CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
OF THE COSTA AZUL MIXED USE PROJECT
CARMEL VALLEY
CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
(Project No. 400127)

Prepared for:

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Carol Serr, BA

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National Archaeological Data Base Information
Type of Study: Cultural Resource Survey
Sites: None
USGS Quadrangle: Del Mar 7.5'
Area: 3.06 Acres
Key Words: City of San Diego, Carmel Valley, Negative Survey, CA-SDI-4605

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ABSTRACT

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. (Laguna Mountain) conducted an archaeological survey of two parcels covering approximately 3 acres for the proposed Costa Azul Mixed Use Project in the Carmel Valley area of the City of San Diego. Archaeological investigation included a records search, literature review, examination of historic maps, and archaeological field inventory of the property.

The current survey 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 indicated that the project area had been previously surveyed for cultural resources in the 1980s and that at least eight cultural resources have previously been recorded within a one-quarter mile radius of the project. Site CA-SDI-4605 was previously recorded within the eastern half of the project area.

The current inventory was conducted on October 19, 2015 by Mr. Andrew R. Pigniolo, RPA. Mr. Justin Linton, of Red Tail Monitoring and Research, Inc., served as Native American monitor. The entire project area was surveyed in less than 10-meter transect intervals. Approximately 35 percent of the project area was covered by a Halloween pumpkin sales area and a pipeline work yard. Most of the remaining area was partially obscured by compost. Within the uncovered areas of the parcels surface visibility was good, averaging approximately 70 percent. Grading associated with the development of lots and streets in the area appears to have been extensive. The cultural resources survey of the project adequately served to identify cultural resources without significant constraints.

The survey indicated that previous grading and fill activities have eliminated the potential for cultural resources on the site. Four fragments of marine shell and one fragment of fossil marine shell were observed in secondary cut and fill deposits. Cut banks indicate that the project area has been graded to sandstone bedrock on the western and northern portions and that previous grading and fill operations on the eastern side of the parcels have removed any topsoil present and eliminated the potential for buried resources. If site CA-SDI-4605 was present within the project area, it has been destroyed.

No cultural resources are present within the project area and no effects to cultural resources will result from the proposed project. Based on the results of both the current survey and previous grading and compaction reports, the potential for buried cultural resources has been eliminated by previous grading. Because of previous grading to bedrock, the project does not include development of areas of significant alluvial deposits that might conceal archaeological sites, construction monitoring of the property is not necessary. No further cultural resources work is recommended.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Description

The proposed project is the commercial development of two parcels covering at total of 3.06-acres. As part of the project, development including building pads and foundations, parking facilities, and utilities would be graded and excavated.

The 3.06-acre project area is located in southwestern portion San Diego County within Carmel Valley in the northern portion of the City of San Diego (Figure 1). It is located east of Interstate 15 and north of Carmel Valley Road and east of El Camino Real. The project is located at the western end of Valley Centre Drive, at 3501 Valley Centre Drive. The project consists of two parcels (APN 307-240-03-00 and 307-240-04-00) that comprise the 3.06-acre area. The project is located in the SE 1/4 of Section 24 in Township 14 South, Range 4 West. The project area is shown on the Del Mar USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (Figure 2) and on the City of San Diego 1:800 scale map (Figure 3).

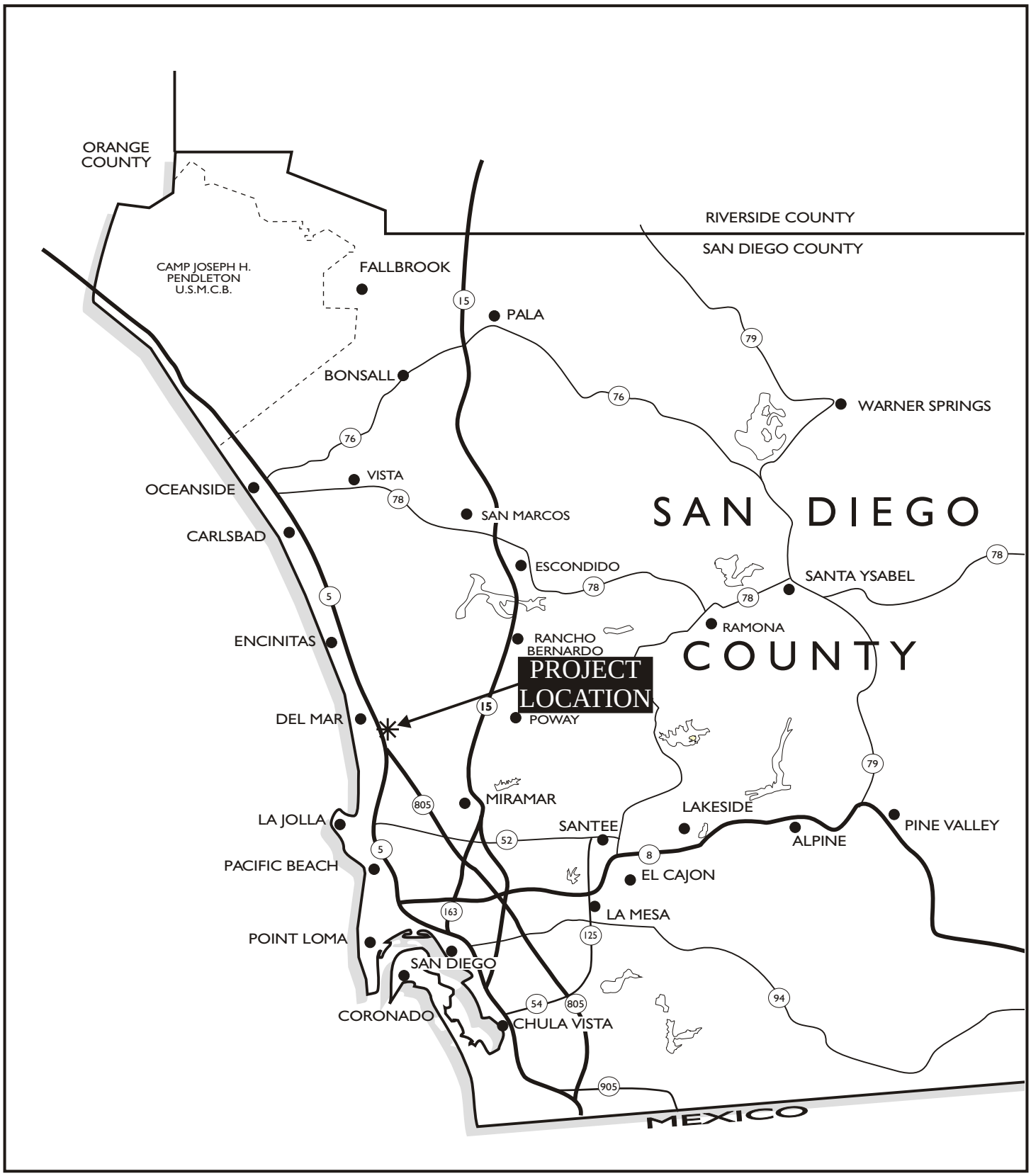
Cultural resource work was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as revised in 1998, and the City of San Diego Land Development Code and Historical Resources Guidelines. The City of San Diego will serve as lead agency for the project and CEQA compliance. The archaeological survey was conducted to determine if any cultural resources eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historic Resources (California Register) or significant under CEQA will be affected by this project.

B. Project Personnel

The cultural resource inventory has been conducted by Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. (Laguna Mountain), whose cultural resources staff meet state and local requirements. Mr. Andrew R. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator for the project. Mr. Pigniolo is a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) and meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards for qualified archaeologists. He is also on the City of San Diego's list of qualified archaeologists. Mr. Pigniolo has an MA degree in Anthropology from San Diego State University and has extensive experience in the San Diego region. His resume is included in Appendix A.

Ms. Carol Serr assisted with the preparation of the technical report and graphics. Ms. Serr has a BA in Anthropology from the Department of Anthropology at San Diego State University. She has over 35 years experience in archaeology in the southern California area.

Mr. Justin Linton, of Red Tail Monitoring and Research, served as Native American Monitor. Mr. Linton has more than five years experience as a Native American Monitor.



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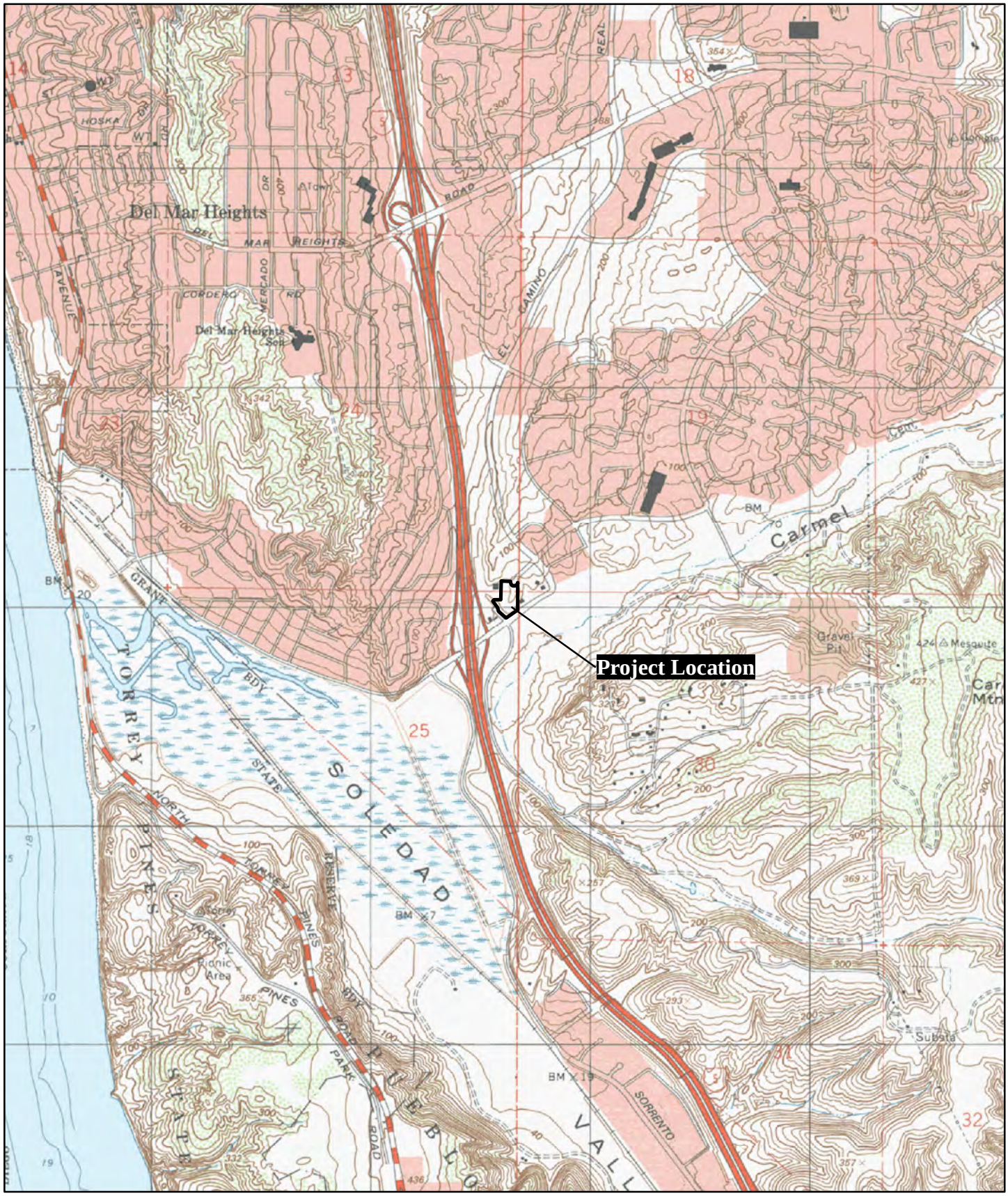
M I L E S

Figure 1
Regional Location Map

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.



0 1,000 2,000 Feet

Figure 2
Project Location

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

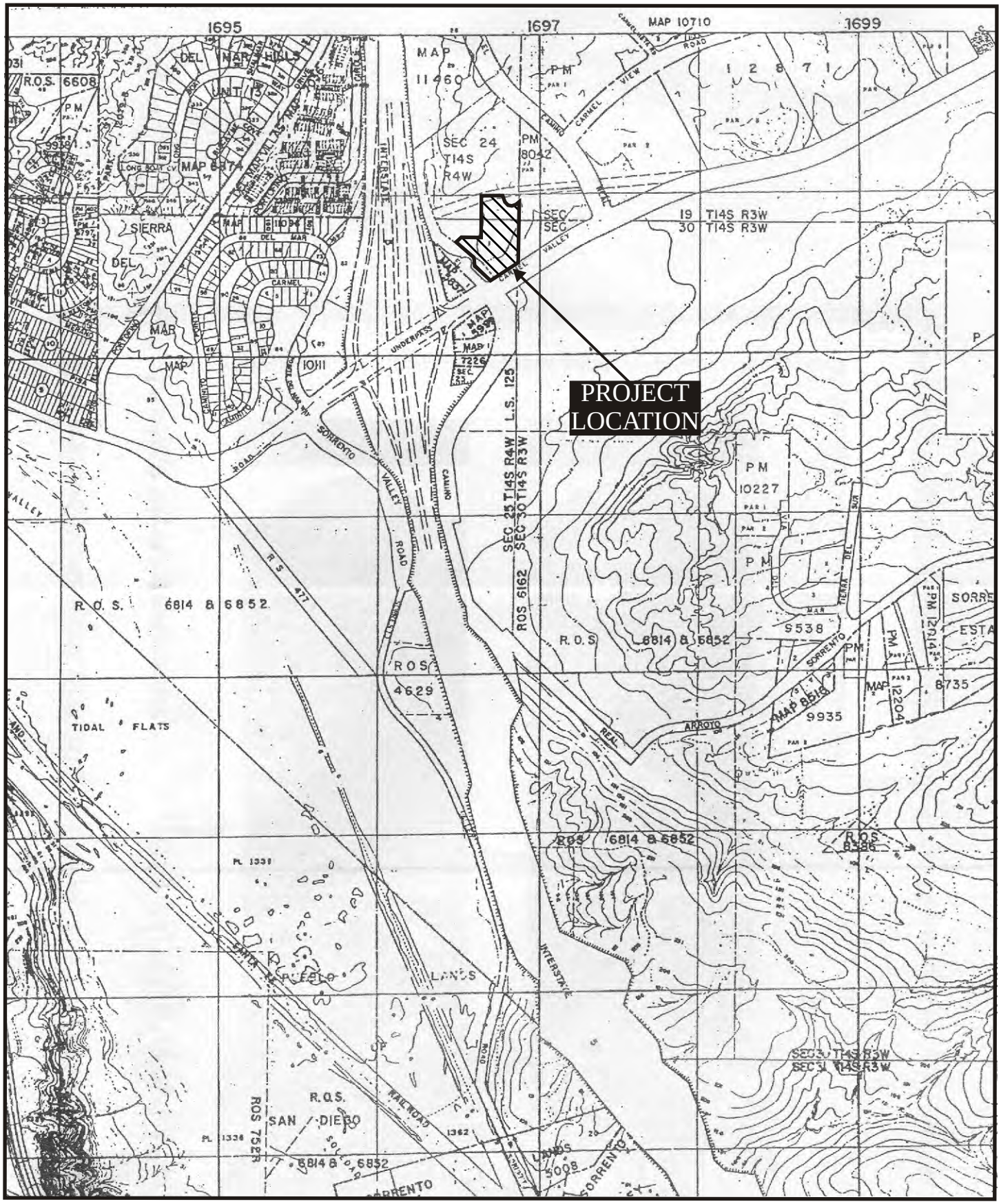


Figure 3
Project Location as Shown on
City of San Diego 1:400 Scale Map

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

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 survey methods while Section IV describes the inventory results. Section V provides a summary and recommendations.

II. NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

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

A. Natural Setting

The project area is located in the western portion of San Diego County within the coastal plain of the region. The property includes a south-facing slope along the lower northern margin of Carmel Valley. Elevations range from 50 to 60 feet above mean sea level.

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 volcanos 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. The project area is part of this batholith and is underlain by these granitic rocks (Rogers 1992). Outcrops of granodiorite were present throughout the project area. 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.

As the Peninsular Batholith rose, it warped and metamorphosed the overlying sediments, forming the Julian Schist (Remeika and Lindsay 1992). This formation contains quartzite, a material also used for Native American flaked stone tools. Its relatively poor flaking qualities made this quartzite less popular for tool making than the quartz and Santiago Peak materials.

The property is underlain by the Torrey Sandstone Formation of Eocene age, approximately 5 million years before present. This is a poorly consolidated, white to light-brown, medium to coarse grained sandstone that is commonly eroded. Overlying this is in the southern portion of the project area on the west-facing slopes is the Bay Point Formation. This is late Pleistocene in age, approximately 100,000 years old, with marine and non-marine deposits. A Quaternary deposit covers the remainder of the Torrey Sandstone. This formation is young, only several thousand years old, with a mixture of yellowish brown fine to coarse grained sand and gravel (Elliott 1981).

The soil on the property includes the Huerhuero series (Bowman 1973). The Huerhuero series consists of moderately well drained loams developed in sandy marine sediments with a clay subsoil. In the project area, these soils are highly eroded. In a representative profile, the surface layer is brown to pale-brown with medium to strong acidic loam approximately 12 inches thick. The upper part of the subsoil is a brown, moderately alkaline clay. It extends to a depth of about 41 inches. Below this, and extending to a depth of more than 60 inches, is brown, mildly alkaline clay loam and sandy loam (Bowman 1973).

A small seasonal drainage in Carmel Valley immediately south would have provided Native Americans with a consistent water source, as would of the nearby estuary located at the northern coastal terminus of Soledad Valley.

The climate of the region can generally be described as Mediterranean, with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. Rainfall limits vegetation growth. Two vegetation communities adapted to the dry conditions of the area occur in the project area. These include coast live oak woodland and coastal sage scrub vegetation. Components of these communities provided important resources to Native Americans in the region. Sage seed, yucca, buckwheat, acorns, and native grasses formed important food resources to Late Prehistoric Native Americans.

Animal resources in the region include deer, fox, raccoon, skunk, bobcats, coyotes, rabbits, and various rodent, reptile, and bird species. Small game, dominated by rabbits, is relatively abundant.

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 water courses, 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, lemonadeberry, 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, ramadas 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 1925). 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 archaeological inventory includes archival and other background studies in addition to Laguna Mountain's field survey of the project area. The archival research consisted of literature and record searches at local archaeological repositories, in addition to an examination of 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 methods and results of the archival research are described below.

The records and literature search for the project was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University. 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 (Appendix B). Copies of historic maps were provided by the South Coastal Information Center.

At least 42 archaeological investigations have been documented in the vicinity of the project. Most of these are surveys for residential subdivisions, commercial structures, and road implementation associated with the growth and development of this area over the last 30 years while several surveys are of the numerous parks and preserves in the area. The studies indicate there was an abundance of prehistoric activity in the area, as well as a significant amount of historic occupation. Table 1 summarizes the investigations.

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

Author	Report Title	Year
Bull	An Archaeological Survey of Proposed Route 56	1974
Caltrans	Historic Property Survey 11-SD-5 P.M. R30.0-R34.1	1985
Caltrans	Interstate 5 North Coast Corridor Project Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement	2012
Caltrans	Interstate 5 North Coast Corridor Project Final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement and Section 4(F) Evaluation	2013
Cardenas	Draft Mitigated Negative Report for Carmel View at Carmel Valley	1998
Carrico	Appendix E Archaeological and Historical Survey Report Sorreto Hills Community Plan	1982
City of San Diego	Sorrento Hills Community Plan Amendment/Torrey Reserve Heights/Sorrento Hills Phase 11, Unit 4, San Diego County, California	1993
City of San Diego	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Subsequent EIR-Neighborhood 10 Plan Amendments	1997
Cottrell	Archaeological Resources Survey Conducted for the Baldwin North City West Project Neighborhoods 4, 5, and 6	1982
Cottrell et al.	Preliminary Test Investigations of Nine Sites Located in the Baldwin: North City West Project Area, San Diego	1982
Davison and Robbins-Wade	Lake Morena's Oak Shores Mutual Water Company Water System Improvements Project Phase 2-Archaeological Monitoring	2013
Dominici	Extended Phase I Results of CA-SDi·9697 and CA-SDi-10,435 Investigations for the Carmel Valley Creek Restoration and Enhancement Project, City of San Diego	1989
Dominici	Archaeological Survey Report and Extended Phase I Results for the Carmel Valley Creek Restoration and Ehancement Project City of San Diego	1988
Dominici	Carmel Del Mar, Neighborhoods 5 & 6	1987
Dominici	Historic Property Survey Report, 1-north Coast Widening Project	2007
Gallegos and Pigniolo	Cultural Resource Survey for the Sorrento West Property	1986
Hanna	Cultural Resource Reconnaissance at the Torrey Reserve 69.9 Area Parcel within the City of San Diego	1991
Hector	Excavation of SDM-W-19 in the PDU-2A Project Area	1983
Hector	Archaeological Investigations on the Calle Cristobal Assessment District and Genstar Assessment District Parcel 16 City of San Diego	1987
Herrmann	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Master Stormwater System Maintenance Program (MSWSMP)	2009
Kyle	North Torrey Pines Bridge over Los Peñasquitos Creek	1995
Laylander	Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed Widening and Ramp Construction Route I-5/Carmel Valley Road San Diego County	1985
Laylander	First Supplemental Historic Property Survey 11-SD-5 P.M.R30.0-R34.51 1222-030100	1986
Laylander and Wolf	Extended Phase I Testing for a Proposed Highway Soundwall at Site CA-SDi-16,653, San Diego, California	2011
Marsh	Environmental Impact Report for the North City West Neighborhoods	1982
Mattingly	Archaeological and Geospatial Investigations of Fire-altered Rock Features at Torrey Pines State Reserve, San Diego, California	2007

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

Author	Report Title	Year
Ni Ghabhlain and Pallette	A Cultural Resources Inventory for the Route Realignment of the Proposed PF. NET / AT&T Fiber Optics Conduit, Oceanside to San Diego, California	2001
Pham and Ni Ghabhlain	Cultural and Historical Resources Constraints Report for the San Dieguito Bridge Replacement and Second Track Project; Del Mar Tunnel Alternatives Analysis	2012
Pigniolo and Kwiatkowski	Cultural Resource Survey of the Carmel Valley Residence Inn, City of San Diego, California	2006
Polan	Soledad Valley West: An Archaeological Assessment	1981
PRC Engineering	Environmental Impact Report for Land Development in North City West, Carmel Valley, San Diego	1982
PRC Toups Corp	Draft Environmental Impact Report for North City West Precise Plan Development Units 4, 5, & 6	1982
Robbins-Wade	Archaeological Resources Analysis for the Master Stormwater System Maintenance Program, San Diego, California Project. No. 42891	2008
Rosen	Archaeological Test Excavation Report for CA-SDi-9678 a La Jollan Period Campsite in Carmel Valley, San Diego, California	1989
Rosen	2nd Supplemental Historic Property Survey - 11-SD-5. P.M. R29.51	1987
Smith	A Cultural Resources Survey of Carmel Valley Neighborhood 8, North City West	1983
Smith and Moriarty	The Archaeological Excavations at Site W-20, Sierra Del Mar	1985
Tsunoda et al.	Revised First Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report for the Interstate 5/State Route 56 Interchange Project San Diego County, California	2012
Westec	Sorrento Hills Community Plan Draft EIR	1982
Whalen	Mount Carmel Ranch "Big Silo", 3621 Carmel Valley Road, San Diego, California	2005
Williams	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment, Carmel Valley Road, San Diego County	1999

Eight archaeological sites have been identified through previous research within one-quarter mile of the project. These cultural resources are summarized on Table 2. The previously recorded sites in the region provide an idea of the types of cultural resources that might be expected within the project area itself. They suggest that a variety of site types are present in the area. Site types in the region include midden soils associated with prehistoric habitation sites as well as lithic scatters and shell scatters.

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

Resource No.	Resource Type	Recorder (Year)
CA-SDI-4605	Midden Soils	Falk and Bull (1964)
CA-SDI-4613	Lithic Scatter	Kaldenberg and Bull (1964)
CA-SDI-8050	Shell and Lithic Scatter	Norwood (1979)
CA-SDI-8051	Shell and Lithic Scatter	Norwood (1979)
CA-SDI-11008	Lithic and Shell Scatter	Smith (1982)
CA-SDI-16561	Shell Scatter	McGinnis (2003)
CA-SDI-16562	Shell Scatter	McGinnis (2003)
CA-SDI-16653 (CA-SDI-195, -4629 & SDM-W-20)	Habitation Midden; Human Burials	Davis (1968); Treganza; Bull and Gross; Laylander (1986);Williams (1999); Wolf (2011)

Historic research included an examination of a variety of resources. The current listings of the National Register of Historic Places were checked through the National Register of Historic Places website. The California Inventory of Historic Resources (State of California 1976) and the California Historical Landmarks (State of California 1992) were also checked for historic resources. The historic La Jolla Map (1930) revealed a historic building along McGonigle Canyon, several miles east of the current project area. The review of the historic structure database shows six historic building within a one-mile radius of the project with one occurring at the junction of El Camino Real and Carmel Valley Road east of the project area.

III. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

A. Survey Research Design

The goal of this study is to identify any cultural resources located within the project area so that the effects of the project on these resources can be assessed. To accomplish this goal, background information was examined and assessed, and a field survey was conducted to identify cultural remains. Based on the records search and historic map check, most of the cultural resources within the project are likely to be prehistoric resources. Historic structures appear within one-half-mile of the project area on early maps of the area, but are unlikely to occur within the project itself based on early maps. Prehistoric cultural resources could include midden soils, shell and lithic scatters, and hearth features associated with marine and estuary utilization in the area. Special attention was given to naturally exposed soil deposits.

B. Survey Methods

The records and literature search for the project was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center of the California Archaeological Inventory at San Diego State University. This records search included site records and reports for the project area and a one-quarter mile radius of the project along with information on potential historic resources.

The current inventory was conducted on October 19, 2015 by Mr. Andrew R. Pigniolo, RPA. Mr. Justin Linton, of Red Tail Monitoring and Research, served as Native American monitor. The entire project area was surveyed in less than 10-meter transect intervals. Approximately 35 percent of the parcels were covered by a Halloween pumpkin sales area and a pipeline work yard. Most of the remaining area was partially obscured by compost. Within the uncovered areas of the parcels surface visibility was good, averaging approximately 70 percent. Grading associated with the development of lots and streets in the area appears to have been extensive. The cultural resources survey of the project adequately served to identify cultural resources without significant constraints.

Photographs were taken to document the current condition of the project area (Appendix C). These images 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 survey indicated that the project area appears to have been completely previously graded. A soils compaction report for an adjacent area (Benton 1986) indicates that the area was graded and filled between August 2, 1985 and September 19, 1986. The fill was tested for compaction and appears to have been compacted during placement (Benton 1986). Historic aerial photography confirms grading occurred between 1980 and 1990. Examination of cut banks on the southwest side of the parcel indicate that a thin layer of redeposited fill is present over sandstone bedrock. Original topographic maps for the area indicated that this portion of the lot was originally higher and was graded during street and lot development in the area. Based on the nearby compaction report, original topography in the area, and field observations, it appears that previous grading and fill activities have eliminated the potential for cultural resources on the site.

Four fragments of marine shell and one fragment of fossil marine shell were observed in the secondary fill deposits during the current survey. Cut banks and open fencepost holes indicate that the project area has been graded to sandstone bedrock on the western and northern sides and that previous grading and fill operations on the eastern side of the lot has removed any topsoil present and eliminated the potential for buried resources.

Site CA-SDI-4605 (SDM-W-19) was recorded in 1964 within much of the current project area (Falk and Ball 1964). On the 1964 aerial photograph, this area is shown as a ridge and the eastern portion of the current project is shown as a slope. The site was described as a La Jolla-age midden situated on a ridge of a low hill that contained a mano, a metate, and flakes, along with marine shell (Falk and Ball 1964). No artifacts or intact soils were observed during the current study. Based on the current survey results, it appears that CA-SDI-4605 has been destroyed by grading when the ridge was downcut to bedrock in order to fill part of the area to the east. A 2005 survey failed to relocate intact portions of this site (Pallette 2005).

V. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The goal of the project was to identify resources that may be impacted by the project. The survey did not identify any cultural resources within the project area and determined that if CA-SDI-4605 had been within the project area, that is has been destroyed by previous grading.

No cultural resources are present within the project area and no effects to cultural resources will result from the proposed project. Based on the results of both the current survey and previous grading and compaction reports the potential for buried cultural resources has been eliminated by previous grading. Because of previous grading to bedrock, the project does not include development of areas of significant alluvial deposits that might conceal archaeological sites, construction monitoring of the property is not necessary. No further cultural resources work is recommended.

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APPENDICES

A. Resume of Principal Investigator
B. Records Search Confirmation
C. Photographs and Photo Log

APPENDIX A

RESUME OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

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

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Professional Affiliations

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

Qualifications

Mr. Andrew Pigniolo is a certified archaeology consultant for the County and City of San Diego. Mr. Pigniolo has more than 36 years of experience as an archaeologist, and has conducted more than 800 projects throughout southern California and western Arizona. His archaeological investigations have been conducted for a wide variety of development and resource management projects including water resource facilities, energy utilities, commercial and residential developments, military installations, transportation projects, and projects involving Indian Reservation lands. Mr. Pigniolo has conducted the complete range of technical studies including archaeological overviews and management plans, ethnographic studies, archaeological surveys, test excavations, historical research, evaluations of significance under CEQA and Section 106, data recovery programs, and monitoring projects. He has received 40 hour HAZWOPPER training and holds an active card for hazardous material work.

REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTS

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

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

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

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

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

Cultural Resource Salvage and Monitoring within a Portion of CA-SDI-39/17372 at 1891 Viking Way, La Jolla, City of San Diego, California (*Ayers General Contracting, Inc.*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator of an archaeological salvage and documentation program in addition to construction monitoring for the residence located at 1891 Viking Way, in the La Jolla. The project included the demolition and replacement of an existing retaining wall, and the replacement of additional yard hardscape. The City of San Diego archaeologist determined that construction work was occurring within site CA-SDI-39 and required work to stop and a treatment plan to partially mitigate impacts to the site be prepared. The project included a salvage effort to partially mitigate impacts to this portion of the site, through documentation and artifact recovery and to recover any impacted human remains as part of mitigation. Three phases of treatment were conducted including a 100 percent recovery program for human remains and associated grave goods and monitoring of final construction disturbance and backfilling.

Muller Residence Archaeological Survey, Testing, and Evaluation, Carmel Valley, City of San Diego, California (*Mr. Rolf Muller*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator and Project Manager of a cultural resource survey and testing and evaluation program of a residential parcel proposed for development. The survey indicated the presence of a portion of a prehistoric shell midden within the project area. The testing program indicated a deeply buried archaeological deposit with a high level of integrity. Impact avoidance through redesign was recommended under City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines.

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

13th and C Streets Evaluation Project, City of San Diego, California (*WM Builders*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator of a archaeological/historical resource assessment for a commercial development project in the City of San Diego. The project area is in the downtown portion of San Diego. A records search, literature review, examination of historic maps, records, and city directories was used to assess the potential for buried historic resources within the project area. Potential buried historic resource locations were identified and a testing plan was developed.

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

All American 105 Race Project, West Mesa, Imperial County, California (*Legacy 106, Inc.*). Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator, report author, and crew chief for an archaeological survey for a proposed off-road vehicle race course in the West Mesa area of Imperial County. The survey covered Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands and included close coordination with BLM staff. The survey included a proposed 7.5 mile course with a very short time-frame. The goal was project alignment adjustment and realignment to avoid resource impacts where possible. A variety of prehistoric cultural resources including 10 sites and seven isolates were encountered. Human remains were identified and avoided. The race route was realigned to avoid significant resource impacts allowing the race to proceed on schedule.

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

APPENDIX B

RECORDS SEARCH CONFIRMATION

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

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM
CLIENT IN-HOUSE RECORDS SEARCH

Company: Laguna Mountain Enviro

Company Representative: Carol Serr

Date: 10/20/2015

Project Identification: Costa Azul Mixed Use Survey Project

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: 16

Hours: 1

Carol Serr

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

APPENDIX C

PHOTOGRAPHS AND PHOTO LOG

State of California ç The Resources Agency **Primary #**
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **HRI#**

PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Trinomial

Page 1 **of** 1 **Project Name (No.):** Costa Azul Multi Use Survey (1543) **Year 2015**

Camera Format: Fuji # 4
Film Type and Speed: Digital Images Kept at: Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
10	19	1000	01	Overview of pumpkin area	SW	PR-05215-001
10	19	1000	02	Post hole showing sandstone	-	PR-05215-002
10	19	1000	03	Subsoil/sandstone	-	PR-05215-003
10	19	1000	04	Pushed surface material with gravel fill	NE	PR-05215-004
10	19	1000	05	Overview of pipe area	S	PR-05215-005
10	19	1000	06	Overview of pipe area	SW	PR-05215-006

PR-05215-001

PR-05215-002

PR-05215-003

PR-05215-004

PR-05215-005

PR-05215-006