



Brookside Golf Complex Improvements Historical Resources Technical Report

January 2023

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP

12 S. FAIR OAKS AVENUE, SUITE 200, PASADENA, CA 91105-3816
Telephone 626 793 2400, Facsimile 626 793 2401
www.historicresourcesgroup.com

PREPARED FOR

Placeworks

Attn. Addie Farrell

700 South Flower Street, Suite 600

Los Angeles, California 90015

**Brookside Golf Complex Improvements
Historical Resources Technical Report**

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	1. Executive Summary
3	2. Proposed Project
12	3. Assessment Methodology
13	4. Regulatory Framework
20	5. Site Description
21	6. Historic Context and Site History
29	7. Identification of Historical Resources
30	8. Analysis of Potential Impacts
36	9. Mitigation
37	10. References

Appendix A: Existing Conditions Photographs

Appendix B: Historic Aerial Photographs

Appendix C: Historic Photographs

Appendix D: Historic Drawings

Appendix E: Professional Qualifications

**Brookside Golf Complex Improvements
Historical Resources Technical Report**

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP

The Rose Bowl Operating Company (RBOC) proposes to reorient and expand the existing driving range and construct a new miniature golf facility (Project) on an approximately 9-acre portion of the Brookside Golf Complex (Project Site). The purpose of this report is to determine if historical resources as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)¹ are present on or in the immediate vicinity of the Project Site and, if so, to identify potential impacts to historical resources as a result of the proposed Project. This report is intended to inform environmental review of the proposed Project.

The Brookside Golf Course and Clubhouse (Brookside Golf Complex) is considered a contributing site to the Pasadena Arroyo Park and Recreation District which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2008. Because it is listed in the National Register, the District is also listed in the California Register of Historical Resources and is considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

The proposed Project consists of two main components: (1) reorient and expand the existing driving range; and (2) develop a new 36-hole miniature golf course adjacent to the proposed driving range. Changes to the driving range proposed by the project will be relatively minor. The area will continue to be used as a driving range as it has since at least 1930 and it will contain the wide expanse of fairway, tee line driving bays, safety netting, and support poles that have characterized the driving range for decades.

The miniature golf course would construct a new design element at the Brookside Golf Complex. Because the miniature golf course will occupy less than 0.5% of the Brookside Golf Complex, the overall impact of the miniature golf course to the Golf Complex will also be relatively minor.

The total Project Site represents less than 10% of the total area occupied by the Brookside Golf Complex. The golf courses themselves, with the exception of the C.W. Koiner (Course #1) Hole #10, and E.O. Nay (Course #2) Hole #6 and Hole #7 would remain unchanged by the Project. The Project will not destroy or materially alter physical characteristics that convey historic significance and justify the historic listing of the Brookside Golf Complex as a contributing feature of the Pasadena Arroyo Park and Recreation District. The overwhelming majority of the site elements that characterize the Brookside Golf Complex would continue to retain their original location, general overall boundaries, and routing, and the Brookside Golf Complex would continue to maintain a substantial amount of integrity.

However, because the Project has not been completely designed, this study recognizes the potential for the loss of integrity due to alterations associated with the Project out of an abundance of caution. The potential loss of integrity is considered herein a significant

Brookside Golf Complex Improvements Historical Resources Technical Report

impact for the purposes of CEQA, therefore a mitigation measure is proposed to include the retention of a qualified historic preservation professional to ensure that alterations to the driving range, design of the miniature golf course, and overall modifications to the Golf Course are compatible with the existing Brookside Golf Complex landscape and the Pasadena Arroyo Park and Recreational District so that the historic integrity of the Pasadena Arroyo Park and Recreational District is maintained.

With mitigation to ensure that the integrity of the Pasadena Arroyo Park and Recreational District is maintained, the Project will not result in a substantial adverse change to the Pasadena Arroyo Park and Recreation District and will not, therefore, result in significant impacts to historical resources as defined by CEQA.

For these reasons, the Project will not result in a substantial adverse change to the Pasadena Arroyo Park and Recreation District and will not, therefore, result in significant impacts to historical resources as defined by CEQA.

Introduction

The Rose Bowl Operating Company (RBOC) proposes to reorient and expand the existing driving range and construct a new miniature golf facility (Project) on approximately 9 acres of the southernmost part the Brookside Golf Course (Project Site or Brookside Golf Complex). The RBOC will be considering the Project as the Lead Agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The expanded driving range and new miniature golf course would be located in the same area as the existing driving range, which is currently located between the concrete-channeled Arroyo Seco to the west, the Brookside Clubhouse to the east, the C.W. Koiner Course to the north and south, and the E.O. Nay Course also located to the north.

The proposed expansion of the driving ranges from 20 hitting bays to approximately 60 hitting bays and the addition of a 36-hole miniature golf course would reduce the E.O. Nay course from par-70 to par-69. However, it would remain a championship layout and the course reduction would be designed to improve the pace of play. In order to accommodate the expanded driving range and new miniature golf course, tree removal and relocation and surficial grading would be required. Details of the Project description are provided below.

Project Location and Surrounding Uses

As shown in Figure 1, the City of Pasadena (City) is approximately 10 miles northeast of downtown Los Angeles in the County of Los Angeles. Regional access to Pasadena is provided by State Route (SR) 134, Interstate 210 (I-210), State Route 110 (SR-110), and Interstate-710 (I-710). Located at 1133 Rosemont Avenue, the Project Site is just west of I-210 and north of SR-134. Local access to the Project Site is provided from Rosemont Avenue, Seco Street, Salvia Canyon Road, West Washington Drive, and Rose Bowl Drive, as shown in Figure 2.

The Project Site is located within Arroyo Seco Canyon in the western portion of Pasadena. The Arroyo Seco, a major tributary of the Los Angeles River, flows out of the San Gabriel Mountains in the northwestern portion of Pasadena, through Arroyo Seco Canyon, and ultimately to the Los Angeles River in downtown Los Angeles. As it flows through Pasadena, the Arroyo Seco passes three major areas that comprise Arroyo Seco Canyon: The Upper Arroyo Seco (Hahamonga Watershed Park); the Central Arroyo Seco (the Brookside Golf Complex, Rose Bowl, and associated facilities); and the Lower Arroyo Seco. Central Arroyo Seco, which contains the Project Site, is generally bounded by the Colorado Street Bridge to the south, Arroyo Boulevard and Arroyo Terrace to the east, I 210 to the north/east, and Linda Vista Avenue to the west.

Brookside Golf Complex Improvements Historical Resources Technical Report

The Project Site is situated entirely within the interior of the existing Brookside Golf Course. Single-family residential neighborhoods bound the Central Arroyo Seco to the east and west of the Project Site along the slopes of Arroyo Seco Canyon. The southeast portion of the Central Arroyo Seco also contains the Chandler School along Seco Street and some small areas developed with multi-family residential uses along Arroyo Terrace. Other surrounding land uses in the Central Arroyo Seco include the Rose Bowl, the Recreation Loop, Brookside Park, Kidspace Children’s Museum, the Rose Bowl Aquatic Center, the Rosemont Pavilion, the Jackie Robinson baseball and softball diamonds, tennis courts, an amphitheater, recreation and equestrian trails, multipurpose fields, and parks. The Central Arroyo comprises approximately 409 acres and is the most developed and active section of Arroyo Seco Canyon (City of Pasadena, 2003).

Brookside Golf Complex Background and Existing Condition

The Brookside Golf Complex is managed by RBOC, a California non-profit, public benefit corporation, founded in 1995 by an act of the Pasadena City Council. Board members are appointed by the City Council, the City Manager, the Tournament of Roses, and the Chancellor of the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA). The purpose of the RBOC is to enhance the economic and civic value of the Rose Bowl as a world-class stadium and the Brookside Golf Course as a professional-quality course.

First opened in 1928, the Brookside Golf Complex is a public 36-hole complex originally designed by famed golf course architect William P. Bell. Owned by the City of Pasadena, Brookside Golf Course features two 18-hole tracks: The C.W. Koiner Course, a par 72 course, and the E.O. Nay Course, a par 70 course. The Brookside Golf Complex includes an approximately 25,000 square foot Brookside Clubhouse, which contains a full-service restaurant, lounge, banquet facilities, meeting rooms, and a retail golf shop. The Brookside Clubhouse contains a restaurant and a retail golf shop that are open to the public daily.

The Brookside Golf Complex is part of a historic district, the Pasadena Arroyo Park and Recreation District, which contains 27 contributing historic features (including the Brookside Golf Course) and was listed in 2009 on the National Register of Historic Places (#08000579) at the local level of significance under Criterion A in the areas of entertainment and recreation for its association with the development of Pasadena as a recreational mecca. The parks and recreation facilities and the public open spaces in the District were nominated in the Cultural Landscapes category. A cultural landscape is a geographic area that includes both man-made and natural resources that are important in history.

Description of Project

The Project consists of two main components: (1) reorient and expand the existing driving range; and (2) develop a new miniature golf course adjacent to the proposed

Brookside Golf Complex Improvements Historical Resources Technical Report

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP

driving range. These elements, including operational and construction details, are described in detail below. No changes to the Brookside Clubhouse are proposed.

Driving Range Improvements

The existing 9-acre driving range is situated from a generally east to west hitting experience and consists of 20 bays at the east end. It is surrounded by golf course netting on 64 poles between 20 to 50 feet high with lighting and a row of perimeter trees on the southern side. It is an open grassy range with no ground features other than four trees. The Project would remove existing netting, which are nearing the expected end of their lifespan, and reorient and expand the driving range in the same general location of the existing driving range (to maintain proximity to parking and the Brookside Clubhouse). A new safety net feature would be reinstalled. The reoriented driving range would be situated in approximately 8 acres in the same general location of the existing driving range, to maintain proximity to parking and the Brookside Clubhouse. The proposed driving range would be bounded by the by Hole 10 and Hole 18 of the C.W. Koiner Course to the north and south, respectively; the proposed miniature golf course and the Arroyo Seco Channel to the west; and the existing putting greens and the Brookside Clubhouse to the east. A 10-foot golf cart path would be designated around the perimeter of the driving range. The proposed driving range would include 60 hitting bays at the southern end and would be reoriented to face north rather than west, as shown in Figure 3. Orientation to a south to north layout would limit disruption from sunrise/sunset. "Toptracer" technology, which provides instant shot replays and statistical feedback, would be installed within all or a portion of driving range bays to enhance the golfer experience.

A total of 36 poles would be installed to support new netting, with pole height ranging from 38 feet to 130 feet above ground level (increasing height with distance from the hitting bays) with an average pole height of 90.67 feet. An estimated 14 of the 36 poles would be light-mounted (at 60 feet in height) surrounding the perimeter of the driving range on the east and west sides. Poles and netting are shown in Figure 4. LED lighting would be individually adjustable to ensure proper direction and avoidance of light spill into surrounding neighborhoods.

New turf and modified irrigation system would be installed. Other minor landscape modifications would be installed. Site furniture, signage and markers would be updated. A new electrical service line with generator would be provided. The existing hitting bays would remain as a concrete pad, and no changes would occur to the existing practice putting greens.

Expansion and reorientation of the driving range would result in the shortening of Hole #6 and Hole #7 of the Course #2, which is located approximately 60 yards north of the existing driving range. Approximately 220 yards on the golf course would be removed from play. Even though Course #2 would be reduced from a par-70 to par-69 with

shortening of the two holes, the Course #2 would still cater to the less difficult experience. It is estimated that the pace of play on the golf course would be improved by five minutes (less than one golf shot). In addition, the Proposed Project would result in alterations to Hole #10 of Course #1, however Hole #10 would maintain similar distance and shape. The hole would be relocated approximately 20 yards to the north; thus shortening two holes of the Course #2 that it would encroach upon (Hole #6 and Hole #7).

The existing golf courses, with the exception of Hole #10 of Course #1, and Hole #6 and Hole #7 of Course #2, would remain unchanged by the Project, and no changes to the Brookside Clubhouse are proposed.

Miniature Golf Course

The Project includes development of a 36-hole miniature golf course, to be developed on approximately one acre within the footprint of the existing driving range (relatively flat grassy area). The proposed miniature golf course would be located directly west of the proposed driving range, and would be bounded by the Arroyo Seco Channel to the west, the proposed driving range to the east and north, and Hole #18 of Course #1 to the south.(Figure 4). The location of the miniature golf course is designed to minimize impacts to the remainder of the golf course, and to maintain necessary proximity to the Brookside Clubhouse and parking areas. The miniature golf course would be designed for family-friendly use and include topographic variation, low-level themed design, educational information, and low-level lighting to accentuate the player experience. The miniature golf course would include an 18-hole ADA-accessible course with play options for 9 holes. Landscaping would include drought tolerate desert species between artificial turf.

Project Design

As described above the Proposed Project is in the conceptual phase and the ultimate design and architect/designer would be selected when funding is secured. While the location and size of the relocated driving range and proposed miniature golf course are identified and evaluated in this document, the final plans would come at a later time.

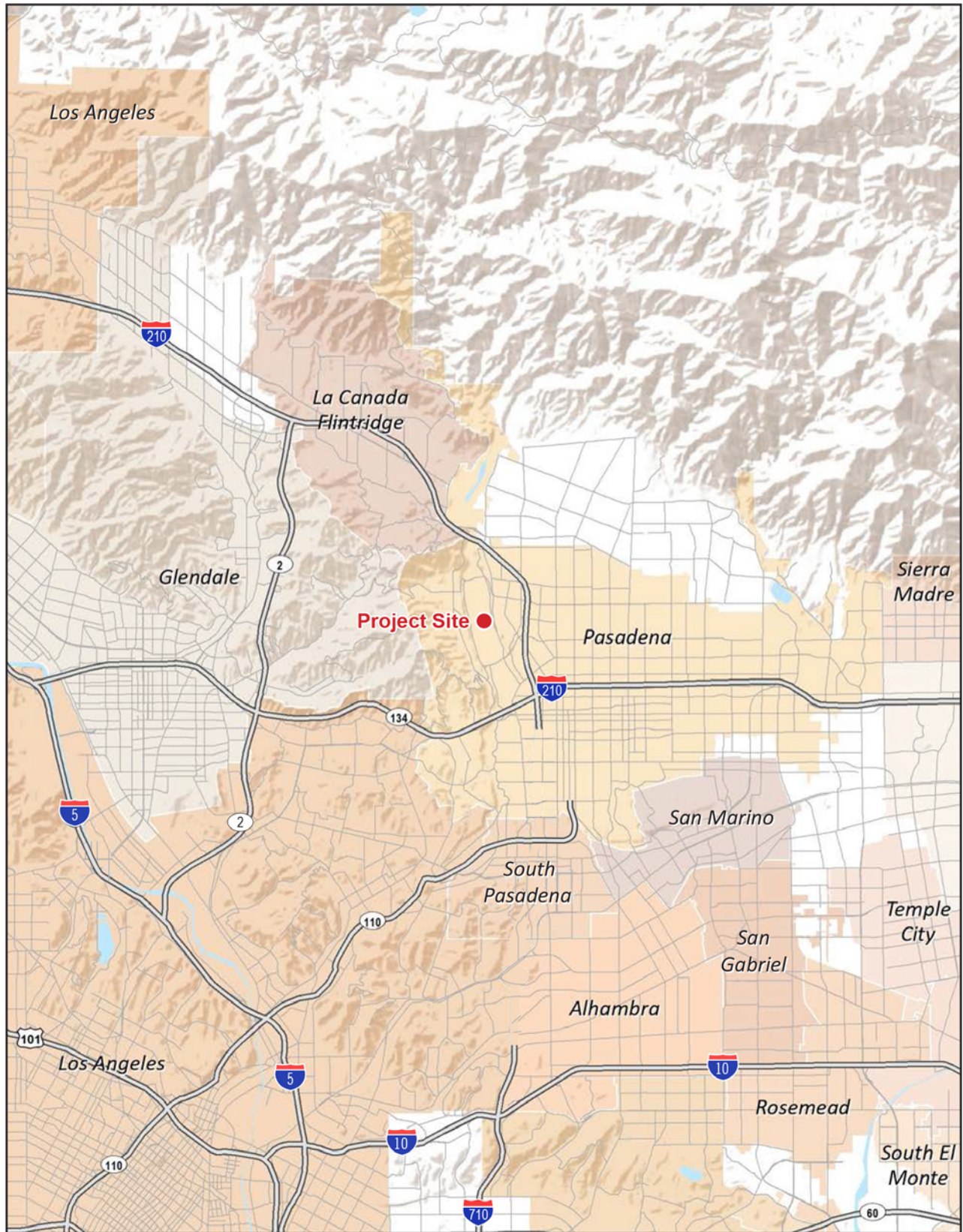
The RBOC would ensure that the design of the relocated driving range and miniature golf course are compatible with existing design elements of the Brookside Golf Course Complex and are sensitive to the location within the Historic District, the Arroyo Seco, and the adjacent Rose Bowl. The Proposed Project would be subject to the City's Design Review process as defined in the Pasadena Municipal Code. The purpose of this process is to implement urban design goals and policies and Citywide design principles into project designs and ensure that future development reflect the values of the community, enhance the surrounding environment, visually harmonize with surroundings avoid nostalgic misrepresentations that may confuse the relationships among structures over time. This process would promote the protection and retainment

Brookside Golf Complex Improvements Historical Resources Technical Report

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP

retention of landmark, native, and specimen trees and other significant landscaping of aesthetic and environmental value. Design review would also promote the conservation, enhancement, preservation, and protection of historic resources. The process would also specifically ensure that the policies and objectives of the Arroyo Seco Design Guidelines (City of Pasadena, 2003) are reflected in the design.

Figure 1: Project Location Map



Note: Unincorporated county areas are shown in white.
Source: ESRI, 2021



Figure 2: Project Location and Site Boundaries



— Project Site



Source: Nearmap, 2021

Figure 3: Conceptual Site Design



— Project Site

0 180
Scale (Feet)



Source: Tanner Consulting, 2022

Figure 4: Driving Range and Pole Netting



Source: Tanner Consulting, 2020

PlaceWorks

The Project Site was evaluated using eligibility criteria and integrity thresholds for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources, and for designation as a City of Pasadena Historic Monument or Landmark. Research, field inspection, and analysis are based upon guidance from the National Park Service, the California Office of Historic Preservation, and the City of Pasadena for evaluating potential historic resources.

This report was prepared using sources related to the history and development of the Project Site and surrounding area. The following sources were consulted:

- Building permits
- Historical golf course maps
- Historical photographs and aerial photographs
- Historical newspapers and other periodicals
- Other primary and secondary sources relevant to the history of the Brookside Golf Complex and surrounding area
- California Historical Resources Inventory Database (CHRID) for the City of Pasadena
- Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) for Los Angeles County
- California Historical Resources Inventory (HRI) for Los Angeles County
- Conceptual drawings of the proposed Project

In general, previous findings of eligibility for historic listing or designation have been carried forward and those properties treated herein as historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. Field examinations were conducted to review and confirm previous findings and to identify previously unevaluated properties that may be potentially eligible. A site visit was conducted on April 28, 2021, to examine and photograph the existing conditions of the Project Site and vicinity.

Research, field inspection, and analysis were performed by Paul Travis, AICP, Managing Principal, Laura Jannsen, Senior Architectural Historian, and Robby Aranguren, Planning Associate/GIS Specialist, all of whom are qualified professionals who meet or exceed the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards*.

Historical Resources under CEQA

CEQA requires that environmental protection be given significant consideration in the decision-making process. Historical resources are included under environmental protection. Thus, any project or action which constitutes a substantial adverse change to a historical resource also has a significant effect on the environment pursuant to the State CEQA Guidelines.

When the California Register of Historical Resources was established in 1992, the Legislature amended CEQA to clarify which cultural resources are significant, as well as which project impacts are considered to be significantly adverse. A “substantial adverse change” means “demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.”

CEQA defines a historical resource as a resource listed in, or determined eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources. All properties on the California Register are to be considered historical under CEQA. However, because a property does not appear on the California Register does not mean it is not significant and therefore exempt from CEQA consideration. All resources determined eligible for the California Register are also to be considered under CEQA.

The courts have interpreted CEQA to create three categories of historical resources:

- *Mandatory historical resources* are resources “listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources.”
- *Presumptive historical resources* are resources “included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or deemed significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (g) of Section 5024.1” of the Public Resources Code, unless the preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that the resource is not historically or culturally significant.
- *Discretionary historical resources* are those resources that are not listed but determined to be eligible under the criteria for the California Register of Historical Resources.²

To simplify the first three definitions provided in the CEQA statute, a historical resource is a resource that is:

- Listed in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register);

² *League for the Protection of Oakland's Architectural and Historic Resources vs. City of Oakland*, 52 Cal. App. 4th 896, 906-7 (1997).

- Determined eligible for the California Register by the State Historical Resources Commission; or
- Included in a local register of historical resources.

Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3) supplements the statute by providing two additional definitions of historical resources, which may be simplified in the following manner. A historical resource is a resource that is:

- Identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Public Resources Code 5024.1(g);
- Determined by a Lead Agency to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California, provided the Lead Agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence. Generally, this category includes resources that meet the criteria for listing on the California Register (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852).

The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the California Register, not included in a local register of historical resources, or not deemed significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (g) of Section 5024.1, does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an "historical resource" for purposes of CEQA.

Properties formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places are automatically listed in the California Register. Properties designated by local municipalities can also be considered historical resources. A review of properties that are potentially affected by a project for historic eligibility is also required under CEQA.

Historic Designations

Historic resources may be designated at the federal, state, and local levels. Properties located in the City of Pasadena can be listed in the National Register of Historic Places, listed in the California Register of Historical Resources, and/or designated as a City of Pasadena Historic Monument or Landmark. In order for a property to qualify for historic listing or designation, it must meet one or more identified criteria for evaluation. The property must also retain sufficient historic integrity to evoke the sense of place and time with which it is historically associated.

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places was authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 to serve as an authoritative guide to the nation's historic places

worthy of preservation.³ The National Register Program is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

To be eligible for listing and/or listed in the National Register, a resource must possess significance in American history and culture, architecture, or archaeology. Listing in the National Register is primarily honorary and does not in and of itself provide protection of a historic resource. The primary effect of listing in the National Register on private owners of historic buildings is the availability of financial and tax incentives. In addition, for projects that receive Federal funding, a clearance process must be completed in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Furthermore, state and local regulations may apply to properties listed in the National Register.

The criteria for listing in the National Register follow established guidelines for determining the significance of properties. The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.⁴

Historic Significance

As defined by the National Park Service, *historic significance* is “the importance of a property to the history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture of a community, state, or the nation.”⁵ It is achieved in several ways:

- Association with important events, activities or patterns
- Association with important persons
- Distinctive physical characteristics of design, construction, or form

³ 36CFR60 § 60.2.

⁴ 36CFR60 § 60.3. Criterion D addresses potential archaeological resources, which is outside the scope of this assessment.

⁵ U.S. Department of the Interior, *National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* (Washington D.C.: National Park Service, 1997), 3.

- Potential to yield important information

A property may be significant individually or as part of a grouping of properties.

Integrity

In addition to meeting any or all of the designation criteria, eligible properties must also possess historic *integrity*. Historic integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance and is defined as “the authenticity of a property’s historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property’s historic period.”⁶

The National Register recognizes seven aspects or qualities that comprise integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. These qualities are defined as follows:

- *Location* is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event took place.
- *Design* is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
- *Setting* is the physical environment of a historic property.
- *Materials* are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
- *Workmanship* is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
- *Feeling* is a property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
- *Association* is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.⁷

California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register of Historical Resources is an authoritative guide to the state’s significant historical resources. For a property to be considered eligible for listing in the California Register, it must be found to be significant under at least one of the following four criteria:

⁶ *National Register Bulletin 16A*, 4.

⁷ U.S. Department of the Interior, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington D.C.: National Park Service, 1995), 44-45.

1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; or
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history; or
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.⁸

For integrity purposes, a resource eligible for listing in the California Register must retain enough of its historic character or appearance to be recognizable as a historical resource and to convey the reason(s) for its significance. It is possible that a resource lacking sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register may still be eligible for the California Register.⁹

City of Pasadena Designation Programs

The City of Pasadena has established a historic preservation program in order to promote “the identification, evaluation, rehabilitation, adaptive use, and restoration of historic structures.” The criteria for the designation of historic monuments, landmarks, historic signs, landmark trees, or landmark districts are applied “according to applicable National Register of Historic Places Bulletins for evaluating historic properties.” These criteria are excerpted below from Section 17.62.40 of the Pasadena Zoning Code.¹⁰

Historic Monuments

A historic monument shall include all historic resources previously designated as historic treasures before adoption of this Chapter, historic resources that are listed in the National Register at the State-wide or Federal level of significance (including National Historic Landmarks) and any historic resource that is significant at a regional, State, or Federal level, and is an exemplary representation of a particular type of historic resource and meets one or more of the following criteria:

⁸ Criterion 4 addresses potential archaeological resources, which is outside the scope of this assessment.

⁹ State of California Department of Parks and Recreation, “California Office of Historic Preservation Technical Assistance Series #6: California Register and National Register: A Comparison” (Sacramento, CA: Office of Historic Preservation, 2011).

¹⁰ City of Pasadena Zoning Code, Title 17, Chapter 17.62 (November 6, 2020).

- a) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of the region, State, or nation.
- b) It is associated with the lives of persons who are significant in the history of the region, State, or nation.
- c) It is exceptional in the embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a historic resource property type, period, architectural style, or method of construction, or that is an exceptional representation of the work of an architect, designer, engineer, or builder whose work is significant to the region, State, or nation, or that possesses high artistic values that are of regional, State-wide or national significance.
- d) It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history of the region, State, or nation.

A historic monument designation may include significant public or semi-public interior spaces and features.

Landmarks

A landmark shall include all properties previously designated a landmark before adoption of this Chapter and any historic resource that is of a local level of significance and meets one or more of the criteria listed below.

A landmark may be the best representation in the City of a type of historic resource or it may be one of several historic resources in the City that have common architectural attributes that represent a particular type of historic resource. A landmark shall meet one or more of the following criteria:

- a) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of the City, region, or State.
- b) It is associated with the lives of persons who are significant in the history of the City, region, or State.
- c) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, architectural style, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of an architect, designer, engineer, or builder whose work is of significance to the City or, to the region or possesses artistic values of significance to the City or to the region.
- d) It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important locally in prehistory or history.

Historic Signs

A historic sign shall include all signs in the sign inventory as of the date of adoption of this Zoning Code and any sign subsequently designated historically significant by the Historic Preservation Commission that possesses high artistic values. A historic sign shall meet one or more of the following criteria:

- a) The sign is exemplary of technology, craftsmanship or design of the period when it was constructed, uses historic sign materials and means of illumination, and is not significantly altered from its historic period. Historic sign materials shall include metal or wood facings, or paint directly on the façade of a building. Historic means of illumination shall include incandescent light fixtures or neon tubing on the exterior of the sign. If the sign has been altered, it must be restorable to its historic function and appearance.
- b) The sign is integrated with the architecture of the building.
- c) A sign not meeting criteria a or b above may be considered for inclusion in the inventory if it demonstrates extraordinary aesthetic quality, creativity, or innovation.

All other regulations relating to signs shall comply with Chapter 17.48 (Signs).

Landmark Trees

A tree shall qualify to be of historic or cultural significance and of importance to the community if it meets any one of the following criteria:

- 1) It is one of the largest or oldest trees of the species located in the City;
- 2) It has historical significance due to an association with a historic event, person, site, street, or structure; or
- 3) It is a defining landmark or significant outstanding feature of a neighborhood.

Landmark Districts

A landmark district shall include all landmark districts previously designated... and any grouping of contiguous properties that also meet the following criteria:

- a) Within its boundaries, a minimum of 60 percent of the properties qualify as contributing; and
- b) The grouping represents a significant and distinguishable entity of Citywide importance and one or more of a defined historic, cultural, development and/or architectural context(s) (e.g., 1991 Citywide historic context, as amended, historic context prepared in an intensive-level survey or historic context prepared specifically for the nominated landmark district).

When considering applications to designate a landmark district, the Historic Preservation Commission shall use the National Register of Historic Places Bulletin #21: "Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties".

The Project Site is located in the southern portion of the Brookside Golf Complex is located at the north end of the District between Foothill Freeway and the Rose Bowl Stadium. West Drive and Rosemont Avenue generally bound it on the east and west, respectively. Eight holes are located north of Washington Boulevard, which has an east-west orientation. The golf course features two 18-hole courses (referred to as the “C.W. Coiner Course #1” and the “E.O. Nay Course #2”), the Brookside Clubhouse building, and several small accessory buildings. Course #1 has large greens that are elevated and well bunkered. The rough bordering the fairways is thick and heavy. Four ponds on a barranca come into play on ten holes. The signature hole is #17, a 199-yard, par 3, which requires a tee shot over water. The Arroyo Seco flood control channel generally divides Course #1 from Course #2. Course #2 is shorter, well bunkered and tighter than Course #1. Overall, the terrain has been subtly graded and sculpted. Numerous bunkers are positioned around the greens and fairways.

Located at the southeastern portion of the golf course fronting Rosemont Avenue, the Brookside Clubhouse is the largest building on the golf course. Designed by William Randolph in 1967, the current Brookside Clubhouse replaced an original clubhouse designed by architects Myron Hunt & Harold C. Chambers. There is a small building from which both courses begin, a maintenance area, a restroom building, one concession stand, one combined restroom and concession stand, and drinking fountains. The entire area is surrounded by a fence mounted on a low stonewall.

The Project Site occupies an area immediately north and west of the Brookside Clubhouse. The majority of this area contains the existing driving range which, although altered and expanded since its original construction, has always been in this location. The area also includes the putting greens just west of the Clubhouse and a portion of the Hole #10 fairway and green on Course #1.

¹¹ Site description per the Applicant.

The following site development history has been compiled from various sources, including previous historic studies, building permits, historic photographs, aerial photographs, and newspaper articles.

Pasadena and the Arroyo Seco

Pasadena's beginning dates to 1873 when a group of settlers from Indiana formed the San Gabriel Orange Grove Association and purchased land in the area of the old Rancho San Pasqual. The earliest settlers came to the new colony to enjoy the climate and develop the land. Many saw the potential for farming enterprises; others came to speculate in land. By 1875, the colony was named Pasadena, more than forty houses were built, and a commercial center was developing along Fair Oaks and Colorado Avenues.

With the coming of the railroad and the real estate boom of the 1880s, the new community attracted the attention of wealthy easterners and mid-westerners who began vacationing in the area to escape harsh winters. By 1890, Pasadena had grown from a sparsely populated agricultural village into a major resort town with a well-established reputation as a center of wealth and culture. Grand hotels were built to accommodate the seasonal visitors, and mansions were built along South Orange Grove Boulevard, which became known as "Millionaires Row."

By this time, Pasadena was considered a recreational mecca; however, it did not possess a single public park. This can be attributed to the fact that the Arroyo informally functioned as a public park, having become part of a trail system. During this period, the Arroyo was used for a variety of recreational activities such as hunting, fishing, hiking, and picnicking, although it was privately owned. The Valley Hunt Complex hunted fox and rabbits in the Arroyo and started the world-renowned Tournament of Roses on New Year's Day in 1890.

In 1898, Charles Lummis advocated for the preservation of the Arroyo and became the first president of the Arroyo Seco Foundation. This was the first time a group banded together to promote preservation of the Arroyo. Lummis was a close friend of Theodore Roosevelt. When President Roosevelt was being driven over the Arroyo to South Pasadena on March 23, 1911, after having spoken at Occidental College, he turned to one of his companions and remarked, "The Arroyo would make one of the greatest parks in the world."

The idea of making the Arroyo a public park quickly gained steam. The Lower Arroyo became the focus of the early plans that developed around 1903. Groups such as the Arroyo Park Association formed. In 1909, Dr. Rudolph Schiffmann, who sat on the Board of City Commissioners, purchased a two and one-half acre wooded lot at the end of Bradford Street and donated it to the City for use as a public park. This was the genesis of the Lower Arroyo Seco Park.

Brookside Golf Complex Improvements Historical Resources Technical Report

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP

In 1911, a bond issue was passed by the citizens of Pasadena, authorizing the purchase of private land in the Arroyo. The City bought the first parcel of thirty acres for \$4,500. By 1912, the City held or had options on two hundred acres. A syndicate of wealthy citizens bought up most of the remaining options and held them until the City could purchase the parcels.

Initially, the park was referred to as “Arroyo Springs Park;” however, the name was not used for very long. In 1912, Mrs. Everett W. Brooks donated \$3,000 for the construction of a municipal plunge in the park. Apparently, the cost of the plunge exceeded the donation as the City contributed another \$2,000 towards the construction. The park was named Brookside Park in Brook’s honor. Historically, the name “Brookside Park” was applied to the Central Arroyo and the reason why so many features, including the golf course, adopted the name. By 1918, most of the Arroyo had been acquired by the City. This was the first step in realizing the dream of creating a larger park in the Arroyo.

After World War I the park became a destination for travelers and newcomers who were looking to settle in Pasadena. The facilities in Brookside Park reflected the growth of competitive sports and the changing recreational tastes and needs of the population. In recognition of those trends, the Pasadena Garden Complex brought landscape architect, Emanuel Tillman Mische (1875-1934) to Pasadena to develop a comprehensive plan for the Arroyo. The other individual who played a key role in the design of the Arroyo was architect Myron Hunt (1868-1952). Hunt was the chairman of the local committee that oversaw the development of the plan and played a key role in surveying the Arroyo with Mische.

The 1918 Arroyo Seco Park Plan combined both passive and active recreational uses. At this time the Lower Arroyo was still densely wooded in places. As it was so narrow and deep, bridle paths were considered more appropriate than automobile roads. It was recommended that landscaping be confined to the replacement of native plants and that exotics be avoided. Two practical matters dictated using the Central Arroyo for sports and recreational facilities: Brookside Park already existed, and it was the widest, flattest land in the canyon. The notion of putting a municipal golf course in the park, as the 1918 Plan recommended, was forward thinking because at this time most golf courses were private. The first municipal golf course in the United States was created in Griffith Park in 1900.

The 1918 Arroyo Seco Park Plan was implemented to the extent that the Lower and Central Arroyo were developed with passive and active recreational uses, respectively. The present-day circulation system, landscaping, and golf course are also remnants of the plan.

Brookside Golf Complex Improvements Historical Resources Technical Report

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP

Brookside Golf Complex

The Brookside Golf Complex is one of the oldest golf courses in Los Angeles County. The first municipal golf course in the California was built in Griffith Park in 1900; however, it was a sand course built mostly by volunteers. It was converted to a grass green course in 1923 but removed in 1958 to make way for a new zoo. Additional golf courses were added to Griffith Park in 1914 (Wilson), 1933 (Harding), and 1964 (Roosevelt). Annandale Golf Complex on the west side of the Arroyo was founded in 1906. Their course was moved north of Colorado Boulevard in 1926.

The City of Pasadena had planned on the development of a golf course in the Arroyo since 1918. Funding for its construction was confirmed by the City of Pasadena in 1922.¹² While a course was staked out between Lester Avenue (now Seco Street) and Dakota Street (now Washington Boulevard), the City lacked the funds to construct it. After several false starts, the first nine holes of a golf course were constructed in 1925 and opened to the public on July 4th of that year.¹³ It was designed by William P. Bell, a distinguished Southern California golf course architect active in the 1920s through the 1940s. Funding for the first nine holes came from the Pasadena Chamber of Commerce.

Completion of the course was funded by the Municipal Light and Power Department and the completed Course #1 opened to the public in 1928. Throughout its history, Course #1 has also been used for temporary parking and social events related to the Rose Bowl. In 1929 the Brookside Clubhouse, designed by celebrated architect Myron Hunt in a Spanish-Colonial influenced Ranch style, was completed and formally opened to the public.¹⁴ At that time a second course was designed by Bell and was later constructed as an unemployment relief measure. The first half of Course #2 was completed in 1931 with money from the public employees' union. The land for the second half of Course #2 was cleared in 1932. In 1933, President Roosevelt created federally funded work programs including the Works Progress Administration (WPA). In Pasadena, the WPA put the unemployed to work on several projects in the Arroyo, including projects at the Brookside Golf Complex.

A flood damaged both courses in the spring of 1938, claiming several greens and a few fairways. At that time, Course #1 and the first nine holes of Course #2 were reconstructed and revamped. Once again, William P. Bell was responsible for the design. The second nine holes of Course #2 were presumably constructed sometime thereafter. Historic photographs indicate continued work on the course in the 1940s. A dedication plaque at Hole #1 indicates that the course was completed by 1946. Despite the modifications, the original location, boundaries, and routing were retained.

¹² "Plan Building of Best Golf Course," *Pasadena Star News*, March 21, 1922.

¹³ "City's Golf Course is Opened," *Pasadena Star News*, July 4, 1929.

¹⁴ "New Clubhouse is Formally Opened," *Pasadena Star News*, May 7, 1929.

Brookside Golf Complex Improvements Historical Resources Technical Report

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP

The 1938 flood also required reengineering of the Arroyo Seco for flood control. The Arroyo Seco had previously been channelized from the Devil's Gate Dam north of the Golf Complex to the Colorado Street Bridge in 1934. In 1935 the flood control channel was extended and a gunite coat was applied to the revetments to prevent erosion and reinforce the channel walls. Despite these efforts, the 1938 flood essentially destroyed the original channel. The rebuilding of a new channel was undertaken by the WPA in April of 1938 and the first section was completed in early 1940. It was constructed as a trapezoidal type drain north of Seco Street and as a box type, rectangular drain south of Seco Street, with the sides and bottom lined with reinforced concrete. The flood channel has divided the entire Golf Complex site from north to south since its construction.

After World War II and throughout the 1950s, the Brookside Golf Complex was not substantially changed save for routine upgrades, repairs and maintenance. Large portions of the golf courses were damaged in 1955 when thousands of automobiles temporarily parked on the course during the annual Tournament of Roses festivities tore up the fairways after unusually heavy rainfall. Many cars were stranded in the mud and needed assistance. News sources reported an estimated \$25,000 in damage.¹⁵

It wasn't until the 1960s that wholesale changes would come to the Brookside Golf Complex. It was during that decade that plans were made for substantial improvements to the facilities. Eventually, these would include a new Clubhouse to replace the original in the same location, upgrading and expansion of the driving range, construction of two new lakes, and changes to the topography of several fairways. The new Clubhouse was designed by architect William Randolph.

The 1967 upgrades to the golf courses were designed by distinguished golf course architect Desmond Muirhead.¹⁶ On Course #1, Hole #8 was moved approximately 50 yards west to create a driving range, bunkers were reduced in size, and the lake on the #6 fairway was added. Total yardage was also increased by a total of 663 yards to accommodate new equipment technology. Hole # 15 of Course #2 was moved to the north side of Washington Boulevard.

Driving Range Area Development

The Project will upgrade and improve an area immediately west of the Clubhouse and east of the flood control channel which contains the existing driving range. This area has been subject to continuous change and alteration since the golf club was first opened. The general development history of the driving range area is discussed below.

It is unclear exactly when the area immediately west of the Clubhouse was first used for driving practice as no "driving range" is specifically mentioned in news articles from the

¹⁵ "100 Cars Still Mired; Golf Course Damaged Severely," *The San Bernardino County Sun*, January 3, 1955.

¹⁶ "Revamping of Links Adds New Hazard," *The Los Angeles Times*, May 23, 1967

Brookside Golf Complex Improvements Historical Resources Technical Report

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP

1920s announcing the opening and expansions of the golf club; an early map of the course does not label the area as a driving range.¹⁷ Grassy open space in front of the clubhouse, however, unencumbered by fairways or green, appears to have been the existing condition when the course was first open to the public. By 1930, photos appear to show individuals practicing their strokes from a low grassy area just west of the clubhouse, so it is assumed that the area was being used as a driving range by 1930 if not earlier. In 1941, the Pasadena Post announced a City-operated “new driving range” near the Rose Bowl.¹⁸ The article includes reference to golf balls “littering the parking area south of the Rose Bowl, suggesting a different location. It is unclear if this is a misprint or if a driving range was established south of the Rose Bowl. More likely is that the area west of the Clubhouse was informally used as a driving range through the 1930s and formalized in 1941. If a driving range was established south of the Rose Bowl, it was evidently short-lived.

For the first decades of its existence, the depth of the driving range was substantially shorter with the (then) 8th hole fairway and green located between the flood control channel and the west end of the driving range. According to Brookside records, the driving range ran east to west and was approximately 200 yards long and 70 yards wide at the east tee line, widening to 125 yards at the westside. The tee line was set on grass. The only fencing was between the west end of the range and the 8th hole. There were no safety nets, lights, or target greens on the driving range. Evidence for how the area developed is fragmentary but by 1956, aerial photographs show that the tee line is delineated by a curving hardscape strip with individual bays for practicing golfers. The driving bays --- again located just west of the Clubhouse -- faced west and were surrounded on three sides by mature trees. This condition appears to have remained into the 1960s. A 1966 photograph shows safety netting at the west end of the driving range between the (then) 8th hole and the flood channel.

The late 1960s upgrading of the Brookside Golf Complex precipitated improvements to the driving range. A 1968 aerial photograph indicates that the curved tee line shown in 1956 has been replaced by a 15-foot by 200-foot curving concrete tee line located further west of the (new) Clubhouse. The mature trees encircling the tee line have been removed and the area directly west of the Clubhouse is an irregularly shaped grassy area that is used as a putting green bordered by footpaths. It is around this time too that the (then) 8th hole was moved to the west side of the flood control channel allowing for the driving range to be lengthened to 240 yards.

In addition to the day range running east to west, a lighted night range running south to north was also added according to Brookside records. The night range had a non-

¹⁷ The December 1929 edition of “Pasadena Sportland” includes a map of the course. No driving range is delineated on the map.

¹⁸ “Driving Range Near Bowl Opens,” *Pasadena Post*, August 14, 1941.

hardscape grass tee line accommodating 30 golfers. Safety netting (approximately 40-foot tall) was installed on the south side of the range and an approximately 35-foot tall chain link fence was installed on the west side of the range adjacent to the flood channel. The night range was short-lived and was discontinued in the early 1970's.

The exact transition is again unclear but by 1994, the curving concrete tee line had been removed and a new hardscape tee line, arranged in a straight line and located further east of the previous bays appears in aerial photographs. The grassy area between the Clubhouse and the driving bays is now bisected by an additional pathway.

In the early 2000s, a concrete tee line on the south side of the driving range (hitting north) was constructed approximately 15-foot wide by 275-foot long to accommodate up to 27 golfers. A 6-foot-wide concrete walk path, approximately 150 yards long, was constructed to connect the east tee line (hitting west) to the south tee line (hitting north). The south tee line is reserved for instructional services only. Five target greens were installed in the range landing area as well as a short game (green with sand bunker) area constructed between the east and south tee lines. Thirty-five-foot safety netting was installed on the north side of the range. This condition is what exists today.

William Park Bell (1886-1953)

William Park Bell was one of the most prolific golf course architects in the West. Born in 1886 and raised on a Pennsylvania farm, he studied agriculture at Duff's Business Institute in Pittsburgh after which he moved to California in 1911. He served as greens keeper and caddie master at Annandale Golf Complex and then as greens keeper and course superintendent at the Pasadena Golf Complex. He then worked as a construction foreman for course architect Willie Watson and assisted with the design or renovation of such prominent Southern California courses as Hacienda Golf Complex and San Diego Country Complex. While working with Watson, Bell oversaw the grading and construction of new bunkers at Annandale in 1919.

Bell ventured out on his own 1920, securing projects such as Woodland Hills Country Complex and Long Beach Country Complex. But it was at Castlewood Country Complex in Pleasanton where he would catch the eye of an established architect and future partner, George C. Thomas Jr. Thomas so admired Bell's work that he asked him to be his construction foreman on upcoming projects at La Cumbre Country Complex and Ojai Valley Inn.

While he spent his first years collaborating with Thomas on his great designs of the 1920s, including Bel-Air, Riviera, and Los Angeles country Complex, Bell also designed a number of courses on his own during that period. During the 1930s Bell designed La Jolla Country Complex, San Diego County Complex, and Hacienda Country Complex. Bell employed his trademark lacey-edged bunkers with strategy and temptation in mind. These artistic, three dimensional multi-bayed bunkers were used as fairway cross hazards and naturally flowed away from greens. He favored rolling, undulating green surfaces

Brookside Golf Complex Improvements Historical Resources Technical Report

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP

strategically linked to hole locations and approaches allowing the golfer to work the ball on to the green. Bell was a master at using drainage paths in his design decisions, allowing natural hazards and fairway movement to shine. Trees were used, but sparingly, mostly to accent the aesthetics of the surrounding area.

Bell was a pioneer in golf course construction, irrigation and landscaping, and an expert agronomist, who was also in charge of the turf at the Pasadena Rose Bowl and the Los Angeles Coliseum, where he was turf advisor for the 1932 Los Angeles Olympics.

After solo efforts in the 1930s, Bell partnered with prominent east coast architect A.W. Tillinghast. Together they redesigned the course at Virginia Country Complex in Long Beach. Additionally, Bell was partly responsible for the beautiful bunker work at San Francisco Golf Complex, considered one of Tillinghast's finest designs. During World War II, Bell was a turf consultant to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and was awarded a commendation by the Southern California chapter of the PGA, in honor of his work creating golf courses for wounded servicemen. After the war, his son, William Francis Bell joined him in business, forming William P. Bell and Son. They collaborated on a number of well-known courses including the Bakersfield and Newport Beach country Complexes. Bell was a founding member of the American Society of Golf Course Architects (ASGCA) and served as ASGCA President in 1952.

Brookside Golf Course was one of Bell's first independent commissions and was considered to be among his best courses. William Bell died in Pasadena in 1953.

- 1918** City of Pasadena includes a golf course as part of future recreational facilities planned for the Arroyo Seco.
- 1925** The first nine holes of Course #1 are constructed funded by the Pasadena Chamber of Commerce. The golf course is designed by noted golf course designer William Park Bell.
- 1928** Complete Course #1 is opened to the public. Funding for construction of the second half of Course #1 provided by the Municipal Light and Power Department.
- 1929** A one-story clubhouse with clay tile roof is constructed. William Park Bell designs a second golf course.
- 1930** Driving range is established west of the clubhouse.
- 1931** The first half of Course #2 is constructed under the auspices of unemployment relief using funding from the public employees union.
- 1932** Land for the second half of Course #2 is cleared.
- 1934** Arroyo Seco is channelized for flood control between Devil's Gate Dam and the Colorado Street Bridge.
- 1935** Arroyo Seco channel is extended and reinforced.
- 1938** Major flooding destroys Arroyo Seco flood control channel and damages much of the golf course. Course #1 and first half of Course #2 are repaired and revamped. Construction of second half of Course #2 begins.
- 1954** The Metropolitan Water District lays a new water pipeline along the east side of Brookside Golf Course to supply water to Altadena, La Canada, and La Crescenta. Pipeline does not result in major alteration to the golf course.
- 1955** An estimated 20,000 automobiles parked on Brookside Golf Complex fairways cause over \$25,000 in damage after heavy rains during the annual Rose Tournament Festivities. Over half of the golf courses are reportedly rendered unusable.
- 1956** Brookside Golf Complex begins use of electric golf carts. Rehabilitation of selected greens on Course #1 is announced.
- 1967** A major rehabilitation of the Brookside Golf Complex is underway in preparation for hosting the annual Los Angeles Open. Plans include a new and larger clubhouse to replace the original, reconfiguration and regrading of select fairways, four new lake hazards, and expansion of the driving range for night use.

Historic Resource Listings

The Brookside Golf Complex is considered a contributing site to the Pasadena Arroyo Park and Recreation District which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2008. Because it is listed in the National Register, the District is also listed in the California Register of Historical Resources and is considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

The District was determined eligible for listing at the local level under National Register Criterion A for its association with parks and recreation development in Pasadena. The period of significance for the District is 1909–1939. It contains 24 contributing buildings, structures and sites. On the Brookside Golf Complex property, both Course #1 and Course #2 are considered collectively as a contributing site. A restroom building at the northern portion of the Course #2 is considered a contributing building.

Character-defining Features

The National Register nomination form for the District indicates that despite alternation to the tees, bunkers, fairways, and landscaping, both courses retain their original location, general overall boundaries, and routing. The boundaries are largely defined by the historic stonewalls around the north, east, and west perimeters of the two courses. Adjacent to the Rose Bowl, however, the boundaries are not specifically defined.

CEQA Thresholds

The Brookside Golf Complex is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources as a contributor to the Arroyo Seco Recreational Historic District, and therefore is a historical resource as defined by CEQA.¹⁹ As such, potential impacts to this historical resource as a result of the Project are analyzed herein.

The State Legislature, in enacting the California Register of Historical Resources, amended CEQA to clarify which properties are significant, as well as which project impacts are considered to be significantly adverse.²⁰ A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.²¹ A substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired.²²

The CEQA Guidelines further state that “[t]he significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project... [d]emolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources...local register of historical resources...or its identification in a historical resources survey.”²³

Discussion of Project Components

As described above, the proposed Project consists of two main components: (1) reorient and expand the existing driving range; and (2) develop a new miniature golf course adjacent to the proposed driving range. No changes to the Brookside Clubhouse are proposed.

Re-orient and Expand Existing Driving Range

The Project site contains the existing driving range which has been in this location historically since at least 1930. This area has gone through multiple changes since its original construction. These include various locations and configurations of tee line driving bays, planting and removal of trees, expansion of the size of the range, and the addition of fencing, safety netting, and lights.

¹⁹ California PRC § 21084.1.

²⁰ *CEQA Guidelines*, CCR, Title 14, Chapter 3, section 15064.5.

²¹ *CEQA Guidelines*, section 15064.5(b).

²² *CEQA Guidelines*, section 15064.5(b)(1).

²³ *CEQA Guidelines*, section 15064.5(b)(2).

Brookside Golf Complex Improvements Historical Resources Technical Report

Throughout its history, the driving range has primarily been oriented east-west with tee line bays located at the east end of the range and shots aimed to the west. A secondary, south-north orientation was added in the late 1960s as a night range. The night range was discontinued in the early 1970s but the south-to-north orientation, with a more permanent tee line along the south edge of the driving range was later established for instructional purposes and continues to be used as such today.

The Project would re-orient the primary driving range north-south with tee line bays located along the southern portions of the range and shots aimed to the northeast.

In addition, the Proposed Project would result in alteration to Course #1 Hole #10, including relocating the hole approximately 20 yards to the north. This will require shortening Hole #6 and Hole #7 of Course #2. Finally, the Project will install 14 light poles and 36 poles to support protective netting. Of the 36 poles, 14 would be light-mounted (at 60 feet in height) surrounding the perimeter of the driving range on the east and west sides. The driving range currently has 64 poles of which 22 will remain. Existing poles range from 20 to 50 feet in height. The new poles will range from 38 to 130 feet in height.

Miniature Golf Course

The Project would also construct a miniature golf course directly west of the proposed driving range. This area has been reconfigured several times over the life of the Golf Complex. It was originally incorporated as part of the fairway for the C.W. Koiner Course 8th Hole and later incorporated into the driving range. As part of the driving range, the area was further altered with the introduction of the south-north night driving range which was later incorporated as an instructional range.. Introduction of the miniature golf course would add a new design element to the Golf Complex.

Discussion of Potential Impacts

The Project would alter a portion of the Brookside Golf Complex by (1) reorienting and expanding the existing driving range and (2) constructing a new miniature golf course adjacent to and immediately west of the proposed driving range. For this alteration to be considered a substantial adverse change, however, it must be shown that the integrity and/or significance of the Brookside Golf Complex would be materially impaired by the proposed alteration. In practical terms, the significance of a historical resource can be materially impaired when a project alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that are critical to understanding the significance of a historical resource or substantially impairs the ability of the resource to convey its historical significance such that it would no longer be eligible for listing in the National or California Registers as a contributing element to the Pasadena Arroyo Parks and Recreation District.

Brookside Golf Complex Improvements Historical Resources Technical Report

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP

Potential Impacts from Reorienting and Expanding the Driving Range

As noted above, the driving range has been in its existing location historically since at least 1930. Component parts, particularly the design, location and number of driving bays have been changed over time, but the following aspects have been largely consistent:

- The location west of the Clubhouse.
- The triangular shape widening and hitting from east to west.
- The spatial arrangement of tee line and driving bays located at the eastern end of the range and the range fairway stretching west.
- Landscape areas, putting greens and/or trees located between the Clubhouse and the driving range.
- Flanking fairways to the north and south
- Western limit defined by the flood control channel.

The driving range would generally remain in its original location west of the Clubhouse, but it would be expanded to the north and concede space for a new miniature golf use to the west. The overall size and dimensions of the driving range, however, have changed throughout its history, including during the late 1960s when the (then) 8th hole was moved to the west side of the flood control channel allowing for the driving range to be lengthened approximately 40 yards to the west. The location of tee lines and putting greens have also been changed, effectively expanding and contracting the length of the driving range.

The driving range would retain its triangular shape common to driving ranges, but the triangle would be canted so that the narrow end of the triangle is to the north. More importantly, the primary orientation of the driving range (hitting east to west) would be shifted to a south-north orientation. Spatial arrangements would also be altered with the primary tee line driving bays relocated along the southern portions of the range and the driving range fairway stretching north. A south-north orientation for the driving range, however, is not without precedent. A tee line located at the southern edge of the driving range has been in existence since the late 1960s when a secondary tee line was introduced as a night range. The southern tee line (hitting south to north) has been enhanced and expanded since that time and is currently used for instructional purposes.

The Project would install a total of 36 poles to support protective netting with many of the netting support poles substantially taller than what exists today. There are currently 64 poles today of which approximately 20 will remain for a total of 70 poles. Support poles and safety netting have been part of the driving range since the 1950s; lighting poles were added in the late 1960s with the introduction of a night range. In addition,

tall poles and safety netting are present in many areas along the perimeter of the Golf Course Complex. As such, support poles and safety netting have been part of the Brookside Golf Complex landscape for decades.

Golf course fairways would continue to flank the driving range to the north and south. Course #1 Hole #10 to the north would be altered by an extended fairway and relocated green. Course #2 Hole #6 and Hole #7 would also be shortened to accommodate the change to Course #1 Hole #10. Despite these alterations, Hole #6, Hole #7, and Hole #10 would still read as a tee, fairway and green in the same locations.

When looked at in total, changes to the driving range proposed by the Project will be relatively minor. Although the primary east-west orientation of the driving range will be changed to a south-north orientation, the driving range already incorporates a southern tee line and south-to-north hitting for instruction purposes. The introduction of new and in some cases taller poles for safety netting and lighting will continue infrastructure elements that have been integral to the driving range since the 1950s. The area will continue to be used as a driving range as it has since at least 1930 and it will contain the wide expanse of fairway, tee line driving bays, safety netting, and support poles that have characterized the driving range for decades.

Potential Impacts from the Miniature Golf Course

The area west of the driving range between the driving range and the flood channel would host a new 36-hole miniature golf course. Miniature golf is largely an exercise in putting so from a use standpoint miniature golf will continue the golf-related uses that currently occupying the site. The design of the miniature golf area, however, would differ from a typical putting green, incorporating a complex arrangement of pathways and landscape elements with intermittent “themed” objects and structures. The themed structures are anticipated to be between 6 and 8-feet in height.

The Brookside Golf Complex has been characterized by a distinctive landscape comprising tees, fairways, greens, bunkers, lake hazards, mature trees and perimeter stone walls. The net effect is a naturalistic and unified landscape that is not only coherent to itself but seamlessly relates to the natural landscape of the arroyo and surrounding hillsides. The miniature golf course would introduce a new design element to the Brookside Golf Complex. Design of a miniature golf course is necessarily complex with many elements compiled into a relatively small area. The theme aspect of the design can also introduce an esthetic at odds with the historic character of the Golf Complex.

With the introduction of a new design element acknowledged, the proposed miniature golf course will be located at what is currently the far end of the driving range bordered by the concrete flood channel, an area that isn’t generally traversed by golfers and hasn’t been for decades. In addition, the entire miniature golf area will be approximately one

Brookside Golf Complex Improvements Historical Resources Technical Report

acre in size out of the approximately 230 acres total that comprise the Brookside Golf Complex. In other words, approximately 0.4% of the total Brookside Golf Complex will be affected by the construction of the miniature golf course.

Tree Removal

Depending on the ultimate design and layout of the driving range and miniature golf course, the Project could result in the removal of approximately 44 mature trees, several of which are dead or diseased. Trees located within the Project site have been added and removed throughout the history of the Brookside Golf Complex and their existence and location in and around the driving range has been altered substantially since the period of significance for the Pasadena Arroyo Park and Recreation District (1909–1939). Therefore, the specific number and location of trees in and around the driving range is not a character-defining feature of the Brookside Golf Complex or the District. For these reasons, the projected removal of trees will not reduce the integrity or significance of the Brookside Golf Complex such that its status as a contributing site to the Pasadena Arroyo Park and Recreation District would be threatened.

Summary of Potential Impacts

As noted above, changes to the driving range proposed by the project will be relatively minor. The area will continue to be used as a driving range as it has since at least 1930 and it will contain the wide expanse of fairway, tee line driving bays, safety netting, and support poles that have characterized the driving range for decades.

The miniature golf course would construct a new design element at the Brookside Golf Complex that can potentially introduce an esthetic at odds with the historic character of the Golf Complex. The approximately 1 acre in size of the miniature golf course, however, represents only 0.4% of the approximately 230 acres total that comprise the Brookside Golf Complex.

Ultimately, any discussion of potential impacts must concede that the Project Site represents less than 10 percent of the total area occupied by the Brookside Golf Complex. The golf courses themselves, with the exception of Course #1 Hole #10, and Course #2 Hole #6 and Hole #7, would remain unchanged by the Project. All alterations proposed by the project will be in areas that have previously been altered and changed over time. The Project will not destroy or materially alter physical characteristics that convey historic significance and justify the historic listing of the Brookside Golf Complex as a contributing feature of the Pasadena Arroyo Park and Recreation District. The overwhelming majority of the site elements that characterize the Brookside Golf Complex would continue to retain their original location, general overall boundaries, and routing. The character-defining stone walls around the north, east, and west perimeters of the two courses would also remain unchanged. Despite the proposed alterations to the driving range and Hole #6, Hole #7 and Hole #10, as well as the introduction of the miniature golf course, the Brookside Golf Complex would continue

Brookside Golf Complex Improvements Historical Resources Technical Report

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP

to maintain a substantial amount of integrity and continue to convey its historic significance.

However, because the Project has not been completely designed, this study recognizes the potential for the loss of integrity due to alterations associated with the Project out of an abundance of caution. The potential loss of integrity is considered herein a significant impact for the purposes of CEQA; therefore, mitigation measures are proposed. A mitigation measure described in Section 9.1 below includes the retention of a qualified historic preservation professional to ensure that alterations to the driving range, design of the miniature golf course, and overall modifications to the Golf Course are compatible with the existing Brookside Golf Complex landscape and the Pasadena Arroyo Park and Recreational District so that the historic integrity of the Pasadena Arroyo Park and Recreational District is maintained.

With mitigation to ensure that the integrity of the Pasadena Arroyo Park and Recreational District is maintained, the Project will not result in a substantial adverse change to the Pasadena Arroyo Park and Recreation District and will not, therefore, result in significant impacts to historical resources as defined by CEQA.

9. MITIGATION

As discussed in Section 8 of this report, the Project will not result in a substantial adverse change to the Pasadena Arroyo Park and Recreation District and will not, therefore, result in significant impacts to historical resources as defined by CEQA.

9.1 Recommended Mitigation Measure

To ensure that the ultimate Project design is executed to achieve a maximum level of compatibility with the Pasadena Arroyo Park and Recreational District, the RBOC shall retain a qualified historic preservation professional to ensure that alterations to the driving range, design of the miniature golf course, and overall modifications to the Golf Course are compatible with the existing Brookside Golf Complex landscape and the Pasadena Arroyo Park and Recreational District.

This will include the following considerations to ensure that the Project will be executed to achieve a maximum level of compatibility with the Pasadena Arroyo Park and Recreational District.

1. A qualified historic preservation professional shall be retained to ensure that the alterations to the driving range, design of the miniature golf course, and modification of Course #1 Hole #10 and Course #2 holes #6 and #7 will be compatible with the existing Brookside Golf Complex landscape and Pasadena Arroyo Park and Recreational District.
2. Design issues to be considered for alteration of the driving range will include but are not limited to the form and materials of new circulation paths and T-line/driving bays; the placement, dimensions, and materiality of driving range netting support poles; netting color and transparency; lighting placement; the brightness and the intensity of lighting.
3. Design issues to be considered for the miniature golf course(s) will include but are not limited to grading and topographic changes; new plantings, trees and vegetation; the scale, form and materiality of theme features; perimeter fencing and security/safety elements; signage and wayfinding, lighting placement; the brightness and the intensity of lighting.

- "California Built Environment Resources Directory." California Office of Historic Preservation, https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338. Accessed December 2020-January 2021.
- California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3, §§ 15000-15387.
- "California Historical Resources Inventory." California Office of Historic Preservation, August 15, 2011.
- California Public Resources Code, §§ 21000-21177.
- City of Pasadena building permits.
- City of Pasadena Planning and Community Development, <http://www.ci.pasadena.ca.us/planning/>. Accessed December 2020-January 2021.
- City of Pasadena Zoning Code, Title 17, Chapter 17.62 (November 6, 2020).
- Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Chapter 1, Part 60.
- County of Los Angeles Tax Assessor. Property Assessment Information System, http://maps.assessor.lacounty.gov/GVH_2_2/Index.html?configBase=http://maps.assessor.lacounty.gov/Geocortex/Essentials/REST/sites/PAIS/viewers/PAIS_hv/virtualdirectory/Resources/Config/Default. Accessed January 2021.
- "Geo. L. Throop Mark Golden Anniversary," *Independent-Star-News*, August 20, 1967.
- Historic Aerials, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>. Accessed January 2021.
- League for the Protection of Oakland's Architectural and Historic Resources vs. City of Oakland*, 52 Cal. App. 4th 896, 906-7 (1997).
- Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor. Parcel information, http://maps.assessor.lacounty.gov/GVH_2_2/Index.html?configBase=http://maps.assessor.lacounty.gov/Geocortex/Essentials/REST/sites/PAIS/viewers/PAIS_hv/virtualdirectory/Resources/Config/Default. Accessed January-February 2021.
- Los Angeles Times*. ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Los Angeles Times (1881-1990).
- Pacific Coast Architecture Database (PCAD). <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/>. Accessed February 2021.
- Pasadena Arroyo Parks and Recreation District National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, prepared by Teresa Grimes for Pasadena Heritage, July 13, 2007.
- Sanborn Map Company. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Pasadena: 1931, 1951.

State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation. "California Office of Historic Preservation Technical Assistance Series #6: California Register and National Register: A Comparison." Sacramento, CA: Office of Historic Preservation, 2011.

U.S. Department of the Interior. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. Washington D.C.: National Park Service, 1995.

U.S. Department of the Interior. *National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*. Washington D.C.: National Park Service, 1997.

APPENDIX A: EXISTING CONDITIONS PHOTOS



Overview of pathway to clubhouse, golf cart rental, and driving range looking northwest. Historic Resources Group, 2021.

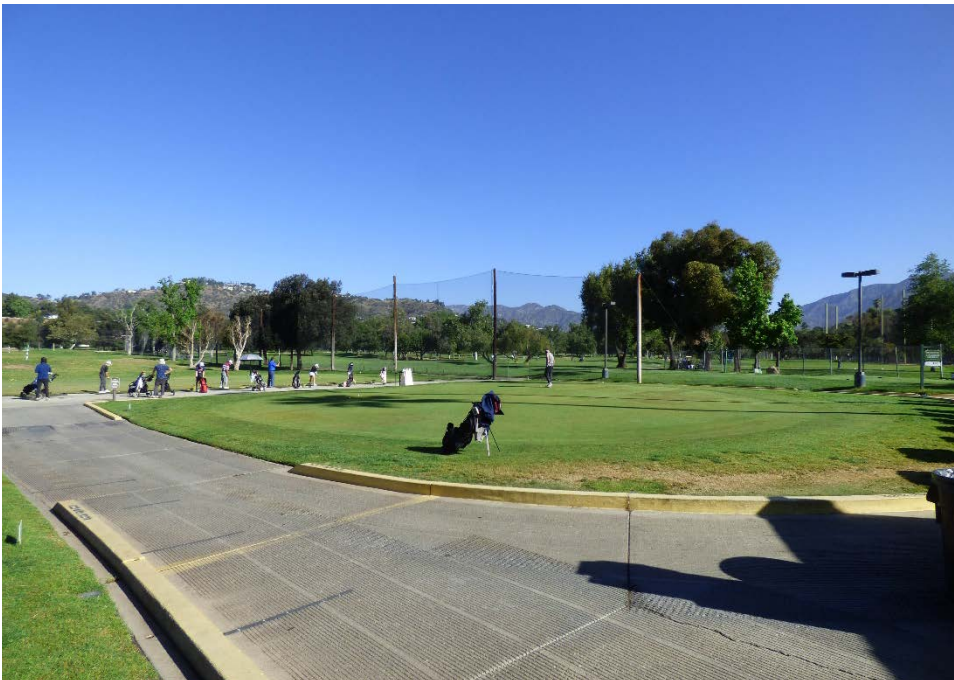


View of the golf cart and driving range rental with clubhouse in background looking northeast. Historic Resources Group, 2021.

**Brookside Golf Course
Historical Resources Technical Report
HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP**



View of putting green with golf cart and driving range rental and clubhouse in background looking southeast. Historic Resources Group, 2021.



View of putting green and driving range looking northwest. Historic Resources Group, 2021.

Brookside Golf Course Historical Resources Technical Report

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP



View of putting green and driving range looking northwest. Historic Resources Group, 2021.



View of putting green and driving range looking southwest. Historic Resources Group, 2021.

Brookside Golf Course Historical Resources Technical Report

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP



View of driving range looking northwest. Historic Resources Group, 2021.



View of pathway between driving range and putting green looking northeast. Historic Resources Group, 2021.

Brookside Golf Course Historical Resources Technical Report

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP



View of putting green and driving range looking northwest. Historic Resources Group, 2021.



View of putting green and driving range looking southwest. Historic Resources Group, 2021.

Brookside Golf Course Historical Resources Technical Report

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP



Pathway along south side of driving range with water feature looking southwest. Historic Resources Group, 2021.



View of pathway to driving range and instruction area looking northwest. Historic Resources Group, 2021.

Brookside Golf Course Historical Resources Technical Report

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP



View of additional driving range and instruction area looking north. Historic Resources Group, 2021.



View of Arroyo Seco Channel immediately west of the driving range looking north. Historic Resources Group, 2021.

Brookside Golf Course Historical Resources Technical Report

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP



Detail of concrete bridge over Arroyo Seco Channel looking east. Historic Resources Group, 2021.



View of hole and manmade lake west of the driving range and Arroyo Seco Channel looking southwest. Historic Resources Group, 2021.

Brookside Golf Course Historical Resources Technical Report

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP



View of Arroyo Seco Channel and wood cross bridge with driving range in background looking northeast. Historic Resources Group, 2021.



View of rear of driving range from across Arroyo Seco Channel looking southeast. Historic Resources Group, 2021.

Brookside Golf Course Historical Resources Technical Report

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP



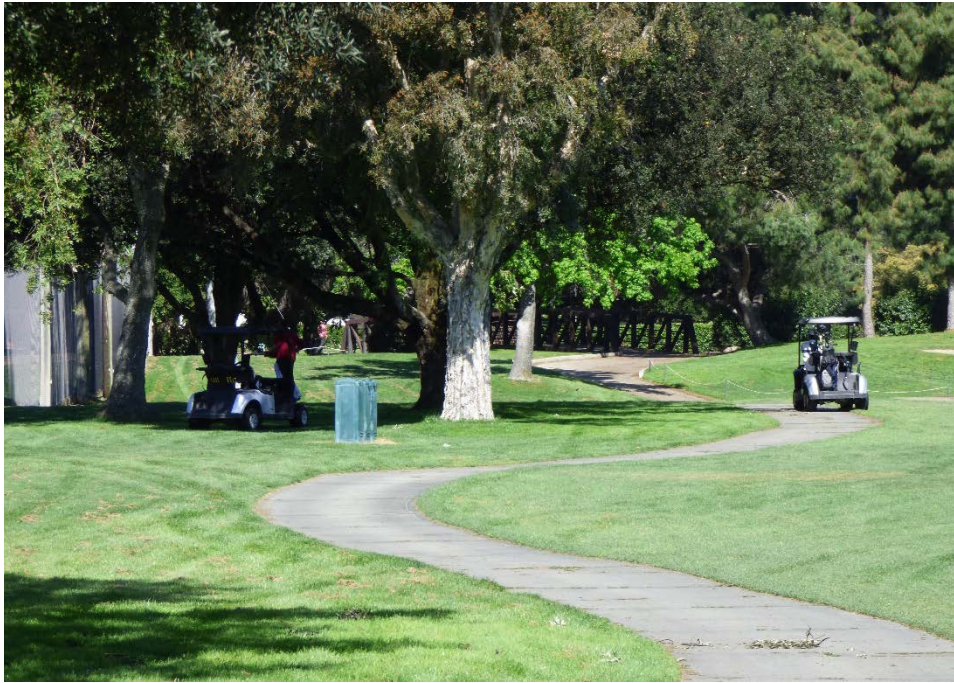
View of C. W. Koiner Course #1, immediately north of the driving range looking northwest. Historic Resources Group, 2021.



View of C. W. Koiner Course #1 looking southeast. Historic Resources Group, 2021.

Brookside Golf Course Historical Resources Technical Report

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP



View of curvilinear path between the driving range and C. W. Koiner Course #1 looking northwest. Historic Resources Group, 2021.

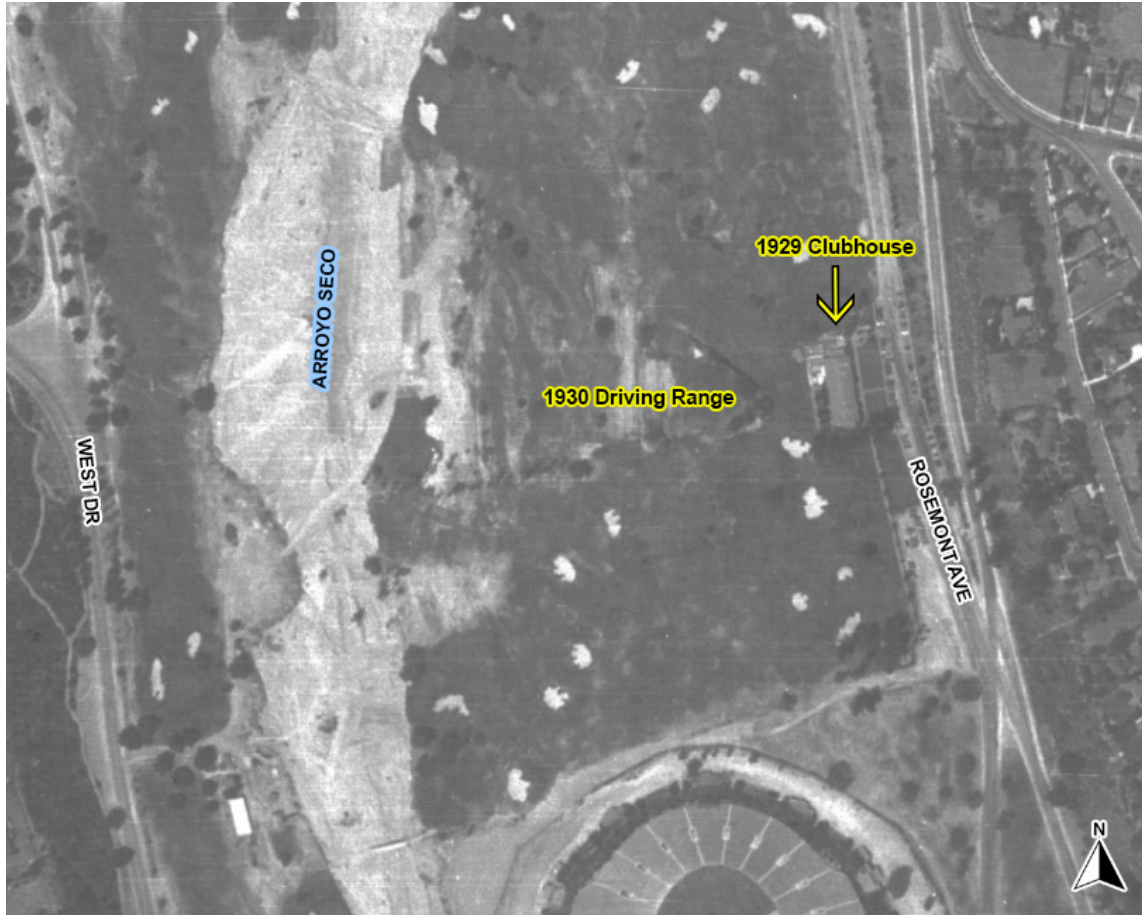


View of C. W. Koiner Course #1 looking northwest. Historic Resources Group, 2021.

Brookside Golf Course Historical Resources Technical Report

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP

APPENDIX B: DETAILED HISTORIC AERIALS OF PROJECT SITE



Aerial photograph of the Brookside Golf Course driving range area in detail, 1938. (Special Research Collections, UCSB Library, University of California Santa Barbara)

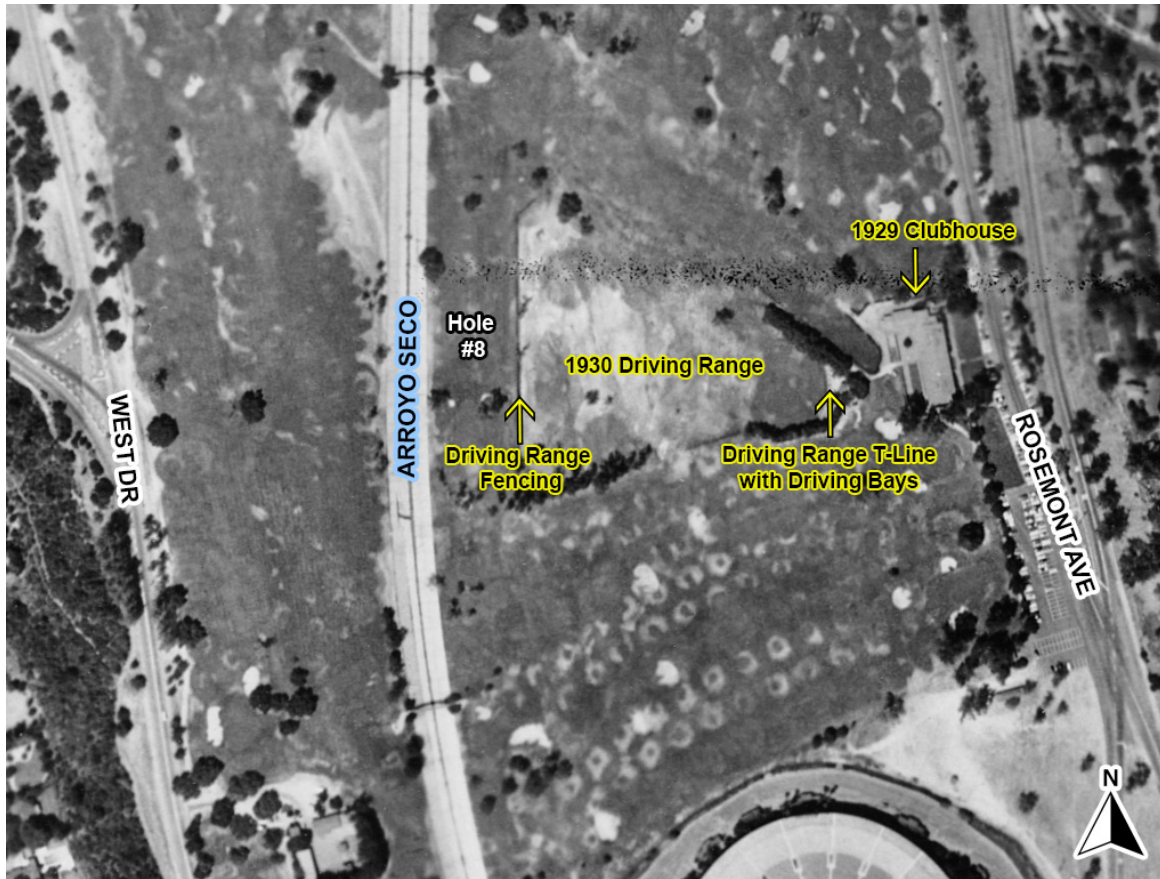
**Brookside Golf Course
Historical Resources Technical Report
HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP**



Aerial photograph of the Brookside Golf Course driving range area in detail, 1944. (Special Research Collections, UCSB Library, University of California Santa Barbara)

Brookside Golf Course Historical Resources Technical Report

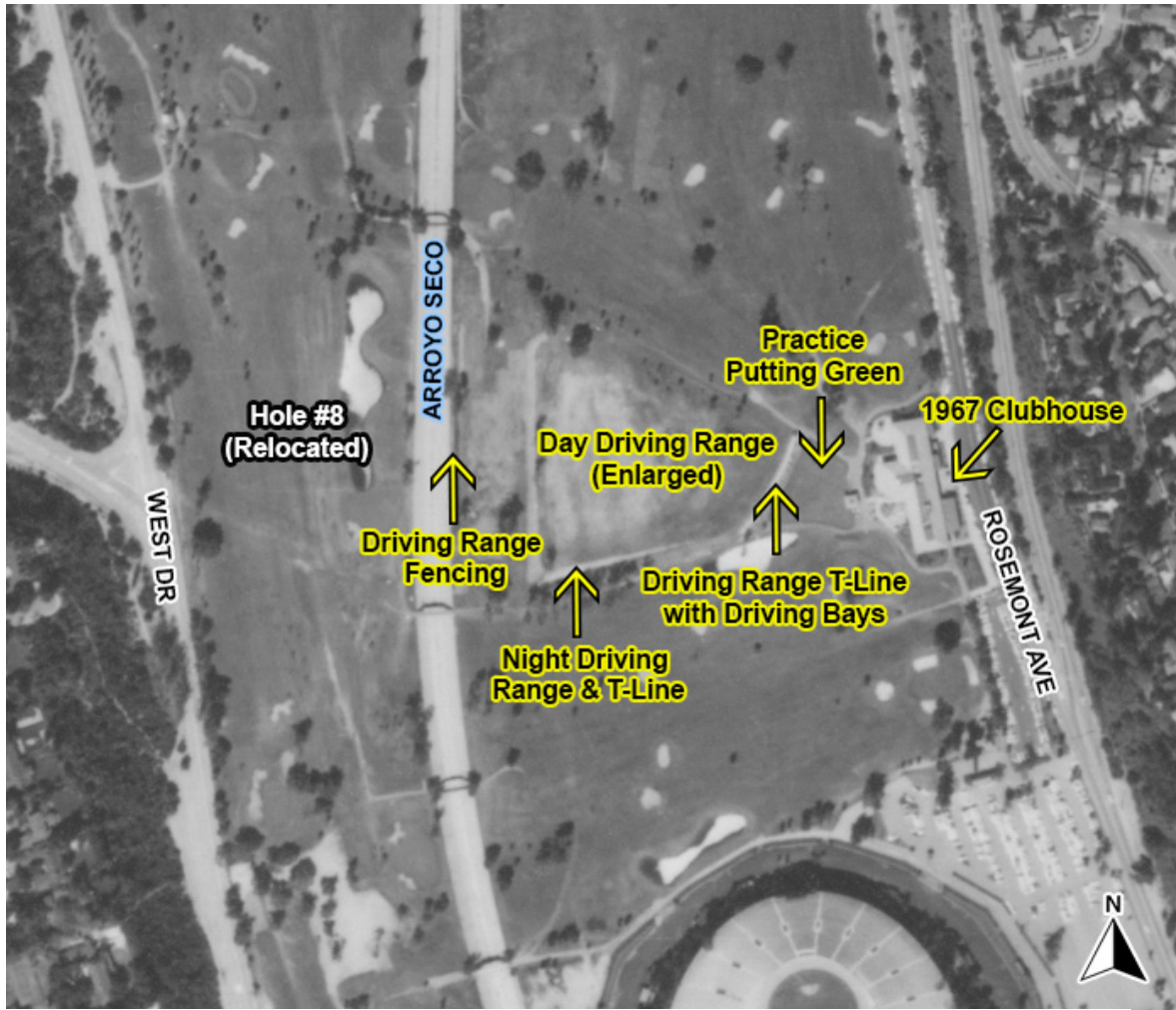
HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP



Aerial photograph of the Brookside Golf Course driving range area in detail, 1956. (Special Research Collections, UCSB Library, University of California Santa Barbara)

Brookside Golf Course Historical Resources Technical Report

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP



Aerial photograph of the Brookside Golf Course driving range area in detail, 1968. (Special Research Collections, UCSB Library, University of California Santa Barbara)

Brookside Golf Course Historical Resources Technical Report

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP

APPENDIX C: HISTORIC PHOTOS



Photo of clubhouse from hillside looking West, 1929.

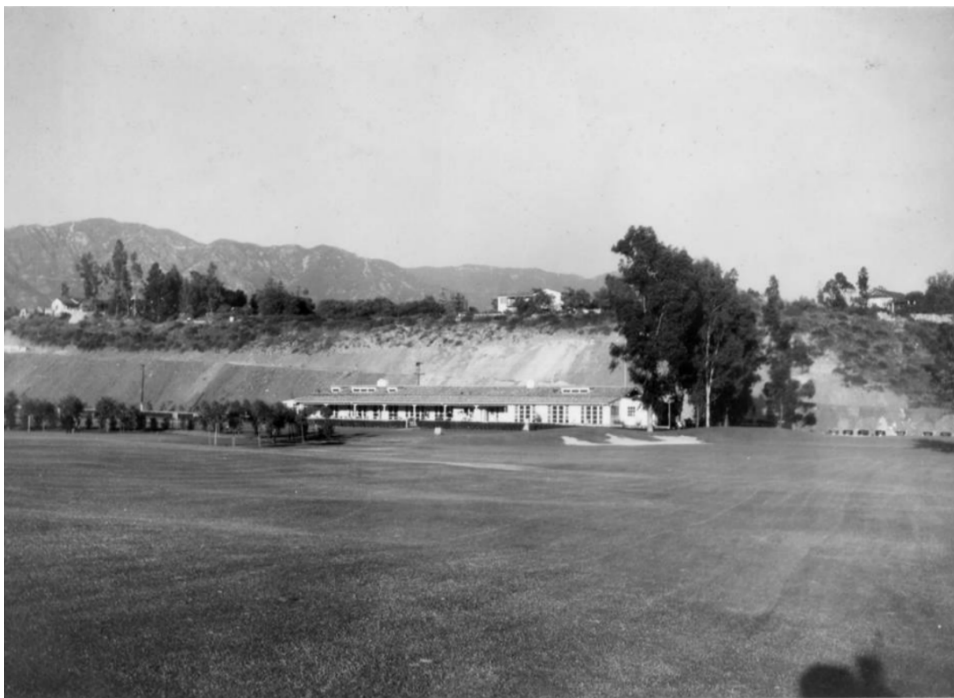


Photo of golf course and clubhouse looking northeast, 1929.

**Brookside Golf Course
Historical Resources Technical Report
HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP**



Photo of clubhouse looking southeast, 1930.



Photo of driving range and old clubhouse looking east, 1930.

Brookside Golf Course Historical Resources Technical Report

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP



Photo of putting green and old clubhouse looking south, 1930.



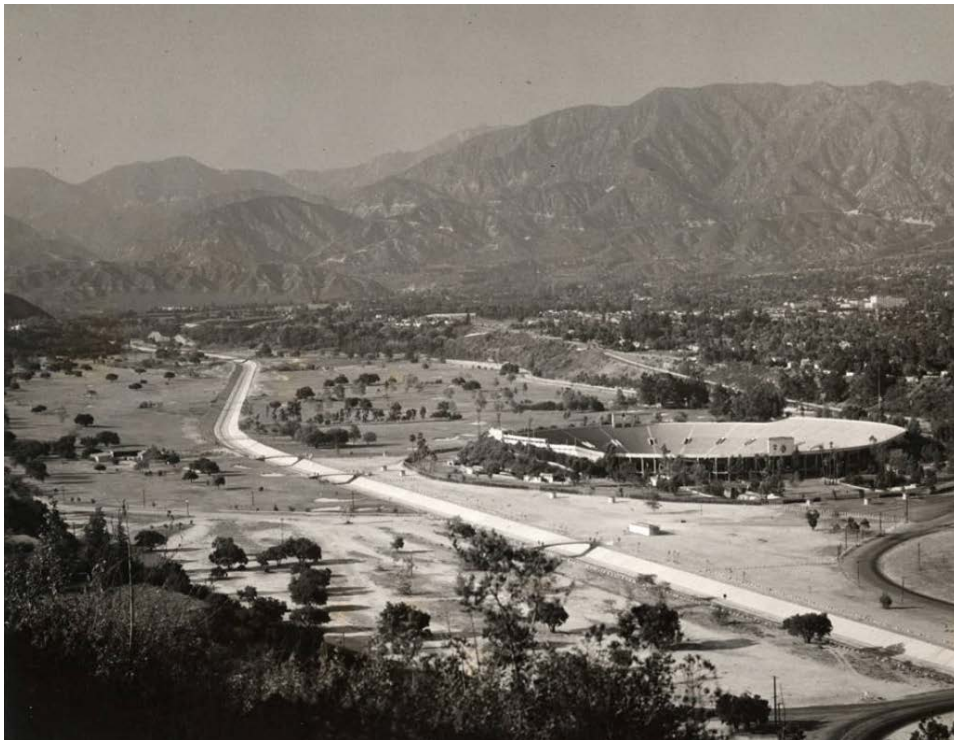
Construction of Arroyo Seco Channel, 1934.

Brookside Golf Course Historical Resources Technical Report

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP



Construction of Arroyo Seco Channel near Rose Bowl, 1934.



Overview of the Brookside Golf Course with the Rose Bowl looking north, 1940.

Brookside Golf Course Historical Resources Technical Report

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP



Overview of the new course being built looking southwest, c. 1940

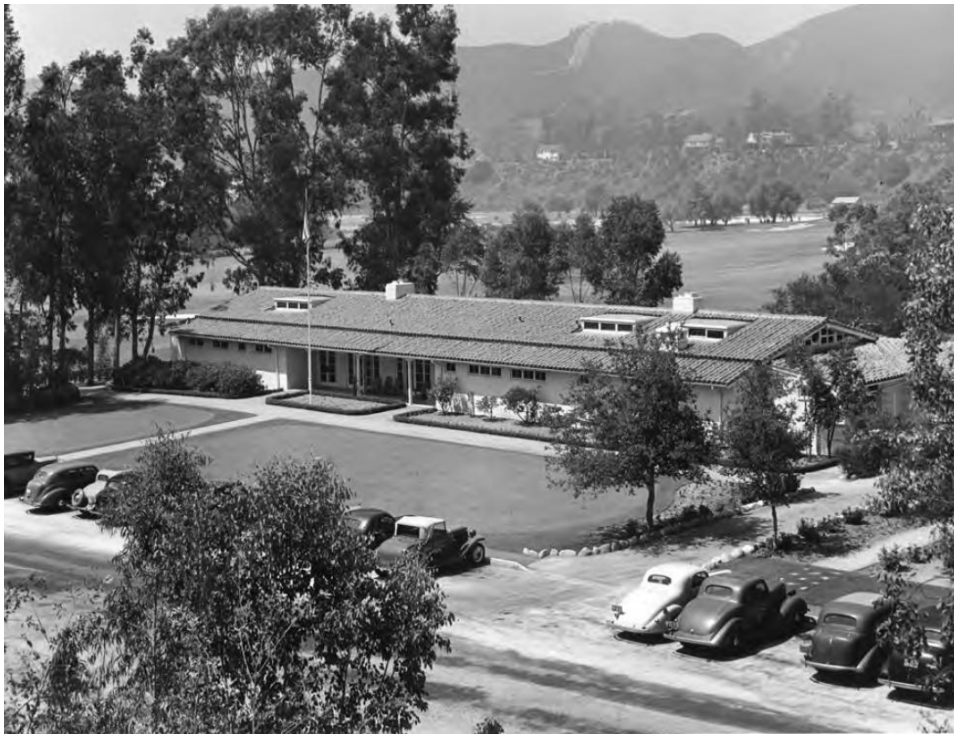


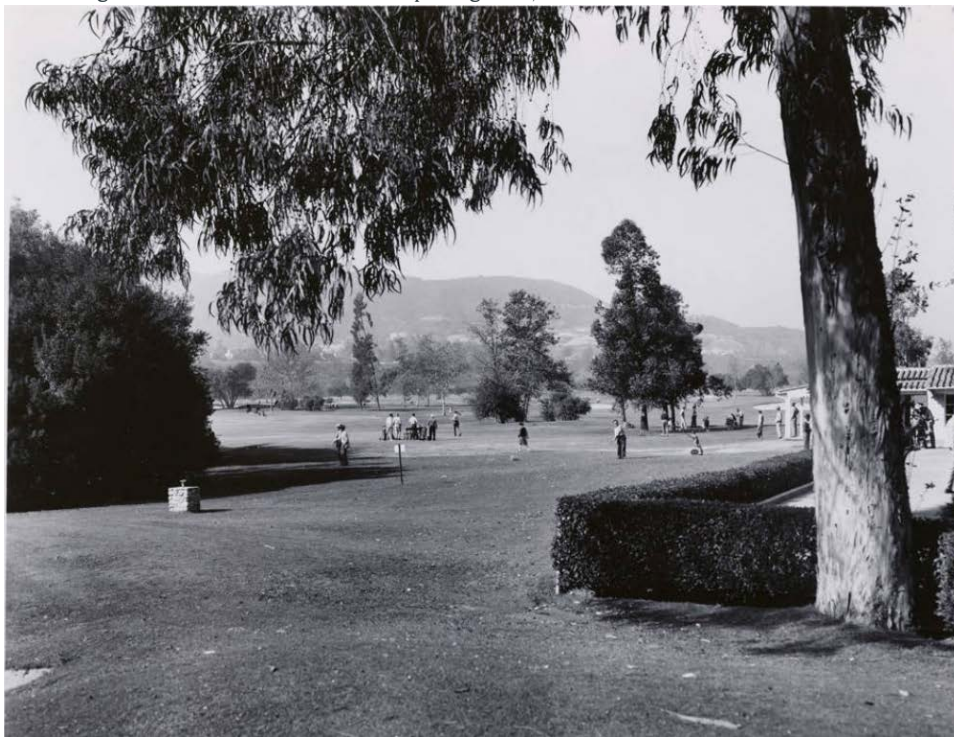
Photo of clubhouse with the golf course in the background, 1947.

Brookside Golf Course Historical Resources Technical Report

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP



Photo of golf course and clubhouse with pulling carts, 1955.



Overview of holes, driving range and clubhouse, 1960.

Brookside Golf Course Historical Resources Technical Report

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP



View of golfer at driving range, 1966.



Renovations underway at golf course, 1967.

Brookside Golf Course Historical Resources Technical Report

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP



Renovation of Arroyo Seco Channel block, 1967.



Construction of new clubhouse looking north, 1967.

Brookside Golf Course Historical Resources Technical Report

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP



Completion of new clubhouse, 1967.



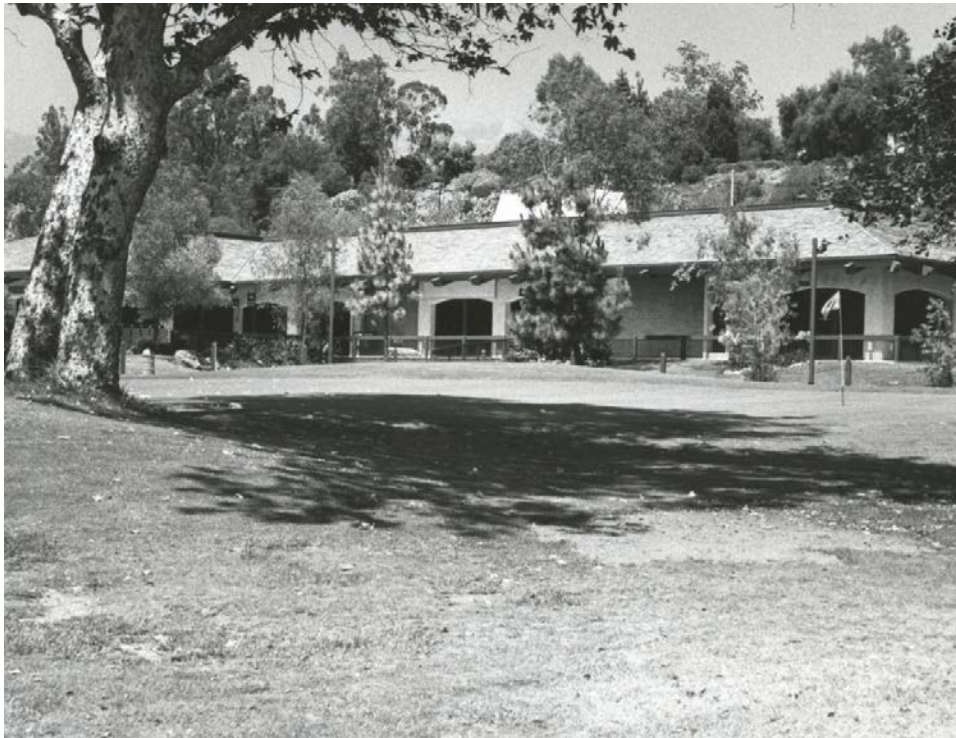
Photo of the golf course driving range and holes with the Rose Bowl, 1968.

Brookside Golf Course Historical Resources Technical Report

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP



Overview of golf course looking northeast, c. 1970.

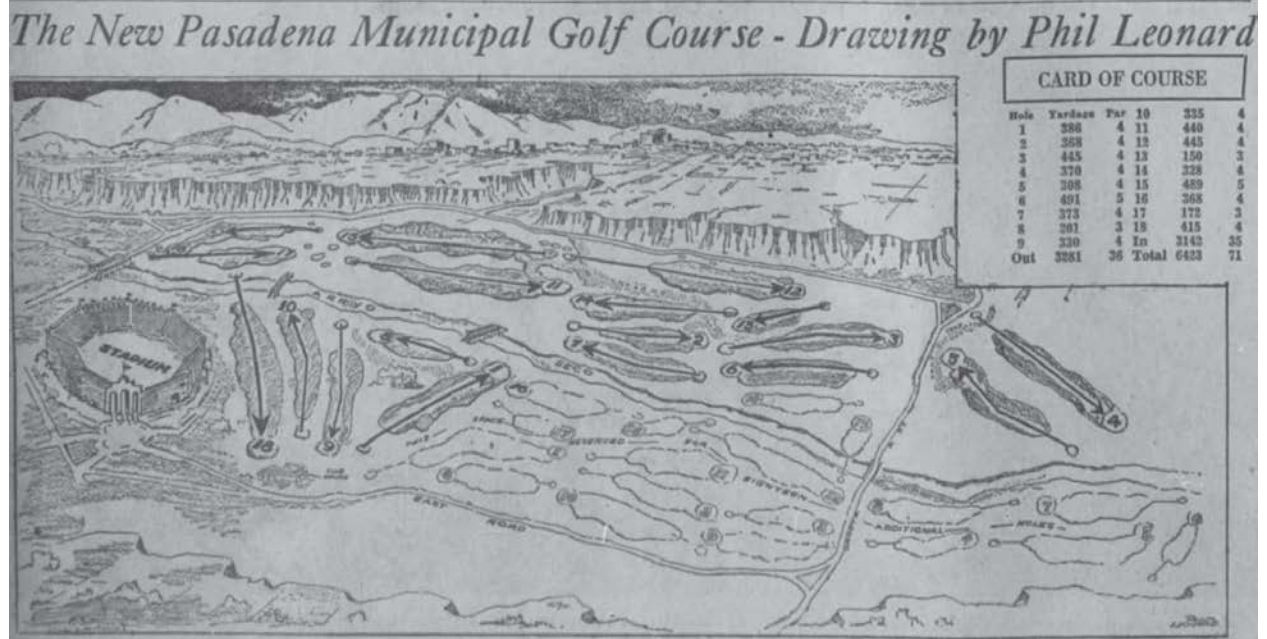


View of clubhouse and course, 1977.

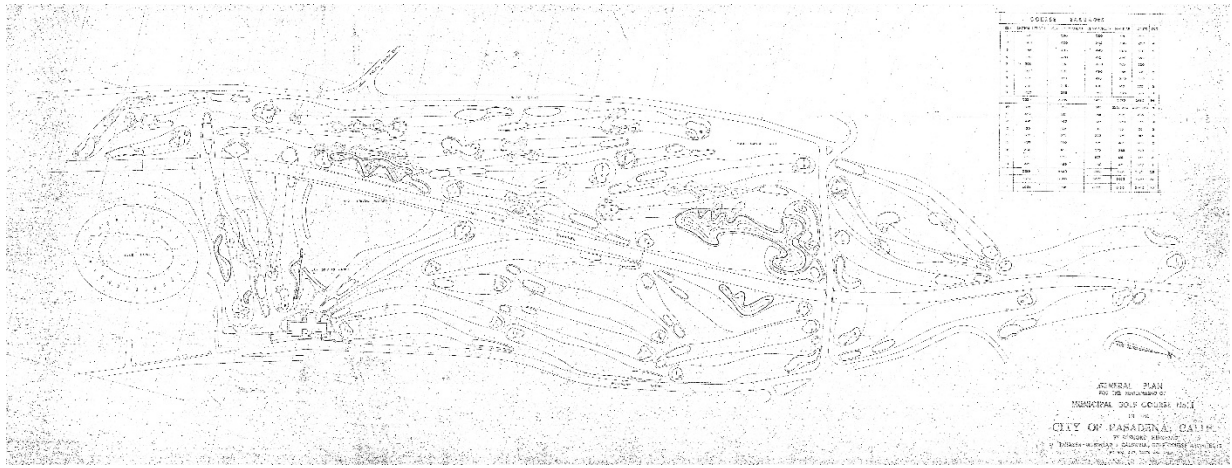
Brookside Golf Course Historical Resources Technical Report

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP

APPENDIX D: HISTORIC DRAWINGS



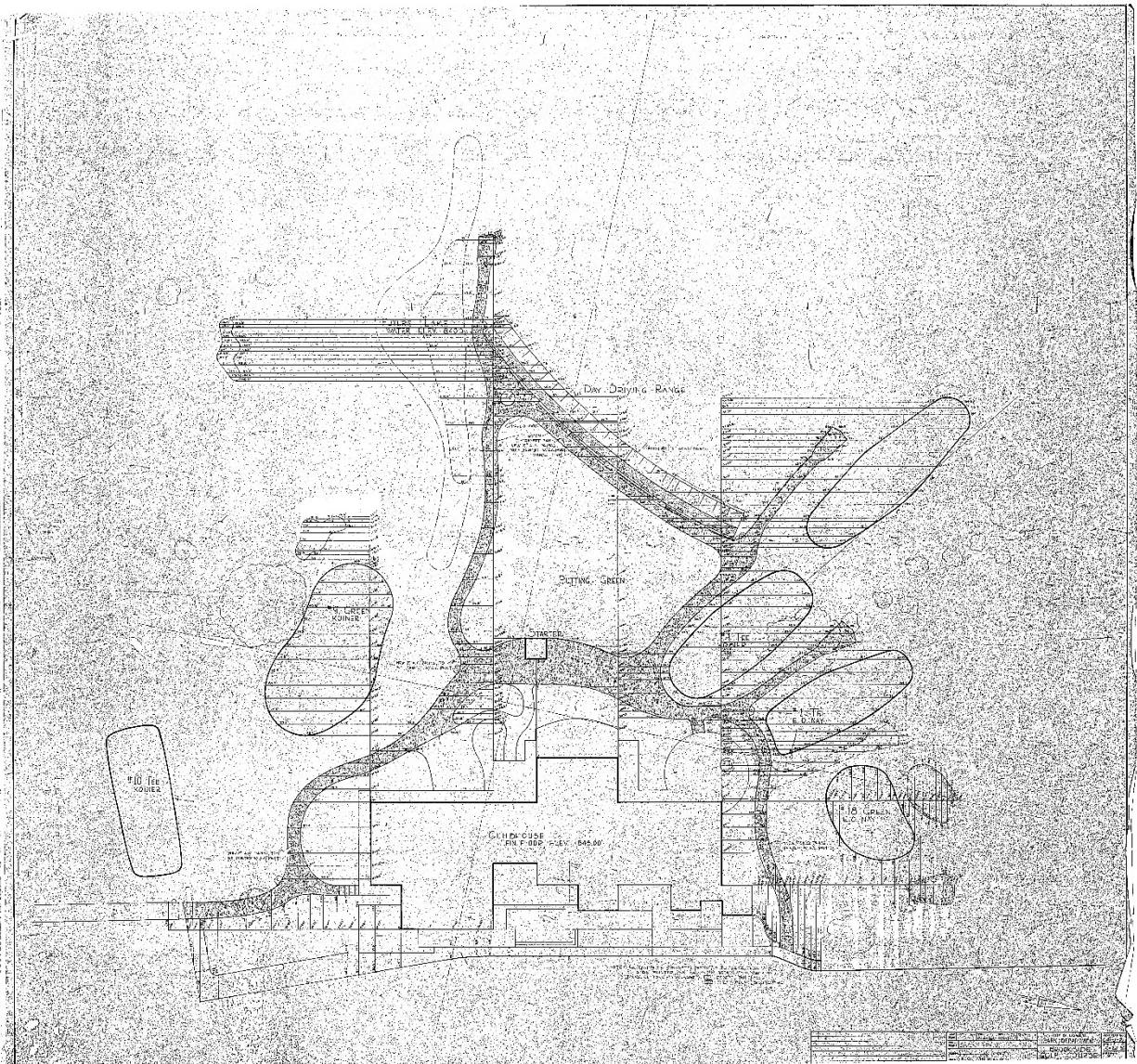
1928 golf course drawing by Phil Leonard. Source: Los Angeles Times, November 4, 1928



1967 Muirhead Plan

Brookside Golf Course Historical Resources Technical Report

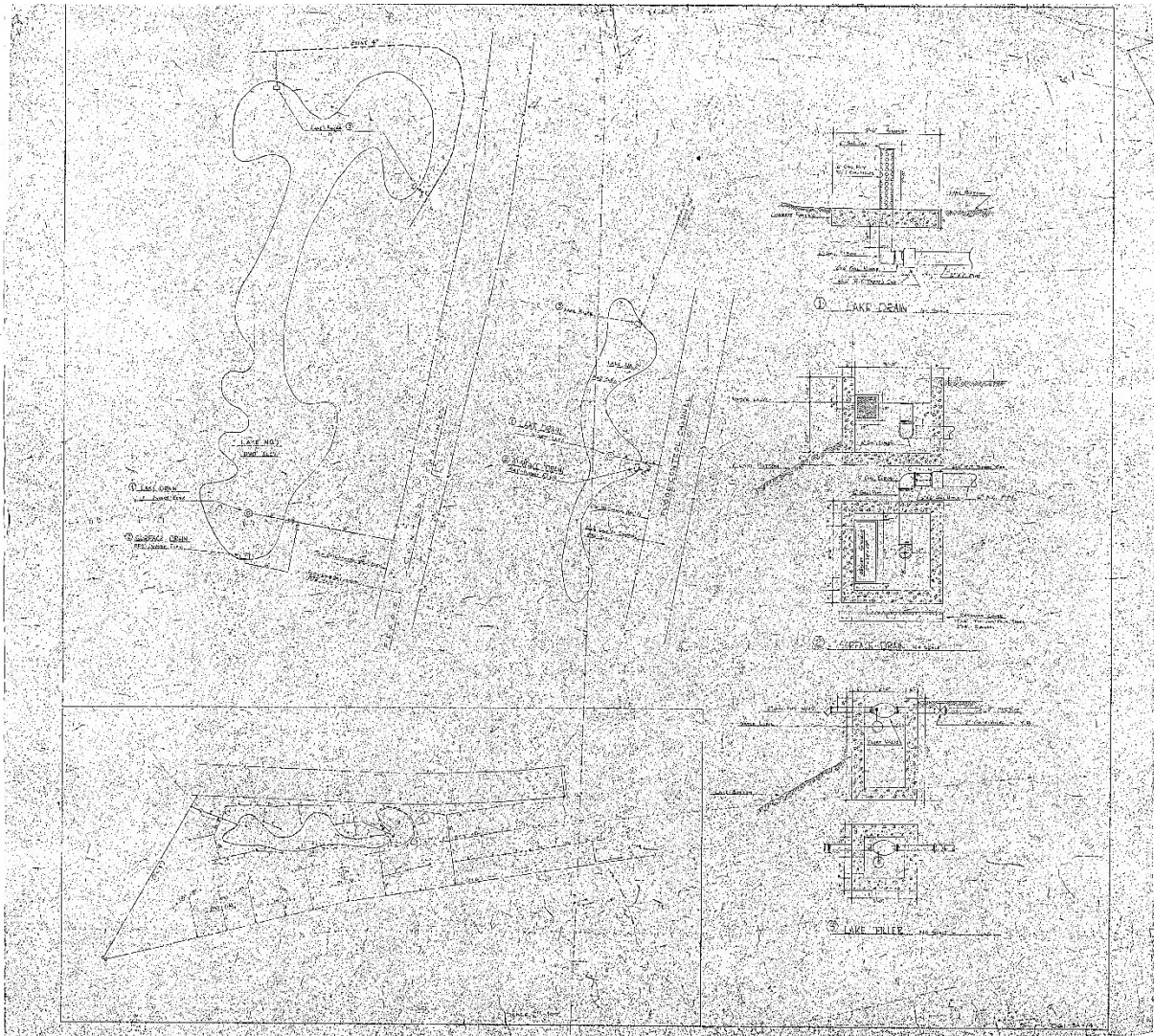
HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP



1967 Brookside Golf Course General Remodel.

Brookside Golf Course Historical Resources Technical Report

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP



1967 Brookside Golf Course General Remodel.

Brookside Golf Course Historical Resources Technical Report

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP

Years of Experience: 15

Education

Master of Arts in Urban Planning,
University of California, Los
Angeles, 2006

Bachelor of Fine Arts,
Printmaking,
San Jose State University, San Jose,
1985

Speaking Engagements

California Preservation
Foundation

- Historic Resources and the California Environmental Quality Act
- Historic Resources Surveys
- Preservation Planning

American Planning Association,
California Chapter

- Preservation Planning

Professional Affiliations

American Institute of Certified
Planners, Member

American Planning Association,
Urban Design & Preservation
Division, Member

American Planning Association,
Los Angeles Chapter, Member

California Preservation
Foundation, Guest Speaker,
Workshop Leader

National Trust for Historic
Preservation, Member

PAUL D. TRAVIS, AICP MANAGING PRINCIPAL



Experience Profile

Paul Travis has been with HRG since 2006 and specializes in master planning, CEQA, NEPA and Section 106 environmental review, and historic resources assessment.

At HRG, Paul manages planning-related projects with a focus on large, multi-property sites including college campuses, historic downtowns, neighborhoods and districts, industrial sites, motion picture studios, and military bases.

Paul has drafted preservation plans for the University of Southern California; NBC Universal Studios, Hollywood; and Los Angeles International Airport. He has participated in the development of community plans or specific plans for Paso Robles, Fresno, and Whittier; and has been involved in the master planning process for Loyola Marymount University, Occidental College, Mount St. Mary's College, Fox Studios, the Alameda Naval Station, and the Downey NASA site. Recent survey experience includes historic resource surveys for the cities of Los Angeles, Ventura, Glendale, Paso Robles, San Diego, and Fresno.

Prior to working at HRG, Paul worked as a research assistant at the Lewis Center for Regional Policy Studies performing academic research for study of transit-oriented development along the Pasadena Gold Line light rail system. Responsibilities include gathering and analysis of ridership data and adjacent development activity, and field observation of conditions surrounding transit stops.

Paul Travis meets the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards* in Historic Preservation Planning and History.

Selected Projects

Fresno Fulton Corridor Specific Plan and CEQA, Fresno

Fox Studios Master Plan, Century City

Gamble House Cultural Landscape Report, Pasadena

LAX Historic Assessments, Environmental Review, Preservation Plan

NBC Universal Evolution Plan, Universal City

Sunset Bronson Studios Master Planning, Hollywood

Sunset Gower Studios Master Planning, Hollywood

SurveyLA Citywide Survey, Los Angeles

Thacher School Campus Survey, CEQA & Historic Designation, Ojai

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP

Years of Experience: 17

Education

Master of Science, Historic Preservation, School of the Art Institute of Chicago

Courses in Graphic Design and Interior & Environmental Design, UCLA Extension

Bachelor of Fine Arts, Art History, UCLA

Honors and Awards

Los Angeles Conservancy Preservation Award

- Los Angeles County Arboretum, 2017
- 28th Street YMCA, 2013
- Hollywood Bungalow Courts, 2010
- Eastern-Columbia Building, 2008
- Ennis House, 2008
- Pasadena City Hall, 2008

California Preservation Foundation Preservation Design Award

- Rose Bowl, 2018
- Hall of Justice, 2015
- 28th Street YMCA, 2013
- Hollywood Bungalow Courts, 2010
- Ennis House, 2008
- Pasadena City Hall, 2008
- Sacramento Memorial Auditorium HSR, 2007

National Trust for Historic Preservation

- Pasadena City Hall, 2008

Professional Affiliations

Association for Preservation Technology International

Los Angeles Conservancy

National Trust for Historic Preservation

DOCOMOMO

LAURA JANSSEN SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN



Experience Profile

Laura has been with Historic Resources Group since 2003. At Historic Resources Group, Laura prepares historic structure reports, resource evaluations and historic assessment reports including character-defining features inventories, and conducts on-site existing conditions investigations, and reviews projects for Standards compliance. She prepares National and California Register nominations, local landmark nominations, California Mills Act historic property contract applications, federal tax credit submittals, technical reports, and assists with historic resource surveys.

During her graduate studies, Laura developed a preservation plan for Norwood Park, a suburban residential neighborhood of Chicago, and produced documentation reports for the Portuma Estate complex in County Galloway, Ireland. She received honorable mention in the 2000 Charles E. Peterson Prize for her measured drawings of Quinn Chapel in Chicago for the Historic American Building Survey. After graduation she worked for the National Park Service where she completed an architectural survey for the Historic American Engineering Record documenting Detroit's industrial riverfront.

Laura Janssen meets the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards* in Architectural History and History.

Selected Projects

Doris Duke's Shangri-La Historic Structure Report
Eastern-Columbia Building
Frank Lloyd Wright's Ennis House
Gamble House
Hollywood Bungalow Courts
Hollywood Palladium
John Lautner's Stevens House
Los Angeles Arboretum & Botanic Garden Cultural Landscape Report
Los Angeles County Hall of Justice
Los Angeles Examiner Building
Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum
Lummis House
Pasadena City Hall
Queen Anne Cottage Historic Structure Report
Rose Bowl
Sacramento Memorial Auditorium
St. Vincent de Paul Church

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP

Years of Experience: 11

Education

Bachelor of Arts in
Interdisciplinary Studies:
Architecture, Urban Planning, and
Business (Real Estate)
University of Texas, Arlington

Honors and Awards

California Preservation
Foundation

- Preservation Design Award:
*Wallis Annenberg Center for
the Performing Arts, 2014*
- Preservation Design Award:
*Lincoln Place Apartments,
2015*

Professional Affiliations

Los Angeles Conservancy
Los Angeles GIS Data Portal
California Preservation
Foundation

ROBBY ARANGUREN PLANNING ASSOCIATE GIS SPECIALIST



Experience Profile

Robby Aranguren is a Planning Associate/GIS Specialist with 11 years of experience in historic preservation in Southern California. Robby joined Historic Resources Group in 2009 as an intern and became full staff in 2010.

At HRG, Robby provides mapping, database creation and management, photography, and research for historic assessments. He also provides assistance with character-defining features inventories and paint analysis studies. He is proficient with the Microsoft Access Database, FiGSS GIS Survey System, Photoshop, Google SketchUp, ESRI ArcMap and ArcCatalog. He has worked on numerous large-scale historic resources surveys, building and manipulating large databases.

Prior to joining HRG, Robby worked at the City of Los Angeles, Office of Historic Resources, Department of Planning, preparing staff reports for Historic-Cultural Monument applications, preparing E-newsletters, assisting in the development of the Mills Act 2010 Online Application and Guide. Robby also served as acting secretary at Cultural Heritage Commission meetings and conducted building permit research.

Robby Aranguren meets the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards* in History and Architectural History.

Selected Projects

SurveyLA, Los Angeles
CBS Columbia Square Paint Sampling
Chapman University VPOA Window Survey
City of Riverside Modernism Survey
City of Palm Springs Citywide Survey
City of South Pasadena Citywide Survey Update
Glendale Central Air Terminal Paint Sampling
South Glendale Historic Context Statement & Historic Resources Survey
Jordan House Rehabilitation & Construction Monitoring, Whittier
Lincoln Place Apartments Historic Tax Credit, Los Angeles
UC Riverside Citrus Experiment Station Character-defining
Features Inventory
Villa Elaine Character-defining Features Inventory
Wallace Annenberg Center for the Performing Arts Adaptive
Reuse and Historic Tax Credit, Beverly Hills