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Mendocino County

JUL 12 2021

Planning & Building Services

County of Mendocino
Archaeological Commission
Re: CDP_2019_0003 Archeological Commission Hearing of 7/14/21

July 11, 2021

Dear Archaeological Commission:

This letter is for your consideration, in response to the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), Sonoma State University recommendation letter of August 15, 2019 to Mendocino County Planner Eduardo Hernandez, regarding our December 21, 2018 application for a Standard Coastal Development Permit Case Number CDP_2019-0003.

I. Archaeological and Native American Resources Recommendations

The letter from CHRIS to the Planning Department recommends that a qualified archaeologist conduct archival and field research to identify cultural resources.

We believe that an archaeological study is not needed for the reasons that follow, and that complying with Mendocino County Code 22.12 regarding discovery protocols is sufficient.

- a. An addition to our house very similar to our own - master suite and garage, separate guest cottage and garage - proposed by previous owner Eric Stromberger, received Coastal Commission approval in 2007 with extensions through 2011. This approval did not require an archaeological study but was required to comply with Mendocino County Code 22.12, and received a Categorical Exemption. Please refer to attached approval document.
- b. New construction is typically more disruptive to a site than an addition. Undisturbed sites that had no previous earthwork have more potential for discovery of cultural resources than previously developed sites like our own. Our immediate neighbors have constructed both historical and recent homes without discovery of any cultural resources. Letters from all three of them are attached attesting to this. Please also refer to attached Google Earth view.
 - i. 33440 Pacific Way is a two-story house with detached garage, built by our immediate neighbor Frank Baty in 1969-1970. See attached letter with additional historical information of previous land uses of the neighborhood that would likely have uncovered artifacts were there any to be found.
 - ii. 33500 Pacific Way is a new two-story house and garage with loft built by our neighbor Steve Kaspar in 2019 without requiring Coastal Commission review, CEQA or archaeological studies. See attached statement.
 - iii. 33320 Pacific Way is a new one-story modular home installed on permanent footings a few months ago by our neighbor Ana Lucas; see attached statement and

Archaeological Study required for her to split her lot. Much of the research in the attached study applies to our neighboring lot as well.

- c. 33401 Pacific Way is an existing two-story home to which a garage and connecting corridor were added in approximately 2018. We are attempting to reach them for their experience.
- d. Subsequent to the CHRIS recommendation letter, Planner Eduardo Hernandez visited our property and indicated verbally that he did not believe an archaeological study would be required, promising that he would write his findings and send us a copy. We did not receive his findings. Later requests revealed that Mr. Hernandez was no longer in the Planner position and we were told that a written record of his findings was not in the Planning Dept. files. Then Covid hit and it was difficult to contact the planning department.

II. Built Environment Recommendations

- a. Age of house: The CHRIS letter states that a house has been on our property since 1960 based upon “the 1960 (photorevised 1978) USGS 7.5’ quad.” We believe that letter is in error. We researched USGS maps for different time frames: 1943-1960 edition, 1960-1962 edition (field checked 1960), 1960-1967 edition, 1960-1968 edition (field checked 1960), and *1960-1980 edition (1975 aerial photo, photorevised 1978)*. Putting a snip of Google Earth at the same scale on these USGS maps, 33400 Pacific Way only appears on the 1960-1980 edition USGS map based upon a 1976 aerial photo, and not before. Please see the attached copies of those maps. However, the house next door to ours appears starting in the 1960-1962 edition USGS map.

A letter from our immediate neighbor at 33440 Pacific Way, Frank Baty, who built his house in 1969-1970 and has lived in it continuously since then, is attached, stating personal knowledge that our house at 33400 Pacific Way was not built until the mid-1970s.

Based on this USGS map review and the letter from Mr. Baty, we are convinced that the house next door has been mistaken for our house by CHRIS, or CHRIS assumes that a 1976 aerial photo indicates the house was there in 1960 – this is not logical, particularly since prior 1960 maps were field checked by USGS, confirming our house was not there in 1960. If CHRIS has definitive documentation proving that our house was on our property on or before 1960, in conflict with Mr. Baty’s personal observations and based upon more than a 1976 photo, we would like to be shown that documentation.

We trust that the age of our house is being calculated from the date of our application of December 21, 2018 – similar to the building code edition applying to a building permit application is determined by the date of the submittal for plan review. At that time our house was less than 45 years old if built in 1974 or later, as confirmed by Mr. Baty’s personal experience.

We have also attached photos of our house for your reference.

- b. CEQA recommendation: Based upon the referenced USGS map, the CHRIS letter recommends a CEQA study by a “qualified professional familiar with the architecture and history of Mendocino County” to evaluate if our house is of historical value.

- I am a California registered architect, licensed in 1987 and in continuous practice since then – 34 years. I was born and raised in 1956 in Crescent City and received my Masters of Architecture from University of Oregon. I believe that as an architect personally familiar with North Coast architectural history, I am qualified to say that our house is not of Mendocino County historical value, having seen multiple examples of this or very similar floor plans in different towns and counties. Sometimes called “cookie cutter” designs, these homes do not reflect Mendocino vernacular style or historical importance but can be found anywhere.
- The previous owner replaced windows and made interior repairs and material replacements shortly prior to our purchase of the home in 2012.
- Finally, the previous owner’s Coastal Commission application with very similar proposed additions received a Categorical Exemption. (See attached approval document.)

We do not believe that a second CEQA study would be beneficial or needed.

Sincerely,



Patty Karapinar, AIA, LEED-AP BD+C, WELL_AP

karapinarpatty@gmail.com

530-306-7296

Sam Karapinar

Attachments:

- I EXHIBITS, ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATIVE AMERICAN RESOURCES
 - 33400 Pacific Way Coastal Commission Application previous approval and Staff Report excerpt noting no arch. study required
 - Google map showing neighboring construction.
 - Letters from owners of neighboring construction noting no discovery of cultural resources/artifacts.

- II EXHIBITS, BUILT ENVIRONMENT
 - USGS/Google Earth Map exhibits
 - Photographs of 33400 Pacific Way
 - Previous Coastal Commission approval and Staff Report showing Categorical Exemption

**I. EXHIBITS: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATIVE
AMERICAN RESOURCES RECOMMENDATIONS**

I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATIVE AMERICAN RESOURCES -

Staff report for Coastal Commission approval, previous owner, **CEQA Categorical**

Exemption:

**STAFF REPORT FOR COASTAL DEVELOPMENT
STANDARD PERMIT**

**CDP# 13-2007 (Stromberger)
September 27, 2007
CPA-1**

OWNER/APPLICANT: Eric Stromberger
P.O. Box 966
Mendocino, CA 95460

REQUEST: Construct additions to the existing single-story, single-family residence. Construct a guest cottage and detached garage. Associated development includes a new pump shed, driveway/encroachment to serve the proposed guest cottage, roof mounted solar array, and connect to existing well and utilities. The existing septic leachfield would be abandoned and a new leachfield would be constructed and utilized.

LOCATION: In the Coastal Zone, approximately 1 mile south of Fort Bragg, on the north side of Pacific Way (CR 436 A), 600± feet west of its intersection with Ocean Drive (CR 436), at 33400 Pacific Way (APN 017-320-11).

APPEALABLE AREA: Yes – West of the first public road.

PERMIT TYPE: Standard

TOTAL ACREAGE: 0.95 Acres

GENERAL PLAN: RR-5 [RR-1]

ZONING: RR: L-5 [RR]

EXISTING USES: Residential

ADJACENT ZONING: North, East & West: RR: L-5 [RR]
South: RR: L-5 [RR: L-2]

SURROUNDING LAND USES: Residential

SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT: 4

CA COASTAL RECORDS PROJECT: Image 200503278 (white truck in driveway, just north of large grassy area in the center of the picture).

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION: Categorically exempt from CEQA, Class 1 and Class 3

I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATIVE AMERICAN RESOURCES -

Staff report for Coastal Commission approval, previous owner, **no archaeological study required due to developed lot:**

STAFF REPORT FOR COASTAL DEVELOPMENT
STANDARD PERMIT

CDP# 13-2007 (Stromberger)
September 27, 2007
CPA-5

A pump shed is proposed within the front yard setback area. The structure would be less than 120 sq. feet in size and does not include any new proposed electrical additions. Therefore the structure is exempt from the building permit process and setback requirements. However, the shed still needs to be analyzed for LCP consistency. The location of the proposed pump shed lines up with two nearby existing pump sheds on properties to the west. The shed would be clad in colors and materials similar to the existing structure and proposed improvements on the lot. The proposed pump shed conforms to visual resources policies of the LCP.

A roof mounted solar array is proposed for the south elevation. The 270± sq. foot array would consist of Sharp NE-Q5E2U panels, designed with textured cell surfaces to reduce reflective surfaces.

Four skylights are proposed on the guest cottage roof, and one skylight is proposed on the residence roof. The type and size of the proposed skylights are not clear on the plans. Special Condition Number 2 is recommended to request information regarding the size and type of skylights proposed prior to issuance of the building permit, to ensure visual compatibility with surrounding development.

Section 20.504.035 of the Coastal Zoning Code (Exterior Lighting Regulations) states:

(A) Essential criteria for the development of night lighting for any purpose shall take into consideration the impact of light intrusion upon the sparsely developed region of the highly scenic coastal zone.

(2) Where possible, all lights, whether installed for security, safety, or landscape design purposes, shall be shielded or shall be positioned in a manner that will not shine light or allow light glare to exceed the boundaries of the parcel on which it is placed.

(5) No lights shall be installed so that they distract motorists.

Exterior lighting is proposed as Bellacore model number 34187, a fully downcast and shielded fixture type. The proposed exterior lighting conforms to visual resources policy.

The proposed project conforms to all visual resources policies as outlined in the LCP.

Natural Resources

The project is located on a residentially developed lot. Vegetation on the lot consists primarily of mowed exotic grasses and common forbs. No natural resources of concern are located within 100 feet of the project area.

Archaeological/Cultural Resources

The project is located on a .95 acre residentially developed lot, therefore it is unlikely that unknown archaeological or cultural resources are present. Standard Condition Number 8 is recommended, advising the applicant of the requirements of the County's Archaeological Ordinance (Chapter 22.12 of the Mendocino County Code) in the event that archaeological or cultural materials are unearthed during site preparation or construction activities.

I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATIVE AMERICAN RESOURCES
RECOMMENDATIONS -

Coastal Commission approval, previous owner, **plans similar to current application:**

April 12, 2011

COASTAL DEVELOPMENT STANDARD PERMIT RENEWAL

CASE#: CDPR #13-2007(2009) (2011)

OWNER: Eric Stromberger

REQUEST: Renewal of a CDP to construct a 365± sq. foot residence addition, 308± sq. foot attached garage addition, and 180± sq. feet of deck addition to an existing 972± sq. foot residence and 480± sq. foot attached garage for a total structural size of 2,125± sq. feet. The residence and attached garage addition would have a maximum average height of 14± feet above finished grade. Construct a 640 sq. foot guest cottage with 240± sq. feet of decks and a detached 320± sq. foot garage. The guest cottage would have a maximum average height of 16± feet above finished grade, and the detached garage would have a maximum average height of 14± feet above finished grade. Construct a 60± sq. foot pump shed. Associated development includes well house, a new driveway/encroachment to serve the proposed guest cottage, roof mounted solar array, and connect to existing well, septic, and utilities. No modifications to the approved permit at this time.

LOCATION: 33400 Pacific Way, Fort Bragg (APN 017-320-11)

ACTION: Renewal approved.

EXPIRATION DATE: October 26, 2011

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL: See staff report.

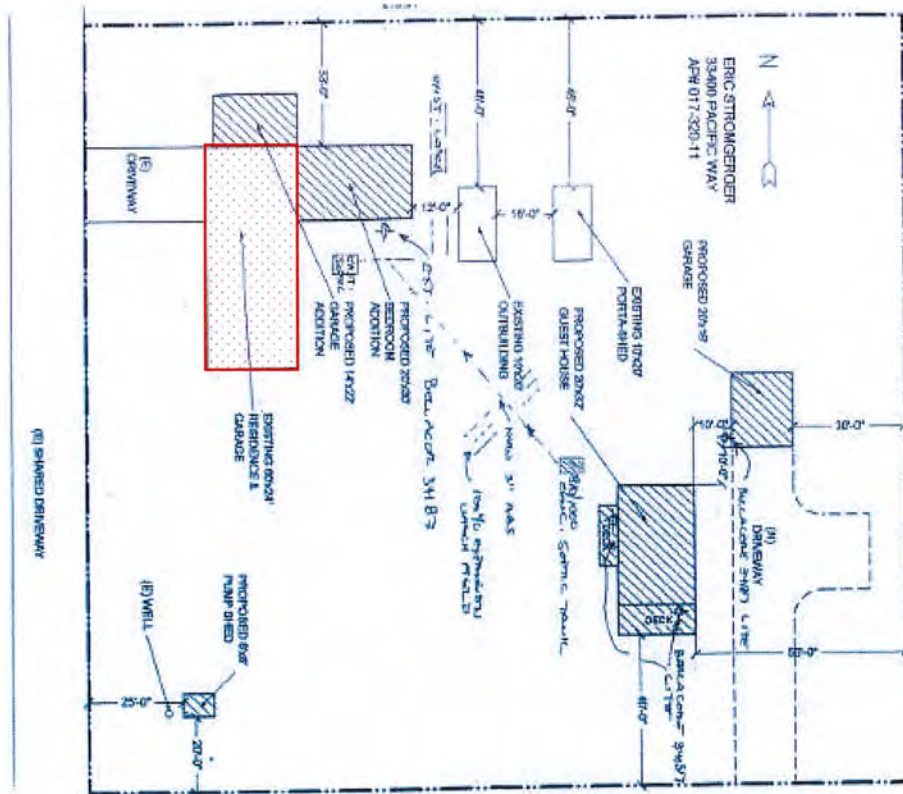
Department of Planning and Building Services Statement: I hereby certify that all conditions which must be met prior to use or occupancy of this permit have been met and that this permit is deemed by the Department of Planning and Building Services to be a valid permit subject to all conditions of approval.

Jess Spade
Deputy Coastal Permit Administrator

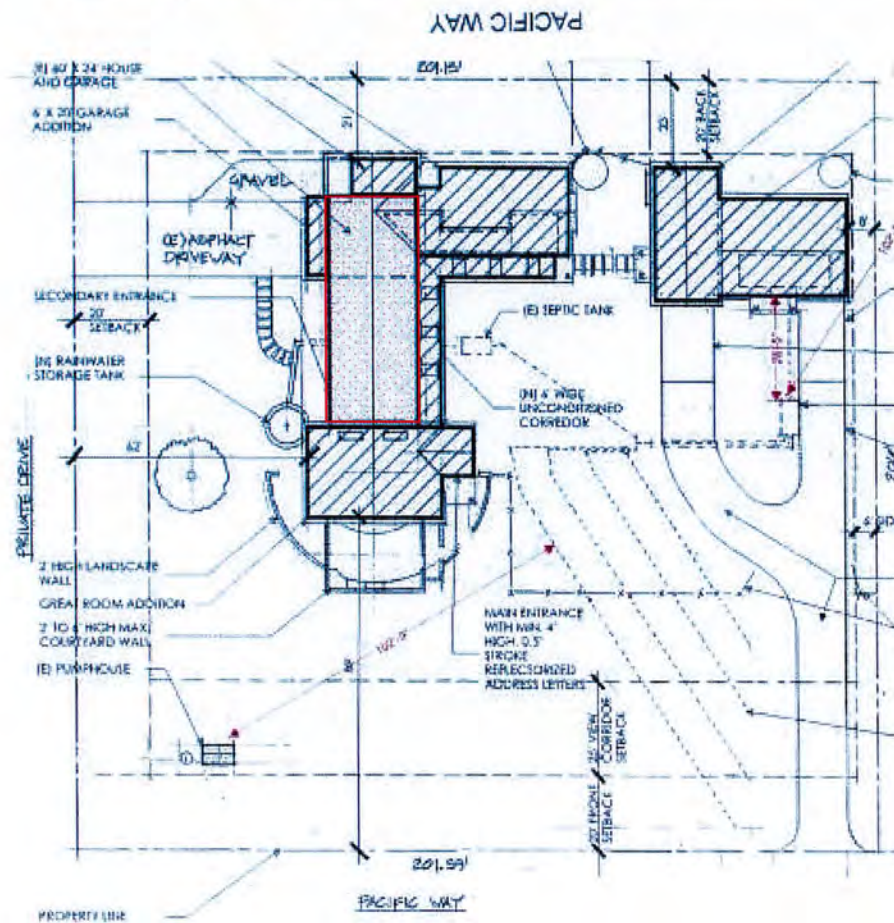
April 12, 2011
Date

I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATIVE AMERICAN RESOURCES -
 Coastal Commission approval, previous owner, **plans similar to current application:**

PREVIOUSLY
 PERMITTED
 DEVELOPMENT



CURRENTLY
 PROPOSED
 DEVELOPMENT



I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATIVE AMERICAN RESOURCES

RECOMMENDATIONS -

NEIGHBORING HOMES IN COASTAL ZONE CONSTRUCTED WITHOUT DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

33500 Pacific Way, built 2019

New construction,
No arch. survey req'd.

Steve Kaspar
-Letter attached

33440 Pacific Way, built 1969-1970

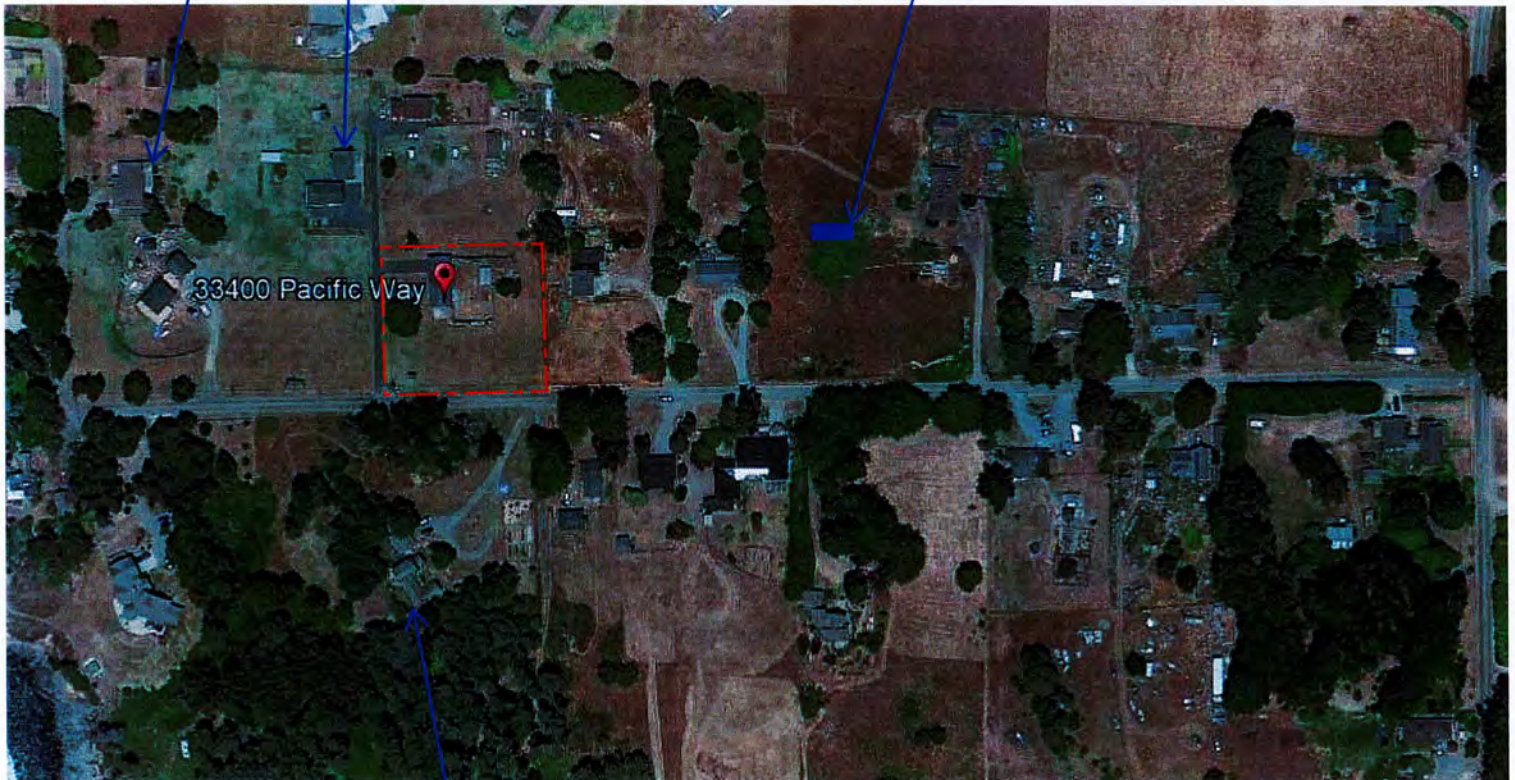
New construction

Frank Baty
-Letter attached

33320 Pacific Way, built 2021

New construction (not yet on
Google Earth)

Ana Lucas
- Letter and Archaeological
Survey attached



33400 Pacific Way

33301 Pacific Way, built approx. 2018,

- addition

-Letter request pending

July 1, 2021

To whom it may concern,

I purchased my property at 33440 Pacific Way in 1969. I dug my own foundation and footings trenches. At no time did I find any items of human origin in the soil.

Native Americans along the coast settled along all year fresh water streams such as Hogo River, Big River and the stream at Caspas whose name I don't remember. There are no fresh water streams in this area which means the natives would not have spent much time here. There are maps available that show the places where the tribes traveled and stayed.

When I finished my home in 1972 the only other home on the area around me was to my northeast. The next house built was in the acre just west of mine.

The house to my southeast is a Pioneer modular home built by Simeon and Bess Williams who originally owned all the land here and they moved in in the mid 1970s

My daughter in-law, Sharon Desaughn was from the group of native americans who lived at Caspar and I learned from her and her mother that the "tribes" actually were just family members and extended family and were not at all in large numbers.

When Simeon and Bess Williams came here in 1946 this was a chicken farm and had chicken sheds. They farmed until 1965 and tore down all of the hen houses and broke the property up into acres and started selling lots. Molly and Everett Highland bought the first acre and had their home and garage done before we came to buy. It was Agriculture One but was changed to Rural Estate One by the time I built.

If any further information is desired please let me know.

Tel 707-964-4908

Frank Baty
33440 Pacific Way
Fort Bragg, Ca 95437

6/10/21

To whom it concerns:

My recently completed residence is situated due west of Sam + Patty's site. An empty acre separates our properties on the coastal plain accessed by Pacific Way. My project was expedited by an exclusion permit designated by the coastal commission. I became intimately acquainted with the soil throughout the process of excavating the foundation and utility lines - by hand. I found exactly what the soil report described: black sandy loam w/random clumps of sandstone at + below approx. 18" depth. The analysis was performed by a local engineer, A Paoli.

Ever since being informed of the research of Dr. Richard Leakey in public school I've been intrigued by what can be learned via archeological evidence. As a subscriber to the magazine Archeology most of my adult life, I was keenly observant throughout my task. Dissapointed, I was, but I have planted an appropriate building, built to accomodate further appreciation of this region.

Steve Kaspar

LETTER AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY
FROM ANA LUCAS
33320 PACIFIC WAY

7/9/2021

To Patty & Sam Karapinas,

Re: Archaeological Survey issue

I'm forwarding the information
resulting from the parcel split of
my property at 33300/33320 Pacific
Way.

Also when Trenging Construction
did the foundation work, no
artifacts were found in Feb-
March of this year.

Good luck!

Ana Lucas
Ana Lucas
33320 Pacific Way
Fort Bragg, CA 95437
707-695-4511



COUNTY OF MENDOCINO
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND BUILDING SERVICES
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMMISSION ACTION SHEET

CASE NUMBER: CDMS 14-2006

HEARING DATE: 9/13/2006

OWNER: ANA S. LUCAS

PROJECT COORDINATOR: JOHN SPEKA

SURVEY REQUIRED (CONSULTANT LIST ATTACHED)

Until a survey has been prepared, submitted to, and found to be complete by the Archaeological Commission, the time limits specified by State law relative to the processing of application are suspended.

NO SURVEY REQUIRED (APPLICANT ADVISED OF THE DISCOVERY CLAUSE)

SURVEY ACCEPTED

*Survey prepared by Van Buren - 8-4-06
No sites identified*

Section 22.12.090 Discoveries. (Portion of)

- (A) Any person who in the preparation for or in the process of excavating or otherwise disturbing earth, discovers any archaeological site shall take all of the following actions:
 - (1) Cease and desist from all further excavation and disturbances within one hundred (100) feet of the discovery;
 - (2) Make notification of the discovery to the Director of Planning and Building Services...

Sec. 22.12.100 Discoveries of Human Remains. (Portion of)

- (A) The provisions of this section shall apply in addition to the provisions of Section 22.12.090 of this Chapter whenever any human remains are discovered.
- (B) Any person who, while excavating or otherwise disturbing earth, discovers any bones or other human remains, whether or not as part of an archaeological site, shall immediately cease and desist from all further excavation and disturbance and shall immediately telephone or otherwise notify the Sheriff-Coroner of Mendocino County. If an archaeological site is involved, the Sheriff-Coroner shall thereupon notify a designated representative of the Commission and if the remains are considered to be those of a Native American Indian, the Sheriff-Coroner shall also make notification as required by Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code...

NOTE: The above-referenced code sections represent only a portion of the Archaeological Resources Chapter of the Mendocino County Code. Other sections address such matters as granting permission to authorized officials to enter onto lands containing discoveries, site disturbance restrictions, site protection methods, etc. Please contact the Department of Planning and Building Services for further information.

SUMMARY

This report describes the results of a complete, intensive pedestrian archaeological survey conducted by the author within a 2.76 acre parcel on August 4, 2006. The survey was designed to address requirements for a minor subdivision. The objective of the archaeological survey was to identify any resources on the parcel that may be potentially eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources for purposes of compliance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, the California Coastal Act of 1970, and other applicable statutes. No resources were found. Confidence in the adequacy of the identification effort is considered good based on 15 meter transect spacing with shovel tests placed at 5 meter intervals along each transect. The author's qualifications are summarized at the end of the report.

PROJECT LOCATION

The project area consists of a 2.76 acre parcel south of Fort Bragg, California (Figure 1). The parcel is bounded by Pacific Way on the south and other private land on the other sides. It falls primarily within the northeast quarter of Section 25, Township 18N, Range 18W, Mount Diablo base meridian, but also extends in the southeastern quarter of Section 24. It is designated as Assessor's Parcel 017-320-43. It consists of a coastal terrace with an average elevation of 50 feet. The project involves a minor subdivision of the lot into two parcels both fronting on Pacific Way. An existing house was built on the eastern part of the property sometime after 1978 and is thus not historic in age.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Background research was conducted to ascertain the results of previous archaeological surveys in the immediate vicinity of the project, to identify any previously recorded prehistoric or historic archaeological resources, and to determine the general sensitivity of the area for archaeological resources. Information maintained by the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System at Sonoma State University, updated within the past year, indicates no prior survey on the parcel.

Other sources examined prior to the field survey included the historic property directory maintained by the California Office of Historic Preservation, published ethnographic and historical works, and historic maps. The historic property directory includes all properties listed and determined eligible for listing on the National Historic Landmarks, National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historic Resources, California Historic Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest. The most important ethnographic publications examined for this survey included studies by Barrett (1908), Kroeber (1925), McLendon and Oswalt (1978), and Stewart (1943). Published histories by Carpenter (1914), Holmes and Lawson (1996), Palmer (1880), and Sullenberger (1980) were the key sources used to consider historical development patterns. Historic maps and photographs inspected for this survey included the 1869 Government Land Office plat of T18N/R18W, a 1943 US Army Corps of Engineers Aerial Photograph of vicinity, and the 1960 USGS Fort Bragg 7.'5 Quadrangle.

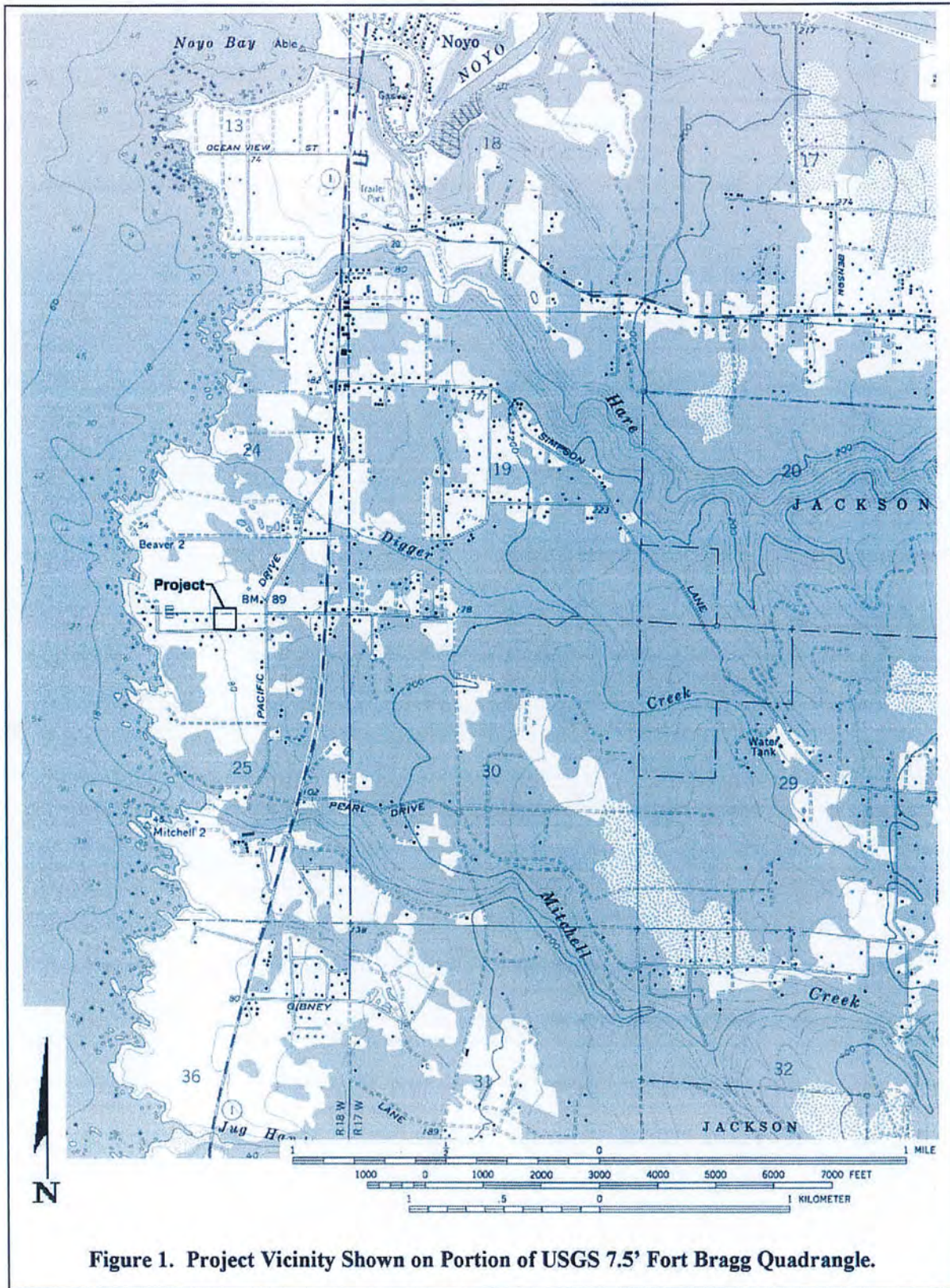


Figure 1. Project Vicinity Shown on Portion of USGS 7.5' Fort Bragg Quadrangle.

A letter was also written to the Noyo River Indian Community to solicit information about known cultural resources on or near the subject property. Harriet Stanley-Rhoades of that tribe suggested the project area was generally sensitive for prehistoric sites due to its proximity to the coast, but had no specific knowledge of a resource within the parcel.

CULTURAL OVERVIEW AND SENSITIVITY

The project vicinity has been inhabited for at least 11 millenia. The following discussion first characterizes the environment and paleoenvironment of the project vicinity with an emphasis on factors that may have influenced prehistoric and historic land use. Subsequent sections then consider the ethnography, prehistory, and history of the region. That information provides a basis for predicting the presence and types of archaeological and other historical resources.

PALEOENVIRONMENT

The project area encompasses a coastal terrace with no stream running through or in close proximity to the parcel. The terrace was uplifted from the ocean floor by tectonic activity about 100,000 years ago (Barry 1977). The bedrock underlying the terrace is made up of Franciscan Formation rocks dominated locally by graywacke, sandstone, and shale (Bailey 1966). Graywacke was suitable for some prehistoric groundstone tools, but stone for arrow points generally had to be acquired in the interior.

Prior to historic settlement of the region this parcel was likely covered by a mosaic of coastal prairie, chaparral, and conifers (Barry 1977). The most important plants that were harvested by indigenous peoples in the local area included nuts from tan oak (*Lithocarpus densifolia*) and hazel (*Corylus californica*). A variety of seaweeds were also harvested by both native peoples and later immigrants. Invertebrates from the mid to high littoral rocky open coast were also gathered.

Terrestrial and marine animals of known importance to native peoples and later historic colonists are present in the local area. The most important terrestrial game were Roosevelt elk (*Cervus californianus*), black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), jackrabbits (*Lepus californianus*), and cottontail rabbits (*Sylvilagus audubonii*). The deer were present year round, while the elk migrated to the coast from upland areas in the summer. Harbor seals (*Phoca vitulina*) and other marine mammals were hunted. Smaller mammals such as birds were valued mainly for their brightly colored feathers, which were used to adorn baskets and ceremonial regalia. Fish were taken seasonally from local streams, tide pools, and sandy beaches. Local streams supported runs of steelhead (*Salmo gairdneri*) and salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), while surf smelt (*Hypomesus pretiosus*) were available along sandy beaches in the summer.

The physical landscape of the region has undergone significant change since it was first inhabited by indigenous people over 11,000 years ago. In that early period sea levels were at least 100 m lower than today (Bickel 1978). Based on bathymetry of the local offshore area, that would have placed the coast line about 10 km (6 miles) west of its current location (Welday and Williams 1975). By 6,000 years ago sea levels had risen and stabilized at near modern elevations following cessation of the Wisconsin glaciation. There is evidence that conditions gradually

warmed and became drier in the north coast region until about 500 BC, followed by cooler and wetter conditions thereafter (Porter and Denton 1967). This warm interval commonly known as the Xerithermic resulted in the replacement or infiltration of coniferous forests by more xeric vegetation such as oaks in the interior region. Coastal vegetation regimes were probably not subject to such radical change.

ETHNOGRAPHY

Prior to the 1850s, the coastline around Fort Bragg was inhabited by indigenous peoples who spoke languages of the Pomoan linguistic family, while the area north of Cleone was considered Coast Yuki territory (Barrett 1908; Kroeber 1925; McLendon and Oswalt 1978). However, there are several reasons why that putative boundary was probably not a sharply defined line. In the first place, ethnographers did not visit the region until long after traditional settlement patterns were altered as a result of the devastating impacts of non-indigenous encroachment. It is also clear that aboriginal concepts of land ownership differed significantly from those of non-indigenous observers and some tribal groups in fact shared critical resource areas such as accessible rocky shorelines.

The coastline around Fort Bragg was inhabited by the Northern Pomo, one of seven tribes who spoke languages of the Pomoan linguistic family (Barrett 1908; McLendon and Oswalt 1978). The languages of those tribes were mutually unintelligible, however, suggesting lengthy divergence. Shared linguistic traits of these groups have been most extensively studied by Halpern (1964) and Oswalt (1964), who suggest the Pomo expanded west from an ancestral homeland in the Clear Lake region. This expansion is considered in more detail in the next section. The Northern Pomo generally lived in the interior country, but had favorite coastal temporary camps and food collecting areas (Stewart 1943). Northern Pomo territory extended from the west shore of Clear Lake to the Pacific Ocean, encompassing coastal lands from Cleone south to the vicinity of the Navarro River (Figure 2).

The Northern Pomo group was not a cohesive confederation, but instead consisted of various distinct tribelets occupying specific areas and speaking different dialects. According to McClendon and Oswalt 1978:283) "the *Boya* considered the area around Big River as their own. When *Mitom-Poma*, under pressure from White settlers in the interior, took up year-round residence on the coast, about 1850, they were challenged by the *Boya* but defeated them in battle and thus established rights to the disputed region" as reported by Stewart (1943:37).

The name "*No yów*" was a Pomo term translated as "under the dust." It was applied to the mouth of Pudding Creek prior to colonization according to Kroeber (1925:230), but later came to be associated with the area near the Noyo harbor about two miles to the south. Barrett (1908) identifies a Pomo temporary camp site named *Kabètsitu* near the mouth of Pudding Creek in the territory of the *Chedilna* tribal group. Stewart (1943:33) believed even the named coastal settlement at Noyo known as *Kadiu* was in fact a temporary camp.

The Northern Pomo had a more elaborate social organization than the Coast Yuki and larger confederations of tribelets did exist in some regions. Extended kin groups often lived in larger multifamily dwellings for at least a portion of the year, breaking up into individual family dwellings when the tribelet dispersed on seasonal collection forays. Chieftanship was hereditary,

PREHISTORY

Knowledge of the prehistory of coastal Mendocino County remains limited due to the small number of excavations conducted in the area. The most noteworthy studies include investigations at Albion Head and two interior Mendocino County sites by Layton (1990), about a dozen sites excavated by White (1989) in MacKerricher State Park, and other local excavations by Gifford (1939:350-351) and Fredrickson (1973). Studies of several interior Mendocino County sites have also contributed to understandings of relationships between coastal and interior aboriginal population groups. In addition, major excavations at five sites in the Kings Range National Conservation Area in southern Humboldt County (Levulett 1985) are relevant to the local area.

Those studies, when considered in a broader context of work for better known areas such as the Clear Lake Basin and Bay Area, provide a basis for outlining the general patterns indicated for the Mendocino Coast. The region was inhabited for at least 11,000 years, although evidence of the earliest occupation remains scarce. The earliest period of occupation dates to the terminal Pleistocene and early Holocene eras, or about 11,000 to 8,000 years before present (BP), and is marked by rare examples of fluted points (Fredrickson 1984). Several examples have been found near Clear Lake and one example was discovered at Caspar (Simons et al. 1985). During this early period sea levels were about 400 feet lower than present levels and the coast was thus several miles farther west.

The period from 8,000 to about 2,500 years BP is associated with the Borax Lake Pattern in the North Coast Ranges. The Mendocino Aspect of the Borax Lake Pattern is marked by "large lanceolate, concave-base, and side-notched projectile points and the co-occurrence of bowl mortars and pestles with milling stones and manos" (Fredrickson 1984:521). Two sites at Albion Head (CA-MEN-1704 and -1844) contain such components dated as early as 3450±190 BC in corrected radiocarbon years (Layton 1990:52). Those Albion component are marked by Mendocino Concave-base projectile points made of Monterey chert.

There is evidence for more intensive occupation in subsequent periods, although understanding of later prehistory also remains limited. Materials reflecting the period from 2,500 to 1,500 years BP have been found at ten coastal sites (Fredrickson 1984; Layton 1990; Van Bueren and Scantlebury 2004; White 1989). Assemblages from this period in Mendocino County are marked by large expanding-stem and shouldered lanceolate projectile points with bowl mortars and pestles, split-bevelled *Olivella* beads, and a biface reworking industry according to Fredrickson (1984). Two sites occupied at Albion Head during this period contained Mendocino Side-notched, Mendocino Corner-notched, and lanceolate projectile points, manos, mortars, net weights, battered beach cobbles, and shellfish remains (Layton 1990). White (1989:103-141) refers to local expressions at MacKerricher Park as the MacKerricher Phase, radiocarbon dated to between AD 0 and AD 530. The MacKerricher Phase is:

characterized by residency over fairly long periods on the coast. Occupation occurred sometime during the late spring through summer season. Visits may have been scheduled to correspond to the appearance of elk on the coastal prairie, and Stellar sea lion in the near-shore zone. Shellfish were a significant staple, and were probably taken by searching out a varied catch from tide pools and rocks on the open coast, selecting for larger individuals (White 1989:141).

The most recent prehistoric period, commencing circa AD 500 and continuing until historic contact, is represented in many local sites. Assemblages from this late prehistoric period reflect the introduction of the bow and arrow, with smaller side and corner-notched projectile points, typologically distinct shell and stone beads, mortars and pestles, and other diagnostic artifacts. A pattern of regular seasonal population movements is indicated and the number of sites occupied during this late prehistoric period provides evidence that population densities increased significantly. Dozens of coastal and interior sites from this period have been investigated in Mendocino County.

This late prehistoric period is subdivided by some investigators based on substantial alterations of cultural assemblages thought to coincide with different indigenous groups. Layton (1990) attributes widespread changes in cultural assemblages at Albion Head sites after AD 500 to the displacement of Yukian-speaking peoples by Pomo peoples. A significant aspect of this change was the widespread importation of obsidian from the Clear Lake and Napa regions. Between AD 1200 and 1600 Layton notes that obsidian declined in importance and Monterey chert from the south coast became more important. Layton interprets that as an indication that access to inland sources of obsidian was restricted by antipathy to groups living there. Diagnostic materials from this period include Rattlesnake Series projectile points, lanceolate bifaces, house floors, shell beads and ornaments, sea mammal exploitation, abundant shellfish remains, bone awls and wedges, and stone drills possibly indicative of bead and ornament manufacture.

A final component at the Albion Head sites is marked by Gunther Series projectile points, some modified cobbles, a heavy reliance on mussel and chiton, and higher proportions of flake tools used for scraping and cutting during the period after AD 1600 (Layton 1990). Occupation during this final prehistoric period focuses on interior resources such as Franciscan chert, deer, and elk with a dramatic drop in the use of sea mammals and stone resources derived from the south (Monterey chert) and Lake County (obsidian). This latest component appears to reflect more limited use of the area for specialized hunting and shellfish collecting, with no shell bead production indicated and a "breakdown in the obsidian trade after AD 1600" (Layton 1990:57). Four sites in MacKerricher State Park also produced evidence of occupation dating to the period AD 1300 to AD 1850, which White (1989) calls the Sandhill Phase. This component is characterized by the absence of hammerstones and anvils, obsidian, and large bifaces seen in the earlier MacKerricher Phase. The limited cultural inventory from the Sandhill Phase includes small Gunther style points, shell scrapers, hand stones, and mussel baking pits.

HISTORY

Non-indigenous peoples explored the Mendocino coast for several centuries before any permanent settlement was initiated. International parties of exploration, particularly those sponsored by the Spanish government, viewed the coast of Mendocino starting in the early 1500s but probably did not land due to the dangerous, rocky near-shore environment. The first regular direct contacts between indigenous populations and European visitors likely occurred when fur-trapping parties of the Russian American Company regularly plied the coast after 1804. The wreck and consequent salvage of the Russian vessel *Ilmen* near Point Arena in the 1822 likely resulted in the most extensive initial contact between local native groups and Euro-American colonists. However, the Mendocino Coast remained largely unsettled for two decades.

The very earliest settlement in the region ensued in the 1840s in connection with Mexican land grants. Some small efforts were made to harvest and mill the coastal redwoods during that time. In 1844 Mexican Governor Micheltorena gave William Richardson the eleven-league Albion land grant and another grant was established near Gualala the same year. Richardson had a tidal-powered mill constructed at the mouth of the Albion River (Palmer 1914; Sullenberger 1980). His mill was later destroyed during a severe winter. But nothing was anticipated, much less constructed, on the scale of the lumber industry that was to come.

The first widespread American settlement of coastal Mendocino County was spurred by demand for lumber (Carpenter 1914; Holmes and Lawson 1996). As argonauts poured into California following the discovery of gold in 1848, the need for building materials swelled. The virgin forests of coastal California offered some of the most readily accessible timber in the state. In the following decades, the forests of the Mendocino Coast would prove to be a crucial commodity in the growth and development of the state, although limited farming and fishing industries were also quickly established to support the growing population of settlers.

By 1850, the year California became a state, San Francisco was growing (and burning) at such a rapid rate that the nearby forests in Marin County had been depleted. New sources of accessible lumber were needed. Ships traveling along the coast north of San Francisco occasionally were forced to put in to shore to avoid the violent Pacific storms. The *Frolic* laden with silk and tea was wrecked along the Mendocino coast in the winter of 1850-1851. Hearing of the bounty, residents of Bodega traveled north to salvage it. They returned with news that the Mendocino coast could supply vast amounts of lumber. The mill at Big River (now the town of Mendocino) was the first established in the area about 1851 (Holmes and Lawson 1996:25-27). Other mills developed in other coastal locations, especially where streams emptied into the Pacific Ocean. A mill was present at the mouth of the Noyo River by 1854. Small communities began to coalesce around these early mills and some farms and homesteads were also developed.

The creation of the Mendocino Indian Reservation in 1857 coincided with the first notable settlement on the coast and reflected an effort to concentrate the indigenous population in one area. The roughly 20,000 acre reservation north of the current project was administered by a United States Army garrison stationed on the terrace between Pudding Creek and the Noyo River. Named Fort Bragg after Mexican War hero Braxton Bragg, the post and Mendocino Indian Reservation were closed in 1865, only eight years after they were established. The Indians were moved to the Round Valley Reservation and the government quickly sold off the reservation lands to Euro-American settlers for \$1.25 per acre. Native people continued to occupy coastal areas throughout the historic period.

Following abandonment of the reservation, settlement of the local area rapidly expanded. Farms and homesteads were developed to support an economy focused on mainly on timber production. Fishing also became an important industry. Farms were established on the coastal terraces in the local area, with dairy, potatoes, peas, and other crops dominating local production. The economy of the region has gradually shifted to tourism in recent years as timber resources were over harvested and fisheries have been depleted.

PREDICTED SENSITIVITY

Close to a dozen archaeological surveys have been conducted within a one mile radius of this project. While less than 25% of that surrounding area has been inspected intensively, the indicated site densities are quite high. A total of nine resources have been recorded within a mile. The nearby sites are predominantly prehistoric resources, but also include historic sites such as a historic occupation sites and a historic refuse dump. The prehistoric sites tend to be clustered along the coastal bluffs and set back from the coast in sheltered areas near streams.

Historic settlement of the Fort Bragg vicinity initially concentrated along the coast because ships for many years provided the easiest access to the area (Stebbins 1986). No built historic properties have been officially listed in or near the project based on an examination of the Historic Property Directory maintained by the California Office of Historic Preservation. The house present on this property was built after 1978 and is thus not historic in age. No development was present on the subject parcel during the historic period according to historic maps and aerial photographs. The foregoing results indicate that the project area has moderate archaeological sensitivity for prehistoric resources and low sensitivity for historic resources.

FIELD SURVEY

An intensive pedestrian survey was conducted by the author throughout the parcel. The survey used systematic transects spaced no farther than 15 meters apart. Shovel probes were placed every 5 meters along each transect to expose the ground surface. The ground was carefully inspected for archaeological evidence throughout the parcel, with the exception of areas presently covered by buildings. The survey took place August 4, 2006.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The project parcel contains no evidence of archaeological sites or other historical resources. The house on the property is less than 50 years old and thus does not qualify as a historical resource. The adequacy of the identification effort is judged to be good because of the close transect spacing and use of regularly spaced shovel probes.

Any person who in the preparation for or in the process of excavating or otherwise disturbing earth discovers any archaeological site shall take the following actions: 1) cease and desist from all further excavation and disturbances within 100 feet of the discovery; and 2) notify the Director of Planning and Building Services within 24 hours of the discovery. Evidence of an archaeological site may include, but is not necessarily limited to shellfish, bones, flaked and ground stone tools, stone flakes produced during tool production, historic artifacts, and historic features such as trash-filled pits and buried foundations. A professional archaeologist on the list maintained by the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System or listed by the Register of Professional Archaeologists shall be consulted to determine a suitable course of action.

QUALIFICATIONS OF PREPARER

Mr. Van Bueren received his B.A. in Anthropology from San Francisco State University in 1978 and his M.A. in Anthropology from the same institution in 1983. He has been listed on the Register of Professional Archaeologists since 1983, meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology according to the National Park Service, and has been certified as a Principal Investigator for prehistoric and historical archaeology by Caltrans since 1991. He has 28 years of professional experience in California. His experience includes 2 years as an archaeologist for the California Office of Historic Preservation and 15 years as an archaeologist for Caltrans.

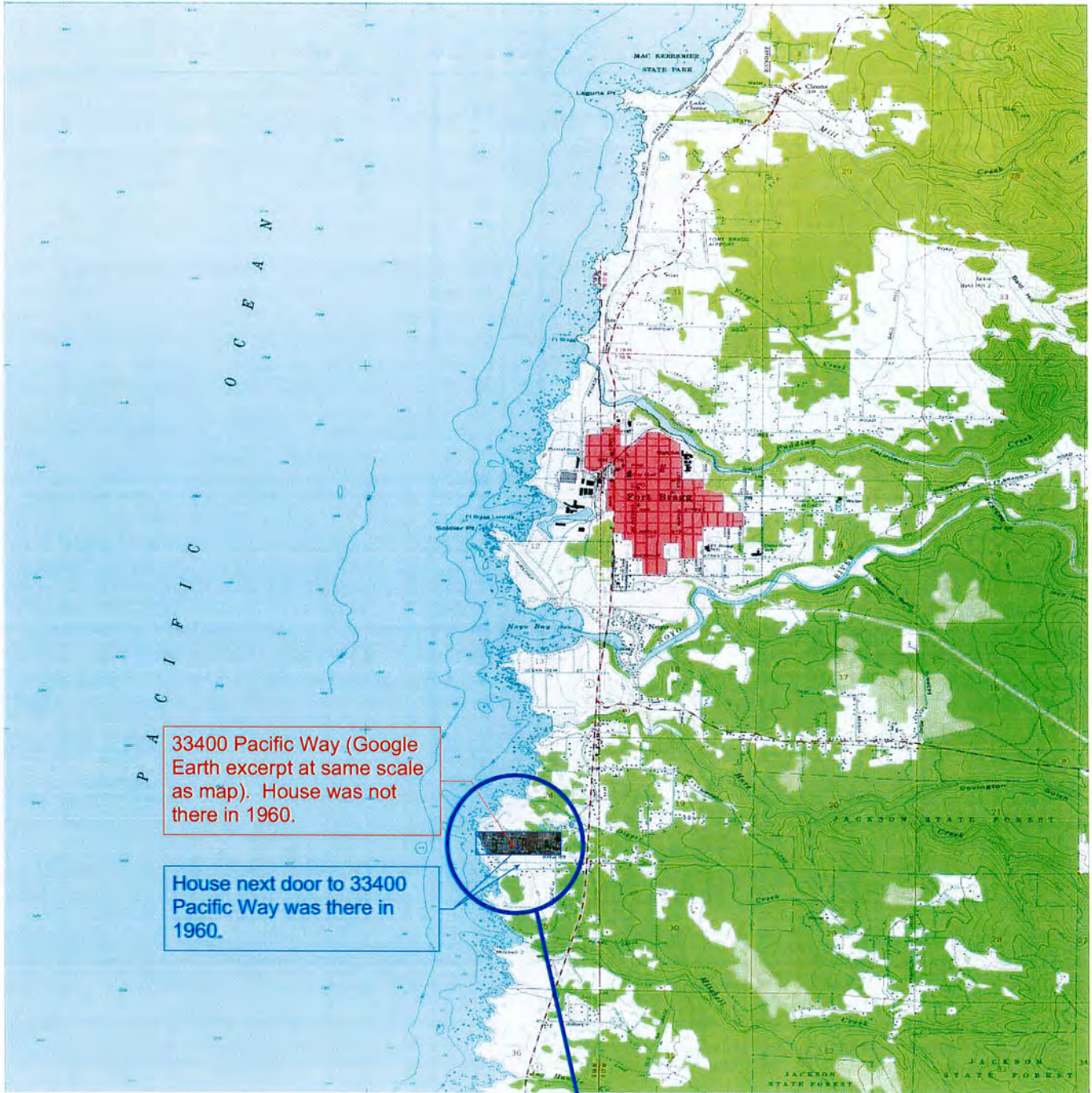
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II. EXHIBITS: BUILT ENVIRONMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

USGS MAP 1960-1962 ed.



33400 Pacific Way (Google Earth excerpt at same scale as map). House was not there in 1960.

House next door to 33400 Pacific Way was there in 1960.

SOURCE 1960-1962:

CA_Fort Bragg_290613_1960_24000_geo.jpg

https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/img4/ht_icons/overlay/CA/CA_Fort Bragg_290613_1960_24000_geo.jpg

Fort Bragg
1960 1962 1:24 000

Publishers: USGS

✓ Advance: N/A	✗ Photo Revision Year: N/A
✓ Aerial Photo Year: 1957	✗ Planimetric: N/A
✓ Datum: NAD27	✗ Preliminary: N/A
✓ Field Check Year: 1960	✓ Projection: Polyconic
✗ Edit Year: N/A	✗ Provenance: N/A
✓ GNIS Cell Id: 15866	✗ Shaded Relief: N/A
✓ GNIS Cell: Fort Bragg	✗ Special Map: N/A
✗ Interim: N/A	✗ Special Printing: N/A
✗ Orthophoto: N/A	✗ Survey Year: N/A
✗ Photo Inspection Year: N/A	✓ Woodland Tint: Y

See enlarged view next page

Field checked 1960

ENLARGED VIEW USGS MAP 1960-1962 ED. AND GOOGLE MAP AT SAME SCALE

33400
Pacific Way

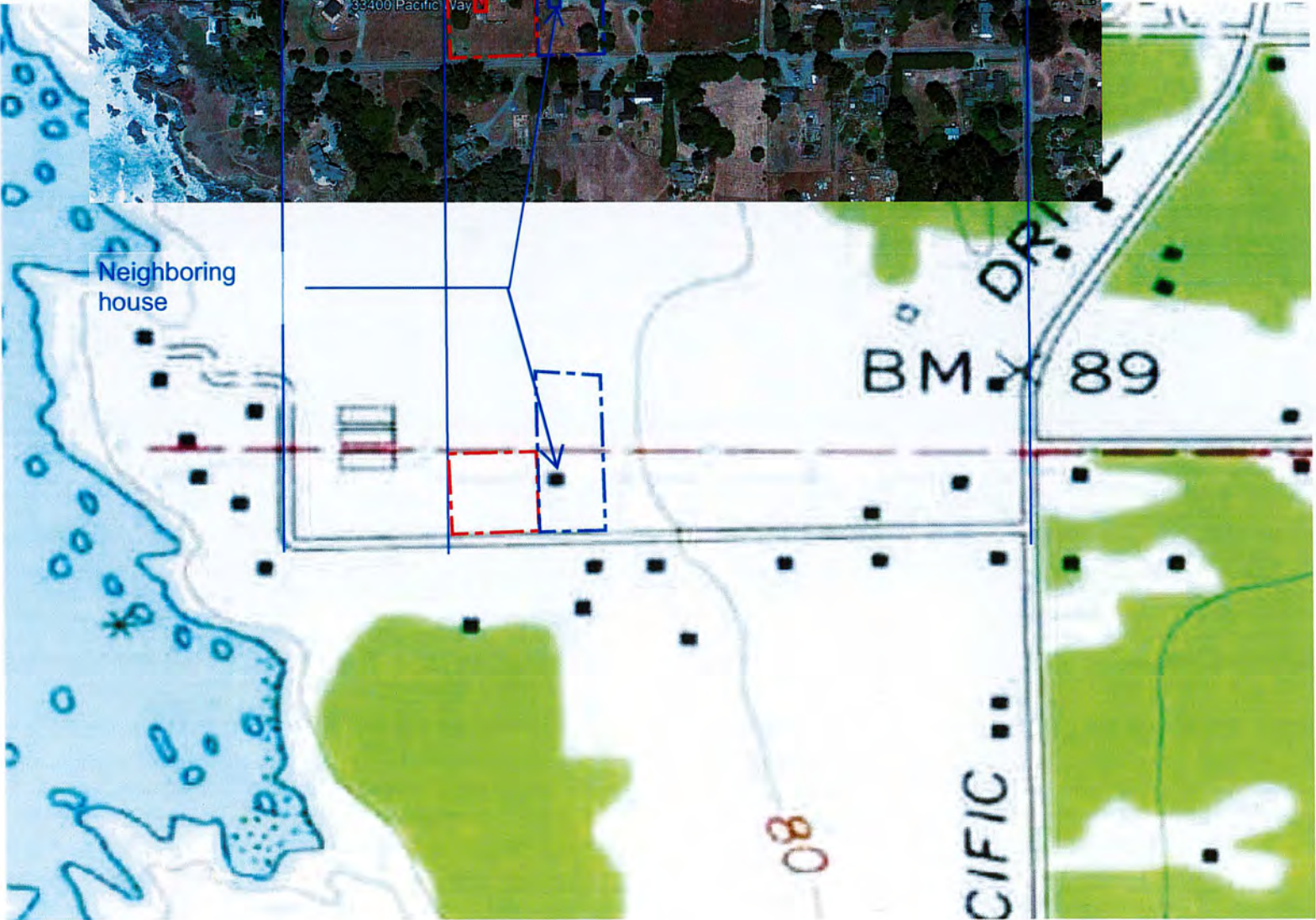


Neighboring
house

BM 89

80

PACIFIC



USGS MAP 1960-1967 (USGS Map 1960-1968 similar) ed.

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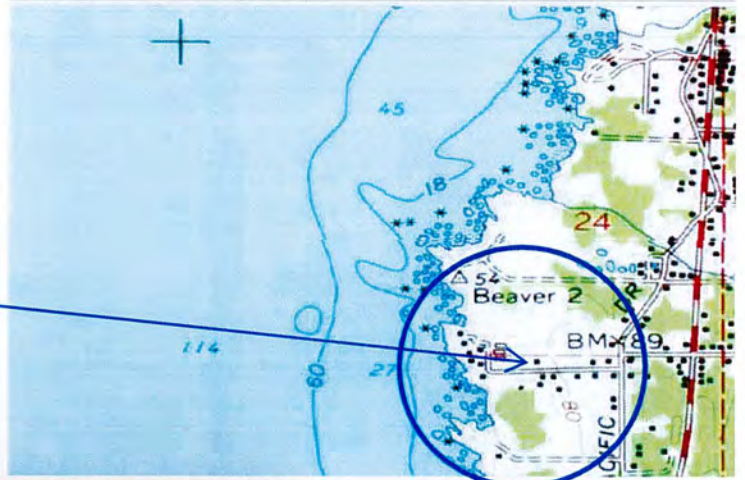
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1960-1967:



Same as 1960-1962 - 33400 Pacific Way house was not there



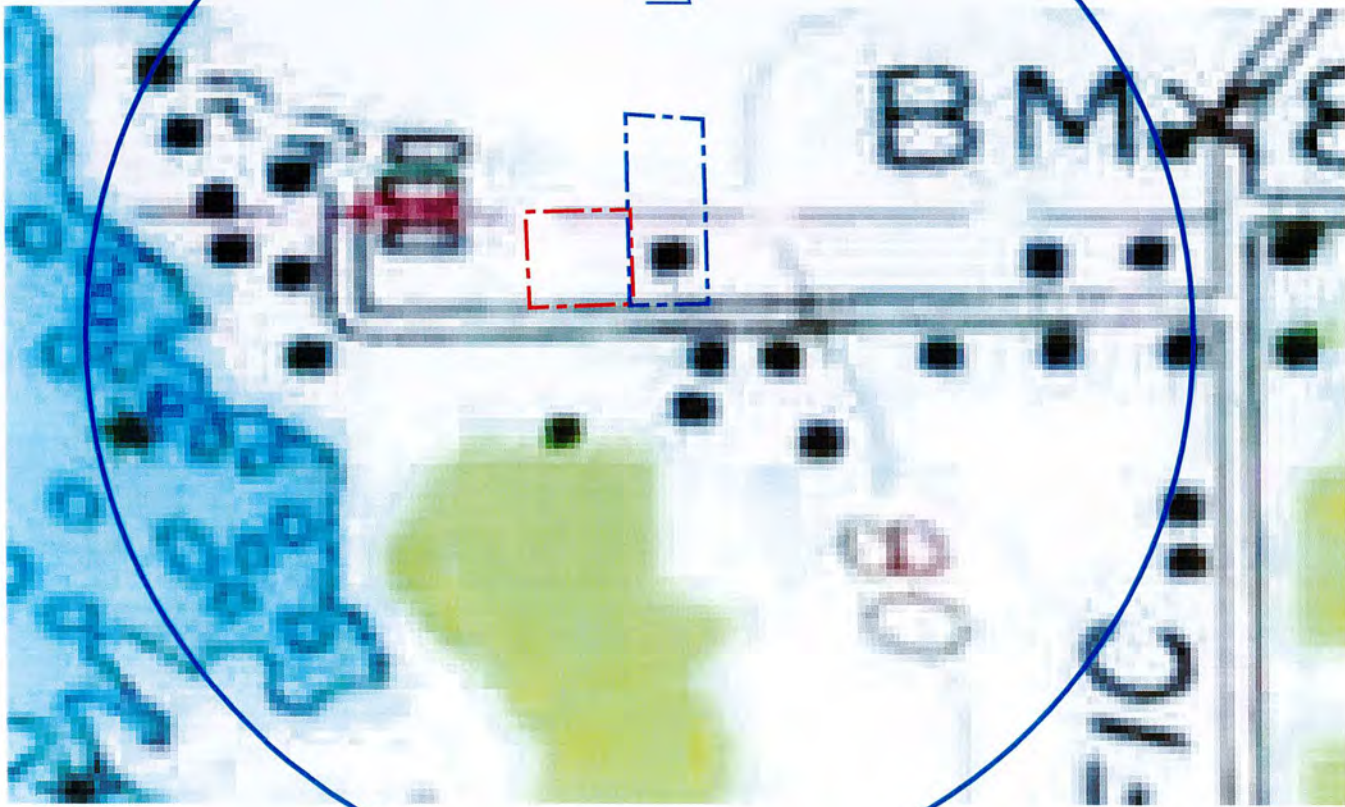
Publishers: USGS

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Publishers: USGS

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1960-1968 ed. field checked in 1960



USGS MAP 1960- 1980 ed.



33400 Pacific Way (Google Earth excerpt at same scale as map), house appears on map in 1976 aerial photo, 1978 photo-revised.

House next door to 33400 Pacific Way, on maps since 1960+

SOURCE:

https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/img4/ht_icons/overlay/CA/CA_Fort Bragg_290615_1960_24000_geo.jpg



<https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topview/viewer/#15/39.4038/-123.8134>

Publishers: USGS

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✔ Datum: NAD27	✖ Preliminary: N/A
✖ Field Check Year: N/A	✔ Projection: Polyconic
✔ Edit Year: 1978	✖ Provisional: N/A
✔ GNIS Cell Id: 15866	✖ Shaded Relief: N/A
✔ GNIS Cell Fort Bragg	✖ Special Map: N/A
✖ Intern: N/A	✖ Special Printing: N/A
✖ Orthophoto: N/A	✖ Survey Year: N/A
✖ Photo Inspection Year: N/A	✔ Woodland Tint: Y

See enlarged view next page

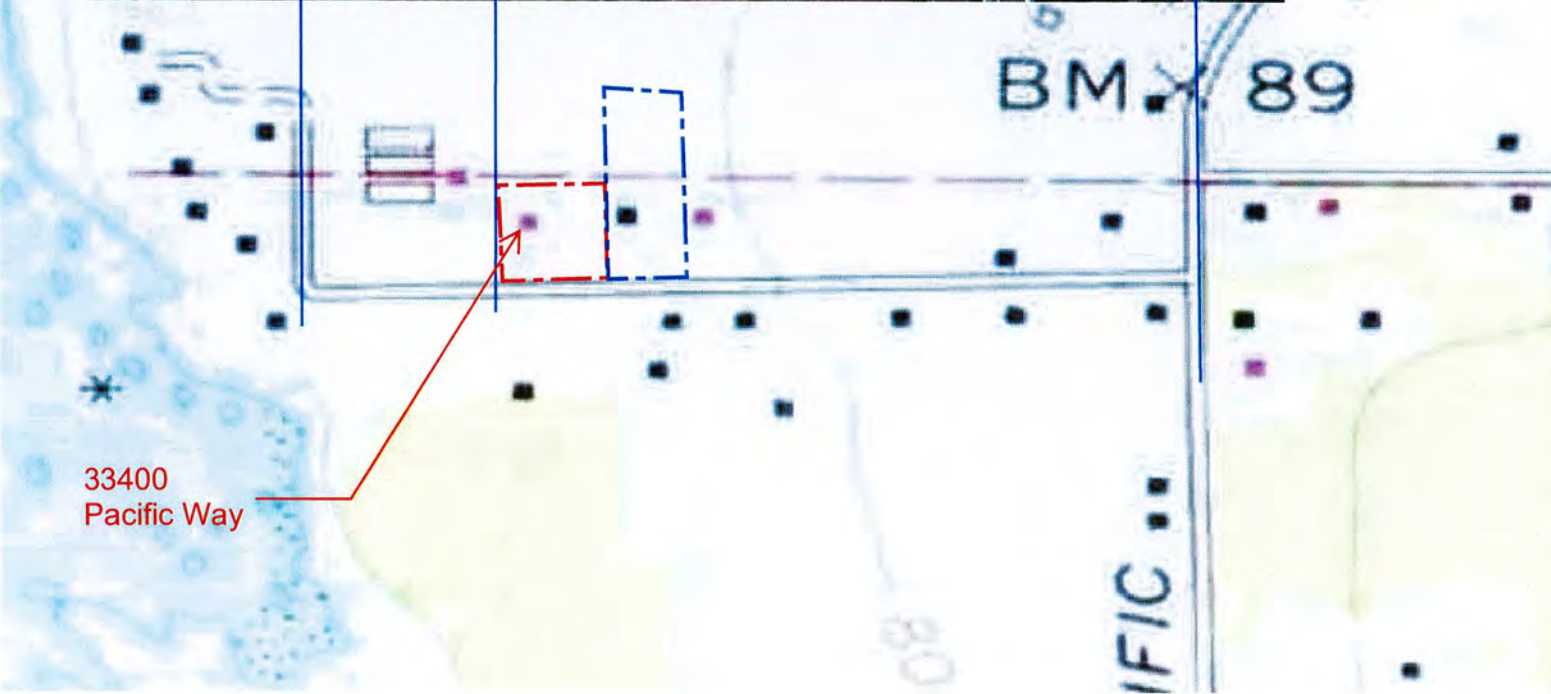
Aerial photo year: 1976

ENLARGED VIEW USGS MAP 1960-1980 ed. AND GOOGLE MAP AT SAME SCALE -based on a 1976 aerial photo

33400 Pacific Way



33400 Pacific Way



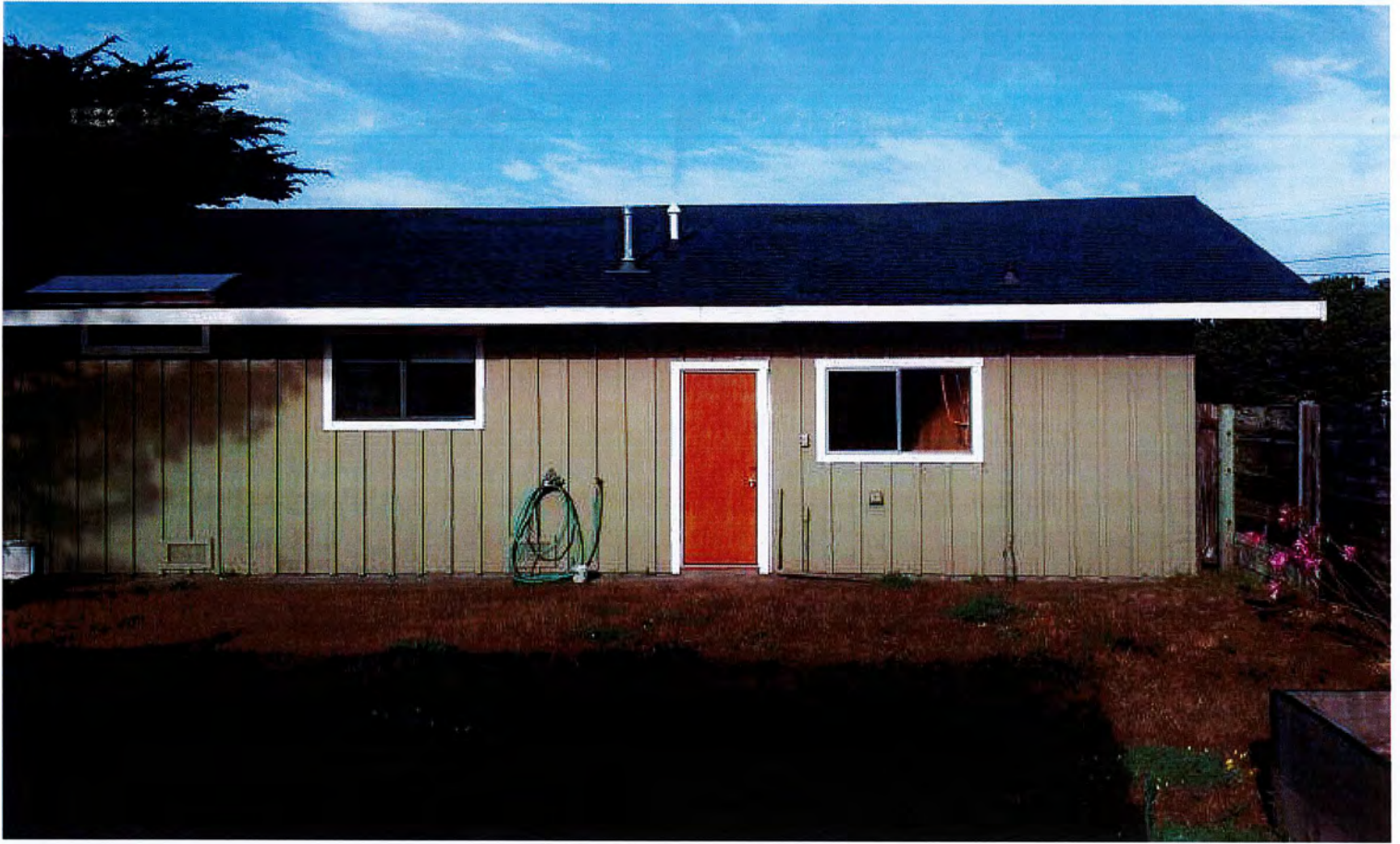
PHOTOGRAPHS - 33400 PACIFIC WAY, FORT BRAGG



Front - West



Side (Pacific Street) - South



Back - East

STAFF REPORT FOR COASTAL DEVELOPMENT
STANDARD PERMIT

CDP# 13-2007 (Stromberger)
September 27, 2007
CPA-1

OWNER/APPLICANT: Eric Stromberger
P.O. Box 966
Mendocino, CA 95460

REQUEST: Construct additions to the existing single-story, single-family residence. Construct a guest cottage and detached garage. Associated development includes a new pump shed, driveway/encroachment to serve the proposed guest cottage, roof mounted solar array, and connect to existing well and utilities. The existing septic leachfield would be abandoned and a new leachfield would be constructed and utilized.

LOCATION: In the Coastal Zone, approximately 1 mile south of Fort Bragg, on the north side of Pacific Way (CR 436 A), 600± feet west of its intersection with Ocean Drive (CR 436), at 33400 Pacific Way (APN 017-320-11).

APPEALABLE AREA: Yes - West of the first public road.

PERMIT TYPE: Standard

TOTAL ACREAGE: 0.95 Acres

GENERAL PLAN: RR-5 [RR-1]

ZONING: RR: L-5 [RR]

EXISTING USES: Residential

ADJACENT ZONING: North, East & West: RR: L-5 [RR]
South: RR: L-5 [RR: L-2]

SURROUNDING LAND USES: Residential

SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT: 4

CA COASTAL RECORDS PROJECT: Image 200503278 (white truck in driveway, just north of large grassy area in the center of the picture).

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION: Categorically exempt from CEQA, Class 1 and Class 3