

## Appendix B: Cultural Resources Memo



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# **Cultural Resource Assessment for the 820 Gainsborough Drive Project, Laguna Beach, Orange County, California**

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October 3, 2023

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## Abstract

PaleoWest, LLC, dba Chronicle Heritage, LLC., (Chronicle Heritage) was retained by De Novo Planning Group to conduct a Phase I cultural resource study for the 820 Gainsborough Drive Project (Project) in the City of Laguna Beach (City), Orange County, California. The proposed Project involves the construction of an approximately 0.126-acre hillside lot (Assessor Parcel Number 644-291-08) in the Diamond/Crestview Specific Plan area. The proposed Project plans to construct an approximately 2,500 square foot single-family residence with associated site improvements, including an attached garage, grading, hardscaping and landscaping, and street improvements. The Project area is currently vacant and undeveloped land. The proposed Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), with the City acting as the lead agency under CEQA.

This cultural resource assessment includes a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search, archival and background research, Native American outreach, a survey of the Project area, and preparation of this technical report. The CHRIS records search identified nine prior cultural resource studies and eight previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project area. Four of these cultural resources are historic built environment resources and three are prehistoric shell midden sites which likely represent habitation locales. None of the resources are within the Project area.

Chronicle Heritage requested a review of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Land Files (SLF) on July 27, 2023. In anticipation of the results from the SLF, Chronicle Heritage sent letters to local Native American contacts on July 28, 2023. Positive SLF results were received on August 23, 2023. Chronicle Heritage made follow-up calls and emails to Native American contacts using previously confirmed contact lists on August 17, 2023. One response was received on August 25, 2023.

A site visit of the Project area was conducted on August 15, 2023. The Project area was largely inaccessible due to steep slopes, erosion control measures, and dense vegetation. Due to safety issues, the area was surveyed remotely from the edge of the public right-of-way. No prehistoric or historic cultural resources were identified during the field visit.

Multiple prehistoric shell midden sites have been documented within the Project vicinity. However, the steep slopes that characterize the parcel would not have been conducive towards prehistoric settlement. As such, the sensitivity of the Project area for containing intact buried prehistoric archaeological resources is considered low.

Based on these results, Chronicle Heritage recommends a finding of no impacts to historical and archaeological resources under CEQA. However, Chronicle Heritage recommends the following best management practices be implemented during Project construction.

- If cultural resources are encountered during Project related activities, work in the immediate area must halt and a qualified archaeologist should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources, additional work, such as data recovery excavations, may be warranted to mitigate any impacts per CEQA.
- If human remains are found, existing regulations outlined in the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 state that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code § 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains,

the County Coroner must be notified within 24 hours of positive human identification. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of being granted access and provide recommendations as to the treatment of the remains to the landowner.

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Appendix A. - Native American Outreach

# 1 Introduction

PaleoWest, LLC, doing business as Chronicle Heritage, LLC., (Chronicle Heritage), was retained by De Novo Planning Group to conduct a Phase I cultural resource study for the 820 Gainsborough Drive Project (Project) in the city of Laguna Beach, Orange County, California. The proposed Project is subject to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance, with the City of Laguna Beach (City) acting as the lead agency under CEQA. This report documents the tasks conducted by Chronicle Heritage, including a cultural resource records search, Native American outreach, survey, and preparation of this report.

## 1.1 Project Location and Description

The proposed Project is located at 820 Gainsborough Drive on a 0.126-acre parcel (Assessor Parcel Number 644-291-08) that is roughly bounded by Gainsborough Drive to the north and single-family residences to the west, south, and east (Figure 1-1 to Figure 1-3). More specifically, it is within Section 25, Township 7 South, Range 9 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted on the *Laguna Beach, California* U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map.

The proposed Project involves the development of a hillside lot in the Diamond/Crestview Specific Plan area. The proposed Project plans to construct a new, approximately 2,500 square foot (ft) single-family residence with associated site improvements, including an attached garage, grading, hardscaping and landscaping, and street improvements. The Project area is currently vacant and undeveloped land.

## 1.2 Personnel

Tiffany Clark, Ph.D., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), served as the Principal Investigator for the study. Dr. Clark meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology (National Park Service [NPS] 1997). Associate Archaeologist Paige Kohler, M.A., was the Project Manager, conducted the Native American outreach, and was the primary author of this report. Associate Archaeologist Gena Severen, M.A., RPA, conducted the cultural resources records search. Chronicle Heritage field technician Laura Badillo Bazan conducted the site visit. Office Principal Kevin Hunt served as the Principal in Charge for this Project.





Figure 1-1. Project vicinity map.

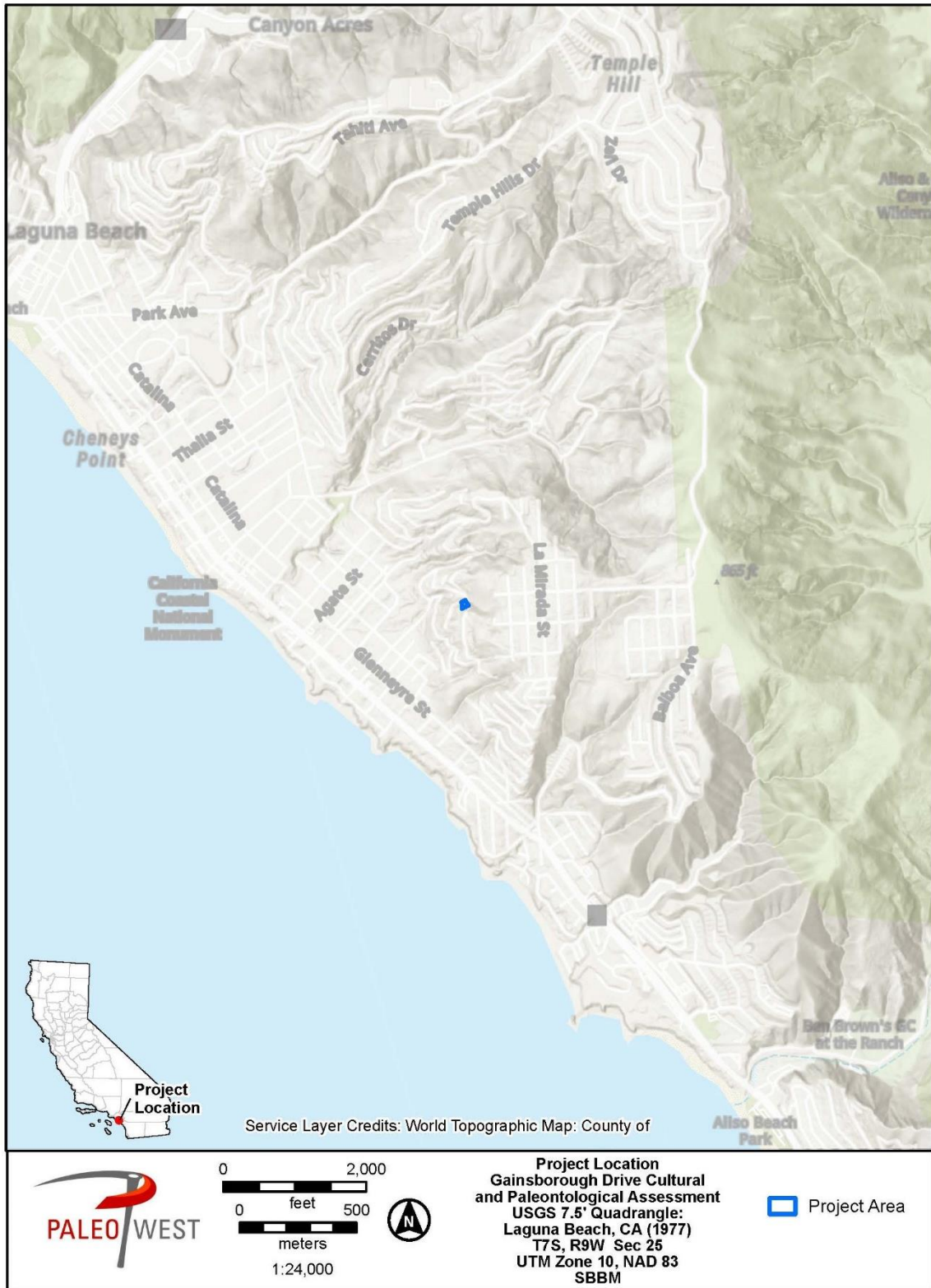


Figure 1-2. Project location map.

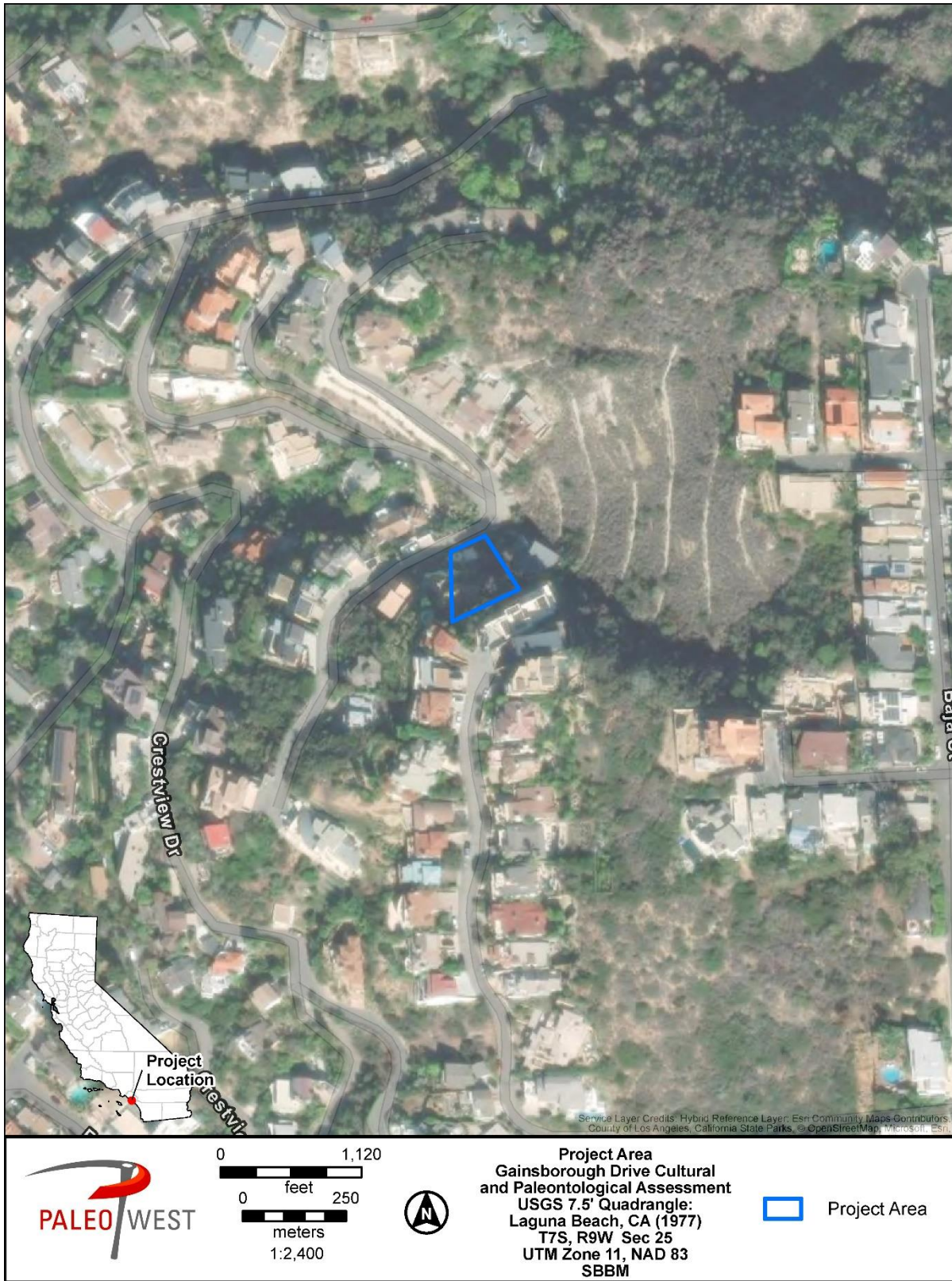


Figure 1-3. Map of Project area.

## 2 Regulatory Setting

This section includes a discussion of the applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards governing cultural resources that may pertain to the proposed Project.

### 2.1 State Regulations

#### 2.1.1 California Environmental Quality Act

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with CEQA, as amended. Compliance with CEQA statutes and guidelines requires both public and private projects with financing or approval from a public agency to assess their project's impact on cultural resources (Public Resources Code Sections 21082, 21083.2 and 21084 and California Code of Regulations 10564.5). The first step in the process is to identify cultural resources that may be impacted by the project and then determine whether the resources are "historically significant" resources.

CEQA defines historically significant resources as "resources listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)" (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). A cultural resource may be considered historically significant if the resource is 45 years old or older, possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.<sup>1</sup> In addition, it must meet at least one of the following criteria for listing in the CRHR:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or,
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1).

Cultural resources are buildings, sites, humanly modified landscapes, traditional cultural properties, structures, or objects that may have historical, architectural, cultural, or scientific importance. CEQA states that if a project will have a significant impact on important cultural resources, deemed "historically significant," then project alternatives and mitigation measures must be considered.

#### California Assembly Bill 52

Signed into law in September 2014, California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) created a new class of resources—tribal cultural resources (TCRs)—for consideration under CEQA. TCRs may include sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, or objects with cultural value to California Native American tribes that are listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, included in a local register of historical resources, or a resource determined by the lead CEQA agency, in its

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<sup>1</sup> The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) guidelines recognize a 45-year-old criteria threshold for documenting and evaluating cultural resources (assuming a 5-year lag between resource identification and the date that planning decisions are made) (OHP 2001:2). The age threshold is an operational guideline and not specific to CEQA statutory or regulatory codes.

discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant and eligible for listing on the CRHR. AB 52 requires that the lead CEQA agency consult with California Native American tribes that have requested consultation for projects that may affect tribal cultural resources. The lead CEQA agency shall begin consultation with participating Native American tribes prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report. Under AB 52, a project that has potential to cause a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource constitutes a significant effect on the environment unless mitigation reduces such effects to a less than significant level.

## 2.2 Local

### 2.2.1 Historic Resources Element of the City of Laguna Beach General Plan

The City's General Plan (City of Laguna Beach 2020a) includes three goals and associated policies related to historic preservation. These include:

**Goal #1:** Preserve and enhance buildings and structures of historical significance in Laguna Beach. Assure that neighborhoods which have a preponderance of older homes and which greatly contribute to the village atmosphere be maintained as cohesive neighborhood units through consistency of size, scale, and character."

**Policies:**

- 1.1 Implement an outreach program to promote the listing of historic structures on the Historic Register and improve the City's recognition program for owners of listed historic structures to acknowledge exemplary maintenance and preservation efforts.
- 1.2 Protect historic buildings through the implementation and expansion of incentive programs specifically designed to encourage rehabilitation and preservation. Incentive programs could include flexible development standards, fee waivers, and property tax reductions.
- 1.3 Expand the Mill's Act Contract program to include all Historic Register structures.
- 1.4 Provide a process for the City to initiate the rescission of registered structures that have been illegally modified so that they no longer meet the criteria for a historic resource.
- 1.5 Continue the current City policy to discourage the demolition of historic resources by providing incentives for relocation.
- 1.6 Ensure the preservation of historic homes by requiring the owners to record a document acknowledging their obligation and responsibilities.

**Goal #2:** Continue and expand programs practices that encourage an appreciation of history and historic preservation in Laguna Beach.

**Policies:**

- 2.1 Require Heritage Committee review when design review is required for modifications to a historic resource.
- 2.2 Support the requirement that the Design Review Board emphasize compatibility, including historic character and context within deliberations of new or remodeled structures.
- 2.3 Provide specific guidelines for the rehabilitation of historic structures, including "how-to" and pictures of illustrations of successful projects.

- 2.4 Foster community pride through identification and aesthetic improvement of historic sites and areas, such as plaque programs and historically relevant brochures.
- 2.5 Require the City to identify and list all eligible City-owned structures on the Historic Register.
- 2.6 Prepare a manual showing techniques of preservation to help property owners understand what to expect during remodeling/restoration process and to provide information on how preservation can be accomplished within local ordinances.
- 2.7 Disseminate information on the provisions of the Historic Preservation Ordinance.
- 2.8 Promote the use of the State Historical Building Code.

**Goal #3:** Promote community awareness of local history and historic architecture and enhance recognition of the City's historic role as an important art colony and seaside resort.

**Policies:**

- 3.1 Increase awareness and appreciation for Laguna Beach's cultural and historic heritage through activities and events, such as designating May, as the City's Heritage Month.
- 3.2 Appoint a City staff person to monitor remodeling activity of historic homes to ensure compliance with approvals.
- 3.3 Appoint a City staff person as a "Historic Preservation Administrator," to act in an advisory role to the Heritage Committee and Design Review Board.
- 3.4 Identify specific City owned vacant properties where historic buildings could be relocated when threatened with demolition.
- 3.5 Encourage property owners to seek listing for appropriate properties on the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP] and the [CRHR].
- 3.6 Work with local Historic Preservation groups to develop a program that informs new buyers of historic homes of the benefits and responsibilities of owning a historic resource.

## 2.2.2 Laguna Beach Municipal Code Ordinance Number 1670

In addition to the goals and policies of the General Plan, the City has also enacted Ordinance No. 1670 of the Laguna Beach Municipal Code as part of their historic preservation program (City of Laguna Beach 2022). The ordinance was amended in 2022 to further protect cultural resources. The intent and purpose of the ordinance is described below:

**25.45.002 Intent and Purpose.** The purpose of this chapter is to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare by providing for the identification, protection, enhancement, perpetuation, and use of improvements, buildings and their settings, structures, objects, monuments, sites, places, and areas within the City that reflect special elements of the City's architectural, artistic, cultural, engineering, aesthetic, historical, political, social, and other heritage to achieve the following objectives:

- A. Safeguard the heritage of the City by encouraging the voluntary protection of historic resources representing significant elements of its history;
- B. Enhance the visual character of the City by encouraging and providing for the voluntary preservation of those buildings that reflect unique and established architectural traditions that contribute to the older neighborhoods of the City;
- C. Foster public appreciation of and civic pride in the beauty of the City and the accomplishments of its past;

- D. Strengthen the economy and improve property values of the City by protecting and enhancing the City's attraction to residents and visitors;
- E. Promote the private and public use of historic resources for the education, prosperity, and general welfare of the people;
- F. Stabilize and improve property values within the City; and
- G. Achieve historic preservation through the encouragement and promotion of voluntary additions to the City's Historic Register.
- H. Recognize that the previous historic resource inventory (adopted by Ordinance No. 82.111) is ineffective for the purposes of creating a presumption of historicity of any property identified thereon.

The following changes are key components of Ordinance No. 1670:

- 1) Inclusion of the definition of the term "Historic resource" as consistent with California State law, and ensuring that the definition is not expanded beyond what is mandated by law;
- 2) Addition of "owner consent" as criteria for eligibility for local register purposes;
- 3) Elimination of references to the outdated 1981 Historic Resources Inventory;
- 4) Expanded historic preservation incentives, such as the Mills Act being expanded to all Historic Register properties, density bonuses being included in additional zones, and relaxed open space or rear setback standards being offered to historic properties.

### 2.2.3 Diamond/Crestview Specific Plan

The Diamond/Crestview Specific Plan (Specific Plan) was originally approved by the City in September 1992 with amendments adopted in July 1999 and August 2010 (City of Laguna Beach 2010). The following presents the goals and policies related to historic preservation:

**GOAL** Identify and preserve historically significant structures.

*POLICIES*

- 1. Encourage the preservation of historic structures through the City's Historic Preservation Ordinance.
- 2. Inventory the neighborhood for significant historic structures.

## 3 Environmental and Cultural Setting

### 3.1 Environmental Setting

The City is in a unique setting, unlike other cities in Orange County, in that it exists as a seaside community that also has numerous open space resources. Laguna Beach can be described as composed of three primary physiographic characteristics that make up its open space: 1) Pacific Coastline, 2) Coastal Plain, and 3) Hillside and Canyons. The Pacific Coastline of Laguna Beach extends roughly 4.2 linear miles (mi). The Coastal Plain of Laguna Beach is between the ocean bluff tops and the base of the San Joaquin Hills. Although major open space resources are limited within the Coastal Plain, several tree varieties, shrubs, and vegetation within the coastal plain provide a natural, park-like setting in many areas. The majority of the natural open space is contained in the undeveloped hillsides of Laguna Beach. Though the 1,065 acres of Hillside and Canyon area in Laguna Beach is expansive, a sizeable portion of this vacant land may not be able to be developed due to steep slopes and other geological constraints (City of Laguna Beach 1984).

### 3.2 Cultural Setting

Over the last century, archaeologists have developed chronological sequences to explain prehistoric cultural changes within all or portions of southern California (cf. Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984). Wallace (1955, 1978) devised a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region based on early studies and focused on data synthesis that included four horizons: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Though initially lacking the chronological precision of absolute dates (Moratto 1984:159), Wallace's (1955) synthesis has been modified and improved using thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by southern California researchers over recent decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217; Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994). The prehistoric chronological sequence for southern California presented below is a composite based on Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968), as well as later studies, including Koerper and Drover (1983).

#### 3.2.1 Early Man Horizon (10,000–6,000 B.C.)

Numerous pre-8,000 B.C. sites have been identified along the mainland coast and Channel Islands of southern California (cf. Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984; Rick et al. 2001:609). The Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island contained human femurs dated to approximately 13,000 years ago (Arnold et al. 2004; Johnson et al. 2002). On nearby San Miguel Island, human occupation at Daisy Cave (CA-SMI-261) has been dated to nearly 13,000 years ago and included basketry over 12,000 years old, the earliest recorded on the Pacific Coast (Arnold et al. 2004).

Although few Clovis or Folsom-style fluted points have been found in southern California (e.g., Dillon 2002; Erlandson et al. 1987), Early Man Horizon sites are generally associated with a greater emphasis on hunting than later horizons. Recent data indicate that the Early Man economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, including a significant focus on aquatic resources in coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on inland Pleistocene lakeshores (Moratto 1984). A warm and dry 3,000-year period called the Altithermal began around 6,000 B.C. The conditions of the Altithermal are likely responsible for the change in human subsistence patterns at this time, including a greater emphasis on plant foods and small game.



### **3.2.2 Milling Stone Horizon (6,000–3,000 B.C.)**

Wallace (1955:219) defined the Milling Stone Horizon as “marked by extensive use of milling stones and mullers, a general lack of well-made projectile points, and burials with rock cairns.” The dominance of such artifact types indicates a subsistence strategy oriented around collecting plant foods and small animals. A broad spectrum of food resources was consumed, including small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, birds, shellfish and other littoral and estuarine species, near-shore fishes, yucca, agave, seeds, and other plant products (Kowta 1969; Reinman 1964). Variability in artifact collections over time, and from the coast to inland sites, indicates that Milling Stone Horizon subsistence strategies adapted to environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007:220). Lithic artifacts associated with Milling Stone Horizon sites are dominated by locally available tool stone; in addition to ground stone tools, such as manos and metates, chopping, scraping, and cutting tools are very common. Kowta (1969) attributes the presence of numerous scraper-plane tools in Milling Stone Horizon collections to the processing of agave or yucca for food or fiber. The mortar and pestle, associated with acorns or other foods processed through pounding, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon and increase in frequency dramatically in later periods (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

Two types of artifacts that are considered diagnostic of the Milling Stone period are the cogged stone and discoidal, most of which have been found within sites dating between 4,000 and 1,000 B.C. (Moratto 1984:149), though possibly as far back as 5,500 B.C. (Couch et al. 2009). The cogged stone is a ground stone object that has gear-like teeth on its perimeter and is produced from a variety of materials. The function of cogged stones is unknown, but many scholars have postulated ritualistic or ceremonial uses (c.f., Dixon 1968:64–65; Eberhart 1961:367). Similar to cogged stones, discoidals are found in the archaeological record subsequent to the introduction of the cogged stone. Cogged stones and discoidals were often purposefully buried, or “cached.” Cogged stones have been collected in Los Angeles County, though their distribution appears to center on the Santa Ana River basin (Eberhart 1961).

### **3.2.3 Intermediate Horizon (3,000 B.C.–A.D. 500)**

Wallace’s Intermediate Horizon dates from approximately 3,000 B.C. to A.D. 500 and is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, as well as greater use of plant foods. During the Intermediate Horizon, a noticeable trend occurred toward greater adaptation to local resources, including a broad variety of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains along the coast. Tool kits for hunting, fishing, and processing food and materials reflect this increased diversity, with flake scrapers, drills, various projectile points, and shell fishhooks being manufactured.

Mortars and pestles became more common during this transitional period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. Many archaeologists believe this change in milling stones signals a change from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing reliance on acorns (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). Mortuary practices during the Intermediate typically included fully flexed burials oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968:2–3).

### **3.2.4 Late Prehistoric Horizon (A.D. 500–Historic Contact)**

During Wallace’s (1955, 1978) Late Prehistoric Horizon, the diversity of plant food resources and land and sea mammal hunting increased even further than during the Intermediate Horizon. More classes of artifacts are observed from this period, and high-quality exotic lithic materials were

used for small, finely-worked projectile points associated with the bow and arrow. Steatite containers were made for cooking and storage, and an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing is noted. More artistic artifacts have been recovered from Late Prehistoric sites, and cremation became a common mortuary custom. Larger, more permanent villages during this period supported an increased population size and social structure (Wallace 1955:223).

Warren (1968) attributes this change in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus to the westward migration of desert people he called the Takic, or Numic, Tradition in Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties. This Takic Tradition was formerly referred to as the "Shoshonean wedge" (Warren 1968), but this nomenclature is no longer used to avoid confusion with ethnohistoric and modern Shoshonean groups (Heizer 1978:5; Shipley 1978:88, 90).

### **3.3 Historic Setting**

The post European contact history of California is generally divided into three time periods: the Spanish period (1769–1822), the Mexican period (1822–1848), and the American period (1848–present). Each of these periods is briefly described below.

#### **3.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1822)**

Spanish exploration of California began when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo led the first European expedition into the region in 1542. For more than 200 years after his initial expedition, Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Russian explorers sailed the California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements (Bean 1968; Rolle 2003). In 1769, Gaspar de Portolá and Franciscan Father Junipero Serra established the first Spanish settlement in what was then known as Alta (upper) California at Mission San Diego de Alcalá. This was the first of 21 missions erected by the Spanish between 1769 and 1823. It was during this time that initial Spanish settlement of the Project vicinity began. Mission San Gabriel was first founded in 1771. In 1775, the mission was moved approximately 3 mi, to its present location, to improve conditions for planting and cultivating crops. Mission San Gabriel became one of the most productive and affluent missions in Alta California, providing support for surrounding missions (California Missions Foundation n.d.). At its peak the mission population reached 1,701 people in 1817 (Bodkin 1910:10). It was the fourth mission to be established in California and is approximately 15 mi northeast of the Project area (California Missions Foundation n.d.).

#### **3.3.2 Mexican Period (1822–1848)**

The Mexican Period commenced when news of the success of the Mexican War of Independence (1810–1821) against the Spanish crown reached California in 1822. This period saw the privatization of mission lands in California with the passage of the Secularization Act of 1833. This Act federalized mission lands and enabled Mexican governors in California to distribute former mission lands to individuals in the form of land grants. Successive Mexican governors made approximately 700 land grants between 1833 and 1846, putting most of the state's lands into private ownership for the first time (Shumway 2007:10). After secularization, the San Gabriel Mission and its grounds deteriorated, and the Native American population eventually dispersed (Bodkin 1910:10–11).

In 1810 Antonio María Lugo was granted the 29,513-acre Rancho San Antonio (Lugo) by Mexican governor Argüello (Shumway 2007), later confirmed in 1823 and 1827. The rancho property included the present-day cities of Bell, South Gate, Maywood, Vernon, Huntington Park, Walnut Park, Cudahy, Lynwood, and Commerce. In 1838, the rancho was regranted by Governor Alvarado. In 1855,

Lugo partitioned the rancho amongst his sons and daughters and reserved a homestead for himself. A patent was issued to A. M. Lugo in 1866 for the 29,513-acre rancho.

The Mexican Period for the Los Angeles County region ended in early January 1847. Mexican forces fought and lost to combined U.S. Army and Navy forces in the Battle of the San Gabriel River on January 8, and in the Battle of La Mesa on January 9 (Nevin 1978). On January 10, leaders of the pueblo of Los Angeles surrendered peacefully after Mexican General Jose Maria Flores withdrew his forces. Shortly thereafter, newly appointed Mexican Military Commander of California Andrés Pico surrendered all of Alta California to U.S. Army Lieutenant Colonel John C. Fremont in the Treaty of Cahuenga (Nevin 1978).

### **3.3.3 American Period (1848-Present)**

The American Period officially began with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848, in which the United States agreed to pay Mexico \$15 million for conquered territory including California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming. Settlement of the Los Angeles region increased dramatically in the early American Period.

The discovery of gold in northern California in 1848 led to the California gold rush, though earlier California gold was previously discovered in Placerita Canyon in 1842 (Guinn 1977; Workman 1935:26). By 1853, the population of California exceeded 300,000. Thousands of settlers and immigrants continued to immigrate to the state, particularly after the completion of the first transcontinental railroad in 1869. The U.S. Congress in 1854 agreed to let San Pedro become an official port of entry. By the 1880s, the railroads had established networks from the port and throughout the county of Los Angeles, resulting in fast and affordable shipment of goods, as well as a means to transport new residents to the booming region (Dumke 1944). New residents included many health-seekers drawn to the area by the fabled southern California climate in the 1870s-1880s.

### **3.3.4 City of Laguna Beach**

The following description of the development in Laguna Beach was gathered from the City's General Plan Open Space and Conservation Elements (1984). This material is supplemental with information collected from the Laguna Beach Historical Society's website (n.d.) and the Diamond/Crestview Specific Plan (City of Laguna Beach 2010).

During the 1840s, Laguna Beach was excluded from the two land grants surrounding it, which were the Irvine and Moulton ranches. Because of this, it was not subject to homesteading claims through the Homestead Act as soon as California became a state. Without this unique series of events, the current City would likely have been retained under one ownership and have remained undeveloped along with the surrounding land grants.

The initial surveying of the Laguna Beach area was carried out between 1875 and 1879 by individual surveyors hired by the Department of the Interior. Homestead claims were allowed to be filed once these survey maps were completed, and by the 1880s, most of the coastal plain was occupied by homestead claims. The earliest homestead claims were expansive and spread out, which provided for large open spaces. Laguna Beach began to rise in popularity in the late 1880s and early 1890s as a vacation and resort town. Soon after, subdivisions of the properties began to create smaller lots intended for vacation homes. The first subdivision in Laguna Beach was completed in 1887.

A former whaling vessel called the Emma Schooner laid anchor at Woods Cove in Laguna Beach to transport barley hay to San Diego for stagecoach horses in 1886. The vessel would later be wrecked at Arch Beach during a storm. In 1887, a pier was constructed at Arch Beach to act as a dock for the Emma Schooner. Two more piers came and went at Main Beach over the years as well, with a fourth pier constructed at Aliso Pier being the most recent to be destroyed in 1998 due to storms.

In 1889, the County of Orange was created, which functioned to separate Orange County from Los Angeles County. Around this same time, between 1888 and 1890, a real estate bust triggered many early settlers in Laguna Beach to flee, with some even transporting their buildings with them. It took five more years, but things began to turn around with the construction of the Laguna Beach Hotel, Isch General Store, and Isch-Warling Livery Stable, all which provided the inland visitors vacationing in Laguna Beach a place to escape the heat.

A period of fostering art took place in the early 1900s in Laguna Beach, when artist Norman St. Clair arrived. Later, he helped form the Laguna Beach Art Colony, which included other painters such as William Wendt, Frank Cuprien, and Edgar Payne. In 1904, the official name of the area was changed from Lagona back to its historic name of Laguna Beach.

The areas being subdivided began to shift in 1911 from the coastal plain to the hilltops of Arch Beach Heights. Roughly 1,900 lots, at 25 ft by 100 ft, were created this way, and planned without any real consideration for the steep topography of the area. Street access to these subdivisions did not even exist until the 1930s, when street improvements were done.

By 1920, the population of Laguna Beach had reached 363 residents. Within the Diamond/Crestview area of Laguna Beach, which was adjacent to Arch Beach Heights on less steep terrain, subdivisions began to occur in 1925 when the Skidmore Brothers created roughly 200 lots. The planning for these lots was similarly poor to the Arch Beach Heights lots, and issues such as substandard lots, environmental hazards, and access constraints all plagued the lots. Although building permits were issued for this area as early as 1931, many of these lots remain unbuildable today because they conflict with current development regulations.

Laguna Beach became the first incorporated city in south Orange County in 1927. With the completion of the Coast Highway the preceding year, the residents of Laguna Beach became concerned with the expected influx of visitors to the area.

Much of the development activity in Laguna Beach in the thirty years following the initial subdivisions in 1911 involved developments along the coastal plain and lower hills. This made those areas ultimately less suitable for development, and many stayed vacant as open space. The population of Laguna Beach had risen to 1,981 people by 1930. Hotel Laguna, a popular destination for many celebrities visiting Laguna Beach, was constructed in 1930 and became a hideaway for many A-listers.

Development during the late 1950s and mid-1960s in Laguna Beach was focused on the City's ridgelines, hilltops, and hillsides, with the less accessible hillsides, ridgelines, and canyon bottoms left vacant. A large majority of the open space found today in Laguna Beach is within these areas.

By 1950, the population of Laguna Beach had reached 6,600 residents. The City Hall was constructed during 1953 on the site of the first home in Laguna Beach, which was the Rogers family's old ranch house, or more recently the Women's Club. The large pepper tree in front of City Hall was promised to remain with the building as well.

The community continued to develop throughout the 1950s and 1960s. South Coast Community Hospital was built in Laguna Beach and accepted its first patient in 1959; later, it was renamed Mission Hospital. The Laguna Beach College of Art and Design was founded in 1962. Main Beach

Park began construction in 1968, when the City purchased 1,000 ft of beachfront property amounting to over \$3 million. All structures were removed, and the open park was dedicated in 1974. The village of Laguna Beach was opened directly to the beach through the construction of this park.

As development continued in Laguna Beach, regulations were enacted to control the development. In 1971, the height limit for all new buildings was set by the City Council as 36 ft. In the late 1970s, multiple devastating natural disasters affected Laguna Beach, including the El Nino flood of 1977, which was the heaviest rainstorm to ever hit Orange County. Many homes and businesses were flooded. The following year, 24 homes in the western portion of Bluebird Canyon were destroyed by a landslide.

By 1980, the population of Laguna Beach had reached 17,858 people. The Historic Resources list was compiled and listed all pre-1940s buildings; this was meant to give tax benefits for the preservation of these buildings. In 1982, Robert Gentry became the first openly gay public official elected in southern California. This resulted in Laguna Beach becoming known as a gay-friendly place to live and to visit.

With the annexation of South Laguna by Laguna Beach, essentially stealing it from Laguna Niguel, the population of Laguna Beach rose even further to 23,170 in 1990. The following year, a 4:1 vote from Laguna citizens resulted in them taxing themselves to acquire any land. This Green Belt measure allowed Laguna Beach to be surrounded by 22,000 protected acres. The Laguna Beach Historical Society was founded the following year, in 1992.

## 4 Background Research

### 4.1 California Historical Resource Information System

On August 1, 2023, Chronicle Heritage staff conducted a cultural resource records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), California State University, Fullerton. The purpose of the records search was to identify all previous cultural resource work and previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mi radius of the Project area.

#### 4.1.1 Previous Studies

The SCCIC records search identified nine cultural resources studies that were conducted within a 0.5-mi radius of the Project area. Two of these studies intersect the Project area. A list of previous studies and their relation to the Project area is included as Table 4-1.

**Table 4-1. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within a 0.5-Mi Radius of the Project Area**

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Proximity to Project Area
OR-00230	Anonymous	1978	Archaeological Survey at Bluebird Canyon Laguna Beach, California	0.4 mi north
OR-00240	Magalowsis, Nicholas M.	1978	Archaeological Excavation Report for Northern Corner of Bluebird Canyon Drive and Pacific Coast Highway Laguna Beach, California	0.5 mi west
OR-00293	Magalowsis, Nicholas M.	1978	Archaeological Salvage Report for One Segment of Site 4-ORA-577	0.5 mi west
OR-00294	Mabry, Theo	1978	Archaeological Records Research and Reconnaissance Survey – 118-acre Parcel, Arch Beach Heights Area Laguna Beach, CA	0.4 mi east
OR-00567	Crabtree, Robert H.	1976	Scientific Resources Survey (Archaeology and Paleontology) of Arch Beach Heights – Portafina Project, Laguna Beach, California	0.1 mi east
*OR-01147	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	1991	Archaeological Survey of the Diamond/Crestview Study Area, Laguna Beach, Orange County, California	Within Project area
OR-01926	Ezell, Paul H. and Carrico, Richard L.	1977	Archaeological Survey Report of Aliso Water Management	0.35 mi southwest

			Agency Project Committees 7, 11-A, and 15	
OR-02815	Shepard, Richard S.	2002	Historic Property Survey Report for the Laguna Beach Urban Runoff Diversion Project Laguna Beach, Orange County, California	0.4 mi southeast
*OR-04179	Unknown	2008 and 2009	Laguna Beach Historic Resources Inventory	Within Project area

Source: SCCIC (2023)

\*Study is within or intersects Project area

### 4.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

Eight cultural resources are recorded within 0.5 mi of the Project area (Table 4-2). Four of these cultural resources are historic built environment resources and three are prehistoric shell midden sites. All of these resources are located within low-lying areas along the Pacific coastline and in the coastal plain areas. No resources have been documented within or adjacent to the Project area.

**Table 4-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within a 0.5-Mi Radius of the Project Area**

Primary Number	Trinomial	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded Year	Proximity to Project Area
P-30-000576	CA-ORA-576	Prehistoric site containing shallow shell midden exposed along Bluebird Canyon and in gardens of adjacent residences.	Unevaluated	1975; Update in 2017	0.45 mi west
P-30-000577	CA-ORA-577	Prehistoric site containing a remnant of large shell midden on bluff overlooking mouth of Bluebird Canyon.	Unevaluated	1975; Updates in 1976 and 2017	0.50 mi west
P-30-001683	CA-ORA-1683	Prehistoric site containing abundant shell in a cultural midden. Possible fire-affected rock and one flake present.	Unevaluated	1976; Update in 2017	0.45 mi west
P-30-157915	-	Historic period restaurant building known as Friendly House Tea Room located at 1464 South Coast Highway. A	Eligible for listing in the NRHP through survey evaluation	1981	0.50 mi west/northwest

		component of the district associated with P-30-157939.			
P-30-157935	-	Historic period residence known as the Ibesen Home located at 2475 South Coast Highway. A component of the district associated with P-30-157939.	Eligible for the NRHP through survey evaluation	1980	0.45 mi south
P-30-157936	-	Historic period residence known as the Frank Miller home (presently Villa Rockledge) at 2529 South Coast Highway. A component of the district associated with P-30-157939.	Eligible for the NRHP through survey evaluation	1981	0.47 mi south
P-30-157939	-	Historic period Coast Boulevard District is a roadway (presently known as South Coast Highway) that runs from Broadway Street in the downtown to the southern city limits of Laguna Beach.	Contributor to a multi-component resource that is eligible for local listing or designation	1980	0.35 mi southwest
P-30-177630	-	Historic period utility building used as Sewer Station No. 5 for the City of Laguna Beach.	Unevaluated for listing in the NRHP	2016	0.45 mi west/southwest

Source: SCCIC (2023)

## 4.2 Other Sources Consulted

The desktop cultural resource analysis conducted by Chronicle Heritage also included archival research of available online sources and regional overviews. Resources examined as part of this effort included a review of the NRHP, CRHR, the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks (CHL) list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, the California Built Environment Resources Directory, and the Laguna Beach Historic Register. The records search also included a review of available historical USGS topographic maps and aerial images.

### 4.2.1 National Register of Historic Places

On March 21, 2023, Chronicle Heritage conducted a review of the U.S. Department of the Interior, NPS online NRHP Interactive Map (NPS 2014). One NRHP-listed resource was identified within 1 mi of the Project area, but this resource was not part of the SCCIC record search results. The resource consists of the Mariona Building, which is approximately 0.44 mi south of the Project area. No other NRHP-listed properties are located within 0.5-mi of the Project area.



### 4.2.2 California Historical Landmarks

There are 26 CHLs recorded within Orange County, California (OHP 2023). None of these resources are located within 0.5-mi of the Project area.

### 4.2.3 Laguna Beach Historic Register

There are 314 properties listed in the Laguna Beach Historic Register (City of Laguna Beach 2020b). The closest property to the Project area is a single-family residence at 581 Diamond Street. This property is approximately 0.09-mi from the Project area.

### 4.2.4 Historic Aerial Photographs and Maps

Historic maps consulted as part of the background research include the *Santa Ana, California* (1896, 1901, 1942, 1947, 1949, 1956, 1959, 1960, 1965, and 1983) 15-minute, *Southern California Sheet No 2, California* (1901, 1904) 1 × 2 Degree Series, *Corona, California* (1902), and *Laguna Beach, California* (1948, 1949, 1965, 2012, 2015, 2018, and 2022) 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle maps. Aerial photographs available at NETROnline (2023) dated 1938, 1952, 1963, 1967, 1972, 1981, 1985, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 were also reviewed. The following summarizes the findings of the archival review of historic maps and aerial images.

Results of the review indicate that from at least 1938 until the present time, the Project area has remained undeveloped. Highway 1 was present as early as 1896 and is 0.39 mi southwest of the Project area. Development in the Project vicinity began as early as the late 1930s, with scattered residences constructed throughout the early to mid-twentieth century. The residential buildings immediately adjacent to the Project area were constructed since the 2000s.

## 4.3 Native American Outreach

Chronicle Heritage requested a review of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) on July 27, 2023. In anticipation of the results from the SLF, Chronicle Heritage sent letters to a list of contacts, based on prior projects in the immediate area, on July 28, 2023. Positive SLF results were received on August 23, 2023. Chronicle Heritage made follow-up calls and emails to Native American contacts using previously confirmed contact lists on August 17, 2023. As of August 29, 2023, one response has been received from the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation. A summary of the response and Native American outreach is provided in Appendix A.

# 5 Fieldwork

## 5.1 Survey Methods

Chronicle Heritage Staff Archaeologist Laura Badillo Bazan visited the Project area on August 15, 2023. Ms. Badillo Bazan was unable to conduct an intensive pedestrian survey of the parcel due to the current condition of parcel which is characterized by steep slopes (greater than 60 degrees), plastic tarps for erosion control, and dense chapparal vegetation. The area was inspected remotely from a safe distance from the edge of the public right-of-way.

## 5.2 Results

Results of the field visit indicate that the entirety of the Project area is characterized by extremely steep slopes (Figure 5-2 through Figure 5-3). Portions of parcel appear to have been cleared of vegetation and covered with plastic tarps for erosion control. Areas that have not been cleared are covered with dense chaparral vegetation. The adjacent property is currently under construction. No prehistoric or historic cultural resources were identified during the field visit.



**Figure 5-1. Overview of Project area (left) and in-development property (right), facing south.**



**Figure 5-2. View of Project area with adjacent in-development property (far right), facing south.**



**Figure 5-3. View of Project area looking upslope from Gainsborough Drive, facing southeast.**

## 6 Summary and Recommendations

This cultural resource assessment included records searches, archival and background research, Native American outreach, and site visit to the Project area. Results of the study indicate that the Project area is characterized by steep slopes with plastic tarps and dense vegetation covering the ground surface. No prehistoric or historic cultural resources were identified in the Project area.

Record search information indicates that multiple prehistoric shell midden sites are present within 0.5 mi of the Project area. However, these sites are located in low-lying areas along the Pacific coastline and adjacent coastal plain areas. The hillside and steep slopes that characterize the Project area would not have been conducive towards prehistoric settlement. As such, the sensitivity of the Project area for containing intact buried prehistoric archaeological resources is considered low.

Based on these results, Chronicle Heritage recommends a finding of no impacts to historical and archaeological resources under CEQA. However, Chronicle Heritage recommends the following best management practices be implemented during Project construction.

- If cultural resources are encountered during Project related activities, work in the immediate area must halt and the Project Archaeologist should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant for listing on the CRHR, additional work such as data recovery excavations may be warranted to mitigate any impacts per CEQA.
- If human remains are found, existing regulations outlined in the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 state that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code § 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified within 24 hours of positive identification as human. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of being granted access and provide recommendations as to the treatment of the remains to the landowner.

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**Appendix A.**  
**- Native American Outreach**

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**Native American Contact/Response Matrix**

Recommended Contacts (Name and Tribal Affiliation)	Contact Info	Initial Contact	Follow up Attempts	Comments/Notes
Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA 91723	Phone: (844) 390-0787 admin@gabrielenoindians.org	N/A	N/A	
Andrew Salas, Chairperson Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA 91723	Phone: (626) 926-4131 admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Sent via email on 8/2/23	Left voicemail on 8/17/23	Received response from Brandy Salas, Admin Specialist of Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation, on August 26, 2023, stating, "Thank you for your email. Can you please provide the lead agency's contact information?" The Tribe was provided Senior Planner Chris Dominguez at the City of Laguna Beach's contact information on August 29, 2023. The Tribe was also informed that the City would be beginning AB 52 consultation soon.
Anthony Morales, Chairperson Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA 91778	Phone: (626) 483-3564 Fax: (626) 286-1262 GTTribalCouncil@aol.com	Sent via email on 8/2/23	Left voicemail on 8/17/23	
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson Gabrielino/Tongva Nation 106 1/2 Judge John Aiso Street, #231 Los Angeles, CA 90012	Phone: (951) 807-0479 sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com	Sent via email on 8/2/23	Left voicemail on 8/17/23	
Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA 93094	Phone: (626) 407-8761 christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu	Sent via email on 8/2/23. Received undeliverable message. Resent via USPS on 8/3/23.	Left voicemail on 8/17/23	
Robert Dorame, Chairperson Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA 90707	Phone: (562) 761-6417 Fax: (562) 761-6417 gtongva@gmail.com	Sent via email on 8/2/23	Left voicemail on 8/17/23	
Charles Alvarez Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe 23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA 91307	Phone: (310) 403-6048 roadkingcharles@aol.com	Sent via email on 8/2/23. Received undeliverable message. Resent via USPS on 8/3/23.	Phone number disconnected. Unable to leave voicemail on 8/17/23.	
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA 90740	Phone: (909) 262-9351 tongvatcr@gmail.com	Sent via email on 8/30/23	Left voicemail on 9/20/23	
Matias Belardes, Chairperson Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes 32161 Avenida Los Amigos San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675	Phone: (949) 293-8522 kaamalam@gmail.com	Sent via email on 8/2/23.	Left voicemail on 8/17/23	
Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes 4955 Paseo Segovia Irvine, CA 92603	Phone: (949) 293-8522 kaamalam@gmail.com	Sent via email on 8/2/23.	Left voicemail on 8/17/23	
Heidi Lucero, Chairperson Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A 31411-A La Matanza Street San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675	Phone: (562) 879-2884 hilucero105@gmail.com	Sent via email on 8/2/23.	Left voicemail on 8/17/23	
Wendy Schlater, Chairperson <del>Norma Contreras, Chairperson</del> La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians 22000 Highway 76 Pauma Valley, CA 92061	Phone: (760) 742-3771 norma.contreras@lajolla-nsn.gov	Sent via email on 8/30/23	Resent via email on 9/20/23	Received recent correspondence for another Project from La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians indicating that Norma Contreras has been replaced by Wendy Schlater as Chairperson. Resent email to wendy.schlater@lajolla-nsn.gov on September 20, 2023.
Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO Pala Band of Mission Indians PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd Pala, CA 92059	Phone: (760) 891-3537 awallick@palatribe.com	Sent via email on 8/30/23	Spoke with Alexis Wallick on 9/20/23	Spoke with Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO of Pala Band of Mission Indians on September 2023, and she stated that the Tribe does not need to consult on this Project.
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Pala Band of Mission Indians PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd Pala, CA 92059	Phone: (760) 891-3515 Fax: (760) 742-3189 sgaughen@palatribe.com	Sent via email on 8/2/23.	Phone number disconnected. Unable to leave voicemail on 8/17/23.	
Temet Majel, Chairperson <del>Temet Aguilar, Chairperson</del> Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians P.O. Box 369 Pauma Valley, CA 92061	Phone: (760) 742-1289 Fax: (760) 742-3422 temetmajel@aol.com	Sent via email on 8/30/23	Resent via email on 9/20/23	Received recent correspondence for another Project from Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians indicating that Temet Aguilar has been replaced by Temet Majel as Chairperson. Resent email to Wendy DeBell, wdebell@pauma-nsn.gov.
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA 92539	Phone: (951) 659-2700 Fax: (951) 659-2228 lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov	Sent via email on 8/2/23.	Spoke to receptionist in Tribal Office who recommended that the best way to reach Ms. Redner is by email. Resent email on 8/17/23.	
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA 92581	Phone: (951) 654-5544 Fax: (951) 654-4198 ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov	Sent via email on 8/2/23.	Left voicemail on 8/17/23	
Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA 92581	Phone: (951) 663-6261 Fax: (951) 654-4198 jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	N/A	N/A	
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA 92581	Phone: (951) 663-5279 Fax: (951) 654-4198 jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Sent via email on 8/2/23.	Spoke with Mr. Ontiveros via phone on 8/17/23 who stated that Soboba would defer to Anthony Morales of the San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians.	

## [Caution: Malicious Email!] Re: Cultural Resources Study for the 820 Gainsborough Drive Laguna Beach Project

Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>

Fri 8/25/2023 12:32 PM

To: Paige Kohler <pkohler@chronicleheritage.com>

External sender - Think before you click

Hello Paige

Thank you for your email. Can you please provide the lead agency's contact information?

Thank you

Brandy Salas

Admin Specialist

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

PO Box 393

Covina, CA 91723

Office: 844-390-0787

website: <https://nam11.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.gabrielenoindians.org%2F&data=05%7C01%7Cpkohler%40chronicleheritage.com%7C5f431e3e8f2840f1f93108dba5a2093b%7C320dab737afa4adf9a7d9fc3dc62da04%7C0%7C0%7C638285887588032001%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWljiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzliLCJBTiI6Ikl1haWwiLCJXVCi6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=2ONj1SpxJisGGehR1fUkLbrCsHflw6Lldox3HxFIRWA%3D&reserved=0>

<http://www.gabrielenoindians.org>

The region where Gabrieleño culture thrived for more than eight centuries encompassed most of Los Angeles County, more than half of Orange County and portions of Riverside and San Bernardino counties. It was the labor of the Gabrieleño who built the missions, ranchos and the pueblos of Los Angeles. They were trained in the trades, and they did the construction and maintenance, as well as the farming and managing of herds of livestock. "The Gabrieleño are the ones who did all this work, and they really are the foundation of the early economy of the Los Angeles area ". "That's a contribution that Los Angeles has not recognized--the fact that in its early decades, without the Gabrieleño, the community simply would not have survived."

On Wed, Aug 2, 2023 at 1:37 PM Paige Kohler

<pkohler@chronicleheritage.com> wrote:

>

> Greetings,

>

- >
- > Please see the attached letter and map for the Cultural Resources Study for the 820 Gainsborough Drive Project, in Laguna Beach, Orange County, California.
- >
- >
- >
- > Best,
- >
- > Paige Kohler, M.A. | Associate Archaeologist, Project Manager
- >
- > Chronicle Heritage
- >
- > C: +1-805-588-4186
- >
- > ChronicleHeritage.com
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- > San Diego, CA 92110
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- >
- > Chronicle Heritage: Breaking new ground
- >
- > (Formerly PaleoWest/Commonwealth)
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- >



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