

A CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR 7910 ST. LOUIS TERRACE

CITY OF SAN DIEGO

PTS No. 572694

Prepared for:

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

And:

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Archaeological Information Page

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Report Date: September 21, 2018; Revised December 3, 2018;
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USGS Quadrangle: Township 15 South, Range 4 West of the *La Jolla*,
California Quadrangle

Study Area: 0.14 acre; APN 346-454-07

Key Words: USGS *La Jolla* Quadrangle (7.5 minute); archaeological survey and subsurface investigation; disturbed and intact cultural deposits; direct impacts to SDI-39/W-1; Historical Resources Board-designated significant prehistoric site; data recovery and archaeological Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program recommended.

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1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

This report describes an archaeological assessment conducted by Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) for cultural resources located at 7910 St. Louis Terrace in the city of San Diego, California (Plate 1.0–1). The proposed project includes the demolition of the existing residence and the construction of a two-story residence over a basement and studio with an adjacent lap pool. As the project is located within a culturally-sensitive area of the La Jolla community of San Diego, 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).



Plate 1.0–1: Aerial view of the current development at 7910 St. Louis Terrace.

As part of assessing the potential to encounter archaeological deposits associated with SDI-39 within the property during construction, BFSA conducted an archaeological survey and subsurface test excavations on May 30, 2018 and August 14, 2018. These investigations followed the protocol listed in the Archaeological Test Plan (ATP) that BFSA submitted to the City of San Diego in 2018 (Smith 2018). This included a survey of the property and the excavation of archaeological shovel test pits (STPs) to search for potentially significant subsurface deposits associated with the prehistoric village complex of SDI-39. Native American representatives were

present with the BFSA archaeological team during the survey and subsurface investigations.

A records search provided by the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (SDSU) indicated that 7910 St. Louis Terrace is situated within the boundaries of recorded significant prehistoric Site SDI-39/W-1. The archaeological survey and research indicated that the property was previously disturbed as a result of the residential development of this neighborhood between the 1920s and the 1950s. This disturbance has removed the elements of SDI-39 on the lower east half of the property, while both disturbed and intact elements exist on the far west side of the property. Based upon the data from the field investigations, the portion of SDI-39 within the 7910 St. Louis Terrace property is evaluated as significant under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines.

The cultural resource study was adequate to evaluate the status of archaeological resources within the property and the potential impacts represented by the proposed project. The new residence and associated improvements will represent an encroachment of 70 square feet into the 1,240-square-foot area of SDI-39 within the property, but outside of the footprint of the current

residence. The data from the field investigations indicates that construction excavations will encounter disturbed and intact subsurface deposits associated with the prehistoric occupation of Site SDI-39. As part of the cultural resources study, BFSa calculated the level of encroachment into the recorded boundaries of SDI-39 within the 7910 St. Louis Terrace property. This analysis is required under San Diego Municipal Code (SDMC) Section 143.0253 because encroachment into a significant cultural resource cannot exceed 25.00 percent of the resource outside of the existing residence footprint. Based upon the data collected, the encroachment into SDI-39 within this parcel for the proposed new residence will not exceed 5.6 percent. This value is within the acceptable encroachment percentage described in SDMC Section 143.0253.

The construction of the new proposed residence, pool, and property improvements will represent a source of direct impacts to SDI-39. These impacts can be mitigated through the implementation of a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP). This MMRP will include the preservation of portions of the archaeological deposit beneath the new residence, and the completion of a data recovery program on those portions of the cultural deposit that would be part of the development construction. The preservation of elements of SDI-39 will be accomplished by employing caissons to support the construction of the new residence. The MMRP will include an Archaeological Data Recovery Program (ADRP) consisting of archaeologically excavated test units and bulk screening of midden soil for the recovery and repatriation of any human remains encountered. Archaeological and Native American monitoring shall be included as a mitigation monitoring requirement in order to identify, evaluate, and recover any cultural materials that might be revealed during earthwork.

A copy of this report will be permanently curated at the SCIC at SDSU. All notes, photographs, and business materials related to this project will be curated at the offices of BFSa in Poway, California.

2.0 UNDERTAKING INFORMATION/INTRODUCTION

The project APE is located at 7910 St. Louis Terrace in the neighborhood of La Jolla, in San Diego, California. The project is generally situated between La Jolla Shores and La Jolla Cove, as shown on the *La Jolla, California* USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Township 15 South, Range 4 West of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian) (Figures 2.0–1 and 2.0–2). The location of the project is depicted on a portion of the 800-foot-scale City Engineering Map in Figure 2.0–3.

The proposed project will include the demolition of the existing two-story single-family residence, the construction of a new two-story single-family residence with a basement and a garage, a studio residence, and a new pool (Plate 2.0–1; Figures 2.0–4 through 2.0–7). The new residence will be constructed in the same location as the existing building, but the proposed project will require excavations beyond the footprint of the existing residence.



Plate 2.0–1: Artist rendering of the east elevation of 7910 St. Louis Terrace.

The archaeological assessment and impact evaluation for the development permit were conducted in conformance with CEQA, Section 15064.5, and City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines (amended September 7, 2001). Archaeological records searches indicate that the project is located within the recorded boundaries of the Spindrift Archaeological District (proposed), which includes SDI-39, a previously recorded prehistoric village complex occupied during the late Holocene. Portions of SDI-39 have been previously determined to be significant according to CEQA and City of San Diego criteria. Archaeological studies for several properties in this neighborhood, such as those on Viking Way, St. Louis Terrace, Spindrift Drive, and Princess Street, have encountered parts of SDI-39, including the discovery of human remains.

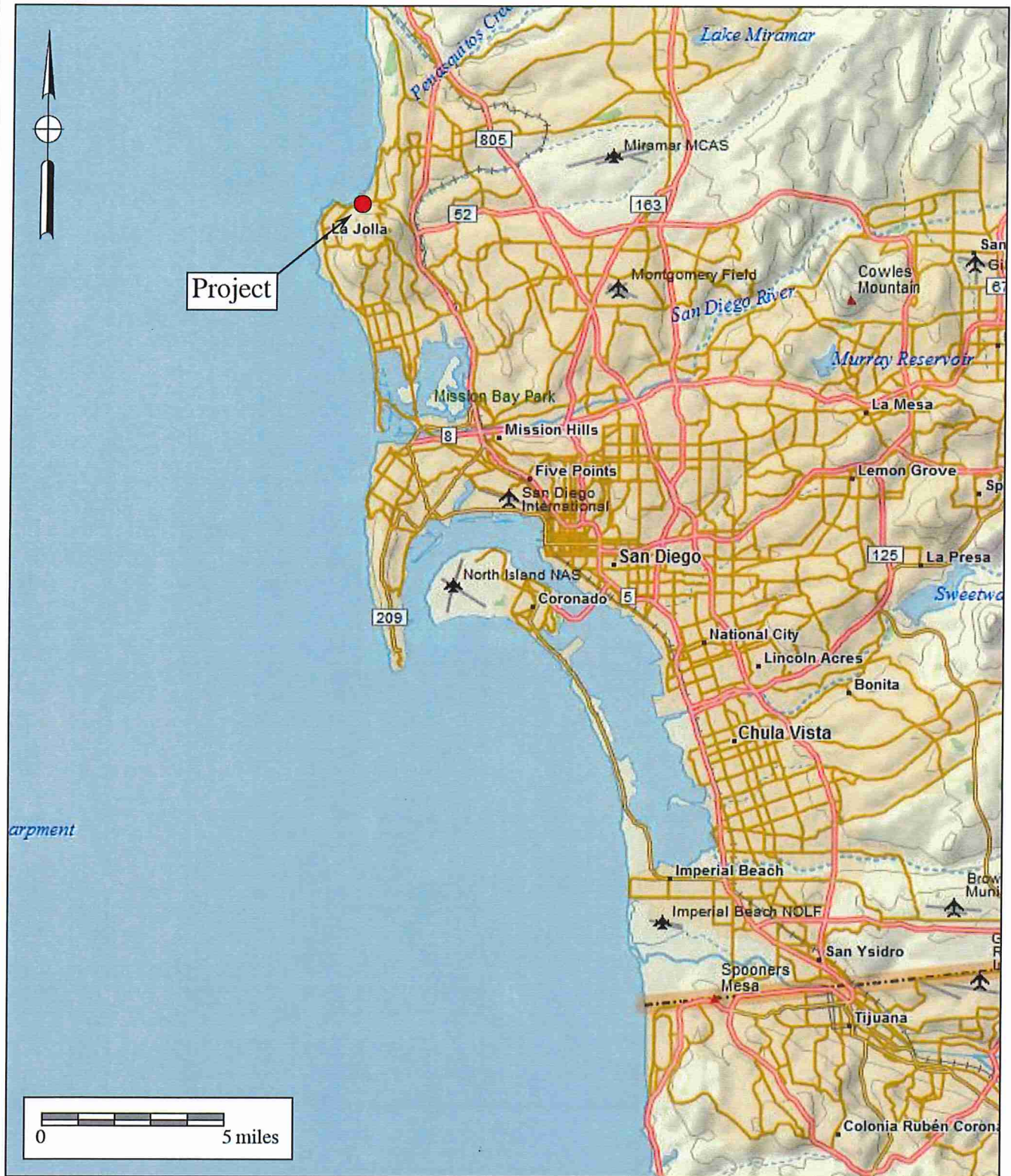


Figure 2.0-1
General Location Map
 The 7910 St. Louis Terrace Project
 DeLorme (1:250,000)



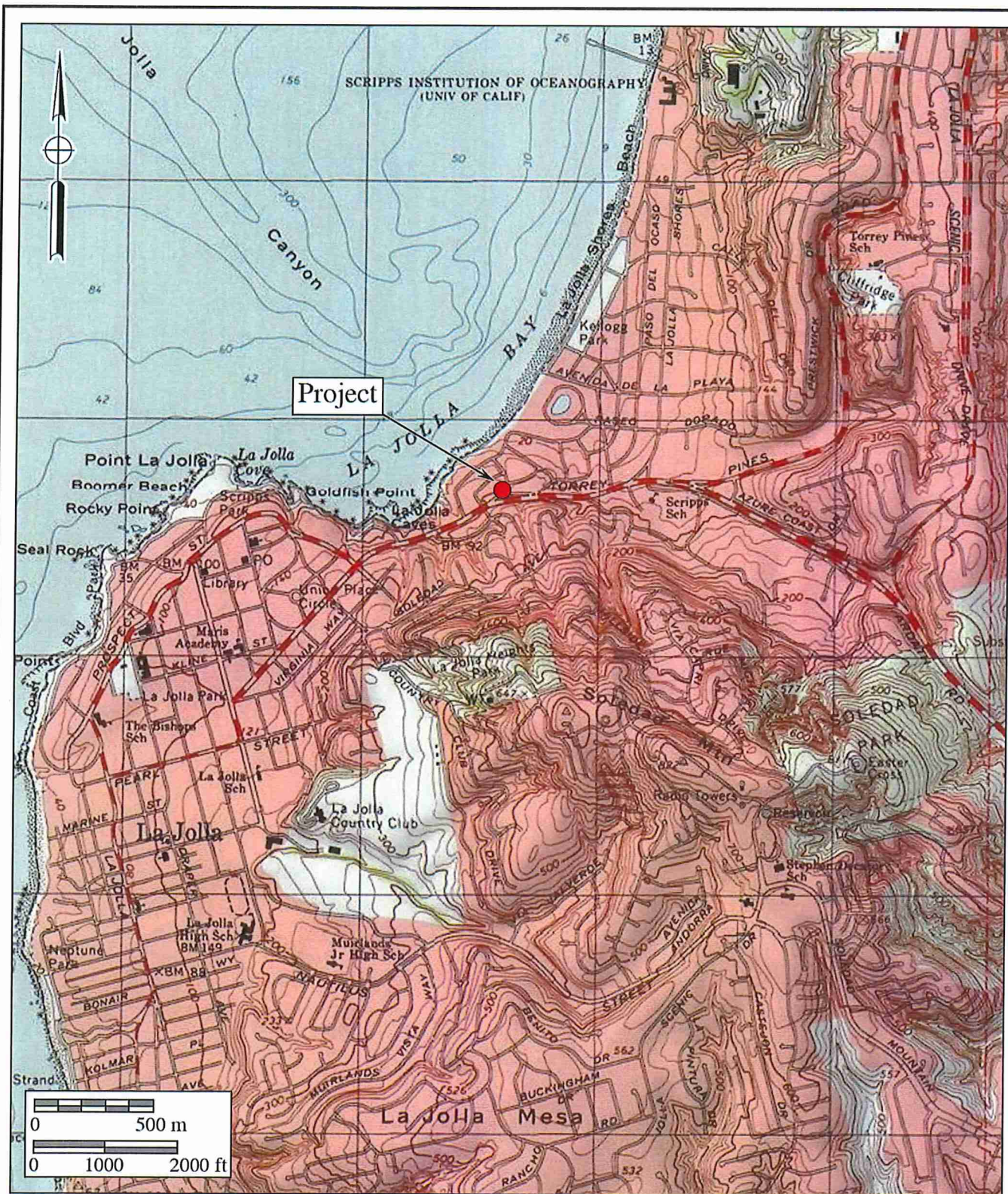


Figure 2.0-2
Project Location Map

The 7910 St. Louis Terrace Project

USGS La Jolla OE W and La Jolla Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)





Figure 2.0-3

Project Location Map

The 7910 St. Louis Terrace Project

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



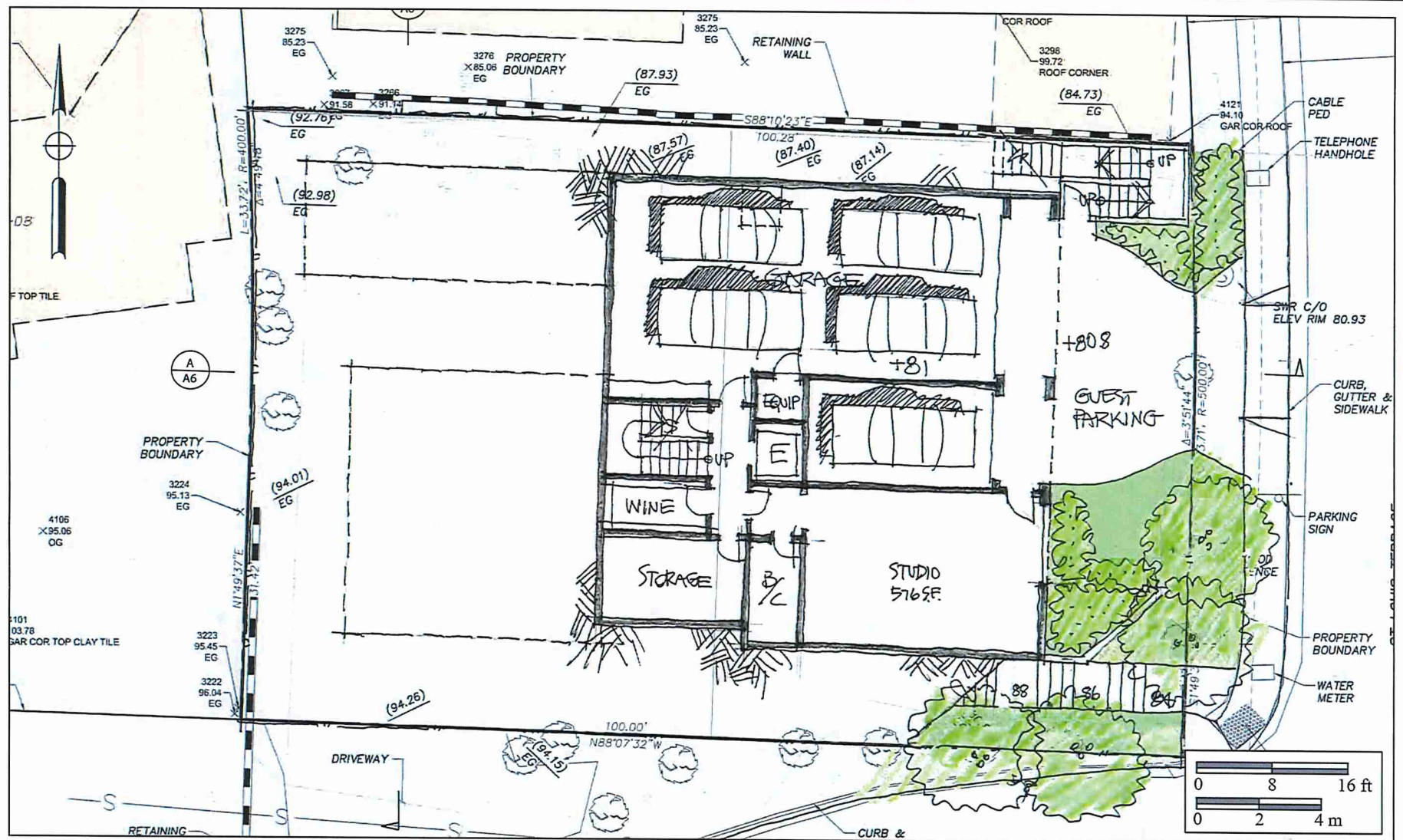


Figure 2.0-4
Project Development Map
 Lower Level Basement Plan
 The 7910 St. Louis Terrace Project

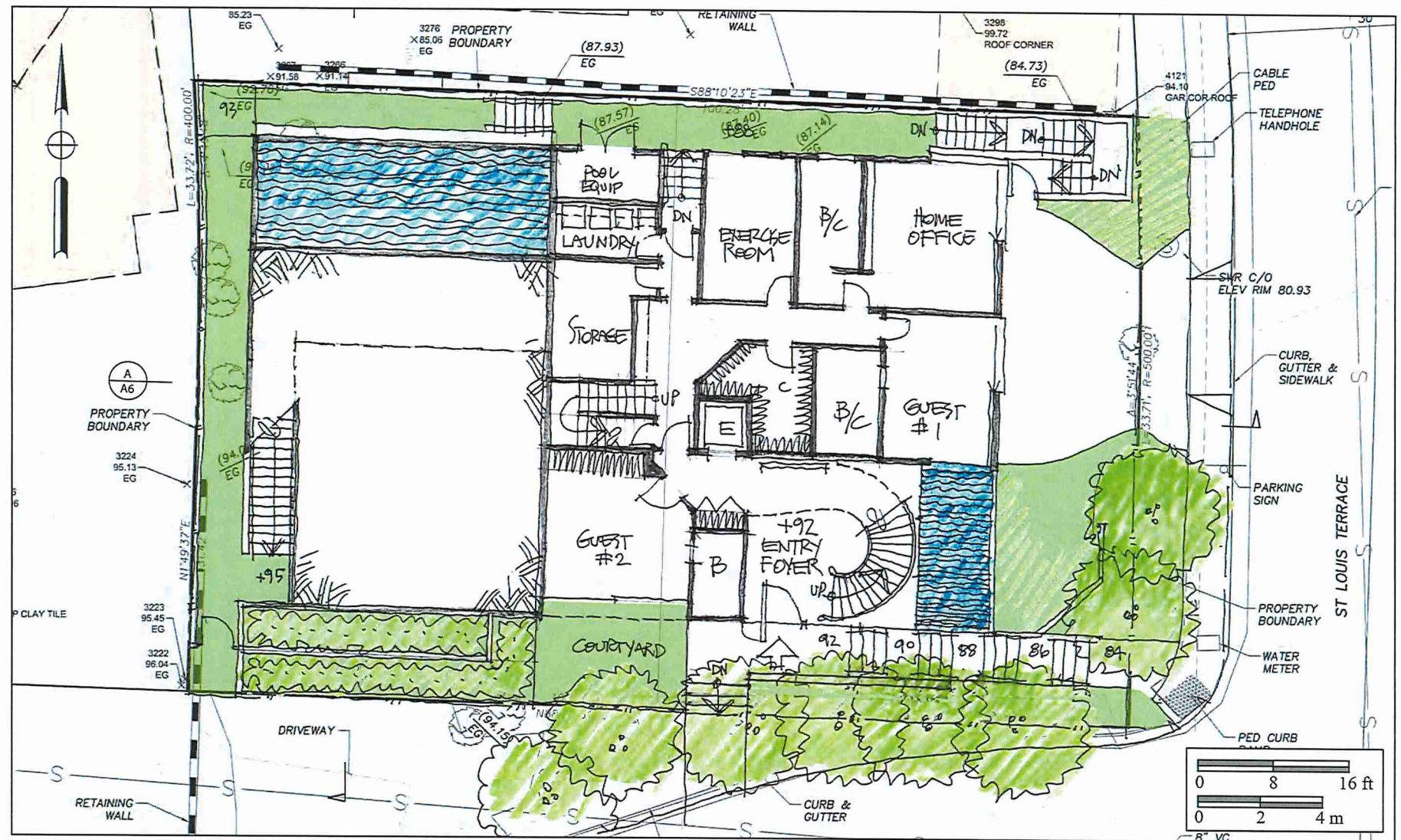


Figure 2.0-5
Project Development Map
 Entry Level Plan
 The 7910 St. Louis Terrace Project



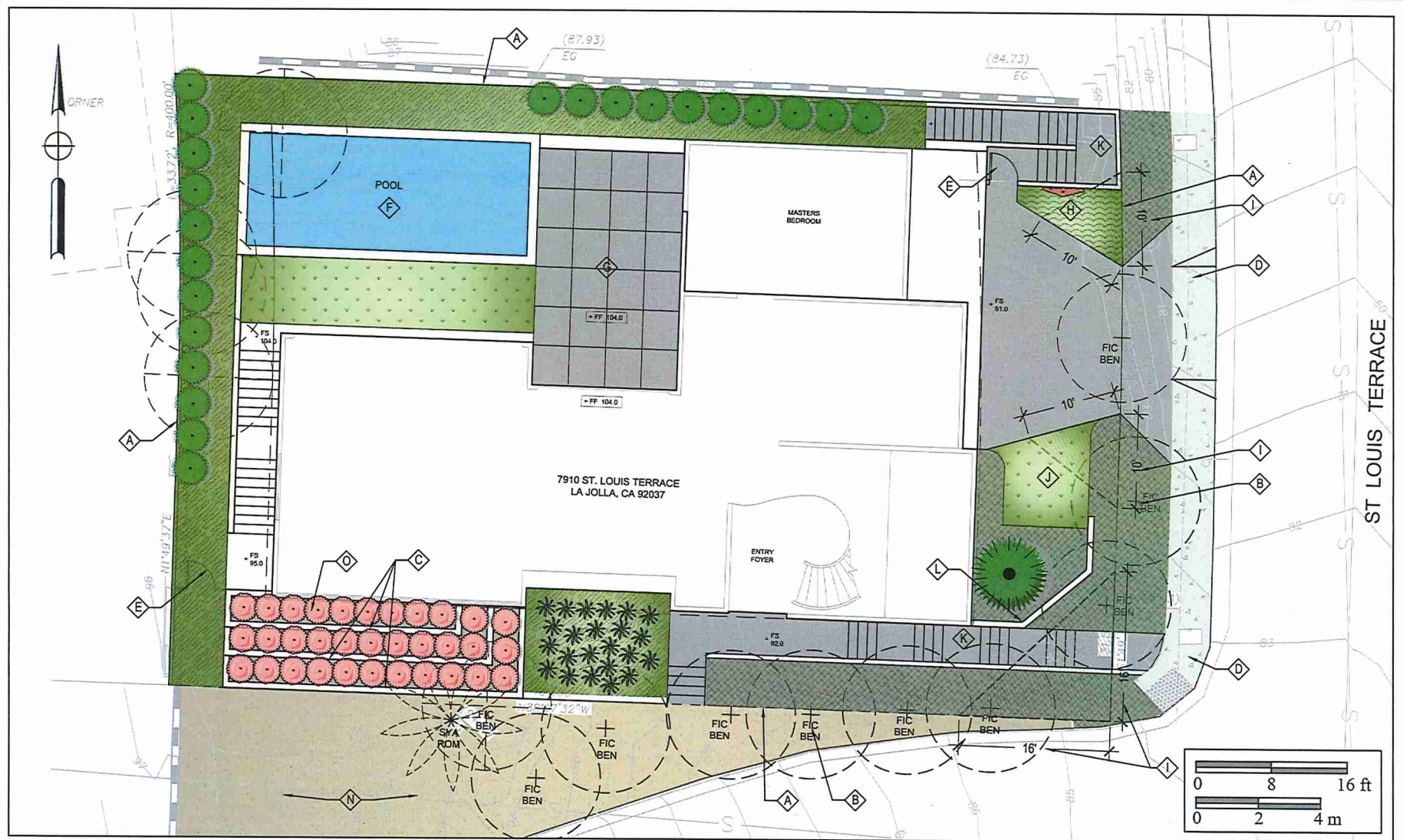


Figure 2.0–7
Project Development Map
Landscape Plan
The 7910 St. Louis Terrace Project



BFSA conducted the preliminary survey and the subsequent testing program at 7910 St. Louis Terrace on May 30, 2018 and August 14, 2018. A Native American monitor from Red Tail Monitoring & Research, Inc. (Red Tail) was present for all archaeological investigations. The majority of the property was disturbed when the neighborhood was graded between the 1920s and the 1950s, and the eastern half of the property was graded to sufficient depth to remove all elements of SDI-39 previously located there. The western portion of the property was less disturbed, which prevented the removal of the cultural deposit in the backyard area of the existing residence. Ground visibility during the survey was obscured over much of the APE due to the existing residential structure, hardscape, and landscaping.

The limited subsurface investigation of the property involved the excavation of eight STPs, which defined the limits of the subsurface cultural deposits at 7910 St. Louis Terrace. Some locations within the property have no evidence of cultural deposits, due to the initial grading of the neighborhood. Excavations indicated that intact cultural deposits are located only on the west side of the property, while only trace evidence of the archaeological site were noted on the southern and northern portions of the property. With the authorization of the City of San Diego, the STP were excavated around the existing residence. The recovery from these subsurface excavations confirmed the presence of elements of SDI-39 within the APE, primarily concentrated between 10 and 90 centimeters deep on the west side of the lot, and included debitage, marine shell, and faunal bone. No human remains were identified during the investigations.

The archaeological study has provided sufficient information to conclude that the proposed development will likely encounter disturbed and intact elements of SDI-39 only in the west section of the property, which includes the current backyard lawn. BFSA has estimated that excavations for the new residence will encroach into 70 square feet of SDI-39 outside of the existing building footprint. Based upon this archaeological investigation, the area of SDI-39 within the APE is calculated as 1,240 square feet. This total does not include the square footage of the existing residence or garage. The new construction's encroachment into 70 square feet of the 1,240-square-foot area of SDI-39 within the APE represents an encroachment level of 5.6 percent. Whether or not any elements of SDI-39 still exist beneath the foundations of the existing residence could not be determined during the survey.

The area of SDI-39 within the APE is evaluated as significant under CEQA Criterion D and HRB Criterion A. The 5.6 percent encroachment for the proposed new residence is less than the 25.00 percent encroachment limitation threshold set forth in SDMC Section 143.0253. Because a significant cultural deposit was noted within the APE, mitigation of potential impacts will require an MMRP with a data recovery component to reduce the effects of the proposed project to a level below significant. The MMRP would require archaeological excavation of data recovery units at locations where soil identified as intact midden would be impacted, as well as monitoring by a qualified archaeologist and Native American representative for all construction excavations that may encounter cultural soil. Because of the potential for the discovery of human remains, all excavated midden soil will be subjected to screening to recover human bone and sacred/ceremonial items. Furthermore, all midden soil shall either be retained on-site following screening or

transported to the Santa Ysabel Reservation for repatriation.

All aspects of the project were directed by Consulting Archaeologist and Principal Investigator Brian Smith. Project Archaeologist Jillian Hahnen and field archaeologists Kirstie McPeck, David Grabski, and Jason Griffin completed the field investigations. Red Tail provided Native American monitoring of the BFSa investigation and consultation. Jillian Hahnen conducted the laboratory analysis and data entry. Jillian Hahnen and Brian Smith prepared the report text and Carrie Kubacki generated the report graphics. Courtney Accardy completed technical editing and report production with the assistance of Elena Goralogia. A copy of this evaluation report will be submitted to the SCIC at SDSU.

3.0 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 0.14 acre of flat to gently sloping land that is situated on the cliffs above La Jolla Bay. The elevation at the property is approximately 80 to 90 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The lot currently contains a single-family residence with associated hardscape and landscaping.

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. Cobbles of quartzite and metavolcanic materials are found in Eocene formations of the Poway and La Jolla groups, which are located less than one mile north and east of the project. These cobbles would have been available on the surface in deposits surrounding Mount Soledad.

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. The soil at the project location can be characterized as grass sod and fill gravels overlying semi-compact light brown clay. The soil underneath represents disturbed semi-compact brown silt with light brown clay mottled throughout. The intact cultural layer follows as a very dark brown loose

midden soil, which is approximately 20 centimeters thick. The cultural layer lies on top of hard-packed light brown clay that is generally devoid of cultural materials.

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 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 in the following subsections.

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 ($1,730 \pm 75$ 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 1925). 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 of 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*, February 6, 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*, January 2, 1872). Of course, droughts continued to hinder the development of agriculture (Crouch 1915; *San Diego Union*, November 10, 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.

The origin of the name La Jolla, most researchers agree, 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* (March 31, 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*, August 9, 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 3.2–1.



Plate 3.2–1: La Jolla Cove in 1894.
(Photograph courtesy of the San Diego Historical Society)

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 3.2–2). 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.).

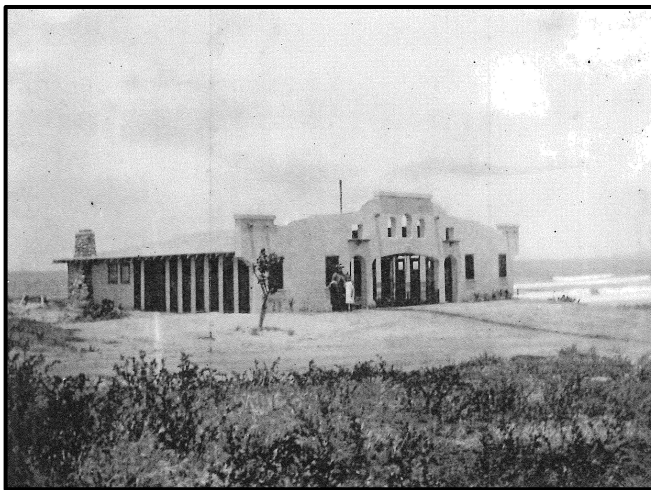


Plate 3.2–2: The Spindrift Inn prior to completion in 1916. *(Photograph courtesy of Margaret Hannay)*

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 3.2–3) took place immediately adjacent to the Spindrift Inn. 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).



Plate 3.2–3: La Jolla Beach and Yacht Club in 1927.
(*Photograph Courtesy of the San Diego Historical Society*)

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). A year after the Marine Room opened, the windows were smashed in by rising surf caused by a winter storm (Plate 3.2–4). 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 3.2–4: 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.

3.3 Research Results

The project APE 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 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 Pignuolo and Brodie (2009), Rogers's trenching studies were located 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 north of 7910 St. Louis Terrace. 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 ($1,270 \pm \text{BP}$). 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 (2007c), 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.

3.4 Records Search Results

The SCIC records search (Appendix C) identified 17 cultural resource sites, both prehistoric and historic, recorded within one quarter-mile of the project (Table 3.4–1). These sites include 12 historic single-family residences, one historic isolated artifact, one historic sidewalk stamp, one prehistoric campsite, one prehistoric artifact and shell scatter, and Site SDI-39, a prehistoric village site that is mapped within the project boundaries. The SCIC records search data also indicated that 92 previous reports have been conducted within a one-quarter-mile radius of the project. All previous archaeological investigations conducted within one quarter-mile of the project have been provided in Table 3.4–2 (Appendix E).

Table 3.4–1
Cultural Resources Located Within a
Quarter-Mile Radius of 7910 St. Louis Terrace

Site(s)	Description
P-37-017306, P-37-018366, P-37-018661, P-37-018792, P-37-018991, P-37-019081, P-37-027507, P-37-027666, P-37-028511, P-37-033149, P-37-035587, and P-37-035644	Historic single-family residence
P-37-033117	Historic isolate
P-37-034704	Historic sidewalk/curb stamp
SDI-17,372	Major prehistoric campsite with human remains
SDI-19,056	Prehistoric artifact and shell scatter
SDI-39/W-1	Prehistoric shell midden/ village with human remains

A review of reports from projects in the immediate area of 7910 St. Louis Terrace indicate that elements of SDI-39 have been discovered throughout the area south of the La Jolla Beach and Tennis Club. A component of SDI-39 was recorded by Gross and Robbins-Wade (1998) at the Spindrift Drive/St. Louis Terrace intersection, and another component was recorded one block north on Roseland Drive by Berryman and Roth (1993). Additional portions of SDI-39 were identified by Rosenberg and Smith (2007c) at 1905 Spindrift Drive.

The largest archaeological study of SDI-39 on record at the SCIC was 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, 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 (Pignuolo 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 (2007c), Wade (1998b), Pignuolo and Brodie (2009), Case et al. (2007), and Cheever (2001). A site boundary configuration has been proposed by Pignuolo and Brodie (2009) as a consequence of their research on the Princess Street/Spindrift Drive undergrounding project.

In addition, BFSa requested a records search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The SLF did not indicate the presence of any sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the search radius. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSa contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter. As of the date of this report, BFSa has received two responses. The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians indicated that the 7910 St. Louis Terrace Project has cultural ties to Viejas, and requested that a Kumeyaay cultural monitor be on site for all ground disturbing activities. The Jamul Indian Village of California requested a copy of the archaeological records search and final archaeological report, which BFSa will provide. All correspondence has been provided in Appendix D.

3.5 Regulatory Setting

The cultural resources study for 7910 St. Louis Terrace followed the appropriate local and state protocols and procedures for this type of study. Statutory requirements of CEQA and subsequent legislation (Section 15064.5), as well as the guidelines of the City of San Diego, were followed in evaluating the significance of identified cultural resources and eligibility to the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). As no federal nexus exists for the current project and the City of San Diego's Land Use Code does not require evaluations for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), resources were not reviewed for eligibility to the NRHP. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995).

3.5.1 California Environmental Quality Act

According to CEQA, Section 15064.5(a), the term “historical resource” includes the following:

- 1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in, the CRHR (Public Resources Code [PRC] SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).
- 2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- 3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (PRC SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852), including the following:
 - a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
 - b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
 - c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
 - d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- 4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of the PRC), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1[g] of the PRC), does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA, Section 15064.5(b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have

a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

- 1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
- 2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
 - a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the CRHR; or,
 - b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,
 - c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for the purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

- 1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in Subsection (a).
- 2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the PRC, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the PRC do not apply.
- 3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in Subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21803.2 of the PRC, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in PRC Section 21083.2(c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
- 4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect

on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5(d) and (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, Subsection (d) provides:

(d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC as provided in PRC SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

- 1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
- 2) The requirements of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

3.5.2 City of San Diego Historical Resources Board Eligibility Criteria

Because this project requires approval from the City of San Diego, HRB eligibility criteria were used for this evaluation. Therefore, criteria for listing on the San Diego Register of Historical Resources (SDRHR), the CRHR, and the NRHP would be followed in evaluating the significance of identified resources.

A resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level, under one or more of the following criteria in order to be eligible for designation on the SDRHR:

- **City of San Diego HRB Criterion A:**
It exemplifies or reflects special elements of the city's, a community's, or a neighborhood's historical, archaeological, cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, landscaping, or architectural development;
- **City of San Diego HRB Criterion B:**
It is identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history;
- **City of San Diego HRB Criterion C:**
It embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of

construction, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship;

- **City of San Diego HRB Criterion D:**

It is representative of the notable work of a master builder, designer, architect, engineer, landscape architect, interior designer, artist, or craftsman;

- **City of San Diego HRB Criterion E:**

It is listed or has been determined eligible by the National Park Service for listing on the NRHP, or is listed or has been determined eligible by the State Historic Preservation Office for listing on the State (California) Register of Historical Resources; or

- **City of San Diego HRB Criterion F:**

It is a finite group of resources related to one another in a clearly distinguishable way or is a geographically definable area or neighborhood containing improvements, which have a special character, historical interest, or aesthetic value, or which represent one or more architectural period or styles in the history and development of the city.

The four primary evaluation criteria to determine a resource's eligibility to the NRHP, in accordance with the regulations outlined in 36 CFR 800, are identified by 36 CFR 60.4. Historic resource properties may be considered eligible for listing on the NRHP if they meet one or more of the following criteria identified in 36 CFR 60.4:

- (A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- (B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- (C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

According to PRC Section 5024.1(c), a resource may be listed as a historic resource in the CRHR if it meets any of the following NRHP criteria:

- (A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
- (B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- (C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction,

or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

- (D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

3.5.3 Development Regulations for Important Archaeological Sites (Section 143.0253)

In addition to the general development regulations in Section 143.0250 of the City's Historical Resources Guidelines, the following regulations apply to important archaeological sites.

- (a) Important archaeological sites shall be preserved in their natural state, except that development may be permitted as provided in this section or as provided in Section 143.0260. Ch. Art. Div. 14 3 2 14 San Diego Municipal Code Chapter 14: General Regulations (6-2017).

- (1) Development may be permitted in areas containing important archaeological sites if necessary to achieve a reasonable development area, with up to 25.00 percent encroachment into any important archaeological site allowed. This 25.00 percent encroachment includes all grading, structures, public and private streets, brush management, except as provided in Section 143.0225, and any project-serving utilities.

- (b) Any encroachment into important archaeological sites shall include measures to mitigate for the partial loss of the resource as a condition of approval. Mitigation shall include the following methods, consistent with the Historical Resources Guidelines of the Land Development Manual:

- (1) The preservation through avoidance of the remaining portion of the important archaeological site; and,
- (2) The implementation of a research design and excavation program that recovers the scientific value of the portion of the important archaeological site that would be lost due to encroachment.

3.6 Native American Consultation

Assembly Bill (AB) 52, the Native American Historic Resource Protection Act, sets forth as proactive approach intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts between Native American and development interests. Projects subject to AB 52 are those that file a notice of preparation for an Environmental Impact Report or notice of intent to adopt a negative, or mitigated negative, declaration on or after July 1, 2016. AB 52 adds Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) to the specific cultural resources protected under CEQA. Under AB 52, a TCR is defined as a site,

feature, cultural landscape (must be geographically defined in terms of size and scope), sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that is either included or eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, or included in a local register of historical resources. A Native American tribe or the lead agency, supported by substantial evidence, may choose at its discretion to treat a resource as a TCR. AB 52 also mandates lead agencies to consult with tribes, if requested by the tribe, and sets the principles for conducting and concluding consultation.

4.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to reconstruct the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project area through time. As people used the area, evidence of their activities has been preserved on and in the ground. Archaeological methods are used to retrieve and analyze portions of this evidence to reconstruct past lifeways. This type of inquiry is part of the cultural resources management aspect of environmental conformance studies. The testing program employed as the basis for excavations at 7910 St. Louis Terrace includes a records search, background research, test excavations, and the mapping of features, artifacts, and locations of subsurface archaeological tests. Primary objectives, such as determining the boundaries of any discoveries, depth of any archaeological deposits, stratigraphy, integrity, content, and spatial distribution of any subsurface artifacts and cultural ecofacts, are essential to the current test phase of the program. Normally, a research orientation transcends these goals by expanding the meaning of information extracted from a site through the use of archaeological questions important in current scientific research. Regional and temporal research issues should be taken into consideration when posing such questions. However, because the boundary of buried intact cultural resources is uncertain, the research design for the current project is limited in scope. The topics and associated research questions provided below address concerns specific to the project.

The research design included in the ATP for 7910 St. Louis Terrace (Smith 2018), which was previously submitted to the City of San Diego for review, incorporates information derived from other studies in the neighborhood that have encountered elements of SDI-39 (see Section 3.4). Site SDI-39, in its entirety, has been previously listed as significant by the City, regardless of the status of site disturbance, which varies throughout the Spindrift neighborhood. Therefore, this research design is not focused upon the determination of the integrity of the deposit at the property, but rather the extent of the site within the property and the potential of the excavation data to address current scientific research issues.

Regional and locally specific questions were employed to approach focused archaeological research questions for 7910 St. Louis Terrace. Many of these research questions overlap, as they address environmental setting and prehistoric occupation patterns. Although a wide range of research questions may be possible for investigations at SDI-39, the primary research areas were selected based upon previous work in the neighborhood, potential of available data to address these questions, and possible overall contribution to the archaeological record. The specific research questions focus upon chronology, lithic technology, settlement patterning, and subsistence strategy. The goal of the testing program was to determine if data from 7910 St. Louis Terrace could possibly contribute to the proposed research questions that reflect research conducted elsewhere in the Spindrift neighborhood. The research topics listed below were used to guide the study and to determine the sample size necessary to provide sufficient materials to address these posed research questions.

Chronology

What was the period(s) of use and/or occupation for Site SDI-39? Is there evidence of multiple periods of occupation at SDI-39 and can they be identified through radiocarbon analysis? Temporally, how does this site fit into the overall pattern for San Diego County? That is, what group or culture are we examining in the context of the known culture history, and can we differentiate between periods of occupation(s)?

Determining the period(s) of occupation of a site or region can be accomplished through radiocarbon dating and relative dating techniques. Radiocarbon dating depends upon the retrieval of dateable materials, such as bone or shell. In San Diego County, radiocarbon dates range from approximately 9,000 years ago to historic contact. In contrast, relative dating is based upon the recovery of specific artifacts that are temporally diagnostic, such as atlatl dart points, arrow points, and ceramics. Stratigraphic analyses, obsidian sourcing, and hydration rind measurements may also serve as relative dating measures. Combining radiocarbon and relative dating techniques helps to provide a greater chronological picture for any given site.

Previous work at SDI-39 has produced radiocarbon dates that suggest occupation for the site within the Late Period; however, there is considerable archaeological evidence identifying the earlier components. The dating of the earlier components of SDI-39 would provide greater understanding of the site's occupation history. In addition, this research helps to delineate (where possible) divisions between Late Prehistoric occupation and Early Archaic occupation. Finally, further chronological analyses may also reveal if the site may be better understood synchronically, diachronically, or both. However, in order to address the research questions posed, a more accurate temporal placement of the site will be necessary.

Study Topics

1. Can multiple periods of occupation be determined through chronological analysis of SDI-39?
2. Does the chronological data suggest longer periods of occupation during the Late Prehistoric Period or Early Archaic Period?
3. Where does SDI-39 place chronologically in the overall pattern for sites along the San Diego coast and southern California in general?
4. How do temporally diagnostic artifacts from SDI-39 compare to C-14 data, and does the data suggest stratigraphic mixing of the assemblage?

Data Needs

Previous work in this general area of La Jolla indicates that, at a minimum, shell and bone ecofacts are present within SDI-39. Therefore, materials used for radiocarbon dating should be selected based upon context and quality. If the recovered data permits, relative dating may be

possible using point types, the presence of ceramics, and obsidian analysis. If obsidian is present in the collection, samples may be tested for hydration values that can be used to relatively date the site by using comparable hydration rates.

Lithic Technology

What technological lithic trajectories were employed by the prehistoric inhabitants of SDI-39? Which lithic reduction strategies were in use and when? What role did milling technology play at SDI-39? Is there notable variation in observable lithic technologies between coastal sites and inland sites of the same time period?

Several flake tool reduction strategies have been identified for the southern California coastal region. These strategies include biface reduction, split-nodule core reduction, small blade core reduction, bipolar core reduction, and nodule reduction. The decision to use one or the other of these techniques was dependent upon several factors, but the most important factors were the type of material being worked, the morphology of the parent material, and the intended tool. For example, some lithic materials, such as Monterey chert and Piedra de Lumbre (PDL) chert, are more easily worked, and with heat treatment become some of the best knappable material in the western United States. Problems exist, however, in the form of the material in its raw state. PDL chert generally occurs in small pieces, and was thus used extensively in the late Holocene for small arrow points (Pignolo 1992). However, this material has been recovered from a site dating to 8,000 years ago (Gallegos 1991). Monterey chert occurs in small cobbles and in layers. For small cobbles, bipolar reduction would be the most efficient method of producing usable flakes. For the layered Monterey chert, biface reduction was the most expedient method of producing tools, as the layers were already thin and only the outer perimeter needed to be worked (Cooley 1982). Other chert sources in San Diego need to be identified and the material chemically characterized. Large biface production and reduction requires pieces of material large enough to be reduced and homogeneous enough to produce workable items. Santiago Peak Volcanics, found in San Diego, have been used extensively for the production of large tools (*i.e.*, adzes, scrapers, scraper planes, cores, and hammerstones) and bifaces (Schroth and Flenniken 1997). The use of quarry material from these formations may be an early to middle Holocene marker, as the larger spear and dart points would have necessitated the use of larger blocks of parent material.

Nodule core reduction comprises numerous techniques with specific trajectories such as pyramidal-shaped, split-nodule core reduction (used to produce thick, contracting flakes for flake tools), the production of tesho flakes for large flake tools, and nodule core tools wherein the parent material, rather than the removed flakes, becomes the tool. Cobble layers found in streambeds, across coastal terraces, and along the coast provided materials for these reduction sequences. Nodule core reduction is known in southern California archaeological literature as “Cobble Core Reduction” (Gallegos et al. 2002; Gallegos et al. 2003). The term “nodule” was substituted for “cobble” because a cobble is geologically defined as a size clast (64 to 256

millimeters), and many prehistoric core and core-based artifacts (such as some battered implements) were manufactured from boulders (>256 millimeters), and to a lesser extent, pebbles (four to 64 millimeters). The term “nodule” was selected because nodules as a class are not size-specific and tend to be rounded to sub-rounded. For north coastal San Diego, nodule core reduction technology is the most common core technology identified in archaeological sites that range from the early Holocene to historic contact with native peoples (Stropes 2007). In addition, products of nodule core reduction are some of the most abundant tool forms identified in assemblages throughout the region. This simple and expedient technology may have been so commonly employed because it provided a simple and relatively effortless way to produce useful flakes and flake blanks intended for immediate use or further reduction into a wide range of tool forms. Effort is defined in reference to the lithic technology described here as the amount of energy needed to reduce stone into a viable product. Because of the local abundance of metavolcanic materials in nodule form, there was little need for more material-efficient, and consequently more time-consuming, technology.

Prehistorically, the use of ground stone implements (*i.e.*, manos, metates, and pestles) is common throughout San Diego County archaeology sites. However, when viewed chronologically, many researchers have suggested that lithic milling equipment was either absent or rare in assemblages identified to the Paleo Indian Period (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Moratto 1984; Moriarty 1966; Rogers 1939), suggesting a greater reliance upon food packages that required minimal milling-based processing for consumption. In contrast, some believe that a lack of milling at Paleo Indian Period sites is a reflection of site-use patterning rather than the absence of milling technology for the time period. To date, minimal research has been conducted regarding ground stone manufacture and the use, or change of use, through time in San Diego County. However, studies such as Flenniken’s 1993 analysis of tools from SDI-10,148 have demonstrated that sites exist in San Diego that demonstrate ground stone manufacture and rejuvenation activities (Flenniken et al. 1993). Therefore, analysis of debitage and tools from habitation sites can provide information regarding manufacture, use, and rejuvenation of ground stone, if present. In addition, variation in resource exploitation and changes in site function should be analyzed to determine if ground stone tools were designed for specific functions (*i.e.*, mortar and pestle use for acorn processing) and if technological changes in milling equipment occurred through time as climate and resources changed.

Previous work at various Spindrift area properties that contain elements of SDI-39 have recovered a wide range of flaked lithic materials and ground stone. With this knowledge, we can predict that the recovery from 7910 St. Louis Terrace may provide enough data to characterize the general lithic trajectories present. Therefore, the following study topics will be addressed.

Study Topics

1. Which technological reduction strategies are present based upon a technological analysis of flaked stone at the property?

2. Which reduction strategies were used to produce which tools? Were these strategies the same or different?
3. Is there variation between flake-based tool kits at sites where shellfish processing is the dominant activity and sites focused upon other subsistence activities from the same time period?
4. How do the technologies identified at SDI-39 and the stages of tool reduction relate to site function and tools recovered at the site?
5. Were the prehistoric lithic tools present within the property manufactured on-site or at another location?
6. Have specific lithic reduction techniques changed through time at SDI-39 (*i.e.*, does large biface reduction predominate during the Paleo Indian Period and do nodule-based technologies predominate during the Early Archaic Period and Late Prehistoric Period)? What function did milling technologies serve at SDI-39?

Data Needs

Previous work in the Spindrift neighborhood indicates that flaked lithics and ground stone implements are present throughout SDI-39. Therefore, all lithic materials recovered from 7910 St. Louis Terrace will be selected for technological analysis based upon replicative data. In order to address the proposed research questions, the following will be required:

- Collection of an appropriate sample of cores, tools, and debitage;
- Technologically-based analysis of cores, tools, debitage, and milling equipment; and
- Identification of the technological attributes and reduction sequences used to produce the tools.

Settlement and Subsistence

Which settlement and subsistence patterns can be identified at SDI-39 and have these patterns changed over time? Did the pattern of shellfish collection change over time? If so, what influenced the changes: environmental change, population change, technological change, or a combination of these factors? If this site is representative of a continuously occupied habitation site, how does this site relate to other sites such as base camps, special-use sites, or extractive sites? How did occupation and use of this site contribute to seasonal or year-round occupation of the region in general?

Traditionally, sites such as prehistoric habitation sites are archaeologically differentiated from specialized function sites (*i.e.*, quarries, shellfish processing sites, and milling stations) by the range of materials identified in the assemblage. In addition, there is also a notable amount of variability between habitation sites as a group with regards to site size, artifact density, and

diversity of material culture. This observed variation may relate to differences in the quantity of people who occupied a given site, the duration of a site occupation, the frequency with which a site was reused, and the range of activities performed at the site. Identifying such variations in site patterning may help to facilitate the reconstruction of prehistoric social organization and economic adaptations to environmental change. Although many attempts have been made to discern settlement patterns for Late Prehistoric Period sites based upon ethnographic data, the same cannot be said for Early Archaic Period sites in San Diego. The study of earlier settlement systems represented in the archaeological record has gone largely unstudied with the exception of research pertaining to whether coastal Early Archaic Period habitation sites (such as SDI-39) represent permanent settlements or short-term, seasonal camps (Davis 1976) primarily focused upon economic exploitation of shellfish. The data gathered from SDI-39 will help to further illuminate settlement and site type issues for the region and may provide a greater understanding for Early Archaic Period site patterning.

Seasonal site use at SDI-39 is implicit in the availability of fresh water only during the rainy season (winter). However, the attraction of the marine resource may have been strongest during the summer months due to the seasonal availability of preferred resources (Jochim 1976). Seasonality of coastal sites may be determined in two ways. The first is the analysis of fish otoliths, which provide information regarding the season of capture, and hence, the season of site occupation. Since SDI-39 is located near the original La Jolla Estuary, seasonal concentrations of perennially available species must be considered. In addition, the presence of fish that inhabit the nearshore or the bay purely on a seasonal basis, such as some skates, rays, and sharks, must also be considered. For instance, if a fish species is identified that is seasonally sensitive and available near the shore only during a certain period, but the otolith analysis indicates that the fish was captured during a season when it would not normally have been present in the bay, though present offshore, then not only is seasonality addressed, but other activities, including seagoing vessel construction and deep-water fishing, must also be considered.

Invertebrate faunal analysis from SDI-39 may help to also identify environmental change for coastal southern California based upon the rise in sea level that occurred during the early to middle Holocene. This change is believed to have prompted the flooding of coastal valleys and the formation of much of the San Diego lagoon system. The majority of evidence for environmental change in or near lagoons is based upon the analysis of core samples combined with radiocarbon dates and radiocarbon-dated shellfish samples taken from prehistoric sites near lagoons. Several studies have employed shellfish analysis to explain site patterning and environmental change including Miller (1966), Warren et al. (1961), Warren and Pavesic (1963), Bull and Kaldenberg (1976), and Masters (1988). Environmental studies suggest that circa 3,500 years ago sea levels stabilized, which resulted in an increase in the siltation of the majority of northern San Diego County lagoons during the late Holocene. In contrast, San Diego Bay formed in the early Holocene and stayed open to the ocean throughout the Holocene (Gallegos and Kyle 1988). Taking this into consideration, some prehistoric sites around more northern lagoons may

reflect a changing environment and the loss of certain lagoon shellfish and fish species. In contrast, sites reflecting exploitation of bay resources may not reflect a change in the exploitation pattern of shellfish species, type of shellfish, and/or absence of shellfish.

Previous studies within SDI-39 have produced large amounts of shellfish remains and a moderate amount of faunal remains (including marine mammal). If sufficient cultural materials are recovered as a result of the testing program, the proposed recovery should provide enough data to characterize the general subsistence and settlement pattern for the portion of SDI-39 within 7910 St. Louis Terrace. Therefore, the following study topics will be addressed as part of the assessment of cultural materials recovered from 7910 St. Louis Terrace:

Study Topics

1. Does Site SDI-39 represent Early Archaic Period and/or Late Prehistoric Period components, and if so, is environmental change/change in resource exploitation over time reflected in the faunal assemblage?
2. Does Site SDI-39 represent a specialized food processing site or a campsite where a wide range of foods were gathered and processed?
3. As very little is known about Early Archaic Period settlement patterns, what information does SDI-39 provide to add to our prehistoric understanding of site occupation and use patterning?
4. Does the faunal assemblage indicate if SDI-39 was occupied on a seasonal or year-round basis?

Data Needs

The data that is needed from the 7910 St. Louis Terrace Project to address the questions about economic exploitation of resources at SDI-39 includes the recovery of floral and faunal remains to permit the reconstruction of diet or dietary practices and preferences of the site occupants. The presence of particular species of plants and animals allows for a more complete understanding of the range of environments exploited by the occupants of SDI-39. Available methods for interpreting available data include speciation of vertebrate and invertebrate faunal materials, protein residue analysis, and the subsequent identification of habitats based upon species information. Based upon previous studies of intact strata, pollen and phytolith preservation may have been possible and should be considered when intact subsurface levels and/or features are identified. Artifacts recovered from the site can also provide inferential information regarding subsistence exploitation. For example, if plant material is not found, the presence of mortars, manos, pestles, bowls, and metates provides evidence that floral and faunal material were processed at the site. Immunological studies of residues on tools from the site may provide data relating to both the use of tools and to resources exploited. As such, protein residue analysis from recovered ground stone implements and flaked tools may also be required. Often, it is necessary to process relatively large numbers of lithic tools to obtain protein residue information for a given

site.

In order to understand settlement patterning for SDI-39, the archaeological assemblage recovered must be viewed in its entirety. It is through the comparison of chronological studies, faunal studies, environmental reconstruction, and prehistoric technology studies that an understanding of the settlement patterning of the site will be achieved. In addition, although the number of otoliths commonly found in a midden is very small, if present, otoliths recovered from the site can be identified by species and subjected to a seasonality study. The resulting data can then be assumed to reflect the species sample and, consequently, at a minimum, the seasonality of the site occupation.

5.0 METHODOLOGY

The goal of this study is to evaluate archaeological data obtained from research and field investigations for 7910 St. Louis Terrace. All investigations conducted by BFSa related to this project conformed to CEQA and City of San Diego guidelines, as well as project-specific requirements provided by city staff.

5.1 Archaeological Methodology

The archaeological assessment program for this project included a field investigation that incorporated subsurface excavations (eight STPs) to produce an evaluation of resource significance. This archaeological study conformed to City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines and project-specific requirements. Statutory requirements of the City's guidelines, CEQA, and subsequent legislation (Section 15064.5) were followed in evaluating the significance and integrity of the cultural resource. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995).

5.1.1 Field Methodology

The archaeological survey was conducted by inspecting areas of exposed soil within the property, generally in the landscaped areas, to search for cultural materials. As part of the initial survey and evaluation, five STPs were excavated to explore the potential for subsurface cultural deposits. The 30-centimeter-in-diameter shovel tests were excavated in decimeter levels to between 30 and 100 centimeters below the surface. The placement of the STPs was determined by accessible ground surface and the locations that will be directly impacted by the proposed project. The STPs were excavated following standard archaeological protocol and City of San Diego guideline requirements. The positive shovel tests triggered the need to excavate three additional STPs as part of the sampling program in order to conduct a qualitative sample of the prehistoric midden deposit.

All excavated soils were sifted through one-eighth-inch hardware mesh screens and all collected ecofacts were placed in plastic Ziploc bags and labeled with the appropriate provenience information. All STPs were mapped using a Trimble Geo XT Global Positioning System (GPS) unit equipped with TerraSync software. Photographs were taken to document field conditions during the current study. A Native American representative from Red Tail was present for all field investigations.

5.1.2 Laboratory Methodology

In keeping with generally accepted archaeological procedures, any cultural materials collected from the property were categorized as to typology, material, and function. Comparative collections curated in the BFSa laboratory are often helpful in identifying unusual or highly fragmentary specimens. The cataloging process for recovered specimens utilizes a classification

system commonly employed in this region. After cataloging and identification, collections are marked with the appropriate provenience and catalog information, then packaged for permanent curation. A sample of the shell recovered from the site excavations was identified to the most precise taxonomic level; however, no radiocarbon dating or other specialized studies were conducted as part of this phase of the project. The complete recovery catalog has been provided in Appendix F.

5.1.3 Curation

The project field notes, photographs, and report will be curated at the offices of BFSa in Poway, California. All cultural materials were prepared for permanent curation at the San Diego Archaeological Center (SDAC) in Escondido, California. All fees associated with this curation will be the responsibility of the project applicant(s).

5.1.4 Native American Consultation

Native American consultation will be conducted by the BFSa and the City of San Diego. BFSa requested a review of the SLF by the NAHC. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSa contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter. As of the date of this report, BFSa has received two responses. The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians indicated that the 7910 St. Louis Terrace Project has cultural ties to Viejas, and requested that a Kumeyaay cultural monitor be on site for all ground disturbing activities. The Jamul Indian Village of California requested a copy of the archaeological records search and final archaeological report, which BFSa will provide. All correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

6.0 REPORT OF FINDINGS

The recorded evidence of significant prehistoric archaeological Site SDI-39 within the entire Spindrift neighborhood has heightened the City of San Diego's concern for archaeological resources in this area. As a consequence, the BFSa archaeologists were extremely diligent when searching for evidence of cultural materials at every opportunity within the project APE. The subject property was previously graded when the area was developed between the 1920s and the 1950s, which has compromised the potential to discover cultural resources. In addition, the property is covered by landscaping, hardscape, and a residential structure, which masked much of the ground surface.

The following discussion presents the results of the current field investigations. Evidence of prehistoric Site SDI-39 was discovered within a portion of the property during the current study. As will be discussed below, the testing program identified both disturbed and intact cultural deposits within the property. Based upon the findings of this study, which concluded that the proposed development will impact a portion of SDI-39, measures will be required to mitigate the resulting impacts.

6.1 Fieldwork Results

6.1.1 Field Reconnaissance

The entire property was closely inspected for any evidence of prehistoric Site SDI-39 during the cultural resources survey. The survey process included the accessible areas along the side yards and backyard of the property, while the hardscape adjacent to St. Louis Terrace and Little Street obscured ground visibility. The existing built environment includes the single-family residence, the associated brick or paved walkways (hardscape), stairs, patios, landscaping, a detached garage, and areas of gravel fill. Non-native landscaping and gravel beds that cover the majority of the APE limited the observable ground surface.

The archaeological survey focused upon all areas of bare soil or rodent burrows, which were closely inspected for artifacts and ecofacts. The survey identified evidence of prehistoric occupation on the grassy area of the western portion of the property, the backyard, and in garden areas where soil was observed. Cultural materials identified, including marine shell, indicate the presence of elements of the prehistoric village complex referred to as the Spindrift Archaeological District. Photographs were taken to record project conditions at the time of the survey (Plates 6.1–1 through 6.1–4).

6.1.2 Subsurface Investigation

Subsurface excavations within the project APE were conducted at two different times during the evaluation of the property. As part of the survey process, shovel tests were planned and approved by the City as a means to sample areas beneath the landscape cover and search for any evidence of prehistoric deposits associated with SDI-39.



Plate 6.1-1: Overview of the western portion of 7910 St. Louis Terrace, showing STP 1 (foreground) and STP 2 (background), facing northwest.



Plate 6.1-2: Overview of the southern portion of 7910 St. Louis Terrace, showing STP 3, facing southeast.



Plates 6.1-1 and 6.1-2

The 7910 St. Louis Terrace Project



Plate 6.1-3: Overview of the northern portion of 7910 St. Louis Terrace, facing east.

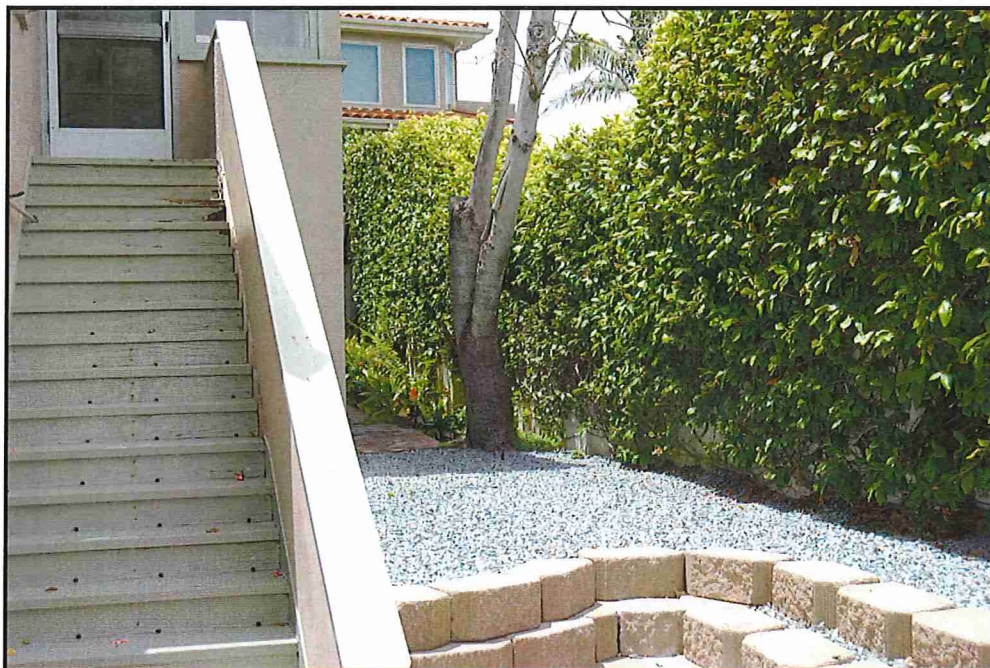


Plate 6.1-4: Overview of the northern portion of 7910 St. Louis Terrace, showing STP 5, facing west.



Plates 6.1-3 and 6.1-4
The 7910 St. Louis Terrace Project

On May 30, 2018, BFSa archaeologists excavated five STPs within the 7910 St. Louis Terrace APE. The general pattern of the shovel tests effectively encircled the existing residence. The STP data revealed the presence of a subsurface deposit associated with SDI-39 in the western portion of the APE, within the grass backyard area of the property. On August 14, 2018, three additional STPs were excavated in order to refine the delineation between archaeological deposits and non-cultural fill soil. The locations of the STPs are illustrated on Figure 6.1–1, and the extent of the cultural deposit associated with SDI-39 within the APE is illustrated on Figure 6.1–2. The existing residence sits in the eastern portion of the parcel. For purposes of this discussion, the backyard will be referred to as the west side of the property and the front of the house facing St. Louis Terrace will be referred to as the east side of the property.

STPs 1 through 8

A total of 20 fragments of lithic debitage, 1.4 grams of faunal bone, and 162.8 grams of marine shell were recovered during shovel test excavations at 7910 St. Louis Terrace. The majority of cultural artifacts and ecofacts were identified in STP 1. Three STPs placed along north, east, and south edges of the APE (STPs 3, 6, and 7) produced only trace amounts of marine shell within a disturbed clay and silt soil matrix (Table 6.1–1). STPs 4, 5, and 8 were negative for any cultural materials. The minimal shell recovery identified in the STPs located in the north, east, and south edges of the APE indicated prior disturbance associated with grading of the lot beginning in the 1920s, which removed most of the cultural deposit from this location. STPs 5 through 8 were excavated within areas of gravel fill in the north and south sides of the parcel to determine if any cultural deposits were located beneath the gravel bed.

Table 6.1–1
Summary of Shovel Test Recovery
Site SDI-39 at 7910 St. Louis Terrace

Object Type	Shovel Test								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Debitage	18	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Bulk Items (weights in grams)									
Faunal Bone	1.1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4
Marine Shell	117.6	27.7	11.8	-	-	2.6	3.1	-	162.8
Total*	18	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Percent	90.00	10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00

**Total does not include weight in grams*

Figure 6.1–1
Excavation Location Map
Site SDI-39

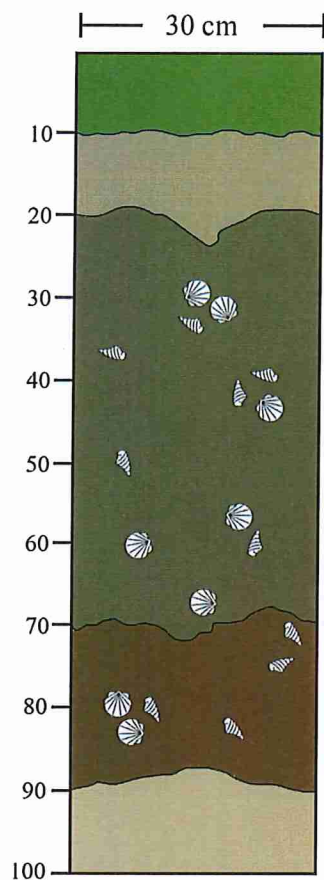
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Figure 6.1–2
Extent of the Cultural Deposit Associated With
Site SDI-39 Within 7910 St. Louis Terrace






(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

A cultural deposit was encountered in the west portion of the APE, in the backyard of the existing residence. STP 1 was excavated to 100 centimeters in depth and included a moderate density of shell (117.6 grams), 18 fragments of debitage, and 1.1 grams of faunal bone (see Table 6.1–1). Soils encountered within STP 1 suggest that the first 70 centimeters of soil was impacted by grading and construction of the residence. Below the 10-centimeter grass sod level was a layer of 10-centimeter thick semi-compact light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) clay, which contained only five fragments lithic debitage and 1.1 grams of marine shell. Recovery increased with depth, as the brown (10YR 4/3) silt content increased from 20 to 70 centimeters in depth. Five fragments of debitage, 59.6 grams of marine shell, and 1.1 grams of bone were recovered from this disturbed stratum. Intact loose dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) midden was encountered from approximately 70 to 90 centimeters in depth, which contained the highest volume of debitage and marine shell fragments. Eight fragments of debitage and 54.6 grams of marine shell were recovered from the midden horizon. Compact very pale brown (10YR 7/4) subsoil mottled with the midden was encountered from the 90- to 100-centimeter level within STP 1, along with only 2.3 grams of marine shell. Figure 6.1–3 shows the soil profile of STP 1.

STP 2 was excavated to 60 centimeters and included 27.7 grams of shell, two fragments of debitage, and 0.3 gram of faunal bone (Table 6.1–2). No intact midden was discovered in STP 2, which was located in the northwest portion of the backyard area. Gravels and grass sod were identified from zero- to 10 centimeters, along with two fragments of lithic debitage and 1.0 grams of marine shell. Extremely compact fill and light yellowish brown clay (10YR 6/4) followed from 10- to 50 centimeters, along with 22.4 grams of marine shell and 0.3 grams of faunal bone. Compact very pale brown (10YR 7/4) subsoil was identified from 50- to 60 centimeters, and only 4.3 grams of marine shell was recovered from this final level. The results of the individual shovel tests are provided in Table 6.1–2.



Legend

-  Grass sod
-  Semi compact light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) clay
-  Semi compact brown (10YR 4/3) silt mottled with light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) clay
-  Loose dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) midden
-  Compact very pale brown (10YR 7/4) clay subsoil mottled with dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silt midden

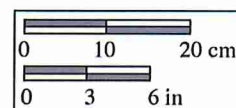


Figure 6.1-3
North Wall Profile of STP 1
 Site SDI-39

The 7910 St. Louis Terrace Project



Table 6.1-2
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-39 at 7910 St. Louis Terrace

Shovel Test	Depth (cm)	Soils	Object	Material	Quantity/Weight
1	0-10	Grass sod	No Recovery		
	10-20	Semi-compact light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) clay	Debitage	Volcanic	4
				Quartzite	1
	20-30	Semi-compact brown (10YR 4/3) silt mottled with light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) clay	Shell	Marine	1.1 grams
					2.2 grams
	30-40		3.8 grams		
	40-50		Debitage	Volcanic	4
			Shell	Marine	15.5 grams
	50-60		Faunal Bone	Mammal	12.3 grams
					0.2 gram
	60-70		Debitage	Volcanic	1
			Shell	Marine	25.8 grams
			Faunal Bone	Mammal	0.9 gram
	70-80	Debitage	Volcanic	4	
			PDL Chert	1	
		Shell	Marine	43.6 grams	
		80-90	Debitage	Volcanic	2
	Quartzite			1	
	90-100	Compact very pale brown (10YR 7/4) clay subsoil mottled with dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silt midden	Shell	Marine	11.0 grams
					2.3 grams
2	0-10	Grass sod and very small gravels	Debitage	Volcanic	2
	10-20	Very compact light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) clay	Shell	Marine	1.0 gram
	20-30				1.3 grams
	30-40				6.5 grams
					4.7 grams
	40-50		Faunal Bone	Mammal	0.3 gram
	50-60	Compact very pale brown (10YR 7/4) clay subsoil	Shell	Marine	9.9 grams
				4.3 grams	
3	0-10	Grass sod	No Recovery		
	10-20	Semi-compact brown (10YR 4/3) silt mottled with light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) clay	Shell	Marine	5.8 grams
	20-30				6.0 grams
	30-40	Compact very pale brown (10YR 7/4) clay subsoil	No Recovery		

Shovel Test	Depth (cm)	Soils	Object	Material	Quantity/Weight
4	0-10	Grass sod	No Recovery		
	10-20	Semi-compact brown (10YR 4/3) silt mottled with light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) clay			
	20-30				
5	0-10	Loose brown (10YR 4/3) silt	No Recovery		
	10-20				
	20-30				
6	0-10	Fill gravels mixed with moderately compact brown (10YR 4/3) silt mottled with light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) clay	Shell	Marine	0.1 gram
	10-20	Semi-compact brown (10YR 4/3) silt mottled with light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) clay			0.2 gram
	20-30				0.3 gram
	30-40				0.04 gram
	40-50				0.7 gram
	50-60				1.3 grams
7	0-10	Moderately compact brown (10YR 4/3) silt mottled with light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) clay	No Recovery		
	10-20		Shell	Marine	0.2 gram
	20-30				
	30-40		No Recovery		
	40-50	Compact very pale brown (10YR 7/4) clay subsoil	Shell	Marine	2.9 grams
	50-60				
	60-70		No Recovery		
8	0-10	Moderately compact brown (10YR 4/3) silt mottled with light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) clay	No Recovery		
	10-20				
	20-30				
Total*					20

The recovery pattern and soil characteristics within the shovel tests demonstrate that intact cultural deposits are present beneath a cover of disturbed or mixed midden soil. The depth of disturbed midden, or a combination of non-midden and midden graded soil, varied across the property as a result of past grading. Non-cultural soil covered most of the property above 20 centimeters. The area of intact midden identified in STP 1, between 60 and 80 centimeters in depth, is very limited in area, as no corresponding midden horizon was observed in STP 2 and STP 3, which were also excavated on the western and southwestern portion of the project.

6.2 Flaked Lithic Artifacts

Given the paucity of lithic artifacts recovered from the site during the 7910 St. Louis Terrace Project, specialized debitage analysis was not conducted. However, a review of the debitage recovered indicates that the majority of debitage represents nodule core reduction, with a

small percentage of bifacial reduction flakes and undiagnostic debitage fragments. Most of the debitage recovered is of volcanic lithic material (N=17), along with a small number of quartzite (N=2) flakes and one PDL Chert flake.

Nodule core reduction is known in southern California archaeological literature as “Cobble Core Reduction” (Gallegos et al. 2002; Gallegos et al. 2003). The term “nodule” was substituted for “cobble” because the term “cobble” is geologically defined as a size clast (64 to 256 millimeters) and many core and core-based artifacts (such as some battered implements) were manufactured from boulders (>256 millimeters) and, to a much less extent, pebbles (four to 64 millimeters). The term nodule was selected because nodules can be any size and tend to be somewhat rounded to subrounded in shape. Based upon the debitage recovered from SDI-39 at 7910 St. Louis Terrace, nodule core reduction technology appears to be the most common lithic reduction technology identified at the site. This simple and expedient technology was commonly used because local nodule volcanic materials were abundant. Furthermore, this technology provided a simple and relatively effortless method to produce useful flake blanks intended for further reduction. Ideal flake blanks were thin in cross-section, long and narrow in plan view, and effectively ranged between four and 10 centimeters in length. The review of the SDI-39 sample assemblage did not reveal any meaningful patterns regarding the sequence of flake removals.

Bifacial reduction flakes represent the possibility of arrow point production and rejuvenation at this portion of SDI-39. However, given the lack of lithic tools and formed objects in the collection from the STPs at 7910 St. Louis Terrace, it is difficult to project what function the APE served as part of SDI-39 as a whole. Based upon the overall assemblage, it is clear that the debitage from SDI-39 at 7910 St. Louis Terrace represents the convergence of two technological trajectories operating as part of a single system.

6.3 Invertebrate Faunal Analysis

Invertebrate faunal (shell) deposits are present across Site SDI-39 within the APE. A total of 162.8 grams of marine shell was recovered; however, only the shell assemblage from STP 1, which totals 117.6 grams, was used for this review. The majority of the shell recovery from STP 1 came from the 20- to 90-centimeter level. Preliminary data suggests that the majority of shellfish appear to have been gathered from rocky shore/outer coast environments, followed by sandy beach environments and minimally from bay/lagoon/estuary environments. This correlates to the marine environment that existed closest to the site location. The majority of the identifiable shellfish species identified include *Mytilus* sp., *Tivela stultorum*, *Chiton* sp., *Haliotis* sp., *Donax gouldii*, and *Pseudochama* sp. Based upon the review of the invertebrate faunal remains from STP 1, the prehistoric inhabitants of Site SDI-39 primarily exploited the rocky shore/outer coast marine habitats for shellfish. However, there is also evidence of exploitation of sandy beach and bay/lagoon/estuary habitats. This exploitation pattern identifies a focus upon a single marine environment with opportunistic gathering from sandy beach and bay/lagoon/estuary locations. Given the results of the shellfish review for this portion of SDI-39, the inhabitants would have exploited the nearby shoreline areas and visited the nearest bay habitat around La Jolla Cove.

6.4 Vertebrate Faunal Remains

A total of 1.4 grams of vertebrate faunal remains was recovered from SDI-39 at 7910 St. Louis Terrace. Given the small number of faunal remains recovered, and their fragmentary nature, a species-specific analysis was not conducted during this phase of work. All fragments recovered appear to be from mammals, which could indicate a reliance upon mammals (marine or land) as a primary food source. Marine and land mammals would have made for easy exploitation in the open ocean, coves, lagoons, or chaparral habitats near the site.

6.5 Human Remains

The excavations at 7910 St. Louis Terrace did not encounter any in situ burials or cremations. Due to the sensitivity of the project APE, all faunal materials were reviewed for the presence of human remains. To date, no human remains have been identified in the 7910 St. Louis Terrace assemblage. However, human remains have been previously identified in other portions of SDI-39 in close proximity to this property.

6.6 Summary and Discussion

The archaeological testing program at 7910 St. Louis Terrace identified a portion of known prehistoric Site SDI-39, which has demonstrated further research potential. The focus of the current investigation was to determine if the portion of SDI-39 located within the project APE is intact and retains integrity. The STPs excavated at 7910 St. Louis Terrace identified the presence of both intact and disturbed subsurface deposits associated with SDI-39. However, the cultural deposit is confined to a very small area in the west portion of the lot that was not removed by grading of the original lot several decades ago. Only one STP produced data that reflected both intact and disturbed cultural deposits, with a maximum depth in STP 1 of 100 centimeters. Tests located along the eastern, northern, and southern margins of the property indicate that past grading impacts have removed most of the cultural deposit; however, traces of cultural material were still noted, which is likely a factor of landscaping improvements over many decades.

Site SDI-39 is interpreted as being part of a large coastal occupation site that spanned from the Spindrift neighborhood across all of La Jolla Shores. The data from the current excavations at 7910 St. Louis Terrace suggests that subsistence practices within the APE likely focused upon hunting and shellfish acquisition. Realistically, the portion of SDI-39 at the subject property is on the fringe of the main occupation area that is situated closer to the shoreline. However, given the small number of artifacts recovered at this portion of SDI-39, length of occupation and site function could not be discerned. However, it is likely that the cultural deposit observed within the APE reflects the same expansive prehistoric occupation recorded elsewhere in the Spindrift community and La Jolla shores area.

Despite the potential for mixing within the midden, a certain level of preservation and site integrity was observed below the level of grading disturbance. This is supported by the volume of recovery from within the midden soil in STP 1 as compared to the other levels and STPs at the site. It is essential that any future research at the site take all potential special studies into account

during excavation, including soil studies, pollen studies, phytolith studies, protein residue analyses, petrographic analyses of ceramic materials, obsidian source studies, replication studies, comparative chronological studies, dietary studies, and neutron activation studies for ceramics. Because SDI-39 is considered a CEQA-significant resource and eligible to the CRHR, this testing program has provided the data to conclude that the proposed project will impact portions of this significant resource.

7.0 DISCUSSION/IMPACT ANALYSIS

The property at 7910 St. Louis Terrace 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 cultural resources study conducted for 7910 St. Louis Terrace consisted of a field survey of the property, a review of archival material and previous work in the area, subsurface excavations, and preparation of this report. All documentary materials pertinent to this study have been identified and included in this report.

The objective of the study is to ascertain the likelihood that cultural resources associated with SDI-39 existed within the 7910 St. Louis Terrace property. A survey and subsurface testing determined the presence of intact and disturbed elements of the prehistoric village complex within the project. The total area of SDI-39 that remains within the property was calculated as 1,240 square feet (115.2 square meters). Therefore, soil disturbance associated with the proposed development on the west side of the parcel has the potential to encounter both disturbed and intact cultural deposits. There may be residual areas of cultural deposits beneath the existing structures, but only on the west side of the structures, as the east half of the residence has been clearly excavated into a deep cut into the slope.

The proposed project will include the demolition of the existing two-story, single-family residence, followed by the construction of a new two-story, single-family residence with a basement, studio residence, and a garage, and a pool. The new residence will be constructed in the same location as the existing structure; however, an estimated 70 square feet of construction will extend beyond the footprint of the existing residence and garage.

Figure 7.0–1 illustrates the area of the existing residence and landscape/hardscape with the new, proposed development areas calculated, which obviously represent areas of impact to SDI-39. Impacts to SDI-39 within the property are unavoidable and potentially significant. Because of constraints to building on this lot, the new residence and property improvements are focused upon the entirety of the property, thereby impacting elements of SDI-39. Because SDI-39 is listed with the City of San Diego as a designated resource and is considered eligible to the CRHR, intrusion into the cultural resource, beyond the existing footprint, is limited to 25.00 percent, as dictated by SDMC Section 143.0253. Therefore, the applicable encroachment limitations were analyzed to determine if the proposed development is within acceptable limits.

Based upon the results of the archaeological study, 1,240 square feet of SDI-39 lies within the construction zone, outside of the footprint of the existing residence and garage. The proposed design of the residence has been modified following the initial information generated by the shovel test results. The new residence will require retaining walls to support construction on the hillside topography. Because of limitations to excavations within the significant archaeological site, the original deep retaining wall footings have been replaced by caissons to minimize intrusions into the cultural deposits. For the projected midden/cultural deposits on the west side of the parcel, which was calculated to encompass 1,240 square feet (115.2 square meters), the caissons that will

be used to support the new residential structure will impact approximately 70 square feet (6.5 square meters). This intrusion into the archaeological site will represent 5.6 percent of the area of SDI-39 that falls outside of the footprint of the existing residence and garage. The impacts will fall well below the 25.00 percent encroachment limits established by the City of San Diego under SDMC Section 143.0253.

The cultural resources study has identified intact and disturbed elements of SDI-39 within the west area of the property that will be directly impacted by the project. Impacts to significant cultural resources can be mitigated through data recovery and monitoring of grading/excavations. The mitigation program is outlined in Section 8.0.

Figure 7.0–1
Development Plan and Cultural Resources Impact Map
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7.1 Cultural Resource Evaluation

Within the Spindrift neighborhood, segments of prehistoric Site SDI-39 have been encountered beneath existing streets, landscaping, and residences. These occupation elements of SDI-39 represent surviving parts of a large prehistoric village complex, which encompassed land surrounding the location of the La Jolla Beach and Tennis Club southward toward La Jolla Cove. The area of SDI-39 is tentatively identified by the City of San Diego as the Spindrift Archaeological District, a designation that reflects the abundance of cultural materials associated with the large Native American population that occupied this site for approximately 8,000 years.

Although SDI-39 has been substantially disturbed by land development over the past 80 years, the site is generally considered to be CEQA-significant and eligible to the CRHR due to the presence of human remains and associated cultural materials/features that represent a substantial human occupation at this location. The information from the analysis of the 7910 St. Louis Terrace Drive Project has been analyzed according to City of San Diego HRB designation criteria, City Historic Property Guidelines, and CEQA significance criteria. An updated California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) form has been completed (Appendix B).

The archaeological site was evaluated under CEQA criteria. The site within the subject property and in the general neighborhood is considered significant under Criterion D listed in Sections 15064.5 and 21083.2, for the potential to yield information important to the prehistory of this area. As a result, the site is considered eligible the CRHR. The subject property is located within the boundary of the Spindrift Archaeological Site (SDI-39), a previously recorded prehistoric occupation complex spanning the Early Archaic to the Late Prehistoric cultural periods. The Spindrift Site has been determined to be significant according to CEQA and City of San Diego criteria and encompasses a large area known to its Kumeyaay inhabitants as *Mut kula xuy/Mut lah hoy ya* (place of many caves). 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. The subject property lies within this highly sensitive archaeological area. 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.

The wide range and quantity of cultural materials identified for SDI-39 clearly indicates that the site served a habitation function. Radiocarbon dating, artifact typology, and burial practices support the interpretation of the site as having both Archaic and Late Prehistoric components, and reflecting an occupation of over 6,000 to 8,000 years.

On May 30, 2018 and August 14, 2018, BFSa conducted a preliminary survey and testing program at the subject property. A Native American monitor from Red Tail was present for all archaeological investigations. Previous grading and construction activities disturbed the majority of the property when the parcel was graded in the early twentieth century. The limited subsurface investigation of the property involved the excavation of eight STPs, which identified subsurface

cultural deposits on the west side of the property. Some areas within the property have been previously graded to the depth that the cultural deposit has been removed. Excavations indicated that the majority of the intact cultural deposits are located in a confined area on the west side of the property. With the authorization of the City of San Diego, the shovel tests were excavated around the existing residence, focusing upon areas of potential construction for the new residence and pool. The recovery from these subsurface excavations confirmed the presence of elements of SDI-39 within the backyard area on the west side of the property. The deposit achieved a depth of 90 centimeters deep in STP 1. The recovery included lithic production waste, marine shell, and faunal bone. No human remains were identified during the investigations.

7.1.1 City of San Diego Historical Resources Board Evaluation

The intact elements of SDI-39 noted on the west portion of the subject property can be designated as a historic resource under City of San Diego HRB Criterion A. This designation reflects the characteristics of the Spindrift Archaeological Site (SDI-39), which contains numerous human burials, thousands of artifacts, features, ecofacts (shell and bone), and trade material. Whether or not the portion of SDI-39 that is present within the subject property reflects all aspects of the prehistoric village could not be confirmed, particularly whether or not human remains are present. However, intact midden was documented to a depth of 90 centimeters, which highlights the potential for important cultural materials to be present.

City of San Diego HRB Criterion A

The key distinction provided by the City in HRB Criterion A for cultural resources exhibiting significant archaeological development is that the resource “must exemplify archaeological development through subsurface deposits and may include associated surface features.” Consideration for designation is therefore established based upon whether or not the resource reflects special elements of archaeological development as listed under Criterion A.

When evaluating an archaeological resource, integrity is the authenticity of the resource’s physical identity clearly indicated by the retention of characteristics that existed during its period of significance. It is important to note that integrity is not the same as condition. Integrity directly relates to the presence or absence of historic materials and character-defining features, while condition relates to the relative state of physical deterioration of the resource. In most instances, integrity is more relevant to the significance of a resource than condition; however, if a resource is in such poor condition that original materials and features may no longer be salvageable, then the resource’s integrity may be adversely impacted. The eight aspects of integrity used in evaluating a historic resource are:

1. **Location** is the place where a resource was constructed or where an event occurred.
2. **Design** results from intentional decisions made during the conception and planning of a resource. Design includes form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

3. **Setting** applies to a physical environment, the character of a resource's location, and a resource's relationship to the surrounding area.
4. **Materials** comprise the physical elements combined or deposited in a particular pattern or configuration to form a property.
5. **Workmanship** consists of the physical evidence of crafts employed by a particular culture, people, or artisan, which includes traditional, vernacular, and high styles.
6. **Feeling** relies upon present physical features of a property to convey and evoke an aesthetic or historic sense of past time and place.
7. **Association** directly links a property with a historic event, activity, or person of past time and place, and requires the presence of physical features to convey the property's character.
8. **Depositional Integrity** addresses whether or not the archaeological deposit has retained its overall integrity.

In order to assess each aspect of integrity when evaluating the portion of SDI-39 present at 7910 St. Louis Terrace, the following steps were taken, as recommended in the City of San Diego *Guidelines for the Application of Historical Resources Board Designation Criteria*, Land Development Manual, Historical Resources Guidelines, Appendix E, Part 2, adopted August 27, 2009:

1. **Integrity of location** was assessed through the implementation of archaeological excavations of the portion of SDI-39 located within the 7910 St. Louis Terrace APE. An intact deposit was encountered in the western portion of the property at depths from 70 to 90 centimeters below the surface. This buried, confined intact deposit suggests that this portion of SDI-39 has remained undisturbed in its present location since its period of significance.
2. **Integrity of design** was assessed by evaluating the spatial arrangement of the portion of SDI-39, and any features present, within the 7910 St. Louis Terrace APE. It was discovered through archaeological investigations that the intact portion of SDI-39 located in the west portion of the property does not contain any features or specific site use areas, and therefore, integrity of design could not be determined.
3. **Integrity of setting** was assessed by inspecting the elements of the property, which include topographic features, open space, views, landscapes, vegetation, man-made features, and relationships between buildings and other features. While the ocean views are still intact, integrity of setting has been significantly reduced due to the residential development of the property and surrounding parcels.
4. **Integrity of materials** is normally assessed by determining the presence or absence of original materials used in the construction of features, as well as the possible introduction of materials that may have altered any features of the resource. Because

no features were discovered during archaeological investigations of this portion of SDI-39, integrity of materials could not be determined.

5. **Integrity of workmanship** is normally assessed by evaluating the quality of the features present within the resource boundaries. Because no features were located within this portion of SDI-39, integrity of workmanship could not be determined.
6. **Integrity of feeling** is normally assessed by evaluating whether or not the resource's features, in combination with its setting, convey a historic sense of the property during its period of significance. Because no features were identified within this portion of SDI-39, integrity of feeling could not be determined.
7. **Integrity of association** was assessed by evaluating the resource's data or information and its ability to answer any research questions relevant to the history of the city of San Diego or the state of California. Since the 7910 St. Louis Terrace property involves a portion of a single site, the research questions are more focused, rather than intended to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the prehistoric settlement and subsistence of southern San Diego County, or even the San Diego coastal area. Research questions, which this portion of SDI-39 may provide answers for, include those regarding cultural chronology, subsistence strategies and the environment, and the trade and procurement of lithic materials. The cultural chronology questions include:
 - When did the occupation/utilization of Site SDI-39 occur? What culture group is represented at this portion of Site SDI-39?
 - What type of activities occurred at the site? Do the remains from Site SDI-39 represent a wide resource base that might suggest a habitation or temporary camp, or are the remains more typical of a task-specific resource extraction site?
 - Did the utilization of Site SDI-39 occur during a time period similar to the occupation of regional sites such as the Village of La Rinconada de Jamo, Ystagua, Torrey Pines, Mesa, and W-20?
 - How does the occupation of Site SDI-39 compare to other sites in the area? How does it relate to these sites spatially and temporally?
 - Are the previously accepted culturally diagnostic artifact types (marine shell, ground stone tools, and cobble-based tools for La Jolla; ceramics, small projectile points, and bedrock milling for Late Prehistoric) accurate cultural markers for this site?

The subsistence strategies and the environment questions include:

- What activities were undertaken at Site SDI-39 and what resources were exploited?
- Do the faunal remains from the deposit at Site SDI-39 reflect a narrow range of

animals taken in keeping with the predicted narrow resource breadth at Archaic sites, or do they represent a more widespread subsistence base suggestive of the Late Prehistoric?

- How important were coastal resources (fish and mollusks) to the inhabitants of the site?
- Can faunal and plant residue remains provide information about the seasonality of use of the sites?
- In what manner were subsistence resources processed and prepared?
- How does subsistence and settlement data from Site SDI-39 compare to other La Jolla and Late Prehistoric sites in the area?
- If contemporary, how does the evidence for subsistence at Site SDI-39 compare to that from nearby sites in Rose Canyon?
- Is there evidence of changes in subsistence strategies, as observed in faunal and marine shell assemblages, either over time or through seasonal use of the site?
- How does Site SDI-39 fit existing models of local settlement and subsistence?
- What types of environments were exploited by the occupants of Site SDI-39?
- Are there changes in the artifact assemblage of Site SDI-39 that can be related to environmental or cultural change?

The trade and procurement of lithic materials questions include:

- What types of non-local items are present at Site SDI-39?
- What fine-grained lithic materials were utilized at Site SDI-39? Are these materials found in La Jolla or Late Prehistoric contexts?
- What are the sources for these materials, and what do these sources imply in terms of group interactions? How were they transported to the site, as raw material or as finished tools?
- What procurement range is indicated by the source of the non-local items? What intergroup relations are implied by the presence of these items?
- What is the role of Site SDI-39 in the exchange system? How does that role vary over the occupation of the site?
- What kinds of tools are made from fine-grained materials?

8. **Depositional Integrity** was assessed by evaluating whether or not intact deposits exist within the 7910 St. Louis Terrace APE. Intact midden was documented in the western portion of the property through shovel test excavations. The intact midden was located at a depth of 70 to 90 centimeters. It would appear that all elements of SDI-39 within the APE have been disturbed to a depth of minimally 70 centimeters. In some areas, intact cultural deposits exist below the disturbed midden layer.

Although these pockets of intact midden hold research potential, the cultural deposit as a whole within this property lacks depositional integrity.

The area of SDI-39 within the western portion of the 7910 St. Louis Terrace APE meets the basic criteria to be considered a HRB-significant cultural resource. Specifically, this portion of SDI-39 meets the listing requirements in City of San Diego HRB Criterion A as containing significant archaeological deposits linked to the larger prehistoric village complex identified throughout the Spindrift neighborhood. Impacts to HRB-significant cultural deposits within the northern area of the property can be mitigated through data recovery and mitigation monitoring.

City of San Diego HRB Criterion B

The portion of SDI-39 located within the 7910 St. Louis Terrace APE is not associated with any specific persons or events significant in local, state, or national history. Therefore, this portion of the site is not eligible for listing under HRB Criterion B.

City of San Diego HRB Criterion C

Because no features were encountered during archaeological investigations of the portion of SDI-39 located within the 7910 St. Louis Terrace APE, this portion of SDI-39 does not embody distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction, nor is it a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship. Therefore, this portion of the site is not eligible for listing under HRB Criterion C.

City of San Diego HRB Criterion D

Because no features are associated with this portion of SDI-39, it is not representative of the notable work of a master builder, designer, architect, engineer, landscape architect, interior designer, artist or craftsman. Therefore, this portion of the site is not eligible for listing under HRB Criterion D.

City of San Diego HRB Criterion E

Resources identified as significant by the state or federal government with SHPO concurrence through listing or determinations of eligibility for listing on the CRHR or NRHP are eligible for designation by the HRB under Criterion E. As no federal nexus currently exists for the 7910 St. Louis Terrace Project or has previously existed for evaluations of portions of SDI-39, this portion of SDI-39 has not been evaluated, listed, or determined eligible by a federal agency, the National Park Service, or the Keeper of the Register for listing on the NRHP. It is not within the purview of the City to direct NRHP evaluations on private property that does not require any federal permits or environmental review by a federal agency under regulations listed in 36 CFR 800. Further, this portion of SDI-39 has not been listed or been determined eligible by the SHPO for listing on the CRHR. Therefore, this portion of the site is not currently eligible for listing under

HRB Criterion E.

City of San Diego HRB Criterion F

This portion of SDI-39 is located within the proposed Spindrift Archaeological District and qualifies as a contributing element. However, because this district has not yet been adopted by the HRB, this portion of the site is not currently eligible for listing under HRB Criterion F.

8.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The archaeological study of 7910 St. Louis Terrace identified evidence that a small portion of the recorded prehistoric Site SDI-39 exists within the parcel. In accordance with City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines, efforts were undertaken to minimize impacts to a designated cultural resource. Essentially, the area west of the existing residence contains disturbed and intact elements of SDI-39. In the design of the new residence, efforts were made by the architects and the archaeologists to place construction where mainly disturbed deposits were identified and to limit impacts to intact midden deposits. This process resulted in the expansion beyond the existing residence footprint using caissons to support construction. Where planned expansion of the new residence will intrude into the west areas of the property where intact midden is present, the architect will use caissons and grade beams to span across midden areas and achieve preservation of the midden beneath the living space. Furthermore, in those areas outside of the new residence footprint, landscaping will be minimally invasive. These measures have the benefit of preserving as much of the intact midden as possible, including areas beneath the new residence that fall outside of the existing residence footprint.

Significant elements of SDI-39 will be impacted by the proposed development, which will result in an estimated 70 square feet (6.5 square meters) of construction beyond the footprint of the existing residence. Based upon the development calculations, the maximum encroachment into the cultural deposit would be 5.6 percent. This level or percentage of encroachment is permissible under City of San Diego SDMC Section 143.0253, which states that any encroachment into a significant resource must be less than 25.00 percent beyond the existing footprint. Encroachment into a significant archaeological site at a level of less than 25.00 percent must still mitigate impacts to the cultural resource in accordance with established protocols, guidelines, and tribal participation. The potential impacts to disturbed and intact midden deposits at this project can be mitigated to a level below significant through the implementation of the Archaeological Data Recovery Program (ADRP), preservation plan, and mitigation monitoring program outlined below. These measures are consistent with other mitigation programs conducted recently in the Spindrift neighborhood. A copy of this report will be provided to Native American representative Clint Linton to review and confirm his consent to the mitigation protocol.

8.1 Historical Resources Archaeological Data Recovery Program (ADRP)

In order to comply with City of San Diego guidelines and the SDMC for the treatment of cultural resources, the following ADRP shall be implemented as a requirement of the development permit. The goal of this plan is the successful mitigation of impacts and the preservation of valuable, nonrenewable cultural resources, where possible, within the property.

1. This project requires implementation of an ADRP to mitigate impacts to archaeological Site SDI-39. Data recovery will be performed following demolition of the existing

structure and will be part of the demolition permit process. Data recovery work should be completed prior to start of any construction, unless the consulting archaeologist and the Mitigation Monitoring Coordination (MMC) section of the City of San Diego Development Services Department (DSD) determine that construction permits may be issued because data recovery excavations are dependent upon grading work. The ADRP with Native American participation consists of a 100.00 percent archaeological excavation of all intact cultural deposits and 100.00 percent controlled and monitored mechanical excavation of disturbed cultural deposits. All soils from both the archaeological excavations and the controlled mechanical excavations will be hydro-screened through fine-mesh screen to recover all cultural materials and any human remains. The ADRP shall be completed as outlined in this document. The elements of the MMRP are provided below:

- a. The area of development that must include archaeological monitoring and potentially data recovery (if intact deposits are encountered) is approximately 70 square feet (6.5 square meters). If additional intact cultural deposits are identified when the existing residence is demolished and removed, the data recovery program will expand to include the mitigation protocol regarding excavations of intact and disturbed cultural deposits.
- b. For the demolition permit and the process of removing the existing residence and hardscape, the archaeologist and Native American representative shall attend a preconstruction meeting with the applicant's representatives, the City's MMC, and the contractors. The protocols to be followed during demolition shall include archaeological and Native American monitoring whenever soil is disturbed.
- c. For the mitigation program, the governing protocol will be that all intact cultural deposits to be affected by grading, drilling, or excavation will be hand-excavated by archaeologists and then hydro-screened to provide the greatest opportunity to identify and recover human remains. All grading excavations within the disturbed midden deposits shall be closely monitored by an archaeologist and a Native American monitor to watch for cultural materials and possible human remains. All cultural soil, whether disturbed or intact, will be hydro-screened for maximum recovery of cultural materials and human remains.
- d. All field operations will include the participation of Kumeyaay Native American representatives as monitors. Because human remains have already been identified, this monitor may also be the Most Likely Descendent (MLD), or the MLD may be on-site independent of the Native American monitor.
- e. A laboratory program will be completed for all recovered cultural materials. All items in the collection will be subjected to standard laboratory procedures of cleaning, cataloging, data entry, and artifact analysis of: lithics; ceramics; faunal

materials (marine and terrestrial species, including fish and sea mammals); seasonality; shell; lithic reduction; residue; radiocarbon dating; obsidian hydration and sourcing; shell beads; fishing equipment; and trade materials

- f. Curation of all materials recovered during the ADRP, with the exception of human remains and any associated burial goods, shall be prepared in compliance with local, state, and federal standards and shall be permanently curated at an approved facility that meets the City's standards.
- g. ADRP provisions for the discovery of human remains shall be invoked in accordance with the California PRC and the Health and Safety Code. In the event that human remains are encountered during the ADRP, soil shall only be exported from the project site after it has been cleared by the MLD and the project archaeologist. Any potential human remains recovered during the ADRP will be directly repatriated to the MLD or MLD Representative at the location of the discovery.
- h. Disturbance of SDI-39 within the property cannot exceed the 25.00 percent encroachment level. No grading or excavations outside of the designated limits of construction will be permitted.
- i. Archaeological and Native American monitoring shall be conducted for all excavations and earthwork after completion of the ADRP and acceptance of a draft progress report for the program. The detailed MMRP is identified below in Section 8.2.
- j. Upon completion of the ADRP and prior to issuance of grading permits, the qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor shall attend a second preconstruction meeting to make comments and/or suggestions concerning the proposed grading process.

8.2 Monitoring Program

As CEQA-significant Site SDI-39 is located within the project and cultural deposits may be impacted by construction, in addition to the data recovery program, the following mitigation monitoring program shall be incorporated into the development permit:

I. Prior to Permit Issuance

A. Entitlements Plan Check

- 1. Prior to issuance of any construction permits, including, but not limited to, the first grading permit, demolition plans/permits, building plans/permits, or a Notice to Proceed for Subdivisions, but prior to the first preconstruction meeting, whichever is applicable, the Assistant Deputy Director (ADD) environmental designee shall verify that the requirements for archaeological and Native American monitoring have been noted on the applicable

construction documents through the plan check process.

B. Letters of Qualification Have Been Submitted to the ADD

1. The applicant shall submit a letter of verification to MMC identifying the PI for the project and the names of all persons involved in the archaeological monitoring program, as defined in the City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines.
2. MMC will provide a letter to the applicant confirming that the qualifications of the PI and all persons involved in the archaeological monitoring of the project meet the qualifications established in the Historical Resources Guidelines.
3. Prior to the start of work, the applicant must obtain written approval from MMC for any personnel changes associated with the monitoring program.

II. Prior to Start of Construction

A. Verification of Records Search

1. The PI shall provide verification to MMC that a site-specific records search (one-quarter-mile radius) has been completed. Verification includes, but is not limited to, a copy of a confirmation letter from the SCIC, or, if the search was in-house, a letter of verification from the PI stating that the search was completed.
2. The letter shall introduce any pertinent information concerning expectations and probabilities of discovery during trenching and/or grading activities.
3. The PI may submit a detailed letter to MMC requesting a reduction to the one-quarter-mile radius.

B. PI Shall Attend Preconstruction Meetings

1. Prior to beginning any work that requires monitoring, the applicant shall arrange a preconstruction meeting that shall include the PI, the Native American consultant/monitor (where Native American resources may be impacted), the Construction Manager (CM) and/or Grading Contractor (GC), the Resident Engineer (RE), the Building Inspector (BI), if appropriate, and MMC. The qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor shall attend any grading/excavation-related preconstruction meetings to make comments and/or suggestions concerning the archaeological monitoring program with the CM and/or GC.
 - a. If the PI is unable to attend the preconstruction meeting, the applicant shall schedule a focused preconstruction meeting with MMC, the PI, the RE, the CM and/or GC, or the BI, if appropriate, prior to the start of any work that requires monitoring.

2. Identify Areas to Be Monitored

- a. Prior to the start of any work that requires monitoring, the PI shall submit an Archaeological Monitoring Exhibit (AME) (with verification that the AME has been reviewed and approved by the Native American consultant/monitor when Native American resources may be impacted) based upon the appropriate construction documents (reduced to 11x17) to MMC identifying the areas to be monitored including the delineation of grading/excavation limits.
- b. The AME shall be based upon the results of a site-specific records search as well as information regarding existing known soil conditions (native or formation).

3. When Monitoring Will Occur

- a. Prior to the start of any work, the PI shall also submit a construction schedule to MMC through the RE indicating when and where monitoring will occur.
- b. The PI may submit a detailed letter to MMC prior to the start of work or during construction requesting a modification to the monitoring program. This request shall be based upon relevant information such as review of final construction documents that indicate site conditions such as depth of excavation and/or site graded to bedrock, etc., which may reduce or increase the potential for resources to be present.

III. During Construction

A. Monitor(s) Shall Be Present During Grading/Excavation/Trenching

1. The archaeological monitor shall be present full-time during all soil-disturbing and grading/excavation/trenching activities that could result in impacts to archaeological resources as identified on the AME. The CM and/or GC is responsible for notifying the RE, the PI, and MMC of changes to any construction activities, such as in the case of a potential safety concern within the area being monitored. In certain circumstances, OSHA safety requirements may necessitate modification of the AME.
2. The Native American consultant/monitor shall determine the extent of their presence during soil-disturbing and grading/excavation/trenching activities based upon the AME and provide that information to the PI and MMC. If prehistoric resources are encountered during the Native American consultant/monitor's absence, work shall stop and the Discovery Notification

Process detailed in Sections III.B-C and IV.A-D shall commence.

3. The PI may submit a detailed letter to MMC during construction requesting a modification to the monitoring program when a field condition, such as modern disturbance post-dating the previous grading/trenching activities, presence of fossil formations, or encountering native soils, that may reduce or increase the potential for resources to be present.
4. The archaeological and Native American consultant/monitor shall document field activity via the Consultant Site Visit Record (CSVr). The CSVrs shall be faxed by the CM and/or GC to the RE on the first day of monitoring, the last day of monitoring, monthly (Notification of Monitoring Completion), and in the case of ANY discoveries. The RE shall forward copies to MMC.

B. Discovery Notification Process

1. In the event of a discovery, the archaeological monitor shall direct the contractor to temporarily divert all soil-disturbing activities, including but not limited to, digging, trenching, excavating, or grading activities in the area of discovery and in the area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent resources, and immediately notify the RE or BI, as appropriate.
2. The monitor shall immediately notify the PI (unless monitor is the PI) of the discovery.
3. The PI shall immediately notify MMC by phone of the discovery, and shall also submit written documentation to MMC within 24 hours by fax or email with photographs of the resource in context, if possible.
4. No soil shall be exported off-site until a determination can be made regarding the significance of the resource, specifically if Native American resources are encountered.

C. Determination of Significance

1. The PI and Native American consultant/monitor, where Native American resources are discovered, shall evaluate the significance of the resource. If human remains are involved, follow protocol in Section IV, below.
 - a. The PI shall immediately notify MMC by phone to discuss significance determination and shall also submit a letter to MMC indicating whether additional mitigation is required.
 - b. If the resource is significant, the PI shall submit an ADRP, which will have been reviewed by the Native American consultant/monitor, and obtain written approval from MMC. Impacts to significant resources must be mitigated before ground-disturbing activities in the area of discovery will be allowed to resume. Note: If a unique archaeological site is also a historic resource as defined in CEQA, then the limits on the amount(s) that a project

applicant may be required to pay to cover mitigation costs as indicated in CEQA Section 21083.2 shall not apply.

- c. If the resource is not significant, the PI shall submit a letter to MMC indicating that artifacts will be collected, curated, and documented in the final monitoring report. The letter shall also indicate that no further work is required.

IV. Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are discovered, work shall halt in that area and no soil shall be exported off-site until a determination can be made regarding the provenance of the human remains. The following procedures as set forth in CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California PRC (Section 5097.98), and the State Health and Safety Code (Section 7050.5) shall be undertaken:

A. Notification

1. The archaeological monitor shall notify the RE or BI as appropriate, MMC, and the PI, if the monitor is not qualified as a PI. MMC will notify the appropriate senior planner in the Environmental Analysis Section (EAS) of the DSD to assist with the discovery notification process.
2. The PI shall notify the medical examiner after consultation with the RE, either in person or via telephone.

B. Isolate Discovery Site

1. Work shall be directed away from the location of the discovery and any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent human remains until a determination can be made by the medical examiner in consultation with the PI concerning the provenance of the remains.
2. The medical examiner, in consultation with the PI, will determine the need for a field examination to determine the provenance.
3. If a field examination is not warranted, the medical examiner will determine, with input from the PI, if the remains are, or are most likely to be, of Native American origin.

C. If Human Remains ARE Determined to Be Native American

1. The medical examiner will notify the NAHC within 24 hours. By law, ONLY the medical examiner can make this call.
2. The NAHC will immediately identify the person or persons determined to be the MLD and provide contact information.
3. The MLD will contact the PI within 24 hours or sooner after the medical examiner has completed coordination, to begin the consultation process in accordance with CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California PRC, and the State

Health and Safety Code.

4. The MLD will have 48 hours to make recommendations to the property owner or representative for the treatment or disposition with proper dignity of the human remains and associated grave goods.
5. Disposition of Native American human remains will be determined between the MLD and the PI, and, if:
 - a. The NAHC is unable to identify the MLD; OR the MLD failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the NAHC; OR the landowner or authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the MLD and mediation in accordance with PRC 5097.94 (k) by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner; THEN, in order to protect these sites, the landowner shall do one or more of the following:
 - (1) Record the site with the NAHC.
 - (2) Record an open space or conservation easement on the site.
 - (3) Record a document with the County.

D. If Human Remains Are NOT Native American

1. The PI shall contact the medical examiner and notify them of the historic-era context of the burial.
2. The medical examiner will determine the appropriate course of action with the PI and city staff (PRC 5097.98).
3. If the remains are of historic origin, they shall be appropriately removed and conveyed to the San Diego Museum of Man for analysis. The decision for internment of the human remains shall be made in consultation with MMC, the EAS, the applicant/landowner, any known descendant group, and the San Diego Museum of Man.

V. Night and/or Weekend Work

A. If Night and/or Weekend Work is Included in the Contract

1. When night and/or weekend work is included in the contract package, the extent and timing shall be presented and discussed at the preconstruction meeting.
2. The following procedures shall be followed:
 - a. **No Discoveries**

In the event that no discoveries were encountered during night and/or weekend work, the PI shall record the information on the CSV and submit

to MMC via fax by 8:00 a.m. of the next business day.

b. Discoveries

All discoveries shall be processed and documented using the existing procedures detailed in Sections III and IV. Discovery of human remains shall always be treated as a significant discovery.

c. Potentially Significant Discoveries

If the PI determines that a potentially significant discovery has been made, the procedures detailed under Sections III and IV shall be followed.

- d. The PI shall immediately (or by 8:00 a.m. of the next business day) contact MMC to report and discuss the findings as indicated in Section III-B, unless other specific arrangements have been made.

B. If Night and/or Weekend Work Becomes Necessary During the Course of Construction

1. The CM and/or GC shall notify the RE, or BI, as appropriate, a minimum of 24 hours before the work is to begin.
2. The RE, or BI, as appropriate, shall notify MMC immediately.

C. All Other Procedures Described Above Shall Apply, as Appropriate.

VI. Post-Construction

A. Preparation and Submittal of Draft Monitoring Report

1. The PI shall submit two copies of the draft monitoring report (even if negative), prepared in accordance with the Historical Resources Guidelines (Appendix C/D), which describe the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the archaeological monitoring program (with appropriate graphics) to MMC for review and approval within 90 days following the completion of monitoring. It should be noted that if the PI is unable to submit the draft monitoring report within the allotted 90-day timeframe resulting from delays with analysis, special study results, or other complex issues, a schedule shall be submitted to MMC establishing agreed due dates and the provision for submittal of monthly status reports until this measure can be met.
 - a. For significant archaeological resources encountered during monitoring, the ADRP shall be included in the draft monitoring report.
 - b. The PI shall be responsible for recording (on the appropriate State of California DPR forms-523 A/B) any significant or potentially significant resources encountered during the archaeological monitoring program in accordance with City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines, and submittal of such forms to the SCIC with the final monitoring report.

2. MMC shall return the draft monitoring report to the PI for revision or for preparation of the final monitoring report.
 3. The PI shall submit the revised draft monitoring report to MMC for approval.
 4. MMC shall provide written verification to the PI of the approved report.
 5. MMC shall notify the RE or BI, as appropriate, of receipt of all draft monitoring report submittals and approvals.
- B. Handling of Artifacts
1. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all cultural remains collected are cleaned and cataloged.
 2. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all artifacts are analyzed to identify function and chronology as they relate to the history of the area, that faunal material is identified as to species, and that specialty studies are completed, as appropriate.
 3. The cost for curation is the responsibility of the property owner.
- C. Curation of Artifacts: Accession Agreement and Acceptance Verification
1. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all artifacts associated with the survey, testing, and/or data recovery for this project are permanently curated with an appropriate institution. This shall be completed in consultation with MMC and the Native American representative, as applicable.
 2. The PI shall include the Acceptance Verification from the curation institution in the final monitoring report submitted to the RE or BI and MMC.
 3. When applicable to the situation, the PI shall include written verification from the Native American consultant/monitor indicating that Native American resources were treated in accordance with state law and/or applicable agreements. If the resources were reinterred, verification shall be provided to show what protective measures were taken to ensure that no further disturbance occurs in accordance with Section IV.
- D. Final Monitoring Report(s)
1. The PI shall submit one copy of the approved final monitoring report to the RE or BI as appropriate, and one copy to MMC (even if negative), within 90 days after notification from MMC that the draft monitoring report has been approved.
 2. The RE shall, in no case, issue the Notice of Completion and/or release of the Performance Bond for grading until receiving a copy of the approved final monitoring report from MMC, which includes the Acceptance Verification from the curation institution.

9.0 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 the City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines.



Brian F. Smith
Principal Investigator

March 11, 2019

Date

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Zepeda-Herman, Carmen

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APPENDIX A

Resumes of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

14010 Poway Road • Suite A •

Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: bsmith@bfsa-ca.com



Education

Master of Arts, History, University of San Diego, California

1982

Bachelor of Arts, History, and Anthropology, University of San Diego, California

1975

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

**1977–Present
Poway, California**

Brian F. Smith is the owner and principal historical and archaeological consultant for Brian F. Smith and Associates. Over the past 32 years, he has conducted over 2,500 cultural resource studies in California, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, and Texas. These studies include every possible aspect of archaeology from literature searches and large-scale surveys to intensive data recovery excavations. Reports prepared by Mr. Smith have been submitted to all facets of local, state, and federal review agencies, including the US Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Homeland Security. In addition, Mr. Smith has conducted studies for utility companies (Sempra Energy) and state highway departments (CalTrans).

Professional Accomplishments

These selected major professional accomplishments represent research efforts that have added significantly to the body of knowledge concerning the prehistoric life ways of cultures once present in the Southern California area and historic settlement since the late 18th century. Mr. Smith has been principal investigator on the following select projects, except where noted.

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation, some of which included Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th Avenue Project (2007), Breeze (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7th Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and

Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

Archaeology at the Padres Ballpark: Involved the analysis of historic resources within a seven-block area of the "East Village" area of San Diego, where occupation spanned a period from the 1870s to the 1940s. Over a period of two years, BFSa recovered over 200,000 artifacts and hundreds of pounds of metal, construction debris, unidentified broken glass, and wood. Collectively, the Ballpark Project and the other downtown mitigation and monitoring projects represent the largest historical archaeological program anywhere in the country in the past decade (2000-2007).

4S Ranch Archaeological and Historical Cultural Resources Study: Data recovery program consisted of the excavation of over 2,000 square meters of archaeological deposits that produced over one million artifacts, containing primarily prehistoric materials. The archaeological program at 4S Ranch is the largest archaeological study ever undertaken in the San Diego County area and has produced data that has exceeded expectations regarding the resolution of long-standing research questions and regional prehistoric settlement patterns.

Charles H. Brown Site: Attracted international attention to the discovery of evidence of the antiquity of man in North America. Site located in Mission Valley, in the city of San Diego.

Del Mar Man Site: Study of the now famous Early Man Site in Del Mar, California, for the San Diego Science Foundation and the San Diego Museum of Man, under the direction of Dr. Spencer Rogers and Dr. James R. Moriarty.

Old Town State Park Projects: Consulting Historical Archaeologist. Projects completed in the Old Town State Park involved development of individual lots for commercial enterprises. The projects completed in Old Town include Archaeological and Historical Site Assessment for the Great Wall Cafe (1992), Archaeological Study for the Old Town Commercial Project (1991), and Cultural Resources Site Survey at the Old San Diego Inn (1988).

Site W-20, Del Mar, California: A two-year-long investigation of a major prehistoric site in the Del Mar area of the city of San Diego. This research effort documented the earliest practice of religious/ceremonial activities in San Diego County (circa 6,000 years ago), facilitated the projection of major non-material aspects of the La Jolla Complex, and revealed the pattern of civilization at this site over a continuous period of 5,000 years. The report for the investigation included over 600 pages, with nearly 500,000 words of text, illustrations, maps, and photographs documenting this major study.

City of San Diego Reclaimed Water Distribution System: A cultural resource study of nearly 400 miles of pipeline in the city and county of San Diego.

Master Environmental Assessment Project, City of Poway: Conducted for the City of Poway to produce a complete inventory of all recorded historic and prehistoric properties within the city. The information was used in conjunction with the City's General Plan Update to produce a map matrix of the city showing areas of high, moderate, and low potential for the presence of cultural resources. The effort also included the development of the City's Cultural Resource Guidelines, which were adopted as City policy.

Draft of the City of Carlsbad Historical and Archaeological Guidelines: Contracted by the City of Carlsbad to produce the draft of the City's historical and archaeological guidelines for use by the Planning Department of the City.

The Mid-Bayfront Project for the City of Chula Vista: Involved a large expanse of undeveloped agricultural land situated between the railroad and San Diego Bay in the northwestern portion of the city. The study included the analysis of some potentially historic features and numerous prehistoric sites.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Audie Murphy Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,113.4 acres and 43 sites, both prehistoric and historic—including project coordination; direction of field crews; evaluation of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; assessment of cupule, pictograph, and rock shelter sites, co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-September 2002.

Cultural Resources Evaluation of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,947 acres and 76 sites, both prehistoric and historic—including project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of San Diego and CEQA guidelines; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. May-November 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County: Project manager/director for a survey of 29 individual sites near the U.S./Mexico Border for proposed video surveillance camera locations associated with the San Diego Border barrier Project—project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; site identification and recordation; assessment of potential impacts to cultural resources; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Border Patrol, and other government agencies involved; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January, February, and July 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Meniffee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—including project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

Mitigation of An Archaic Cultural Resource for the Eastlake III Woods Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/ director—including direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 2001-March 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of two prehistoric and three historic sites—including project coordination and budgeting; survey of project area; Native American consultation; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Lawson Valley Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 28 prehistoric and two historic sites—including project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—including project coordination; field survey; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; monitoring of geotechnical borings; authoring of cultural resources project report. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. June 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/Cavadias Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—including project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. June 2000.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Meniffee Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of one prehistoric and five historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; historic structure assessments; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-June 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of the San Diego Presidio Identified During Water Pipe Construction for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project, Pacific Beach, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. March-April 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project and Caltrans, Carlsbad, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Survey and Testing of Two Prehistoric Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Cultural Resources Phase I and II Investigations for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for a survey and testing of a prehistoric quarry site along the border—NRHP eligibility assessment; project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. December 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Westview High School Project for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. October 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of

site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 1999-January 2000.

Monitoring of Grading for the Herschel Place Project, La Jolla, California: Project archaeologist/monitor—included monitoring of grading activities associated with the development of a single-dwelling parcel. September 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Historic Resource for the Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; budget development; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project, Carlsbad, California: Project manager/director —included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California: Project archaeologist—included direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Village 2 High School Site, Otay Ranch, City of Chula Vista, California: Project manager/director —management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July 1999.

Cultural Resources Phase I, II, and III Investigations for the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for the survey, testing, and mitigation of sites along border—supervision of multiple field crews, NRHP eligibility assessments, Native American consultation, contribution to Environmental Assessment document, lithic and marine shell analysis, authoring of cultural resources project report. August 1997-January 2000.

Phase I, II, and III Investigations for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project, Poway California: Project archaeologist/project director—included recordation and assessment of multicomponent prehistoric and historic sites; direction of Phase II and III investigations; direction of laboratory analyses including prehistoric and historic collections; curation of collections; data synthesis; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. February 1994; March-September 1994; September-December 1995.

Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System Project, San Elijo, California: Project manager/director —test excavations; direction of artifact identification and analysis; graphics production; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. December 1994-July 1995.

Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Environmental Impact Report for the Rose Canyon Trunk Sewer Project, San Diego, California: Project manager/Director —direction of test excavations; identification and analysis of prehistoric and historic artifact collections; data synthesis; co-authorship of final cultural resources report, San Diego, California. June 1991-March 1992.

Reports/Papers

Author, coauthor, or contributor to over 2,500 cultural resources management publications, a selection of which are presented below.

- 2015 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Safari Highlands Ranch Project, City of Escondido, County of San Diego.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels II Project, Planning Case No. 36962, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels I Project, Planning Case No. 36950, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for Site SDI-10,237 Locus F, Everly Subdivision Project, El Cajon, California.
- 2015 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Woodward Street Senior Housing Project, City of San Marcos, California (APN 218-120-31).
- 2015 An Updated Cultural Resource Survey for the Box Springs Project (TR 33410), APNs 255-230-010, 255-240-005, 255-240-006, and Portions of 257-180-004, 257-180-005, and 257-180-006.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Report for the Lake Ranch Project, TR 36730, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 A Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Munro Valley Solar Project, Inyo County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Diamond Valley Solar Project, Community of Winchester, County of Riverside.
- 2014 National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance for the Proposed Saddleback Estates Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2014 A Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for RIV-8137 at the Toscana Project, TR 36593, Riverside County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Estates at Del Mar Project, City of Del Mar, San Diego, California (TTM 14-001).
- 2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Due Diligence Assessment of the Ocean Colony Project, City of Encinitas.
- 2014 A Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Citrus Heights II Project, TTM 36475, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Modular Logistics Center, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.

- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Ivey Ranch Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Report for the Emerald Acres Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 A Cultural Resources Records Search and Review for the Pala Del Norte Conservation Bank Project, San Diego County, California.
- 2013 An Updated Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Tentative Tract Maps 36484 and 36485, Audie Murphy Ranch, City of Menifee, County of Riverside.
- 2013 El Centro Town Center Industrial Development Project (EDA Grant No. 07-01-06386); Result of Cultural Resource Monitoring.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Renda Residence Project, 9521 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Ballpark Village Project, San Diego, California.
- 2013 Archaeological Monitoring and Mitigation Program, San Clemente Senior Housing Project, 2350 South El Camino Real, City of San Clemente, Orange County, California (CUP No. 06-065; APN-060-032-04).
- 2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Los Peñasquitos Recycled Water Pipeline.
- 2012 Cultural Resources Report for Menifee Heights (Tract 32277).
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Altman Residence at 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2012 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Payan Property Project, San Diego, California.
- 2012 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Rieger Residence, 13707 Durango Drive, Del Mar, California 92014, APN 300-369-49.
- 2011 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1887 Viking Way Project, La Jolla, California.
- 2011 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 714 Project.
- 2011 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the 10th Avenue Parking Lot Project, City of San Diego, California (APNs 534-194-02 and 03).
- 2011 Archaeological Survey of the Pelberg Residence for a Bulletin 560 Permit Application; 8335 Camino Del Oro; La Jolla, California 92037 APN 346-162-01-00 .
- 2011 A Cultural Resources Survey Update and Evaluation for the Robertson Ranch West Project and an Evaluation of National Register Eligibility of Archaeological sites for Sites for Section 106 Review (NHPA).
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 43rd and Logan Project.

- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682 M Project, City of San Diego Project #174116.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Nooren Residence Project, 8001 Calle de la Plata, La Jolla, California, Project No. 226965.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Keating Residence Project, 9633 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2010 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 15th & Island Project, City of San Diego; APNs 535-365-01, 535-365-02 and 535-392-05 through 535-392-07.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Sewer and Water Group 772 Project, San Diego, California, W.O. Nos. 187861 and 178351.
- 2010 Pottery Canyon Site Archaeological Evaluation Project, City of San Diego, California, Contract No. H105126.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Racetrack View Drive Project, San Diego, California; Project No. 163216.
- 2010 A Historical Evaluation of Structures on the Butterfield Trails Property.
- 2010 Historic Archaeological Significance Evaluation of 1761 Haydn Drive, Encinitas, California (APN 260-276-07-00).
- 2010 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of the Heller/Nguyen Project, TPM 06-01, Poway, California.
- 2010 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program for the Sunday Drive Parcel Project, San Diego County, California, APN 189-281-14.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Emergency Garnet Avenue Storm Drain Replacement Project, San Diego, California, Project No. B10062
- 2010 An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project
- 2009 Cultural Resource Assessment of the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project City of San Diego #64A-003A; Project #154116.
- 2009 Archaeological Constraints Study of the Morgan Valley Wind Assessment Project, Lake County, California.
- 2008 Results of an Archaeological Review of the Helen Park Lane 3.1-acre Property (APN 314-561-31), Poway, California.
- 2008 Archaeological Letter Report for a Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Valley Park Condominium Project, Ramona, California; APN 282-262-75-00.
- 2007 Archaeology at the Ballpark. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. Submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation.
- 2007 Result of an Archaeological Survey for the Villages at Promenade Project (APNs 115-180-007-3, 115-180-049-1, 115-180-042-4, 115-180-047-9) in the City of Corona, Riverside County.
- 2007 Monitoring Results for the Capping of Site CA-SDI-6038/SDM-W-5517 within the Katzer Jamul Center Project; P00-017.
- 2006 Archaeological Assessment for The Johnson Project (APN 322-011-10), Poway, California.

- 2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the El Camino Del Teatro Accelerated Sewer Replacement Project (Bid No. K041364; WO # 177741; CIP # 46-610.6.
- 2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Baltazar Draper Avenue Project (Project No. 15857; APN: 351-040-09).
- 2004 TM 5325 ER #03-14-043 Cultural Resources.
- 2004 An Archaeological Survey and an Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Salt Creek Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 An Archaeological Assessment for the Hidden Meadows Project, San Diego County, TM 5174, Log No. 99-08-033. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 An Archaeological Survey for the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Archaeological Investigations at the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Archaeological Monitoring of Geological Testing Cores at the Pacific Beach Christian Church Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 San Juan Creek Drilling Archaeological Monitoring. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Evaluation of Archaeological Resources Within the Spring Canyon Biological Mitigation Area, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Audie Murphy Ranch Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 Results of an Archaeological Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the Proposed Robertson Ranch Project, City of Carlsbad. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-7976 for the Eastlake III Woods Project, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29777, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29835, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Moore Property, Poway. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program at the Water and Sewer Group Job 530A, Old Town San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

- 2001 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the High Desert Water District Recharge Site 6 Project, Yucca Valley. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-13,864 at the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 A Cultural Resources Survey and Site Evaluations at the Stewart Subdivision Project, Moreno Valley, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, French Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at The TPM#24003–Lawson Valley Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-5326 at the Westview High School Project for the Poway Unified School District. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Meniffee Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Bernardo Mountain Project, Escondido, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Nextel Black Mountain Road Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Rancho Vista Project, 740 Hilltop Drive, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Poway Creek Project, Poway, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
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APPENDIX B

Updated Site Record Form

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX D

NAHC Sacred Lands File Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX E

Table 3.4–2

Table 3.4-2
**Cultural Resources Studies Conducted Within a
Quarter-Mile Radius of 7910 St. Louis Terrace**

Alter, Ruth C.

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Case, Robert P. and Koji Tsunoda

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Gross, Timothy G.

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- 2005 The Ada Black/Mann & Shepherd House, 7781 Hillside Drive, La Jolla, California. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
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- 2012 Historical Resource Research Report for the Casa De Las Joyas/Taj Mahal, 7902 Roseland Drive, La Jolla, California 92037. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

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- 2007b Archaeological Resource Report Form: Archaeological Survey of the Liaghat Residence Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
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- 2013b Cultural Resource Survey and Testing Results for the Residential Demolition Project at 7949 Lowry Terrace, La Jolla Shores, City of San Diego, California. Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
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- 2007c An Archaeological Study for 1905 Spindrift Drive (Development Services Project No. 95885; Site CA-SDI-39/W-1). Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
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- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for 1887 Viking Way, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- 2015 A Cultural Resources Study for the Arthofer Residence Project, 1890 Viking Way La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

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Stropes, Tracy A. and Brian F. Smith

- 2010 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Moses Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- 2011 An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F.

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Wade, Sue

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APPENDIX F

Artifact Catalog



Cat No	Unit Type	Unit No	Depth (cm)	Artifact Class	Object Type	Modifications	Material Type	Condition	Qty	Wgt (g)	Comments
1	STP	1	10-20	Flaked Stone	Debitage	-	Volcanic	Complete	4	0.98	-
2	STP	1	10-20	Flaked Stone	Debitage	-	Quartzite	Complete	1	0.20	-
3	STP	1	10-20	Fauna	Shell	-	Marine	Complete	-	1.07	N=4
4	STP	1	20-30	Fauna	Shell	-	Marine	Complete	-	2.18	N=11
5	STP	1	30-40	Fauna	Shell	-	Marine	Complete	-	3.78	N=8
6	STP	1	40-50	Fauna	Shell	-	Marine	Complete	-	15.53	N=32
7	STP	1	40-50	Flaked Stone	Debitage	-	Volcanic	Complete	4	6.39	-
8	STP	1	50-60	Fauna	Shell	-	Marine	Complete	-	12.29	N=21
9	STP	1	50-60	Fauna	Bone	Calcined	Mammal	Complete	-	0.20	N=1
10	STP	1	60-70	Fauna	Shell	-	Marine	Complete	-	25.82	N=47
11	STP	1	60-70	Fauna	Bone	Burned	Mammal	Complete	-	0.91	N=1
12	STP	1	60-70	Flaked Stone	Debitage	-	Volcanic	Complete	1	6.73	-
13	STP	1	70-80	Fauna	Shell	-	Marine	Complete	-	43.57	N=70
14	STP	1	70-80	Flaked Stone	Debitage	-	Volcanic	Complete	4	34.25	-
15	STP	1	70-80	Flaked Stone	Debitage	-	PDL Chert	Complete	1	1.77	-
16	STP	1	80-90	Fauna	Shell	-	Marine	Complete	-	11.02	N=45
17	STP	1	80-90	Flaked Stone	Debitage	-	Quartzite	Complete	1	0.57	-
18	STP	1	80-90	Flaked Stone	Debitage	-	Volcanic	Complete	2	5.16	-
19	STP	1	90-100	Fauna	Shell	-	Marine	Complete	-	2.25	N=11
20	STP	2	0-10	Fauna	Shell	-	Marine	Complete	-	0.95	N=5
21	STP	2	0-10	Flaked Stone	Debitage	-	Volcanic	Complete	2	0.56	-
22	STP	2	10-20	Fauna	Shell	-	Marine	Complete	-	1.30	N=11
23	STP	2	20-30	Fauna	Shell	-	Marine	Complete	-	6.46	N=36
24	STP	2	30-40	Fauna	Shell	-	Marine	Complete	-	4.71	N=22
25	STP	2	30-40	Fauna	Bone	1 = burned	Mammal	Complete	-	0.32	N=3
26	STP	2	40-50	Fauna	Shell	-	Marine	Complete	-	9.85	N=21
27	STP	2	50-60	Fauna	Shell	-	Marine	Complete	-	4.31	N=13
28	STP	3	20-30	Fauna	Shell	-	Marine	Complete	-	6.01	N=11
29	STP	3	10-20	Fauna	Shell	-	Marine	Complete	-	5.84	N=12
30	STP	6	0-10	Fauna	Shell	-	Marine	Complete	-	0.11	N=1
31	STP	6	10-20	Fauna	Shell	-	Marine	Complete	-	0.20	N=2



Cat No	Unit Type	Unit No	Depth (cm)	Artifact Class	Object Type	Modifications	Material Type	Condition	Qty	Wgt (g)	Comments
32	STP	6	20-30	Fauna	Shell	-	Marine	Complete	-	0.29	N=3
33	STP	6	30-40	Fauna	Shell	-	Marine	Complete	-	0.04	N=3
34	STP	6	40-50	Fauna	Shell	-	Marine	Complete	-	0.72	N=7
35	STP	6	50-60	Fauna	Shell	-	Marine	Complete	-	1.33	N=8
36	STP	7	20-30	Fauna	Shell	-	Marine	Complete	-	0.20	N=3
37	STP	7	50-60	Fauna	Shell	-	Marine	Complete	-	2.93	N=1

APPENDIX G

Confidential Maps

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)