

# PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE BEELER CANYON CS HOMES PROJECT

**CITY OF SAN DIEGO**

**PTS No. 649699  
APN 320-030-31**

**Submitted to:**

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

**Prepared for:**

**CS Homes, Inc.  
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Carlsbad, California 92008**

**Prepared by:**

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*June 22, 2021; Revised July 30, 2021*

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**USGS Quadrangle:** Section 25, Township 14 South, Range 2 West of the *Poway, California* United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Quadrangle

**Study Area:** 2.8 acres; 11275 Beeler Canyon Road

**Key Words:** Phase I survey; positive; SDI-18,318; direct impacts; City of San Diego; cultural resources monitoring plan recommended.

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## **I. INTRODUCTION**

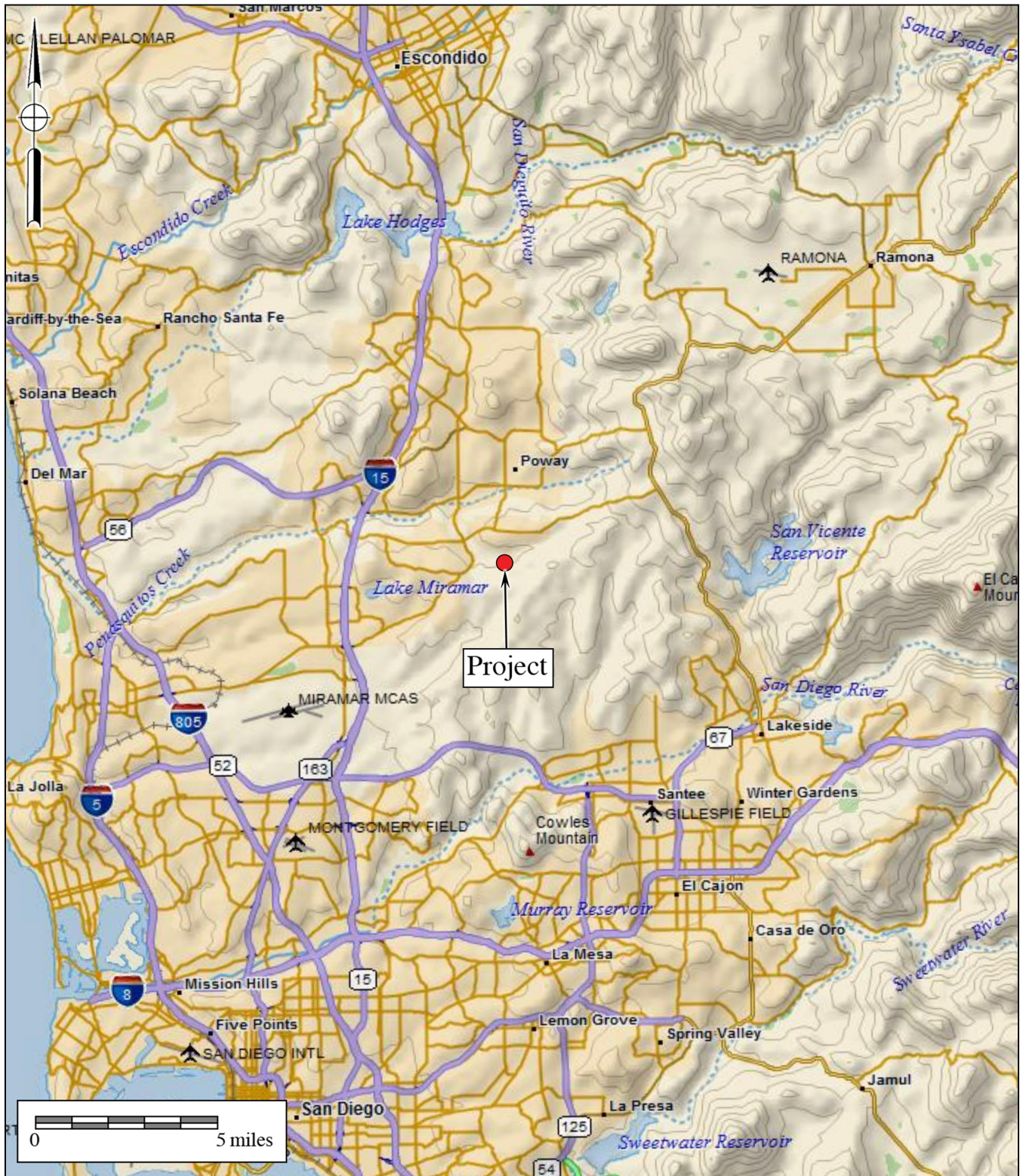
As required by the City of San Diego, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) conducted an archaeological survey of a 2.8-acre parcel located on the south side of Beeler Canyon Road at 11275 Beeler Canyon Road in the city of San Diego, California (PTS No. 649699). The project is situated within Section 25, Township 14 South, Range 2 West of the *Poway, California* United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Quadrangle within Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 320-030-31 (Figures 1 and 2). The archaeological survey was undertaken in order to determine if cultural resources exist within the property and to assess the possible effects of the development of the property for two single-family residences with two associated auxiliary buildings (Figure 3). BFSA conducted the archaeological survey on June 4, 2021 with the assistance of Native American monitor Justin Linton from Red Tail Environmental.

One prehistoric archaeological site (SDI-18,318) was recorded in the south portion of the project in 2006 by Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. (LMEI). In 2009, a Cultural Resource Significance Testing and Evaluation Program was conducted, as recommended by LMEI. As a result of the testing program, the site was evaluated as not significant under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and City of San Diego Guidelines. Additionally, it was determined that the site did not qualify to be eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). In 2016, a field update was requested for the subject property by the City of San Diego, at which time it was determined that the development would not have any impacts to the resource, and cultural resources monitoring was recommended for the project (Ward 2016). For the current study, BFSA relocated SDI-18,318 and observed four artifacts on the surface of the site; however, no other evidence of the site was noted. Based upon the review of the previous studies for this property and the field survey results, a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan (CRMP) is recommended to ensure that any elements of SDI-18,318 that may be exposed by grading can be recorded and evaluated.

## **II. SETTING**

### **Environmental Setting**

The subject property is located just south of the boundary for the city of Poway, within the city of San Diego. The property is characterized by the rolling hills of the area that surround Beeler Canyon. Beeler Canyon runs along the north boundary of the property. A southeast-to-northwest drainage runs through the canyon across the southwest corner of the project. The property slopes from southeast-to-northwest and has been used historically for ranching. Elevations on the parcel range from approximately 590 to 640 feet above mean sea level. Soils within the project are labeled as Redding cobbly loam, dissected, 15 to 50 percent slopes (NRCS 2019).



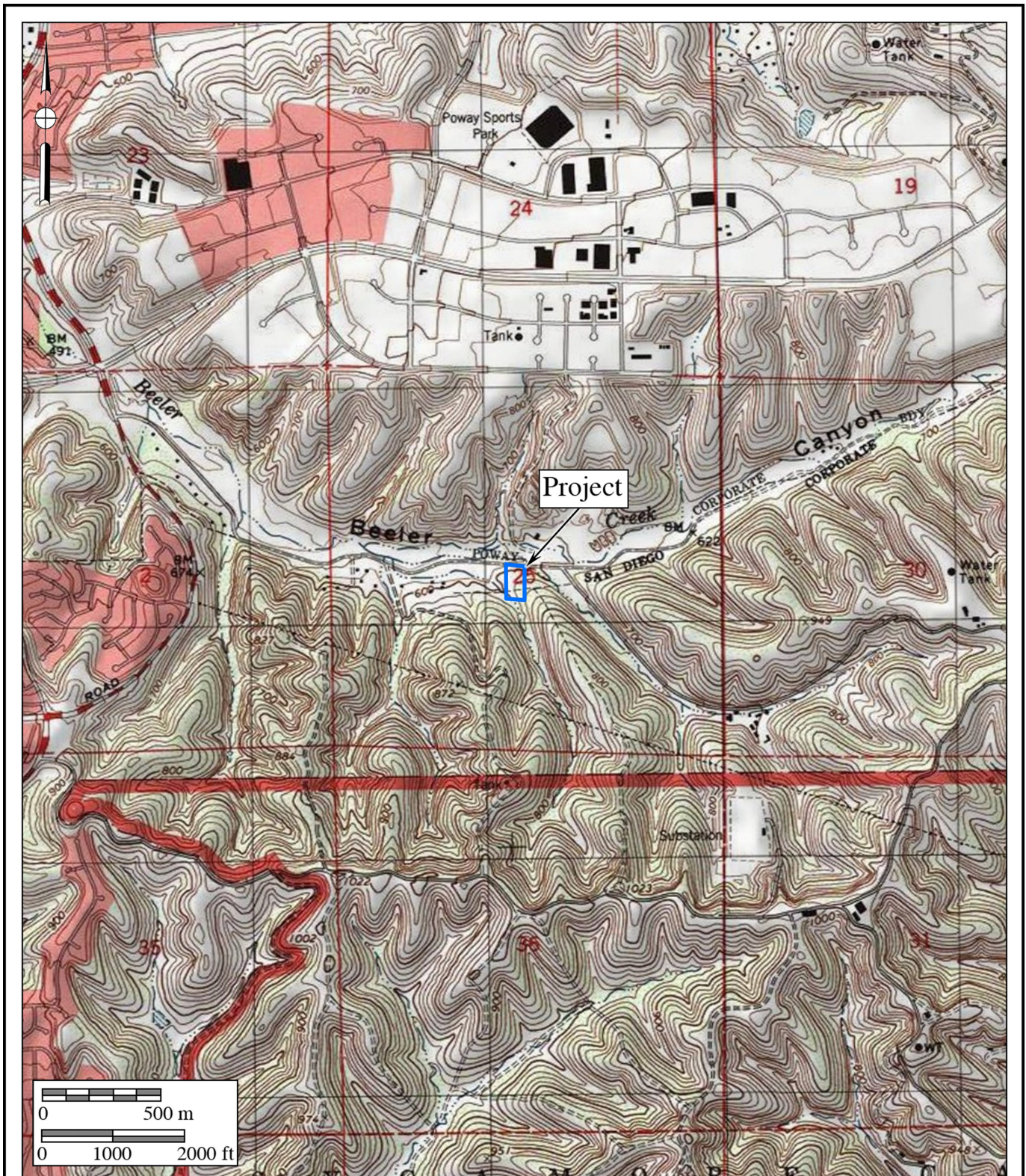
**Figure 1**

**General Location Map**

The Beeler Canyon CS Homes Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)





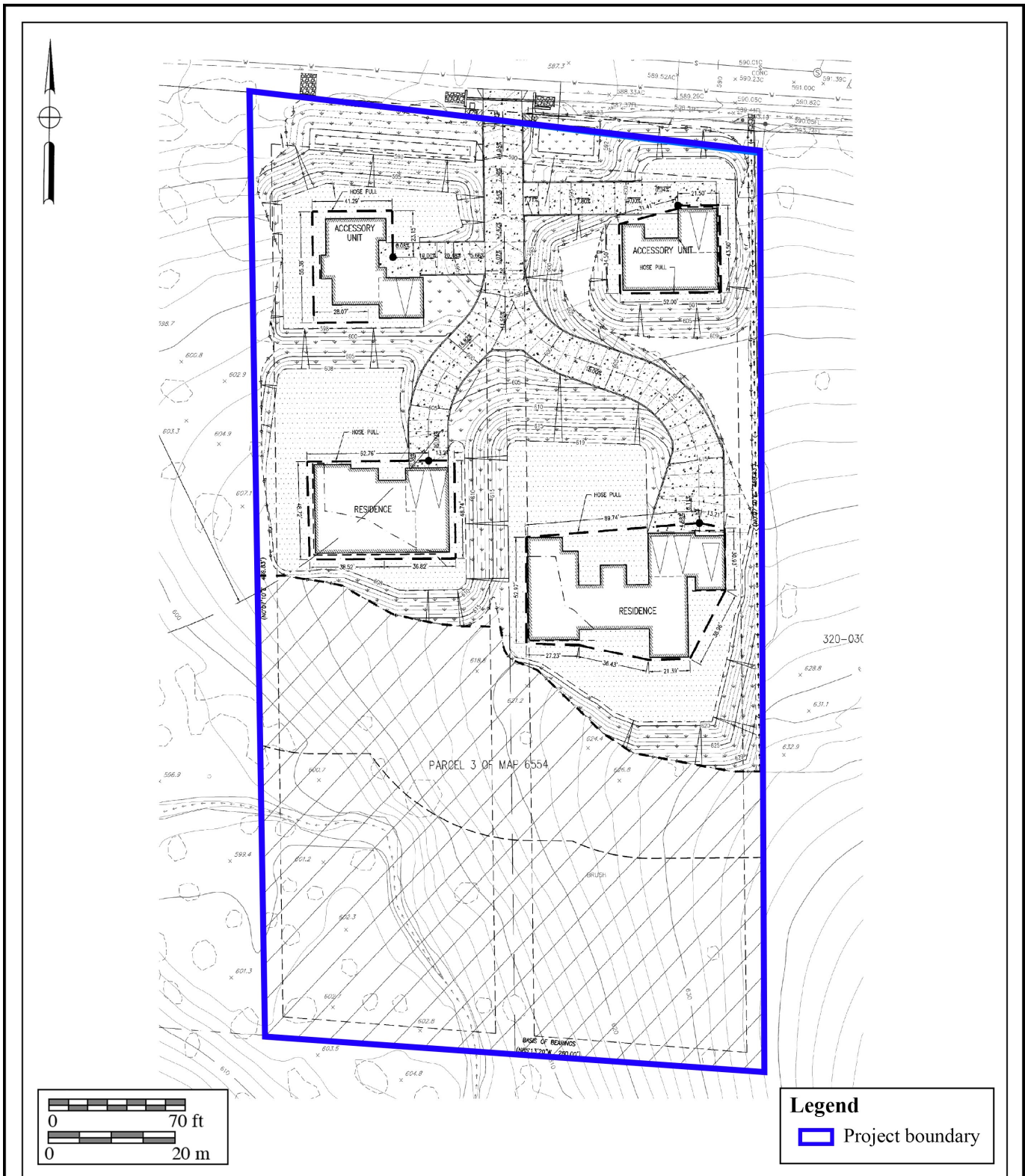
**Figure 2**

**Project Location Map**

The Beeler Canyon CS Homes Project

USGS Poway Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)





**Figure 3**  
**Project Development Map**  
 The Beeler Canyon CS Homes Project





The project lies in the coastal mesa region in the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province of southern California on sediments derived from the Lindavista Formation. The central and northern San Diego County coastline is characterized by large bays and lagoons where the major rivers empty into the sea and mesas terminate at the ocean in the form of bluffs (Beauchamp 1986).

Evidence from nearby Los Peñasquitos Lagoon indicates that, beginning approximately 7,500 years before the present (YBP), rapid sedimentation occurred within Los Peñasquitos Lagoon, which closed the lagoon off to the coast and significantly altered the lagoon environment (Smith and Moriarty 1985). As sea levels rose during the middle Holocene, the lagoon filled with sediment, creating a deep-channeled inlet by 6,000 YBP, which provided a thriving shellfish population, thus attracting La Jolla Complex groups to the lagoon.

Radiocarbon dates from sites such as Site W-20, indicate increased cultural activity during the period from 7,000 to 4,000 YBP, which coincides with the rise of shellfish populations in the lagoon. By 3,000 YBP, the rising sea level and the continuing siltation of the lagoon created a sand bar across the lagoon's mouth that restricted water flow and created a salinity imbalance, resulting in the rapid decline of shellfish habitat. This sedimentation process resulted in the decline of mollusk populations, which greatly reduced human activity in the area.

Native coastal sage scrub vegetation was likely common to the project 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 Cove region (Smith and Pierson 1996).

### **Cultural Setting**

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

### **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 as 100,000 YBP. However, their evidence for such claims is sparse at best and they have lost much support over the years as more precise dating techniques have become available for skeletal remains thought to represent early man in San Diego. In addition, many of the “artifacts” initially identified as products of early man in the region have since been rejected as natural products of geologic activity. Some of the local proposed Early Man Period sites include Texas Street, 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 hunter/gatherer society (Moriarty 1969; Rogers 1966).

The San Dieguito Complex is the least understood of the cultures that have inhabited the San Diego County region. This is due to an overall lack of stratigraphic information and/or datable materials recovered from sites identified as belonging to the San Dieguito Complex. Currently, controversy exists among researchers regarding the relationship between 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 circa 6000 B.C. Archaeologists believe that this Archaic Period 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 upon terrestrial subsistence (Cardenas 1986; Smith 1996; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999a, 1999b).

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

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

The transition into the Late Prehistoric Period in the project area is primarily represented

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

The Kumeyaay Native Americans were a seasonal hunting and gathering people with cultural elements that were very distinct from the people of the La Jolla Complex. Noted variations in material culture include cremation, the use of the bow and arrow, and adaptation to 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.

### 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), an expedition under Sebastian Vizcaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although the voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Vizcaíno had the most lasting effect upon the nomenclature of the coast. Many of Vizcaíno's place names have survived, whereas nearly all of Cabrillo's have faded from use. Cabrillo named the first United States port where he arrived "San Miguel"; 60 years later, Vizcaíno changed the name to "San Diego" (Rolle 1969).

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

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

San Diego to the Spanish colonization of the region and the growth of the civilian population.

Missions were constructed from San Diego to as far north as San Francisco. The mission locations were based upon a number of important territorial, military, and religious considerations. Grants of land were made to those who applied, but many tracts reverted back to the government due to lack of use. As an extension of territorial control by the Spanish, 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 Morelos led the revolutionaries, and he too failed and was executed. These two men are still symbols of Mexican liberty and patriotism. After the Mexican-born Spanish and the Catholic Church joined the revolution, Spain was finally defeated in 1821. Mexican Independence Day is celebrated on September 16 of each year, signifying the anniversary of the start of Father Hidalgo's revolt. The revolution had repercussions in the northern territories, and by 1834, all of the mission lands had been removed from the control of the Franciscan Order under the Acts of Secularization. Without proper maintenance, the missions quickly began to disintegrate, and after 1836, missionaries ceased to make regular visits inland to minister the Native Americans' needs (Engelhardt 1920). Large tracts of land continued to be granted to those 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 from 1846 to 1848. The acquisition of strategic Pacific ports and California land was one of the principal objectives of the war (Price 1967). At the time, the inhabitants of California were practically defenseless, and they quickly surrendered to the United States Navy in July 1847 (Bancroft 1886).

The cattle ranchers of the "counties" of southern California prospered during the cattle boom of the early 1850s. They were able to "reap windfall profit ... pay taxes and lawyer's bills ... and generally live according to custom" (Pitt 1966). The popularity of raising cattle soon declined, however, contributing to the expansion of agriculture. With the passage of the "No Fence

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

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

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

### **III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

This archaeological review encompassed a 2.8-acre parcel (APN 320-030-31) located at 11275 Beeler Canyon Road in San Diego, California. The property can be characterized as undeveloped and has been used historically for ranching. While the topography of the project has remained unchanged, vegetation has been cleared periodically throughout the twentieth century. The project proposes to develop the property into two single-family residences with two associated auxiliary buildings.

#### **IV. STUDY METHODS**

In order to determine the presence of cultural resources within the proposed development, the archaeological investigation consisted of the following tasks:

- 1) An archaeological records search compiled from records from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (SDSU) was reviewed and updated by BFSA to gather any and all information regarding recorded cultural resources within a one-half-mile radius or adjacent to the project.
- 2) A Sacred Lands File (SLF) Search was processed through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).
- 3) The archaeological survey of the property was accomplished by conducting a structured intensive reconnaissance that followed compass-oriented survey transects. All areas of cleared ground surface and any rodent burrows were analyzed for evidence of buried archaeological deposits.
- 4) This archaeological technical report was prepared to present the results of the field survey and recommendations for resource evaluations required for project approval.
- 5) There was no City 800 map coverage for this area.

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

##### **Results of the Institutional Records Searches**

The archaeological records search revealed that four prehistoric resources and one historic resource have been recorded within one-half mile of the project (Appendix B). The recorded resources include a prehistoric quartz quarry site (SDI-18,318), two prehistoric lithic flake isolates (P-37-038561 and P-37-038562), one isolated prehistoric metate fragment (P-37-038563), and one historic plane crash site (SDI-15,159). Of these cultural resources, SDI-18,318 is located within the project.

The records search also indicates that 23 previous archaeological investigations have been conducted within one-half mile of the project, four of which include portions of the Beeler Canyon CS Homes Project (Hunt and Smith 1999; City of San Diego 2000; May and Ballou May 2006; Wade 2016) (Appendix B). Of the studies mapped within the boundaries of the Beeler Canyon CS Homes Project, only two of them address small portions of the subject property (Hunt and Smith 1999; City of San Diego 2000). The most relevant studies for the current project, however, are May and Ballou May (2006) and Ward (2016). Both studies were conducted for the specific project parcel for different owners.

In addition, BFSA requested a review of the SLF by the NAHC, which did not list any sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within one mile of the project. Original correspondence is provided in Appendix C.

### **Background Research**

Site SDI-18,318 was initially recorded by Ogden Environmental in October 1993 as a prehistoric isolate (SDI-786/P-37-015484). During the survey for the San Diego County Water Authority Pipeline Project, one quartzite core and one quartzite flake were identified (Briggs and Pignolo 1993). The isolate was relocated during a Phase I survey conducted for the Ward Project by LMEI in 2006 (May and Ballou May 2006). Roseanne Ward was the previous owner of the current parcel. LMEI identified additional artifacts in the vicinity of the isolated finds, and the site was renamed SDI-18,318 and recorded as a lithic quarry (Pignolo and Gadler 2006). As a result of the survey, LMEI determined that any development to the parcel would result in an adverse impact to SDI-18,318 and recommended that a Phase II Testing and Significance Evaluation Program be conducted for SDI-18,318.

The project was revisited in October 2009 in order to conduct the testing and significance evaluation program. 12 shovel test pits were excavated, and all surface artifacts were collected. As a result of the testing program, it was determined that Site SDI-18,318 did not qualify as eligible for listing on the CRHR and was recommended as not significant against CEQA and City of San Diego guidelines. No further archaeological fieldwork was recommended for the parcel and monitoring of grading was recommended (Ward 2016). A field update was requested for the project by the City of San Diego in 2016. No prehistoric artifacts were located as a result of the field check conducted by Susan Ward. The results of the 2009 testing program were confirmed by Ward, and monitoring of construction was recommended (Ward 2016).

### **Field Reconnaissance**

On June 4, 2021, Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith directed the field survey of the property with the assistance of field archaeologist David Grabski. Native American monitor Justin Linton from Red Tail Environmental actively participated in the survey. The accuracy of the survey was limited by the constraints of the vegetation that densely covered the entire property (Plates 1 and 2). Vegetation within the project included coastal inland sage scrub.

BFSR relocated previously recorded Site SDI-18,318 in the southern portion of the project and identified four additional artifacts (Figures 4 and 5 and Plate 3). Three of these artifacts were found adjacent to the recorded boundary of the site. The identified artifacts include one quartzite core, one quartzite adze, one quartzite flake tool, and one quartzite flake. To reflect the newly identified artifacts, the site boundary has been updated. The site now measures approximately 210 (north to south) by 195 feet (east to west).





**Plate 1: Overview of the project, facing west.**



**Plate 2: Overview of the extent of vegetative ground cover, facing southeast.**

**Figure 4**

**Cultural Resource Location Map**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

**Figure 5**  
**Cultural Resources Shown on Aerial Imagery**  
*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*



**Plate 3: Overview of Site SDI-18,318, facing north.**

**Survey Summary**

Based upon the results of the survey and records search, one prehistoric archaeological site is located on the subject property (see Figure 5). The proposed development of this property will directly impact a portion of SDI-18,318 (Figure 6). The prehistoric site has been previously disturbed by use of the property as a ranch and vegetation clearing throughout the twentieth century. The effect of this disturbance may have resulted in the movement and spreading of elements of the prehistoric site.

**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 determination of potential impacts to cultural resources. As noted previously, one prehistoric cultural resource (SDI-18,318) was identified within the property during the survey. The assessment of potential impacts requires that the site be tested and evaluated for significance. A testing program for the site was conducted in 2009. As a result of the testing program, SDI-18,318 was determined to be ineligible for listing on the CRHR and was determined not significant under CEQA and City of San Diego Guidelines. The current survey did not identify any elements of SDI-18,318 that changed the previous significance evaluations of this site.

**Figure 6**  
**Cultural Resources Shown on Project Development Map**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

The site is characterized as a seasonal resource extraction site (food collecting and processing) where cobbles (abundantly present throughout Beeler Canyon) were used for expedient to manufacture and use. While the site is evaluated as not significant, it is recommended that a CRMP be completed for all ground-disturbing activities associated with the Beeler Canyon CS Homes Project to identify any features or deposits associated with the prehistoric use of SDI-18,318.

## **VII. CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING PLAN**

Prior to obtaining any building or other permits, and prior to commencement of construction, the applicant shall contract with a City of San Diego-certified archaeologist to implement a grading monitoring program to the satisfaction of the City of San Diego Development Services Department (DSD) and Mitigation Monitoring Coordination section (MMC). This program shall include, but not be limited to the following actions:

1. The City of San Diego-certified archaeologist/historian and Native American observer shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program. DSD and MMC shall approve all persons involved in the monitoring program prior to any preconstruction meetings.
2. The consulting archaeologist shall contract with a Native American observer to be involved with the grading monitoring program.
3. An adequate number of monitors (archaeological/historical/Native American) shall be present to ensure that all earthmoving activities are observed and shall be on-site during all grading activities.
4. During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and Native American observer shall be on-site full-time to perform inspections of the excavations. The frequency of inspections can be determined by the consulting archaeologist, and depending upon the grading process, the need for monitoring and duration of site visits can be reduced. Any changes to the monitoring plan must be communicated to the DSD and MMC.
5. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits encountered during grading will be minimally documented in the field and the monitored grading can proceed.
6. In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the archaeologist shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operation in the area of discovery to allow for evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The archaeologist shall contact MMC at the time of discovery. The archaeologist, in consultation with DSD and MMC, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The City of San Diego-certified archaeologist must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be

- allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the consulting archaeologist and approved by the City of San Diego, then carried out using professional archaeological methods. If any human remains are discovered, the county coroner shall be contacted. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the NAHC, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.
7. Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The archaeological monitor(s) and Native American observer shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis.
  8. In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, all cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program shall be processed and curated according to current professional repository standards. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.
  9. In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, a report documenting the field and analysis results and interpretation of the artifacts and research data within the research context shall be completed and submitted to the satisfaction of the DSD and MMC prior to the issuance of any building permits. The report will include Department of Parks and Recreation (DRP) Primary and Archaeological Site Record forms.
  10. In the event that no cultural resources are discovered, a brief letter to that effect shall be sent to the City of San Diego by the consulting archaeologist signifying that the grading monitoring activities have been completed.
  11. Prior to rough grading inspection sign-off, the archeological monitor shall provide evidence that the grading monitoring activities have been completed to the satisfaction of the DSD and MMC.

### **Recordation and Curation**

Any cultural resources identified as part of the testing program will be recorded on the appropriate DPR site record forms and submitted to the SCIC. After cataloging, identification, and analysis, each cataloged entry will be marked with the appropriate provenience and catalog information. The collection will be prepared for permanent storage in compliance with the standards promoted by state and federal museum guidelines. Any prehistoric cultural materials recovered from the testing program excavations will be curated at the San Diego Archaeological Center, unless otherwise repatriated to the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee due to the identification of human remains. Upon approval from the City, the transfer of the collection will

be executed. Copies of all data and the final report will be included with the curated artifact collection. All notes, photographs, and documents associated with the project will be housed at the office of BFSA in Poway, California.

### **VIII. SOURCES CONSULTED**

### **DATE**

National Register of Historic Places <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: June 2021
California Register of Historical Resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: June 2021
City of San Diego Historical Resources Register <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: June 2021
Archaeological/Historical Site Records: South Coastal Information Center <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: June 2021
Other Sources Consulted: NAHC SLF Search (Appendix C) References (Section X)	

### **IX. 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

July 30, 2021

Date

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**APPENDIX A**

**Resumes of Key Personnel**



# Brian F. Smith, MA

## Owner, Principal Investigator

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



## Education

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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), Parkloff

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Audie Murphy Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,113.4 acres and 43 sites, both prehistoric and historic—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 Menifee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—including project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**APPENDIX B**

**Archaeological Records Search Results**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

**APPENDIX C**

**NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

**APPENDIX D**

**Confidential Maps**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*