
**CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT
FOR THE SUPERIOR AVENUE PEDESTRIAN AND
BICYCLE BRIDGE AND PARKING LOT PROJECT,
NEWPORT BEACH, CALIFORNIA**

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SECTION 1.0 – SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chambers Group, Inc. (Chambers Group) has been contracted by the City of Newport Beach (City), Orange County, California, to complete a Cultural Resources Technical Report for the proposed Superior Avenue Pedestrian and Bicycle Bridge and Parking lot Project (Project). The Project proposes the construction of a pedestrian and bicycle bridge spanning Superior Avenue to connect a new, larger parking lot to Sunset Ridge Park. The new asphalt parking lot will be located at the corner of West Coast Highway (SR 1) and Superior Avenue. In addition, the City proposes the construction of a fenced dog park adjacent to the new parking lot. The Project is proposed on an approx. 3.4-acre property located on the corner of West Coast Highway and Superior Avenue, Newport Beach, Orange County.

Chambers Group completed an Archaeological Literature Review, records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Land Files Search, Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) notification, and a pedestrian survey of the approx. 3.41-acre study area. This report meets the standards for reporting cultural resource investigations required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

An archaeological literature review and records search was conducted on May 28, 2019 by staff at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), located at California State University, Fullerton. The record search included the study area plus a 0.5-mile search radius. No previously recorded prehistoric or historic sites were identified within the study area. Two historic resources, P-30-001601H and P-30-001602H, were identified approx. 0.25 miles to the northwest of the study area, and one prehistoric resource, P-30-000060, was identified approx. 0.5 miles to the east of the study area. The NAHC Sacred Land File Search indicated positive results. The NAHC also provided the names of 22 tribal representative with which, to consult. AB 52 consultation letters were sent to the 22 representatives via United States Postal Service (USPS) Certified mail or electronic mail (when applicable) and one response was received, as of the date of this report. The pedestrian survey of the study area was conducted on May 31, 2019 and yielded no historic or prehistoric sites or isolates. Constraints to the field survey included built environments such as the existing parking lot and Superior Avenue, indicating that the study area was a highly disturbed area. The archival and background research indicate there is a low potential for prehistoric and historic resources to be encountered in native soil within the study area.

Cultural resources must be avoided whenever possible. If buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, work will stop in that area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find. Additional surveys will be required if the Project changes to include areas not previously surveyed.

SECTION 2.0 – INTRODUCTION

On May 31, 2019, Ted Roberts, M.A., RPA, completed a pedestrian survey of the approx. 3.41-acre study area located on the corner of West Coast Highway and Superior Avenue in Newport Beach, Orange County, California. Project Location, Project Vicinity, and Study Coverage maps can be found in Appendix A. Mr. Roberts is the Cultural Resources Department Head for Chambers Group. He meets the United States Secretary of the Interior Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. Ted has worked in 19 states during his nearly two decades long career, including extensive work in southern California since 2010.

Lauren DeOliveira, M.S., RPA, prepared this Cultural Resources Technical Report under the direction of Mr. Roberts. Ms. DeOliveira graduated with a Master of Science from California State University, Northridge and has been working professionally in Southern California since 2008. Ms. DeOliveira meets the United States Secretary of the Interior Standards for Archaeology. The maps were prepared by GIS Analyst Philip Carlos, B.A. Mr. Carlos has been working professionally as a GIS Analyst since 2018.

SECTION 3.0 – HIGHWAY PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

3.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Chambers Group has been contracted by the City, located in Orange County, California, to complete a Phase 1 Archaeological Assessment for the proposed Superior Avenue Pedestrian and Bicycle Bridge and Parking lot Project (Project), which includes the construction of a pedestrian and bicycle bridge spanning Superior Avenue to connect a new, larger parking lot to Sunset Ridge Park, an existing 13.7-acre active park with baseball and soccer fields. The new asphalt parking lot will be located at the corner of West Coast Highway and Superior Avenue. In addition, the City proposes the construction of a fenced dog park adjacent to the new parking lot.

The Project is located within Caltrans District 12, Orange County. The study area is located between postmile markers ORA 20.4 and ORA 20.246 on State Route 1. Federal Aid number CML-5151 (031).

The Project does not have the potential to affect historic properties and no new right of way is required. The individual Project components are outlined below.

3.1.1 Superior Avenue Pedestrian and Bicycle Bridge

The proposed pedestrian and bicycle bridge will span Superior Avenue and will be approximately 240 to 280 feet long and approximately 12 to 16 feet wide. The superstructure will be approximately 8 to 16 feet tall. The bottom of the superstructure will be approximately 17 to 25 feet above the asphalt surface of Superior Avenue. Depending on the structure type selection, the bridge may either be a single-span structure or a 3-span structure. Two intermediate bridge supports on Superior Avenue will be required if a 3-span structure is selected. Deep foundations with concrete or steel piles are anticipated to structurally support the superstructure.

A new staircase will provide access to the parking lot and bridge from the north side of West Coast Highway. Additionally, the proposed Project would include the construction of a new sidewalk/bike path from the modified parking lot entrance to the proposed bridge. Access to the bridge from Sunset Ridge Park will be from the southeastern edge of the park, adjacent to the intersection of the path from Superior Avenue to the park and the bike/pedestrian path surrounding the park. The bridge access from the Sunset Ridge Park side will be approximately 145 feet from the intersection of Coast Highway and Superior Avenue.

3.1.2 Superior Parking Lot

Following construction of the proposed Project, the proposed bridge would connect Sunset Ridge Park to a new, larger asphalt parking lot with a range of 100 to 128 parking spaces. The total area of impervious surface will include the parking lot and sidewalks, which totals approximately 65,000 square feet. Additional lighting would be provided within the parking lot to provide security lighting. The security lighting would be down-shielded to prevent light scatter. Drought tolerant landscaping will be provided, and new trees will be planted.

The construction of the proposed parking lot will require demolition of the existing parking lot and significant grading and earthwork. Excavation would be greatest (up to 27 feet) at the east side of the existing parking lot. The construction of the new parking lot would also require installation of several retaining walls with a height of up to 25 feet on the southern border of the Project site along West Coast Highway. The existing Project site is on a relatively steep slope with ground elevations ranging from approximately 10 feet by West

Coast Highway to approximately 75 feet by Sunset View Park per North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88). Construction of the parking lot may include a bicycle fix-it station and a water fountain.

3.1.3 Optional Road Extension to Adjacent Property

The proposed Project would also include the construction of a fenced dog park, with separate areas for large and small dogs, which may include benches and trash cans. The dog park will be 0.2 to 0.3 acres in size. The dog park would require new water service for the water fountain and for irrigation. Security lighting at the park would be down-shielded to prevent light scatter.

3.1.4 Dog Park

The proposed Project would also include the construction of a fenced dog park, with separate areas for large and small dogs, which may include benches and trash cans. The dog park will be 0.2 to 0.3 acres in size. The dog park would require new water service for the water fountain and for irrigation. Security lighting at the park would be down-shielded to prevent light scatter.

3.2 PROJECT LOCATION

The study area is located within the City of Newport Beach, Orange County, California. The approx. 3.41-acre Project area is located on the corner of West Coast Highway (SR 1) and Superior Avenue. The parcel is bordered on the north by Superior Avenue, to the south by West Coast Highway, to the west by the existing Sunset View Park, and to the east by Hoag Hospital. Specifically, the Project area is located on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Newport Beach OES* 7.5-minute quadrangle (Location Map in Appendix A).

The study area is in an urban environment, approximately 1,000 feet from the coastline. Two regional landmarks are in the vicinity of the study area. The first is California Historical Landmark (CHL) No. 198, also known as the Old Landing. Old Landing is approximately 2 miles to the east of the study area. The second is CHL No. 794 (McFadden Wharf) which is located approximately 1.4 miles to the south east of the study area.

Regional access to the Project area is provided via West Coast Highway, City of Newport Beach, Orange County, California.

3.3 STUDY AREA

The study area is described as the approx. 3.4-acre Project area on the corner of West Coast Highway and Superior Avenue (Appendix A). Construction staging would occur within the study area boundary. The study area is a disturbed area with an existing parking lot within its boundary. The ground disturbing activity proposed varies greatly within the study area as does the topography. The existing Project site is on a steep slope with ground elevations ranging from approx. 10ft near West Coast Highway to approx. 75ft by Sunset Ridge Park. The anticipated ground disturbance would be greatest (up to 27 feet) at the east side of existing parking lot.

SECTION 4.0 – SOURCES CONSULTED

A records' search dated May 28, 2019, was obtained from the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton (Appendix C). The records' search provided information on all documented cultural resources and previous archaeological investigations within 0.5-mile of the Project area. Resources consulted during the records search conducted by the SCCIC included the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory. Results of the records' search and additional research are detailed below.

4.1 REPORTS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Based upon the records search conducted by the SCCIC, 22 cultural resource studies have previously been completed within the 0.5-mile records search radius. Of the 22 previous studies, six of these studies were within the current Project area and are in italics. Details of these studies are found in Table 1.

Table 1: Previous Cultural Resource Studies within Study Area

Report Number	Year	Author	Title	Resources
OR-00242	1978	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	Archaeological Test Report on Tt No. 10272, Site Ora 357, Located in the Newport Mesa Area of the County of Orange	30-000357
OR-00258	1978	Desautels, Roger J.	Archaeological Survey Report on Tentative Tract No. 10272 Located in the Costa Mesa Area of the County of Orange	30-000357
<i>OR-00270</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>Leonard, Nelson N. III and Mathew C. Hall</i>	<i>Description and Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the US Army Corps of Engineers' Santa Ana River Project</i>	<i>30-000277</i>
OR-00313	1978	Scientific Resource Survey, Inc.	Archaeological Survey Report on Tentative Tract No. 10537 Located in the Unincorporated Area of the County of Orange, in the Vicinity of Newport Beach, California	30-000357
<i>OR-00442</i>	<i>1979</i>	<i>Mabry, Theo N.</i>	<i>Archaeological Records Search and Reconnaissance Survey Superior Avenue Realignment Route</i>	<i>N/A</i>
OR-00446	1978	Scientific Resource Survey, Inc.	Archaeological Test Report on Tract 10849 Located in the Costa Mesa Area of the County of Orange	N/A
OR-00643	1982	Romani, John F.	Archaeological Survey Report for the ORA-55 Corridor	30-000059, 30-000060, 30-000297

Report Number	Year	Author	Title	Resources
OR-00644	1982	Romani, John F.	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed ORA-1 Widening Project (p.m. 19.80 - P.m. 25.89) 07210 - 499850	30-000059, 30-000060, 30-000148, 30-000149
OR-00666	1981	Seeman, Larry	Historic Property Survey Pacific Coast Highway Widening Project Newport Beach, California	30-000060, 30-000061, 30-000062, 30-000065, 30-000066, 30-000067, 30-000068, 30-000158
OR-00893	1981	Del Chario, Kathleen	Archaeological Resource Assessment for Three Parcels in Newport Beach	30-001002
OR-01016	1975	Leonard, Nelson N. III	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Route Alternates Between the Michelson Treatment Plant and Plants on the Santa Ana River, Orange County, California	30-000057, 30-000076, 30-000121, 30-000164, 30-000165, 30-000170, 30-000174, 30-000193, 30-000347, 30-000348, 30-000351
OR-01119	1991	Pettus, Roy	Marine Cultural Resources Survey Within the Lower Santa Ana River Project Near Shore Disposal Area.	N/A
OR-01907	1989	Pardon, Beth and Willian Breece	The Results of an Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Hoag Hospital Expansion Project Site Newport Beach, Orange County, California	30-000089
OR-01951	1982	Steele, K.D.	Historic Property Survey 07-ORA-55, Pm 0.0/t4.22, Costa Mesa and Newport Beach, Orange County, California	30-000059, 30-000297
OR-02129	1991	Drover, Christopher E.	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Newport Banning Ranch, City of Newport Beach, Orange County	30-000148, 30-000839, 30-000843, 30-000844, 30-000845, 30-000906, 30-001599, 30-001600, 30-001601, 30-001602, 30-001610

Report Number	Year	Author	Title	Resources
OR-02228	2000	Bissell, Ronald M.	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the East Addition Parking Structure, Hoag Memorial Hospital, Newport Beach, Orange County, California	N/A
OR-03077	2000	Drover, Christopher E. and Smith, David M.	Research Design Outline for an Archaeological Test Evaluation of Five Sites on the Newport Banning Ranch Property, Newport Beach, California	30-000844, 30-000845, 30-001599, 30-001600, 30-001601, 30-001610
OR-03535	2008	Strudwick, Ivan H. and Riordan L. Goodwin	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, For the 403-Acre Banning Ranch Property, City of Newport Beach, Orange County, California	30-000059, 30-000060, 30-000148, 30-000153, 30-000165, 30-000297, 30-000351, 30-000839, 30-000843, 30-000844, 30-000845, 30-000906, 30-001599, 30-001600, 30-001601, 30-001602, 30-001610
OR-03579	1980	D.M. Van Horn and J.P. Brock	Archaeological posthole testing report: Ora-148 and Ora-843, on Mobil Oil land, near Costa Mesa, Orange County, California	30-000148, 30-000843
OR-03604	2000	Schlesinger, Mike	An Archaeological Test Evaluation of Eight Sites on the Newport Banning Ranch Property, Newport Beach, California	30-000839, 30-000844, 30-000906, 30-001599, 30-001600, 30-001601, 30-001602, 30-001610
OR-03619	2004	Gust, Sherri	Archaeological and Paleontological Evaluation Report and Mitigation Plan, Newport Boulevard Right-turn Lane Addition at Hospital Road, Newport Beach, California	N/A
OR-03626	2004	Brown, Joan C.	Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Hoag Memorial Hospital Presbyterian Central Plant (COGEN Building), City of Newport Beach, Orange County, California	30-000059, 30-000060, 30-000118

Report Number	Year	Author	Title	Resources
OR-03710	2007	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Seashore Village, Orange County, California	30-000059, 30-000060, 30-000061, 30-000062, 30-000063, 30-000064, 30-000065, 30-000066, 30-000067, 30-000068, 30-000069, 30-000070, 30-000071, 30-000072, 30-000148, 30-000357, 30-000843, 30-001599, 30-001600, 30-001601, 30-001602, 30-001610
OR-04082	1987	Pierson, Larry., Shiner, Gerald., and Slater, Richard	California Outer Continental Shelf, Archaeological Resource Study: Morro Bay to Mexican Border, Final Report	N/A
OR-04274	2009	Maxon, Pat	<i>Draft Environmental Impact Report Sunset Ridge Park Project, Sch. No 2009051036 Volume I</i>	30-001600, 30-001601, 30-001602, 30-001610
OR-04327	2009	Maxon, Pat	<i>Archaeological Resources Technical Report, Sunset Ridge Park Project Newport Beach, California</i>	30-001601, 30-001602, 30-001610
OR-04328	2010	Maxon, Patrick, and Drover, Christopher	Archaeological Resources Assessment Newport Banning Ranch, Newport Beach, California	30-000148, 30-000839, 30-000843, 30-000844, 30-000845, 30-000906, 30-001599, 30-001600, 30-001601, 30-001602, 30-001610
OR-04522	2015	Fulton, Phil	Controlled Demolition of Archaeological Sites CA-ORA-361, CA-ORA-811, CA-ORA-1610, and CA-ORA-1615, Planning Area I, Irvine, California	30-000361, 30-000811, 30-001610, 30-001615

4.2 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Based upon the records search conducted by the SCCIC, three previously recorded cultural resources were recorded within the 0.5-mile records search radius, as shown in Table 2. None of the previously recorded resources are within the study area.

Table 2: Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Study Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Name	Site Description
P-30-000060	CA-ORA-000060	Nelson #21	Prehistoric Habitation debris-shell midden
P-30-001601	CA-ORA-001601H	BR-2	Historic Site (trash scatter/dump)
P-30-001602	CA-ORA-001602H	BR-1	Historic Site (Foundation/Structure Pads).

4.3 NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION AND AB 52 CONSULTATION

On May 22, 2019, Chambers Group requested that the NAHC conduct a search of its Sacred Lands File to determine if cultural resources significant to Native Americans have been recorded in the Project footprint and/or buffer area. On June 7, 2019, Chambers Group received a response from NAHC stating that the search of its Sacred Lands File was positive for the presence of Native American cultural resources within 0.5 mile of the Project area or surrounding vicinity. The NAHC provided their list of Native American tribal governments to contact, which included 21 tribal representatives. The Native American tribes identified by the NAHC included Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation, Gabrielino/Tongva, Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, Juaneno Band of Mission Indians, Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjchemen Nation, Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation-Belardes, Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation-Romero, La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians, Pala Band of Luiseno Indians, Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians, Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians, Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians, San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, and Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians. A letter describing the Project and asking these individuals and organizations for their input was sent by the City via USPS certified mail or electronic mail (when applicable) on June 27, 2019. A copy of the NAHC Sacred Land Files Search and letters sent are included in Appendix D.

As of the date of this report, one response has been received.

- **Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation** - Response received via email on July 8, 2019 requesting consultation if ground disturbing activity is proposed. the City of Newport Beach engaged in consultation with Tribal Councilmembers on July 25, 2019. During the consultation, the Tribal Councilmembers indicated that the Project is within a culturally sensitive area. Because of this information, the City of Newport Beach proposed the following mitigation measure on July 26, 2019:
 - Prior to issuance of any grading permit, the Applicant shall provide satisfactory evidence that a Native American monitor (i.e., Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation), has been retained to observe ground disturbance activities during grading and excavation. In the event that tribal

cultural resources are discovered, the Native American monitor shall be included in the consultation on the recommended next steps.

The Tribal Councilmembers reviewed and accepted the above mitigation measure on August 1, 2019, concluding consultation.

SECTION 5.0 – BACKGROUND

5.1 GEOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

The Project area is located at the northern end of the Peninsular Range geomorphic province, a 900-mile long northwest-southeast-trending structural block that extends from the tip of Baja California to the Transverse Ranges and includes the Los Angeles Basin (Norris and Webb, 1976). The total width of the province is approximately 225 mi, with a maximum landbound width of 65 mi (Sharp, 1976). It contains extensive pre-Cretaceous (> 65 million years ago) igneous and metamorphic rocks covered by limited exposures of post-Cretaceous sedimentary deposits.

The Project area is located within the City of Newport Beach and is located approximately 1,000 feet from the coastline and roughly 3.3 miles southwest of Upper Newport Bay. Upper Newport Bay is one of the last remaining estuaries in Southern California where fresh and saltwater meet, creating an ecologically diverse environment (Visit Newport Beach 2019). Upper Newport Bay is home to numerous varieties of fish, mammals, and native plants. Currently, an existing City-owned parking lot with 64 metered parking stalls is located at the northeast corner of this intersection. Directly east of the existing parking lot is an undeveloped piece of land with steep slopes with ground elevations ranging from approximately 10 feet by West Coast Highway to approximately 75 feet by Sunset View Park based on the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88), with some existing vegetation. Properties and land use adjacent to the Project site include Sunset View Park, Villa Balboa residential community, Newport Crest, and the lower campus of Hoag Hospital. A shopping center and the Lido Sands residential community are located across Coast Highway from the Project site.

Even though the Project area is in close proximity to marine and terrestrial resources, the record search showed six previous studies incorporated the current Project area with no previous cultural resources identified. Given that the Project area is disturbed, the likelihood of discovering unknown buried archaeological deposits is low.

5.2 ETHNOGRAPHY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Historically, Newport Beach was home to the Gabrielino tribe. The Shoshonean migration marks the arrival of the Uto-Aztecan speakers to Southern California. Their language has been identified as Cupan, which is part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language family (Johnston 1962).

At the time of Spanish contact, the Gabrielino inhabited a rich coastal and inland region of southern California consisting of present-day Los Angeles and Orange Counties and including San Nicolas, San Clemente, and Santa Catalina Islands (Bean and Smith 1978). Second only to the Chumash, the Gabrielino were the wealthiest, most populous, and most powerful ethnic group in southern California (Moratto 1984). Settlement pattern studies concluded there is a presence of both primary villages that were occupied year-round and secondary temporary camps inhabited at various times of the season. Both primary and temporary settlements seemed to be located near water sources (Bean and Smith 1978).

Culturally, the Gabrielino were very similar to the Chumash despite marked differences in language, mortuary practices, and the manufacture and use of pottery. The Gabrielino influenced cultures as far north as the San Joaquin Valley Yokuts, as far east as the Colorado River, and south into Baja California.

The majority of Gabrielino artifacts reflect an ornate craftsmanship, with everyday use items often decorated with asphaltum and shell inlaid, paintings, and rare minerals. The Gabrielino established a sophisticated

economic system focused on trade goods, food reserves, and distributing resources. The Gabrielino quarried steatite from Santa Catalina Island and often traded with neighboring tribes. Steatite items are highly diagnostic of the Gabrielino; and it was used to make pipes, animal carvings, cooking vessels, and ornaments (Bean and Smith 1978).

Gabrielino houses were circular structures thatched with tule, fern, or *carrizo* (reeds). Some houses were recorded as large as 60 feet in diameter. Sweathouses, menstrual huts, and ceremonial enclosures were other common structures found in villages. The majority of permanent habitation sites on Santa Catalina Island were located on the coast in order for the Gabrielino to be close to their primary subsistence source. Small encampments have been found on the interior of the island, although they all seem to have been inhabited for short periods of time. (Bean and Smith 1978).

Unfortunately, most of the Gabrielinos were gone long before systematic ethnographic studies were conducted. As a result, knowledge of their culture and lifeways is sparse (Bean and Smith 1978).

5.3 PREHISTORY

It is generally believed that human occupation of southern California began at least 10,000 years before present (BP). The archaeological record indicates that between approximately 10,000 and 6,000 years BP, a predominantly hunting and gathering economy existed, characterized by archaeological sites containing numerous projectile points and butchered large animal bones. The most heavily exploited species were those species still alive today. Bones of extinct species have been found, but cannot definitely be associated with human artifacts in California, unlike other regions of the continent. Although small animal bones and plant grinding tools are rarely found within archaeological sites of this period, small game and vegetal foods were probably exploited. A lack of deep cultural deposits from this period suggests small groups practiced high residential mobility during this period. (Wallace 1978).

The three major periods of prehistory for the greater Los Angeles Basin region have been refined by recent research using radiocarbon dates from archaeological sites in coastal southern California (Koerper and Drover 1983; Mason and Peterson 1994):

- Millingstone Period (6,000–1,000 B.C., or about 8,000–3,000 years ago)
- Intermediate Period (1,000 B.C.–A.D. 650, or 3,000–1,350 years ago)
- Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 650–about A.D. 1800, or 1,350–200 years ago)

Around 6,000 years BP, a shift in focus from hunting toward a greater reliance on vegetal resources occurred. Archaeological evidence of this trend consists of a much greater number of milling tools (e.g., metates and manos) for processing seeds and other vegetable matter (Wallace 1978). This period, known to archaeologists as the Millingstone Period, was a long period of time characterized by small, mobile groups that likely relied on a seasonal round of settlements that included both inland and coastal residential bases. Seeds from sage and grasses, rather than acorns, provided calories and carbohydrates. Faunal remains from sites dating to this period indicate similar animals were hunted. Inland Millingstone sites are characterized by numerous manos, metates, and hammerstones. Shell middens are common at coastal Millingstone sites. Coarse-grained lithic materials, such as quartzite and rhyolite, are more common than fine-grained materials in flaked stone tools from this time. Projectile points are found in archaeological sites from this period, but they are far fewer in number than from sites dating to before 6,000 years BP. An increase in the size of groups

and the stability of settlements is indicated by deep, extensive middens at some sites from this period (Wallace 1978).

In sites post-dating roughly 3,000 years BP, archaeological evidence indicates the reliance on both plant gathering and hunting continued but was more specialized and locally adapted to particular environments. Mortars and pestles were added to metates and manos for grinding seeds and other vegetable material. Chipped-stone tools became more refined and specialized, and bone tools were more common. During this period, new peoples from the Great Basin began entering southern California. These immigrants, who spoke a language of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock, seem to have displaced or absorbed the earlier population of Hokan-speaking peoples. The exact time of their entry into the region is not known; however, they were present in southern California during the final phase of prehistory. During this period, population densities were higher than before, and settlement became concentrated in villages and communities along the coast and interior valleys (Erlandson 1994; McCawley 1996). During the Intermediate Period, mortars and pestles appeared, indicating the beginning of acorn exploitation. Use of the acorn – a high-calorie, storable food source – probably allowed greater sedentism and facilitated an increased level of social organization. Large projectile points from archaeological sites of this period indicate that the bow and arrow, a hallmark of the Late Prehistoric Period, had not yet been introduced; and hunting was likely accomplished using the *atlatl* (spear thrower) instead. Settlement patterns during this time are not well understood. The semi-sedentary settlement pattern characteristic of the Late Prehistoric Period may have begun during the Intermediate Period, although territoriality may not yet have developed because of lower population densities. Regional subcultures also started to develop, each with its own geographical territory and language or dialect (Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984). These were most likely the basis for the groups encountered by the first Europeans during the eighteenth century (Wallace 1978). Despite the regional differences, many material culture traits were shared among groups, indicating a great deal of interaction (Erlandson 1994). The Late Prehistoric Period is better understood than earlier periods largely through ethnographic analogy made possible by ethnographic and anthropological research of the descendants of these groups in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

5.4 HISTORY

The first significant European settlement of California began during the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821) when 21 missions and four presidios were established between San Diego and Sonoma. Although located primarily along the coast, the missions dominated economic and political life over the greater California region. The purpose of the missions was primarily for political control and forced assimilation into Spanish society and Catholicism of the Native American population, along with economic support to the presidios (Castillo 1978).

In the 1700s, due to pressures from other colonizers (Russians, French, British), New Spain decided that a party should be sent north with the idea of founding both military presidios and religious missions in Alta California to secure Spain's hold on its lands. The aim of the party was twofold. The first was the establishment of presidios, which would give Spain a military presence within its lands. The second was the establishment of a chain of missions along the coast slightly inland, with the aim of Christianizing the native population. By converting the native Californians, they could be counted as Spanish subjects, thereby bolstering the colonial population within a relatively short time. (Lech 2012: 3-4)

The party was led by Gaspar de Portolá and consisted of two groups; one would take an overland route, and one would go by sea. All parties were to converge on San Diego, which would be the starting point for the chain of Spanish colonies. What became known as the Portolá Expedition set out on March 24, 1769.

Portolá, who was very loyal to the crown and understood the gravity of his charge, arrived in what would become San Diego on July 1, 1769. Here, he immediately founded the presidio of San Diego. Leaving one group in the southern part of Alta California, Portolá took a smaller group and began heading north to his ultimate destination of Monterey Bay. Continuing up the coast, Portolá established Monterey Bay as a Spanish possession on June 3, 1770, although it would take two expeditions to accomplish this task. Having established the presidios at San Diego and Monterey, Portolá returned to Mexico. During the first four years of Spanish presence in Alta California, Father Junípero Serra, a member of the Portolá expedition and the Catholic leader of the new province, began establishing what would become a chain of 21 coastal missions in California. The first, founded concurrently at San Diego with the presidio, was the launching point for this group. During this time, four additional missions (San Carlos Borromeo de Carmelo, San Antonio de Padua, San Gabriel Arcángel, and San Luis Obispo de Tolosa) were established (Lech 2012: 1-4)

The Mexican Period (1821-1848) began with the success of the Mexican Revolution in 1821, but changes to the mission system were slow to follow. When secularization of the missions occurred in the 1830s, their vast land holdings in California were divided into large land grants called ranchos. The Mexican government granted ranchos throughout California to Spanish and Hispanic soldiers and settlers (Castillo 1978; Cleland 1941). Even after the decree of secularization was issued in 1833 by the Mexican Congress, missionaries continued to operate a small diocesan church. In 1834, the San Gabriel Mission, including over 16,000 head of cattle, was turned over to the civil administrator (Hoover et al. 1990: 150-177). Portions of Newport Beach lie within the Rancho San Joaquin and Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana land grants. This land grant was issued to Jose Sepulveda in 1837 and 1842.

In 1848, The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the Mexican-American War and marked the beginning of the American Period (1848 to present). The discovery of gold that same year sparked the 1849 California Gold Rush, bringing thousands of miners and other new immigrants to California from various parts of the United States, most of whom settled in the north. For those settlers who chose to come to southern California, much of their economic prosperity was fueled by cattle ranching rather than by gold. This prosperity, however, came to a halt in the 1860s as a result of severe floods and droughts, as well as legal disputes over land boundaries, which put many ranchos into bankruptcy (Castillo 1978; Cleland 1941).

Captain Dunnells of San Diego and D.M. Dorman established a small dock and warehouse in 1870, called Newport Landing. In 1873, the McFadden brothers, John, James, and Robert, received a shipment of lumber at the newly constructed landing for their personal use. Other settlers in the area called upon the McFadden brothers to sell or receive their cargo, and thus, the brothers decided to go into the lumber business. They purchased Newport Landing in the same year and made it their headquarters. At that time, James Irvine was the largest landholder in the region and his goal was to identify the most lucrative agricultural use for the land. By 1888, the brothers had built McFadden Wharf in the location of the current Newport Beach Pier. The McFadden Wharf became the largest business in Orange County at that time. In 1894, James Irvine II had inherited that vast land and incorporated it in the Irvine Company. The McFadden brothers sought to buy up as much land as possible and sell to whoever would buy in hopes of increasing the population and increasing the need for a commercial center (Hoover et al. 2002, Gray 2003, City of Newport Beach 2016).

Large scale commercial development was planned after the railroad and Red Cars made the Newport area a beach destination. William Collins, Henry Huntington, and C.L. Landcaster headed the development effort. They would operate under the names of the Newport Beach Company, Newport Bay Dredging Company and the Orange County Improvement Association. West Newport, East Newport, Bay Island and Balboa

were the first communities to be built. Eventually, in 1906, those communities were incorporated to form the City of Newport Beach with a population of 205 residents. By the 1950's, Newport Beach saw an increase in residents due to the completion of the Santa Ana Freeway. Today, Newport Beach has a population of approx. 85,000 people and encompasses 52.9 square miles of land and water (Grant 2003, City of Newport Beach 2016).

SECTION 6.0 – FIELD METHODS

Chambers Group survey teams are trained in established field methods for cultural resources deemed appropriate for each project. Cultural materials encountered may include prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools), historic-period artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics), sediment discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, as well as depressions and other features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., post holes, foundations).

On May 31, 2019, Chambers Groups Cultural Resources Department Head Ted Roberts, RPA completed an archaeological pedestrian survey of the Project area. The Project site was surveyed using transects spaced no greater than 15 meters apart and oriented in an east-west direction.

The archaeologist examined exposed ground surface for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, milling tools, ceramics), ecofacts (e.g., marine shell and bone), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Ground disturbances such as burrows were visually inspected for both cultural resources and paleontological resources.

6.1 RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

No geographic obstructions or impediments were present, which allowed the site to be surveyed in its entirety. The current Project area is disturbed and contains large areas of anthropogenic mounding with extralocal fill sediments and soils. Evidence of modern use and visitation of the current Project area was abundant and consisted of common trash. A temporary homeless encampment is located in the southeast of the Project, adjacent to the parking lot.

No historic or prehistoric resources were identified as a result of the field survey indicating the likelihood of encountering previously unrecorded resources is low.

SECTION 7.0 – STUDY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Chambers Group completed an Archaeological Literature Review, records search, Native American Sacred Land Files Search, AB 52 notification, and a pedestrian survey of the approx. 3.41-acre Project location. The work was performed under Chambers Group’s contract with the City. The main goal of the archaeological investigation was to gather and analyze information needed to determine if the Project would impact cultural resources.

Archival record searches and background studies of the Project area were conducted as part of a Phase I cultural resource study. The NAHC Sacred Lands File search did identify sacred sites or tribal cultural resources within the search radius or surrounding vicinity. The cultural record search identified six previous cultural resource studies conducted within the Project area. No archaeological sites were identified within the study area.

Since no cultural resources were identified within the Project area as a result of the record search and pedestrian survey, no impacts are expected to occur as part of the proposed Project; and no further work for cultural resources is recommended.

7.1 UNIDENTIFIED CULTURAL MATERIALS

If previously unidentified cultural materials are unearthed during construction, work shall be halted in that area until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find. Additional archaeological surveys will be needed if the undertaking limits are extended beyond the present survey limits.

SECTION 8.0 – REFERENCES

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1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, Inc., New York.

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1976 *Geology of California*, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., Santa Barbara.

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1976 *Geology: Field Guide to Southern California*, Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, Second Edition, p. 181.

Visit Newport Beach California

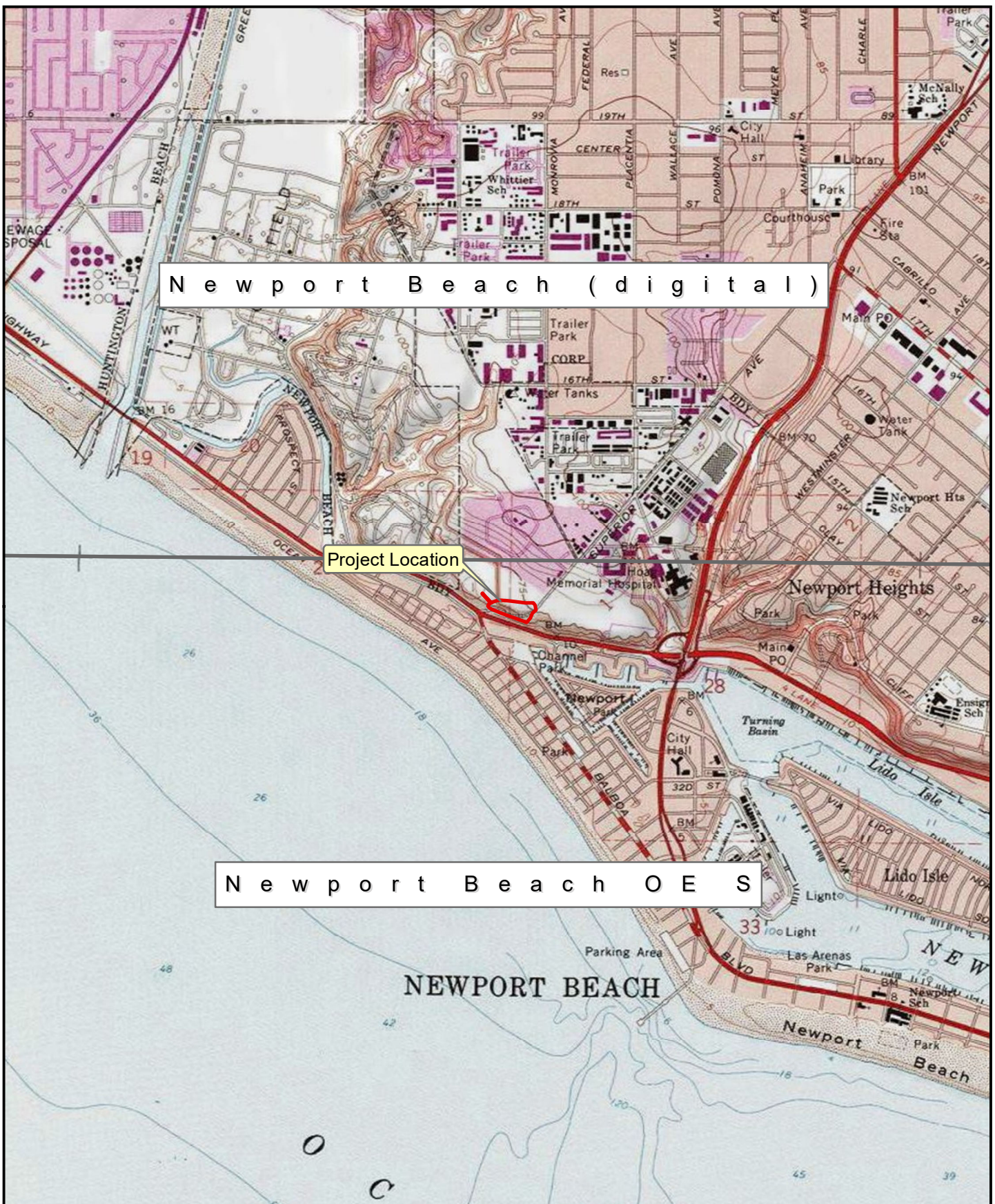
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APPENDIX A – PROJECT MAPS





Newport Beach (digital)

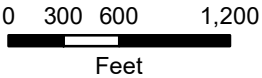
Project Location

Newport Beach OES

NEWPORT BEACH

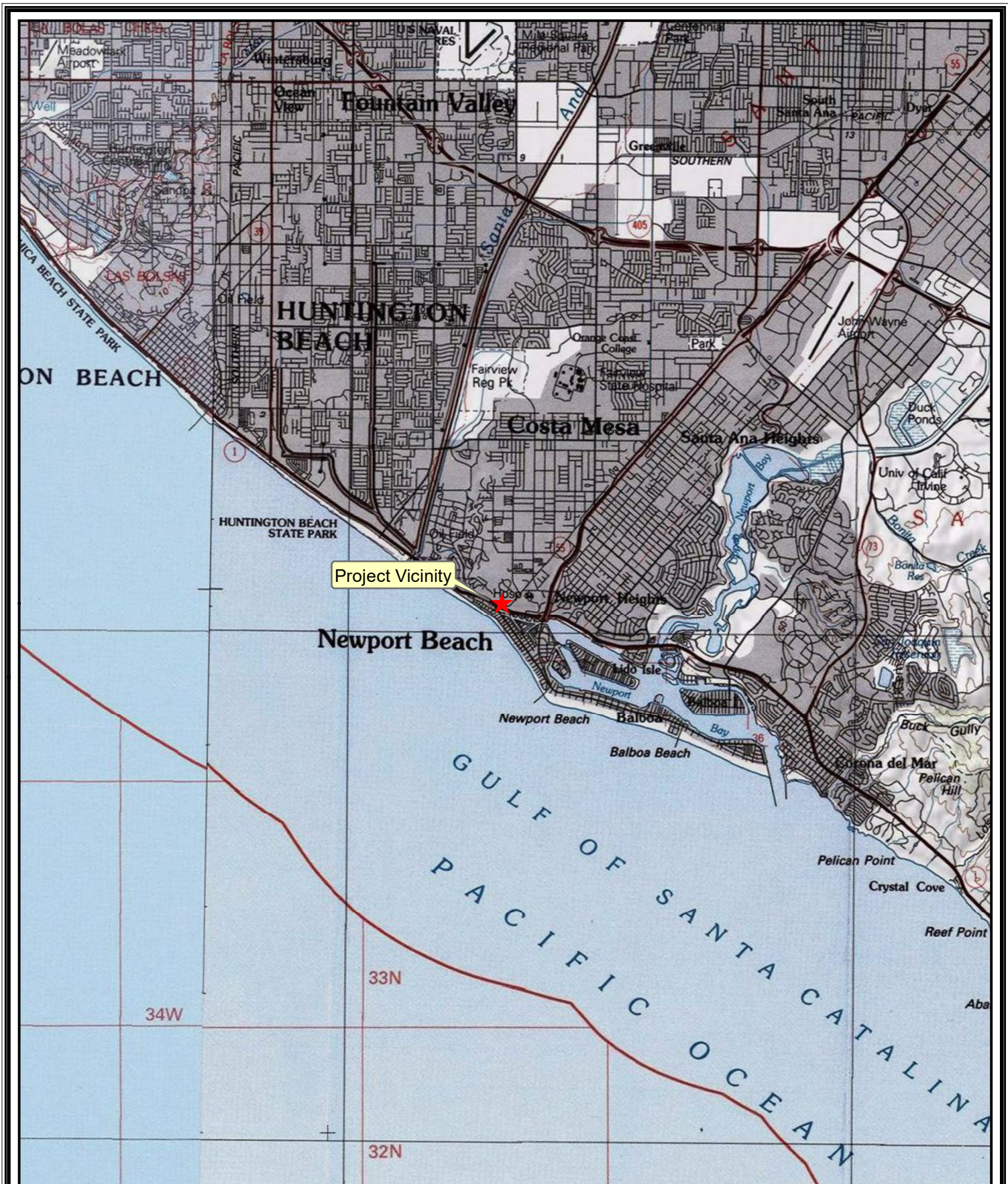
Legend

- Project Location
- Quad Boundary



**Newport Bike Bridge
Project Location**





Legend

★ Project Vicinity




**Newport Bike Bridge
Project Vicinity**



 Survey Coverage



0 50 100 200
 Feet

Newport Bike Bridge Survey Coverage

Name: 21169 CULT Survey Coverage.Mxd



APPENDIX B – OTHER FIGURES





Figure 3: Overview of Project area. Looking southwest.



Figure 4: Overview of Project area. Looking north.



Figure 3: Overview of Project area. Looking east.



Figure 4: Overview of Project area. Looking northeast.

APPENDIX C – CONFIDENTIAL RECORD SEARCH RESULTS



South Central Coastal Information Center

California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542
sccic@fullerton.edu

California Historical Resources Information System
Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties

5/28/2019

Records Search File No.: 20264.6220

Lauren DeOliveira
Chambers Group
600 West Broadway, Suite 250
Glendale, CA 91204

Re: Records Search Results for the 21169 Newport Beach Bike/Ped Bridge Project

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Newport Beach, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ½-mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: custom GIS maps shape files hand-drawn maps

Resources within project area: 0	None
Resources within ½-mile radius: 3	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST
Reports within project area: 6	OR-270, OR-442, OR-893, OR-1016, OR-4274, OR-4327
Reports within ½-mile radius: 22	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST

- Resource Database Printout (list):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Database Printout (details):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (list):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (details):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Record Copies:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Copies:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- OHP Historic Properties Directory:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Historical Maps:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Ethnographic Information:** not available at SCCIC
- Historical Literature:** not available at SCCIC
- GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:** not available at SCCIC
- Caltrans Bridge Survey:** not available at SCCIC; please go to

<http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm>

Shipwreck Inventory: not available at SCCIC; please go to http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp

Soil Survey Maps: (see below) not available at SCCIC; please go to <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the [California Historical Resources Information System](#),

Michelle Galaz
Assistant Coordinator
Enclosures:

- (X) Custom Maps – 3 pages
- (X) Resource Database Printout (list) – 1 page
- (X) Report Database Printout (list) – 3 pages
- (X) Historical Maps – 4 pages

APPENDIX D – NAHC SACRED LAND FILES SEARCH AND CONSULTATION



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Phone: (916) 373-3710
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Website: <http://www.nahc.ca.gov>
Twitter: @CA_NAHC



June 7, 2019

Lauren DeOliveira
Chambers Group

VIA Email to: Ideoliveira@chambersgroupinc.com

RE: 21169 Newport Beach Pedestrian/Bike Bridge Project, Orange County

Dear Ms. DeOliveira:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the tribes on the attached list for more information. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Steven Quinn".

Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Orange County
6/7/2019**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919

Cahuilla

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com

Gabrielino

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907
Fax: (760) 699-6924
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

Cahuilla

**Juaneno Band of Mission
Indians**

Sonia Johnston, Chairperson
P.O. Box 25628
Santa Ana, CA, 92799
sonia.johnston@sbcglobal.net

Juaneno

**Juaneno Band of Mission
Indians Acjachemen Nation**

Matias Belardes, Chairperson
32161 Avenida Los Amigos
San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675
Phone: (949) 293 - 8522
kaamalam@gmail.com

Juaneno

**Gabrieleno Band of Mission
Indians - Kizh Nation**

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrieleno

**Juaneno Band of Mission
Indians Acjachemen Nation -
Belardes**

Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager
4955 Paseo Segovia
Irvine, CA, 92603
Phone: (949) 293 - 8522
kaamalam@gmail.com

Juaneno

**Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel
Band of Mission Indians**

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrieleno

**Juaneno Band of Mission
Indians Acjachemen Nation -
Romero**

Teresa Romero, Chairperson
31411-A La Matanza Street
San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675
Phone: (949) 488 - 3484
Fax: (949) 488-3294
tromero@juaneno.com

Juaneno

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St.,
#231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

Gabrielino

**La Jolla Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

Luiseno

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of
California Tribal Council**

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 21169 Newport Beach Pedestrian/Bike Bridge Project, Orange County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Orange County
6/7/2019**

Pala Band of Mission Indians

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

Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Jim McPherson, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
One Government Center Lane Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051
Fax: (760) 749-5144
vwhipple@rincontribe.org

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians

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

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians

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

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians

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

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 21169 Newport Beach Pedestrian/Bike Bridge Project, Orange County.