

APPENDIX C
Cultural Resources Records Search and Survey



April 26, 2023

Mr. Eric Lardy
City Planner
City of Carlsbad
1200 Carlsbad Village Drive
Carlsbad, California 92008

Subject: Cultural Resource Record Search and Survey of the Three on Garfield Project, City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California (LSA Project No. 20230874)

Dear Mr. Danna:

Under contract to Baranek Consulting Group, Inc., LSA completed a cultural resource study for a 0.16-acre infill project at 2685, 2687, and 2689 Garfield Street in the City of Carlsbad (City). The study included a record search and survey of the project area, an on-line historic aerial/map review, and this summary report. This research shows that although numerous prior cultural resource studies have been conducted within 0.5 mile of the project area, including 2 surveys and 1 Environmental Impact Report (EIR) that include the project area, no cultural resources are recorded in the project area. However, the 1887 Magee House, now the home of the Carlsbad Historical Society and located east across Beech Avenue just 100 feet from the project area, exhibits local significance.

Based on the proximity of the Magee House to the project area, it is recommended that an archaeological monitor be present during initial ground disturbance within intact, native sediment in order to identify buried resources not evident on the surface survey.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

This project is located at 2685, 2687, and 2689 Garfield Street in the northwestern portion of the City. It is located on the northwest corner of Garfield Street and Beech Avenue. It is just west of the Carlsbad Downtown Village, is 0.75 mile west of Interstate 5 (I-5) at Carlsbad Village Drive, 0.4 mile south of Buena Vista Lagoon, and is 250 feet inland of the ocean beach and cliffs. Local access is provided by nearby Carlsbad Boulevard and Carlsbad Village Drive. Topographically, the project area slopes gently seaward from an elevation of 53 feet (ft) above sea level on the east to 46 ft on the west. The project area is located on the United States Geological Survey *San Luis Rey, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (USGS 1975) Township 12 South, and Range 5 West in the southwest quarter of Section 1 (Attachment B, Figures 1 and 2).

The three-address property contains an attached, three-unit residential condominium building known as the Victor Condos that was constructed in 1982, as well as a private drive aisle and landscaping that includes turf and shrubs but no mature trees. Its slightly elevated location provides direct and indirect views of the Pacific Ocean. Surrounding areas contain a mix of one- and two-story single- and multi-family residential units.

The project proposes to demolish the existing three-condominium building, which exhibits structural, foundation, and moisture/mold issues, and construct three new attached three-story residential condominiums in a contemporary architectural style that is compatible with adjacent land uses.

As proposed, each home will have an attached two-car garage with a direct entrance into its respective unit for a total of six parking spaces. One guest parking space will be provided along the building exterior on the north side of the site. Proposed unit sizes will range from 1,701 to 1,713 square feet. Two units will have two bedrooms, while the third unit will have three bedrooms. The entry door and porches of all units will front Garfield Street toward the east, and all units will feature private balconies on the third floor. Vehicular access to each unit's garage will be along a driveway on the west side of the building with direct access to Beech Avenue. Landscaping, including native and/or drought tolerant trees, shrubs, and ground cover species, is proposed along walls and in raised planters throughout the common areas surrounding the building, as well as along the driveway. Project grading activities include 233 cubic yards of cut, 93 cubic yards of fill, 140 cubic yards of export, and 434 cubic yards of remedial grading.

REGULATORY CONTEXT

Cultural resource work described here was completed per the requirements of the Carlsbad Tribal, Cultural, and Paleontological Resources Guidelines (City of Carlsbad 2017) and the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (CEQA; as amended January 1, 2023): Public Resources Code (PRC), Division 13 (Environmental Quality), Chapters 2.6 Section 21083.2 (Archaeological Resources) and 2.6 Section 21084.1 (Historical Resources); and the State CEQA Guidelines (as amended December 1, 2022), California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5 (Determining the Significance of Impacts on Historical and Unique Archaeological Resources). Sites determined important under CEQA are eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). The research was conducted to identify cultural resources.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

Per CEQA, and as identified in the City Guidelines (2017:71-72), the lead agency, is required to conduct Native American consultation under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 and Senate Bill (SB) 18. Consultation under SB 52 is required for any CEQA project that has a Notice of Preparation (NOP), a Notice of Negative Declaration (ND), or a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) filed on or after July 1, 2015.

Native American consultation is a government-to-government process. As such, it is incumbent upon the City to conduct the consultation. The single Native American-related activity conducted by LSA for this project was the participation of a local Native American from the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians during the survey, as described below. No additional Tribal Cultural information was provided by the Rincon Band.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

LSA cultural resource personnel includes Ivan Strudwick, M.A., RPA, who served as Principal Investigator for the project and who authored this report, and LSA archaeologist Chris Morgan,

M.A., RPA, who conducted the survey. Mr. Strudwick has over 43 years of experience conducting and managing a variety of short and long-term archaeological and paleontological projects throughout California. Mr. Morgan has over 11 years of experience conducting archaeological surveys, mitigation of culturally sensitive sites, and performing construction and compliance monitoring in Southern California. He has 4 years of additional experience teaching/assisting with archaeological labs at the college level. One of Mr. Morgan's specialties is the identification of archaeological bone.

Shuuluk Linton of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians assisted with the survey. Mr. Linton comes from a well-known local Native American family that is active in the San Diego area. He has a total of six years of experience conducting surveys, excavations, and monitoring, as well as conducting Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) work at the Museum of Man.

NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTINGS

Natural Setting

The project area is 0.4 mile south of the mouth of Buena Vista Lagoon. Project elevation ranges from 46 to 53 ft. The geology of the overall region includes mainly Cenozoic marine sedimentary rocks of the Peninsular Range. A late Tertiary marine deposit, the San Onofre Breccia extends from the Santa Monica Mountains to Oceanside, north of the project area (Norris and Webb 1990).

Specifically in the project area, extending south past Cardiff by the Sea, are Old Paralic Deposits (late to middle Pleistocene), paralic meaning interfingering marine and continental sediments that occupy primarily the lowermost elevations along the coast (Kennedy and Tan 2007; City of Carlsbad 2017:201:45). These are poorly sorted, moderately permeable, reddish-brown, interfingering strandline, beach, estuarine and colluvial deposits composed of siltstone, sandstone and conglomerate. These deposits rest on the now emergent wave-cut platforms that have been preserved by regional uplift. Inland and parallel to the coast at slightly higher elevations, are Very Old Paralic Deposits, which include the same type of rock and origin as the Old Paralic Deposits but are older, dating from the middle to early Pleistocene (Kennedy and Tan 2007). Inland of this second formation, and at a slightly higher elevation, is the middle Eocene Santiago Formation, which consists of continental and marine sandstone and conglomerate (Kennedy and Tan 2007). The upper-most sandstone portion of the Santiago Formation contains fossilized marine mollusks and wood, while the lower conglomerate portion contains quartzite, volcanic, and granitic rocks, as well as sandstone, none of which is of local origin. Cutting perpendicularly through these formations in the form of creeks, streams, ravines, and other erosional cuts leading to the coast are Late Holocene alluvial flood plain deposits that contain the geologically recent eroded material occupying the bottom of drainages.

The region's Mediterranean climate results in cool, wet winters and hot, dry summers. During the dry summer months, coastal fog supplies some moisture to the area nearest the coast and also reduces exposure to radiation from the sun. Otherwise, the lack of rainfall during the dry season limits vegetative growth. Plant types in coastal southern California, primarily Coastal Sage Scrub (CSS) at lower elevations, have adapted to the dry conditions of the region. Areas along drainages with surface water for much of the year often exhibit riparian vegetation, including willow, oak, and

poison oak. Terrestrial animal resources in the area include deer, fox, raccoon, skunk, bobcat, coyote, rabbit, and various species of rodent, reptile, and bird.

Cultural Setting

San Diego County archaeological investigations indicate humans have inhabited the area for at least 10,000 years. Malcolm Rogers was the first to develop a cultural chronology of the region. In general, they can be divided into five consecutive time periods: Paleoindian, Archaic, Late Prehistoric, Ethnohistoric, and Historic (Moriarty 1966; Bull 1983; Ezell 1987; Warren et al. 1993). The earliest sites in San Diego County date from the Paleoindian Period, ca. 9,000 to 8,000 YBP (years before present) and include the San Dieguito and Pauma complexes. The majority of Paleoindian Period sites are situated around inland dry lakes, on old terrace deposits in the California desert, and on or near the coast atop terraces or mesas. Paleoindian Period artifacts are heavily patinated felsite tools primarily consisting of scrapers, scraper planes, choppers, large blades, and large projectile points.

Approximately 8,000 years ago, changes in technology can be identified in the archaeological record. During the Early Archaic period, there is an increase in the use of grinding and seed processing artifacts and a change in mortuary practices, suggesting that a population migration from elsewhere resulted in a change in material technology (Moratto 1984). During the Archaic Period, there is a marked increase in the use of plant and animal resources inland and along the coast. Archaic Period artifacts include Pinto and Elko series projectile points, large bifaces, manos, metates, and core tools.

The Late Prehistoric period begins approximately 1,500 to 2,000 YBP and is characterized by a series of technological changes indicating that people from the Colorado River area immigrated into the Southwestern California area. The Late Prehistoric Period is characterized by the appearance of smaller projectile points, ceramics, permanent bedrock milling sites, and interment by cremation. There also appears to be an increase in permanent or semi-permanent/seasonal villages suggesting the occurrence of seasonal procurement of inland plant foods.

The Ethnohistoric Period occurred as the initial wave of Europeans colonized Southern California. Documentation by the Spanish recorded specifics concerning the native people and their material cultural and indicates that at the time of contact there were four distinct native groups in the area: Luiseño, Diegueño, Cupeño, and Cahuilla (Kroeber 1925). During the Ethnohistoric Period, Native American populations dramatically decreased and those who remained were assimilated into the regional populations by the mission system. The project area is near the southern border of Luiseño territory near Kumeyaay (Diegueño) territory.

The Historic Period in San Diego County is generally divided into three politically defined periods: Spanish, Mexican, and American periods. The Spanish colonists first settled the Southern California region in 1769 and established military and religious institutions along the coast. In 1821, Mexico won independence from Spain and California came under Mexican rule. By 1834, the Spanish missions had been secularized and large tracts of land, or ranchos, were granted to Mexican citizens. The project area was never a part of a Spanish Period Concession or Mexican Period land grant. It is less than 1.0 mile northwest of the Mexican Period grant of Rancho Agua Hedionda. In 1848,

Mexican rule ended with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hildalgo in which California was ceded to the United States.

History of Carlsbad

The City of Carlsbad was initially developed as a train stop and a tourist destination when a mineral spring was discovered here in 1882 by Captain John Aldridge Frazier (1833-1899) (Sprague-Bentley 2009). Originally a merchant seaman, Frazier was the first postmaster of the nearby Vista post office that was established on April 9, 1882 (Salley 1977:233).

Frazier settled just south of Buena Vista Lagoon and, realizing the difficulty of farming without a reliable water supply, dug several wells in 1882. Frazier encountered mineral water in two of the wells and the newly tapped water was used on the farm and was also sold to thirsty railroad passengers stopping at Carlsbad (Carlsbad Historical Society n.d.). Frazier, and his associates Gerhard Shutte and Samuel Church Smith, founded the Carlsbad Land and Water Company, built a hotel and spa at the location of the mineral well, and named the town Frazier's Station (Salley 1977:38; Gudde 1998:66).

In 1886, Shutte tested the spring's mineral water and found that it was similar to water from the springs of Karlsbad, Bhoemia (now in the Czech Republic), and renamed the town Carlsbad (Salley 1977:38; Gudde 1998:66). On November 13, 1886, the Carlsbad post office was established, with John Frazier the first postmaster (Salley 1977:38).

In 1887, one of the co-founders of Carlsbad Land and Water Company, Samuel C. Smith, constructed the Victorian-era Magee House along the coast in Carlsbad directly across the street from the project area. In 1896, Alexander Shipley purchased the house and it remained in the family until 1974, when it was bequeathed to the City by Shipley's daughter, Florence Shipley Magee. Today, the Magee House is located within Magee Park and is the home of the Carlsbad Historical Society (Carlsbad Historical Society n.d.).

The discovery of water in Carlsbad increased land values by 50 percent nearly overnight and land sales skyrocketed. Due to the population growth, a school, general store, and hotels were quickly constructed, which provided new opportunities for industry and development (Sprague-Bentley 2009). However, the fledgling town faced a dramatic decline in population after the initial boom of the late 1880s.

In 1919, Ed Fletcher formed the Carlsbad Mutual Water Company that brought water to Carlsbad from the San Luis Rey River and by the early 1920s, the City had a solid agricultural base. Floriculture excelled in Carlsbad, thanks to the mild climate and availability of water (Sprague-Bentley 2009). In 1928, the newly constructed U.S. Highway 101 brought additional opportunities for development in Carlsbad, although much of the surrounding area remained in agriculture for many years. In 1933, Carlsbad State Beach State Park was named after the town (Gudde 1998:66). On July 16, 1952, the City was incorporated to avoid annexation by the adjacent City of Oceanside.

METHODS

Record Search

On March 1, 2023, a record search of the project area and 0.5-mile buffer area was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), at San Diego State University. The SCIC provided records of all previous surveys, archaeological sites, subsurface investigations, and all historic resources more than 45 years old that were recorded within 0.5 mile of the project area. Site records of archaeological sites and bibliographical references for all surveys and investigations within the 0.5-mile search radius were also provided. Historic maps and aerial photographs were investigated and the following inventories were examined: National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, California Historical Landmarks, California Historic Properties Directory, and the California Points of Historical Interest.

Survey

On March 7, 2023, a survey of the project area was conducted by LSA archaeologist Chris Morgan and Native American, Shuuluk Linton, of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians. Notes and photographs were recorded during the field survey.

RESULTS

Record Search

The results of the record search indicate that the project area has been previously surveyed twice (Cupples 1976; Byrd and O'Neill 2002), and that one EIR (Seeman 1982) includes the project area (Attachment C). An additional 14 cultural resource studies have been conducted within 0.5 mile of the project area (Table A). No cultural resources are recorded within the project area, although 19 resources are recorded within 0.5 mile of the project area (Table B).

The 14 cultural resource studies within 0.5 mile of the project area (Table A) include survey (5), inventory (4), historic resource reports (3), archaeological testing (1), and monitoring (1) reports. The 19 mapped resources within 0.5 mile of the project area (Table B) include prehistoric (3), historic (14), and combination prehistoric/historic resources (2).

The 3 prehistoric resources are the remnants of 2 prehistoric camp sites on the south side of Buena Vista Lagoon and 1 prehistoric isolated flake. The 2 prehistoric/historic sites are both deposits of prehistoric shell with historic trash. One of the prehistoric components at one of these sites also contains lithics, while the other contains some faunal bone. Both sites are probably dispersed camp sites. The 14 historic resources are: industrial/commercial buildings (8), residences (3), a railroad depot (1), a hotel/motel (1), and a bridge (1). The large number of historic resources attests to the historic nature of the nearby downtown Carlsbad area. The prehistoric resources are the remnant of human activity near Buena Vista Lagoon, which would have offered an excellent habitat for fishing, hunting birds and wildlife, and for the collection of marine shellfish.

Table A: Previous Studies within a 0.5 Mile of the Project Area

Report No.	Author	Report Title	Date
SD-0992	Hanna, David	Archaeological Testing of SDI-626, a Coastal Shell Midden Site in Carlsbad, California	1984
SD-01638	Woodward, Jim, and George Stammerjohan	Resource Inventory Cultural Resources San Diego Coast State Beaches	1985
SD-08487	Palette, Drew	Cultural Resource Study for the Proposed NCTD Facility Project	2003
SD-09516	Caterino, David	The Cemeteries and Gravestones of San Diego County: An Archaeological Study	2005
SD-10847	Various	Carlsbad Santa Fe Depot, 400 Carlsbad Village Drive (Elm Ave.), Carlsbad, California 92008	n.d.
SD-11269	Various	Santa Fe Depot - Carlsbad	n.d.
SD-12693	Tang, Bai	Historic Property Survey Report for the Proposed Construction of a Second Mainline Track in the City of Carlsbad by the North County Transit District	2009
SD-12738	Hogan, Michael, and Dierdre Encarnacion	Archaeological Survey Report: Carlsbad Double-Track Project Control Point Carl (MP 229.3) to Control Point Farr (MP 231.7) North County Transit District Mainline San Diego County, California. Caltrans District 11.	2009
SD-13488	York, Andrew L., and John Hildebrand	Cultural Resources Investigation in Support of Consultation for the Regional Beach Sand II Project, San Diego, California	2011
SD-14069	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead	Cultural and Historical Resource Study for the City of Oceanside General Plan – Circulation Element Update Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR)	2011
SD-16278	Fulton, Phil, and Casey Tibbet	Cultural Resource Assessment Class III Inventory, Verizon Wireless Services, Carlsbad State St. Facility, City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California	2015
SD-17218	Castells, Shelby et al.	Cultural and Historic Resources Existing Conditions and Evaluation Report for the Pacific Surfliner Carlsbad Village Double-Track Project, San Diego County, California	2013
SD-1138323	Smith, Brian F., and J.R.K. Stropes	Historic Structure Assessment for the Carlsbad Station Project, Carlsbad, California	2019
SD-18580	Duke, Holly	Cultural and Paleontological Resources Monitoring Compliance Report for the Carlsbad DKN Marriott Springhill Suites Hotel Project, City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California	2003

Table B: Previously Recorded Resources within a 0.5 Mile of the Project Area

Site Number	Type	Recorder and Year
P-37-000626 (CA-SDI-626)	Prehistoric camp site	Wallace (1958) Man and Man (1972) AECOM (2014)
P-37-000627 (CA-SDI-627)	Prehistoric camp	Wallace (1958)
P-37-26518 (CA-SDI-17414)	Prehistoric camp/Historic trash	Man and Man (1972)
P-37-033873	Prehistoric isolated find	Cooley (2014)
P-37-037178	Historic bridge	Davis (2012)
P-37-037179	Historic hotel/motel	Davis (2012)
P-37-037180	Historic commercial building	Davis (2012)
P-37-037181	Historic commercial building	Davis (2012)
P-37-037182	Historic residence	Davis (2012)
P-37-037183	Historic residence (multiple family)	Davis (2012)
P-37-037184	Historic commercial building	Davis (2012)
P-37-037185	Historic railroad depot	Davis (2012)
P-37-037186	Historic industrial building	Davis (2012)
P-37-037187	Historic residence	Davis (2012)
P-37-037188	Historic commercial building	Davis (2012)
P-37-037189	Historic commercial building	Davis (2012)
P-37-037190	Historic commercial building	Davis (2012)
P-37-037191	Historic commercial building	Davis (2012)
P-37-38297 (CA-SDI-22605)	Prehistoric shell and bone/Historic trash	Wolf (2018)

Additionally, 4 historic addresses are provided by SCIC. They range in distance from 0.1 to 0.3 mile from the current project area. None of the addresses are within or adjacent to the project area, and none will be affected by any proposed development within the project area. Notably, the Magee House, considered a locally important resource per City Guidelines (City of Carlsbad 2017:11), is not identified by the SCIC despite the fact that it was built in 1887, is the location of Heritage Hall and the Carlsbad Historical Society, and exhibits local significance. The Magee House is located less than 100 ft northeast of the project area.

Historic maps of the area dating 1872, 1885, 1898, 1901, 1942, and 1948 were reviewed. These show that the earliest depicted development in the vicinity began with roads that ran inland to avoid Buena Vista Lagoon (1885). By 1898 and 1901, houses existed on streets in what was labeled Carlsbad, and some appear near the current project area, although the maps are not sufficiently detailed to determine if the project area was developed. A copy of the record search is provided (Attachment C).

Online maps (NETROnline 2023) dating prior to 1901 clearly depict the railroad in the area, although the scale is too large to accurately identify the exact location. It is clear from later maps (1942, 1948), that development of the area had grown tremendously. Aerial photographs available online

(NETROnline 2023) depict the project area with greater clarity and chronological accuracy since map editions are sometimes printed for years with little change.

The earliest available online aerial photograph dates from 1938. It depicts the Magee House in what is now Magee Park but with no development within the current project area. A 1947 aerial photograph shows houses along the inland side of Ocean Street but no houses on Garfield Street. A 1953 aerial photograph shows that houses have been constructed on Garfield Street to the northwest of the project area, but houses are not within the project area. A 1964 aerial photograph shows that the density of houses has increased dramatically, but the current project area is vacant until a 1982 aerial photo shows the current structure has been built.

Survey

On March 7, 2023, the project area was surveyed by LSA archaeologist Chris Morgan and Native American, Shuuluk Linton, of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians. The survey consisted of an intensive investigation of all areas of exposed ground not obscured by pavement, concrete, vegetation, or the building. Although the ground was obscured over much of the parcel, ground visibility was optimal where limitations did not exist. Natural sediment was a medium brown sandy loam with organic debris associated with a landscaped environment. No cultural material was observed during the survey. Project photographs taken during the survey are provided (Attachment D).

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The recent record search and survey of the 0.16-acre infill project area at 2685, 2687, and 2689 Garfield Street in Carlsbad resulted in finding no previously recorded cultural resources in the project area. However, the presence of the 1887 Magee House directly across the street less than 100 ft from the current project area suggests the possibility that buried resources may exist in the project area.

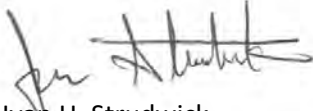
Due to proposed project grading activities that include 233 cubic yards of cut and 434 cubic yards of remedial grading, it is recommended that a qualified professional archaeologist monitor the initial phase of ground-disturbing construction in undisturbed sediment for unrecorded prehistoric and historic resources. The monitor shall have the authority to halt construction activities in order to identify and assess the significance of cultural material found. If no resources are identified during initial grading, then additional monitoring is not required. If construction personnel discover potentially significant resources when the monitor is not present, it is recommended that a qualified professional archaeologist be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find.

In the event human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e)(1) state that no further disturbance shall occur to the area of the find until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition of the human bone pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately and shall make their determination within two working days of being notified. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours, and the NAHC shall then immediately determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or

his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection and make recommendations or preferences for treatment of the remains within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials, preservation of Native American human remains and associated items in place, relinquishment of Native American human remains and associated items to the descendants for treatment, or any other culturally appropriate treatment.

Sincerely,

LSA Associates, Inc.



Ivan H. Strudwick
Archaeologist

Attachment: A – References Cited
B – Figures: Figure 1: Project Location
Figure 2: Project Area
C – Record Search Results – **CONFIDENTIAL – NOT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW**
D – Project Photographs

ATTACHMENT A

REFERENCES CITED

Bull, Charles

- 1983 Shaking the Foundations: The Evidence for San Diego Prehistory. *Casual Papers*, Cultural Resource Management Center, Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University.

Byrd, Bryan F., and Collin O'Neill

- 2002 Archaeological Survey Report for the Phase I Archaeological Survey along Interstate 5, San Diego County, California. ASM, Inc. On file, South Coastal Information Center, Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University (SD-9361).

Carlsbad Historical Society

- n.d. History of Carlsbad. www.carlsbadhistoricalsociety.com. Accessed July 5, 2012.

City of Carlsbad

- 2017 Carlsbad Tribal, Cultural, and Paleontological Resources Guidelines. Prepared by ECORP Consulting, Inc. with contributions from Cogstone Resource Management. City of Carlsbad, California.

Cupples, Sue Ann

- 1976 Oceanside Harbor and Navigation Project: Archaeological Survey Report. Dr. Larry Leach. On file, South Coastal Information Center, Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University (SD-535).

Ezell, Paul

- 1987 "The Harris Site—An Atypical San Dieguito Site or am I beating a Dead Horse?" In *San Dieguito—La Jolla: Chronology and Controversy*, edited by Dennis Gallegos, pp. 15–22. San Diego Archaeological Society Research Paper No. 1. San Diego.

Gudde, Erwin G.

- 1998 *California Place Names, the Origin and Etymology of Current Geographical Names*. Fourth edition, revised and enlarged by William Bright. University of California Press.

Kennedy, Michael P, and Siang S. Tan

- 2007 Geologic Map of the Oceanside 30x60 Minute Quadrangle, California. California Geologic Survey Regional Geologic Map No. 2. Digital presentation by K.R. Bovard, R.M. Alvarez, M.J. Watson, and C.I. Gutierrez. Scale 1:100,000. U. S. Geological Survey and California Geological Survey.

Kroeber, A.L.

- 1925 *The Handbook of Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Smithsonian Institute, Washington. Reprinted in 1976 by Drover Publications, New York.

Moriarty, James R., III

- 1966 Culture Phase Divisions Suggested by Typological Change Coordinated with Stratigraphically Controlled Radiocarbon Dating at San Diego. *Canadian Journal of Anthropology*.

Moratto, M.J.

- 1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, Inc. San Diego, California.

National Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETROnline).

- 2023 Available at: <https://www.NETROnline.com/viewer> (accessed March 8, 2023).

Norris, Robert M., and Robert W. Webb

- 1990 *Geology of California*. Second Edition. John Wiley and Sons, Inc. New York.

Salley, Harold E.

- 1977 *History of California Post Office 1849-1976*. Postal History Associates, Inc. Spring Valley, California: Heartland Printing and Publishing Co.

Seeman, Larry

- 1982 Draft Environmental Impact Report, Revised Parks and Recreation Element, Carlsbad, California. On file, South Coastal Information Center, Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University (SD-4111).

Sprague-Bentley, Jeannie

- 2009 *Images of America: Carlsbad*. Arcadia Press, Charleston, North Carolina.

Warren, Claude N., Gretchen Siegler, and Frank Dittmer

- 1993 Paleoindian and Early Archaic Periods. An Historic Properties Background Study for the City of San Diego Clean Water Program.

ATTACHMENT B

FIGURES

Figure 1: Project Location

Figure 2: Project Area



FIGURE 1

LSA

LEGEND

 Project Location



0 1000 2000
FEET

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad - San Luis Rey (1975), Oceanside (1975), CA
J:\20230874\GIS\MXD\ProjectLocation.mxd (2/16/2023)

Three on Garfield Project
Project Location and Vicinity



LSA

LEGEND

 Project Area

FIGURE 2



0 50 100
FEET

SOURCE: Nearmap (01/06/2023)

J:\20230874\GIS\MXD\Cultural\ProjectArea.mxd (3/10/2023)

Three on Garfield Project
Project Area

ATTACHMENT C

RECORD SEARCH RESULTS

CONFIDENTIAL – NOT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW



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

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM RECORDS SEARCH

Company: LSA
Company Representative: Ivan Strudwick
Date Processed: 3/1/2023
Project Identification: 3 on Garfield Project (20230874, Phase 02)
Search Radius: 1/2 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 included for all recorded sites.

JL

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 included.

JL

Historic Addresses:

A map and database of historic properties (formerly Geofinder) has been included.

JL

Historic Maps:

The historic maps on file at the South Coastal Information Center have been reviewed, and copies have been included.

JL

Summary of SHRC Approved CHRIS IC Records Search Elements

RSID:	3338
RUSH:	no
Hours:	1.5
Spatial Features:	37
Address-Mapped Shapes:	yes
Digital Database Records:	4
Quads:	1
Aerial Photos:	0
PDFs:	Yes
PDF Pages:	94

ATTACHMENT D

PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS



Facade of 2685/2687/2689 Garfield Street Building in Carlsbad. View to SW. March 7, 2023.



SW corner of building along Beech Ave. View to No. March 7, 2023.

