

# **PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE WESTBOURNE SMALL LOT SUBDIVISION PROJECT**

## **CITY OF SAN DIEGO**

**Project No. \_\_\_\_\_  
APNs 351-232-17 and -18**

**Submitted to:**

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

**Prepared for:**

**KLS Westbourne, LLC  
3687 Mission Boulevard  
San Diego, California 92109**

**Prepared by:**

**Andrew J. Garrison and Brian F. Smith  
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*April 24, 2020*

## **Archaeological Database Information**

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***Report Date:*** April 24, 2020

***Report Title:*** Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Westbourne Small Lot Subdivision Project, City of San Diego (Project No. \_\_\_\_\_)

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***USGS Quadrangle:*** USGS 7.5-minute *La Jolla OE W, California*; Township 15 South, Range 4 West (Projected)

***Study Area:*** Approximately 0.3 acre

***Key Words:*** Phase I survey; negative for archaeological resources; City of San Diego; archaeological monitoring recommended.

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

As part of the City of San Diego's California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review process, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) conducted an archaeological survey for the Westbourne Small Lot Subdivision Project consisting of two residential parcels at 460 Westbourne Street. The archaeological survey was undertaken in order to determine if cultural resources exist within the property and to assess the possible effects of the construction of a proposed development project. The proposed project includes the construction of a new residential development within the subject property. The project (City of San Diego Project Number \_\_\_\_\_; Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APNs] 351-232-17 and -18) is located at the northwest corner of Westbourne Street and La Jolla Boulevard. Specifically, the project is located in the unsectioned Pueblo Lands of San Diego in the Township 15 South, Range 4 West [Projected], in the USGS *La Jolla OE W* Quadrangle. BFSA conducted the archaeological survey on April 17, 2020 accompanied by a Native American monitor from Red Tail Environmental. No archaeological resources were observed during the survey. Maps of the property location and development plan have been included in Attachment B. As part of this study, a copy of the report will be submitted to the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (SDSU). All investigations conducted by BFSA related to this project conformed to CEQA and City of San Diego guidelines.

## **II. SETTING**

The project setting includes both physical and biological contexts of the proposed project, as well as the cultural setting of prehistoric and historic human activities in the general area.

### *Natural Setting*

The Westbourne Small Lot Subdivision Project is situated in the western portion of the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province of southern California. Specifically, the subject property is situated west of the La Jolla Mesa and La Jolla Country Club, approximately one-quarter-mile east of the Pacific Ocean. The average elevation of the project is approximately 80 feet above mean sea level. This open coast habitat is characterized by alternating rocky foreshore and sandy beaches.

The biological setting observed in the general vicinity of the project consists of mostly ornamental trees, shrubs, and grasses planted by property owners. Some of the neighboring hillsides consist of native coastal sage scrub vegetation, which was likely common throughout area during prehistoric times (Beauchamp 1986; Randolph 1955). The coastal sage scrub and chamise chaparral plant communities comprised major food resources for prehistoric inhabitants (Bean and Saubel 1972), as did the rocky foreshore and sand beach marine communities of the local coastal environs. Studies indicate that an estuarine/lagoonal habitat existed near today's La Jolla Beach and Tennis Club until the early 1900s (Moriarty 1981), and may have been a primary source of

fresh water in prehistoric times.

Animals that inhabited the coastal mesas during prehistoric times included mammals such as rabbits, squirrels, gophers, mice, rats, deer, and coyotes, in addition to a variety of reptiles and amphibians. The estuary and cove food resources included a variety of waterfowl, fish, shellfish, and marine mammals that occupied the cove, estuary, and adjacent rocky headland. Fish in the cove would have included a variety of nearshore species such as sheephead (*Semicossyphus pulcher*), bass (*Serranidae*), croakers (*Sciaenidae*), and a variety of sharks and rays (*Chondrichthyes*) (Smith 1992; Winterrowd and Cardenas 1987). Shellfish species that were available included abalone (*Haliotis* sp.), oysters (*Ostrea lurida*), and mussels (*Mytilus* sp.) along the rocky foreshore areas of the coastline, and species such as clams (*Chione* sp. and *Donax* sp.), scallops (*Argopecten* sp.), oysters (*Ostrea lurida*), and marine snails (*Astraea* sp.) in the cove.

The natural setting of the project area during the prehistoric occupation offered a rich nutritional resource base. Fresh water was likely obtainable on a year-round basis from the pond and springs located at the foot of Ardath Canyon, north of the project. The La Jolla area provided a rich environment capable of supporting a moderately dense prehistoric population of hunter/gatherers such as the La Jolla cultural horizon and the more recent Kumeyaay (Smith and Moriarty 1983, 1985; Smith and Pierson 1996). Such population densities likely required considerable foraging along the shoreline, surrounding drainages, and adjacent mesas to sustain seasonal occupations.

### *Cultural Setting*

The cultures that have been identified in the general vicinity of the project consist of a possible Paleo Indian manifestation of the San Dieguito Complex, the Archaic and Early Milling Stone horizons represented by the La Jolla Complex, and the Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay culture. The area was used for ranching and farming following the Hispanic intrusion into the region, which continued through the historic period. A brief discussion of the cultural elements in the project area is provided in the following subsections.

### **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 between 2.0 and 2.5 miles west of its present location (Smith and Moriarty 1985). 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 (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 section 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).

### **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 refine these earlier works to a greater extent (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: 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 100,000 YBP. However, their evidence for such claims is sparse at best and has 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 the Early Man Period in the region have since been rejected as natural products of geologic activity. Some of the local proposed Early Man Period sites include Texas Street, Mission

Valley (San Diego River Valley), Del Mar, La Jolla, Buchanan Canyon, and Brown (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, large projectile points, and 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, hunting, and gathering 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 the San Dieguito Complex. Currently, controversy exists among researchers regarding the relationship of the San Dieguito Complex and the subsequent cultural manifestation in the area, the La Jolla Complex. Although, firm evidence has not been recovered to indicate whether the San Dieguito Complex “evolved” into the La Jolla Complex, the people of the La Jolla Complex moved into the area and assimilated with the people of the San Dieguito Complex, or the people of the San Dieguito Complex retreated from the area due to 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. This Archaic Period pattern is believed by archaeologists to have 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 thought 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, grinding tools closely associated with marine resources, and flexed burials (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985). Increasing numbers of inland sites have been identified as dating to the Archaic Period, focusing on 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 the 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 the cultural transformation between periods, possibilities of ethnic replacement, and/or a possible hiatus from the western portion of the county.

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

The transition into the Late Prehistoric Period in the project area is primarily represented by a marked change in archaeological patterning known as the Yuman Tradition. This tradition is primarily represented by the Cuyamaca Complex, which is believed to be derived from the mountains of southern San Diego County. The people of the Cuyamaca Complex are considered as ancestral to the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay (Diegueño). Although several archaeologists consider the local Native American tribes to be latecomers, the traditional stories and histories that are orally passed down by the local Native American groups speak both presently and ethnographically to tribal presence in the region as being 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 included cremation, the use of bows and arrows, and adaptation to the use of the acorn as a main food staple (Moratto 1984). Along the coast, the Kumeyaay made use of marine resources by fishing and collecting shellfish for food. Game and seasonally available plant food resources (including acorns) were sources of nourishment for the Kumeyaay. By far, though, 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 suggests a possible hiatus of  $650 \pm 100$  years between the occupation of the coastal area by the La Jolla Complex ( $1,730 \pm 75$  YBP is the youngest date for the La Jolla Complex inhabitants at SDI-4609) and late prehistoric cultures (Smith and Moriarty 1983). More recently, a reevaluation of two prone burials at the Spindrift Site excavated by Moriarty (1965) and radiocarbon dates of a pre-ceramic phase of Yuman occupation near the San Diego suburb of Santee suggest a commingling of the latest La Jolla Complex inhabitants and the earliest Yuman inhabitants about 2,000 YBP (Kyle and Gallegos 1993).

## **History**

### **Exploration Period (1530 to 1769)**

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

### **Spanish Colonial Period (1769 to 1821)**

The Spanish occupation of the claimed territory of Alta California took place during the reign of King Carlos III of Spain (Engelhardt 1920). Jose 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 a military and religious contingent, where the overall intent of establishing forts and missions was to gain control of the land and the native inhabitants through conversion. Actual colonization of the San Diego area began on July 16, 1769, when the first Spanish exploring party, commanded by Gaspar de Portolá (with Father Junípero Serra in charge of religious conversion of the native populations), arrived by the overland route to San Diego to secure California for the Spanish 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 important territorial, military, and religious considerations. Grants of land were made to persons who applied, but many tracts reverted back to the government for 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)**

On September 16, 1810, the priest Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla started a revolt against Spanish rule. He and his untrained Native American followers fought against the Spanish, but his



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

#### Anglo-American Period (1846 to Present)

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

The cattle ranchers of the "counties" of southern California had 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 raising cattle to farming (Robinson 1948). The act allowed for the expansion of unfenced farms, which was crucial in an area where fencing material was practically unavailable. Five years after its passage, most of the arable lands in San Diego County had been patented as either ranchos or homesteads, and growing grain crops replaced raising cattle in many of the county's inland valleys (Blick 1976; Elliott 1883 [1965]).

By 1870, farmers had learned to dry farm and were coping with some of the peculiarities of San Diego County's climate (*San Diego Union*, February 6, 1868; Van Dyke 1886). Between 1869 and 1871, the amount of cultivated acreage in the county rose from less than 5,000 to more than 20,000 acres (*San Diego Union*, January 2, 1872). Of course, droughts continued to hinder the development of agriculture (Crouch 1915; *San Diego Union*, November 10, 1870; Shipek 1977). Large-scale farming in San Diego County was limited by a lack of water and the small size of arable valleys. The small urban population and poor roads also restricted commercial crop growing. Meanwhile, cattle continued to be grazed in parts of inland San Diego County. In the Otay Mesa area, for example, the "No Fence Act" had little effect on cattle farmers because ranches were spaced far apart and natural ridges kept the cattle out of nearby growing crops (Gordinier 1966).

During the first two decades of the twentieth century, the population of San Diego County continued to grow. The population of the inland 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 had become 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), followed by the aircraft industry in the 1920s (Heiges 1976). The establishment of these industries led to the growth of the county as a whole; however, most of the civilian population growth occurred in the north county coastal areas, where the population almost tripled between 1920 and 1930. During this time period, the history of inland San Diego County was subsidiary to that of the city of San Diego, which had become a Navy center and an industrial city (Heiges 1976). In inland San Diego County, agriculture became specialized, and recreational areas were established in the mountain and desert areas. Just before World War II, urbanization began to spread to the inland parts of the county.

### 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 to the major prehistoric sites in the area of the project. However, small development projects continuously encounter pockets of cultural sites that have survived grading and construction impacts over the years.

The origin of the name La Jolla, most researchers agree, is a variation of the original “La Hoya,” which literally translated from Spanish means “pit, hole, grave, or valley.” The equivalent American translation is “river basin” (Castillo and Bond 1975). The city surveyor, James Pascoe, spelled it “La Joya” on his map of city land in 1870, 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 located today. The first post office was established on February 28, 1888 and closed on March 31, 1893, but reopened as “Lajolla” (one word) on August 17, 1894. On June 19, 1905, the name of this post office was changed to “La Jolla” (two words) (Salley 1977).

The first purchase of Pueblo Lands in this area occurred on February 27, 1869, when the City of San Diego sold Pueblo Lot 1261 to Samuel Sizer. On the same day, the City sold Pueblo Lot 1259 to Daniel Sizer. These lots sold for \$1.25 per acre. Both lots were located south of “La Hoya Valley.” The *San Diego Union* (March 31, 1869) referred to the canyon as “La Hoya” when describing Sizer’s agricultural development to the south. By the 1870s, excursions to the point and cove were offered by the Horton House in their Concord Coach, a stagecoach drawn by four horses (*San Diego Union*, August 9, 1932).

The boom of the 1880s extended to La Jolla in the form of 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 to La Jolla in 1894. This narrow-gauge railroad was responsible for bringing passengers and prefabricated cottages (on flat cars) to the growing community (Randolph 1955). The railroad was dismantled in 1919, but not before an unsuccessful experiment with a gasoline-powered rail car (known locally as the “Red Devil”) was conducted.

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

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

The earliest notable development in this area was the construction of the Spindrift Inn in the 1920s. Also at this time, the initial development of the La Jolla Beach and Tennis Club (originally the La Jolla Beach and Yacht Club) took place. These early facilities gained in popularity 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 of 1925 to 1926 (Brandes et al. 1999).

Two military training camps came to La Jolla during World War II: Camp Callan and Camp Elliot. In addition, two emplacements on Mount Soledad and one on the beach in La Jolla were established during the war years (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, the economic base of La Jolla grew to include a substantial business element. Today, this trend continues with ever-present tourism playing a significant part in the local economy. Throughout the history of this community, the residential population has included both permanent and seasonal residents, many of whom have achieved a significant degree of financial and historical notoriety and success.

### III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project consists of the redevelopment of two parcels collectively comprising an approximately 0.3-acre property. The subject property is located at 460 Westbourne Street which



**Plate 1: Artist's rendering of the proposed development.**  
*(Image courtesy of eos Architecture, Inc.)*

is situated at the northwest corner of Westbourne Street and La Jolla Boulevard (Attachment B: Figures 1 through 3). Currently, the western parcel (APN 351-232-18) contains a duplex and detached garage with associated hardscape and landscaping, while the eastern parcel (APN 351-232-17) is undeveloped and utilized as overflow parking for the adjacent property. As proposed, the project will clear the subject property of all existing structures, hardscape, and landscaping for the construction of four new two-story single-family residences along with associated landscaping and infrastructure (Figure 4; Plate 1).

### IV. STUDY METHODS

The archaeological assessment included a reconnaissance of the property and an institutional records search review of previous studies in the area. BFSa reviewed data obtained from the SCIC at SDSU for the project to determine the presence of any previously recorded cultural resources (Attachment C). A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was also requested by BFSa from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC SLF search did not indicate the presence of any sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the search radius. Original correspondence may be found in Attachment D.

The records search identified 30 recorded cultural resources and 42 historic addresses are located within a quarter-mile radius of the project; however, no resources are recorded within the project parcels. The previously recorded resources consist of 21 historic buildings, three historic sidewalk stamps, four historic trash deposits, and one multicomponent site consisting of a historic trash deposit and a prehistoric artifact scatter containing marine shell, fire affected rock, lithic flakes, and battered and abraded tools. The site form for the remaining resource was missing; however, the SCIC data indicates it most likely is another historic structure. The records search also indicated that there have been 26 previous studies conducted within a quarter-mile of the subject property, two of which are mapped overlapping the current project (Brown 2001; Kyle 2001). Both previous studies are associated with the replacement of sewer and water infrastructure and do not directly address the current project.

On March 17, 2020, BFSA archaeologists conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the subject property. Aerial photographs, maps, and a compass permitted orientation and location of project boundaries. Where possible, the archaeologists employed narrow transect paths to ensure maximum lot coverage. Although much of the property was covered in hardscape or structures, all exposed ground was inspected for cultural materials. A survey form, field notes, and photographs documented the survey work.

## **V. RESULTS OF THE STUDY**

### *Background Research*

The coastal region within the city of San Diego has yielded substantial evidence of human presence for more than the last 9,000 years. The presence of fresh water in numerous drainages along the coast, plentiful plant foods, a variety of edible animals, an abundance of marine food sources, and a supply of toolstone material in the form of nodules were important resources along the coast. The proximity to nearby marine resources along the La Jolla coast also made the region attractive to prehistoric human populations on a seasonal and/or year-round basis. For example, to the north, sites such as SDI-39 represent multicomponent occupation (Early Archaic La Jolla Complex and Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay) beginning approximately 5,000 YBP (Christenson 1990). During the historic period, new Native American encampments developed as the native population was displaced by European settlements (Carrico 1986). The mesa (later known as Torrey Pines State Reserve) may have been used for livestock grazing until the development of small farms and residences in the early part of the twentieth century.

More specifically, the La Jolla neighborhood surrounding the project is considered sensitive for cultural resources based on the historic development as well as the type and number of recorded resources within the vicinity. Also, the historic development as evident by the numerous recorded structures and historic addresses has also impacted or masked archaeological resources in the area. All of the archaeological resources, such as the historic trash deposits and prehistoric artifact scatter were discovered through the process of archaeological monitoring below the current built environment. Further, the 1904 USGS 30' *Southern California* Sheet No.2 quadrangle shows that the alignment of the former Sand Diego, Pacific Beach, and La Jolla (S.D.P.B & L.J.) railroad was originally located in the vicinity of the project. The records search results indicate that at least one of the previously recorded historic trash deposits is likely associated with the former railroad. In addition, based on aerial photographs, the current development found in the western half of the property was constructed prior to 1953. This early development of the region indicates the La Jolla neighborhoods, including the current project, were developed prior to environmental regulations requiring cultural resource studies and therefore, there is potential for the discovery of previously undocumented historic and prehistoric resources.

### *Field Reconnaissance*

On April 17, 2020, Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith directed the archaeological assessment for the project. BFSA Senior Project Archaeologist Andrew Garrison conducted the survey along with Native American monitor Gabe Kitchen from Red Tail Environmental. The archaeological survey was conducted by walking transects in five-meter intervals across the portions of the property not currently developed. Photographs were taken during the survey to show current conditions (Plates 2 and 3). During the archaeological survey, particular attention was paid to areas with exposed ground surfaces. Vegetation within the property mainly consisted of non-native residential plants consisting of shrubs, grass lawn, and palm trees. Visibility was poor throughout the property due to the prior development found within the western half and the majority of the vacant eastern half being covered by gravel, mulch, and grass. No archaeological materials were identified on any of the exposed ground surfaces within the property. The existing development within the property consists of a mid-twentieth century duplex and detached garage (see Plate 2). Although older than 50 years in age, the City of San Diego has already reviewed the development regarding impacts to historic built environment resources and no further study of the buildings are required.



**Plate 2: Overview of the current development found within the western half of the project, facing north.**





**Plate 3: Overview of the eastern half of the project, facing southeast.**

### *Evaluation*

Although the current development found within the western half of the project was constructed during the mid-twentieth century, the City of San Diego has already reviewed the development regarding impacts to historic built environment resources and no further study of the buildings are required. Therefore, based upon the results of the survey, no archaeological resources have been identified on the subject property. As a result, no further investigations are necessary for the completion of this Phase I cultural resource study.

## **VI. RECOMMENDATIONS**

The City of San Diego typically requires two tasks for an archaeological study of this nature: assessment of the potential for cultural resources on the property and a visual inspection for the presence of cultural resources. As noted previously, the current development within the property has already been cleared of further study by the City of San Diego, and no evidence of any archaeological resources was identified within the property during the survey. However, due to the historic development of the surrounding neighborhood, including within the western half of the current project, the presence of both historic and prehistoric archaeological resources within a quarter-mile radius, and the limited visibility encountered during the survey, there remains a

possibility of encountering buried archaeological deposits similar to those identified during the records search. Therefore, because the property is located within an area that is sensitive for cultural resources, archaeological monitoring of all earth-moving activities is recommended for the Westbourne Small Lot Subdivision Project.

## VII. SOURCES CONSULTED

## DATE

National Register of Historic Places <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: April 2020
California Register of Historical Resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: April 2020
City of San Diego Historical Resources Register <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: April 2020
Archaeological/Historical Site Records: South Coastal Information Center <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: April 2020
Other Sources Consulted: NAHC Sacred Lands File Search (Attachment D) References (Attachment A)	

## VIII. 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 City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines.



Brian F. Smith  
Principal Investigator

April 24, 2020

Date



**IX. ATTACHMENT A**

**References**

**Resumes**

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# Brian F. Smith, MA

## Owner, Principal Investigator

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## Education

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

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

## Professional Memberships

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Society for California Archaeology

## Experience

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**Principal Investigator**  
**Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.**

**1977–Present**  
**Poway, California**

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

## Professional Accomplishments

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

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

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

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

Emerald Acres: Archaeological survey and testing program of 14 archaeological sites across 333 acres in the Winchester area of Riverside County (2000-2018).

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

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

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

Citracado Business Park West: An archaeological survey and testing program at a significant prehistoric archaeological site and historic building assessment for a 17-acre project in the city of Escondido. The project resulted in the identification of 82 bedrock milling features, two previously recorded loci and two additional and distinct loci, and approximately 2,000 artifacts (2018).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cultural Resources Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County: Project manager/director for a survey of 29 individual sites near the U.S./Mexico Border for proposed video surveillance camera locations associated with the San Diego Border barrier Project—project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; site identification and recordation; assessment of

potential impacts to cultural resources; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Border Patrol, and other government agencies involved; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January, February, and July 2002.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Survey and Testing of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project, Carlsbad, California: Project manager/director —including direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis;

authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. July-August 1999.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Reports/Papers

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

- 2019 Final Archaeological Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Westin Hotel and Timeshare Project, City of Carlsbad, California.
- 2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Jack Rabbit Trail Logistics Center Project, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Altair Project, City of Temecula, California.
- 2019 Phase II Cultural Resource Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, California.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Family Dollar Mecca Project, Riverside County, California.

- 2019 A Cultural Resources Assessment for TR 37177, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Westlake Project (TM 33267), City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Go Fresh Gas Project, Perris, California.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the South Milliken Distribution Center Project, City of Eastvale, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Class III Section 106 (NHPA) Study for the Perris Valley Storm Drain Channel Widening Project, Perris, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Twin Channel Project, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California.
- 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.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the IPT Perris DC III Western/Nandina Project, Perris, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Menifee Gateway Project, City of Menifee, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Atwell Phase 1A Project (formerly Butterfield Specific Plan), City of Banning, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Eastvale Self Storage Project, Eastvale, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Anza Baptist Church Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Inland Propane Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Seaton Commerce Center Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Val Verde Logistics Center Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Santa Gertrudis Creek Pedestrian/Bicycle Trail Extension and Interconnect Project, City of Temecula, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 Cultural Resource Report for the U.S. Allied Carriers Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California.
- 2018 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historical Resources Study for the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, County of San Diego.
- 2018 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Citracado Business Park West Project, City of Escondido.



- 2018 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Uptown Bressi Ranch Project, Carlsbad.
- 2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the South Pointe Banning Project, CUP 180010, Riverside County, California.
- 2018 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Stedman Residence Project, 9030 La Jolla Shores Lane, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2018 Historic Resources Interim Monitoring Reports No. 1 through 4 for the LADOT Bus Maintenance and CNG Fueling Facility, Los Angeles.
- 2018 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Emerald Acres Project, Winchester, Riverside County.
- 2018 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Green Dragon Project, City of San Diego.
- 2017 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Moxy Hotel Project, San Diego, California.
- 2017 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Bayside Fire Station, City of San Diego.
- 2017 Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Ballpark Village Project, City of San Diego.
- 2017 Historical Resource Research Report for the Herbert and Alexina Childs/Thomas L. Shepherd House, 210 Westbourne Street, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2017 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Alberhill Ranch Specific Plan Amendment No. 3.1 Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.
- 2017 A Cultural Resources Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Golden City Project, Tracts 28532-1, -2, -3, -4, and -5, and Tract 34445, City of Murrieta, California.
- 2016 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Blue Sky San Diego Project, City of San Diego.
- 2016 Historic Resource Research Report for the Midway Postal Service and Distribution Center, 2535 Midway Drive, San Diego, California 92138.
- 2016 Results of the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Amitai Residence Project, 2514 Ellentown Road, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2016 Historic American Buildings Survey, Los Angeles Memorial Sports Arena.
- 2015 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Safari Highlands Ranch Project, City of Escondido, County of San Diego.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels II Project, Planning Case No. 36962, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels I Project, Planning Case No. 36950, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for Site SDI-10,237 Locus F, Everly Subdivision Project, El Cajon, California.
- 2015 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Woodward Street Senior Housing Project, City of San Marcos, California (APN 218-120-31).

- 2015 An Updated Cultural Resource Survey for the Box Springs Project (TR 33410), APNs 255-230-010, 255-240-005, 255-240-006, and Portions of 257-180-004, 257-180-005, and 257-180-006.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Report for the Lake Ranch Project, TR 36730, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 A Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Munro Valley Solar Project, Inyo County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Diamond Valley Solar Project, Community of Winchester, County of Riverside.
- 2014 National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance for the Proposed Saddleback Estates Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2014 A Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for RIV-8137 at the Toscana Project, TR 36593, Riverside County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Estates at Del Mar Project, City of Del Mar, San Diego, California (TTM 14-001).
- 2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Due Diligence Assessment of the Ocean Colony Project, City of Encinitas.
- 2014 A Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Citrus Heights II Project, TTM 36475, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Modular Logistics Center, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Ivey Ranch Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Report for the Emerald Acres Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 A Cultural Resources Records Search and Review for the Pala Del Norte Conservation Bank Project, San Diego County, California.
- 2013 An Updated Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Tentative Tract Maps 36484 and 36485, Audie Murphy Ranch, City of Menifee, County of Riverside.
- 2013 El Centro Town Center Industrial Development Project (EDA Grant No. 07-01-06386); Result of Cultural Resource Monitoring.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Renda Residence Project, 9521 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Ballpark Village Project, San Diego, California.
- 2013 Archaeological Monitoring and Mitigation Program, San Clemente Senior Housing Project, 2350 South El Camino Real, City of San Clemente, Orange County, California (CUP No. 06-065; APN-060-032-04).
- 2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Los Peñasquitos Recycled Water Pipeline.

- 2012 Cultural Resources Report for Meniffee Heights (Tract 32277).
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Altman Residence at 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2012 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Payan Property Project, San Diego, California.
- 2012 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Rieger Residence, 13707 Durango Drive, Del Mar, California 92014, APN 300-369-49.
- 2011 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1887 Viking Way Project, La Jolla, California.
- 2011 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 714 Project.
- 2011 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the 10th Avenue Parking Lot Project, City of San Diego, California (APNs 534-194-02 and 03).
- 2011 Archaeological Survey of the Pelberg Residence for a Bulletin 560 Permit Application; 8335 Camino Del Oro; La Jolla, California 92037 APN 346-162-01-00.
- 2011 A Cultural Resources Survey Update and Evaluation for the Robertson Ranch West Project and an Evaluation of National Register Eligibility of Archaeological sites for Sites for Section 106 Review (NHPA).
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 43rd and Logan Project.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682 M Project, City of San Diego Project #174116.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Nooren Residence Project, 8001 Calle de la Plata, La Jolla, California, Project No. 226965.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Keating Residence Project, 9633 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2010 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 15th & Island Project, City of San Diego; APNs 535-365-01, 535-365-02 and 535-392-05 through 535-392-07.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Sewer and Water Group 772 Project, San Diego, California, W.O. Nos. 187861 and 178351.
- 2010 Pottery Canyon Site Archaeological Evaluation Project, City of San Diego, California, Contract No. H105126.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Racetrack View Drive Project, San Diego, California; Project No. 163216.
- 2010 A Historical Evaluation of Structures on the Butterfield Trails Property.
- 2010 Historic Archaeological Significance Evaluation of 1761 Haydn Drive, Encinitas, California (APN

260-276-07-00).

- 2010 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of the Heller/Nguyen Project, TPM 06-01, Poway, California.
- 2010 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program for the Sunday Drive Parcel Project, San Diego County, California, APN 189-281-14.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Emergency Garnet Avenue Storm Drain Replacement Project, San Diego, California, Project No. B10062
- 2010 An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project
- 2009 Cultural Resource Assessment of the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project City of San Diego #64A-003A; Project #154116.
- 2009 Archaeological Constraints Study of the Morgan Valley Wind Assessment Project, Lake County, California.
- 2008 Results of an Archaeological Review of the Helen Park Lane 3.1-acre Property (APN 314-561-31), Poway, California.
- 2008 Archaeological Letter Report for a Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Valley Park Condominium Project, Ramona, California; APN 282-262-75-00.
- 2007 Archaeology at the Ballpark. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. Submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation.
- 2007 Result of an Archaeological Survey for the Villages at Promenade Project (APNs 115-180-007-3, 115-180-049-1, 115-180-042-4, 115-180-047-9) in the City of Corona, Riverside County.
- 2007 Monitoring Results for the Capping of Site CA-SDI-6038/SDM-W-5517 within the Katzer Jamul Center Project; P00-017.
- 2006 Archaeological Assessment for The Johnson Project (APN 322-011-10), Poway, California.
- 2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the El Camino Del Teatro Accelerated Sewer Replacement Project (Bid No. K041364; WO # 177741; CIP # 46-610.6.
- 2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Baltazar Draper Avenue Project (Project No. 15857; APN: 351-040-09).
- 2004 TM 5325 ER #03-14-043 Cultural Resources.
- 2004 An Archaeological Survey and an Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Salt Creek Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 An Archaeological Assessment for the Hidden Meadows Project, San Diego County, TM 5174, Log No. 99-08-033. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 An Archaeological Survey for the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Archaeological Investigations at the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Archaeological Monitoring of Geological Testing Cores at the Pacific Beach Christian Church Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

- 2003 San Juan Creek Drilling Archaeological Monitoring. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Evaluation of Archaeological Resources Within the Spring Canyon Biological Mitigation Area, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Audie Murphy Ranch Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 Results of an Archaeological Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the Proposed Robertson Ranch Project, City of Carlsbad. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-7976 for the Eastlake III Woods Project, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29777, Meniffee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29835, Meniffee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Moore Property, Poway. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program at the Water and Sewer Group Job 530A, Old Town San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the High Desert Water District Recharge Site 6 Project, Yucca Valley. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-13,864 at the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 A Cultural Resources Survey and Site Evaluations at the Stewart Subdivision Project, Moreno Valley, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, French Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at The TPM#24003–Lawson Valley Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-5326 at the Westview High School Project for the Poway Unified School District. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Meniffee Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Bernardo Mountain Project, Escondido, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Nextel Black Mountain Road Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Rancho Vista Project, 740 Hilltop Drive, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Poway Creek Project, Poway, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/Cavadias Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Salvage Excavations at Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project, Carlsbad, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Report for an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village Two SPA, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Resource for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization and Immigration Service Border Road, Fence, and Lighting Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey of the Home Creek Village Project, 4600 Block of Home Avenue, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey for the Sgobassi Lot Split, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village 11 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological/Historical Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for The Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

- 1999 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation for the Anthony's Pizza Acquisition Project in Ocean Beach, City of San Diego (with L. Pierson and B. Smith). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1996 An Archaeological Testing Program for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1995 Results of a Cultural Resources Study for the 4S Ranch. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1995 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1994 Results of the Cultural Resources Mitigation Programs at Sites SDI-11,044/H and SDI-12,038 at the Salt Creek Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1993 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Stallion Oaks Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1992 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Ely Lot Split Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1991 The Results of an Archaeological Study for the Walton Development Group Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

# Andrew J. Garrison, M.A., RPA

## Senior Project Archaeologist

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

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## Education

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<b>Master of Arts, Public History, University of California, Riverside</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Bachelor of Arts, History, University of California, Riverside</b>	<b>2005</b>

## Professional Memberships

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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

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### **Senior Project Archaeologist Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.**

**June 2017–Present  
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 Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.**

**2009–2017  
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 City of Riverside Modernism Survey**

**2009  
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**  
**Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside**

**2005, 2008–2009**  
**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

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- 2019 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Pipeline Rehabilitation AP-1 Project, City of San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Study for the Pioneer Redlands Project, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 Cultural Resource Report for the U.S. Allied Carriers Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Go Fresh Gas Station Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Barnaba Soccer Fields and Event Space Project, San Diego County, California.
- 2019 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the 2608 South Escondido Boulevard Project, City of Escondido. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Quail Ridge Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Eastvale Self Storage Project, Eastvale, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 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 Cultural Resources Assessment for the Dudley Pomona Project, Pomona, California. 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 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the IDI Rider 2 & 4 High Cube Warehouses and PVSD Channel Improvement Project, Perris, 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 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the IPT Perris DC III Western/Nandina Project, Perris, 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.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Twin Channel Project, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Study for the 10407 Elm Avenue Project, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Olivenhain Apartments Project, Encinitas, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Sanctuary Project, Encinitas, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Borrego Springs 141 Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Natwar Project, Perris, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Morningstar Marguerite Project, Mission Viejo, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Anza Baptist Church Project, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Inland Propane Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the First Industrial Wilson Avenue Project, Perris, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 A Class III Historic Resource Study for Phase 2 of the Atwell Project for Section 106 Compliance, Banning, 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 Hanna Banning Project, Banning, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

- 2018 Cultural Resources Negative Findings for the SNC Mixed Use Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 Cultural Resources Study for the Perrin Oak Ranch Winery Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Stemley 42<sup>nd</sup> Street Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the 320 West Cedar Street Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the 8352 La Jolla Shores Drive Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of APNs 316-210-032 and -033, City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 A Cultural Resources Assessment for TR 37177, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. 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 Survey for the Jefferson & Ivy Project, City of Murrieta, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Nuevo Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Westmont Project, Encinitas, California. 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.
- 2017 Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for TTM 31810 (42.42 acres) Predico Properties Olive Grove Project. Scientific Resource Surveys, 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 Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment: All Star Super Storage City of Menifee Project, 2015-156. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- 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.
- 2015 Class III Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Survey for The Lynx Cat Granite Quarry and Water Valley Road Widening Project County of San Bernardino, California, Near the Community of Hinkley. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2014 Archaeological Phase I: Cultural Resource Survey of the South West Quadrant of Fairview Park, Costa Mesa. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 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.
- 2010 Phase II Cultural Resources Report Site CA-RIV-2160 PM No. 35164. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- 2009 Riverside Modernism Context Survey, contributing author. Available online at the City of Riverside.

## 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.
- 2015 "Successive Cultural Phasing Of Prehistoric Northern Orange County, California." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.
- 2015 "Southern California Cogged Stone Replication: Experimentation and Results." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.

- 2015 "Prehistoric House Keeping: Lithic Analysis of an Intermediate Horizon House Pit." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.
- 2015 "Pits and Privies: The Use and Disposal of Artifacts from Historic Los Angeles." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.
- 2015 "Grooving in the Past: A Demonstration of the Manufacturing of OGR beads and a look at Past SRS, Inc. Replicative Studies." Demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the January meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.
- 2014 "From Artifact to Replication: Examining *Olivella* Grooved Bead Manufacturing." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, 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.
- 2012 "Expedient Flaked Tools from Bolsa Chica: Exploring the Lithic Technological Organization." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.
- 2012 "Utilitarian and Ceremonial Ground Stone Production at Bolsa Chica Identified Through Production Tools." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.
- 2012 "Connecting Production Industries at Bolsa Chica: Lithic Reduction and Bead Manufacturing." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.
- 2011 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Four: Mesa Production Industries. Co-presenter at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.
- 2011 "Hammerstones from Bolsa Chica and Their Relationship towards Site Interpretation." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Rohnert Park, California.
- 2011 "Exploring Bipolar Reduction at Bolsa Chica: Debitage Analysis and Replication." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Rohnert Park, California.

**X. ATTACHMENT B**

**Project Maps:**

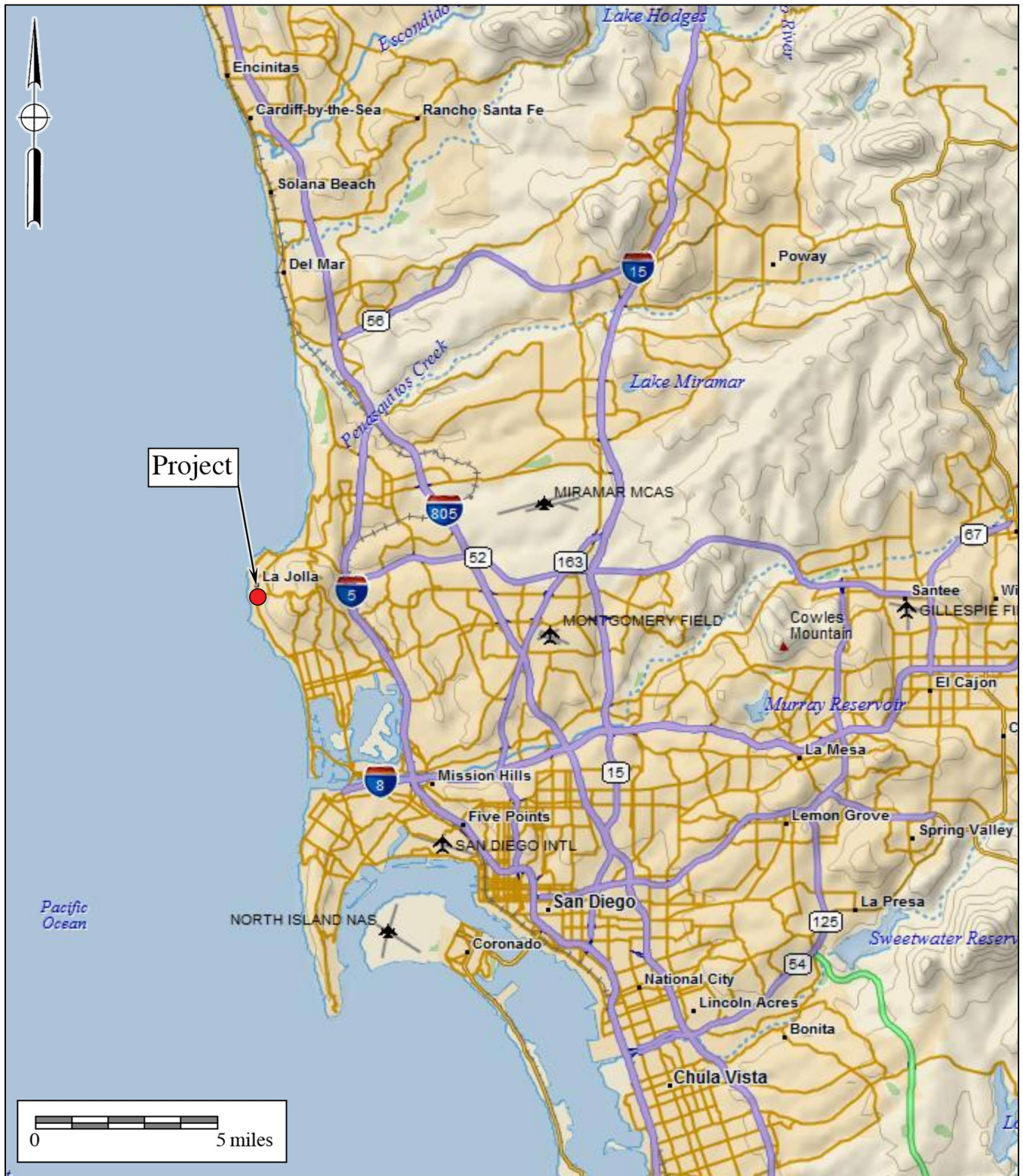
**General Location Map**

**USGS Project Location Map**

**800' Scale City Engineering Map**

**Project Development Map**





**Figure 1**

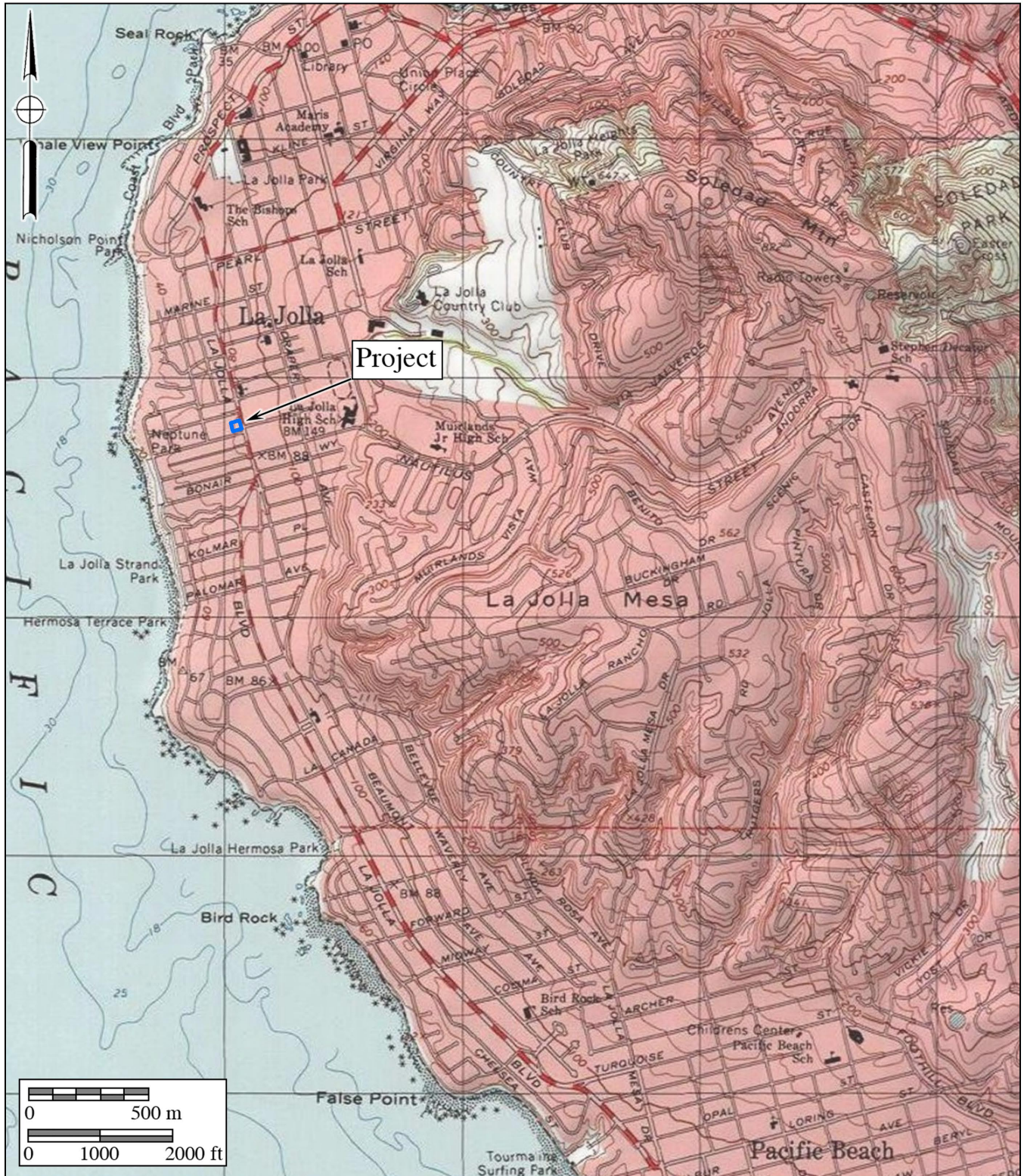
**General Location Map**

The Westbourne Small Lot Subdivision Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)







**Figure 2**

**Project Location Map**

The Westbourne Small Lot Subdivision Project

USGS La Jolla OE W and La Jolla Quadrangles (1:24,000 series)







**Figure 3**

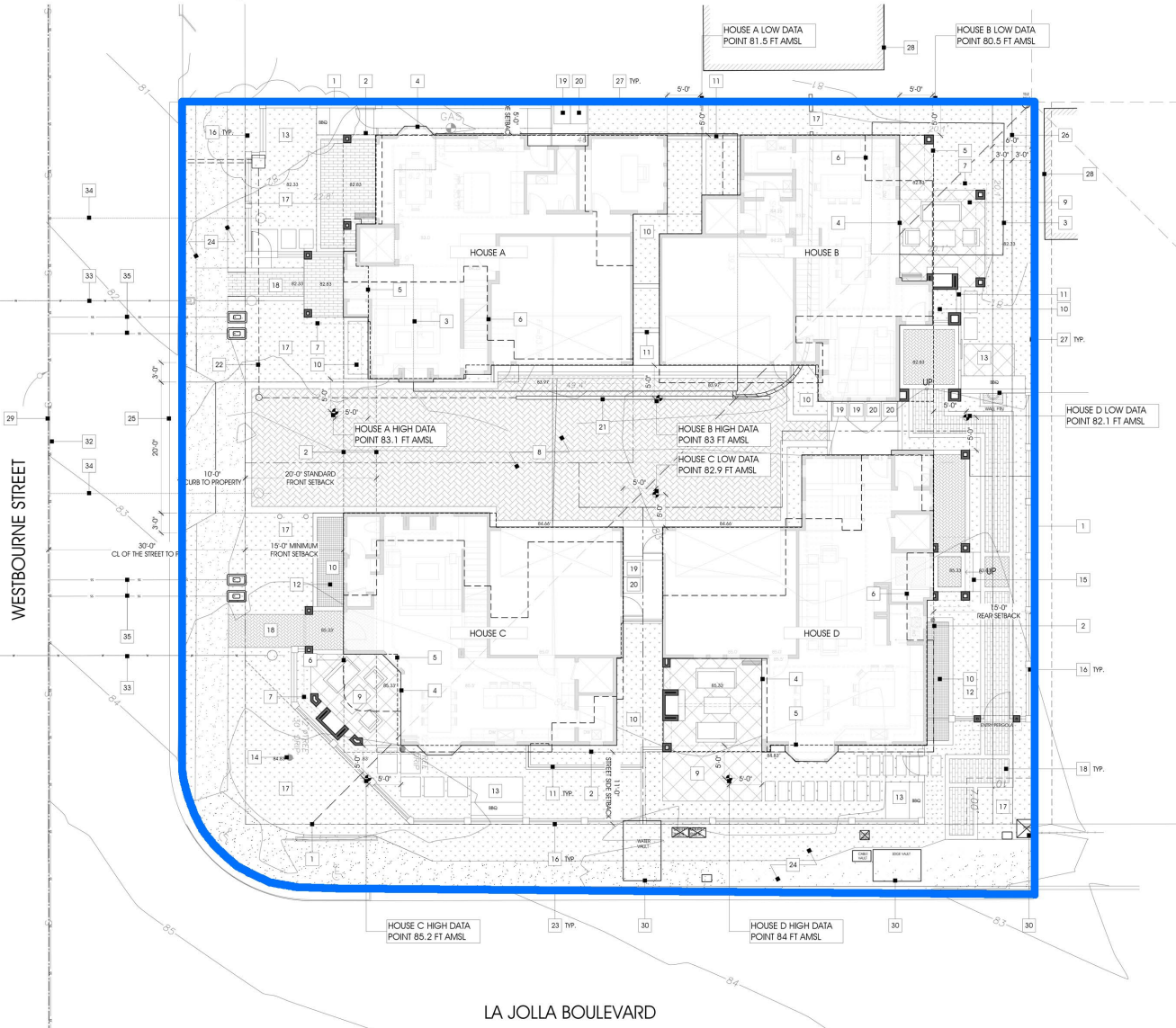
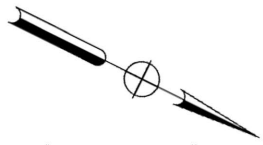
**Project Location Map**

The Westbourne Small Lot Subdivision Project

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

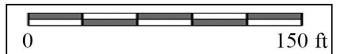






### Legend

 Project Boundary



**Figure 4**  
**Project Development Map**  
The Westbourne Small Lot Subdivision Project

**XI. ATTACHMENT C**

**Archaeological Records Search Results**

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## **BRIAN F. SMITH and ASSOCIATES**

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### **CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEMS RECORDS SEARCH**

**Company:** Brian F. Smith and Associates  
**Processed By:** Andrew Garrison  
**Date Processed:** 04-14-2020  
**Project Identification:** 460 Westbourne Street  
**Information Center:** South Coastal Information Center  
**Search Radius:** Quarter-Mile

#### **Historical Resources:**

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

There are 30 resources and 42 historic addresses located within a quarter-mile of the current project area, none of which include the subject property.

#### **Previous Survey Report Boundaries:**

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

There are 26 reports within a quarter-mile and two (SD-7413 and SD-8841) intersect the subject property.

**XII. ATTACHMENT D**

**NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results**



## **Brian F. Smith & Associates**

**Archaeological/Biological/Historical/Paleontological/Air/Traffic/Noise Consulting**

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April 13, 2020

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

From: Andrew Garrison M.A., RPA  
Brian F. Smith and Associates Inc.  
14010 Poway Rd. Suite A  
Poway, CA 92064

Re: Request for Sacred Lands File and Native American Contact List for the 460 Westbourne Street Project, La Jolla, San Diego County, California.

I would like to request a record search of the Sacred Lands File and a list of appropriate Native American contacts for the following project: 460 Westbourne Street Project (Project No. 20-072). The project is an archaeological study associated with the construction of a new multifamily residential development at 460 Westbourne Street (APNs 351-232-17 and 18), La Jolla, San Diego County, California. Specifically, the project is in the Pueblo Land Grant (Township 15 South, Range 4 West, projected) in the USGS *La Jolla OE W*, California topographic quadrangle. Please find the enclosed map on which the project is delineated.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Andrew Garrison M.A., RPA  
Project Archaeologist  
Billing: 14678 Ibex Court, San Diego, CA 92129  
Phone: 858-484-0915  
Email: Agarrison@bfsa-ca.com

Attachments:

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

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

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

Project: 460 Westbourne Street Project (Project No. 20-072)

County: San Diego

USGS Quadrangle Name(s): *La Jolla OE W*

Pueblo Land Grant (Township 15 South, Range 4 West, projected, SBBM)

Company/Firm/Agency: Brian F. Smith & Associates Inc.

Contact Person: Andrew Garrison

Street Address: 14010 Poway Road, Suite A

City: Poway                      Zip: 92064

Phone: 858-484-0915

Fax: 858-679-9896

Email: [Agarrison@bfsa-ca.com](mailto:Agarrison@bfsa-ca.com)

Project Description:

I would like to request a record search of the Sacred Lands File and a list of appropriate Native American contacts for the following project: 460 Westbourne Street Project (Project No. 20-072). The project is an archaeological study associated with the construction of a new multifamily residential development at 460 Westbourne Street (APNs 351-232-17 and 18), La Jolla, San Diego County, California. Specifically, the project is in the Pueblo Land Grant (Township 15 South, Range 4 West, projected) in the USGS *La Jolla OE W*, California topographic quadrangle. Please find the enclosed map on which the project is delineated.





460 Westbourne Street (20-072)  
USGS La Jolla OE W Quadrangles  
(7.5-minute series)



1:24,000





## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

April 23, 2020

Andrew Garrison  
Brian F. Smith & Associates

Via Email to: [agarrison@bfsa-ca.com](mailto:agarrison@bfsa-ca.com)

**Re: 460 Westbourne Street Project, San Diego County**

Dear Mr. Garrison:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

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

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: [steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

Steven Quinn  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
*Luiseño*

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
*Chumash*

SECRETARY  
**Merri Lopez-Keifer**  
*Luiseño*

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
*Karuk*

COMMISSIONER  
**Marshall McKay**  
*Wintun*

COMMISSIONER  
**William Mungary**  
*Paiute/White Mountain Apache*

COMMISSIONER  
**[Vacant]**

COMMISSIONER  
**Julie Tumamait-Stenslie**  
*Chumash*

COMMISSIONER  
**[Vacant]**

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Christina Snider**  
*Pomo*

**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
[NAHC.ca.gov](http://NAHC.ca.gov)

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Diego County  
4/23/2020**

***Barona Group of the Capitan Grande***

Edwin Romero, Chairperson  
1095 Barona Road Diegueno  
Lakeside, CA, 92040  
Phone: (619) 443 - 6612  
Fax: (619) 443-0681  
cloyd@barona-nsn.gov

***Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians***

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

***Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians***

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson  
4054 Willows Road Diegueno  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315  
Fax: (619) 445-9126  
michaelg@leaningrock.net

***Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians***

Robert Pinto, Chairperson  
4054 Willows Road Diegueno  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315  
Fax: (619) 445-9126  
wmicklin@leaningrock.net

***Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel***

Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources  
P.O. Box 507 Diegueno  
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070  
Phone: (760) 803 - 5694  
cjlinton73@aol.com

***Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel***

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

***Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians***

Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson  
2005 S. Escondido Blvd. Diegueno  
Escondido, CA, 92025  
Phone: (760) 737 - 7628  
Fax: (760) 747-8568

***Jamul Indian Village***

Erica Pinto, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 612 Diegueno  
Jamul, CA, 91935  
Phone: (619) 669 - 4785  
Fax: (619) 669-4817  
epinto@jiv-nsn.gov

***Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians***

Carmen Lucas,  
P.O. Box 775 Kwaaymii  
Pine Valley, CA, 91962 Diegueno  
Phone: (619) 709 - 4207

***La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians***

Fred Nelson, Chairperson  
22000 Highway 76 Luiseno  
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061  
Phone: (760) 742 - 3771

***La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians***

Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator  
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113  
Fax: (619) 478-2125  
jmiller@LPtribe.net

***La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians***

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson  
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113  
Fax: (619) 478-2125  
LP13boots@aol.com

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 460 Westbourne Street Project, San Diego County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Diego County  
4/23/2020**

**Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay  
Nation**

Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1302 Diegueno  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930  
Fax: (619) 766-4957

**Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno  
Mission Indians**

Michael Linton, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 270 Diegueno  
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070  
Phone: (760) 782 - 3818  
Fax: (760) 782-9092  
mesagrandeband@msn.com

**Pala Band of Mission Indians**

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic  
Preservation Officer  
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Cupeno  
Rd. Luiseno  
Pala, CA, 92059  
Phone: (760) 891 - 3515  
Fax: (760) 742-3189  
sgaughen@palatribe.com

**Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians**

Temet Aguilar, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno  
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061  
Phone: (760) 742 - 1289  
Fax: (760) 742-3422  
bennaecalac@aol.com

**Pechanga Band of Luiseno  
Indians**

Mark Macarro, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno  
Temecula, CA, 92593  
Phone: (951) 770 - 6000  
Fax: (951) 695-1778  
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov

**Pechanga Band of Luiseno  
Indians**

Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources  
Coordinator  
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno  
Temecula, CA, 92593  
Phone: (951) 770 - 6306  
Fax: (951) 506-9491  
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov

**Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians**

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson  
One Government Center Lane Luiseno  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051  
Fax: (760) 749-5144  
bomazzetti@aol.com

**Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians**

Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic  
Preservation Officer  
One Government Center Lane Luiseno  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Phone: (760) 297 - 2635  
crd@rincon-nsn.gov

**San Luis Rey Band of Mission  
Indians**

1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno  
Vista, CA, 92081  
Phone: (760) 724 - 8505  
Fax: (760) 724-2172  
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org

**San Luis Rey Band of Mission  
Indians**

San Luis Rey, Tribal Council  
1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno  
Vista, CA, 92081  
Phone: (760) 724 - 8505  
Fax: (760) 724-2172  
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org

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**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Diego County  
4/23/2020**

***San Pasqual Band of Diegueno  
Mission Indians***

John Flores, Environmental  
Coordinator  
P. O. Box 365 Diegueno  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200  
Fax: (760) 749-3876  
johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org

***San Pasqual Band of Diegueno  
Mission Indians***

Allen Lawson, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 365 Diegueno  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200  
Fax: (760) 749-3876  
allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org

***Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

Scott Cozart, Chairperson  
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla  
San Jacinto, CA, 92583 Luiseno  
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765  
Fax: (951) 654-4198  
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

***Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural  
Resource Department  
P.O. BOX 487 Cahuilla  
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno  
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279  
Fax: (951) 654-4198  
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

***Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay  
Nation***

Kristie Orosco, Kumeyaay  
Resource Specialist  
1 Kwaaypaay Court Kumeyaay  
El Cajon, CA, 92019  
Phone: (619) 445 - 6917

***Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay  
Nation***

Cody Martinez, Chairperson  
1 Kwaaypaay Court Kumeyaay  
El Cajon, CA, 92019  
Phone: (619) 445 - 2613  
Fax: (619) 445-1927  
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov

***Viejas Band of Kumeyaay  
Indians***

John Christman, Chairperson  
1 Viejas Grade Road Diegueno  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810  
Fax: (619) 445-5337

***Viejas Band of Kumeyaay  
Indians***

Ernest Pingleton, Tribal Historic  
Officer, Resource Management  
1 Viejas Grade Road Diegueno  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619) 659 - 2314  
epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 460 Westbourne Street Project, San Diego County.