A CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE 1821 VIKING WAY PROJECT

CITY OF SAN DIEGO

APN 346-454-01
PRJ-1114539

Submitted to:

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

Prepared for:

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Archaeological Database Information

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Assessor's Parcel Number:	346-454-01
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Study Area:	0.18 acre
Key Words:	USGS *La Jolla, California* Quadrangle (7.5 minute); archaeological survey and STP program; SDI-39; no CEQA-significant deposits; archaeological and Native American monitoring recommended.

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1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

Plate 1.0–1: Aerial view of the current development at 1821 Viking Way.

This report describes an archaeological assessment conducted by BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company (BFSA) for cultural resources located at the 1821 Viking Way Project (PRJ-1114539) in the La Jolla community of the city of San Diego, California (Plate 1.0–1). Currently, the applicant is proposing to construct first- and second-floor additions to an existing single-family residence. A review of records searches conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (SDSU) indicates that the property at 1821 Viking Way is situated within the boundaries of prehistoric Site SDI-39. As the project is located within a culturally sensitive area within the Spindrift neighborhood, the City of San Diego has required a cultural resource investigation to determine the status of any cultural resources within the parcel at the locations of proposed earthwork. As part of assessing the potential to encounter archaeological deposits within the property during construction, an archaeological survey with subsurface test excavations was conducted by BFSA as part of the environmental review of the permit application.

The archaeological survey and subsurface investigations at the 1821 Viking Way Project were conducted by BFSA on August 9, 2024. This study included the visual inspection of exposed ground surfaces at the property, followed by the excavation of archaeological shovel test pits (STPs) to search for potentially significant subsurface deposits associated with SDI-39. Native American representatives were present with the BFSA archaeological team during the survey and all subsurface investigations. These investigations followed the protocol listed in the Archaeological Test Plan (ATP) that was previously submitted to and accepted by the City of San Diego (Conroy and Strope 2024). The archaeological survey and research indicate that the property is disturbed as a result of the previous residential development of the parcel. The study identified a limited amount of cultural material associated with prehistoric Site SDI-39 within the parcel; however, no intact cultural deposits were identified at this location and the recovered material is evaluated as not significant under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) criteria.

As a result of the investigations, it was concluded that the project will not impact any significant resources as defined by the San Diego Municipal Code (SDMC) 143.0210. The portion of SDI-39 within the planned construction area at this address is considered not significant

according to CEQA criteria. Based upon the current test results, no significant adverse impacts will result as a consequence of this improvement project. However, because of the location of the project within Site SDI-39 there still does remain the potential to encounter buried elements of the resource. Therefore, archaeological and Native American monitoring of project-related ground disturbances is recommended.

2.0 UNDERTAKING INFORMATION/INTRODUCTION

The 1821 Viking Way Project (PRJ-1114539) is located within the Spindrift neighborhood of the La Jolla community in the city of San Diego, California, as shown on the *La Jolla, California* United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle, in Township 15 South, Range 4 West of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian (Figures 2.0–1 and Figure 2.0–2). The project is identified as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 346-454-01 and is situated east of the western curve of Viking Way. The location of the project is depicted on a portion of the 800-foot-scale City Engineering Map on Figure 2.0–3. The project applicant is requesting a permit to construct first- and second-floor additions to an existing single-family residence which will expand the footprint of the existing residence by approximately 194 square feet (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 proposed expansion of the current residence. The record searches for this project indicate that previously recorded archaeological Site SDI-39 encompasses the general area of the Spindrift neighborhood, including 1821 Viking Way. Previous archaeological studies for several properties in this neighborhood, including those on Viking Way, St. Louis Terrace, and Spindrift Drive, have encountered portions of SDI-39, including the discovery of human remains.

BFSA conducted the survey and testing program at the 1821 Viking Way Project on August 9, 2024. The significance testing included the excavation of five STPs. Lawrence Douglas, a Kumeyaay Native American monitor from Red Tail Environmental, was present for all archaeological investigations. Previous grading and construction activities disturbed the majority of the property when the parcel was graded for the existing residential development. As such, ground visibility during the survey was obscured due to the existing residential structure, hardscape, and landscaping. The limited subsurface investigation of the property was completed through the excavation of five STPs, confined to areas where the existing residence will be expanded. The subsurface investigation did not identify any intact subsurface cultural deposits within the proposed construction area.

Despite being located within the recorded boundary of SDI-39, the field survey and archaeological testing did not identify any intact elements of the site. As a result, impacts to California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)-eligible elements of SDI-39 are not anticipated. However, because of the level of sensitivity for the project location, an archaeological and Native American monitoring program is recommended as a condition of permit approval.

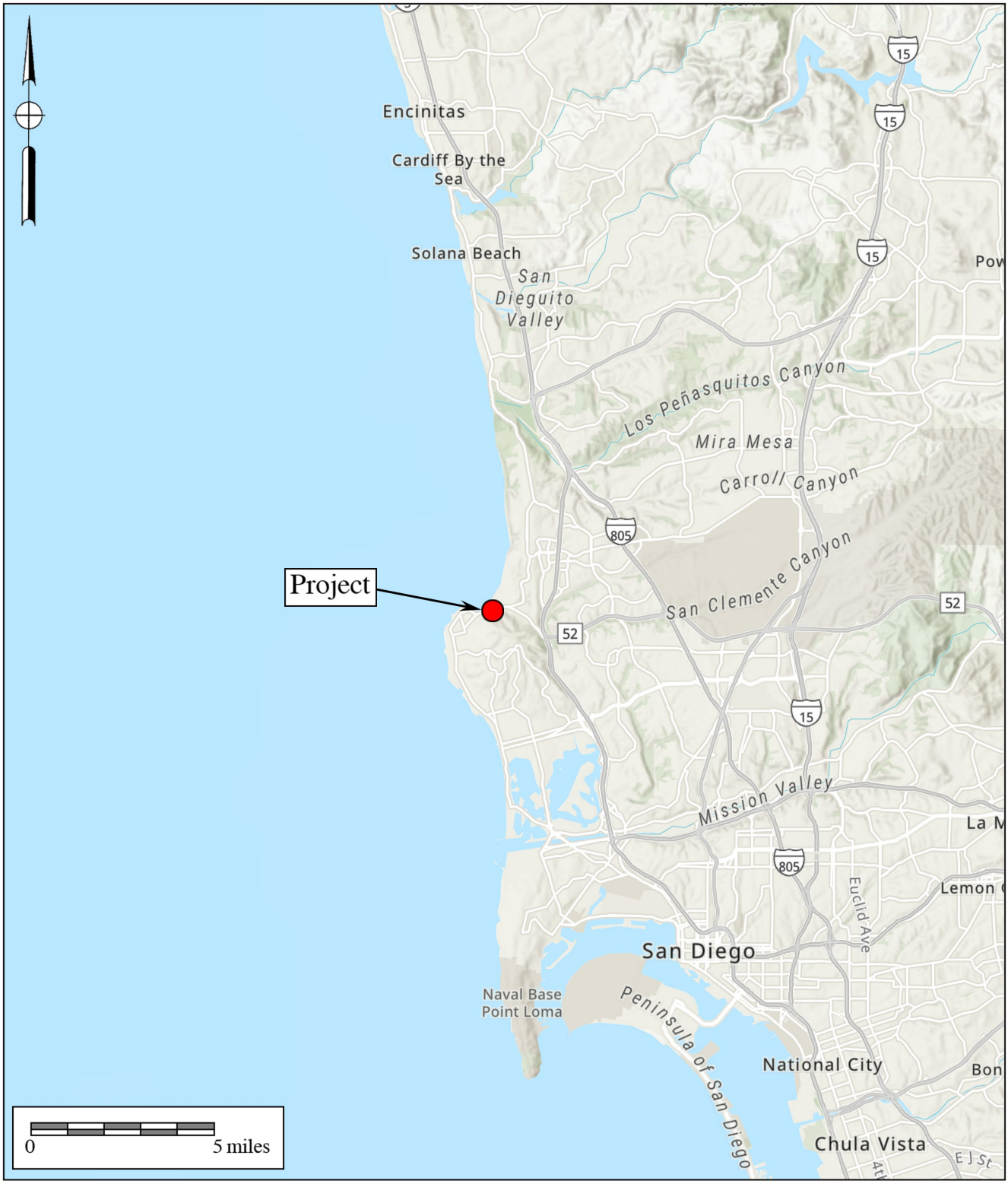

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Figure 2.0–1
General Location Map
The 1821 Viking Way Project
ESRI World Topographic Map

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Figure 2.0–2

Project Location Map

The 1821 Viking Way Project

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

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Figure 2.0–3
Project Location Map
The 1821 Viking Way Project
Shown on The City of San Diego 1" to 800' Scale Engineering Map

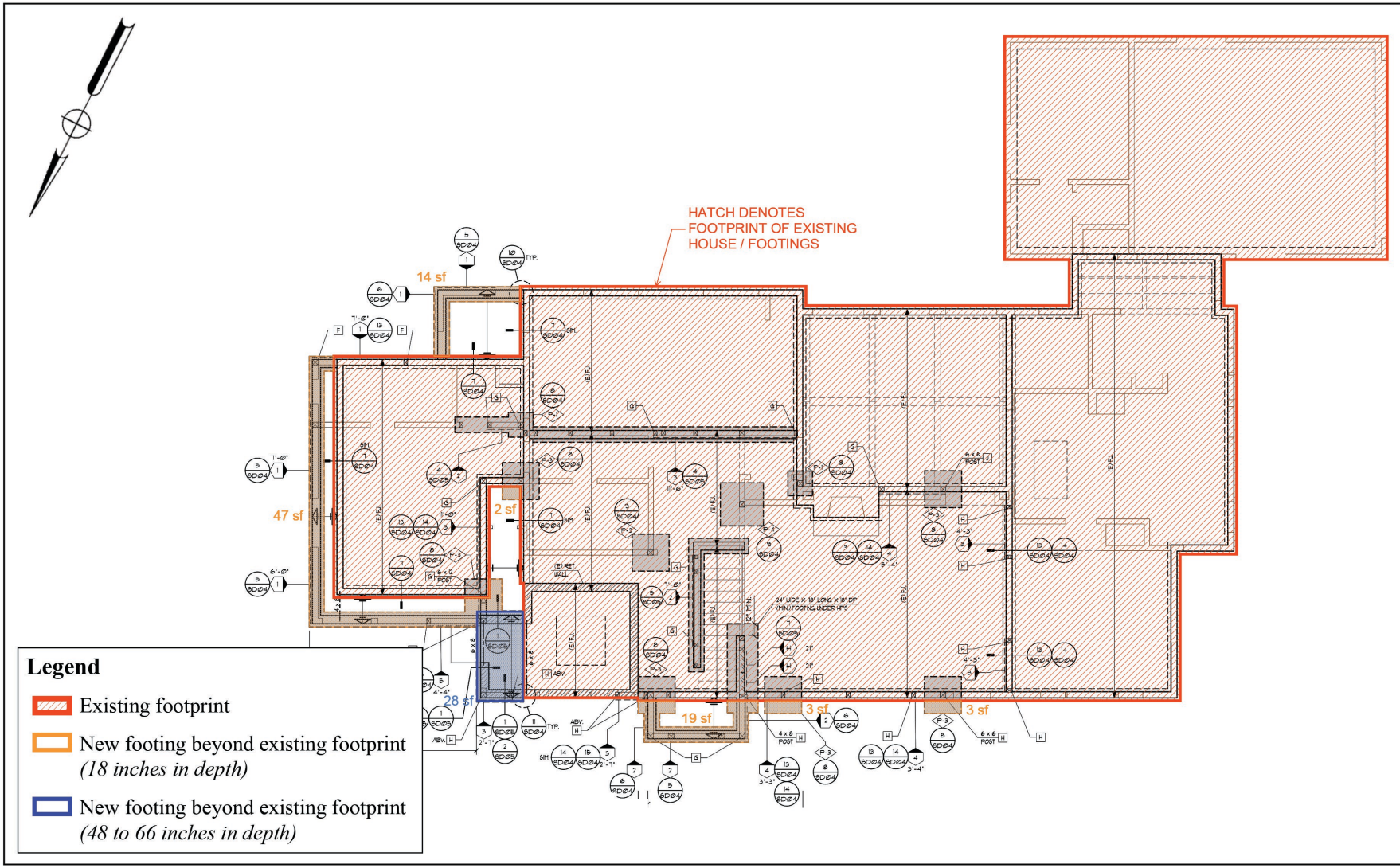

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Figure 2.0–4
Site Plan
The 1821 Viking Way Project

All aspects of the project were directed by Principal Investigator Tracy A. Stropes M.A., RPA. Field archaeologists David Grabski and James Shrieve completed the field investigations. Red Tail Environmental provided Native American monitoring and consultation. Andrew J. Garrison M.A., RPA prepared the report text, Jillian Conroy conducted the laboratory analysis and data entry, Emily Soong generated the report graphics, and Caitlin Foote 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 project is located in the La Jolla Community Plan Area of the city of San Diego. The project encompasses a 0.18-acre residential parcel situated 425 feet east of the cliff edge above La Jolla Bay. The elevation of the property averages approximately 95 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The lot currently contains a single-family residence with associated hardscape and landscaping.

3.1.1 Geology and Hydrology

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

The project and the portion of SDI-39 being investigated are mapped as disturbed and graded; however, the Bay Point Formation (Kennedy 1975) surrounding the project consists of a geologic deposit of mostly marine and nonmarine fossiliferous sandstone. The project lies just west of several faults, including Ardath, Mount Soledad, and Rose Canyon. Cobbles of quartzite and metavolcanic materials are found in Eocene formations of the Poway and La Jolla groups, which are located less than one mile north and east of the project. These cobbles would have been available on the surface in deposits surrounding Mount Soledad.

3.1.2 Soils

The specific soil within the property is mapped as Corralitos loamy sand, 5 to 9 percent slopes (CsC) (NRCS 2019). However, it would appear that the lot was previously graded for the current residence, during which time any topsoil was pushed, and formational soil exposed on the home lots within the project vicinity may have been mixed with cultural soil to form home pads.

3.1.3 Biology

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

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

3.2 Cultural Setting

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

3.2.1 Paleoenvironment

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

were utilized by prehistoric groups. Different species of shellfish prefer certain types of environments, and dated sites that contain shellfish remains reflect the setting that was exploited by the prehistoric occupants.

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

3.2.2 Prehistory

In general, the prehistoric record of San Diego County has been documented in many reports and studies, several of which represent the earliest scientific works concerning the recognition and interpretation of the archaeological manifestations present in this region. Geographer Malcolm Rogers initiated the recordation of sites in the area during the 1920s and 1930s, using his field notes to construct the first cultural sequences based upon artifact assemblages and stratigraphy (Rogers 1966). Subsequent scholars expanded the information gathered by Rogers and offered more academic interpretations of the prehistoric record. Moriarty (1966, 1967, 1969), Warren (1964, 1966), and True (1958, 1966) all produced seminal works that critically defined the various prehistoric cultural phenomena present in this region (Moratto 1984). Additional studies have sought to further refine these earlier works (Cardenas 1986; Moratto 1984; Moriarty 1966, 1967; True 1970, 1980, 1986; True and Beemer 1982; True and Pankey 1985; Waugh 1986). In sharp contrast, the current trend in San Diego prehistory has also resulted in a revisionist group that rejects the established cultural historical sequence for San Diego. This revisionist group (Warren et al. 1998) has replaced the concepts of La Jolla, San Dieguito, and all of their other manifestations with an extensive, all-encompassing, chronologically undifferentiated cultural unit that ranges from the initial occupation of southern California to around A.D. 1000 (Bull 1983, 1987; Ezell 1983, 1987; Gallegos 1987; Kyle et al. 1990; Stropes 2007). For the present study, the prehistory of the region is divided into four major periods including: Early Man, Paleo Indian, Early Archaic, and Late Prehistoric.

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

At the present time, there has been no concrete archaeological evidence to support the occupation of San Diego County prior to 10,500 YBP. Some archaeologists, such as Carter (1957, 1980) and Minshall (1976), have been proponents of Native American occupation of the region as early as 100,000 years ago. However, their evidence for such claims is sparse at best and they have lost much support over the years as more precise dating techniques have become available for skeletal remains thought to represent early man in San Diego. In addition, many of the "artifacts" initially identified as products of early man have since been rejected as natural products

of geologic activity. Some of the local proposed early man sites include Texas Street, Buchanan Canyon, Brown, Mission Valley (San Diego River Valley), Del Mar, and La Jolla (Bada et al. 1974; Carter 1957, 1980; Minshall 1976, 1989; Moriarty and Minshall 1972; Reeves 1985; Reeves et al. 1986).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.2.3 History

Exploration Period (1530 to 1769)

The historic period around San Diego Bay began with the landing of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo and his men in 1542 (Chapman 1925). Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions (1602 to 1603), Sebastian Vizcaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although the voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Vizcaíno had the most lasting effect upon the nomenclature of the coast. Many of the names he gave to various locations have survived, whereas nearly every one of Cabrillo's has faded from use. Cabrillo gave the name "San Miguel" to the first port at which he stopped in what is now the United States; 60 years later, Vizcaíno changed it to "San Diego" (Rolle 1969).

Spanish Colonial Period (1769 to 1821)

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

Missions were constructed from San Diego to as far north as San Francisco. The mission locations were based upon a number of important territorial, military, and religious considerations. Grants of land were made to 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 to be the most direct path between the missions (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). As increasing numbers of Spanish and Mexican peoples, as well as the later Americans during the Gold Rush, settled in the area, the Native American populations diminished as they were displaced or decimated by disease (Carrico and Taylor 1983).

Mexican Period (1821 to 1846)

Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla and a group of Native American followers began a revolt against Spanish rule on September 16, 1810. Hidalgo did not succeed in the fight against the

Spanish and was ultimately executed. However, the revolt continued, and the Spanish were finally defeated in 1821. Mexican Independence Day is celebrated on September 16 of each year in honor of Father Hidalgo's bravery. The revolution also had repercussions in the northern territories, and by 1834, all of the mission lands in Alta California had been removed from the control of the Franciscan Order under the Acts of Secularization. Without proper maintenance, the missions quickly began to disintegrate. After 1836, missionaries ceased to make regular visits to the outlying Native American communities to minister their needs (Engelhardt 1920). Large tracts of land continued to be granted to those who applied or who had gained favor with the Mexican government. Grants of land were also made to settle government debts, and the Mexican government was also called upon to reaffirm some older Spanish land grants shortly before the Mexican-American War in 1846 (Moyer 1969).

Anglo-American Period (1846 to Present)

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

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

By 1870, farmers had learned to dry farm and were coping with some of the peculiarities of San Diego County's climate (*San Diego Union* 1868; Van Dyke 1886). Between 1869 and 1871, the amount of cultivated acreage in the county rose from less than 5,000, to more than 20,000 acres (*San Diego Union* 1872). Of course, droughts continued to hinder the development of agriculture (Crouch 1915; *San Diego Union* 1870; Shipek 1977). Large-scale farming in San Diego County was limited by a lack of water and the small size of arable valleys. The small urban population and poor roads also restricted commercial crop growing. Meanwhile, cattle continued to be grazed in parts of inland San Diego County. In the Otay Mesa area, for example, the "No Fence Act" had little effect 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 portion of the county declined during the 1890s, but between 1900 and 1910, it rose by about 70 percent. The pioneering efforts were over, the

railroads had broken the relative isolation of southern California, and life in San Diego County became similar to other communities throughout the west. After World War I, the history of San Diego County was primarily determined by the growth of San Diego Bay. In 1919, the United States Navy decided to make the bay the home base for the Pacific Fleet (Pourade 1967), as did the aircraft industry in the 1920s (Heiges 1976). The establishment of these industries led to the growth of the county as a whole; however, most of the civilian population growth occurred in the coastal areas in the northern portion of the county where the population almost tripled between 1920 and 1930. During this time, the history of inland San Diego County was subsidiary to that of the city of San Diego, which had become a Navy center and an industrial city (Heiges 1976). In inland San Diego County, agriculture became specialized and recreational areas were established in the mountain and desert areas. Just before World War II, urbanization began to spread to the inland parts of the county.

3.2.4 History of the La Jolla Area

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

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

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

The boom of the 1880s extended to La Jolla with the construction of a hotel and rental cottages (Randolph 1955). Initially, water supplies were unreliable, consisting of only two sources: a small well in Rose Canyon and a small pipeline connected to the Pacific Beach water supply. Reliable transportation to La Jolla came with the extension of the San Diego, Old Town,

and Pacific Beach Railway in 1894. This narrow-gauge railroad was responsible for bringing passengers and prefabricated cottages (on flat cars) to the growing community (Randolph 1955). The railroad was dismantled in 1919, but not before an unsuccessful experiment with a gasoline-powered rail car (known locally as the "Red Devil") was conducted.

As the number of residences and businesses increased in La Jolla, so did the need for public services. On July 10, 1888, the San Diego City Council passed an ordinance providing for the disposal of garbage, night soil, dead animals, ashes, and rubbish (Document 101817). In 1909, natural gas was brought to La Jolla, and in 1911, electricity was made available to the community (Randolph 1955). An electric railway provided service to La Jolla between 1924 and 1940. In 1918, street paving began, and by 1922, the Girard Street business section was completely paved.

Visitors to La Jolla enjoyed the park at Alligator Head from the earliest days of stagecoach excursions. Trees and shrubs were planted around the park, but a months-long failure of the water supply during 1890 caused many of the plants to die. During the 1890s, the park was also the focus of construction for guest cottages and hotels, such as the La Jolla Beach House, which indicates that developmental impacts to prehistoric archaeological resources, as well as impacts from increased visitation, occurred as a result of this early period. Randolph (1955) wrote about a Native American settlement at La Jolla (probably SDI-39), which was supported by Native American informants and the recovery of several artifacts, including metates, stone utensils, and other relics from La Jolla Cove. As the development of La Jolla continued, other subdivisions and plots were converted from farming and/or grazing to residential use. The "La Jolla Vista" subdivision of 1923, located on the east side of Spindrift Drive, was one of those subdivisions (San Diego County Engineering Map Records). A photograph showing La Jolla Cove in 1894 is provided in Plate 3.2–1.

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

The earliest notable development in this area was the construction of the Spindrift Inn in 1916. Roy Clarke Rose built the inn as a bathhouse and restaurant using lumber salvaged from the ruins of the Congregational Church (Plate 3.2–2). Rose and the original renters, a Mr. and Mrs. Wilder, decided to name the inn "Spindrift" for "the wind driven foam from the breast of the waves" (Hannay n.d.).

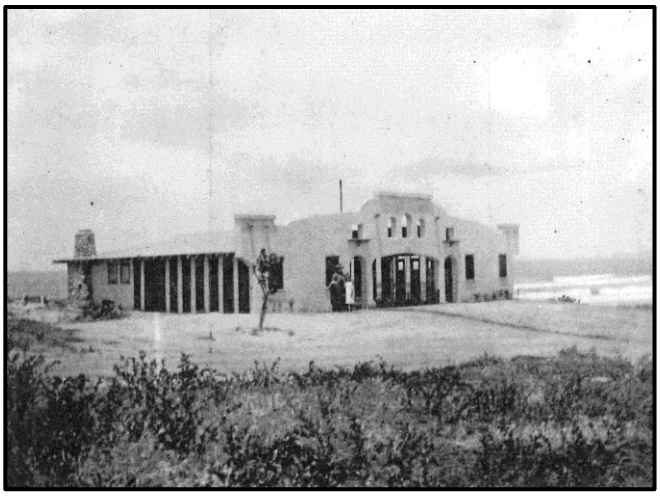

Plate 3.2–2: The Spindrift Inn prior to completion in 1916. *(Photograph courtesy of Margaret Hannay n.d.)*

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

In 1926, the initial development of the La Jolla Beach and Yacht Club (Plate 3.2–3) took place immediately adjacent to the Spindrift Inn. The board of governors, who helped sponsor the $1,000,000 project, included Charles H. Bencini, A.J. Bickerstaff, Arthur H. Braly, T.A. Davis, Arthur D. Dodworth, George Harbaugh, William Kettner, J.D. Marsden, Sherman A. Paddock, Robert B. Stacy-Judd, and Will J. Thayer (*San Diego Union* 1926). Designed by Hollywood architect Robert B. Stacy-Judd as a "unique architectural adaptation of [an] ancient Mayan building method," the La Jolla Beach and Yacht Club facility was opened in 1927 (*San Diego Union* 1927). The La Jolla Beach and Yacht Club and the Spindrift Inn gained popularity in the 1920s and 1930s and were successful in spite of the Depression that gripped the country between the stock market crash of 1929 and the opening of World War II. The La Jolla Vista subdivision, on the other hand, was slow in building to capacity, possibly because of the real estate bust from 1925 to 1926 (Brandes et al. 1999).

In 1935, Frederick William Kellogg purchased the La Jolla Beach and Yacht Club and transferred ownership to himself and his wife, Florence Scripps Kellogg, niece of Ellen Browning Scripps. After taking ownership, Kellogg renamed the facility the La Jolla Beach and Tennis Club and built four tennis courts, an Olympic-sized swimming pool, and 42 apartments (Randolph 1955). Once the apartments were complete, Kellogg began a remodel of the Spindrift Inn to convert it into a restaurant.

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

Kellogg "knocked a hole through the wall" of the Spindrift Inn and built the Marine Room dining room immediately adjacent to the inn (Daly-Lipe and Dawson 2002). However, Kellogg passed away in 1940 before the project was complete. His son, William J. Kellogg, ultimately finished the remodel and the new Marine Room restaurant opened in 1941 (Daly-Lipe and Dawson 2002). A year after the Marine Room opened, the windows were smashed in by rising surf caused by a winter storm (Plate 3.2–4). Each time that the windows would be replaced after a storm, they were again smashed in by the surf. In 1948, the Spindrift Lounge was constructed and the plate glass was replaced with Herculite three-fourth-inch glass (Olten et al. 2011).

Plate 3.2–4: The Marine Room during a storm in 1944.
(Photograph courtesy of the Marine Room)

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

3.3 Research Results

The project is located within the boundary of SDI-39, a previously recorded prehistoric occupation complex spanning the Early Archaic to Late Prehistoric cultural periods. Portions of Site SDI-39, the Spindrift Site, have been determined to be significant according to CEQA and City of San Diego criteria. Important elements of the Spindrift Site include human burials and stratified occupational deposits spanning Archaic and Late Prehistoric periods, while other portions of the site are highly disturbed and do not quality as significant under CEQA. Site SDI-39 has been identified as an important, significant site since it was first recorded by Welty in 1912, when he noted that the site stretched for as long as 1,000 feet along the shore and up to 1,200 feet inland. Welty noted depths from one to eight feet, a dense black midden, shell, charcoal, and fragments of human remains. Unfortunately, over time, development of the La Jolla Shores and Spindrift area has impacted most of SDI-39.

Archaeological work by Malcolm Rogers in 1931 named SDI-39 the "Spindrift Site" after the street name. As a joint effort, the 1931 San Diego Museum of Man/Smithsonian Project sought to uncover the origins of human occupation on the west coast. As a result of this project, Rogers excavated a series of sites throughout La Jolla (Rogers 1929). Although these studies were conducted at a time when La Jolla was undergoing development for homes, much of Rogers's work was conducted prior to the massive impacts to cultural resources that occurred in San Diego after World War II. Rogers's site record for SDI-39 indicates that the site covered 20 acres and exhibited occupation materials including cobble hearths and whale bone, which were hypothesized to have been used as housing materials. Over the next several years, Rogers excavated an estimated 40 cubic feet of soil across three areas of Spindrift Drive. His excavations uncovered human remains and large amounts of prehistoric materials. During this time, Rogers's work identified intact strata from the earliest to the latest periods of occupation at SDI-39. As a result of his studies, Rogers divided the cultural deposit into three distinct layers of occupation: the earliest (Stratum 1) was comprised of invertebrate faunal remains, milling equipment, lithic tools, fire-cracked rock, and charcoal; the next layer (Stratum 2) contained a lower frequency of cultural materials and the majority of inhumations; and the last layer (Stratum 3) was considered the most dense and contained ceramics, cremations, and large amounts of other Late Prehistoric cultural materials.

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

Since Moriarty's work in 1961, several limited test excavations have taken place across portions of SDI-39. Examples of these limited excavations include Berryman and Roth (1993), Wade (1998a, 1998b), Gross and Robbins-Wade (1999), Case et al. (2003), Rosenberg and Smith

(2007), Stropes and Smith (2011), Berryman et al. (2014), and Smith et al. (2015a, 2015b). Based upon these previous investigations at SDI-39 throughout the Spindrift neighborhood, the deposit is characterized as one to one and a half meters in depth, containing a variety of marine shell, lithic materials, faunal bone, ceramics, milling tools, and potentially human remains (Stropes and Smith 2011). The early documentation, large quantity, and wide range of materials identified for SDI-39 clearly indicate that the site served a habitation function.

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

3.4 Records Search Results

The SCIC records search (Appendix C) identified 21 recorded cultural resource sites within one-quarter mile of the project, one of which (prehistoric village Site SDI-39) is recorded within the subject property (Table 3.4–1). The remaining 20 sites include 16 historic single-family residences, one historic sidewalk stamp, one isolated historic artifact, one prehistoric campsite, and one prehistoric artifact and shell scatter.

Table 3.4–1
Cultural Resources Located Within a Quarter-Mile Radius
of the 1821 Viking Way Project

Site(s)	Description
P-37-017306, P-37-018366, P-37-018661, P-37-018792, P-37-018991, P-37-019081, P-37-019872, P-37-019879, P-37-027507, P-37-027666, P-37-028511, P-37-029811 P-37-033149, P-37-035587, P-37-035644, and P-37-039479	Historic single-family residence
P-37-034704	Historic sidewalk/curb stamp
P-37-033117	Historic isolate
SDI-17,372	Major prehistoric campsite with human remains
SDI-19,056	Prehistoric artifact and shell scatter
SDI-39/W-1	Prehistoric shell midden/ village with human remains

An additional 32 historic addresses are present and 97 previous reports have been conducted within a one-quarter-mile radius of the project. None of the previous reports included the subject property. However, a review of reports from projects in the immediate area of 1821 Viking Way indicates that elements of SDI-39 have been discovered throughout the area south of the La Jolla Beach and Tennis Club. A component of SDI-39 was recorded by Gross and Robbins-Wade (1998) at the Spindrift Drive and St. Louis Terrace intersection, and another component was recorded one block north on Roseland Drive by Berryman and Roth (1993). Additional portions of SDI-39 were identified by Rosenberg and Smith (2007) at 1905 Spindrift Drive.

The largest archaeological study of SDI-39 on record at the SCIC is at 1900 and 1912 Spindrift Drive, where substantial quantities of the prehistoric deposit were excavated to allow a large residential complex to be constructed. The majority of this work was conducted by BFSA (Smith et al. 2015a, 2015b), but some elements were also completed by HDR in 2013. Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. (LMEI) prepared a report on testing/monitoring of underground utility trenching conducted by the City of San Diego, where human remains were discovered in an affected portion of Site SDI-39 (Pigniolo and Brodie 2009). Although the report is unfinished, LMEI and the City have shared sensitive burial information with BFSA for the purpose of evaluating potential impacts from various proposed projects in this neighborhood. The actual locations of the various human remains must remain confidential but will be used to elevate the cultural resource sensitivity of the immediate surroundings.

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

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

In addition, BFSA requested a records search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The SLF has not yet been received; however, searches for projects within the vicinity of the 1821 Viking Way Project property have previously been returned with positive results for sacred sites near the project. All correspondence has been provided in Appendix D.

3.5 Regulatory Setting

The cultural resources study for the 1821 Viking Way 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 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.

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

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

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

4.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to reconstruct the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project area through time. As people used the area, evidence of their activities has been preserved on and in the ground. Archaeological methods are used to retrieve and analyze portions of this evidence to reconstruct past lifeways. This type of inquiry is part of the cultural resources management aspect of environmental conformance studies. The testing program employed as the basis for excavations at 1821 Viking Way includes a records search, background research, test excavations, and laboratory analysis. Primary objectives, such as determining the boundaries of any discoveries, depth of any archaeological deposits, stratigraphy, integrity, content, and spatial distribution of any subsurface artifacts and cultural ecofacts, are essential to the current test phase of the program. Normally, a research orientation transcends these goals by expanding the meaning of information extracted from a site through the use of archaeological questions important in current scientific research. Regional and temporal research issues should be taken into consideration when posing such questions. However, because the boundary of buried intact cultural resources is uncertain, the research design for the current project is limited in scope. The topics and associated research questions provided below address concerns specific to the project.

The research design included in the ATP for the 1821 Viking Way Project (Conroy and Stropes 2024), that was previously submitted to and accepted by the City of San Diego, incorporates information derived from other studies in the neighborhood that have encountered elements of SDI-39 (see Section 3.4). Regional and locally specific questions were employed to approach focused archaeological research questions for 1821 Viking Way. Many of these research questions overlap, as they address environmental setting and prehistoric occupation patterns. Although a wide range of research questions may be possible for investigations at SDI-39, the primary research areas were selected based upon previous work in the neighborhood, potential of available data to address these questions, and possible overall contribution to the archaeological record. The specific research questions focus upon chronology, lithic technology, settlement patterning, and subsistence strategy. The goal of the testing program was to determine if data from 1821 Viking Way could possibly contribute to the proposed research questions that reflect research conducted elsewhere in the Spindrift neighborhood. The research topics listed below were used to guide the study and to determine the sample size necessary to provide sufficient materials to address these posed research questions.

Chronology

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

context of the known culture history, and 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.

Previous work at SDI-39 has produced radiocarbon dates that suggest occupation for the site within the Late Period; however, there is considerable archaeological evidence identifying earlier components. The dating of the earlier components of SDI-39 would provide greater understanding of the site's occupation history. In addition, this research helps to delineate (where possible) divisions between Late Prehistoric occupation and Early Archaic occupation. Finally, further chronological analyses may also reveal if the site may be better understood synchronically, diachronically, or both. However, in order to address the 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-39?
2. Does the chronological data suggest longer periods of occupation during the Late Prehistoric Period or Early Archaic Period?
3. Where does SDI-39 place chronologically in the overall pattern for sites along the San Diego coast and southern California in general?
4. How do temporally diagnostic artifacts from SDI-39 compare to C-14 data, and does the data suggest stratigraphic mixing of the assemblage?

Data Needs

Previous work in this general area of La Jolla indicates that, at a minimum, shell and bone ecofacts are present within SDI-39. Therefore, materials used for radiocarbon dating should be selected based upon context and quality. If the recovered data permits, relative dating may be possible using point types, the presence of ceramics, and obsidian analysis. If obsidian is present in the collection, samples may be tested for hydration values that can be used to relatively date the site by using comparable hydration rates.

Lithic Technology

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

Several flake tool reduction strategies have been identified for the southern California coastal region. These strategies include biface reduction, split-nodule core reduction, small blade core reduction, bipolar core reduction, and nodule reduction. The decision to use one or the other of these techniques was dependent upon several factors, but the most important factors were the type of material being worked, the morphology of the parent material, and the intended tool. For example, some lithic materials, such as Monterey chert and Piedra de Lumbre (PDL) chert, are more easily worked, and with heat treatment become some of the best knappable material in the western United States. Problems exist, however, in the form of the material in its raw state. PDL chert generally occurs in small pieces and was thus used extensively in the late Holocene for small arrow points (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 Spindrift area properties that contain elements of SDI-39 have recovered a wide range of flaked lithic materials and ground stone. With this knowledge, it can be predicted that the recovery from 1821 Viking Way 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-39 and the stages of tool reduction relate to site function and tools recovered at the site?
5. Were the prehistoric lithic tools present within the property manufactured on-site or at another location?
6. Have specific lithic reduction techniques changed through time at SDI-39 (*i.e.,* does large biface reduction predominate during the Paleo Indian Period and do nodule-based technologies predominate during the Early Archaic Period and Late Prehistoric Period)? What function did milling technologies serve at SDI-39?

Data Needs

Previous work in the Spindrift neighborhood indicates that flaked lithics and ground stone implements are present throughout SDI-39. Therefore, all lithic materials recovered from 1821 Viking Way will be selected for technological analysis based upon replicative data. In order to address the proposed research questions, the following will be required:

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

Settlement and Subsistence

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

Traditionally, prehistoric habitation sites are archaeologically differentiated from specialized function sites (*i.e.*, quarries, shellfish processing sites, and milling stations) by the range of materials identified in the assemblage. In addition, there is also a notable amount of variability between habitation sites as a group with regards to site size, artifact density, and diversity of material culture. This observed variation may relate to differences in the quantity of people who occupied a given site, the duration of a site occupation, the frequency with which a site was reused, and the range of activities performed at the site. Identifying such variations in site patterning may help to facilitate the reconstruction of prehistoric social organization and economic adaptations to environmental change. Although many attempts have been made to discern

settlement patterns for Late Prehistoric Period sites based upon ethnographic data, the same cannot be said for Early Archaic Period sites in San Diego. The study of earlier settlement systems represented in the archaeological record has gone largely unstudied with the exception of research pertaining to whether coastal Early Archaic Period habitation sites (such as SDI-39) represent permanent settlements or short-term, seasonal camps (Davis 1976) primarily focused upon economic exploitation of shellfish. The data gathered from SDI-39 will help to further illuminate settlement and site type issues for the region and may provide a greater understanding for Early Archaic Period site patterning.

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

Invertebrate faunal analysis from SDI-39 may 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 within SDI-39 have produced large amounts of shellfish remains and a moderate amount of faunal remains (including marine mammal). If sufficient cultural materials

are recovered as a result of the testing program, the proposed recovery should provide enough data to characterize the general subsistence and settlement pattern for the portion of SDI-39 within 1821 Viking Way. Therefore, the following study topics will be addressed as part of the assessment of cultural materials recovered from 1821 Viking Way:

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

Data Needs

The data that is needed from 1821 Viking Way to address the questions about economic exploitation of resources at SDI-39 includes the recovery of floral and faunal remains to permit the reconstruction of diet or dietary practices and preferences of the site occupants. The presence of particular species of plants and animals allows for a more complete understanding of the range of environments exploited by the occupants of SDI-39. Available methods for interpreting available data include speciation of vertebrate and invertebrate faunal materials, protein residue analysis, and the subsequent identification of habitats based upon species information. Based upon previous studies of intact strata, pollen and phytolith preservation may have been possible and should be considered when intact subsurface levels and/or features are identified. Artifacts recovered from the site can also provide inferential information regarding subsistence exploitation. For example, if plant material is not found, the presence of mortars, manos, pestles, bowls, and metates provides evidence that floral and faunal material were processed at the site. Immunological studies of residues on tools from the site may provide data relating to both the use of tools and to resources exploited. As such, protein residue analysis from recovered ground stone implements and flaked tools may also be required. Often, it is necessary to process relatively large numbers of lithic tools to obtain protein residue information for a given site.

In order to understand settlement patterning for SDI-39, the 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 1821 Viking Way 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 a field investigation that included an archaeological survey and incorporated subsurface excavations (five STPs) to produce an evaluation of resource significance. This archaeological study conformed to City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines and project-specific requirements. Statutory requirements of 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-39). 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, generally in the landscaped areas, to search for cultural materials. Five STPs were excavated to explore the potential for subsurface cultural deposits within areas where the existing residence will be expanded. The shovel tests consisted of 30-by-30-centimeter-wide excavations, which proceeded in decimeter levels to at least 50 centimeters below the surface. The placement of STPs was determined by accessible ground surface and locations to be directly impacted by the proposed expansion of the current residence. The STPs were excavated following standard archaeological protocol and City of San Diego guideline requirements. No intact archaeological material was identified within the STPs. Lawrence Douglas, a Native American representative from Red Tail Environmental, was present for all field investigations. All excavated soils were sifted through one-eighth inch hardwire mesh screens and all collected materials were placed in Ziploc plastic bags and labeled with the appropriate provenience information. All STPs and surface collections were mapped using a Trimble Geo XT Global Positioning System (GPS) unit equipped with TerraSync software. Photographs were taken to document field conditions during the current study.

5.1.2 Laboratory Methodology

In keeping with generally accepted archaeological procedures, any cultural materials collected from the property were categorized as to typology, material, and function. Comparative collections curated in the BFSA laboratory are often helpful in identifying unusual or highly

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

5.1.3 Curation

The project field notes, photographs, and report will be curated at the BFSA offices in Poway, California. All recovered archaeological material along with a copy of all field notes, photos, and a copy of this report, will be permanently curated at the San Diego Archaeological Center (SDAC).

6.0 REPORT OF FINDINGS

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

The following discussion presents the results of the current field investigations. Evidence of prehistoric Site SDI-39 was discovered within the property during the current study. As will be discussed below, the testing program identified only disturbed cultural deposits. Based upon the findings of this study, the proposed development will impact only disturbed and non-significant elements. Intact cultural deposits will not be impacted.

6.1 Fieldwork Results

6.1.1 Field Reconnaissance

The entire property was closely inspected for any evidence of prehistoric Site SDI-39 during the cultural resources survey on August 9, 2024. The survey process included the accessible areas along the side yards and backyard of the property. The existing built environment includes the single-family residence, associated hardscape and landscaping. The archaeological survey focused upon all areas of bare soil, which were closely inspected for artifacts and ecofacts. The survey did not identify any evidence of prehistoric occupation.

6.1.2 Subsurface Investigation

As part of the survey process, shovel tests were planned and approved by the City as a means to sample areas that would be impacted by the proposed project. Because of the potential that cultural deposits could be masked or buried beneath hardscape or landscaping, subsurface tests were needed to search for any evidence of prehistoric deposits associated with SDI-39. On August 9, 2024, BFSA archaeologists excavated five STPs within the proposed construction area at 1821 Viking Way (Figure 6.1–1). As a result of the STP excavations, three lithic flakes and 0.41 grams of undifferentiated marine shell were recovered. As such, no intact subsurface deposits associated with SDI-39 were identified within the area to be impacted by the expansion of the current residence.

Figure 6.1–1
Excavation Location Map
Site SDI-39

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

STPs 1 to 5

The STPs were excavated to a depth of 50 to 80 centimeters depending on the observed soil, recovered cultural material, and planned depth of necessary project-related excavations for the expansion of the existing residence. For example, STPs 1, 2, 4, and 5 were all placed in locations where the planned expansion of the existing residence required new footings at an approximate depth of 18 inches below current grade. STP 3 was placed within an area requiring a new footing at a depth between 48 and 66 inches below current grade. As such, STPs 1, 2, 4, and 5 were excavated to a depth ranging between 50 and 70 centimeters, whereas STP 3 was extended to a depth of 80 centimeters (Plate 6.1–1).

Plate 6.1–1: Overview of STP 3, zero to 80 centimeters, facing southeast.

A total of three debitage (one volcanic and two quartzite) and 0.41 grams of undifferentiated marine shell were recovered during shovel test excavations at 1821 Viking Way. No cultural material was recovered from STP 1. A single piece of debitage was recovered from STPs 2, 4, and 5, respectively, while the 0.41 grams of marine shell was all recovered from STP 3 (Table 6.1–1). Generally, the soil encountered within the STPs primarily consisted of a moderately compacted medium brown sandy loam transitioning to a moderate to hard compacted light brown clay. Deviations to the general soil types encountered included decomposed granite in the first 20 centimeters of STP 3 and a light brown sandy loam identified between 50 and 60 centimeters in STP 4. Disturbances were noted throughout all the STPs including roots, electrical wire, concrete fragments, and irrigation pipes. The STPs were terminated due to the paucity of cultural material and lack of any intact deposits or midden soil associated with SDI-39.

Table 6.1–1
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-39 at 1821 Viking Way

Unit No.	Depth (cm)	Soils Encountered	Object Type	Material Type	Quantity	Catalog No.
1	0-10	Medium brown sandy loam, moderate compaction	No Recovery			
	10-20					
	20-30					

Unit No.	Depth (cm)	Soils Encountered	Object Type	Material Type	Quantity	Catalog No.
	30-40					
	40-50					
	50-60	Light brown clay, moderate to hard compaction				
2	0-10	Medium brown sandy loam, moderate compaction	No Recovery			
	10-20		Debitage	Volcanic	1	1
	20-30		No Recovery			
	30-40					
	40-50					
	50-60					
	60-70	Light brown clay, moderate to hard compaction				
3	0-10	Decomposed granite	No Recovery			
	10-20					
	20-30	Medium brown sandy loam mixed with concrete, very hard compaction	Marine Shell	Undifferentiated	0.20 grams	2
	30-40		No Recovery			
	40-50		Marine Shell	Undifferentiated	0.21 grams	3
	50-60		No Recovery			
	60-70					
	70-80					
4	0-10	Medium brown sandy loam, moderate compaction	No Recovery			
	10-20					
	20-30					
	30-40		Debitage	Quartzite	1	4
	40-50		No Recovery			
	50-60	Light brown sandy loam				
5	0-10	Medium brown sandy loam, moderate compaction	No Recovery			
	10-20					
	20-30					
	30-40					
	40-50	Light brown sandy clay, hard compaction	Debitage	Quartzite	1	5

In total, three debitage (one volcanic and two quartzite) and 0.41 grams of undifferentiated marine shell were recovered from the STP program (Table 6.1–2). Again, no intact deposits associated with SDI-39 were encountered and the recovered material is too limited to necessitate any in-depth analysis. Further, the recovery does not provide any additional information regarding SDI-39. It is likely that the small amount of cultural material recovered during the STP program has been shifted and deposited in their current locations due to previous developmental impacts to the residential property.

Table 6.1–2
Summary of Cultural Materials Recovered
Site SDI-39 at 1821 Viking Way

Cultural Materials	Quantity	Percent
Flaked stone		
Debitage	3	100.00
Bulk items weighed in grams		
Marine shell	0.41	-
Total*	3	100.00

**Total does not include weight in grams*

6.2 Summary and Discussion

As required by the City of San Diego, BFSA conducted an archaeological survey and a subsurface investigation at the 1821 Viking Way Project on August 9, 2024. This study was necessary due to the property's location within the recorded boundary of Site SDI-39. Site SDI-39 is interpreted as being part of a large coastal occupation site that stretched from the Spindrift neighborhood across all of La Jolla Shores. Throughout the Spindrift neighborhood, Native American occupation Site SDI-39 (*Mut kula xuy/Mut lah hoy ya*) has been extensively disturbed by grading and development. Occasionally, intact and undisturbed elements of SDI-39 are encountered; however, the majority of the occupation deposit has been affected by decades of development. At the subject property, the archaeological study has confirmed that limited cultural material tied to SDI-39 exists; however, this material has been impacted and redeposited by the development of the subject property. As such, no intact elements of the Site SDI-39 were identified within the project property, particularly within the area where construction is planned. Because of the lack of an intact concentration of archaeological artifacts, features, or deposits, and due to the history of extensive disturbance to the property, the proposed project will not have an effect upon detectable elements of a cultural resource.

7.0 DISCUSSION/IMPACT ANALYSIS

The 1821 Viking Way Project is located within an area of documented prehistoric occupation where Archaic and Late Prehistoric populations focused upon the marine resources that were abundant in the La Jolla Cove and La Jolla Shores areas. The cultural resources study conducted for the 1821 Viking Way Project consisted of a field survey of the property, a review of archival material and previous work, subsurface excavations, and 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 likelihood that cultural resources associated with SDI-39 exist within the 1821 Viking Way Project and whether or not CRHR-significant resources might be impacted by the proposed improvements. A survey and subsurface testing determined the presence of limited cultural material which can be attributed to Site SDI-39; however, no intact elements of the site were identified. The cultural material documented within the 1821 Viking Way property is evaluated as not a CEQA-significant resource, does not quality for listing on the CRHR, and does not initiate the City of San Diego's Historic Resources Guidelines (SDMC §143.0210).

The project will include the expansion of the existing residence, including a 194 square-foot addition to the first floor and a 657 square-foot addition to the second floor. The locations of the proposed improvements to the property can be seen in Figure 2.0–4. In total, the planned project would result in only limited (± 194 square feet) excavations at locations that correspond to disturbed and non-significant/non-CRHR-eligible deposits; therefore, the project is evaluated as not impacting any significant cultural resources.

8.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The archaeological study of the 1821 Viking Way Project identified cultural material associated with prehistoric Site SDI-39 within the parcel; however, no intact cultural deposits were identified at this location and the recovered material is evaluated as not CEQA-significant. Based upon the current test results, no significant adverse impacts will result as a consequence of this improvement project. However, because there still remains the potential to encounter buried elements of SDI-39 within the property, archaeological and Native American monitoring of project related ground disturbances is recommended as 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 DSD. 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.

Andrew J. Garrison — August 30, 2024

Andrew J. Garrison
Project Archaeologist

Date

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2011 An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

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1963 Shell Midden Analysis of Site SDI-603 and Ecological Implications for Cultural Development of Batiquitos Lagoon, San Diego County, Los Angeles. University of California, Los Angeles, Archaeological Survey Annual Report, 1960-1961, pp. 246–338.

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APPENDIX A

Resumes of Key Personnel

Andrew J. Garrison, M.A., RPA

Project Archaeologist

BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company
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Education

Master of Arts, Public History, University of California, Riverside **2009**

Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside **2005**

Bachelor of Arts, History, University of California, Riverside **2005**

Professional Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists
Society for California Archaeology
Society for American Archaeology
California Council for the Promotion of History
Society of Primitive Technology
Lithic Studies Society
California Preservation Foundation
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

Experience

Project Archaeologist **June 2017–Present**
BFSA Environmental Services, A Perennial Company **Poway, California**

Project management of all phases of archaeological investigations for local, state, and federal agencies including National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) level projects interacting with clients, sub-consultants, and lead agencies. Supervise and perform fieldwork including archaeological survey, monitoring, site testing, comprehensive site records checks, and historic building assessments. Perform and oversee technological analysis of prehistoric lithic assemblages. Author or co-author cultural resource management reports submitted to private clients and lead agencies.

Senior Archaeologist and GIS Specialist **2009–2017**
Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. **Orange, California**

Served as Project Archaeologist or Principal Investigator on multiple projects, including archaeological monitoring, cultural resource surveys, test excavations, and historic building assessments. Directed projects from start to finish, including budget and personnel hours proposals, field and laboratory direction, report writing, technical editing, Native American consultation, and final report submittal. Oversaw all GIS projects including data collection, spatial analysis, and map creation.

Preservation Researcher **2009**
City of Riverside Modernism Survey **Riverside, California**

Completed DPR Primary, District, and Building, Structure and Object Forms for five sites for a grant-funded project to survey designated modern architectural resources within the City of Riverside.

Information Officer **2005, 2008–2009**
Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside **Riverside, California**

Processed and catalogued restricted and unrestricted archaeological and historical site record forms. Conducted research projects and records searches for government agencies and private cultural resource firms.

Reports/Papers

2019 A Class III Archaeological Study for the Tuscany Valley (TM 33725) Project National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Jack Rabbit Trail Logistics Center Project, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the 10575 Foothill Boulevard Project, Rancho Cucamonga, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 Cultural Resources Study for the County Road and East End Avenue Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 Phase II Cultural Resource Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, California. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 818 Project, City of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Stone Residence Project, 1525 Buckingham Drive, La Jolla, California 92037. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Seaton Commerce Center Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Marbella Villa Project, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for TTM 37109, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Winchester Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2016 John Wayne Airport Jet Fuel Pipeline and Tank Farm Archaeological Monitoring Plan. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the County of Orange, California.

2016 Historic Resource Assessment for 220 South Batavia Street, Orange, CA 92868 Assessor's Parcel Number 041-064-4. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Submitted to the City of Orange as part of Mills Act application.

2015 Historic Resource Report: 807-813 Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2015 Exploring a Traditional Rock Cairn: Test Excavation at CA-SDI-13/RBLI-26: The Rincon Indian Reservation, San Diego County, California. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

2014 Archaeological Monitoring Results: The New Los Angeles Federal Courthouse. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeological Project Volume 7, Technological Analysis of Stone Tools, Lithic Technology at Bolsa Chica: Reduction Maintenance and Experimentation. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

Presentations

2017 "Repair and Replace: Lithic Production Behavior as Indicated by the Debitage Assemblage from CA-MRP-283 the Hackney Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Fish Camp, California.

2016 "Bones, Stones, and Shell at Bolsa Chica: A Ceremonial Relationship?" Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.

2016 "Markers of Time: Exploring Transitions in the Bolsa Chica Assemblage." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.

2016 "Dating Duress: Understanding Prehistoric Climate Change at Bolsa Chica." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.

2014 "New Discoveries from an Old Collection: Comparing Recently Identified OGR Beads to Those Previously Analyzed from the Encino Village Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.

2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Seven: Culture and Chronology. Lithic demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.

APPENDIX B

Site Record Form Update

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX D

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX E

Artifact Catalog

The 1821 Viking Way Project (24-203)
Phase I and II Cultural Resources Study
CA-SDI-39
2024 Field Year
Master Artifact Catalog

BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Cat No.	Unit Type	Unit No.	Depth (cm)	Artifact Class	Object Type	Modifications	Material Type	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Condition	Portion	Qty	Wgt (g)	Box No.	Bag No.
1	STP	2	10-20	Flaked Stone	Debitage	-	Volcanic	24.70	26.64	8.12	Complete	-	1	5.12	1	1.1
2	STP	3	20-30	Fauna	Marine Shell	MNI=1	Undifferentiated	8.09	10.03	1.53	Fragment	0-25%	-	0.20	1	2.1
3	STP	3	40-50	Fauna	Marine Shell	MNI=1	Undifferentiated	10.61	10.10	2.30	Fragment	0-25%	-	0.21	1	2.2
4	STP	4	30-40	Flaked Stone	Debitage	-	Quartzite	29.27	19.11	6.35	Complete	-	1	6.35	1	1.2
5	STP	5	40-50	Flaked Stone	Debitage	-	Quartzite	45.00	29.25	9.14	Complete	-	1	12.08	1	1.3

APPENDIX F

Confidential Maps

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)