an] ancient Mayan building method," the La Jolla Beach and Yacht Club facility was opened in 1927 (*San Diego Union* 1927). The Beach and Yacht Club and the Spindrift Inn gained in popularity in the 1920s and 1930s and were successful in spite of the Depression that gripped the country between the stock market crash of 1929 and the opening of World War II. The La Jolla Vista subdivision, on the other hand, was slow in building to capacity, possibly because of the real estate bust from 1925 to 1926 (Brandes et al. 1999).

In 1935, Frederick William Kellogg purchased the La Jolla Beach and Yacht Club and transferred ownership to himself and his wife, Florence Scripps Kellogg, niece of Ellen Browning Scripps. After taking ownership, Kellogg renamed the facility the La Jolla Beach and Tennis Club and built four tennis courts, an Olympic-sized swimming pool, and 42 apartments (Randolph 1955). Once the apartments were complete, Kellogg began a remodel of the Spindrift Inn to convert it into a restaurant. Kellogg "knocked a hole through the wall" of the Spindrift Inn and built the Marine Room dining room immediately adjacent to the inn (Daily-Lipe and Dawson 2002). However, Kellogg passed away in 1940 before the project was complete. His son, William J. Kellogg, ultimately finished the remodel and the new Marine Room restaurant opened in 1941 (Daily-Lipe and Dawson 2002) (Plate 4). A year after the Marine Room opened, the windows were smashed in by rising surf caused by a winter storm. Each time that the windows would be replaced after a storm, they were smashed in again by the surf. In 1948, the Spindrift Lounge was constructed, and the plate glass was replaced with Herculite three-fourth-inch glass (Olten et al. 2011).

Plate 4: The Marine Room during a storm in 1944.
(Photograph courtesy of the Marine Room)

During World War II, two military training camps came to La Jolla (Camp Callan and Camp Elliot) and two emplacements on Mount Soledad and one on the beach in La Jolla were established (Pierson 2001). Although these military installations were replaced after the Korean War with the University of California at San Diego campus and the expansion of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla's economic base gained a substantial business element. This trend continues with ever-present tourism playing a significant part in the local economy. The residential population has historically included permanent and seasonal residents, many of whom have achieved a significant degree of financial and historical notoriety and success.

III. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

This archaeological review encompassed one residential parcel (APN 350-151-10) at 1720 Torrey Pines Road (see Figures 1 to 3 in Attachment B). The APE can be characterized as entirely developed land covered by a single-family residence and associated residential landscaping. The landscaping present within the project consists of various species of succulents, cacti, shrubs, palm trees, Torrey pine trees, and juniper trees.

The project is requesting a Coastal Development Permit and Site Development Permit to remodel the existing 3,574-square-foot, one-story residence into a two-story over basement residence, demolishing the deck and exterior walls at the north, east, and a portion of the south sides, while retaining the west side (Figure 4 in Attachment B).

IV. STUDY METHODS

The archaeological assessment included a reconnaissance of the property and an institutional records search review of previous studies in the area. The archaeological reconnaissance was monitored by Native American monitor Alisha Pico from Red Tail. Archaeological records for the project area from the SCIC at SDSU were compiled and updated by BFSA to determine the presence of any previously recorded cultural resources (Attachment C). In addition to the archaeological records search, BFSA requested a search of the Sacred Lands Files (SLFs) from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC SLF search was returned with positive results for the presence of sacred sites within the project vicinity. All correspondence from the NAHC is provided in Attachment D.

V. RESULTS OF THE STUDY

Results of the Institutional Records Searches

The SCIC records search identified 28 recorded cultural resource sites within one-quarter mile of the project, one of which (prehistoric village Site SDI-39) is recorded within the subject property (Table 1). The remaining 27 sites include 24 historic single-family residences, one isolated historic artifact, one historic pedestrian trail, and one historic sidewalk stamp.

Table 1
Cultural Resources Located Within a
Quarter-Mile Radius of 1720 Torrey Pines Road

Site(s)	Description
P-37-017306, P-37-018366, P-37-018661, P-37-018792, P-37-018991, P-37-019111,	Historic single-family residence

Site(s)	Description
P-37-019772, P-37-019773, P-37-019789, P-37-019803, P-37-019869, P-37-019870, P-37-019871, P-37-019872, P-37-019874, P-37-019879, P-37-027507, P-37-027666, P-37-028511, P-37-028962, P-37-029811, P-37-035644, P-37-037107, and P-37-039479	
P-37-023770	Historic Coast Walk Trail
P-37-033117	Historic isolate
P-37-034704	Historic sidewalk/curb stamp
SDI-39/W-1	Prehistoric shell midden/ village with human remains

An additional 45 historic addresses are present within the search radius and 50 previous reports have been conducted within one-quarter mile of the project, none of which overlap the current project boundaries.

Background Research

The project is located within the boundary of SDI-39, a previously recorded prehistoric occupation complex spanning the Early Archaic to Late Prehistoric cultural periods. Site SDI-39, the Spindrift Site, has been determined to be significant according to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and City of San Diego criteria. An important element of the significance of the Spindrift Site is the numerous human burials that have been discovered and the abundance of human bone encountered in graded lots and streets within this neighborhood.

Site SDI-39 has been identified as an important, significant site since it was first recorded by Welty in 1912, when he noted that the site stretched for as long as 1,000 feet along the shore and up to 1,200 feet inland. Welty noted depths from one to eight feet, a dense black midden, shell, charcoal, and fragments of human remains.

Archaeological work by Malcolm Rogers in 1931 named SDI-39 the "Spindrift Site," after the street name. In a joint effort, the 1931 San Diego/Smithsonian Project sought to uncover the origins of human occupation on the west coast. As a result of this project, Rogers excavated a series of sites throughout La Jolla (Rogers 1929). Although these studies were conducted at a time when La Jolla was undergoing development for homes, much of Rogers's work was conducted prior to the massive impacts to cultural resources that occurred in San Diego after World War II. Rogers's site record for SDI-39 indicates that the site covered 20 acres and exhibited occupation materials including cobble hearths and whale bone, which were hypothesized to have been used as housing materials. Over the next several years, Rogers excavated an estimated 40 cubic feet of soil across three areas of Spindrift Drive. His excavations uncovered human remains and large amounts of prehistoric materials. During this time, Rogers's work identified intact strata from the earliest to the latest periods of occupation at

SDI-39. As a result of his studies, Rogers divided the cultural deposit into three distinct layers of occupation: the earliest (Stratum 1) was composed of invertebrate faunal remains, milling equipment, lithic tools, fire-cracked rock, and charcoal; the next layer (Stratum 2) contained a lower frequency of cultural materials and the majority of inhumations; and the last layer (Stratum 3) was considered the most dense and contained ceramics, cremations, and large amounts of other Late Prehistoric cultural materials. According to information in Pigniolo and Brodie (2009), Rogers's trenching studies were located directly north of the current project.

The next notable work at SDI-39 was conducted by Dr. James Moriarty, III in 1961 on what was known as the Oliver Gill Lot, located just north of 1834 Spindrift Drive. Moriarty's work resulted in the collection of a large range of milling equipment (manos, metates, mortars, pestles, and stone bowls), projectile points, and ceramics. His salvage work at the site identified (at the time) the earliest known evidence of ceramics along the coast (1,270 ± BP). Moriarty's detailed stratigraphic analysis allowed for the identification of transitions between La Jollan and Yuman populations.

Since Moriarty's work in 1961, several limited test excavations have taken place across portions of SDI-39. Examples of these limited excavations include Berryman and Roth (1993), Wade (1998a, 1998b), Gross and Robbins-Wade (1999), Case et al. (2003), Rosenberg and Smith (2007), Stropes and Smith (2011), Berryman et al. (2014), and Smith et al. (2015a, 2015b). Based upon these previous investigations at SDI-39 throughout the Spindrift neighborhood, the deposit is characterized as one- to one-and-a-half meters in depth, containing a variety of marine shell, lithic materials, faunal bone, ceramics, milling tools, and potentially human remains (Stropes and Smith 2011). The early documentation, large quantity, and wide range of materials identified for SDI-39 clearly indicate that the site served a habitation function.

Although the majority of radiocarbon analysis from the site has been limited to only identifying the Late Prehistoric Period component (Gross and Robbins-Wade 1999; Berryman and Roth 1993), more recent studies by Stropes and Smith (2011) and Smith et al. (2015a, 2015b) have identified additional Late Period and Archaic Period dates that place occupation of the site between 990 B.C. to A.D. 1950. This occupation range is also supported by C-14 studies conducted by Berryman et al. (2014), who analyzed 11 radiocarbon samples, which resulted in an average date range for the site between 780 B.C. and A.D. 1950. These studies clearly indicate the presence of a large Archaic Period component that is only now being ratified through conventional C-14 methods.

The largest archaeological study of SDI-39 on record at the SCIC is at 1900 and 1912 Spindrift Drive, where substantial quantities of the prehistoric deposit were excavated to allow a large residential complex to be constructed. The majority of this work was conducted by BFSA (Smith et al. 2015a, 2015b), but some elements were also completed by HDR in 2013. Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. (LMEI) prepared a report on testing/monitoring of underground utility trenching conducted by the City of San Diego, where human remains were discovered in an affected portion of Site SDI-39 (Pigniolo and Brodie 2009). Although the report is

unfinished, LMEI and the City have shared sensitive burial information with BFSA for the purpose of evaluating potential impacts from various proposed projects in this neighborhood. The actual locations of the various human remains must remain confidential but will be used to elevate the cultural resource sensitivity of the immediate surroundings.

The characteristics of SDI-39 recorded by Welty (the original recorder of the 1912 site form), Rogers (1931 [site form]), Moriarty (1965), Berryman and Roth (1993), Wade (1998c [site form]), and Gross and Robbins-Wade (1998) generally depict the site as a widespread shell midden spanning both the Archaic and Late Prehistoric periods. Human burials have been recorded along with hearth features and a wide spectrum of artifacts. Certainly, SDI-39 represents a significant prehistoric occupation site that was closely associated with the marine resources present in the La Jolla Bay area, as well as terrestrial resources associated with the marsh that was present where the La Jolla Beach and Tennis Club currently exists.

The expanded boundary for SDI-39 was submitted to the SCIC in 2009 at the request of the City of San Diego and LMEI, and now includes the areas studied by Gross and Robbins-Wade (1998, 1999), Berryman and Roth (1993), Smith (2000), Rosenberg and Smith (2007), Wade (1998b), Pigniolo and Brodie (2009), Case et al. (2007), and Cheever (2001). A site boundary configuration has been proposed by Pigniolo and Brodie (2009) as a consequence of their research on the Princess Street/Spindrift Drive undergrounding project.

Field Reconnaissance

On May 28, 2024, Principal Investigator Tracy A. Stropes M.A., RPA directed the field survey of the property with the assistance of field archaeologist James Shrieve. Alisha Pico, a Native American monitor from Red Tail, actively participated in the survey. The survey was limited by the constraints of the landscaping, hardscape, and existing residence. As a result of the development of the property, landscaped areas and a footpath cut into the the northeast slope provided approximately 20 percent ground visibility (Plates 5 to 8). BFSA staff carefully inspected exposed ground surfaces within the landscaping (disturbed ground and rodent burrows). The survey did not result in the observation of any artifacts, cultural ecofacts, or other materials related to the prehistoric or historic land use within the project boundaries and the existing footpaths cut into the northeast slope did provide a look at the soil beneath the existing pad elevation. No midden soils or cultural resources were observed during the survey; however, the survey coverage was limited by the existing dense landscaping, leaf litter, hardscape, and single-family residence. The existing residence, which was constructed in 1959 and remodeled in 2003, and meets the minimum age threshold under CEQA to be considered a historic building, was evaluated in a separate study (Stropes 2024).

Plate 5: View toward the existing residence, facing south.

Plate 6: Overview of the property, facing southeast.

Plate 7: Overview of the property, facing northwest.

Plate 8: Overview of the property, facing southeast.

Evaluation

Based upon the results of the survey and records search, no cultural resources were identified on the subject property. However, the property at 1720 Torrey Pines Road is located within an area of documented prehistoric occupation where Archaic and Late Prehistoric populations focused upon the abundant marine resources around La Jolla Cove and La Jolla Shores. The objective of the study is to ascertain the likelihood that cultural resources associated with SDI-39 exist within the 1720 Torrey Pines Road property. The survey did not identify any elements of SDI-39 within the property. Based upon the current development and topography of the property, the expansion of the residence north and east is situated within an area of the property previously impacted by the current development or slopes where the potential for significant archaeological deposits associated with the site are limited. However, given the recorded boundary of SDI-39, soil disturbance associated with the proposed development may still have the potential to encounter both disturbed and intact cultural deposits associated with the site. Further, the property was developed prior to modern CEQA regulations. If cultural resources were present at the time of the development of the original building, they would not likely have been documented.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

The City of San Diego typically requires two tasks for an archaeological study of this nature: assessment of the potential for cultural resources on the property and a visual inspection for the presence of cultural resources. As noted previously, no evidence of any prehistoric cultural resources was identified within the property during the survey and the proposed expansion areas are situated within a portion of the property previously impacted by the current development or slopes where the potential for significant archaeological deposits is limited. Further, the recent geotechnical study found that the property is underlain by 1 to 5 feet of surficial fill. As such, no additional archaeological study such as exploratory testing or predevelopment excavation are recommended. However, due to the project location within the recorded boundaries of SDI-39, the presence of recorded cultural resources within a one-quarter-mile radius of the project, the development of the parcel prior to modern environmental regulations, and the limited visibility encountered during the archaeological survey, there does remain a potential that buried cultural deposits may be present under the landscaping, hardscape, and building that cover the property. Based upon the potential to encounter buried archaeological deposits or artifacts associated with the prehistoric occupation of SDI-39 and other known sites within the area over the past 8,000 years, as well as the historic use and development of La Jolla since the late 1800s, archaeological and Native American monitoring of any earthmoving activities associated with the remodel of the existing building is recommended for the Lowenthal Residence Project.

VII. SOURCES CONSULTED DATE

National Register of Historic Places ☑	Month and Year: May 2024
California Register of Historical Resources ☑	Month and Year: May 2024
City of San Diego Historical Resources Register ☑	Month and Year: May 2024
Archaeological/Historical Site Records: South Coastal Information Center ☑	Month and Year: May 2024
Other Sources Consulted: NAHC Sacred Lands File Search (Attachment D) References (Attachment A)	

VIII. CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and have been compiled in accordance with CEQA criteria as defined in Section 15064.5 and City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines.

June 13, 2024

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA — Date
Principal Investigator

IX. ATTACHMENT A

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Warren, Claude N.

1964 *Cultural Change and Continuity on the San Diego Coast.* Unpublished Doctoral dissertation on file at the University of California, Los Angeles.

1966 The San Dieguito Type Site: Malcolm J. Roger's 1938 Excavation on the San Dieguito River. *San Diego Museum Papers* (6).

Warren, Claude L., Gretchen Siegler, and Frank Dittmer

1998 *Paleoindian and Early Archaic Periods, In Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology of*

Metropolitan San Diego: A Historical Properties Background Study (draft). Prepared for and on file, ASM Affiliates, Inc., San Diego, California.

Waugh, Georgie

1986 *Intensification and Land-use: Archaeological Indication of Transition and Transformation in a Late Prehistoric Complex in Southern California.* Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Davis.

Welty, H.O.

1912 Site record for SDI-39-W-1. Record on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Tracy A. Stropes, MA, RPA

Director/Principal Investigator

BFSA Environmental Services, A Perennial Company
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •
Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: tstropes@bfsa.perennialenv.com

BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Education

Master of Arts, Anthropology, San Diego State University, California **2007**

Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside **2000**

Professional Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists
Society for California Archaeology
Archaeological Institute of America

Experience

Director/Principal Investigator **March 2009–Present**
BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company **Poway, California**

Project Management of all phases of archaeological investigations for local, state, and federal agencies, field supervision, lithic analysis, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) site evaluations, and authoring/coauthoring of cultural resource management reports.

Archaeological Principal Investigator **June 2008–February 2009**
TRC Solutions **Irvine, California**

Cultural resource segment of Natural Sciences and Permitting Division; management of archaeological investigations for private companies and local, state, and federal agencies, personnel management, field and laboratory supervision, lithic analysis, Native American consultation and reporting, MRHP and CEQA site evaluations, and authoring/coauthoring cultural resource management reports.

Principal Investigator and Project Archaeologist **June 2006–May 2008**
Archaeological Resource Analysts **Oceanside, California**

As a sub consultant, served as Principal Investigator and Project Archaeologist for several projects for SRS Inc., including field direction, project and personnel management, lab analysis, and authorship of company reports.

Project Archaeologist **September 1996–June 2006**
Gallegos & Associates **Carlsbad, California**

Project management, laboratory management, lithic analysis, field direction, Native American consultation, report authorship/technical editing, and composition of several data recovery/preservation programs for both CEQA and NEPA level compliance.

Project Archaeologist **September 1993–September 1996**
Macko Inc. **Santa Ana, California**

Project management, laboratory management, lithic analysis, field supervision, and report authorship/technical editing.

Archaeological Field Technician **January 1993–September 1993**
Chambers Group Inc. **Irvine, California**

Archaeological excavation, surveying, monitoring, wet screen facilities management, and project logistics.

Archaeological Field Technician **May 1992–September 1992**
John Minch and Associates **San Juan Capistrano, California**

Archaeological excavation, surveying, monitoring, wet screen facilities management, and project logistics.

Professional Accomplishments

Mr. Stropes is a professional archaeologist with over 30 years of experience in cultural resource management. His experience includes over ten years in project management, report authorship, lithic analysis, laboratory management, Native American consultation, and editing for several technical reports for numerous projects throughout southern California. Mr. Stropes has conducted cultural resource surveys, archaeological site testing and evaluations for National Register eligibility and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance, mitigation of resources through data recovery for archaeological sites, budget and report preparation, and direction of crews of all sizes for projects ranging in duration from a single day site visit to one year. Mr. Stropes is a Registered Professional Archaeologist and on the list of archaeological consultants qualified to conduct archaeological investigations southern California and the County of San Diego. He has served as project archaeologist for numerous projects and composed data recovery and preservation programs for sites throughout California for both CEQA and NEPA level compliance. He has acted as teaching assistant for archaeological field classes at several sites in Orange (Cypress College), Los Angeles (Cypress College), and San Diego Counties (San Diego State University). In addition, Mr. Stropes was employed to teach discussion sessions for introduction to cultural anthropology classes at SDSU. Internationally, Mr. Stropes has acted as field surveyor for the Natural History Foundation of Orange County & Institucion Nacional de Antropologia y Historia surveying and relocating several sites in northern Baja California. Mr. Stropes has served as the senior project archaeologist on the following select projects.

1900 and 1912 Spindrift Drive: An extensive data recovery and mitigation monitoring program at the Spindrift Site, an important prehistoric archaeological habitation site stretching across the La Jolla area. The project resulted in the discovery of over 20,000 artifacts and nearly 100,000 grams of bulk faunal remains and marine shell, indicating a substantial occupation area (2013-2014).

Ocean Breeze Ranch: An extensive CEQA and Section 106 archaeological investigation of 1,400 acres and 20 cultural resources, both prehistoric and historic, within the Bonsall neighborhood of the county of San Diego. The project included an assessment of sites for eligibility for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources, the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance, and the National Register of Historic Places, which resulted in the identification of four CRHR-eligible, RPO-significant, and NRHP-eligible sites.

Citracado Parkway Extension: An ongoing project in the city of Escondido to mitigate impacts to an important archaeological occupation site. Various archaeological studies have been conducted by BFSA, including CEQA-level survey and testing programs and Section 106 historic resources studies, resulting in the identification of a significant cultural deposit within the project area (2009-present).

Otay Ranch Village 13: An extensive archaeological investigation of nearly 2,000 acres and 84 archaeological sites, both prehistoric and historic, within the county of San Diego, which included prehistoric habitation sites, quarry sites, resource processing sites, and extensive lithic scatters. The project included an assessment of sites for eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (2016-2018).

Westin Hotel and Timeshare (Grand Pacific Resorts): Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of Carlsbad consisted of the excavation of 176 one-square-meter archaeological data recovery units which produced thousands of prehistoric artifacts and ecofacts, and resulted in the preservation of a significant prehistoric habitation site. The artifacts recovered from the site presented important new data about the prehistory of the region and Native American occupation in the area (2017).

Cantarini Ranch: A Section 106 archaeological assessment and evaluation for the NRHP of 15 archaeological sites and three isolates, including NRHP-significant prehistoric temporary camp/habitation sites, in the city of Carlsbad (2015-2017).

Citracado Business Park West: An archaeological survey and testing program at a significant prehistoric archaeological site and historic building assessment for a 17-acre project in the city of Escondido. The project resulted in the identification of 82 bedrock milling features, two previously recorded loci and two additional and distinct loci, and approximately 2,000 artifacts (2018).

College Boulevard: A Section 106 archaeological assessment and evaluation for the NRHP of seven archaeological sites, including prehistoric temporary camp/habitation sites, bedrock milling feature sites, and both prehistoric and historic artifact scatters in the city of Carlsbad (2015).

The Everly Subdivision Project: Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of El Cajon resulted in the identification of a significant prehistoric occupation site from both the Late Prehistoric and Archaic Periods, as well as producing historic artifacts that correspond to the use of the property since 1886. The project produced an unprecedented quantity of artifacts in comparison to the area encompassed by the site, but lacked characteristics that typically reflect intense occupation, indicating that the site was used intensively for food processing (2014-2015).

8801 East Marginal Way Project: A cultural resources assessment in the city of Tukwila, Washington, that identified four historic structures/buildings, which were subjected to an evaluation of integrity and eligibility for listing as King County Landmarks or listing on the National Register of Historic Places or Washington Heritage Register. Additionally, an Archaeological Resources Monitoring/Inadvertent Discovery Plan was completed for the project, the purpose of which was to establish archaeological monitoring protocols to be used during ground-disturbing activities for the 8801 East Marginal Way Project (2019).

X. ATTACHMENT B

Project Maps:

General Location Map
USGS Project Location Map
800' Scale City Engineering Map
Project Development Map

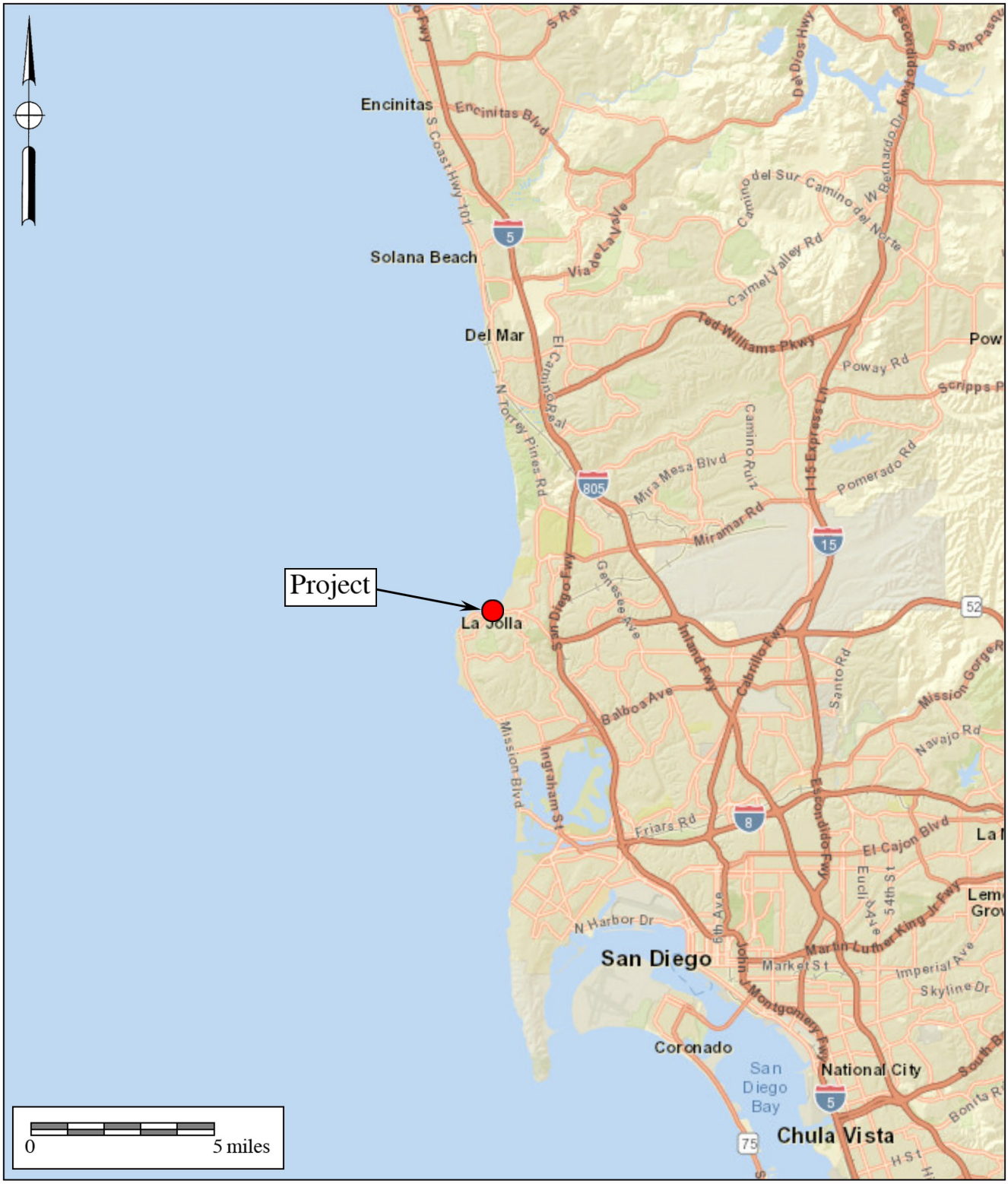

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Figure 1

General Location Map

The Lowenthal Residence Project

ESRI Street Map

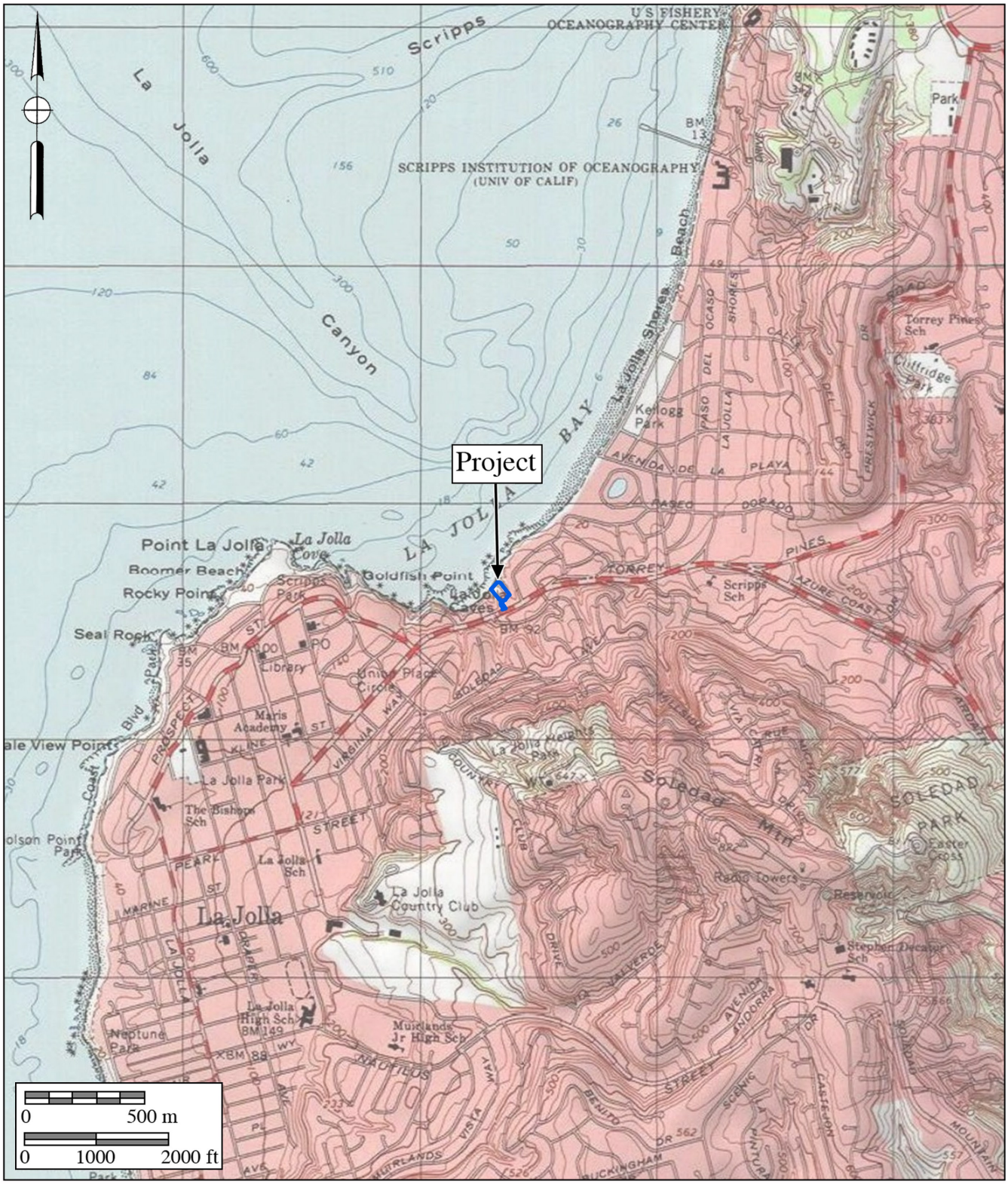

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Figure 2

Project Location Map

The Lowenthal Residence Project

USGS *La Jolla* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)

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Figure 3

Project Location Map

The Lowenthal Residence Project

Shown on The City of San Diego 1" to 800' Scale Engineering Map

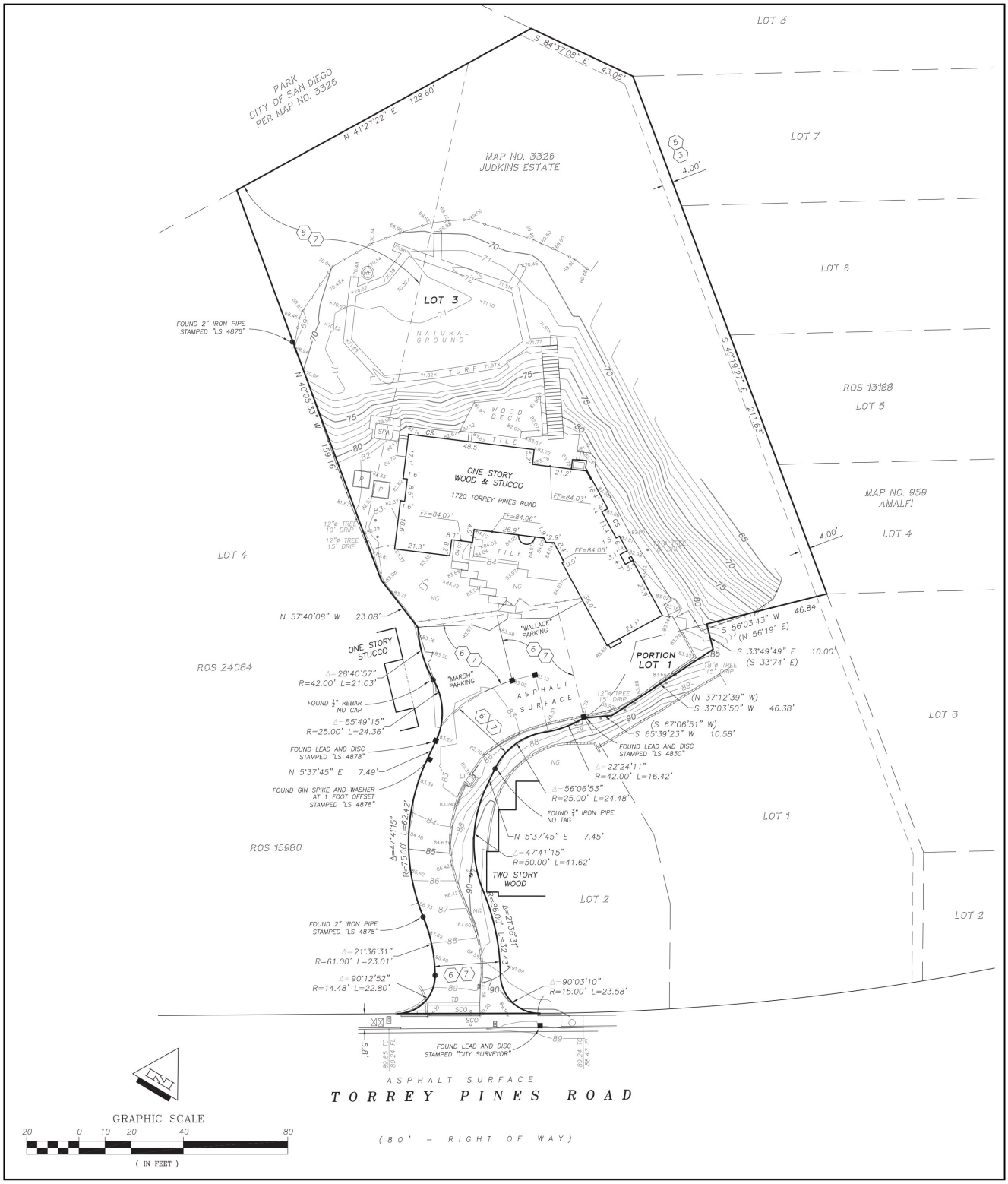

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Figure 4
Project Development Map
The Lowenthal Residence Project

XI. ATTACHMENT C

Archaeological Records Search Results

BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEMS

RECORDS SEARCH

Company:	BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company
Processed By:	Emily T. Soong
Date Processed:	May 24, 2024
Project Identification:	1720 Torrey Pines Road
Information Center:	South Coastal Information Center
Search Radius:	Quarter Mile Buffer

Historical Resources:

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 reviewed for all recorded sites.

There are 28 resources located within a quarter-mile radius of the current project area, one of which is located within the subject property (37-000039). There are 45 historic addresses within a quarter-mile radius of the current project area, none of which are located within the subject property.

Previous Survey Report Boundaries:

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 reviewed.

There are 50 reports within a quarter-mile radius of the current project area, none of which overlap with the subject property.

XII. ATTACHMENT D

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

May 21, 2024

For: Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, California 95814

From: Emily T. Soong
BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company
14010 Poway Rd. Suite A
Poway, CA 92064

Re: Request for Sacred Lands File and Native American Contact List for the 1720 Torrey Pines Road Project, La Jolla, San Diego County, California.

I would like to request a record search of the Sacred Lands File and a list of appropriate Native American contacts for the following project: 1720 Torrey Pines Road Project (Project No. 24-141). The project is an archaeological study at 1720 Torrey Pines Road (APN 350-151-10-00), La Jolla, San Diego County, California. Specifically, the project is in the former Pueblo Lands of San Diego land grant, Township 15 South, Range 4 West as seen on the USGS *La Jolla*, California topographic quadrangle. Please find the enclosed map on which the project is delineated.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Emily T. Soong
Graphics/GIS
Billing: 14010 Poway Road, Suite A, Poway, CA 92064
Phone: 858-484-0915
Email: esoong@bfsa.perennialenv.com

Attachments:
USGS 7.5 *La Jolla,* California, topographic maps with project area delineated.
Sacred Lands File request form

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request
NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 Capitol Mall, RM 364 ∗ Sacramento, CA 95814 ∗ (916) 653-4082
(916) 657-5390 – Fax ∗ nahc@pacbell.net

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: 1720 Torrey Pines Road Project (Project No. 24-141)

County: San Diego

USGS Quadrangle Name(s): *La Jolla*

Pueblo Lands of San Diego, Township 15 South, Range 4 West

Company/Firm/Agency: BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company

Contact Person: Emily T. Soong

Street Address: 14010 Poway Road, Suite A

City: Poway Zip: 92064

Phone: 858-484-0915

Fax: 858-679-9896

Email: esoong@bfsa.perennialenv.com

Project Description:

I would like to request a record search of the Sacred Lands File and a list of appropriate Native American contacts for the following project: 1720 Torrey Pines Road Project (Project No. 24-141). The project is an archaeological study at 1720 Torrey Pines Road (APN 350-151-10-00), La Jolla, San Diego County, California. Specifically, the project is in the former Pueblo Lands of San Diego land grant, Township 15 South, Range 4 West as seen on the USGS *La Jolla*, California topographic quadrangle. Please find the enclosed map on which the project is delineated.

Project

1720 Torrey Pines Road Project
USGS *La Jolla* Quadrangle
(7.5-minute series)

N

1:24,000

ETS BFSAES: 5/21/2024

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

June 5, 2024

Emily Soong
BFSA Environmental Services

Via Email to: ***esoong@bfsa.perennialenv.com***

Re: 1720 Torrey Pines Road (No. 24-141) Project, San Diego County

To Whom It May Concern:

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 Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel and 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: Murphy.Donahue@NAHC.ca.gov

Sincerely,

Murphy Donahue

Murphy Donahue
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
6/5/2024

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation
Barona Group of the Capitan Grande	F	Art Bunce, Attorney		(760) 489-0329		buncelaw@aol.com	Diegueno
Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	F	Daniel Tsosie, THPO	36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Campo, CA, 91906	(619) 760-6480		dtsosie@campo-nsn.gov	Diegueno
Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	F	Marcus Cuero, Chairperson	36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Campo, CA, 91906	(619) 478-9046		marcuscuero@campo-nsn.gov	Diegueno
Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	F	Ben Dyche, Vice Chairperson	36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Campo, CA, 91906	(619) 478-9046		bdyche@campo-nsn.gov	Diegueno
Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians	F	Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson	4054 Willows Road Alpine, CA, 91901	(619) 933-2200	(619) 445-9126	michaelg@leaningrock.net	Diegueno
Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians	F	Robert Pinto, Chairperson	4054 Willows Road Alpine, CA, 91901	(619) 368-4382	(619) 445-9126	ceo@ebki-nsn.gov	Diegueno

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	F	Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources	P.O. Box 507 Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070	(760) 803-5694		clinton@redtailenvironmental.com	Diegueno
Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians	F	Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson	2005 S. Escondido Blvd. Escondido, CA, 92025	(760) 737-7628	(760) 747-8568		Diegueno
Jamul Indian Village	F	Lisa Cumper, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 612 Jamul, CA, 91935	(619) 669-4855		lcumper@jiv-nsn.gov	Diegueno
Jamul Indian Village	F	Erica Pinto, Chairperson	P.O. Box 612 Jamul, CA, 91935	(619) 669-4785	(619) 669-4817	epinto@jiv-nsn.gov	Diegueno
Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Indians	N	Carmen Lucas, Chairperson	P.O. Box 775 Pine Valley, CA, 91962	(619) 709-4207			Kwaaymii Diegueno
La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	F	Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson	8 Crestwood Road Boulevard, CA, 91905	(619) 478-2113	(619) 478-2125	LP13boots@aol.com	Diegueno
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation	F	Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1302 Boulevard, CA, 91905	(619) 766-4930	(619) 766-4957		Diegueno
Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	F	Michael Linton, Chairperson	P.O Box 270 Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070	(760) 782-3818	(760) 782-9092	mesagrandeband@msn.com	Diegueno

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation
San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	F	John Flores, Environmental Coordinator	P. O. Box 365 Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 749-3200	(760) 749-3876	johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org	Diegueno
San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	F	Allen Lawson, Chairperson	P.O. Box 365 Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 749-3200	(760) 749-3876	allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org	Diegueno
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	F	Bernice Paipa, Cultural Resource Specialist	Sycuan Cultural Center: 910 Willow Glen Drive El Cajon, CA, 92019	(619) 445-6917		bpaipa2@sycuan-nsn.gov	Kumeyaay
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	F	Cody Martinez, Chairman	Sycuan Tribal Office: 1 Kwaaypaay Court El Cajon, CA, 92019	(619) 445-2613		cmartinez@sycuan-nsn.gov	Kumeyaay
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians	F	Ray Teran, Resource Management Director	1 Viejas Grade Road Alpine, CA, 91901	(619) 659-2312		rteran@viejas-nsn.gov	Kumeyaay

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians	F	Ernest Pingleton, THPO	1 Viejas Grade Road Alpine, CA, 91901	(619) 445-3810		epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov	Kumeyaay

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 1720 Torrey Pines Road (No. 24-141) Project, San Diego County.