

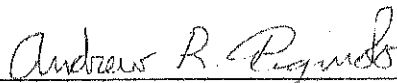
**CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
FOR THE
LYS RESIDENCE AND THE
JAMZ TREEHOUSE RESIDENCE PROJECT
CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared for:

Ms. Susan Smith
Education Lab Architects, LLC
60 Fairview Avenue
Stamford, CT 06902

Prepared by:

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.
7969 Engineer Road, Suite 208
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Andrew R. Pignuolo, RPA
Carol Serr

April 2019



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National Archaeological Data Base Information

Type of Study: Cultural Resource Survey

Sites: none

USGS Quadrangle: La Jolla 7.5'

Area: 0.65 acres

Key Words: City of San Diego, La Jolla, 7248 Encelia Drive, 7231 Romero Drive, Negative Survey

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
ABSTRACT.....	iii
I. INTRODUCTION	1
A. Project Description.....	1
B. Project Personnel	1
C. Structure of the Report.....	1
II. NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING.....	5
A. Natural Setting	5
B. Cultural Setting	6
C. Prior Research.....	9
D. Native American Consultation/Participation	11
III. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS	12
A. Survey Research Design	12
B. Survey Methods	12
IV. SURVEY RESULTS	13
V. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	14
VI. REFERENCES	15
APPENDICES	
A. Resume of Principal Investigator	
B. Records Search Confirmation	
C. Native American Correspondence (Confidential)	

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
1	Regional Location Map.....	2
2	Project Location.....	3
3	Proposed Project Plan.....	4

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
1	Archaeological Investigations within One-quarter Mile of the Project Area.....	10
2	Archaeological Resources within One-quarter Mile of the Project Area.....	11

ABSTRACT

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. (Laguna Mountain) conducted an archaeological survey for the Lys Residence and JAMZ Treehouse Residence Project located in the Mount Soledad area of the City of San Diego. The proposed project involves demolishing the existing single-family residence and a lot line adjustment to construct two new single-family residences. The current investigation included a records search, literature review, examination of historic maps, and field inventory of the property.

The goal of the effort was to determine if significant cultural resources were present within the project area and would be impacted by the project. Cultural resource work was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of San Diego Land Development Code and Historical Resources Guidelines. The City of San Diego will serve as lead agency for the project and CEQA compliance.

A records search at the South Coastal Information Center, at San Diego State University, indicated that the project area had not been previously surveyed. At least 20 archaeological investigations have been documented in the vicinity of the project, and five cultural resources have been identified through previous research within a one-quarter mile radius of the project. The recorded resources include two historic residences, an isolate historic bottle glass fragment, an isolate of two prehistoric flakes, and a secondary deposit of prehistoric midden.

The survey was conducted by Andrew R. Pignuolo, MA, on March 15, 2019. Ms. Lisa Cumper, of Jamul Indian Village, served as Native American monitor. The entire project area was surveyed in 5 to 10-meter transect intervals. Approximately 20 percent of the property was covered by the existing residence, pool, and hardscape. The remainder of the area appears to have been largely disturbed in relation to slope repair. Native soil was exposed throughout the area, but landscaping, and annual herbs and grasses limited surface visibility. Surface visibility averaged approximately 25 percent. Grading associated with the construction of the existing residence appears to have been largely focused on cutting, and terracing a pad for the existing structure.

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

The project area is on a relatively steep slope in a non-depositional environment for soils. It is unlikely that buried cultural resources would be present in the project area. The Native American monitor recommended archaeological and Native American monitoring during grading due to the limited surface visibility.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Description

The proposed project includes the demolition of the existing single-family residence and a lot line adjustment to construct two new single-family residences on two parcels. The project area is located in the southwestern portion San Diego County within the Mount Soledad area in the City of San Diego (Figure 1). It is located west of Interstate 5, north of Nautalus Street, and east of the La Jolla Country Club. The project is situated on two residential lots at 7248 Encelia Drive (APN 352-262-14-00) and 7231 Romero Drive (APN 352-262-01-00). The project is located in an unsectioned portion of Pueblo Lands in Township 15 South, Range 4 West. The project area is shown on the La Jolla USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (Figure 2) and on the City of San Diego 1:800 scale maps (Figure 3).

The Lys Residence and JAMZ Treehouse Residence Project includes the construction of two single-family residences replacing the former residence structure (Figure 4). Excavation will include demolition, grading, new foundation work, and excavation for utilities.

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

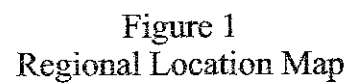
B. Project Personnel

The cultural resource survey was conducted by Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. (Laguna Mountain), whose cultural resources personnel meet state and local requirements. Mr. Andrew Pignuolo served as Principal Investigator for the project in addition to field surveyor and report author. Mr. Pignuolo is a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA), and meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards for qualified archaeologists. He is also a qualified archaeologist within the City of San Diego. Mr. Pignuolo has a MA degree in Anthropology from San Diego State University, along with over 39 years experience in southern California archaeology. His resume is included in Appendix A.

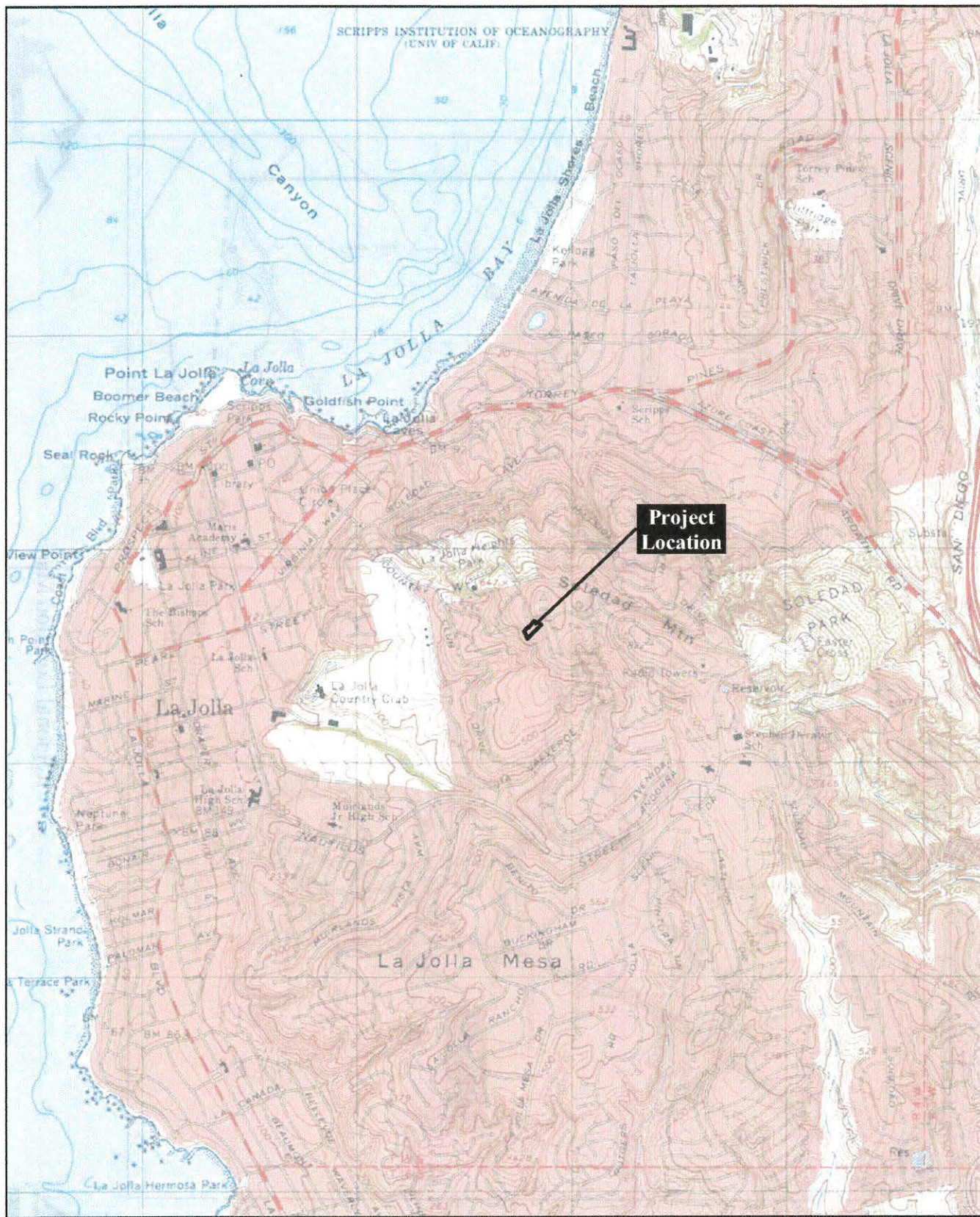
Ms. Carol Serr prepared the report graphics, catalogued the recovered material, and formatted the report. She has a B.A. in Anthropology from San Diego State University and more than 39 years of experience in San Diego archaeology. Ms. Lisa Cumper, representative of Jamul Indian Village, served the project as Native American Monitor.

C. Structure of the Report

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

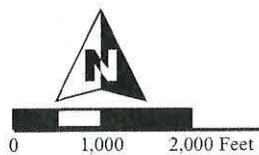


Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.



Source: USGS 7.5' La Jolla Quadrangle

Figure 2
Project Location



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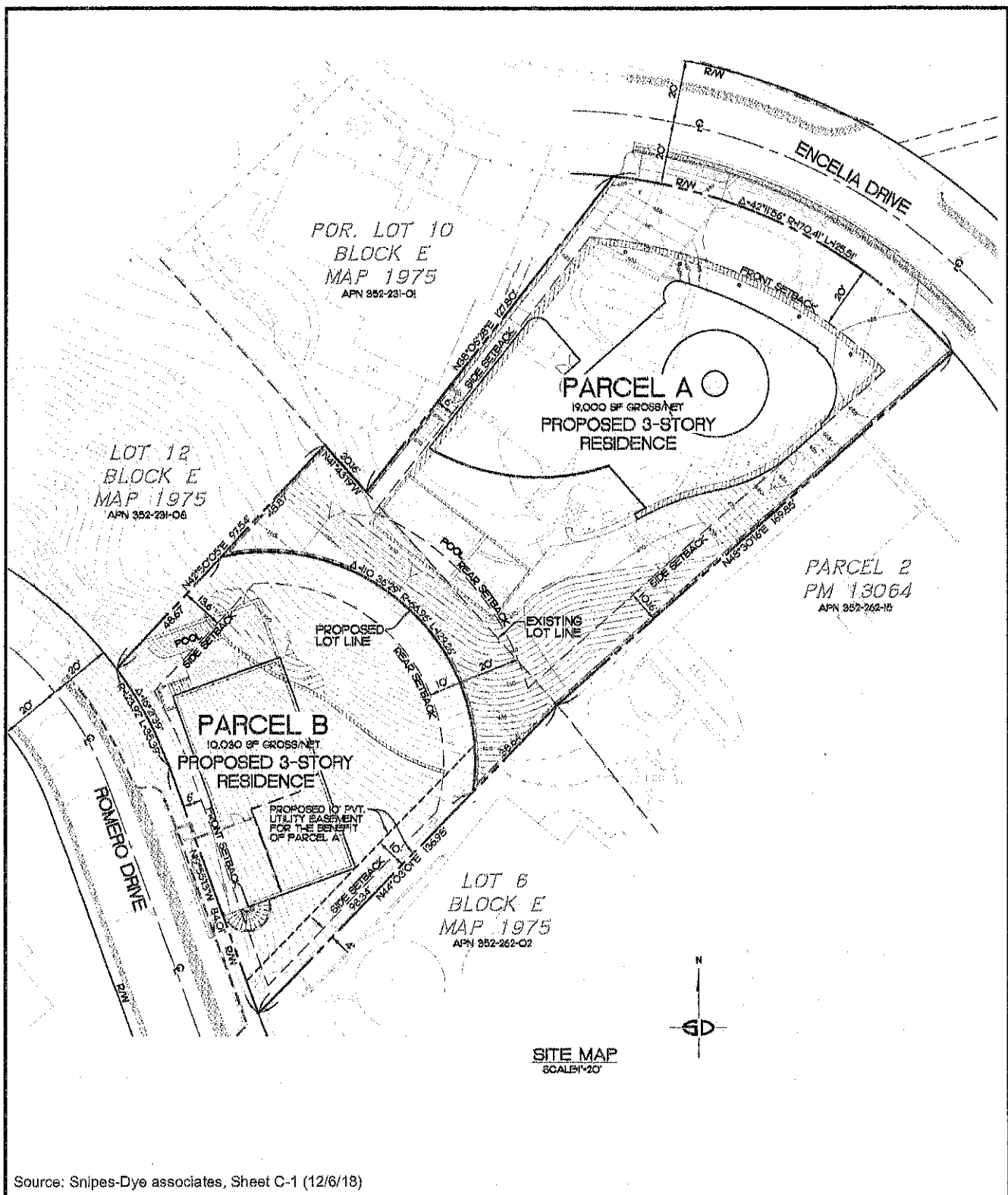


Figure 3
Proposed Project Plan



II. NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

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

A. Natural Setting

The project area is on the western side of Mount Soledad in the La Jolla area of the City of San Diego. The elevation ranges from approximately 610 to 690 feet above mean sea level. The area is currently located within a developed urban landscape with paved streets and developed residential lots, and has been transformed from its original condition by grading, filling, and slope repair. The project itself is a developed lot containing a single family residence and associated landscaping along with an undeveloped lot.

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

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

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

The geology of the project area itself is relatively complex. The Country Club Fault passes near the project area offsetting some of the formations (Kennedy 1975). The project area is underlain by the Mount Soledad Formation (Kennedy 1975). The Mount Soledad Formation is an Eocene-age marine cobble conglomerate and sandstone unit (Kennedy 1975). This formation appears to be the major source of the large porphyritic volcanic and quartzite cobbles within the project vicinity.

Soils types in the project area are mapped as Olivenhain cobbly loam (Bowman 1973). The Olivenhain series soils consist of well-drained, moderately deep to deep cobbly loams that have a very cobbly clay subsoil. These soils formed in old gravelly and cobbly alluvium. In a representative profile the surface layer is brown and reddish-brown, medium acid cobbly loam about 10 inches thick. The subsoil is reddish-brown, red, and pink, strongly acid very cobbly clay and clay loam about 32 inches thick. The substratum is pinkish-white, strongly acid cobbly loam (Bowman 1973).

The climate of the region can generally be described as Mediterranean, with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. Rainfall limits vegetation growth. A single vegetation community adapted to the dry conditions of the area probably occurred in the project area. This consisted of Maritime Chaparral vegetation. Components of this community provided important resources to Native Americans in the region. Sage seed, yucca, buckwheat, acorns, and native grasses formed important food resources to Late Prehistoric Native Americans. Torrey pines are also present north of the project vicinity and would have provided an additional food resource.

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

B. Cultural Setting

Paleoindian Period

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

Early Archaic Period

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

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

Late Archaic or Late Prehistoric Period

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ethnohistoric Period

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

Historic Period

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

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

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

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

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

C. Prior Research

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

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

At least 20 archaeological investigations have been conducted in the vicinity of the project (Table 1). Most of these are surveys or monitoring projects for residential assessments as well as infrastructure projects associated with the growth and development of this area over the last 20 years. None have taken place on the project area.

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

Author(s)	Report Title	Year
City of San Diego	Mitigated Negative Declaration Group Job No. 506	1994
City of San Diego	Mitigated Negative Declaration for Parabia Residence	2001
City of San Diego	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program (MSWSMP)	2009
Clowery-Moreno and Smith	Archaeological Resource Report Form: Survey and Evaluation of Report for 7430 Hillside Drive Project	2007
Gallegos et Al.	Cultural Resource Survey for the 7243 Encelia Drive and 1720 Hillside Drive Projects La Jolla, California	2001
Garcia-herbst	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Foxhill Guest Quarters Project, City of San Diego, County of San Diego	2017
Knoop and Montes	Historical Assessment of 7325 Remley Place, La Jolla, California 92037	2007
Kyle and Gallegos	Cultural Resource Survey Report for Task 9 Water Group Job 506, City of San Diego	1994
May	MacDonald House, 7374 Romero Drive (formerly 7329 Country Club Drive), La Jolla	2002
May and Broms	The Belle Plumb Less-Grace Arlington Owen / Alberto Treganza House, 7365 Remley Drive, La Jolla	2008
Moomjian	Historical Assessment of the 7227 Fairway Road Residence, La Jolla	2009
Moomjian	Historical Resource Research Report for the 6850 & 7007 Country Club Drive Properties, La Jolla	2014
Pierson	Results of a Modified HABS Documentation and Construction Monitoring for the Jack White Residence Project	2001
Pierson	The Results of a Historical Residence Survey for Part of the Anderson Residence, 7512 Hillside Drive, San Diego	2003
Pierson	Archaeological Resource Report form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Dinofia Residence Project	2009
Pignuolo	Cultural Resource Test of Site CA-SDI-20843 for the La Jolla View Reservoir Project, La Jolla, City of San Diego	2014
Pignuolo and Bietz	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Water Group Job 541 Water Line Replacement Project, City of San Diego	2008
Robbins-Wade	Archaeological Survey Report, Paul Residence, 7320 Encelia Drive, La Jolla, Project No. 134166	2007
Robbins-Wade	Archaeological Monitoring Report, Paul Residence, 7320 Encelia Drive, La Jolla, San Diego, Project No. 134166	2009
U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security	Proposed Communications Equipment Installation at the U.S. Navy Consolidated Area Trunking System/ Mount Soledad Facility in San Diego County	2012

Only five cultural resources have been identified through previous research within a one-quarter mile radius of the project (Table 2). The recorded resources include two historic residences, an isolate historic bottle glass fragment, an isolate of two prehistoric flakes, and a secondary deposit of prehistoric midden.

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

Resource No.	Resource Description	Recorder (Year)
P-37-029797 / CA-SDI-19057	Redeposited Midden from unknown location	Giletti (2008)
P-37-030912	Historic Residence	Urbana Preservation & Planning (2009)
P-37-033098	Isolate Bottle Fragment (pre-1920)	Pignuolo (2013)
P-37-033099	Isolate Flakes	Pignuolo (2013)
P-37-035583	Historic Residence	Moomjian (2014)

Historic research included an examination of a variety of resources. The current listings of the National Register of Historic Places were checked through the National Register of Historic Places website. The California Inventory of Historic Resources (State of California 1976) and the California Historical Landmarks (State of California 1992) were also checked for historic resources. Historic map research indicated that historic structures were mapped in the project area as early as the 1943 edition of the La Jolla 7.5' USGS quadrangle when a single structure is present in the project area and the nearby neighborhood is sparsely developed. The 1953 aerial photograph of the area shows the current structure (NETR 1953). It is present with associated landscaping through 2014 (NETR 1964 through 2014).

D. Native American Consultation/Participation

Federal law and City of San Diego Guidelines identify Native American consultation and participation as an important aspect of the cultural resource evaluation process. A Sacred Lands Search was initially conducted on March 22, 2019. A positive response was received on April 10, 2019. Native American Contact correspondence is included as Appendix C. The City of San Diego will conduct further consultation with Native American tribes regarding this issue.

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

III. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

A. Survey Research Design

The goal of this study was to identify any cultural resources located within the project area so that the effects of the project on these resources can be assessed and minimized. To accomplish this goal, background information was examined and assessed, and a field survey was conducted to identify cultural remains. Additionally, a Sacred Lands record search was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) (Appendix C).

Based on the records search and historic map check, most of the cultural resources that might occur within the project were likely to be historic and prehistoric resources. Historic structures appear within one-quarter mile of the project area on early maps of the area. Redeposited prehistoric cultural resource P-37-029797 (CA-SDI-19057) is located over 500 feet northwest of the project area. Resources associated with this site could include midden soils, shell and lithic scatters, and hearth features. Special attention was given to exposed soil deposits.

B. Survey Methods

The survey was conducted by Andrew R. Pignuolo, MA, on March 15, 2019. Ms. Lisa Cumper, of Jamul Indian Village, served as Native American monitor. The entire project area was surveyed in 5 to 10-meter transect intervals. Approximately 20 percent of the property was covered by the existing residence, pool, and hardscape. The remainder of the area appears to have been largely disturbed in relation to slope repair. Native soil was exposed throughout the area, but landscaping, and annual herbs and grasses limited surface visibility. Surface visibility averaged approximately 25 percent. Grading associated with the construction of the existing residence appears to have been largely focused on cutting, and terracing a pad for the existing structure.

Photographs taken and project records for this inventory will be temporarily curated at Laguna Mountain until final curation arrangements can be made at the San Diego Archaeological Center or another appropriate regional repository.

IV. SURVEY RESULTS

The cultural resource survey resulted in no indications of prehistoric or historic material on the surface of the project area. The only refuse material observed on the survey of the property is of recent age, associated with the existing structure. Both disturbed cut and fill soils were examined as well as a small area of previously undisturbed slope. No cultural material was observed.

V. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

The project is underlain by soil developed on sedimentary rock and surface visibility during the survey was poor. Cultural resource monitoring by an archaeological and Native American monitor during construction excavation and grading of native soils is recommended.

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APPENDICES

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

APPENDIX A

RESUME OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

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

Education

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

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

Professional Experience

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

Professional Affiliations

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

Qualifications

Mr. Andrew Pignuolo is a certified archaeology consultant for the County and City of San Diego. Mr. Pignuolo has more than 38 years of experience as an archaeologist, and has conducted more than 800 projects throughout southern California and western Arizona. His archaeological investigations have been conducted for a wide variety of development and resource management projects including water resource facilities, energy utilities, commercial and residential developments, military installations, transportation projects, and projects involving Indian Reservation lands. Mr. Pignuolo has conducted the complete range of technical studies including archaeological overviews and management plans, ethnographic studies, archaeological surveys, test excavations, historical research, evaluations of significance under CEQA and Section 106, data recovery programs, and monitoring projects. He has received 40 hour HAZWOPPER training and holds an active card for hazardous material work.

REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX B

RECORDS SEARCH CONFIRMATION



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

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM CLIENT IN-HOUSE RECORDS SEARCH

Company: Laguna Mtn Enviro
Company Representative: Carol Serr
Date: 3/20/2019
Project Identification: Lys and JMAZ Treehouse Residences #1906

Search Radius: 1/4 mile

Historical Resources: SELF

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

Previous Survey Report Boundaries: SELF

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

Historic Addresses: SELF

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

Historic Maps: SELF

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

Copies: 0

Hours: 1

Excel Lines = 26 Lines

Carol Serr

APPENDIX C

NATIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE
(Confidential)



March 22, 2019

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

Subject: Lys and JAMZ Treehouse Residences Survey Project (San Diego) (Job #1906)

Dear Chairperson,

Laguna Mountain Environmental is conducting an archaeological survey within the Mt. Soledad area of La Jolla, as shown on the provided map. The project involves the demolition of the existing single-family residence and a lot line adjustment to construct two new single-family residences on two parcels.

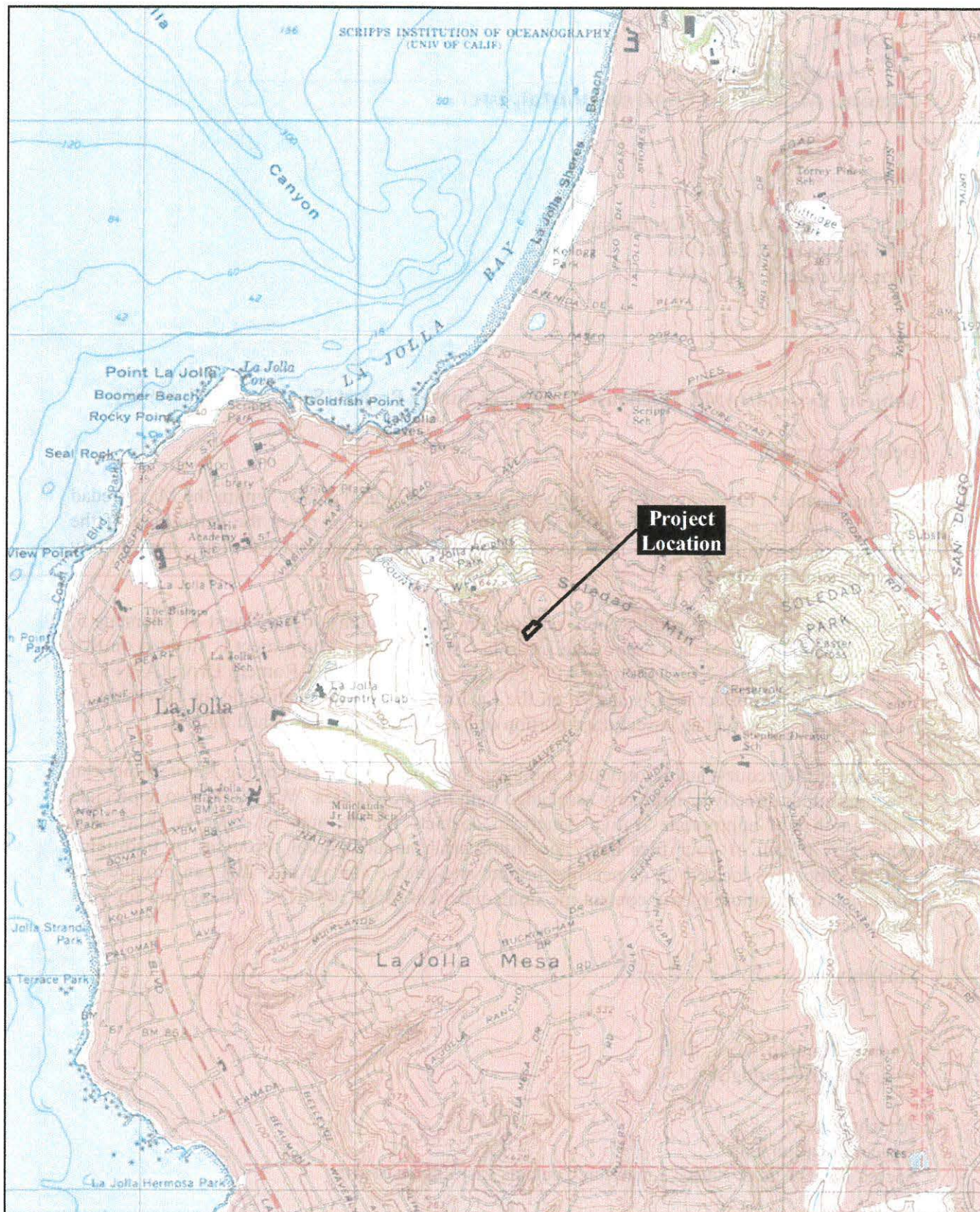
The project area is in the southwestern portion San Diego County located west of Interstate 5, north of Nautalus Street, and east of the La Jolla Country Club. The project is situated on two residential lots at 7248 Encelia Drive (APN 352-262-14-00) and 7231 Romero Drive (APN 352-262-01-00). The project area is shown on the La Jolla 7.5' USGS quadrangle, in Township 15 South, Range 4 West, in an unsectioned portion of Pueblo Lands (see attached figure).

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

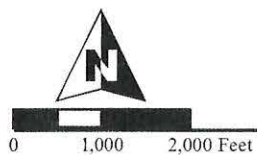
Sincerely, 

Andrew Pignuolo, M.A., RPA
Principal Archaeologist

Attachments:
Project Location map
Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request Form



Source: USGS 7.5' La Jolla Quadrangle



Project Location



Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95501
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahe@nahe.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Lys and JAMZ Treehouse Residences Survey
County: San Diego

USGS Quadrangle

Name: La Jolla
Township: 15 S Range: 4 W Section(s): unsectioned

Company/Firm/Agency:

Laguna Mountain Environmental

Contact Person: Andrew Pignolo

Street Address: 7969 Engineer Road, Suite 208

City: San Diego Zip: 92111

Phone: (858) 505-8164 Extension: _____

Fax: _____

Email: Laguna@LagunaEnv.com

Project Description:

The project involves the demolition of the existing single-family residence and a lot line adjustment to construct two new single-family residences on two parcels.

☒ Project Location Map is attached

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Phone: (916) 373-3710
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Website: <http://www.nahc.ca.gov>
Twitter: @CA_NAHC



April 10, 2019

Andrew Pignolo
Laguna Mountain Environmental

VIA Email to: laguna@env.com

RE: Lys and JAMZ Treehouse Residences Survey Project, San Diego County

Dear Mr. Pignolo:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please also contact the Lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel and the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians on the attached list for more information. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Steven Quinn".

Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment