A CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE CROWN POINT RESIDENCE PROJECT

3622 CROWN POINT DRIVE SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92109

APN 423-482-1100
Project No. 676666

Submitted to:

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

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Archaeological Database Information

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Table of Contents

Appendices

List of Figures

Page

List of Plates

Page

List of Tables

Page

1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

This report describes an archaeological investigation conducted for the Crown Point Residence Project by BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company (BFSA) for cultural resources at 3622 Crown Point Drive in the Mission Bay area of the city of San Diego, California. The applicant has previously demolished the one-story, single-family residence and detached garage that were present on the property and plans to construct a new two-story, single-family residence. The property has been recently graded, including excavations for basement retaining walls and a pool. These excavations were not monitored by an archaeologist or Native American. An in-house records search was conducted that included search results provided by the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (SDSU), which indicates that the project is situated within the boundaries of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)-significant and historically designated prehistoric habitation Site SDI-11,571. As the project is located within a previously identified site and in a culturally sensitive area, the City of San Diego has required a cultural resource investigation to determine the status of any cultural resources that may have been disturbed by the recent grading or might be disturbed by future excavation.

BFSA conducted the archaeological investigation at 3622 Crown Point Drive on November 23, 2022. This study included an archaeological survey of the property and the mechanical screening of previously unmonitored soil to search for potentially significant cultural deposits associated with the prehistoric habitation site recorded as SDI-11,571. Native American representatives from Red Tail Environmental were invited to be present with the BFSA archaeological team during the archaeological investigation but did not attend. Archival research indicates that the property was previously disturbed during the residential development of the parcel in the 1930s and, therefore, the discovery of any intact deposits is unlikely, though not impossible. All recovered material was cataloged and recorded and will either be repatriated to the Native American representative or curated at the San Diego Archaeological Center (SDAC).

2.0 UNDERTAKING INFORMATION/INTRODUCTION

The Crown Point Residence Project (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 423-482-1100) is located within the Crown Point neighborhood of Mission Bay at 3622 Crown Point Drive in the city of San Diego, California (Figure 2.0–1). The project is located in Section 18, Township 16 South, Range 3 West of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as shown on the *La Jolla*, *California* USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 2.0–2). The location of the project is depicted on a portion of the 800-foot-scale City Engineering Map on Figure 2.0–3. The proposed project will include the construction of a two-story, single-family residence, paved driveway, detached garage, and raised pool (Figure 2.0–4).

The archaeological assessment and impact evaluation for the project were conducted in conformance with CEQA, Section 15064.5, and City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines (amended September 7, 2001). BFSA was retained as a consultant to evaluate potential impacts from the unmonitored excavations, as well as any subsequent excavation. The records searches for this project indicate that previously recorded archaeological Site SDI-11,571 encompasses the general area of the Crown Point neighborhood, including 3622 Crown Point Drive. Archaeological studies for several properties in this neighborhood have also encountered portions of SDI-11,571.

BFSA conducted the archaeological investigation program at 3622 Crown Point Drive on November 23, 2022. A Native American monitor from Red Tail Environmental was invited to be present for all archaeological investigations but did not attend. The majority of the Crown Point neighborhood was previously disturbed by construction and grading in the 1930s when the area was first being developed, including the subject parcel.

The investigation included an archaeological survey of the property and the mechanical screening of a stockpile of previously excavated soils associated with excavations for a raised pool and basement wall footings. The archaeological investigation resulted in the recovery of a vaery small quantity of flaked lithic artifacts and marine shell. In addition, a small number of modern, nondiagnostic ceramic fragments and one piece of metal hardware were recovered from the property; however, upon laboratory analysis these non-significant, modern items were found to be products of disturbance and were therefore deaccessioned. All recovered cultural material has been cataloged and recorded and will either be repatriated to the Native American representative or curated at the SDAC. Any excavations required for new utility excavations or footings will require monitoring by an archaeologist and Native American representative.

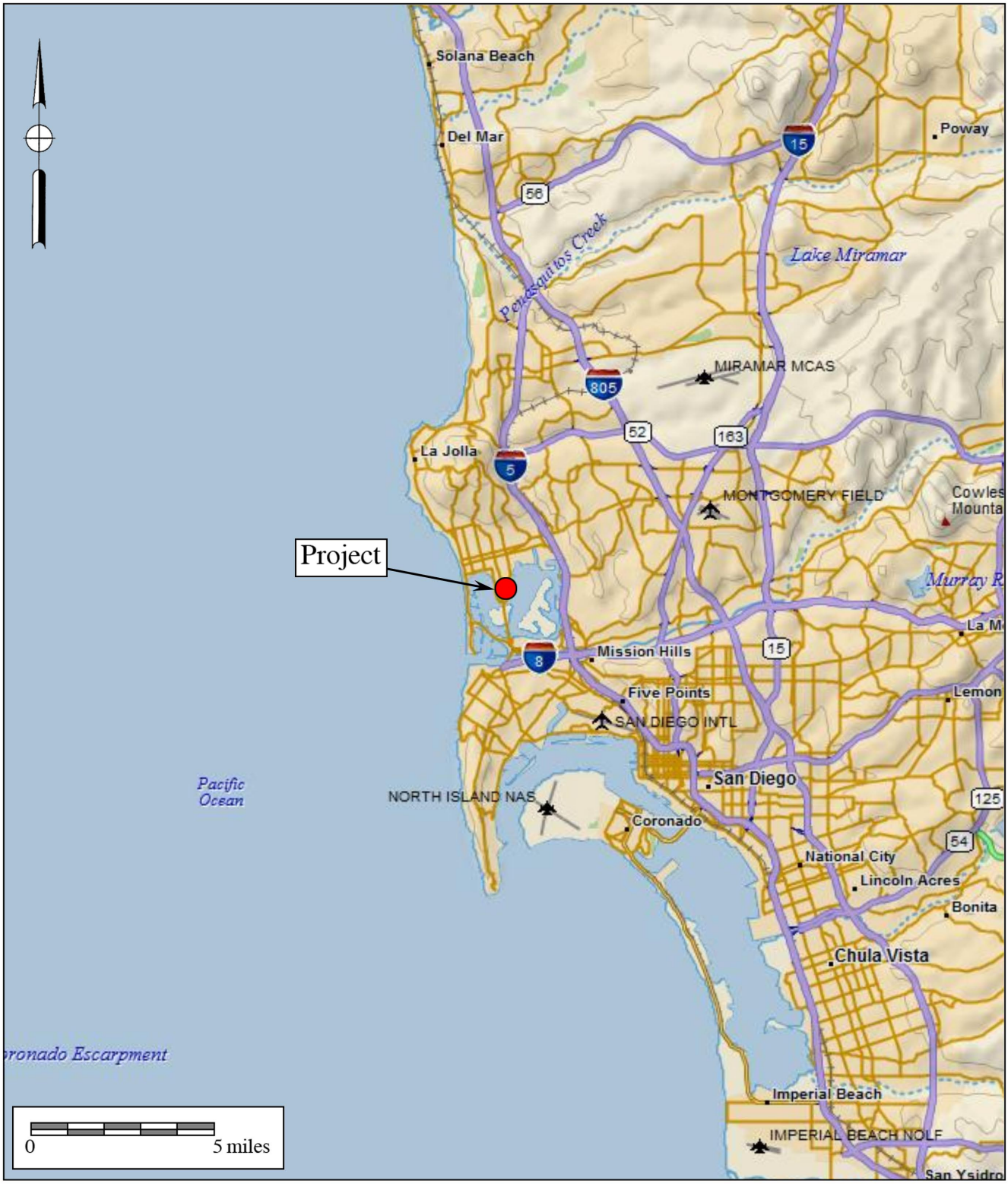

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Figure 2.0–1

General Location Map

The Crown Point Residence Project

DeLorme (1:250,000 series)

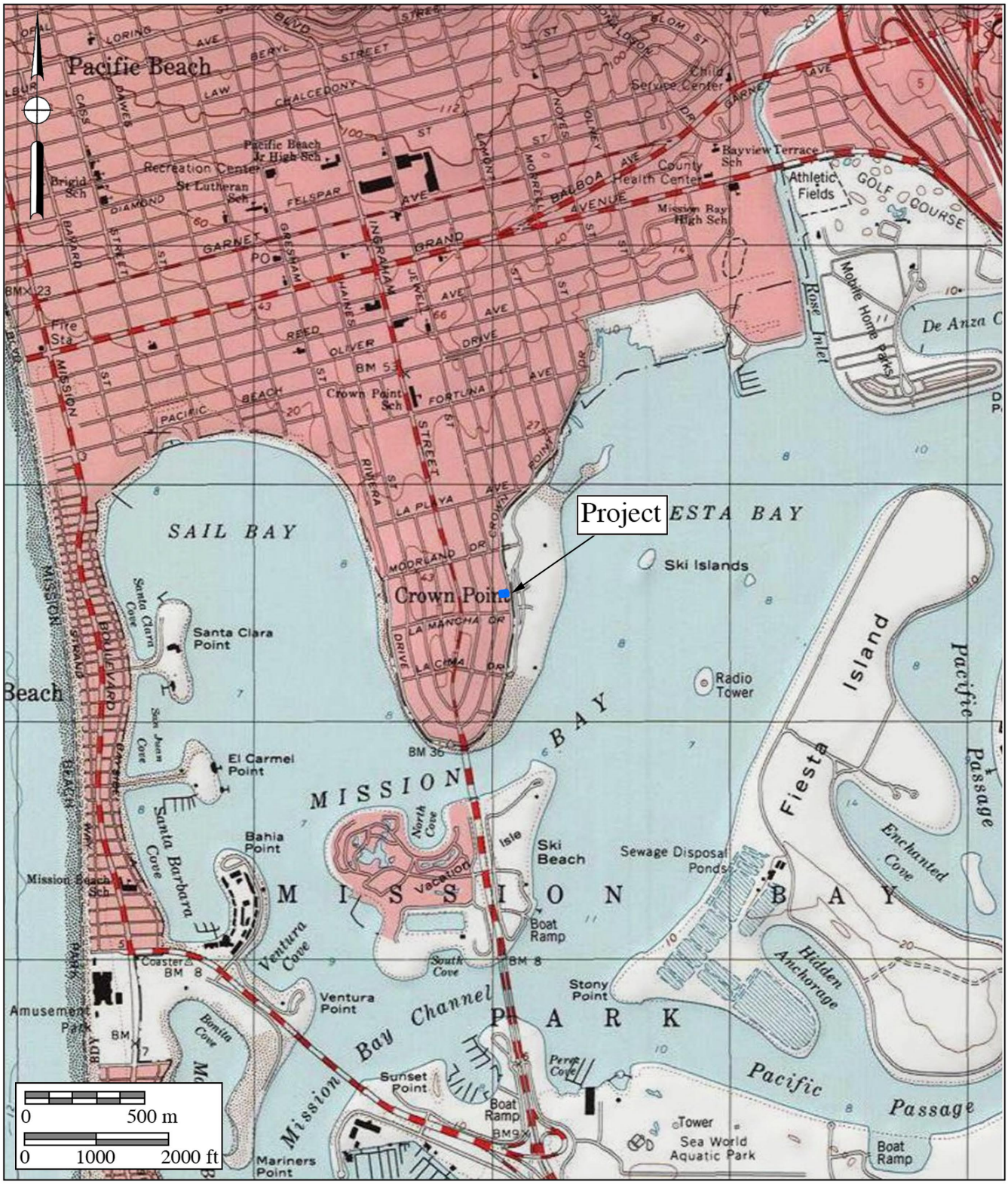

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Figure 2.0–2
Project Location Map

The Crown Point Residence Project

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

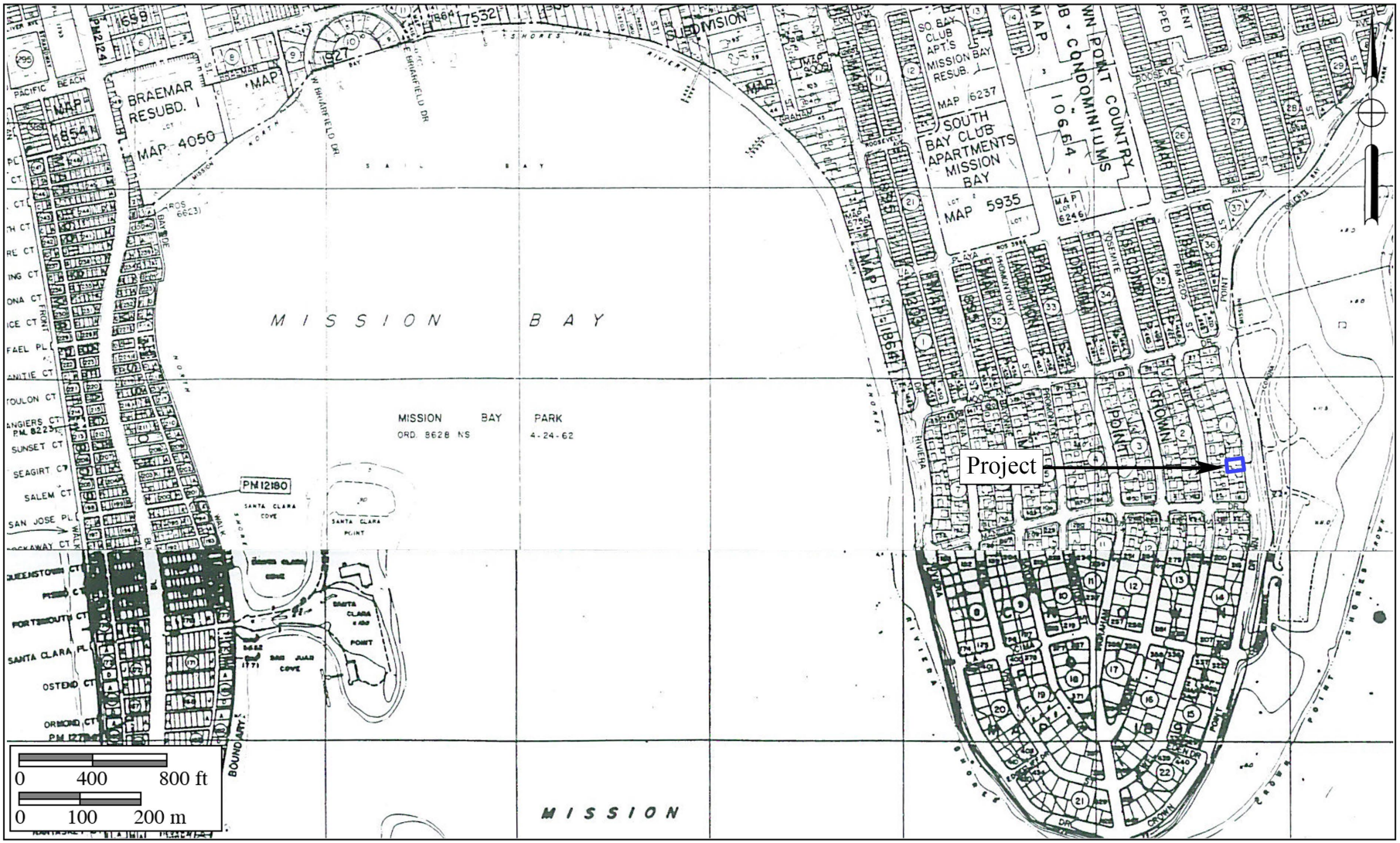

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Figure 2.0–3
Project Location Map

The Crown Point Residence Project

Shown on The City of San Diego 1″ to 800′ Scale Engineering Map

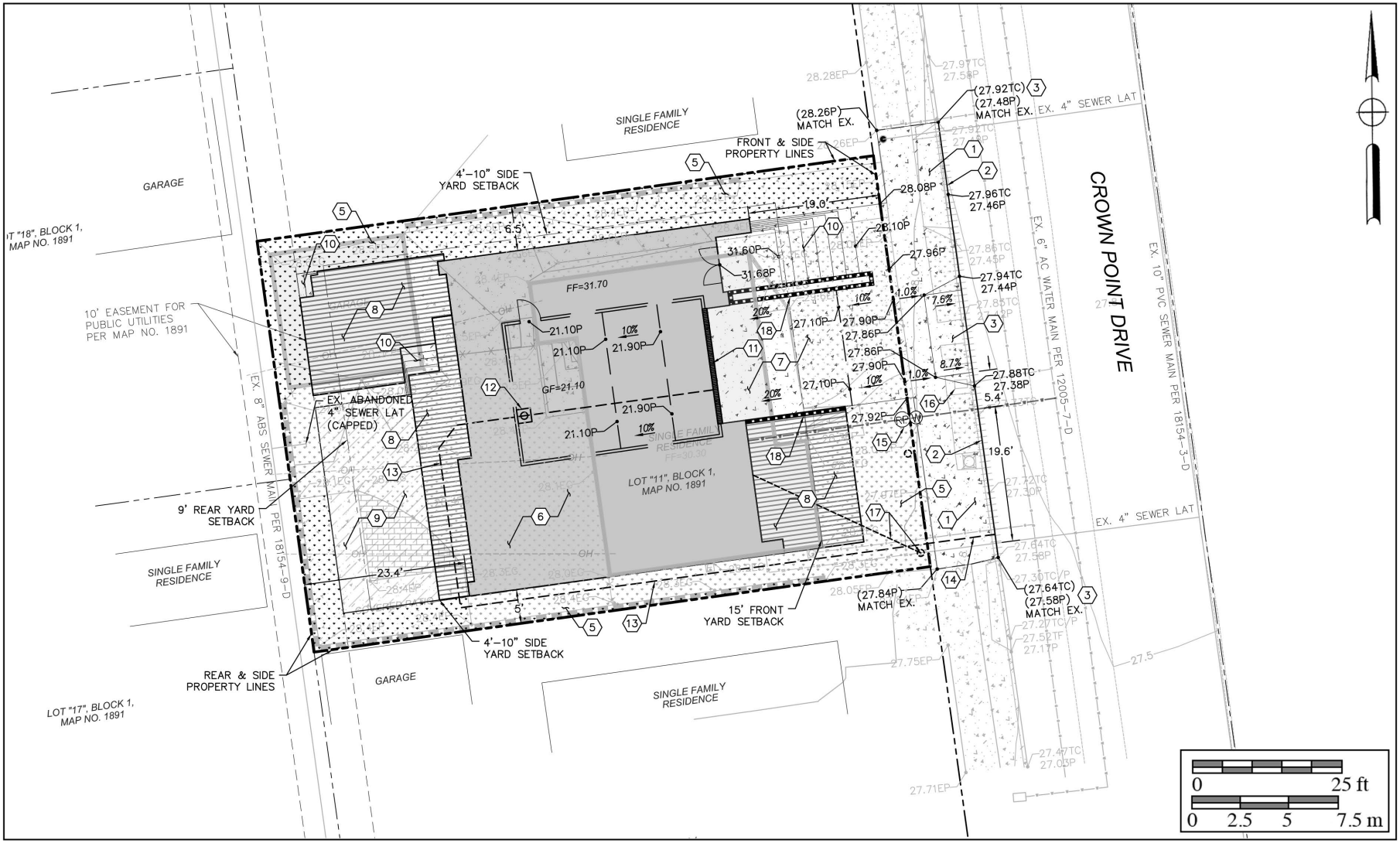

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Figure 2.0–4
Project Development Map
The Crown Point Residence Project

All aspects of the project were directed by Consulting Archaeologist and Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith. Archaeological field supervisors James Shrieve and David Grabski with field archaeologists Wyatt Halbach and Erik Johanson completed the field investigations. Red Tail Environmental was invited to provide Native American monitoring and consultation. Brian Smith and Katelyn Kepka prepared the report text, Jillian Conroy and Katelyn Kepka conducted the laboratory analysis and data entry, Emily Soong generated the report graphics, and Elena Goralogia completed report editing and production.

3.0 SETTING

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

3.1 Natural Setting

The Crown Point Residence Project is located within a residential neighborhood in the central far eastern portion of the Crown Point peninsula, surrounded by sheltered bay waters to the east, west, and south. The Mission Bay shoreline is closest on the east side of the property, approximately 250 meters (820.2 feet) away. The open coast habitat lies approximately 1,912 meters (6,272.9 feet) to the west and is characterized by sandy beaches. The project is located within the Pleistocene Bay Point Formation that consists of mostly marine and nonmarine, poorly consolidated, fine- and medium-grained, pale brown, fossiliferous sandstone (Kennedy 1975).

Generally, soil within the project belongs to the Huerhuero-Stockpen Association that is described as "[m]oderately well drained loams to gravelly clay loams that have a subsoil of clay or gravelly clay; 0 to 9 percent slopes" (Bowman 1973). The soil present within the subject property is classified as the Huerhuero-Urban land complex, indicating that buildings, streets, and sidewalks cover most of the surface area and that the soil present has been heavily altered through "cut and fill operations and leveling for building sites" (Bowman 1973).

The biological setting observed currently consists of many exotic, ornamental trees, shrubs, and grasses planted by the surrounding property owners. However, in prehistoric times, the Crown Point environment included mixed chaparral and salt marsh habitat in an estuary protected by a bay mouth bar (Strahler 1973; Beauchamp 1986). It was only between 1948 and 1965 that Mission Bay Park, as it is currently known, was created from mud flats and a swampy dumping ground/drainage terminus of the San Diego River, Tecolote Creek, and Rose Creek (Gabrielson 2002). The mixed chaparral and salt marsh plant communities comprised major food resources for prehistoric inhabitants (Bean and Saubel 1972).

The institutional records searches substantiate the presence of a prehistoric foraging site, SDI-11,571, across the entirety of Crown Point. Impacts to this resource from urban development throughout the area have been significant.

3.2 Cultural Setting

The area of western San Diego County has a rich and extensive record of both prehistoric and historic human activity. The cultures that have been identified in the general vicinity of the project area include the Paleo Indian manifestation of the San Dieguito Complex, the Archaic Stage and Early Milling Stone horizons represented by the La Jolla Complex, and the Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay Native Americans. Following the Hispanic intrusion into the region (1769),

the Presidio of San Diego, the Mission San Diego de Alcalá, and the Pueblo of San Diego were established. The project area was possibly used in conjunction with the agricultural activities of the mission until the period of mission secularization. The pastoral activities of the Mexican Period (1822 to 1846) likely included use of the areas near the project for grazing purposes. Farming also blossomed and gradually replaced cattle ranching in many of the coastal areas. A brief discussion of the prehistoric and historic cultural elements documented for the project area is provided below.

3.2.1 Paleoenvironment

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

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

3.2.2 Prehistory

In general, the prehistoric record of San Diego County has been documented in many reports and studies, several of which represent the earliest scientific works concerning the recognition and interpretation of the archaeological manifestations present in this region. Geographer Malcolm Rogers initiated the recordation of sites in the area during the 1920s and 1930s, using his field notes to construct the first cultural sequences based upon artifact assemblages and stratigraphy (Rogers 1966). Subsequent scholars expanded the information gathered by Rogers and offered more academic interpretations of the prehistoric record. Moriarty (1966, 1967, 1969), Warren (1964, 1966), and True (1958, 1966) all produced seminal works that critically defined the various prehistoric cultural phenomena present in this region (Moratto 1984). Additional studies have sought to further refine these earlier works (Cardenas 1986; Moratto 1984;

Moriarty 1966, 1967; True 1970, 1980, 1986; True and Beemer 1982; True and Pankey 1985; Waugh 1986).

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

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

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

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

For the region, it is generally accepted that the earliest identifiable culture in the archaeological record is represented by the material remains of the Paleo Indian Period San Dieguito Complex. The San Dieguito Complex was thought to represent the remains of a group of people who occupied sites in this region between 10,500 and 8,000 YBP, and who were related to or contemporaneous with groups in the Great Basin. As of yet, no absolute dates have been forthcoming to support the great age attributed to this cultural phenomenon. The artifacts recovered from San Dieguito Complex sites duplicate the typology attributed to the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Moratto 1984; Davis et al. 1969). These artifacts generally include scrapers, choppers, large bifaces, and large projectile points, with few milling tools. Tools recovered from San Dieguito Complex sites, along with the general pattern of their site locations, led early researchers to believe that the people of the San Dieguito Complex were a wandering hunter/gatherer society (Moriarty 1969; Rogers 1966).

The San Dieguito Complex is the least understood of the cultures that have inhabited the San Diego County region. This is due to an overall lack of stratigraphic information and/or datable

materials recovered from sites identified as belong to the San Dieguito Complex. Currently, controversy exists among researchers regarding the relationship of the San Dieguito Complex and the subsequent cultural manifestation in the area, the La Jolla Complex. Although, firm evidence has not been recovered to indicate whether the San Dieguito Complex "evolved" into the La Jolla Complex, the people of the La Jolla Complex moved into the area and assimilated with the people of the San Dieguito Complex, or the people of the San Dieguito Complex retreated from the area because of environmental or cultural pressures.

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

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

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

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

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

ethnographically to their presence here since the creation of all things.

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

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

3.2.3 History

Exploration Period (1530 to 1769)

The historic period around San Diego Bay began with the landing of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his men in 1542 (Chapman 1921). Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions (1602 to 1603), an expedition under Sebastian Vizcaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although the voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Vizcaíno had the most lasting effect upon the nomenclature of the coast. Many of the names he gave to various locations have survived, whereas nearly all of Cabrillo's have faded from use. Cabrillo gave the name of "San Miguel" to the first port where he stopped in what is now the United States; 60 years later, Vizcaíno changed the name to "San Diego" (Rolle 1969).

Spanish Colonial Period (1769 to 1821)

The Spanish occupation of the claimed territory of Alta California took place during the reign of King Carlos III of Spain (Engelhardt 1920). A powerful representative of the king in Mexico, Jose de Gálvez, conceived the plan to colonize Alta California and thereby secure the area for the Spanish (Rolle 1969). The effort involved both military and religious components, where the overall intent of establishing forts and missions was to gain control of the land and the native inhabitants through conversion. Actual colonization of the San Diego area began on July 16, 1769, when the first Spanish exploring party, commanded by Gaspar de Portolá (with Father Junípero Serra in charge of religious conversion of the native populations), arrived by the overland route to

San Diego to secure California for the Spanish (Palou 1926). The natural attraction of the harbor at San Diego and the establishment of a military presence in the area solidified the importance of San Diego to the Spanish colonization of the region and the growth of the civilian population.

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

Mexican Period (1821 to 1846)

On September 16, 1810, the priest Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla started a revolt against Spanish rule. He and his untrained Native American followers fought against the Spanish, but his revolt was unsuccessful and Father Hidalgo was executed. After this setback, Father José Morelos led the revolutionaries, and he too failed and was executed. These two men are still symbols of Mexican liberty and patriotism. After the Mexican-born Spanish and the Catholic Church joined the revolution, Spain was finally defeated in 1821. Mexican Independence Day is celebrated on September 16 of each year, signifying the anniversary of the start of Father Hidalgo's revolt. The revolution had repercussions in the northern territories, and by 1834, all of the mission lands had been removed from the control of the Franciscan Order under the Acts of Secularization. Without proper maintenance, the missions quickly began to disintegrate, and after 1836, missionaries ceased to make regular visits inland to minister to the Native Americans (Engelhardt 1920). Large tracts of land continued to be granted to those who applied or who had gained favor with the Mexican government. Grants of land were also made to settle government debts and the Mexican government was called upon to reaffirm some older Spanish land grants shortly before the Mexican-American War in 1846 (Moyer 1969).

Anglo-American Period (1846 to Present)

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

The cattle ranchers of the "counties" of southern California prospered during the cattle boom of the early 1850s. They were able to "reap windfall profit … pay taxes and lawyer's bills

… and generally live according to custom" (Pitt 1966). Raising cattle soon declined, however, which contributed to the expansion of agriculture. With the passage of the "No Fence Act," San Diego's economy shifted from stock raising to farming (Robinson 1948). The act allowed for the expansion of unfenced farms, which was crucial in an area where fencing material was practically unavailable. Five years after its passage, most of the arable lands in San Diego County had been patented as either ranchos or homesteads, and growing grain crops replaced raising cattle in many of the county's inland valleys (Blick 1976; Elliott 1883 [1965]).

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

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

3.2.4 History of the Surrounding Area

The Mission Bay Park and Pacific Beach Community Planning areas must be considered sensitive for cultural resources because of known site distribution and development that has likely impacted or masked those resources prior to protective legislation. The City of San Diego and surrounding areas have yielded substantial evidence of human presence for more than the last 9,000 years. The presence of fresh water in the San Diego River, plant foods, a variety of edible animals, and a supply of toolstone material in the form of nodules were important resources on the

coastal mesa. The proximity of two nearby marine resources, San Diego and Mission bays, also made the region attractive to prehistoric human populations on a seasonal and/or year-round basis. For example, a few miles north of the project, sites such as SDI-39 represent multicomponent occupation (Early Archaic La Jolla Complex and Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay) beginning approximately 5,000 YBP (Christenson 1990). During the historic period, new Native American encampments developed as the native population was displaced by European settlements (Carrico 1986).

Recent archaeological studies and monitoring of development and infrastructure repair in similar areas, such as the La Jolla Community Planning Area, have resulted in the discovery of cultural resources through mitigation measures required by the City of San Diego as conditions of permit approval.

3.3 Records Search Results

BFSA conducted an in-house records search on November 22, 2022 utilizing records from the SCIC at SDSU. The 300-foot records search (Appendix C) identified one recorded cultural resource site (SDI-11,571) that encompasses the project (Table 3.3–1). The in-house records search results also indicated that three cultural resource studies have been previously conducted within the search radius (Cooley 1992a, 1992b; Olson et al. 1994). All three of these reports were conducted in support of the Mission Bay Sewage Interceptor System and all of them intersect the subject property; however, none of the previous studies directly address the current project parcel.

Table 3.3–1
Cultural Resources Located
Within a 300-Foot Radius of the Project

Site	Description
SDI-11,571	Prehistoric habitation site

3.4 Research Results

The project is located within the boundary of SDI-11,571, a previously recorded prehistoric occupation complex spanning the Early Archaic Period. The site was originally recorded by Malcolm Rogers in the 1920s prior to the residential development of the Crown Point peninsula, which comprises the northwestern shores of Mission Bay. The site is mapped by the SCIC as encompassing the entire peninsula. When originally recorded, Rogers noted that the occupation of SDI-11,571/SDM-W-166 was condensed around the southern end and eastern side of Crown Point, near where the current project is located. Rogers described the site as an intermittent camp along the estuary margin containing a scattered and discontinuous area of prehistoric occupation (Garrison and Smith 2021). In 1957, George F. Carter also noted the diffused nature of the site and identified a hearth feature, isolated artifacts, and a burial in the vicinity of Roosevelt Street

and the bay edge (Carter 1957).

In 1990, Andrew Pigniolo updated the site record recording lithic tools and flakes associated with an intact shell midden along the cliff face found on the west side of Crown Point (Pigniolo 1990). Pigniolo (1990) noted that a small portion of the site between Rivera Drive and the bay remained in good condition, but most of the remaining site area had been destroyed by development. In 1992, Ogden Environmental conducted a trenching program in the Crown Point area. Although shell and a small amount of debitage was recovered, the trenching program did not identify any intact features (Cooley and Mitchell 1992). Additional limited test excavations and monitoring programs have taken place across portions of SDI-11,571 (Beddow 2001a, 2001b; Clowery-Moreno 2008; Pigniolo 2013a, 2013b; Brewster 2015; Pigniolo and Serr 2016; Cox 2016). Minimal amounts of marine shell, faunal bone, debitage, and ground stone artifacts were recovered from disturbed contexts as a result of each study, except for the Brewster (2015) and Cox (2016) studies, which did not result in the discovery of any elements of the site.

One of the most recent investigations of SDI-11,571 was conducted at 3977 Shasta Street, which is just under half a mile northwest of the project APE. Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. excavated 20 shovel test pits on a 1.7-acre property (Pigniolo and Serr 2017). No artifacts were identified as a result of the testing program and only a minimal amount of marine shell and faunal bone, intermixed with modern refuse, was recovered. This indicates that the subject property had been highly disturbed by development in the region and no significant portions of Site SDI-11,571 were present at the project (Pigniolo and Serr 2017).

In 2021, BFSA conducted archaeological testing in 2021 at 3847-3851 and 3859-3863 Sequoia Street and discovered an intact deposit located at the northern portion of the property (Garrison and Smith 2021). The subsequent data recovery program consisted of the hand excavation of 12 units, the total recovery of which included four angular hammers, two knapping hammers, six flake tools, two cores, 347 debitage, one drill, seven manos, 31 ground stone, 0.9 gram of faunal bone, 225.1 grams of marine shell, and 269.5 grams of fire-affected rock (FAR). After the conclusion of the data recovery process, mitigation monitoring commenced and an additional 176 artifacts, 6,67.2 grams of FAR, 130.6 grams of marine shell, and 0.2 gram of faunal bone were recovered (Garrison and Smith 2021).

In addition, BFSA requested a records search of the Sacred Lands Files from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC returned positive results for the search radius and recommended contacting the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians for further information. All correspondence has been provided in Appendix D.

3.5 Regulatory Setting

The cultural resources study for the Crown Point Residence Project followed the appropriate local and state protocols and procedures for this type of study. Statutory requirements of CEQA and subsequent legislation (Section 15064.5), as well as the guidelines of the City of San Diego, were followed in evaluating the significance of identified cultural resources and eligibility

to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995).

3.5.1 California Environmental Quality Act

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

1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in, the CRHR (Public Resources Code [PRC] SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (PRC SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852), including the following:

    a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
    b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
    c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
    d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of the PRC), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1[g] of the PRC), does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the

resource may be an historical resource as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

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

1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

    a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the CRHR; or,
    b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,
    c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for the purposes of CEQA.

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

1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in Subsection (a).
2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the PRC, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the PRC do not apply.
3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in Subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the PRC, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in PRC Section 21083.2(c-f) do not apply to surveys and

site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.

4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

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

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

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

4.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to reconstruct the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project area through time. As people used the area, evidence of their activities has been preserved on and in the ground. Archaeological methods are used to retrieve and analyze portions of this evidence to reconstruct past lifeways. This type of inquiry is part of the cultural resources management aspect of environmental conformance studies. The archeological investigation program employed as the basis for excavations at 3622 Crown Point Drive includes a records search, background research, pedestrian survey, and mechanical screening. Primary objectives, such as determining the boundaries of any discoveries, depth of any archaeological deposits, stratigraphy, integrity, content, and spatial distribution of any subsurface artifacts and cultural ecofacts, are essential to the current test phase of the program. Normally, a research orientation transcends these goals by expanding the meaning of information extracted from a site through the use of archaeological questions important in current scientific research. Regional and temporal research issues should be taken into consideration when posing such questions. However, because the boundary of buried intact cultural resources is uncertain, the research design for the current project is limited in scope. The topics and associated research questions provided below address concerns specific to the project.

The research design for the Crown Point Residence Project incorporates information derived from other studies in the neighborhood that have encountered elements of SDI-11,571 (see Section 3.4). Site SDI-11,571 is considered highly sensitive for cultural resources regardless of the status of site disturbance. Therefore, this research design is not focused upon the determination of the integrity of the deposit at the property, but rather the extent of the site within the property and the potential of the excavation data to address current scientific research issues.

Regional and locally specific questions were employed to approach focused archaeological research questions for 3622 Crown Point Drive. Many of these research questions overlap, as they address environmental setting and prehistoric occupation patterns. Although a wide range of research questions may be possible for investigations at SDI-11,571, the primary research areas were selected based upon previous work in the neighborhood, potential of available data to address these questions, and possible overall contribution to the archaeological record. The specific research questions focus upon chronology, lithic technology, settlement patterning, and subsistence strategy. The goal of the investigation program was to determine if data from 3622 Crown Point Drive could possibly contribute to the proposed research questions that reflect research conducted elsewhere in the Crown Point neighborhood. The research topics listed below were used to guide the study and to determine the sample size necessary to provide sufficient materials to address these posed research questions.

Chronology

What was the period(s) of use and/or occupation for Site SDI-11,571? Is there evidence of multiple periods of occupation at SDI-11,571 and can they be identified through radiocarbon analysis? Temporally, how does this site fit into the overall pattern for San Diego County? That is, what group or culture is being examined in the context of the known culture history and can periods of occupation(s) be differentiated?

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

None of the previous work at SDI-11,571 has included radiocarbon dating. The limited artifact assemblage identified from the site suggests an occupation primarily focused within the Early Archaic Period. However, if suitable material was recovered from the site, subjecting the recovery to radiocarbon dating could provide greater understanding of the site's occupation history. In addition, this research helps to delineate (where possible) divisions between Late Prehistoric occupation and Early Archaic occupation. Finally, further chronological analyses may also reveal if the site may be better understood synchronically, diachronically, or both. However, in order to address the posed research questions, a more accurate temporal placement of the site will be necessary. Therefore, the following study topics will be addressed:

1. Can multiple periods of occupation be determined through chronological analysis of SDI-11,571?
2. Does the chronological data suggest longer periods of occupation during the Late Prehistoric Period or Early Archaic Period?
3. Where does SDI-11,571 place chronologically in the overall pattern for sites along the San Diego coast and southern California in general?
4. How do temporally diagnostic artifacts from SDI-11,571 compare to C-14 data, and does the data suggest stratigraphic mixing of the assemblage?

Data Needs

Previous work indicates that, at a minimum, shell and bone are present within SDI-11,571. Therefore, materials used for radiocarbon dating should be selected based upon context and quality. If the recovered data permits, relative dating may be possible using point types, the

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

Lithic Technology

What technological lithic trajectories were employed by the prehistoric inhabitants of SDI-11,571? Which lithic reduction strategies were in use and when? What role did milling technology play at SDI-11,571? Is there notable variation in observable lithic technologies between coastal sites and inland sites of the same time period?

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

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

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

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

Previous work at various Crown Point area properties that contain elements of SDI-11,571 has recovered a wide range of flaked lithic materials and ground stone. With this knowledge, it can be predicted that the recovery from 3622 Crown Point Drive may provide enough data to characterize the general lithic trajectories present. Therefore, the following study topics will be addressed:

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

2. Which reduction strategies were used to produce which tools? Were these strategies the same or different?
3. Is there variation between flake-based tool kits at sites where shellfish processing is the dominant activity and sites focused upon other subsistence activities from the same time period?
4. How do the technologies identified at SDI-11,571 and the stages of tool reduction relate to site function and tools recovered at the site?
5. Were the prehistoric lithic tools present within the property manufactured on-site or at another location?
6. Have specific lithic reduction techniques changed through time at SDI-11,571 (*i.e.,* does large biface reduction predominate during the Paleo Indian Period and do nodule-based technologies predominate during the Early Archaic Period and Late Prehistoric Period)? What function did milling technologies serve at SDI-11,571?

Data Needs

Previous work indicates that flaked lithics and ground stone implements are present throughout SDI-11,571. Therefore, all lithic materials recovered from 3622 Crown Point Drive will be selected for technological analysis based upon replicative data. In order to address the proposed research questions, the following will be required:

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

Settlement and Subsistence

Which settlement and subsistence patterns can be identified at SDI-11,571 and have these patterns changed over time? Did the pattern of shellfish collection change over time? If so, what influenced the changes: environmental change, population change, technological change, or a combination of these factors? If this site is representative of a continuously occupied habitation site, how does this site relate to other sites such as base camps, special-use sites, or extractive sites? How did occupation and use of this site contribute to seasonal or year-round occupation of the region in general?

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

diversity of material culture. This observed variation may relate to differences in the quantity of people who occupied a given site, the duration of a site occupation, the frequency with which a site was reused, and the range of activities performed at the site. Identifying such variations in site patterning may help to facilitate the reconstruction of prehistoric social organization and economic adaptations to environmental change. Although many attempts have been made to discern settlement patterns for Late Prehistoric Period sites based upon ethnographic data, the same cannot be said for Early Archaic Period sites in San Diego. The study of earlier settlement systems represented in the archaeological record has gone largely unstudied with the exception of research pertaining to whether coastal Early Archaic Period habitation sites (such as SDI-525) represent permanent settlements or short-term, seasonal camps (Davis 1976) primarily focused upon economic exploitation of shellfish. The data gathered from SDI-11,571 will help to further illuminate settlement and site type issues for the region and may provide a greater understanding for Early Archaic Period site patterning.

Seasonal site use at SDI-11,571 is implicit in the availability of fresh water only during the rainy season (winter). However, the attraction of marine resources may have been strongest during the summer months due to the seasonal availability of preferred resources (Jochim 1976). Seasonality of coastal sites may be determined in two ways. The first is the analysis of fish otoliths, which provide information regarding the season of capture, and hence, the season of site occupation. Since SDI-11,571 is adjacent to Mission Bay and Rose Creek, seasonal concentrations of perennially available species must be considered. In addition, the presence of fish that inhabit the nearshore or the bay purely on a seasonal basis, such as some skates, rays, and sharks, must also be considered. For instance, if a fish species is identified that is seasonally sensitive and available near the shore only during a certain period, but the otolith analysis indicates that the fish was captured during a season when it would not normally have been present in the bay, though present offshore, then not only is seasonality addressed, but other activities, including seagoing vessel construction and deep-water fishing, must also be considered.

Invertebrate faunal analysis from SDI-11,571 may also help to identify environmental change for coastal southern California based upon the rise in sea level that occurred during the early to middle Holocene. This change is believed to have prompted the flooding of coastal valleys and the formation of much of the San Diego lagoon system. The majority of evidence for environmental change in or near lagoons is based upon the analysis of core samples combined with radiocarbon dates and radiocarbon-dated shellfish samples taken from prehistoric sites near lagoons. Several studies have employed shellfish analysis to explain site patterning and environmental change including Miller (1966), Warren et al. (1961), Warren and Pavesic (1963), Bull and Kaldenberg (1976), and Masters (1988). Environmental studies suggest that circa 3,500 years ago sea levels stabilized, which resulted in an increase in the siltation of the majority of northern San Diego County lagoons during the late Holocene. In contrast, San Diego Bay formed in the early Holocene and stayed open to the ocean throughout the Holocene (Gallegos and Kyle 1988). Taking this into consideration, some prehistoric sites around more northern lagoons may

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

Previous studies at SDI-11,571 have recovered shellfish remains primarily represented by *Chione* sp. and *Pecten* sp. If sufficient cultural materials are recovered as a result of the testing program, the proposed recovery should provide enough data to characterize the general subsistence and settlement pattern for the portion of SDI-11,571 within the Crown Point Residence Project. Therefore, the following study topics will be addressed as part of the assessment of cultural materials recovered from 3622 Crown Point Drive:

1. Does Site SDI-11,571 represent Early Archaic Period and/or Late Prehistoric Period components, and if so, is environmental change/change in resource exploitation over time reflected in the faunal assemblage?
2. Does Site SDI-11,571 represent a specialized food processing site or a campsite where a wide range of foods was gathered and processed?
3. As very little is known about Early Archaic Period settlement patterns, what information does SDI-11,571 provide to add to our prehistoric understanding of site occupation and use patterning?
4. Does the faunal assemblage indicate if SDI-11,571 was occupied on a seasonal or year-round basis?

Data Needs

The data that is needed from the Crown Point Residence Project to address the questions about economic exploitation of resources at SDI-11,571 includes the recovery of floral and faunal remains to permit the reconstruction of diet or dietary practices and preferences of the site occupants. The presence of particular plant and animal species allows for a more complete understanding of the range of environments exploited by the occupants of SDI-11,571. Available methods for interpreting available data include speciation of vertebrate and invertebrate faunal materials, protein residue analysis, and the subsequent identification of habitats based upon species information. Based upon previous studies of intact strata, pollen and phytolith preservation may have been possible and should be considered when intact subsurface levels and/or features are identified. Artifacts recovered from the site can also provide inferential information regarding subsistence exploitation. For example, if plant material is not found, the presence of mortars, manos, pestles, bowls, and metates provides evidence that floral and faunal material were processed at the site. Immunological studies of residues on tools from the site may provide data relating to both the use of tools and to resources exploited. As such, protein residue analysis from recovered ground stone implements and flaked tools may also be required. Often, it is necessary to process relatively large numbers of lithic tools to obtain protein residue information for a given site.

In order to understand settlement patterning for SDI-11,571, the recovered archaeological assemblage must be viewed in its entirety. It is through the comparison of chronological studies, faunal studies, environmental reconstruction, and prehistoric technology studies that an understanding of the settlement patterning of the site will be achieved. In addition, although the number of otoliths commonly found in a midden is very small, if present, otoliths recovered from the site can be identified by species and subjected to a seasonality study. The resulting data can then be assumed to reflect the species sample and, consequently, at a minimum, the seasonality of the site occupation.

5.0 METHODOLOGY

The goal of this study was to evaluate archaeological data obtained from research and field investigations at 3622 Crown Point Drive to address the environmental review process for this project at the City of San Diego. All investigations conducted by BFSA related to this project conformed to CEQA and City of San Diego guidelines, as well as project-specific requirements provided by city staff.

5.1 Archaeological Methodology

The archaeological assessment program for this project included an archaeological survey and the mechanical screening of unmonitored soils that had been excavated for the installation of the raised pool and basement walls and were stockpiled on the property to produce an evaluation of resource significance. This archaeological study conformed to City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines and project-specific requirements. Statutory requirements of City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines, CEQA, and subsequent legislation (Section 15064.5) were followed in evaluating the significance and integrity of the identified cultural resource (SDI-11,571). Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the SHPO (1995).

5.1.1 Field Methodology

The archaeological survey was conducted by inspecting areas of exposed soil within the property to search for cultural materials. The soil at the property had already been disturbed by the removal of the residence and detached garage and subsequent grading and excavation. Where visible, the local stratigraphy appeared to be entirely composed of loosely compacted sand. The survey of the ground surface resulted in the recovery of one piece of volcanic debitage, 61.1 grams of marine shell, and 437.6 grams of fire-affected rock (FAR). Following the survey, mechanical screening was conducted on a 30.00 percent sample of the previously excavated soils stockpiled on the property. The mechanical screening process resulted in the recovery of 20 volcanic and quartzite debitage, one piece of volcanic tested raw material (TRM), and 68.4 grams of marine shell. A Native American representative from Red Tail Environmental was invited to be present for all field investigations but did not attend. All excavated soils were sifted through one-eighth-inch hardwire mesh screens and all collected ecofacts were placed in Ziploc plastic bags and labeled with the appropriate provenience information. Photographs were taken to document field conditions (see Section 6.0).

5.1.2 Laboratory Methodology

In keeping with generally accepted archaeological procedures, any cultural materials collected from the property were categorized as to typology, material, and function. Comparative collections curated in the BFSA laboratory are often helpful in identifying unusual or highly fragmentary specimens. The cataloging process for recovered specimens utilized a classification system commonly employed in this region. After cataloging and identification, the collections were marked with the appropriate catalog information, then packaged for permanent curation. The shell recovered from the site excavations was identified to the most precise taxonomic level. No radiocarbon dating or other specialized studies were conducted as part of this phase of the project. The complete recovery catalog has been provided in Appendix E.

6.0 REPORT OF FINDINGS

The Crown Point Residence Project is located within the designated boundary of SDI-11,571 (Figure 6.0–1), a previously recorded prehistoric habitation site associated with the Early Archaic Period. The City of San Diego requested an archaeological investigation be conducted due to the sensitive nature of the project location.

Historic aerial photographs and USGS maps show evidence that the subject property has been disturbed by grading and residential development since at least the 1930s, when development of the Crown Point neighborhood began. The project has also been recently disturbed by the demolition of a residence and detached garage and subsequent grading of the property for the newly proposed residence prior to the archaeological investigation conducted by BFSA. These prior disturbances have compromised the potential to discover intact cultural resources.

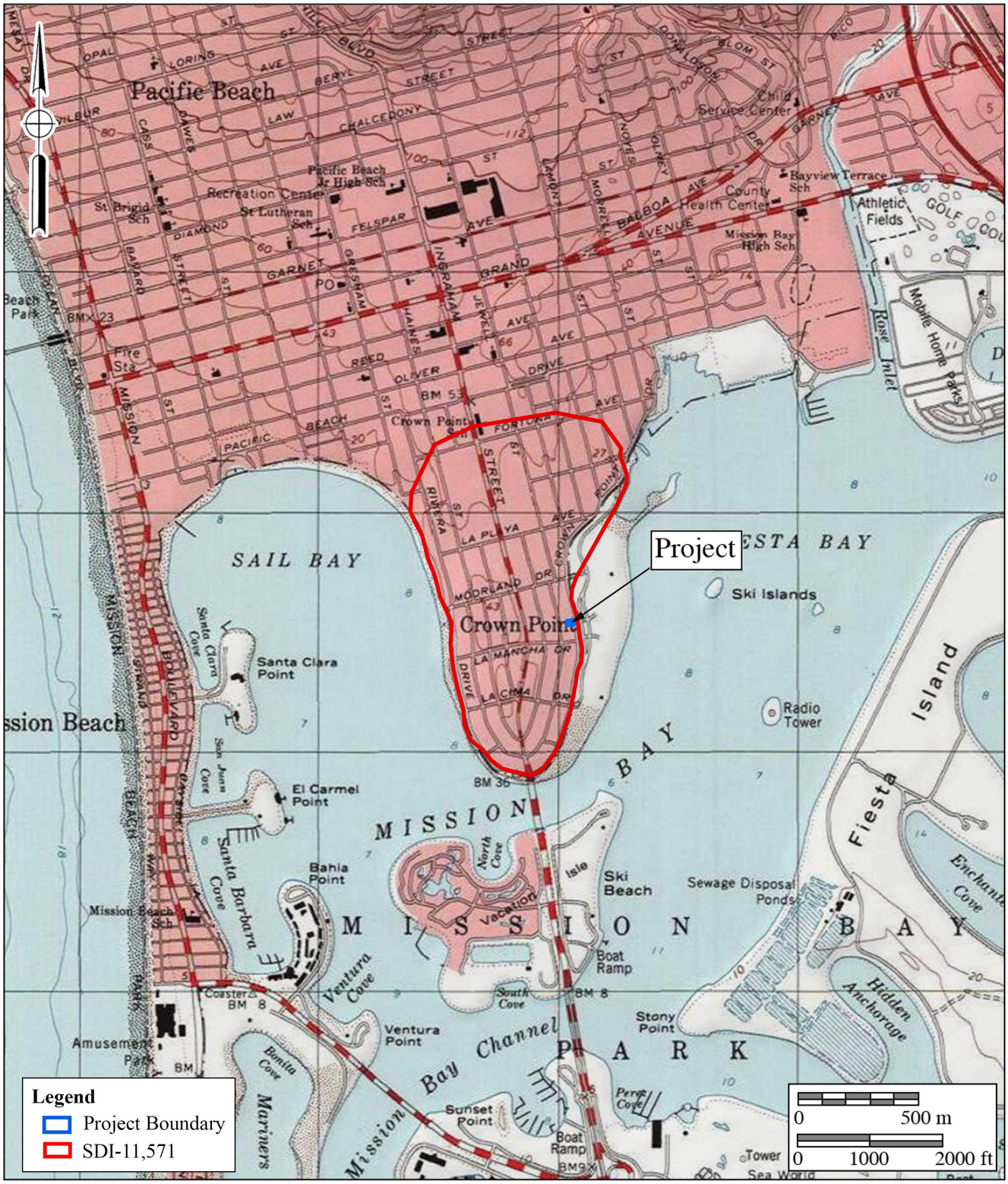
The following discussion presents the results of the current field investigations. Evidence of prehistoric Site SDI-11,571 was discovered at the property during the current study. As will be discussed below, the archaeological investigation identified disturbed cultural deposits within the property.

6.1 Fieldwork Results

The entire property was closely inspected for any evidence of prehistoric Site SDI-11,571 during the cultural resources investigation. Prior to the initiation of the archaeological investigation, the residence present on the property was demolished, the lot had been graded, and excavations had begun to prepare for the construction of a new residence, basement, paved driveway, detached garage, and a raised pool. The existing environment includes stone block walls bordering the graded lot on which the new residence will be built.

In order to assess the potential for artifacts associated with the prehistoric occupation of SDI-11,571, the archaeological investigation conducted by BFSA focused upon an archaeological survey within the graded lot and the mechanical screening of the unmonitored excavated soils that had been stockpiled on the property during the demolition of the residence and detached garage.

During the archaeological survey, the stratigraphy present after grading appeared to be entirely comprised of loosely compacted sand. The survey resulted in the recovery of one piece of volcanic debitage, 61.1 grams of marine shell, and 437.6 grams of FAR collected from the surface of the stockpiled soil in the western portion of the property (Table 6.1–1 and Figure 6.1–1).



BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Figure 6.0–1

Cultural Resource Location Map

The Crown Point Residence Project

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

BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Figure 6.1–1

Archaeological Investigation Map

The Crown Point Residence Project

Table 6.1–1
Surface Collection Data
Site SDI-11,571 at 3622 Crown Point Drive

Surface Collection	Object Type	Material Type	Quantity / Weight	Cat. No.
1	Shell	*Polinices* sp.	46.6 grams	4
2	FAR	Volcanic	74.0 grams	5
3	Debitage		1	6
4	Shell	Undifferentiated	14.5 grams	7
5	FAR		363.7 grams	8

BFSA archaeologists conducted mechanical screening of the unmonitored dirt that had been excavated for the installation of the raised pool and basement footings that remained stockpiled on the western portion of the property. A 30.00 percent sample of this soil was mechanically screened on-site, which resulted in the recovery of 20 debitage, one piece of volcanic TRM, and 68.4 grams of marine shell (Table 6.1–2). The occurrence of these materials indicates the presence of elements of prehistoric habitation Site SDI-11,571 at 3622 Crown Point Drive (see Figure 6.1–1). A small number of modern ceramic fragments and a rusted metal object were also collected from the mechanical screening, but upon later analysis in the BFSA laboratory, were deemed non-significant and deaccessioned. Photographs were taken to record project conditions at the time of the investigation (Plate 6.1–1).

Table 6.1–2
Mechanical Screening Recovery
Site SDI-11,571 at 3622 Crown Point Drive

Unit Type	Object Type	Material Type	Quantity/ Weight	Cat. No.
MS	Debitage	Undifferentiated	20	1
MS	TRM	Volcanic	1	2
MS	Shell	Undifferentiated	68.4	3

Plate 6.1–1: Stockpiled soil on the subject property for mechanical screening, facing west.

6.2 Flaked Lithic Artifacts

Given that the goal of the current project was to identify the integrity and significance of the portion of SDI-11,571 within the project, a formal debitage analysis was not conducted at this time. Further, the goal of the investigation program is not to answer in-depth research questions about lithic technology, but rather to identify if the materials from the site possess the potential to answer such questions. As a result, the general assemblage recovered from 3622 Crown Point Drive was reviewed for the ability to provide the data necessary to answer such questions. Preliminary analysis indicates that the highest frequency of the recovered debitage is of volcanic lithic material (N=14) followed by quartzite (N=7).

Given the small sample size of lithic artifacts recovered it is not possible to determine the types of technologies primarily utilized by the prehistoric inhabitants of Site SDI-11,571. However, the lithic sample recovered from the site is indicative of nodule core reduction technology. Nodule core reduction is known in southern California archaeological literature as "cobble core reduction" (Gallegos et al. 2002; Gallegos et al. 2003). The term nodule was substituted for cobble because the term cobble is geologically defined as a size clast (64 to 256 millimeters), and many core and core-based artifacts (such as some battered implements) were manufactured from boulders (greater than 256 millimeters) and pebbles (four to 64 millimeters). The term "nodule" was selected because a nodule can be any size and tends to be somewhat rounded to subrounded in shape. This simple and expedient technology was commonly used because local nodule volcanic materials were abundant. Furthermore, this technology provided a simple and relatively effortless method to produce useful flake blanks intended for further

reduction.

In addition to the debitage, a single piece of volcanic TRM was recovered at SDI-11,571. TRM is defined as a piece of lithic material that at one time or another was tested for isotropity (the ability to flake) by a native inhabitant. This type of artifact is usually represented by a few attempted flake removals on a piece of raw material that proved to be undesirable for flake reduction or tool formation. The piece of raw material is subsequently discarded.

The artifact assemblage from 3622 Crown Point Drive represents too small a sample to be reliably compared with previous artifact analyses conducted for SDI-11,571. Further, the assemblage is not inconsistent with the previous analyses.

6.3 Invertebrate Faunal Analysis

Invertebrate faunal remains (marine shell) totaling 129.5 grams were recovered from the project. As stated previously, since the goal of the current project was to identify the integrity and significance of the portion of SDI-11,571 within the project, a formal invertebrate faunal analysis was not conducted at this time. The goal of the testing program is not to answer in-depth research questions about invertebrate exploitation patterns, but rather to identify if the materials from the site possess the potential to answer such questions.

Most of the shell collected is in good condition and was reviewed for species and overall density. Representative species include *Tivela stultorum, Mytilus californianus, Polinices reclusianus, Chione* spp., *Nemocardium centifilosum, Argopecten ventricosus,* and *Haliotis rufescens.* Of the representative species, a majority are bivalves (*Argopecten ventricosus* and *Chione* spp.). The shell species present within the assemblage are representative of a bay/lagoon/estuary environment, which is not surprising given the proximity of the site to the surrounding bay. The low density of invertebrate faunal material makes it difficult to reliably determine the nature of shellfish exploitation within the portion of Site SDI-11,571 at 3622 Crown Point Drive. However, the preliminary analysis of the invertebrate faunal material recovered indicates that the prehistoric inhabitants of Site SDI-11,571 would likely have exploited the nearby bay areas for these edible bivalve species.

6.4 Fire-Affected Rock Analysis

Only a limited amount of FAR was recovered from 3622 Crown Point Drive. In total, 437.6 grams of FAR was collected during all phases of the current study. Further, no intact features associated with the FAR were identified. The minimal evidence of hearths and the lack of a developed midden deposit likely reflect the characterization of this portion of SDI-11,571 as outside of the main occupation area of the site.

6.5 Summary and Discussion

The focus of the current archaeological investigation program at 3622 Crown Point Drive was to determine if any cultural deposits or features were impacted during previous excavation activities and to assess the potential for any further impacts to cultural deposits that might be

encountered with continued excavations within the property. The archaeological survey and mechanical screening conducted by BFSA at 3622 Crown Point Drive identified the presence of disturbed cultural materials associated with SDI-11,571. No deposits or evidence of focused prehistoric Native American occupation was detected. The recovery of cultural materials confirms the archaeological site exists in this location but no occupational deposits were observed. In total, 21 debitage, one piece of TRM, 437.6 grams of FAR, and 129.5 grams of marine shell were recovered from the archaeological investigation at 3622 Crown Point Drive (Table 6.5–1)

Table 6.5–1
Total Artifact Recovery Summary
From Site SDI-11,571 at 3622 Crown Point Drive

Object Type	Unit Type		Total	Percent
	Surface	MS		
Flaked Stone				
Debitage	1	20	21	95.45
TRM	-	1	1	4.55
Bulk Items (in grams)				
FAR	437.6	-	437.6	-
Marine shell	61.1	68.4	129.5	
Total*	1	21	22	100.00
Percent	4.55	95.45	100.00	

**Total does not include grams*

Site SDI-11,571 is interpreted as being a prehistoric habitation site associated with the Early Archaic Period. The data from the current investigation at 3622 Crown Point Drive suggests that subsistence practices of Native American people occupying this location focused upon shellfish exploitation. The recovered assemblage from the portion of SDI-11,571 located within the project is representative of previously identified cultural materials identified throughout the Crown Point peninsula.

7.0 DISCUSSION

The Crown Point Residence Project is located in an area of documented prehistoric occupation where Early Archaic and Late Prehistoric Native American populations focused upon the exploitation of marine resources that were abundant in the Crown Point peninsula and Mission Bay areas. The cultural resources study conducted for the project consisted of a field survey of the property, mechanical screening of a 30.00 percent sample of unmonitored soils, a review of archival material and previous work, and the preparation of a technical study. All documentary materials pertinent to the study have been identified and included in this report. The objective of this study was to ascertain the if potentially significant cultural deposits had been impacted by the current development in the lots, or what the likelihood is that cultural resources associated with SDI-11,571 might be impacted by the remaining planned earthwork.

The survey and mechanical screening determined the presence of disturbed elements of prehistoric habitation Site SDI-11,571 at 3622 Crown Point Drive. However, no intact cultural deposits were observed. This parcel at 3622 Crown Point Drive does not contain any CEQA-significant components of SDI-11,571. The previous grading and earthwork performed recently does not appear to have impacted any significant cultural resources. Therefore, remedial mitigation is not required nor recommended. Given that the materials recovered during the current study confirm SDI-11,571 exists at the location, though minimally, the potential for buried cultural deposits remains. Therefore, a recommendation is presented that all remaining earthwork include the presence of an archaeologist and Native American. The protocol for monitoring is provided in Section 8.0.

8.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The archaeological study of 3622 Crown Point Drive identified evidence that prehistoric Site SDI-11,571 exists within the parcel. No known CEQA-significant elements of SDI-11,571 were identified on the property. The project area was originally graded for residential development in the 1930s. Intact cultural deposits were not detected on the subject property and it is improbable that significant adverse impacts will result as a consequence of the completion of the construction project. However, because remaining earthwork could encounter buried elements of SDI-11,571, archaeological and Native American monitoring of any further earthmoving activities is recommended. The monitoring of any remaining earthwork by a qualified archaeologist and Native American representative shall be part of the permit application approved by the City. The monitoring requirements are provided below.

8.1 Monitoring Program

The following mitigation monitoring program shall be incorporated into the development permit:

I. Prior to Permit Issuance

A. Entitlements Plan Check

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

B. Letters of Qualification Have Been Submitted to the ADD

1. The applicant shall submit a letter of verification to City of San Diego Development Services Department (DSD) identifying the Principal Investigator (PI) for the project and the names of all persons involved in the archaeological monitoring program, as defined in the City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines.

II. Prior to Start of Construction

A. Verification of Records Search

1. The PI shall provide verification to the City that a site-specific records search (one-quarter-mile radius) has been completed. Verification includes, but is not limited to, a copy of a confirmation letter from the SCIC, or, if the search was in-house, a letter of verification from the PI stating that the search was

completed.

2. The letter shall introduce any pertinent information concerning expectations and probabilities of discovery during trenching and/or grading activities.
3. The PI may submit a detailed letter to the City requesting a reduction to the one-quarter-mile radius.

B. PI Shall Attend Preconstruction Meetings

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

2. Identify Areas to Be Monitored

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

3. When Monitoring Will Occur

    a. Prior to the start of any work, the PI shall also submit a construction schedule to the City through the RE indicating when and where monitoring will occur.
    b. The PI may submit a detailed letter to the City prior to the start of work or during construction requesting a modification to the monitoring program. This request shall be based upon relevant information such as review of final construction documents that indicate site conditions such

as depth of excavation and/or site graded to bedrock, etc., which may reduce or increase the potential for resources to be present.

III. During Construction

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

1. The archaeological monitor shall be present full-time during all soil-disturbing and grading/excavation/trenching activities that could result in impacts to archaeological resources as identified on the AME. The CM and/or GC is responsible for notifying the City of changes to any construction activities, such as in the case of a potential safety concern within the area being monitored. In certain circumstances, OSHA safety requirements may necessitate modification of the AME.
2. The Native American consultant/monitor shall determine the extent of their presence during soil-disturbing and grading/excavation/trenching activities based upon the AME and provide that information to the PI and the City. If prehistoric resources are encountered during the Native American consultant/monitor's absence, work shall stop and the Discovery Notification Process detailed in Sections III.B-C and IV.A-D shall commence.
3. The PI may submit a detailed letter to the City during construction requesting a modification to the monitoring program when a field condition, such as modern disturbance post-dating the previous grading/trenching activities, presence of fossil formations, or encountering native soils, that may reduce or increase the potential for resources to be present.
4. The archaeological and Native American consultant/monitor shall document field activity via the Consultant Site Visit Record (CSVR). The CSVRs shall be faxed by the CM and/or GC to the RE on the first day of monitoring, the last day of monitoring, monthly (Notification of Monitoring Completion), and in the case of ANY discoveries. The RE shall forward copies to the City.

B. Discovery Notification Process

1. In the event of a discovery of intact cultural deposits or human remains, the archaeological monitor shall direct the contractor to temporarily divert all soil-disturbing activities, including but not limited to, digging, trenching, excavating, or grading activities in the area of discovery and in the area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent resources, and immediately notify the RE or BI, as appropriate.
2. The monitor shall immediately notify the PI (unless monitor is the PI) of the discovery.
3. The PI shall immediately notify the City by phone of the discovery and shall also submit written documentation to the City within 24 hours by fax or email

with photographs of the resource in context, if possible.

4. No soil shall be exported off-site until a determination can be made regarding the significance of the resource, specifically if Native American resources are encountered.
5. All excavations by contractors that contain cultural soil shall be screened to recover all cultural material. The recovered cultural material shall be cataloged and analyzed as part of the archaeological record and subsequently curated. All cultural soil from the project shall remain on the property unless otherwise approved by the MLD.

C. Determination of Significance

1. Should monitoring result in the discovery of intact cultural deposits, which is not anticipated, work at that location shall be suspended until the City can be contacted. A plan shall be developed to mitigate impacts to any significant deposits that are inadvertently discovered during construction.

IV. Discovery of Human Remains

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

A. Notification

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

B. Isolate Discovery Site

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

C. If Human Remains ARE Determined to Be Native American
   1. The medical examiner will notify the NAHC within 24 hours. By law, ONLY the medical examiner can make this call.
   2. The NAHC will immediately identify the person or persons determined to be the MLD and provide contact information.
   3. The MLD will contact the PI within 24 hours or sooner after the medical examiner has completed coordination, to begin the consultation process in accordance with CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California PRC, and the State Health and Safety Code.
   4. The MLD will have 48 hours to make recommendations to the property owner or representative for the treatment or disposition with proper dignity of the human remains and associated grave goods.
   5. Disposition of Native American human remains will be determined between the MLD and the PI, and, if:

      a. The NAHC is unable to identify the MLD; OR the MLD failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the NAHC; OR the landowner or authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the MLD and mediation in accordance with PRC 5097.94 (k) by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner; THEN, in order to protect these sites, the landowner shall do one or more of the following:

         (1) Record the site with the NAHC.
         (2) Record an open space or conservation easement on the site.
         (3) Record a document with the City.

D. If Human Remains Are NOT Native American
   1. The PI shall contact the medical examiner and notify them of the historic-era context of the burial.
   2. The medical examiner will determine the appropriate course of action with the PI and city staff (PRC 5097.98).
   3. If the remains are of historic origin, they shall be appropriately removed and conveyed to the San Diego Museum of Us for analysis. The decision for internment of the human remains shall be made in consultation with City, the EAS, the applicant/landowner, any known descendant group, and the San Diego Museum of Us.

V. Post-Construction

A. Preparation and Submittal of Draft Monitoring Report

1. The PI shall submit two copies of the draft monitoring report (even if negative), prepared in accordance with the Historical Resources Guidelines (Appendix C/D), which describe the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the archaeological monitoring program (with appropriate graphics) to the City for review and approval within 90 days following the completion of monitoring. It should be noted that if the PI is unable to submit the draft monitoring report within the allotted 90-day timeframe resulting from delays with analysis, special study results, or other complex issues, a schedule shall be submitted to the City establishing agreed upon due dates and the provision for submittal of monthly status reports until this measure can be met.

    a. For significant archaeological resources encountered during monitoring, an Archaeological Data Recovery Program shall be included in the draft monitoring report.
    b. The PI shall be responsible for recording (on the appropriate State of California Department of Parks and Recreation forms-523 A/B) any significant or potentially significant resources encountered during the archaeological monitoring program in accordance with City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines, and submittal of such forms to the SCIC with the final monitoring report.

2. The City shall return the draft monitoring report to the PI for revision or for preparation of the final monitoring report.

B. Handling of Artifacts

1. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all cultural remains collected are cleaned and cataloged.
2. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all artifacts are analyzed to identify function and chronology as they relate to the history of the area, that faunal material is identified as to species, and that specialty studies are completed, as appropriate.
3. The cost for curation is the responsibility of the property owner.

C. Curation of Artifacts: Accession Agreement and Acceptance Verification

1. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all artifacts associated with the project are permanently curated with an appropriate institution. This shall be completed in consultation with the City and the Native American representative, as applicable.
2. The PI shall include the Acceptance Verification from the curation institution

in the final monitoring report submitted to the City.

3. When applicable to the situation, the PI shall include written verification from the Native American consultant/monitor indicating that Native American resources were treated in accordance with state law and/or applicable agreements. If the resources were reinterred, verification shall be provided to show what protective measures were taken to ensure that no further disturbance occurs in accordance with Section IV.

D. Final Monitoring Report(s)

1. The PI shall submit one copy of the approved final monitoring report within 90 days after notification that the draft monitoring report has been approved.
2. The RE shall, in no case, issue the Notice of Completion and/or release of the Performance Bond for grading until receiving a copy of the approved final monitoring report from the City, which includes the Acceptance Verification from the curation institution.

9.0 CERTIFICATION

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

December 15, 2022

Brian F. Smith
Principal Investigator

Date

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APPENDIX A

Qualifications of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •
Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: bsmith@bfsa-ca.com

Education

Master of Arts, History, University of San Diego, California **1982**

Bachelor of Arts, History, and Anthropology, University of San Diego, California **1975**

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

Principal Investigator **1977–Present**
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. **Poway, California**

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

Professional Accomplishments

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

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects, some of which included Broadway Block (2019), 915 Grape Street (2019), 1919 Pacific Highway (2018), Moxy Hotel (2018), Makers Quarter Block D (2017), Ballpark Village (2017), 460 16th Street (2017), Kettner and Ash (2017), Bayside Fire Station (2017), Pinnacle on the Park (2017), IDEA1 (2016), Blue Sky San Diego (2016), Pacific Gate (2016), Pendry Hotel (2015), Cisterra Sempra Office Tower (2014), 15th and Island (2014), Park and G (2014), Comm 22 (2014), 7th and F Street Parking (2013), Ariel Suites (2013), 13th and Marker (2012), Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7th Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft

Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

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

San Diego Airport Development Project: An extensive historic assessment of multiple buildings at the San Diego International Airport and included the preparation of Historic American Buildings Survey documentation to preserve significant elements of the airport prior to demolition (2017-2018).

Citracado Parkway Extension: A still-ongoing project in the city of Escondido to mitigate impacts to an important archaeological occupation site. Various archaeological studies have been conducted by BFSA resulting in the identification of a significant cultural deposit within the project area.

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

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

Ballpark Village: A mitigation and monitoring program within three city blocks in the East Village area of San Diego resulting in the discovery of a significant historic deposit. Nearly 5,000 historic artifacts and over 500,000 grams of bulk historic building fragments, food waste, and other materials representing an occupation period between 1880 and 1917 were recovered (2015-2017).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites

for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 1999-January 2000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX B

Updated Site Record Form

(Under Seperate Cover)

APPENDIX C

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Under Seperate Cover)

APPENDIX D

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

November 22, 2022

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

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

Re: Request for Sacred Lands File and Native American Contact List for the 3622 Crown Point Drive Project, San Diego, San Diego County, California.

I would like to request a record search of the Sacred Lands File and a list of appropriate Native American contacts for the following project: 3622 Crown Point Drive Project (Project No. 22-377). The project is an archaeological study at 3622 Crown Point Drive (APN 423-482-1100), San Diego, San Diego County, California. Specifically, the project is in the Township 16 South, Range 3 West, projected, in the USGS *La Jolla*, California topographic quadrangle. Please find the enclosed map on which the project is delineated.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Emily T. Soong
Associate Archaeologist, Graphics/GIS
Billing: 14678 Ibex Court, San Diego, CA 92129
Phone: 858-484-0915
Email: esoong@bfsa.perennialenv.com

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

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

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: 3622 Crown Point Drive Project (Project No. 22-377)

County: San Diego

USGS Quadrangle Name(s): *La Jolla*

Township 16 South, Range 3 West, projected

Company/Firm/Agency: BFSA Environmental Services

Contact Person: Emily T. Soong

Street Address: 14010 Poway Road, Suite A

City: Poway Zip: 92064

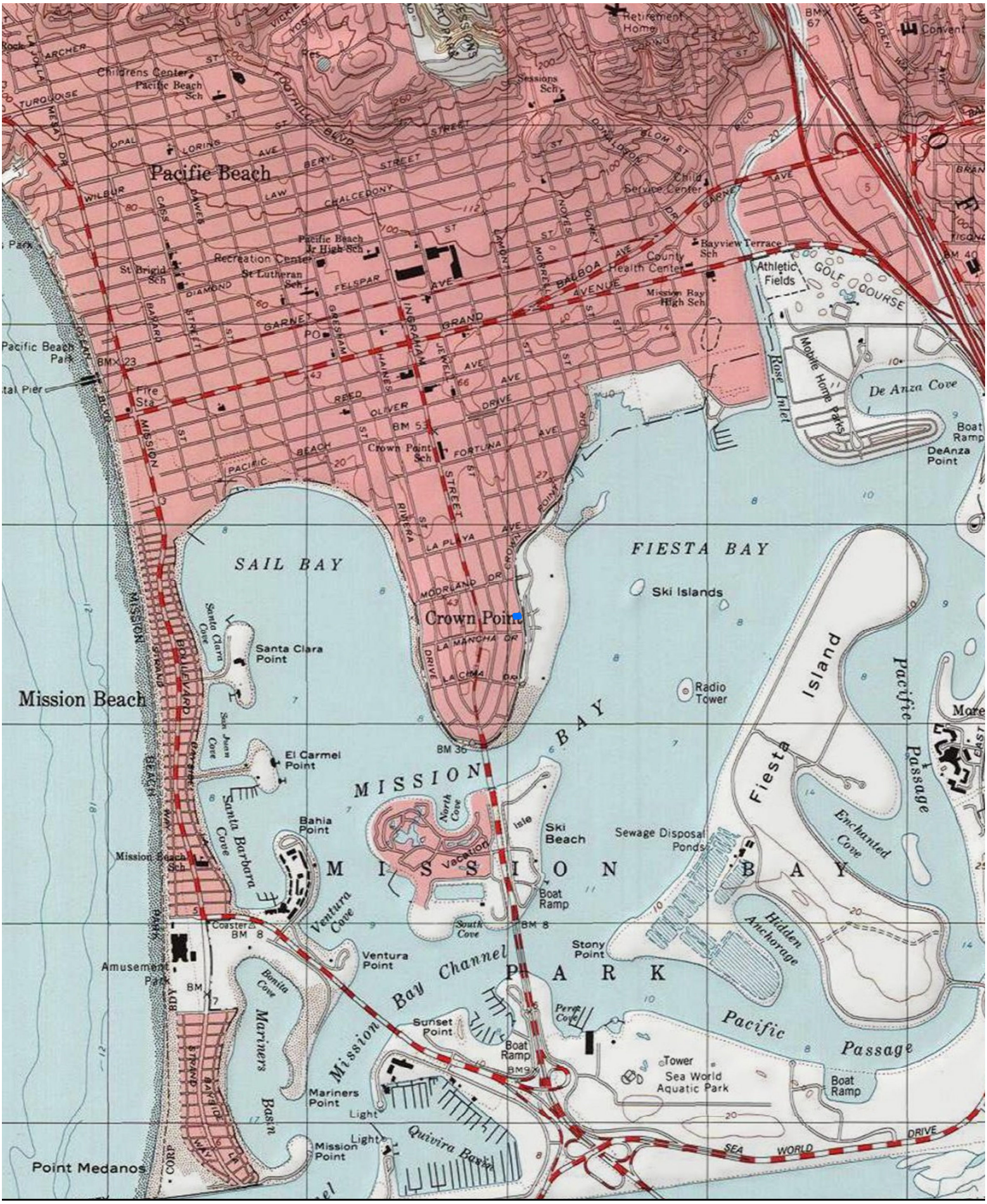
Phone: 858-484-0915

Fax: 858-679-9896

Email: esoong@bfsa.perennialenv.com

Project Description:

I would like to request a record search of the Sacred Lands File and a list of appropriate Native American contacts for the following project: 3622 Crown Point Drive Project (Project No. 22-377). The project is an archaeological study at 3622 Crown Point Drive (APN 423-482-1100), San Diego, San Diego County, California. Specifically, the project is in the Township 16 South, Range 3 West, projected, in the USGS *La Jolla*, California topographic quadrangle. Please find the enclosed map on which the project is delineated.



Project

3622 Crown Point Drive (22-377)
USGS La Jolla Quadrangle
(7.5-minute series)

N

1:24,000

ETS BFSAES: 11/22/22

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

December 13, 2022

Emily Soong
BFSA Environmental Services

Via Email to: esoong@bfsa.perennialenv.com

Re: 3622 Crown Point Drive (No. 22-377) Project, San Diego County

Dear Ms. Soong:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological sites.

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Pricilla.Torres-Fuentes@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
12/13/2022

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Raymond Welch, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road Diegueno
Lakeside, CA, 92040
Phone: (619) 443 - 6612
Fax: (619) 443-0681
counciloffice@barona-nsn.gov

Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Diegueno
Campo, CA, 91906
Phone: (619) 478 - 9046
Fax: (619) 478-5818
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 368 - 4382
Fax: (619) 445-9126
ceo@ebki-nsn.gov

Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 933 - 2200
Fax: (619) 445-9126
michaelg@leaningrock.net

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Virgil Perez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 130 Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760) 765 - 0845
Fax: (760) 765-0320

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This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 3622 Crown Point Drive (No. 22-377) Project, San Diego County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
12/13/2022

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APPENDIX E

Artifact Catalog

(Under Seperate Cover)