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# **Archaeological Survey Report for the Ponte Vista Project in San Pedro, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California**

Prepared for:

**Jeffer Mangels Butler & Mitchell LLP**

Prepared by:

**SWCA Environmental Consultants**

February 2011

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE  
PONTE VISTA PROJECT IN SAN PEDRO, CITY OF LOS ANGELES,  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle  
Torrance, CA 1963, Photorevised 1981.

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**Subject to attorney/client privilege, work product doctrine and joint defense privilege**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**Purpose and Scope:** Jeffer, Mangels, Butler & Mitchell LLP (JMBM) retained SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to conduct cultural resources studies that include: the results of a cultural resources records search and literature search; a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF), initial Native American coordination, an archaeological survey, and preparation of a cultural resources technical report in support of the proposed Ponte Vista Project in the port district of San Pedro in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. This study was completed in compliance with and in satisfaction of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1, Title 14 California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, and PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 were also used as the basic guidelines for the cultural resources study (Governor's Office of Planning and Research 1998).

**Dates of Investigation:** SWCA requested a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search on October 12, 2010. The search was conducted by staff at the South Central Coastal Information System (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton, who provided results to SWCA on October 14, 2010. The California NAHC SLF search was initiated on October 12, 2010 and results were received via facsimile on October 21, 2010. SWCA sent letters requesting information on known cultural resources within and near the project area to nine NAHC-identified Native American contacts on October 21, 2010. SWCA staff conducted an intensive- and reconnaissance-level survey for archaeological resources on October 22, 2010, and completed this final report in February 2011.

**Summary of Findings:** The SCCIC records search identified 31 prior cultural resource studies that have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project area. Two of these previous studies occurred within the project area. An additional 13 unmapped studies were also conducted within the Torrance quadrangle. None of these studies was located within the project area. Twenty-two previously recorded cultural resources were identified within a one-mile radius of the project area. None of these resources is within the project area. The NAHC SLF search revealed that no Native American cultural resources are known to be present within the project area. Two of the NAHC contacts recommended archaeological monitoring during ground-disturbing activities. SWCA's intensive- and reconnaissance-level archaeological survey did not identify any cultural resources within the project area. While no cultural resources were identified during the archaeological field survey, the literature search indicates that the project area is situated in a geographic location that was ideal for prehistoric human occupation. It is possible that intact archaeological deposits are present below a layer of fill material that was added to the property in 1963. For these reasons, and the fact that no archaeological testing has ever occurred within the project area, it should be treated as potentially sensitive for cultural resources.

**Investigation Constraints:** The intensive- and reconnaissance-level archaeological resources survey was partially constrained by poor ground surface visibility in portions of the project area (about 0 to 2 percent) due to paved roads within the existing housing complex and a dense cover of low-lying vegetation in the southwestern undeveloped area. Despite this constraint, the study was adequate for the identification of cultural resources. A total of 18 acres were surveyed at the intensive level, and 43.5 acres were surveyed at the reconnaissance level.

**Recommendations:** No cultural resources were identified within the project area; however, due to high archaeological sensitivity within and around the project area, SWCA recommends that a qualified archaeologist be present to monitor all ground-disturbing activities that are expected. SWCA recommends that the monitor work under the direction of a qualified principal investigator: an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (NPS 1983). This is in addition to standard archaeological mitigation measures to minimize impacts to unanticipated discovery of belowground cultural resources and human remains.

**Disposition of Data:** The final cultural resources technical report and any subsequent related reports will be filed with JMBM; the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton; and with SWCA's Pasadena, California office. All field notes, photographs, and records related to the current study are also on file at the SWCA Pasadena office.

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) was retained by Jeffer, Mangels, Butler & Mitchell LLP (JMBM) to conduct cultural resources studies that include: a records search and literature review, initial Native American coordination, and an archaeological resources survey in support of a cultural resources technical report for the proposed Ponte Vista Project. The project area is located in the port district of San Pedro, approximately 20 miles south of downtown Los Angeles.

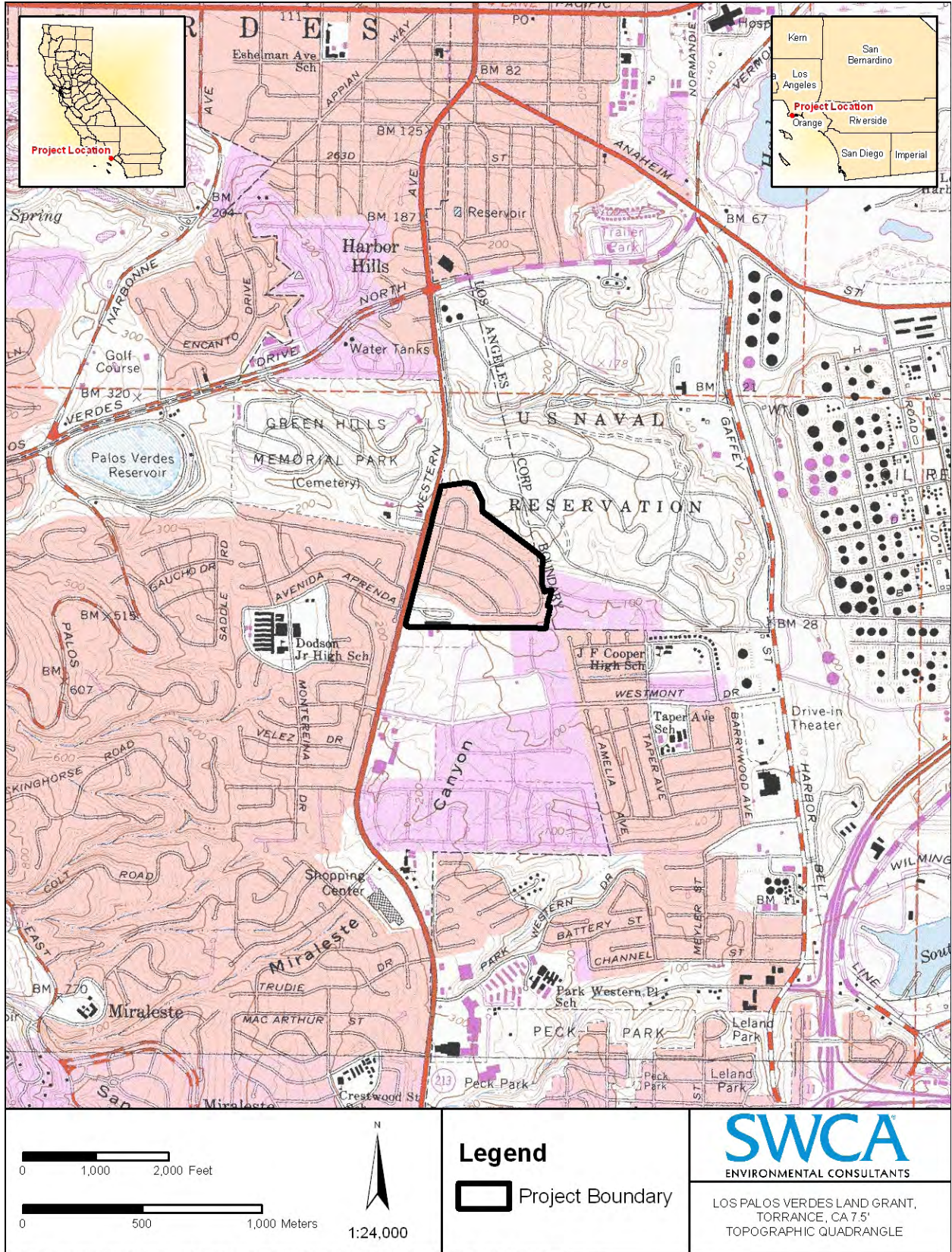
This study was completed under the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1, Title 14 California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, and PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 were also used as the basic guidelines for this cultural resources study (Governor's Office of Planning and Research 1998). PRC Section 5024.1 requires the identification and evaluation of cultural resources to determine their eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The CRHR is a listing of the state's historical resources, and indicates which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change, as defined in CEQA, to the extent prudent and feasible.

SWCA Cultural Resources Project Manager Robert Ramirez, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), managed the project and requested the records search from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), and the Sacred Lands File (SLF) search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). SWCA Archaeologist Samantha Murray, B.A., conducted the archaeological field survey, took the photographs found in this report, and authored the report. GIS Specialist, Emily Kochert, prepared the figures found in this report. This report was reviewed for quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) by Cultural Resources Principal Investigator John Dietler, Ph.D., RPA.

### 1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project area consists of a 61.5-acre lot containing 245 vacant residential units located on John Montgomery Drive, John Sloat Place, Robert Stockton Place, and Samuel Dupont Avenue. The project area is located on east side of SR 213 (South Western Avenue), between Agajanian Drive to the north and Fitness Drive to the south, in the San Pedro port district of the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. The Los Angeles County Assessor's Office parcel identification number is 7442-001-012. Figure 1 shows the project location on the U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) Torrance, California 7.5-minute quadrangle; and Figure 2 shows an aerial photograph of the project area.

The proposed project involves 100 percent redevelopment of the project area. The first phase of the project would involve demolition of 245 former U.S. Navy homes, a 2,161 square foot community center, and a 3,454 square foot retail convenience facility, originally built in 1963 to house personnel stationed at the Long Beach Naval Shipyard. The housing complex has been closed since 1999. New construction for the proposed project includes 1,135 housing units consisting of a combination of single-family, duplex, townhome, flat, and apartment units. Up to 392 of these units may be rental units. Landscaped common areas, recreation areas, and parks (excluding roads) will account for approximately nine percent of the project area. The proposed project will also incorporate internal open space and recreational areas including an approximately 2.8-acre park, 1.3-acre community clubhouse and pool/recreation area, and 0.7-acre network of open space and trails. In addition, an access road will be constructed to connect Mary Star of the Sea High School with South Western Avenue.



Path: P:\16000-16999-16985 - Ponte Vista\GIS Graphics\MXD\Cultural\ProjectLocationMap.mxd, 10/26/10, ekocheit

Figure 1. Project Location Map



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Figure 2. Aerial Photograph of the Project Area

## 2.0 REGULATORY SETTING

This section includes a discussion of the applicable state and local laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards governing cultural resources, which must be adhered to before and during construction of the proposed Ponte Vista Project.

### 2.1 STATE

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a project may have a *significant effect* on historical resources (CCR Section 21084.1). If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a *unique archaeological resource*, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (Section 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]).

Section 21083.2(g) defines a *unique archaeological resource* as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- 1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;
- 2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or
- 3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

A *historical resource* is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Section 21084.1), a resource included in a local register of historical resources (CCR Section 15064.5[a][2]), or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (CCR Section 15064.5[a][3]).

PRC Section 5024.1, CCR Section 15064.5, and PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 were used as the basic guidelines for this cultural resources study. PRC Section 5024.1 requires an evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing in the CRHR. The purpose of the register is to maintain listings of the state's historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change. The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), enumerated below.

According to PRC Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered *historically significant* if it (i) retains “substantial integrity,” and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

- 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 installation, 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.

Impacts to significant cultural resources that affect the characteristics of any resource that qualify it for the NRHP or adversely alter the significance of a resource listed on or eligible for listing in the CRHR are considered a significant effect on the environment. These impacts could result from “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5 [b][1], 2000). **Material impairment** is defined as demolition or alteration “in an adverse manner [of] those characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the California Register...” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[b][2][A]).

The disposition of burials falls first under the general prohibition on disturbing or removing human remains under California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. More specifically, remains suspected to be Native American are treated under CEQA at CCR Section 15064.5 and cite language found at PRC Section 5097.98 that illustrates the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. Further, if human remains are discovered during the construction of the proposed project, no further disturbance to the site shall occur and the Los Angeles County Coroner must be notified (PRC 15064.5 and 5097.98). If the Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the coroner shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 48 hours. The NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the Most Likely Descendant (MLD) of the deceased, and the MLD may then make recommendations as to the disposition of the remains.

## **2.2 LOCAL**

### **2.2.1 City of Los Angeles**

#### **2.2.1.1 Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments**

Local landmarks in the City of Los Angeles are known as Historic-Cultural Monuments and are under the aegis of the Planning Department, Office of Historic Resources. An HCM, monument, or local landmark is defined in the Cultural Heritage Ordinance as:

Historic-Cultural Monument (Monument) is any site (including significant trees or other plant life located on the site), building or structure of particular historic or cultural significance to the City of Los Angeles, including historic structures or sites in which the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, State or community is reflected or exemplified; or which is identified with historic personages or with important events in the main currents of national, State or local history; or which embodies the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen, inherently valuable for a study of a period, style or method of construction; or a notable work of a master builder, designer, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age (Los Angeles Municipal Code Section 22.171.7 Added by Ordinance No. 178,402, Effective 4-2-07).

#### **2.2.2 Historic Preservation Overlay Zones**

As described by the City of Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources, the HPOZ Ordinance was adopted in 1979 and amended in 2004:

to identify and protect neighborhoods with distinct architectural and cultural resources, the City...developed an expansive program of Historic Preservation Overlay Zones... HPOZs, commonly known as historic districts, provide for review of proposed exterior alterations and additions to historic properties within designated districts.

Regarding HPOZ eligibility, City of Los Angeles Ordinance Number 175891 states:

Features designated as contributing shall meet one or more of the following criteria:

- (1) adds to the Historic architectural qualities or Historic associations for which a property is significant because it was present during the period of significance, and possesses Historic integrity reflecting its character at that time; or
- (2) owing to its unique location or singular physical characteristics, represents an established feature of the neighborhood, community or city; or
- (3) retaining the building, structure, Landscaping, or Natural Feature, would contribute to the preservation and protection of an Historic place or area of Historic interest in the City (Los Angeles Municipal Code, Section 12.20.3).

Regarding affects on federal and locally significant properties, Los Angeles Municipal Code declares the following:

The department shall not issue a permit to demolish, alter or remove a building or structure of historical, archaeological or architectural consequence if such building or structure has been officially designated, or has been determined by state or federal action to be eligible for designation, on the National Register of Historic Places, or has been included on the City of Los Angeles list of historic cultural monuments, without the department having first determined whether the demolition, alteration or removal may result in the loss of or serious damage to a significant historical or cultural asset. If the department determines that such loss or damage may occur, the applicant shall file an application and pay all fees for the California Environmental Quality Act Initial Study and Check List, as specified in Section 19.05 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code. If the Initial Study and Check List identifies the historical or cultural asset as significant, the permit shall not be issued without the department first finding that specific economic, social or other considerations make infeasible the preservation of the building or structure (Section 91.106.4.5, Permits for Historical and Cultural Buildings).

### **3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**

The project area is located in the City of Los Angeles port district of San Pedro, approximately 20 miles south of downtown Los Angeles in Los Angeles County, California. Specifically, the project area is located on the east side of SR 213 (South Western Avenue), between Agajanian Drive to the north and Fitness Drive to the south. The project area is 3.5 miles north of the Pacific Ocean at an elevation range of 125 to 190 feet above mean sea level (amsl). Land use in the surrounding area consists primarily of residential housing and commercial businesses, including single-family residences located west of the project area adjacent to South Western Avenue, multi-family residential units to the south along Fitness Drive, and a large commercial shopping center located south of the project area on South Western Avenue. Other types of adjacent land use include an undeveloped area located directly northeast of the project area, Green Hills Memorial Park to the northwest, and Mary Star of the Sea High School located southeast of the project area.

Most of the ground surface within the project area has been developed by construction of the houses and surrounding infrastructure, and portions have been subject to ornamental landscaping. Herds of goats and sheep are used within the project to trim vegetation for fire prevention purposes. The sandy cut slope along the north-northeast perimeter of the project area boundary and the undeveloped grass field to the southwest are not developed, but have been previously disturbed by grading and contain fill material.

### 3.1 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The project area is located within the Los Angeles basin physiographic province. The Los Angeles basin is subdivided into four structural blocks, which are bounded by major fault zones extending into underlying crystalline basement. The project site is located within the northwestern block, which includes the Santa Monica Mountains, the San Fernando Valley, and the Verdugo Mountains (Wright 1991) and is bounded by the Santa Monica–Raymond Hill– Cucamonga fault system. The Los Angeles basin is approximately 50 miles long and 20 miles wide, bounded by the Santa Monica Mountains to the north; the Elysian, Repetto, and Puente Hills to the east; the Santa Ana Mountains and San Joaquin Hills to the southeast; the Coyote Hills to the northeast; and the Palos Verdes peninsula to the southwest (Yerkes et al. 1965). It is situated at the intersection of three of southern California’s geomorphic provinces: the Peninsular Ranges, the Transverse Ranges, and the continental borderland. The tectonic evolution of the Los Angeles basin is closely tied to the San Andreas transform zone (Wright 1991) and has been the site of discontinuous deposition since the Late Cretaceous and of continuous subsidence and primarily marine deposition since the middle Miocene (Yerkes et al. 1965). This and other sedimentary basins formed during Miocene and Pliocene as a result of an early San Andreas–type phase of transform motion along the western margin of North America (Fuis et al. 2001).

In 2005, The J. Byer Group conducted preliminary geotechnical engineering testing within the project area that consisted of 28 eight-inch diameter borings to a maximum depth of 60 feet. Fill was encountered in all borings at depths ranging between two and 24.5 feet throughout the project area; this fill is underlain by native soils across the entire property. Results of the testing indicate that in southeast portion of the project area, fill is situated on top of an alluvium layer that is between five and nine feet thick. The alluvium was found to contain layers of sand and silty sand, gravel, and some organic material. In the north and central portions of the project area, fill is situated on top of Pleistocene San Pedro Formation, composed of dense sand and silty sand that is massive to poorly bedded, and horizontally layered. Underlying old alluvium and San Pedro Formation were found at shallow depths in the western and southern portions of the project area (Byer 2005).

### 3.2 HYDROLOGY

The project area is located within the West Coast Subbasin of the Coastal Plain of Los Angeles Basin, commonly referred to as the “West Coast Basin.” It is bounded by the Ballona Escarpment to the north, the Newport-Inglewood fault zone to the east, and by the Pacific Ocean to the south and west. The subbasin is crossed on the surface by the Los Angeles River through the Dominguez Gap, and the San Gabriel River through the Alamitos Gap, both of which flow into San Pedro Bay (California Department of Water Resources 2004). The project area has an average annual precipitation of 13.57 inches (NOAA 2009). Natural fresh water features nearest to the project area include a series of seasonal streams located approximately one half mile to the west in George F. Canyon, and an unnamed spring located 1.2 miles to the northwest.

### 3.3 FLORA AND FAUNA

The project area contains a mixture of plant communities including coastal sage scrub, grasslands, and wetlands, which currently include both native and nonnative plants. The sandy cut slope along the north-northeast perimeter of the project area contains patches of iceplant (*Carpobrotus edulis*), coast prickly-pear (*Opuntia littoralis*), and a variety of non-native grasses. The undeveloped area to the southwest consists primarily of nonnative Mediterranean annual grasses including wild oats (*Avena fatua*) and rip-gut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), as well as invasive alien species such as fountain grass (*Pennisetum alopecuroides*) and yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*). A variety of palm trees were also observed. There is a small strip of wetlands that runs between the undeveloped area to the southwest and the

southern-most row of houses. Vegetation is growing around a shallow drainage channel filled with standing water. Fauna observed during the survey included a variety of small lizards and rabbits. Domestic farm animals such as goats, sheep, llama, chickens, and a sheep-herding dog were also observed throughout the housing complex. A detached goat leg and scat containing bones and fur provided evidence of coyote (*Canis latrans*) predation on these animals. A wide variety of mammals, reptiles, fish, and birds would have been found in the area prior to modern development, making it a favorable area for use by Native American hunter-gatherers.

## 4.0 CULTURAL SETTING

### 4.1 PREHISTORIC OVERVIEW

Numerous chronological sequences have been devised to aid in understanding cultural changes within southern California. Building on early studies and focusing on data synthesis, Wallace (1955, 1978) developed a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region that is still widely used today and is applicable to near-coastal and many inland areas. Four periods are presented in Wallace's prehistoric sequence: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Although Wallace's (1955) synthesis initially lacked chronological precision due to a paucity of absolute dates (Moratto 1984:159), this situation has been alleviated by the availability of thousands of radiocarbon dates that have been obtained by southern California researchers in the last three decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217). Several revisions have been made to Wallace's (1955) synthesis using radiocarbon dates and projectile point assemblages (e.g., Koerper et al. 2002; Koerper and Drover 1983; Mason and Peterson 1994).

#### 4.1.1.1 Horizon I—Early Man (ca. 10,000–6,000 B.C.)

When Wallace defined the Horizon I (Early Man) period in the mid-1950s, there was little evidence of human presence on the southern California coast prior to 6000 B.C. Archaeological work in the intervening years has identified numerous pre-8000 B.C. sites, both on the mainland coast and the Channel Islands (e.g., Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Moratto 1984; Rick et al. 2001:609). The earliest accepted dates for occupation are from two of the northern Channel Islands, located off the coast of Santa Barbara. On San Miguel Island, Daisy Cave clearly establishes the presence of people in this area about 10,000 years ago (Erlandson 1991:105). On Santa Rosa Island, human remains have been dated from the Arlington Springs site to approximately 13,000 years ago (Johnson et al. 2002). Present-day Orange and San Diego counties contain several sites dating to 9,000 to 10,000 years ago (Byrd and Raab 2007:219; Macko 1998a:41; Mason and Peterson 1994:55–57; Sawyer and Koerper 2006). Known sites dating to the Early Man period are rare in western Riverside County. One exception is the Elsinore site (CA-RIV-2798-B), which has deposits dating as early as 6630 calibrated B.C. (Grenda 1997:260).

Recent data from Horizon I sites indicate that the economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, with a major emphasis on aquatic resources in many coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on Pleistocene lakeshores in eastern San Diego County (see Moratto 1984:90–92). Although few Clovis-like or Folsom-like fluted points have been found in southern California (e.g., Dillon 2002; Erlandson et al. 1987), it is generally thought that the emphasis on hunting may have been greater during Horizon I than in later periods. Common elements in many sites from this period, for example, include leaf-shaped bifacial projectile points and knives, stemmed or shouldered projectile points, scrapers, engraving tools, and crescents (Wallace 1978:26–27). Subsistence patterns shifted around 6000 B.C. coincident with the gradual desiccation associated with the onset of the Altithermal climatic regime, a warm and dry period that lasted for about 3,000 years. After 6000 B.C., a greater emphasis was placed on plant foods and small animals.

#### 4.1.1.2 Horizon II–Milling Stone (6000–3000 B.C.)

The Milling Stone Horizon of Wallace (1955, 1978) and Encinitas Tradition of Warren (1968) (6000–3000 B.C.) are characterized by subsistence strategies centered on collecting plant foods and small animals. Food procurement activities included hunting small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, and birds; collecting shellfish and other shore species; near-shore fishing with barbs or gorges; the processing of yucca and agave; and the extensive use of seed and plant products (Kowta 1969). The importance of the seed processing is apparent in the dominance of stone grinding implements in contemporary archaeological assemblages, namely milling stones (metates and slabs) and handstones (manos and mullers). Milling stones occur in large numbers for the first time during this period, and are more numerous still near the end of this period. Recent research indicates that Milling Stone Horizon food procurement strategies varied in both time and space, reflecting divergent responses to variable coastal and inland environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007:220).

Milling Stone Horizon sites are common in the southern California coastal region between Santa Barbara and San Diego, and at many inland locations, including the Prado Basin in western Riverside County and the Pauma Valley in northeastern San Diego County (e.g., Herring 1968; Langenwalter and Brock 1985; Sawyer and Brock 1999; Sutton 1993; True 1958). Wallace (1955, 1978) and Warren (1968) relied on several key coastal sites to characterize the Milling Stone period and Encinitas Tradition, respectively. These include the Oak Grove Complex in the Santa Barbara region, Little Sycamore in southwestern Ventura County, Topanga Canyon in the Santa Monica Mountains, and La Jolla in San Diego County. The well-known Irvine site (CA-ORA-64) has occupation levels dating between ca. 6000 and 4000 B.C. (Drover et al. 1983; Macko 1998b).

Stone chopping, scraping, and cutting tools made from locally available raw material are abundant in Milling Stone/Encinitas deposits. Less common are projectile points, which are typically large and leaf-shaped, and bone tools such as awls. Items made from shell, including beads, pendants, and abalone dishes, are generally rare. Evidence of weaving or basketry is present at a few sites. Kowta (1969) attributes the presence of numerous scraper-planes in Milling Stone sites to the preparation of agave or yucca for food or fiber. The mortar and pestle, associated with pounding foods such as acorns, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

Cogged stones and discoidals are diagnostic Milling Stone period artifacts, and most specimens have been found within sites dating between 4000 and 1000 B.C. (Moratto 1984:149). The cogged stone is a ground stone object with gear-like teeth on its perimeter. Discoidals are similar to cogged stones, differing primarily in their lack of edge modification. Discoidals are found in the archaeological record subsequent to the introduction of the cogged stone. Cogged stones and discoidals are often purposefully buried, and are found mainly in sites along the coastal drainages from southern Ventura County southward, with a few specimens inland at Cajon Pass, and heavily in Orange County (Dixon 1968:63; Moratto 1984:149). These artifacts are often interpreted as ritual objects (Eberhart 1961:367; Dixon 1968:64–65), although alternative interpretations (such as gaming stones) have also been put forward (e.g., Moriarty and Broms 1971).

Characteristic mortuary practices of the Milling Stone period or Encinitas Tradition include extended and loosely flexed burials, some with red ochre, and few grave goods such as shell beads and milling stones interred beneath cobble or milling stone cairns. “Killed” milling stones, exhibiting holes, may occur in the cairns. Reburials are common in the Los Angeles County area, with north-oriented flexed burials common in Orange and San Diego counties (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

Koerper and Drover (1983) suggest that Milling Stone period sites represent evidence of migratory hunters and gatherers who used marine resources in the winter and inland resources for the remainder of the year. Subsequent research indicates greater sedentism than previously recognized. Evidence of wattle-

and-daub structures and walls has been identified at several sites in the San Joaquin Hills and Newport Coast area (Mason et al. 1991, 1992, 1993; Koerper 1995; Strudwick 2005; Sawyer 2006), while numerous early house pits have been discovered on San Clemente Island (Byrd and Raab 2007:221–222). This architectural evidence and seasonality studies suggest semi-permanent residential base camps that were relocated seasonally (de Barros 1996; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason et al. 1997) or permanent villages from which a portion of the population left at certain times of the year to exploit available resources (Cottrell and Del Chario 1981).

#### 4.1.1.3 Horizon III–Intermediate (3000 B.C.–A.D. 500)

Following the Milling Stone Horizon, Wallace’s Intermediate Horizon and Warren’s Campbell Tradition in Santa Barbara, Ventura, and parts of Los Angeles counties, date from approximately 3000 B.C. to A.D. 500 and are characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, along with a wider use of plant foods. The Campbell Tradition (Warren 1968) incorporates David B. Rogers’ (1929) Hunting Culture and related expressions along the Santa Barbara coast. In the San Diego region, the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and the La Jolla Culture (Moriarty 1966; Rogers 1939, 1945) persist with little change during this time.

During the Intermediate Horizon and Campbell Tradition, there was a pronounced trend toward greater adaptation to regional or local resources. For example, an increasing variety and abundance of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains are found in sites along the California coast during this period. Related chipped stone tools suitable for hunting are more abundant and diversified, and shell fishhooks become part of the tool kit during this period. Larger knives, a variety of flake scrapers, and drill-like implements are common during this period. Projectile points include large side-notched, stemmed, and lanceolate or leaf-shaped forms. Koerper and Drover (1983) consider Gypsum Cave and Elko series points, which have a wide distribution in the Great Basin and Mojave deserts between ca. 2000 B.C. and A.D. 500, to be diagnostic of this period. Bone tools, including awls, were more numerous than in the preceding period, and the use of asphaltum adhesive was common.

Mortars and pestles became more common during this period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. Hopper mortars and stone bowls, including steatite vessels, appeared in the tool kit at this time as well. This shift appears to correlate with the diversification in subsistence resources. Many archaeologists believe this change in milling stones signals a shift away from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing importance of the acorn (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). It has been argued that mortars and pestles may have been used initially to process roots (e.g., tubers, bulbs, and corms associated with marshland plants), with acorn processing beginning at a later point in prehistory (Glassow 1997:86) and continuing to European contact.

Characteristic mortuary practices during the Intermediate Horizon and Campbell Tradition included fully flexed burials, placed facedown or faceup, and oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968:2–3). Red ochre was common, and abalone shell dishes were infrequent. Interments sometimes occurred beneath cairns or broken artifacts. Shell, bone, and stone ornaments, including charmstones, were more common than in the preceding Encinitas Tradition. Some later sites include *Olivella* shell and steatite beads, mortars with flat bases and flaring sides, and a few small points. The broad distribution of steatite from the Channel Islands and obsidian from distant inland regions, among other items, attest to the growth of trade, particularly during the later part of this period. Recently, Raab and others (Byrd and Raab 2007:220–221) have argued that the distribution of *Olivella* grooved rectangle (OGR) beads marks “a discrete sphere of trade and interaction between the Mojave Desert and the southern Channel Islands.”

#### 4.1.1.4 Horizon IV–Late Prehistoric (A.D. 500–Historic Contact)

In the Late Prehistoric Horizon (Wallace 1955, 1978), which lasted from the end of the Intermediate (ca. A.D. 500) until European contact, there was an increase in the use of plant food resources in addition to an increase in land and sea mammal hunting. There was a concomitant increase in the diversity and complexity of material culture during the Late Prehistoric, demonstrated by more classes of artifacts. The recovery of a greater number of small, finely chipped projectile points, usually stemless with convex or concave bases, suggests an increased usage of the bow and arrow rather than the atlatl (spear thrower) and dart for hunting. Other items include steatite cooking vessels and containers, the increased presence of smaller bone and shell circular fishhooks, perforated stones, arrow shaft straighteners made of steatite, a variety of bone tools, and personal ornaments made from shell, bone, and stone. There is also an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing and as an adhesive.

Many Late Prehistoric sites contain beautiful and complex objects of utility, art, and decoration. Ornaments include drilled whole Venus clam (*Chione* spp.) and drilled abalone (*Haliotis* spp.). Steatite effigies become more common, with scallop (*Pecten* spp. and *Argopecten* spp.) shell rattles common in middens. Mortuary customs are elaborate and include cremation and interment with abundant grave goods. By A.D. 1000, fired clay smoking pipes and ceramic vessels began to appear at some sites (Drover 1971, 1975; Meighan 1954; Warren and True 1984). The scarcity of pottery in coastal and near-coastal sites implies ceramic technology was not well developed in that area, or that ceramics were obtained by trade with neighboring groups to the south and east. The lack of widespread pottery manufacture is usually attributed to the high quality of tightly woven and watertight basketry that functioned in the same capacity as ceramic vessels.

Another feature typical of Late Prehistoric period occupation is an increase in the frequency of obsidian imported from the Obsidian Butte source in Imperial County, California. Obsidian Butte was exploited after ca. A.D. 1000 when it was exposed by the receding waters of Holocene Lake Cahuilla (Wilke 1978). A Late Prehistoric period component of the Elsinore site (CA-RIV-2798-A) produced two flakes that originated from Obsidian Butte (Grenda 1997:255; Towner et al. 1997:224–225). Although about 16 percent of the debitage at the Peppertree site (CA-RIV-463) at Perris Reservoir is obsidian, no sourcing study was done (Wilke 1974:61). The site contains a late Intermediate to Late Prehistoric period component, and it is assumed that most of the obsidian originated from Obsidian Butte. In the earlier Milling Stone and Intermediate periods, most of the obsidian found at sites within Riverside County came from northern sources, primarily the Coso volcanic field. This appears to be the case within Prado Basin and other interior sites that have yielded obsidian (e.g., Grenda 1995:59; Taşkıran 1997:46). The presence of Grimes Canyon (Ventura County) fused shale at southern California archaeological sites is also thought to be typical of the Late Prehistoric period (Demcak 1981; Hall 1988).

During this period, there was an increase in population size accompanied by the advent of larger, more permanent villages (Wallace 1955:223). Large populations and, in places, high population densities are characteristic, with some coastal and near-coastal settlements containing as many as 1,500 people. Many of the larger settlements were permanent villages in which people resided year-round. The populations of these villages may have also increased seasonally.

In Warren's (1968) cultural ecological scheme, the period between A.D. 500 and European contact is divided into three regional patterns. The Chumash Tradition is present mainly in the region of Santa Barbara and Ventura counties; the Takic or Numic Tradition is present in the Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties region; and the Yuman Tradition is present in the San Diego region. The seemingly abrupt changes in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus at the beginning of the Late Prehistoric period are thought to be the result of a migration to the coast of peoples from inland desert regions to the east. In addition to the small triangular and triangular side-notched points similar to

those found in the desert regions in the Great Basin and Lower Colorado River, Colorado River pottery and the introduction of cremation in the archaeological record are diagnostic of the Yuman Tradition in the San Diego region. This combination certainly suggests a strong influence from the Colorado Desert region.

In Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties, similar changes (introduction of cremation, pottery, and small triangular arrow points) are thought to be the result of a Takic migration to the coast from inland desert regions. This Takic or Numic Tradition was formerly referred to as the “Shoshonean wedge” or “Shoshonean intrusion” (Warren 1968). This terminology, used originally to describe a Uto-Aztecan language group, is generally no longer used to avoid confusion with ethnohistoric and modern Shoshonean groups who spoke Numic languages (Heizer 1978:5; Shipley 1978:88, 90). Modern Gabrielino/Tongva, Juaneño, and Luiseño in this region are considered the descendants of the prehistoric Uto-Aztecan, Takic-speaking populations that settled along the California coast during this period or perhaps somewhat earlier.

## 4.2 ETHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

The project area is in an area historically occupied by the Gabrielino. The archaeological record indicates that the Gabrielino arrived in the Los Angeles Basin around 500 B.C. Many contemporary Gabrielino identify themselves as descendents of the indigenous people living across the plains of the Los Angeles Basin and use the native term Tongva (King 1994). This term is used in the remainder of this section to refer to the pre-contact inhabitants of the Los Angeles Basin and their descendents. Surrounding native groups included the Chumash and Tataviam to the northwest, the Serrano and Cahuilla to the northeast, and the Juaneño and Luiseño to the southeast.

The name “Gabrielino” denotes those people who were administered by the Spanish from the San Gabriel Mission, which included people from the Gabrielino area proper as well as other social groups (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925: Plate 57). Therefore, in the post-Contact period, the name does not necessarily identify a specific ethnic or tribal group. The names by which Native Americans in southern California identified themselves have, for the most part, been lost. Many modern Gabrielino identify themselves as descendants of the indigenous people living across the plains of the Los Angeles Basin and refer to themselves as the Tongva (King 1994:12). This term is used in the remainder of this section to refer to the pre-Contact inhabitants of the Los Angeles Basin and their descendants.

Tongva lands encompassed the greater Los Angeles Basin and three Channel Islands, San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina. The Tongva established large, permanent villages in the fertile lowlands along rivers and streams, and in sheltered areas along the coast, stretching from the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. A total tribal population has been estimated of at least 5,000 (Bean and Smith 1978:540), but recent ethnohistoric work suggests a number approaching 10,000 (O’Neil 2002). Houses constructed by the Tongva were large, circular, domed structures made of willow poles thatched with tule that could hold up to 50 people (Bean and Smith 1978). Other structures served as sweathouses, menstrual huts, ceremonial enclosures, and probably communal granaries. Cleared fields for races and games, such as lacrosse and pole throwing, were created adjacent to Tongva villages (McCawley 1996:27). Archaeological sites composed of villages with various sized structures have been identified.

The Palos Verdes Peninsula is a sheltered coastline that runs along San Pedro Bay and stretches northward. This coastline was ideal for establishing communities because of its protective bays and inlets, short maritime route to the Channel Islands, and large assortment of marine mammals such as seals and sea lions, as well as a variety of fish and shellfish. There are nine Gabrielino placenames located on the Palos Verdes Peninsula which include *Toveemonga*, *Chaawvenga*, *Swaanga*, *Aataveanga*, *Xuuxonga*,

*Kiinkenga*, and *Haraasnga* communities, which occupied the peninsula during the late 1700s and early 1800s, and the *Moniikanga* and *Masaawnga* communities, whose history remains unclear (McCawley 1996: 56-63).

The Tongva subsistence economy was centered on gathering and hunting. The surrounding environment was rich and varied, and the tribe exploited mountains, foothills, valleys, deserts, riparian, estuarine, and open and rocky coastal eco-niches. Like that of most native Californians, acorns were the staple food (an established industry by the time of the early Intermediate Period). Acorns were supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a wide variety of flora (e.g., islay, cactus, yucca, sages, and agave). Fresh water and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects, as well as large and small mammals, were also consumed (Bean and Smith 1978:546; Kroeber 1925:631–632; McCawley 1996:119–123, 128–131).

A wide variety of tools and implements were used by the Tongva to gather and collect food resources. These included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Groups residing near the ocean used oceangoing plank canoes and tule balsa canoes for fishing, travel, and trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands (McCawley 1996:7).

Tongva people processed food with a variety of tools, including hammerstones and anvils, mortars and pestles, manos and metates, strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks. Food was consumed from a variety of vessels. Catalina Island steatite was used to make ollas and cooking vessels (Blackburn 1963; Kroeber 1925:629; McCawley 1996:129–138).

At the time of Spanish contact, the basis of Tongva religious life was the *Chinigchinich* cult, centered on the last of a series of heroic mythological figures. *Chinigchinich* gave instruction on laws and institutions, and also taught the people how to dance, the primary religious act for this society. He later withdrew into heaven, where he rewarded the faithful and punished those who disobeyed his laws (Kroeber 1925:637–638). The *Chinigchinich* religion seems to have been relatively new when the Spanish arrived. It was spreading south into the Southern Takic groups even as Christian missions were being built and may represent a mixture of native and Christian belief and practices (McCawley 1996:143–144).

Deceased Tongva were either buried or cremated, with inhumation more common on the Channel Islands and the neighboring mainland coast and cremation predominating on the remainder of the coast and in the interior (Harrington 1942; McCawley 1996:157). Cremation ashes have been found in archaeological contexts buried within stone bowls and in shell dishes (Ashby and Winterbourne 1966:27), as well as scattered among broken ground stone implements (Cleland et al. 2007). Archaeological data such as these correspond with ethnographic descriptions of an elaborate mourning ceremony that included a wide variety of offerings, including seeds, stone grinding tools, otter skins, baskets, wood tools, shell beads, bone and shell ornaments, and projectile points and knives. Offerings varied with the sex and status of the deceased (Johnston 1962:52–54; McCawley 1996:155–165; Reid 1926:24–25). At the behest of the Spanish missionaries, cremation essentially ceased during the post-Contact period (McCawley 1996:157).

### 4.3 HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Post-Contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1822), Mexican Period (1822–1848), and American Period (1848–present). Although Spanish, Russian, and British explorers visited the area for brief periods between 1529 and 1769, the Spanish Period in California begins with the establishment in 1769 of a settlement at San Diego and the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed between 1769 and 1823. Independence from Spain in 1821 marks the beginning of the Mexican Period, and the signing of the

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican-American War, signals the beginning of the American Period when California became a territory of the United States.

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

Spanish explorers made sailing expeditions along the coast of southern California between the mid-1500s and mid-1700s. In search of the legendary Northwest Passage, Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo stopped in 1542 at present-day San Diego Bay. With his crew, Cabrillo explored the shorelines of present Catalina Island as well as San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays. Much of the present California and Oregon coastline was mapped and recorded in the next half-century by Spanish naval officer Sebastián Vizcaíno. Vizcaíno's crew also landed on Santa Catalina Island and at San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays, giving each location its long-standing name. The Spanish crown laid claim to California based on the surveys conducted by Cabrillo and Vizcaíno (Bancroft 1885:96–99; Gumprecht 1999:35).

More than 200 years passed before Spain began the colonization and inland exploration of Alta California. The 1769 overland expedition by Captain Gaspar de Portolá marks the beginning of California's Historic period, occurring just after the King of Spain installed the Franciscan Order to direct religious and colonization matters in assigned territories of the Americas. With a band of 64 soldiers, missionaries, Baja (lower) California Native Americans, and Mexican civilians, Portolá established the Presidio of San Diego, a fortified military outpost, as the first Spanish settlement in Alta California. In July of 1769, while Portolá was exploring southern California, Franciscan Fr. Junípero Serra founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá at Presidio Hill, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823.

The Portolá expedition first reached the present-day boundaries of Los Angeles in August 1769, thereby becoming the first Europeans to visit the area. Father Juan Crespi, a member of the expedition, named "the campsite by the river *Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles de la Porciúncula*" or "Our Lady the Queen of the Angeles of the Porciúncula." Two years later, Friar Junípero Serra returned to the valley to establish a Catholic mission, the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, on September 8, 1771 (Kyle 2002:151).

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

A major emphasis during the Spanish Period in California was the construction of missions and associated presidios to integrate the Native American population into Christianity and communal enterprise. Incentives were also provided to bring settlers to pueblos or towns, but just three pueblos were established during the Spanish Period, only two of which were successful and remain as California cities (San José and Los Angeles). Several factors kept growth within Alta California to a minimum, including the threat of foreign invasion, political dissatisfaction, and unrest among the indigenous population. After more than a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare, New Spain (Mexico and the California territory) won independence from Spain in 1821. In 1822, the Mexican legislative body in California ended isolationist policies designed to protect the Spanish monopoly on trade, and decreed California ports open to foreign merchants (Dallas 1955:14).

Extensive land grants were established in the interior during the Mexican Period, in part to increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated their colonization efforts. Nine ranchos were granted between 1837 and 1846 in the future Orange County (Middlebrook 2005). Among the first ranchos deeded within the future Orange County were Manuel Nieto's Rancho Las Bolsas (partially in future Los Angeles County), granted by Spanish Governor Pedro Fages in 1784, and the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana, granted by Governor José Joaquín Arrillaga to José Antonio Yorba and Juan Pablo Peralta in 1810 (Hallan-Gibson 1986). The secularization of the missions following Mexico's independence from Spain resulted in the subdivision of former mission lands and establishment of many additional ranchos.

During the supremacy of the ranchos (1834–1848), landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. Cattle hides became a primary southern California export, providing a commodity to trade for goods from the east and other areas in the United States and Mexico. The number of nonnative inhabitants increased during this period because of the influx of explorers, trappers, and ranchers associated with the land grants. The rising California population contributed to the introduction and rise of diseases foreign to the Native American population, who had no associated immunities.

### **4.3.3 American Period (1848–Present)**

War in 1846 between Mexico and the United States precipitated the Battle of Chino, a clash between resident Californios and Americans in the San Bernardino area. The Mexican-American War ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ushering California into its American Period.

California officially became a state with the Compromise of 1850, which also designated Utah and New Mexico (with present-day Arizona) as U.S. Territories (Waugh 2003). Horticulture and livestock, based primarily on cattle as the currency and staple of the rancho system, continued to dominate the southern California economy through 1850s. The Gold Rush began in 1848, and with the influx of people seeking gold, cattle were no longer desired mainly for their hides but also as a source of meat and other goods. During the 1850s cattle boom, rancho vaqueros drove large herds from southern to northern California to feed that region's burgeoning mining and commercial boom. Cattle were at first driven along major trails or roads such as the Gila Trail or Southern Overland Trail, then were transported by trains when available. The cattle boom ended for southern California as neighbor states and territories drove herds to northern California at reduced prices. Operation of the huge ranchos became increasingly difficult, and droughts severely reduced their productivity (Cleland 2005:102–103).

In 1781, a group of 11 Mexican families traveled from Mission San Gabriel Arcángel to establish a new pueblo called El Pueblo de la Reyna de Los Angeles (The Pueblo of the Queen of the Angels). This settlement consisted of a small group of adobe-brick houses and streets and would eventually be known as the Ciudad de Los Angeles (City of Angels), which incorporated on April 4, 1850, only two years after the Mexican-American War and five months prior to California achieving statehood. Settlement of the Los Angeles region continued in the early American Period. The County of Los Angeles was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties established in the months prior to California acquiring official statehood in the United States. Many of the ranchos in the area now known as Los Angeles County remained intact after the United States took possession of California; however, a severe drought in the 1860s resulted in many of the ranchos being sold or otherwise acquired by Americans. Most of these ranchos were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns (Dumke 1944). Nonetheless, ranching retained its importance, and by the late 1860s, Los Angeles was one of the top dairy production centers in the country (Rolle 2003). By 1876, Los Angeles County reportedly had a population of 30,000 persons (Dumke 1944).

Los Angeles maintained its role as a regional business center and the development of citriculture in the late 1800s and early 1900s further strengthened this status (Caughey and Caughey 1977). These factors, combined with the expansion of port facilities and railroads throughout the region, contributed to the impact of the real estate boom of the 1880s on Los Angeles (Caughey and Caughey 1977; Dumke 1944).

By the late 1800s, government leaders recognized the need for water to sustain the growing population in the Los Angeles area. Irish immigrant William Mulholland personified the city's efforts for a stable water supply (Dumke 1944; Nadeau 1997). By 1913, the City of Los Angeles had purchased large tracts of land in the Owens Valley and Mulholland planned and completed the construction of the 240-mile aqueduct that brought the valley's water to the city (Nadeau 1997). A portion of the aqueduct runs north-south approximately one mile west of the project area.

Los Angeles continued to grow in the twentieth century, in part due to the discovery of oil in the area and its strategic location as a wartime port. The county's mild climate and successful economy continued to draw new residents in the late 1900s, with much of the county transformed from ranches and farms into residential subdivisions surrounding commercial and industrial centers. Hollywood's development into the entertainment capital of the world and southern California's booming aerospace industry were key factors in the county's growth in the twentieth century.

#### **4.3.4 San Pedro**

One of the region's most influential characters, Phinneas Banning, arrived at San Pedro in 1851 from Delaware. By 1857, Banning purchased 2,400 acres of coastal lands of the Rancho San Pedro from Manuel Dominguez for \$12,000. In an effort to gain prominence over his competition, Banning constructed a wharf and landing on the property that was located approximately 4 miles northeast of Timms Point. The new wharf was first named New San Pedro, but was later changed to Wilmington in honor of his home state. Banning quickly became the leader in freighting operations along the coast, bringing the Los Angeles & San Pedro Railroad, first railroad in the area, in 1869. The 22-mile rail line secured Banning's control over the port by creating a transportation monopoly that would not be challenged until the 1890s (Weinman and Stickel 1978:29).

Federal improvements to San Pedro Bay began in 1871, largely due to Banning's appeals to Congress to fund harbor improvements. During the next two decades, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers completed a series of improvements to the harbor, which increased efficiency and harbor capacity. These improvements included the construction of two jetties, opening of the reef, and the development of a larger, deeper channel that led to the Wilmington landing (Weinman and Stickel 1978:29). A lighthouse at Point Fermin further improved conditions at the harbor in 1874, allowing ships to safely pass and avoid the rocks that surrounded the area known as Deadman's Point.

By the 1880s, San Pedro was gaining importance as a maritime point of entry. A countywide surge in population brought increasing demands for everything from household goods to lumber, a great deal of which was imported from sea and then transported via rail to the city. By the mid-1880s, city officials and local businessmen were urging the federal government to establish a deep-water harbor off the coast of Los Angeles. Predictably, city representatives believed that San Pedro was the appropriate location for the port. However, railroad magnate Collis P. Huntington was actively constructing a port at Santa Monica, where he had purchased a sizable portion of land and established a rail line to Los Angeles. A long and bitter battle ensued that was not resolved until March 1, 1897, when San Pedro was officially selected as the preferred location in a four-to-one decision (Queenan 1983:30).

Improvements at San Pedro swiftly moved forward after the town was selected to become the official local port. Harbor improvements continued, including dredging and the construction of new bulkheads and wharfs through the Main Channel. The City of Los Angeles also moved quickly to ensure that the port would be a City-owned property. In 1906, a quarter-mile-wide strip of land known as the "Shoestring Strip" was annexed to the City, stretching the boundary from its original southern terminus all the way to the shoreline, to the edge of the towns of Wilmington and San Pedro. Strategically, the move increased the city's presence at the harbor and brought Los Angeles into a position to negotiate annexations with the cities of Wilmington and San Pedro. By 1909, the two harbor cities were annexed to the City of Los Angeles, following an agreement between the three municipalities that Los Angeles would commit \$10 million to fund harbor improvements within the next 10 years (City of Los Angeles 1913:33-34).

The Port of Los Angeles was formally established in 1907, and by the early 1910s, it was fast becoming an important center of commerce. Local demands for oil and lumber were primarily responsible for the traffic at the port. Petroleum was fast replacing coal as the primary energy source throughout the United States. The increasing oil consumption brought important growth to the Port of Los Angeles, with

construction of oil refineries, pipelines, and storage tanks in nearby Wilmington. Standard Oil and Union Oil both submitted applications to the Harbor Board to construct processing and storage facilities, bringing the first “tank farms” to the port (Weinman and Stickel 1978:57).

By the 1920s, harbor development became increasingly important to Los Angeles officials. Approximately 1.5 million Americans migrated to Los Angeles County during the decade, causing the economic focus to shift from agriculture to industrial development. Oil was discovered at Signal Hill in 1921, prompting speculators to flock to the region in hopes of exploiting the local oil industry. The abundance of cheap energy, including fuel and electricity, furthered the population boom and sparked a historic housing boom that lasted for 10 years (Queenan 1983:67).

World War II brought significant changes to the port and distinction to Los Angeles as an important hub for the U.S. military efforts in the Pacific. The U.S. Navy stepped up its presence by 1937, with the addition of numerous facilities at Terminal Island. Following the 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor, the federal government took exclusive control of the port and mandated all port activities in support of the war. Between 1941 and 1945, more than 90,000 workers were employed at the port in the manufacture and repair of military aircraft and vessels.

In 1942, land within the current project area was acquired by the federal government. A fire fighting training facility was developed in the southwestern portion of the project area that operated until 1950. In the early 1990s, several underground storage tanks were eventually removed from this area. Historic aerial photographs show that prior to construction of the housing complex, the project area was used as a storage facility for large shipping containers. A *Los Angeles Times* newspaper article from November 1963 reports the on-going construction of 250 housing units on Western Avenue opposite Green Hills Memorial Park (LA Times 1963). The housing complex, known as San Pedro Housing, was constructed by the U.S. Navy in 1963 to house personnel stationed at the Long Beach Naval Shipyard. The housing complex was vacated and closed in the late 1990s.

## **5.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

### **5.1 LITERATURE SEARCH**

On October 12, 2010, SWCA requested a search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the SCCIC, located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton. SWCA received the search results on October 14, 2010. The search included any previously recorded cultural resources and investigations within a one-mile radius of the project area. The CHRIS search also included a review of the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI) list, the California Historical Landmarks (CHL) list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE) list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) list. A letter from the SCCIC summarizing the results of the records search, and a bibliography of prior cultural resources studies is provided in Appendix A.

#### **5.1.1 Prior Resources Studies within One Mile of the Project Area**

Thirty-one cultural resources studies have been previously conducted within one mile of the project area (Table 1). Of these, two were conducted within at least a portion of the project area (LA-03166 and LA-10105). A brief summary of these two studies is provided in the paragraphs that follow. An additional 13 unmapped studies were also conducted within the Torrance quadrangle. Most of these studies are overview reports encompassing very large areas, and all appear to be located outside of the project area. Appendix A provides a complete bibliography from the SCCIC for all studies in Table 1, as well as all unmapped studies.

**Table 1. Prior Cultural Resources Studies within One Mile of the Project Area**

**Table 1. Prior Cultural Resources Studies within One Mile of the Project Area (Continued)**

SCCIC Report Number	Title of Study	Author	Year	Proximity to Project Area
LA-00173	Archaeological and Paleontological Evaluation of the Stonewood Gardens Urban West Development, San Pedro, California	Langenwalter, P.	1976	Adjacent to southern boundary
LA-00343	An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of Tract #33983, Los Angeles County	Hector, S.	1977	Outside: one mile south
LA-00344	Cultural Resource Survey and Impact Assessment for Tentative Tract #25210, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, County, California	Singer, C.	1977	Outside: 0.6 mile south
LA-00355	Archaeological Literature/Records and Field Survey of Tentative Tract #32596, San Pedro	Stickel, G.	1976	Outside: 0.55 mile south
LA-00372	Archaeological Reconnaissance of Property Located at the Northeast Corner of Channel Street and Park Western Drive, City of San Pedro	Rosen, M.	1978	Outside: 0.9 mile south
LA-00560	Report of Systematic Archaeological Testing at Site CA-LAN-286, San Pedro, California (Tract No. 32596)	Singer, C.	1979	Outside: 0.6 mile south
LA-00797	Cultural Resource Survey and Impact Assessment for Suang-na Village Park	Beroza, B.	1980	Outside: 0.4 mile north
LA-01145	Cultural Resource Survey Lot 12, Block 127, Tract Number 3555	Tartaglia, L.	1982	Outside: one mile north
LA-01208	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Gaffey Street Project Site, Los Angeles, California	Del Chario, K.	1982	Outside: 0.6 mile northeast
LA-01288	Cultural and Paleontological Resource Assessment Report for Two Proposed Naval Family Housing Sites for the U.S. Naval Station at Long Beach, California	Brock, J. et al.	1983	Outside: 240 meters north
LA-02896	Addendum Studies: CA-LAN-2135H Determination of Eligibility Report – Stabilization Unit 91, Los Angeles Refinery, Wilmington, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna, J.	1993	Outside: 0.85 mile east
LA-02930	Determination of Eligibility Report – Redistillation and Topping Plant, Unocal Unity No. 67, Los Angeles Refinery, Wilmington, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna, J.	1993	Outside: one mile east
LA-03032	Archaeological Survey of U.S. Navy Fuel Depot	Weide, M.	1993	Outside: 0.4 mile northeast
LA-03166*	Assessment of Prehistoric Resource Potential Taper Avenue Housing Area, San Pedro, California	Padon, B.	1995	Within: eastern portion
LA-03583	The Los Angeles Basin and Vicinity: a Gazetteer and Compilation of Archaeological Site Information	Bucknam, B.	1974	Outside: 0.7 mile northwest
LA-03695	Negative Phase I Archaeological Survey Harbor Hills Housing Project Lomita, Los Angeles County, California	Maki, M.	1997	Outside: 0.3 mile north

**Table 1. Prior Cultural Resources Studies within One Mile of the Project Area (Continued)**

SCCIC Report Number	Title of Study	Author	Year	Proximity to Project Area
LA-04641	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 729-01, in the County of Los Angeles, California	Duke, C.	1999	Outside: 0.7 mile southwest
LA-04894	Proposed Improvements of Traffic Signals and Ramp Metering on the Southbound Off-ramp Route 405 to Los Coyotes Diagonal Street and Replacement of Video Detection Camera on Route 213 at Avenida Aprenda in the Cities of Long Beach and Rancho Palos Verdes	Storey, N.	2000	Adjacent to southwest boundary
LA-04991	Phase I Survey of the Proposed San Pedro Business Center	Bonner, W.	1999	Outside: 0.8 mile southeast
LA-04992	Archaeological/Paleontological Monitoring San Pedro Business Center, Phase I 2100 North Gaffey Street, City and County of Los Angeles, California	Bonner, W.	2000	Outside: 0.7 mile southeast
LA-04996	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility LA 405-01, County of Los Angeles, California	Duke, C.	2001	Outside: 380 meters northwest
LA-05331	Archaeological Survey Report for the 07-LA-110 Harbor Freeway Transitway Corridor Project	Romani, J.	1982	Outside: 0.6 mile east
LA-05586	A Phase I Cultural Survey at the Fairway Estates Development Parcel Located at Palos Verdes Drive North City of Rolling Hills, California	Stickel, G.	1998	Outside: 0.75 mile northwest
LA-05697	Archaeological Survey for the Harbor Replacement Animal Care Facility	Christy, J.	2001	Outside: one mile northeast
LA-05984	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility SM 011-01, County of Los Angeles, CA	Duke, C.	2001	Outside: one mile northwest
LA-05988	Results of a Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation, Paleontological Overview, and Monitoring Program for the Proposed Palos Verdes Drive East Storm Drain Improvement Project, City of Rancho Palos Verdes, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna, J.	2002	Outside: 0.7 mile west
LA-06190	Cultural Resource Assessment AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 05343a, Los Angeles County, California	Duke, C.	2002	Outside: 0.9 mile west
LA-07072	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility LA 405-01, County of Los Angeles, California	Duke, C.	2001	Outside: 400 meters northwest
LA-08059	Results of Phase II Cultural Resources Testing Program at CA-LAN-276, CA-LAN-277, and CA-LAN-3583, Three Prehistoric Sites Identified within the Chandler Ranch/Rolling Hills Country Club Property in the Rolling Hills Estates and Torrance Areas of Los Angeles	McKenna, J. et al.	2006	Outside: one mile northwest

**Table 1. Prior Cultural Resources Studies within One Mile of the Project Area (Continued)**

SCCIC Report Number	Title of Study	Author	Year	Proximity to Project Area
LA-10105*	Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Ponte Vista Project Property, Located in San Pedro, California (SWCA Project #9757-111)	Brown, J.	2006	Within: entire project area
LA-10108	Results of a Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation and Paleontological Overview of the Chandler Ranch/Rolling Hills Country Club Residential Development, Rolling Hills Estates, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna, J.	2006	Outside: one mile northwest
* Study falls within at least a portion of the project area.				

### 5.1.1.1 LA-03166

In 1995, Beth Padon prepared an *Assessment of Prehistoric Resource Potential, Taper Avenue Housing Area, San Pedro, California*. The study included a reconnaissance-level archaeological survey of 25-acres along Taper Avenue between Sandwood Place and John Montgomery Drive, incorporating the existing U.S. Naval Reservation and former Long Beach Naval housing complex (the current project area). No cultural resources were identified during the survey. While shellfish fragments were observed throughout the project area, there was no indication of prehistoric use of the area. It was determined that sand containing the shell fragments had been brought in from a nearby location during initial grading of the Navy housing development. The study recommended that a qualified archaeologist monitor initial demolition of the housing and all grading activities.

### 5.1.1.2 LA-10105

In 2006, Joan Brown prepared a letter report regarding an *Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Ponte Vista Project Property, Located in San Pedro, California (SWCA Project #9757-111)*. The study included a reconnaissance-level archaeological survey of the 61.5-acre Long Beach Naval housing complex (the current project area). No cultural resources were identified during the survey. The report referenced the results of preliminary geotechnical testing by The J. Byer Group, which found underlying older alluvium and San Pedro Formation at shallow depths in the western and southern portions of the project area. The report also noted that the remains of a 1940s Firefighters School could be preserved under fill material in the southeast corner of the project area. The study recommended that a qualified archaeologist monitor all ground-disturbing activities in the southern and western portion of the project area where native soil was discovered.

## 5.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of the Project Area

There are no previously recorded cultural resources located within the project area. The SCCIC records search indicates that there are 22 previously recorded cultural resources located within one-mile of the project area (Table 2). Of these, 15 are prehistoric, one is historic, and six are unknown due to a lack of information provided on the site records. None of these sites occurs within the boundaries of the project area. The closest site to the project area is CA-LAN-289, a prehistoric lithic scatter located less than one-quarter of a mile away that is thought to have been destroyed. Prehistoric sites within one-mile of the project area consist of shell middens, lithic scatters, and habitation sites. The historic site (CA-LAN-2135H) within one mile of the project area consists of the Los Angeles Union Oil Refinery, comprised of a series of oil tanks, refinery facilities, and various structures. The HRI indicates that this site has been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP as a district.

**Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of the Project Area**

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Description	NRHP Eligibility Status	Recorded By and Year	Proximity to Project Area
19-000091	CA-LAN-91	Prehistoric: shell midden	Unevaluated	Racer, F. 1939	Outside: 0.7 mile east
19-000115	CA-LAN-115	Unknown (blank form)	Unevaluated	Eberhart, H. 1952	Outside: 0.9 mile south
19-000116	CA-LAN-116	Unknown (blank form)	Unevaluated	Eberhart, H. 1952	Outside: one mile southeast
19-000117	CA-LAN-117	Unknown (blank form)	Unevaluated	Eberhart, H. 1952	Outside: 0.5 mile east
19-000118	CA-LAN-118	Unknown (blank form)	Unevaluated	Eberhart, H. 1952	Outside: 0.6 mile northeast
19-000119	CA-LAN-119	Unknown (blank form)	Unevaluated	Eberhart, H. 1952	Outside: one mile northeast
19-000123	CA-LAN-123	Prehistoric: shell midden	Unevaluated	Chartkoff, K. 1965	Outside: one mile northeast
19-000124	CA-LAN-124	Prehistoric: shell midden	Unevaluated	Chartkoff, K. 1965	Outside: one mile northeast
19-000148	CA-LAN-148	Shell and animal bone deposit (possibly not cultural)	Unevaluated	Nelson, N. 1912	Outside: 0.7 mile southeast
19-000279	CA-LAN-279	Prehistoric: lithic scatter	Unevaluated	True, R. 1960 Racer, F. 1939	Outside: 0.8 mile northwest
19-000281	CA-LAN-281	Prehistoric: habitation with possible burials (possibly destroyed during construction of reservoir)	Unevaluated	True, R. 1960	Outside: 0.8 mile west
19-000284	CA-LAN-284	Prehistoric: lithic scatter	Unevaluated	True, R. 1960	Outside: one mile southeast
19-000286	CA-LAN-286	Prehistoric: habitation site (possibly destroyed)	Unevaluated	Singer, C. 1977 True, R. 1960	Outside: 0.6 mile south
19-000287	CA-LAN-287	Prehistoric: lithic scatter (site has been destroyed)	Unevaluated	Unknown 1962 True 1960	Outside: 0.8 mile southeast
19-000288	CA-LAN-288	Prehistoric: lithic scatter	Unevaluated	Racer, F. 1939 True, R. 1960	Outside: 0.45 mile southeast
19-000289	CA-LAN-289	Prehistoric: lithic scatter (possibly destroyed)	Unevaluated	True, R. 1960	Outside: 0.4 mile southeast
19-000774	CA-LAN-774	Prehistoric: lithic scatter	Unevaluated	Singer, C. 1977	Outside: 0.7 mile south
19-000775	CA-LAN-775	Prehistoric: lithic scatter	Unevaluated	Singer, C. 1977	Outside: 0.7 mile south

**Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of the Project Area (Continued)**

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Description	NRHP Eligibility Status	Recorded By and Year	Proximity to Project Area
19-002874	CA-LAN-2874	Prehistoric: lithic scatter	Unevaluated	Bonner, W. 2001	Outside: 0.9 mile east
19-002135	CA-LAN-2135H	Historic: Los Angeles Union Oil Refinery site	Unevaluated	McKenna, J. 1993	Outside: 0.6 mile east
19-002875	CA-LAN-2875	Prehistoric: habitation site	Unevaluated	Bonner, W. 2001	Outside: 0.8 mile east
19-187692	CA-LAN-2874	Prehistoric: lithic scatter	Unevaluated	Bonner, W. 2001	Outside: 0.9 mile east

### 5.1.3 Historic Maps

In addition to reviewing previously conducted studies and previously recorded site records, SWCA examined the project area on historic maps provided by the SCCIC. The 1896 Redondo, California 15' USGS Quadrangle map shows that the project area and much of surrounding land was entirely undeveloped at this time. Development had already begun in the town of Wilmington to the east, as evidenced by the plotting of numerous buildings and structures, as well as bisection of the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) San Pedro Branch to the southeast. The 1944 Redondo, California 15' USGS Quadrangle map plots two structures just south of the current project area boundary and north of present-day Westmont Drive. Pacific Electric railroad tracks run parallel to Gaffey Street, just east of the project area. Land northeast of the project area was already heavily developed by this time as part of the City of Los Angeles.

## 5.2 SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH AND INITIAL NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

SWCA initiated Native American coordination for this project on October 12, 2010. As part of the process of identifying cultural resources within or near the project area, we contacted the NAHC to request a review of the SLF. The NAHC faxed a response on October 21, 2010 (Appendix B), and stated that the SLF search “did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within one-half mile of the project area,” but noted that there may still be cultural resources present at a subsurface level. The NAHC also provided a contact list of nine Native American individuals or tribal organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area. We prepared and mailed letters (Appendix B) to each of the NAHC-listed contacts on October 21, 2010, requesting information regarding any Native American cultural resources within or immediately adjacent to the project area.

SWCA received telephone responses to the letters from two of the NAHC contacts. Anthony Morales of the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians responded on October 29, 2010, and recommended that a qualified archaeologist be present on-site to monitor all ground-disturbing activity within the project area. Robert Dorame of the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council responded on November 1, 2010 to ask whether Native American monitors would be on-site during ground-disturbing activities, and to voice his concerns about the project area’s sensitivity for Native American resources. Both contacts stated that the Rancho Palos Verdes area has always been sensitive for the presence of Native American resources. As of December 8, 2010, SWCA has not received any other responses to the letters.

## 6.0 METHODS

### 6.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SWCA Archaeologist Samantha Murray conducted an archaeological survey of the project area on October 22, 2010. Because most of the project area consists of a built environment (i.e., residential homes, paved roads, sidewalks, and various utilities), with smaller areas of exposed sediment and open space, a combination of both intensive- and reconnaissance-level survey methods was employed, as appropriate (Figure 3). A total of 18 acres within the project area were intensively surveyed, and the remaining 43.5 acres were subject to a reconnaissance-level survey.

All areas of exposed sediment and open space were subject to an intensive-level pedestrian survey. Intensively surveyed areas include the sandy cut slope adjacent to the north-northeast boundary of the project area and the six-acre grassy undeveloped area located in the southwest corner of the project area. Ms. Murray subjected several backyards to intensive survey to supplement the reconnaissance-level survey. Intensive-level survey methods consisted of a pedestrian survey in parallel transects spaced no more than 10 meters apart over the entire project area. Transects were modified as necessary in narrow areas along steep slopes and in areas of dense vegetation. She examined the ground surface for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock [FAR]), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Ground disturbances such as burrows, cut banks, and drainages were visually inspected.

The remaining developed portion of the project area—the houses, yards, and streets in the center of the property—was subjected to reconnaissance-level survey methods, which included driving slowly on all paved roads and inspecting all streets, sidewalks, and front yards for the presence of archaeological resources. Any areas of exposed sediment around the houses that exhibited potential to yield surface-level artifacts were visually inspected at the intensive level.

Ms. Murray documented her fieldwork using field notes, digital photography, close-scale field maps and aerial photographs, and a GPS unit. Photographs of the project area were taken with a Canon Power Shot SD600 digital camera with six megapixels and 3x optical zoom. All field notes, photographs, and records related to the current study are on file at SWCA's Pasadena, California office.



Path: P:\16000-16999\16985 - Ponte Vista\GIS Graphics\MXD\Cultural\Survey\Coverage.mxd, 10/26/10, ekochert

Figure 3. Archaeological Survey Coverage of the Project Area

## 7.0 RESULTS AND IMPACT CONSIDERATIONS

### 7.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

No archaeological resources were observed during the intensive- and reconnaissance-level survey of the project area. The project area consists of three distinct sections: 1) the developed complex of former Navy housing; 2) the sandy cut slope to the north-northeast; and 3) the grassy undeveloped area to the southwest. Each of these three areas will be discussed separately in the paragraphs that follow.

The majority of the project area consists of a complex of vacant residential homes, situated along four paved roads (Photograph 1). Because this portion of the project area is entirely improved, ground visibility during the survey was very poor (approximately three percent). Areas of exposed sediment include front lawns and backyards, however, these areas are composed entirely of fill material. Additionally, the ground surface exhibits a high level of disturbance from active grazing by goats and sheep within the complex (Photograph 2). When the housing complex was constructed in 1963, the land was subject to a cut-and-fill ground leveling procedure. Geologic borings from 2005 indicate that the entire property is covered with these fill soils. The borings confirmed the presence of native soils including alluvium and San Pedro Formation are present below the fill material at fairly shallow depths in southern and western portions of the project area. Depth of the fill material varies throughout the project area between two and 24.5 feet (Byer 2005). It is possible that intact archaeological deposits are present below the level of fill material across the entire property, however, this could not be verified by SWCA during the archaeological survey.

A sandy cut slope runs along the north-northeast perimeter of the housing complex for approximately 580 meters (Photograph 3). The cut slope soil was imported from a nearby location for construction of the housing complex in the 1960s. The slope has been graded to 33 degrees and reaches a maximum height of 50 feet (Byer 2005). Ground visibility was good in this area, at approximately 75 percent, with some interference from the presence of iceplant and prickly pear cactus. Segments of a concrete "V" drain cut across the upper portion of the slope. Shellfish fragments, including Venus clam (*Chione* sp.), speckled scallop (*Argopecten* sp.), and oyster (*Ostrea lurida*) were present throughout this area, with a particularly dense scatter on the easternmost section of the slope in association with marine and terrestrial fossil material (DeBusk 2010). Soil within the northernmost portion of the slope was much less sandy, darker in color, and contained substantially less shell material than the easternmost portion. There was no evidence of soil discoloration, surface artifacts, or anything that might indicate prehistoric use of the area. Only two fragments of aqua colored glass and a variety of modern refuse were observed in this portion of the project area.

The undeveloped area in the southwest corner of the project area (Photograph 4) consists of an approximately six-acre grass field with a small strip of asphalt in the western portion, a concrete culvert to the north, and a drainage channel to the east. During the survey, ground visibility was extremely poor (approximately two percent), due to the presence of dense, low-lying vegetation throughout. The ground within this portion of the project area had been previously disturbed by the installation of a fire-fighting training facility built in 1944, which required grading for the building pad. The facility was removed in 1950, but historic aerial photographs from the 1950s indicate that other structures were built on the pad after its removal. Only modern refuse was observed in this area during the archaeological survey.



**Photograph 1. Overview of housing complex, view to the southwest**



**Photograph 2. Example of grazing animals that contribute to ground surface disturbance within the project area**



**Photograph 3. Overview of sandy cut slope, view to the southeast**



**Photograph 4. Overview of undeveloped area, view to the east**

## **8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

While no cultural resources were identified during the archaeological field survey, the literature search indicates that the project area is situated in a geographic location that was ideal for prehistoric human occupation. Fifteen prehistoric sites have been previously recorded within one mile of the project area (Table 2) in all directions. A 2005 preliminary geotechnical report prepared by The J. Byer Group indicates that the original development was graded and leveled to accommodate the existing buildings. Fill was placed in the central portion of the project area, and cuts were made along the north-northeast sides of the property. While there are no surface indicators of cultural resources, it is possible that intact archaeological deposits are present below the original layer of fill material, although the depth at which the strata with the potential to contain archaeological material varies greatly across the property, and can be found as shallow as two feet below the current grade. For these reasons, and the fact that no archaeological testing has ever occurred within the project area, it should be treated as potentially sensitive for cultural resources. Measures to reduce potential effects/impacts to unanticipated archaeological resources are provided below.

### **8.1 MONITORING OF GROUND-DISTURBING ACTIVITY**

SWCA understands that ground-disturbing activities will occur over the entire project area. Anticipated ground-disturbing activities include demolition and removal of the existing buildings and structures; modification of the drainage channel in the southwest portion of the project area; site grading for building pads, access roads and other improvements; and installation of below-ground utilities such as water lines, fire hydrants, and sewers. Because areas within and around the project area are potentially sensitive for archaeological resources, SWCA recommends that a qualified archaeologist be present to monitor all ground-disturbing activities. SWCA recommends that the monitor work under the direction of a qualified principal investigator: an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (NPS 1983).

SWCA further recommends that, prior to initiation of ground-disturbing activities, the archaeological monitor conduct a brief awareness training session for the benefit of all construction workers and supervisory personnel. The training, which could be held in conjunction with the project's initial on-site safety meeting, would explain the importance of and legal basis for the protection of significant archaeological resources. Each worker would also learn the proper procedures to follow in the event that cultural resources or human remains/burials are uncovered during ground-disturbing activities. These procedures include work curtailment or redirection and the immediate contact of the site supervisor and the archaeological monitor. It is recommended that this worker education session include visual images of artifacts that might be found in the project vicinity, and that the session take place on-site immediately prior to the start of ground-disturbing activities.

### **8.2 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES**

In the event that cultural resources are exposed during construction, work in the immediate vicinity of the find must stop until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the significance of the find. Construction activities may continue in other areas. If the discovery proves significant under CEQA (Section 15064.5f; PRC 21082), additional work such as testing or data recovery may be warranted.

### **8.3 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS**

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbances; State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the Los Angeles County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The Los Angeles County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the

human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a MLD. The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

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**Appendix A.**  
**South Central Coastal Information Center**  
**Results Letter and Bibliography**

**South Central Coastal Information Center**

California State University, Fullerton  
Department of Anthropology MH-426  
800 North State College Boulevard  
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846  
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542  
[anthro.fullerton.edu/sccic.html](http://anthro.fullerton.edu/sccic.html) - [sccic@fullerton.edu](mailto:sccic@fullerton.edu)  
*California Historical Resources Information System*  
*Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties*

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October 14, 2010

SCCIC # 10966.7718

Mr. Robert Ramirez  
SWCA  
625 Fair Oaks Ave., Ste. 190  
South Pasadena, CA 91030  
(626) 240-0587

RE: Ponte Vista Project (Project # 16985)

Dear Mr. Ramirez,

As per your request received on October 12, 2010 a records search was conducted for the above referenced project. The search includes a review of all recorded archaeological sites within a 1-mile radius of the project site as well as a review of cultural resource reports on file. In addition, the California Points of Historical Interest (PHI), the California Historical Landmarks (CHL), the California Register of Historical Resources (CR), the National Register of Historic Places (NR), the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI), and the City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments listings were reviewed for the above referenced project. The following is a discussion of the findings.

**Torrance, CA, USGS 7.5' Quadrangle**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES:**

Twenty archaeological sites (19-000091, 19-000115, 19-000116, 19-000117, 19-000118, 19-000119, 19-000123, 19-00124, 19-000148, 19-000279, 19-000281, 19-000284, 19-000286, 19-000287, 19-00288, 19-000289, 19-000774, 19-000775, 19-002874, and 19-002875) have been identified within a 1-mile radius of the project site. No archaeological sites are located within the project site. No sites are listed on the Archaeological Determination of Eligibility (DOE) list. No isolates have been identified within a 1-mile radius of the project site. No isolates are located within the project site.

**HISTORIC RESOURCES:**

One additional cultural resource (19-187692) has been identified within a 1-mile radius of the project site. No cultural resources are located within the project site.

Copies of our historic maps – Redondo, CA. (1896 & 1944) 15' USGS - are enclosed for your review.

The California Point of Historical Interest of the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Parks and Recreation, lists no properties within a 1-mile radius of the project site.

The California Historical Landmarks of the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Parks and Recreation, lists no properties within a 1-mile radius of the project site.

The California Register of Historical Resources lists eighteen properties within a 1-mile radius of the project site. These are properties determined to have a National Register of Historic Places Status of 1 or 2, a California Historical Landmark numbering 770 and higher, or a Point of Historical Interest listed after 1/1/1998. (+ see enclosed HRI list)

The National Register of Historic Places lists one property within a 1-mile radius of the project site (see below).

San Pedro 19-167265 Battery Osgood-Farley Fort MacArthur Upper Reservation San Pedro  
19741016 74000526

The City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments lists no properties within a 1-mile radius of the project site.

The California Historic Resources Inventory lists twenty-four properties that have been evaluated for historical significance within a 1-mile radius of the project site (see enclosed list).

#### **PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS:**

Thirty-seven studies (LA173, LA 343, LA 344, LA 355, LA 372, LA 560, LA 797, LA 1145, LA 1208, LA 1288, LA 2896, LA 2930, LA 3032, LA 3166\*, LA 3583, LA 3695, LA 4641, LA 4894, LA 4991, LA 4992, LA 4996, LA 5331, LA 5586, LA 5697, LA 5984, LA 5988, LA 6190, LA 7072, LA10105\*, and LA 10108) have been conducted within a 1-mile radius of the project site. Of these, two are located within the project site. There are thirteen additional investigations located on the Torrance, CA. 7.5' USGS Quadrangle that are potentially within a 1-mile radius of the project site. These reports are not mapped due to insufficient locational information.

(\* = Located within the project site)

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you **do not include** resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at 657.278.5395 Monday through Thursday 9:00 am to 3:30 pm.

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

Sincerely,  
SCCIC



Lindsey Noyes  
Staff Researcher

Enclosures:

- (X) Maps – Torrance, CA. 7.5' USGS Quadrangle, Redondo, CA. (1896 & 1944) 15' USGS Quadrangle – 4 pages
- (X) Bibliography –11 pages
- (X) HRI – 3pages
- (X) National Register Status Codes
- (X) Site Records – (19-000091, 19-000115, 19-000116, 19-000117, 19-000118, 19-000119, 19-000123, 19-00124, 19-000148, 19-000279, 19-000281, 19-000284, 19-000286, 19-000287, 19-00288, 19-000289, 19-000774, 19-000775, 19-002874, 19-002875, and 19-187692) – 59 pages
- (X) Survey Reports – (LA3166\* and LA10105\*) –23 pages
- (X) Confidentiality Form
- (X) Invoice #10966.7718

## SCCIC Bibliography: Ponte Vista Project (Project#16985)

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### LA-00173

*Author(s):* Langenwaller, Paul E., II  
*Year:* 1976  
*Title:* Archaeological and Palentological Evaluation of the Stonewood Gardens Urban West Development, San Pedro, California  
*Affiliation:*  
*Resources:*  
*Quads:* TORRANCE  
*Pages:*  
*Notes:*

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### LA-00343

*Author(s):* Hector, Susan M.  
*Year:* 1977  
*Title:* An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of Tract #33983, Los Angeles County  
*Affiliation:*  
*Resources:* 19-000789, 19-000790  
*Quads:* TORRANCE  
*Pages:*  
*Notes:*

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### LA-00344

*Author(s):* Singer, Clay A.  
*Year:* 1977  
*Title:* Cultural Resource Survey and Impact Assessment for Tentative Tract #25210, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.  
*Affiliation:*  
*Resources:* 19-000774, 19-000775  
*Quads:* TORRANCE  
*Pages:*  
*Notes:*

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### LA-00355

*Author(s):* Stickel, Gary E.  
*Year:* 1976  
*Title:* Archaeological Literature/records and Field Survey of Tentative Tract #32596, San Pedro  
*Affiliation:*  
*Resources:* 19-000286  
*Quads:* TORRANCE  
*Pages:*  
*Notes:*

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### LA-00372

*Author(s):* Rosen, Martin D.  
*Year:* 1978  
*Title:* Archaeological Reconnaissance of Property Located at the Northeast Corner of Channel Street and Park Western Drive, City of San Pedro  
*Affiliation:*  
*Resources:* 19-000284  
*Quads:* TORRANCE  
*Pages:*  
*Notes:*

## SCCIC Bibliography: Ponte Vista Project (Project#16985)

LA-00560

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*Author(s):* Singer, Clay A.  
*Year:* 1979  
*Title:* Report on Systematic Archaeological Testing at Site CA-LAN-286, San Pedro, California, (tract No. 32596).  
*Affiliation:*  
*Resources:* 19-000286  
*Quads:* TORRANCE  
*Pages:*  
*Notes:*

LA-00797

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*Author(s):* Beroza, Barbara  
*Year:* 1980  
*Title:* Cultural Resource Survey and Impact Assessment for Suang-na Village Park  
*Affiliation:* University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey  
*Resources:*  
*Quads:* TORRANCE  
*Pages:*  
*Notes:*

LA-01145

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*Author(s):* Tartaglia, Louis J.  
*Year:* 1982  
*Title:* Cultural Resource Survey Lot 12, Block 127, Tract Number 3555  
*Affiliation:*  
*Resources:*  
*Quads:* TORRANCE  
*Pages:*  
*Notes:*

LA-01208

---

*Author(s):* Del Chario, Kathleen C.  
*Year:* 1982  
*Title:* Cultural Resource Assessment of the Gaffey Street Project Site, Los Angeles, California  
*Affiliation:* ARM  
*Resources:* 19-000118  
*Quads:* TORRANCE  
*Pages:*  
*Notes:*

LA-01288

---

*Author(s):* Brock, James P., Mark Roeder, and John Elliot  
*Year:* 1983  
*Title:* Cultural and Paleontological Resource Assessment Report for Two Proposed Naval Family Housing Sites for the US Naval Station at Long Beach, California  
*Affiliation:* Archaeological Advisory Group  
*Resources:*  
*Quads:* TORRANCE  
*Pages:*  
*Notes:*

## SCCIC Bibliography: Ponte Vista Project (Project#16985)

LA-02896

---

*Author(s):* McKenna, Jeanette A.  
*Year:* 1993  
*Title:* -addendum Studies - CA-LAN-2135h: -determination of Eligibility Report- Stabilization Unit 91, Los Angeles Refinery, Wilmington, Los Angeles County, California  
*Affiliation:* McKenna et al.  
*Resources:* 19-002135  
*Quads:* TORRANCE  
*Pages:*  
*Notes:*

LA-02930

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*Author(s):* McKenna, Jeanette A.  
*Year:* 1993  
*Title:* -determination of Eligibility Report- Redistillation and Topping Plant, Unocal Unit No. 67, Los Angeles Refinery, Wilmington, Los Angeles County, California  
*Affiliation:* McKenna et al.  
*Resources:* 19-002135  
*Quads:* TORRANCE  
*Pages:*  
*Notes:*

LA-03032

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*Author(s):* Weide, Margaret L.  
*Year:* 1993  
*Title:* Archaeological Survey of US Navy Fuel Depot  
*Affiliation:* California State University, Long Beach  
*Resources:* 19-000118  
*Quads:* TORRANCE  
*Pages:*  
*Notes:*

LA-03166

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*Author(s):* Padon, Beth  
*Year:* 1995  
*Title:* Assessment of Prehistoric Resource Potential Taper Avenue Housing Area, San Pedro, California  
*Affiliation:* Petra Resources, Inc.  
*Resources:*  
*Quads:* TORRANCE  
*Pages:*  
*Notes:*

## SCCIC Bibliography: Ponte Vista Project (Project#16985)

LA-03583

---

*Author(s):* Bucknam, Bonnie M.

*Year:* 1974

*Title:* The Los Angeles Basin and Vicinity: a Gazetteer and Compilation of Archaeological Site Information

*Affiliation:* California State University, Long Beach

*Resources:*

*Quads:* ANAHEIM, BALDWIN PARK, BEVERLY HILLS, EL MONTE, HOLLYWOOD, INGLEWOOD, LA HABRA, LONG BEACH, LOS ALAMITOS, LOS ANGELES, MALIBU BEACH, NEWPORT BEACH, POINT DUME, REDONDO BEACH, SAN PEDRO, SEAL BEACH, SOUTH GATE, TOPANGA, TORRANCE, TRIUNFO PASS, VENICE, WHITTIER

*Pages:*

*Notes:* Sites too numerous to enter. Sites are mapped.

LA-03695

---

*Author(s):* Maki, Mary K.

*Year:* 1997

*Title:* Negative Phase I Archaeological Survey Harbor Hills Housing Project Lomita, Los Angeles County, California

*Affiliation:* ENSR Consulting and Engineering

*Resources:*

*Quads:* TORRANCE

*Pages:*

*Notes:*

LA-04641

---

*Author(s):* Duke, Curt

*Year:* 1999

*Title:* Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 729-01, in the County of Los Angeles, California

*Affiliation:* LSA Associates, Inc.

*Resources:*

*Quads:* TORRANCE

*Pages:*

*Notes:*

LA-04894

---

*Author(s):* Storey, Noelle

*Year:* 2000

*Title:* Proposed Improvements of Traffic Signals and Ramp Metering on the Southbound Off-ramp Route 405 to Los Coyotes Diagonal Street and Replacement of Video Detection Camera on Route 213 at Avenida Aprenda in the Cities of Long Beach and Rancho Palos Verdes.

*Affiliation:* Caltrans

*Resources:* 19-000270, 19-000830, 19-000831

*Quads:* LONG BEACH, TORRANCE

*Pages:*

*Notes:*

## SCCIC Bibliography: Ponte Vista Project (Project#16985)

LA-04991

---

*Author(s):* Bonner, Wayne H.  
*Year:* 1999  
*Title:* Phase I Survey of the Proposed San Pedro Business Center  
*Affiliation:* W.H. Bonner Associates  
*Resources:*  
*Quads:* TORRANCE  
*Pages:*  
*Notes:*

LA-04992

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*Author(s):* Bonner, Wayne H.  
*Year:* 2000  
*Title:* Archaeological/paleontological Monitoring San Pedro Business Center, Phase I 2100 North Gaffey Street, City and County of Los Angeles, California  
*Affiliation:* W. H. Bonner Associates  
*Resources:*  
*Quads:* TORRANCE  
*Pages:*  
*Notes:*

LA-04996

---

*Author(s):* Duke, Curt  
*Year:* 2001  
*Title:* Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility La 405-01, County of Los Angeles, California  
*Affiliation:* LSA Associates, Inc.  
*Resources:*  
*Quads:* TORRANCE  
*Pages:*  
*Notes:*

LA-05331

---

*Author(s):* Romani, John F.  
*Year:* 1982  
*Title:* Archaeological Survey Report for the 07-la-110 Harbor Freeway Transitway Corridor Project  
*Affiliation:* Caltrans District 7  
*Resources:* 19-000119, 19-000146  
*Quads:* INGLEWOOD, SAN PEDRO, TORRANCE  
*Pages:*  
*Notes:*

LA-05586

---

*Author(s):* Stickel, Gary E.  
*Year:* 1998  
*Title:* A Phase I Cultural Survey at the Fairway Estates Development Parcel Located at Palos Verdes Drive North City of Rolling Hills, California  
*Affiliation:* John Minch & Associates, Inc.  
*Resources:*  
*Quads:* TORRANCE  
*Pages:*  
*Notes:*

## SCCIC Bibliography: Ponte Vista Project (Project#16985)

LA-05697

---

*Author(s):* Christy, Juliet L.  
*Year:* 2001  
*Title:* Archaeological Survey for the Harbor Replacement Animal Care Facility  
*Affiliation:* Greenwood and Associates  
*Resources:*  
*Quads:* TORRANCE  
*Pages:*  
*Notes:*

LA-05984

---

*Author(s):* Duke, Curt  
*Year:* 2001  
*Title:* Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility Sm 011-01, County of Los Angeles, Ca  
*Affiliation:* LSA Associates, Inc.  
*Resources:*  
*Quads:* TORRANCE  
*Pages:*  
*Notes:*

LA-05988

---

*Author(s):* McKenna, Jeanette A.  
*Year:* 2002  
*Title:* Results of a Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation, Paleontological Overview, and Monitoring Program for the Proposed Palos Verdes Drive East Storm Drain Improvement Project, City of Rancho Palos Verdes, Los Angeles County, California  
*Affiliation:* McKenna et al.  
*Resources:*  
*Quads:* TORRANCE  
*Pages:*  
*Notes:*

LA-06190

---

*Author(s):* Duke, Curt  
*Year:* 2002  
*Title:* Cultural Resource Assessment at & T Wireless Services Facility No. 05343a Los Angeles County, California  
*Affiliation:* LSA Associates, Inc.  
*Resources:*  
*Quads:* TORRANCE  
*Pages:*  
*Notes:*

LA-07072

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*Author(s):* Duke, Curt  
*Year:* 2001  
*Title:* Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility La 405-01, County of Los Angeles, California  
*Affiliation:* LSA Associates, Inc.  
*Resources:*  
*Quads:* TORRANCE  
*Pages:*  
*Notes:*

## SCCIC Bibliography: Ponte Vista Project (Project#16985)

LA-08059

---

*Author(s):* McKenna, Jeanette A. and Shepard, Richard S.

*Year:* 2006

*Title:* Results of Phase II Cultural Resources Testing Program at CA-LAN-276, CA-LAN-277, and CA-LAN-3583, Three Prehistoric Sites Identified Within the Chandler Ranch/rolling Hills Country Club Property in the Rolling Hills Estates and Torrance Areas of Los Ange

*Affiliation:* McKenna et al.

*Resources:* 19-000110, 19-000191, 19-000276, 19-000277, 19-000278, 19-000279, 19-000280, 19-003583

*Quads:* TORRANCE

*Pages:*

*Notes:*

LA-10105

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*Author(s):* Brown, Joan C.

*Year:* 2006

*Title:* Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Ponte Vista Project Property, Located in San Pedro, California (swca Project #9757-111).

*Affiliation:* SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.

*Resources:*

*Quads:* TORRANCE

*Pages:*

*Notes:*

LA-10108

---

*Author(s):* McKenna, Jeanette A.

*Year:* 2006

*Title:* Results of a Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation and Paleontological Overview of the Chandler Ranch/rolling Hills Country Club Residential Development, Rolling Hills Estates, Los Angeles County, California.

*Affiliation:* McKenna et al.

*Resources:* 19-000110, 19-000191, 19-000276, 19-000277, 19-000278, 19-000279, 19-000280, 19-003583

*Quads:* TORRANCE

*Pages:*

*Notes:*

## SCCIC Bibliography: Torrance, CA. Quad Unmappables

LA-00105

---

*Author(s):* Kaufman, Susan Hector

*Year:* 1976

*Title:* Archaeological Resources Within the Los Angeles County Area Are Evaluated As to the Importance, Nature, and Location These Resources Are Analyzed Following Careful Review of Maps and Archival Material Housed at the Ucla, Archaeological Survey

*Affiliation:* University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey

*Resources:*

*Quads:* AZUSA, BALDWIN PARK, BEVERLY HILLS, EL MONTE, GLENDORA, INGLEWOOD, LONG BEACH, LOS ALAMITOS, LOS ANGELES, PALMDALE, PASADENA, REDONDO BEACH, SAN DIMAS, SAN FERNANDO, SANTA CATALINA WEST, SOUTH GATE, TORRANCE, VENICE, WHITTIER

*Pages:*

*Notes:*

LA-00888

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*Author(s):* Langenwalter, Paul E., II

*Year:* 1977

*Title:* Reconnaissance and Evaluation of Archaeological Resources at the Knoll Hill Site, Port of Los Angeles.

*Affiliation:* Heritage Resource Consultant

*Resources:*

*Quads:*

*Pages:* 3

*Notes:*

LA-03289

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*Author(s):* Davis, Gene

*Year:* 1990

*Title:* Mobil M-70 Pipeline Replacement Project Cultural Resource Survey Report for Mobil Corporation

*Affiliation:* Dames & Moore

*Resources:* 19-000034, 19-000059, 19-000060, 19-000067, 19-000077, 19-000095, 19-000169, 19-000194, 19-000213, 19-000216, 19-000248, 19-000408, 19-000409, 19-000410, 19-000411, 19-000412, 19-000441, 19-000444, 19-000475, 19-000490, 19-000491, 19-000492, 19-000493, 19-000634, 19-000643, 19-000644, 19-000645, 19-000646, 19-000823, 19-000903, 19-000925, 19-000926, 19-000927, 19-000938, 19-000960, 19-000962, 19-000990, 19-000991, 19-000992, 19-001015, 19-001305, 19-001834, 19-001835

*Quads:* ALAMO MOUNTAIN, BEVERLY HILLS, BLACK MTN, CANOGA PARK, COBBLESTONE MTN, FRAZIER MOUNTAIN, INGLEWOOD, LEBEC, LIEBRE MTN, NEWHALL, OAT MOUNTAIN, SAN FERNANDO, TORRANCE, VAL VERDE, VAN NUYS, VENICE, WARM SPRINGS MOUNTAIN, WHITAKER PEAK

*Pages:*

*Notes:* Indexed. This report covers more area than the mapped survey areas.

## SCCIC Bibliography: Torrance, CA. Quad Unmappables

LA-03588

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*Author(s):* Hasteley, Ed

*Year:* 1992

*Title:* Proposed South Coast Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement

*Affiliation:* Bureau of Land Management

*Resources:*

*Quads:* ACTON, AGUA DULCE, ALBERHILL, BEVERLY HILLS, BLACK MTN, BLACK STAR CANYON, BURBANK, BURNT PEAK, CALABASAS, CANADA GOBERNADORA, CANOGA PARK, CHILAO FLAT, COBBLESTONE MTN, CONDOR PEAK, CORONA SOUTH, CRYSTAL LAKE, DANA POINT, EL TORO, GREEN VALLEY, HOLLYWOOD, JUNIPER HILLS, LA LIEBRE RANCH, LAGUNA BEACH, LAKE HUGHES, LEBEC, LITTLE ROCK, MALIBU BEACH, MESCAL CREEK, MINT CANYON, MOUNT SAN ANTONIO, NEENACH SCHOOL, NEWHALL, NEWPORT BEACH, OAT MOUNTAIN, ORANGE, PACIFICO MOUNTAIN, PALMDALE, POINT DUME, PRADO DAM, RITTER RIDGE, SAN CLEMENTE, SAN FERNANDO, SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA SUSANA, SANTIAGO PEAK, SEAL BEACH, SITTON PEAK, SLEEPY VALLEY, SUNLAND, THOUSAND OAKS, TOPANGA, TORRANCE, TRIUNFO PASS, TUSTIN, VAL VERDE, VALYERMO, VAN NUYS, WARM SPRINGS MOUNTAIN, WATERMAN MTN, WHITAKER PEAK

*Pages:*

*Notes:* Indexed report. This reports consists of a huge overview of Los Angeles and Orange Counties and involves all Orange County Quads and all except the NE quads of Los Angeles Co. All the Quad no. were entered. See report for full listing of Quad names.

LA-03698

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*Author(s):* Anonymous

*Year:* 1991

*Title:* Technical Synthesis Report Underwater Archaeological Survey Los Angeles Outer Harbor and Offshore Channel Port of Los Angeles, California

*Affiliation:* MacFarlane Archaeological Consultants

*Resources:*

*Quads:* LONG BEACH, SAN PEDRO, TORRANCE

*Pages:*

*Notes:* Underwater resources identified but not mapped.

LA-04323

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*Author(s):* Hill, James N.

*Year:* 1985

*Title:* Cultural Evolution in the Archaic/mesolithic: a Research Design for the Los Angeles Basin

*Affiliation:* Archaeological Resource Management Corp.

*Resources:*

*Quads:*

*Pages:*

*Notes:* Unmappable

LA-06195

---

*Author(s):* Bonner, Wayne H.

*Year:* 2001

*Title:* Records Search Results for Sprint Pcs Facility La54xc773d (ways Site), Located at the Intersection of Seulveda and the Harbor Freeway, Carson in Los Angeles County, California

*Affiliation:* Michael Brandman Associates

*Resources:*

*Quads:* TORRANCE

*Pages:*

*Notes:* Unmappable, no exact location

## SCCIC Bibliography: Torrance, CA. Quad Unmappables

LA-06220

---

*Author(s):* Unknown  
*Year:* 2002  
*Title:* Los Angeles Unified School District Proposed Expansion of Narbonne High School Located at 24300 South Western Avenue in Harbor City (in the City of Los Angeles)  
*Affiliation:* McKenna et al.  
*Resources:*  
*Quads:* TORRANCE  
*Pages:*  
*Notes:* Unmapable, no map

LA-06875

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*Author(s):* Bolin, David P.  
*Year:* 2001  
*Title:* Proposed At&t Wireless Telecommunication Equipment Installation 1601 West 190th Street, Gardena, California 90248 Site Id Number:c796-405 Western Avenue, Geotrans Project Number:l260-680  
*Affiliation:* GeoTrans, Inc.  
*Resources:*  
*Quads:* TORRANCE  
*Pages:*  
*Notes:* Unmapable

LA-07425

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*Author(s):* McMorris, Christopher  
*Year:* 2004  
*Title:* City of Los Angeles Monumental Bridges 1900-1950: Historic Context and Evaluation Guidelines  
*Affiliation:* JRP Historical Consulting  
*Resources:*  
*Quads:* BURBANK, HOLLYWOOD, LOS ANGELES, OAT MOUNTAIN, SUNLAND, TOPANGA, TORRANCE  
*Pages:*  
*Notes:* See oversized reports

LA-07826

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*Author(s):* Shepard, Richard S. and Roger D. Mason  
*Year:* 2001  
*Title:* Cultural Resources Records Search and Constraints Analysis Report: Lax/south (orange County) High Speed Ground Access Study, Los Angeles and Orange Counties, California  
*Affiliation:* Chambers Group, Inc.  
*Resources:* 19-000088, 19-000831, 19-001575, 30-000062, 30-000113, 30-000195, 30-000373, 30-001352, 30-001538  
*Quads:* ANAHEIM, EL TORO, INGLEWOOD, LONG BEACH, LOS ALAMITOS, LOS ANGELES, NEWPORT BEACH, ORANGE, SEAL BEACH, SOUTH GATE, TORRANCE, TUSTIN, VENICE, WHITTIER  
*Pages:*  
*Notes:*

## SCCIC Bibliography: Torrance, CA. Quad Unmappables

LA-09391

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*Author(s):* Lassell, Susan E.

*Year:* 2000

*Title:* Final Evalutaion Report fo the Historic California Petroleum Company Terminal, Berths 171-173, Port of Los Angeles County, California

*Affiliation:* Jones & Stokes

*Resources:* 19-188201

*Quads:* TORRANCE

*Pages:* 19

*Notes:* Unmappable

LA-10527

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*Author(s):* Weinman, Lois J.

*Year:* 1978

*Title:* Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor Areas Regional Cultural History, Los Angeles County, California

*Affiliation:*

*Resources:*

*Quads:* LONG BEACH, SAN PEDRO, TORRANCE

*Pages:* 114

*Notes:* UNMAPPABLE!

**Appendix B.**  
**NAHC Sacred Lands File Results**  
**and Native American Correspondence Letters**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364  
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814  
(916) 653-6251  
Fax (916) 657-5390  
Web Site [www.nahc.ca.gov](http://www.nahc.ca.gov)  
da\_nahc@pacbell.net



October 21, 2010

Mr. Robert S. Ramirez, M.A., RPA, Project Manager – Cultural Resources

**SWCA ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS**

620 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190  
South Pasadena, CA 91030

Sent by FAX to: 626-240-0607

No. of Pages: 4

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the "Mixed-Use Development Project on a site of former U.S. Navy Residential Development," located in the City of Los Angeles; Los Angeles County, California

Dear Mr. Ramirez:

The Native American Heritage Commission, the State of California 'Trustee Agency' for the protection and preservation of Native American cultural resources. The NAHC Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within one-half mile of the proposed project site (APE). However, the absence of evidence of archaeological items is not evidence that they are not present at the subsurface level.

Also, this letter includes state and federal statutes relating to Native American historic properties of religious and cultural significance to American Indian tribes and interested Native American individuals as 'consulting parties' under both state and federal law. State law also addresses the freedom of Native American Religious Expression in Public Resources Code §5097.9.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA – CA Public Resources Code 21000-21177, amendments effective 3/18/2010) requires that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archaeological resources, is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) per the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as 'a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of physical conditions within an area affected by the proposed project, including ... objects of historic or aesthetic significance.' In order to comply with this provision, the lead agency is required to assess whether the project will have an adverse impact on these resources within the 'area of potential effect (APE), and if so, to mitigate that effect.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Culturally affiliated tribes and individuals may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of the historic properties in the project area (e.g. APE). We strongly recommend that you contact persons on the attached list of Native American contacts, including non federally recognized tribes/tribal representatives as they are persons with unique expertise in articulating Native American cultural resources.

Furthermore we suggest that you contact the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) for pertinent archaeological data within or near the APE, at (916) 445-7000 for the nearest Information Center.

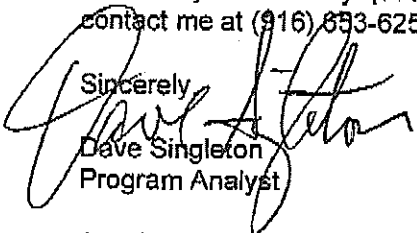
Consultation with tribes and interested Native American consulting parties, on the NAHC list, should be conducted in compliance with the requirements of federal NEPA (42 U.S.C 4321-43351) and Section 106 and 4(f) of federal NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq*), 36 CFR Part 800.3 (f) (2) & .5, the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CSQ, 42 U.S.C 4371 *et seq.* and NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3001-3013) as appropriate. The 1992 *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including cultural landscapes. Also, federal Executive Orders Nos. 11593 and 13007 are helpful, supportive guides for Section 106 consultation.

Also, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery'.

To be effective, consultation on specific projects must be the result of an ongoing relationship between Native American tribes and lead agencies, project proponents and their contractors, in the opinion of the NAHC. Regarding tribal consultation, a relationship built around regular meetings and informal involvement with local tribes will lead to more qualitative consultation tribal input on specific projects. Also, the 2006 SB 1059 the state enabling legislation to the Federal Energy Policy Act of 2005, does mandate tribal consultation for the 'electric transmission corridors. This is codified in the California Public Resources Code, Chapter 4.3, and §25330 to Division 15, requires consultation with California Native American tribes, and identifies both federally recognized and non-federally recognized on a list maintained by the NAHC. Consultation with Native American communities is also a matter of environmental justice as defined by California Government Code §65040.12(e).

The response to this search for Native American cultural resources is conducted in the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory, established by the California Legislature (CA Public Resources Code 5097.94(a) and is exempt from the CA Public Records Act (c.f. California Government Code 6254.10) although Native Americans on the attached contact list may wish to reveal the nature of identified cultural resources/historic properties. Confidentiality of "historic properties of religious and cultural significance" may also be protected under Section 304 of the NHA or at the Secretary of the Interior discretion if not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary may also be advised by the federal Indian Religious Freedom Act (cf. 42 U.S.C., 1996) in issuing a decision on whether or not to disclose items of religious and/or cultural significance identified in or near the APE and possibility threatened by proposed project activity.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely  
  
Dave Singleton  
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

Native American Contacts  
Los Angeles County  
October 21, 2010

LA City/County Native American Indian Comm  
Ron Andrade, Director  
3175 West 6th Street, Rm.  
Los Angeles , CA 90020  
randrade@css.lacounty.gov  
(213) 351-5324  
(213) 386-3995 FAX

Gabrielino Tongva Nation  
Sam Dunlap, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 86908  
Los Angeles , CA 90086  
samdunlap@earthlink.net  
Gabrielino Tongva  
(909) 262-9351 - cell

Ti'At Society/Inter-Tribal Council of Pirnu  
Cindi M. Alvitre, Chairwoman-Manisar  
6515 E. Seaside Walk, #C Gabrielino  
Long Beach , CA 90803  
calvitre@yahoo.com  
(714) 504-2468 Cell

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council  
Robert F. Doramae, Tribal Chair/Cultural  
P.O. Box 490  
Bellflower , CA 90707  
gtongva@verizon.net  
Gabrielino Tongva  
562-761-6417 - voice  
562-925-7989 - fax

Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation  
John Tommy Rosas, Tribal Admin.  
Gabrielino Tongva  
tattnlaw@gmail.com  
310-570-6567

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe  
Bernie Acuna  
1875 Century Pk East #1500 Gabrielino  
Los Angeles , CA 90067  
(310) 428-7720 - cell  
(310) 587-2281

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission  
Anthony Morales, Chairperson  
PO Box 693  
San Gabriel , CA 91778  
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com  
Gabrielino Tongva  
(626) 286-1632  
(626) 286-1758 - Home  
(626) 286-1262 -FAX

Shoshoneon Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians  
Andy Salas, Chairperson  
PO Box 393  
Covina , CA 91723  
Gabrieleno  
(626)926-4131  
gabirelenoindians@yahoo.com  
213) 688-0181 - FAX

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code. Also, federal National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 and federal NAGPRA. And 26 CFR Part 800.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans for consultation purposes with regard to cultural resources impact by the proposed Mixed-Use Development , part of a Redevelopment Project of former U.S. Navy Facilities south of downtown Los Angeles; Los Angeles County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

Native American Contacts  
Los Angeles County  
October 21, 2010

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe  
Linda Candelaria, Chairwoman  
1875 Century Park East, Suite 1500  
Los Angeles , CA 90067 Gabrielino  
lcandelaria1@gabrielinoTribe.org  
310-428-5767- cell  
(310) 587-2281

**This list is current only as of the date of this document.**

**Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code. Also, federal National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 and federal NAGPRA. And 36 CFR Part 800.**

**This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans for consultation purposes with regard to cultural resources impact by the proposed Mixed-Use Development, part of a Redevelopment Project of former U.S. Navy Facilities south of downtown Los Angeles; Los Angeles County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.**



ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Sound Science. Creative Solutions.

Pasadena Office  
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190  
South Pasadena, CA 91030  
Tel 626.240.0587 Fax 626.240.0607  
www.swca.com

October 21, 2010

Bernie Acuna  
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe  
1875 Century Park East, Suite 1500  
Los Angeles, CA 90067

Sent Via U.S. Mail

**RE: Cultural Resources Survey for the Ponte Vista Project, Los Angeles County**

Dear Mr. Acuna:

SWCA Environmental Consultants has been retained to conduct a cultural resources survey for the Ponte Vista Project, Los Angeles County, California. The project proposes to redevelop a 61 acre parcel located on the former U.S. Navy San Pedro Housing complex. The project proposes to construct a mixed-use residential/retail development consisting of townhome and condominium units, as well as retail space and a park. The project area is located in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. Specifically, in Township 5 South, Range 14 East in an unsectioned portion of the Torrance, California 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey Quadrangle (see enclosed project location map).

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, SWCA contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and to provide a list of Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area. The SLF search "did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within one-half mile radius of the proposed project site (APE)." The NAHC recommend that we consult with you directly regarding your knowledge of the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by this project.

If you have any knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me at (626) 240-0587, rramirez@swca.com, or at the above address at your earliest convenience. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. Ramirez".

Robert S. Ramirez, M.A., RPA  
Project Manager – Cultural Resources

Enclosures: Project Location Map



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Tel 626.240.0587 Fax 626.240.0607  
www.swca.com

October 21, 2010

Cindy Alvitre  
Ti'At Society/Inter-Tribal Council of Pimu  
6515 E. Seaside Walk, #C  
Long Beach, CA 90803

**Sent Via U.S. Mail**

**RE: Cultural Resources Survey for the Ponte Vista Project, Los Angeles County**

Dear Ms. Alvitre:

SWCA Environmental Consultants has been retained to conduct a cultural resources survey for the Ponte Vista Project, Los Angeles County, California. The project proposes to redevelop a 61 acre parcel located on the former U.S. Navy San Pedro Housing complex. The project proposes to construct a mixed-use residential/retail development consisting of townhome and condominium units, as well as retail space and a park. The project area is located in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. Specifically, in Township 5 South, Range 14 East in an unsectioned portion of the Torrance, California 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey Quadrangle (see enclosed project location map).

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If you have any knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me at (626) 240-0587, rramirez@swca.com, or at the above address at your earliest convenience. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. Ramirez'.

Robert S. Ramirez, M.A., RPA  
Project Manager – Cultural Resources

Enclosures: Project Location Map



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625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190  
South Pasadena, CA 91030  
Tel 626.240.0587 Fax 626.240.0607  
www.swca.com

October 21, 2010

Ron Andrade  
LA City/County Native American Indian Commission  
3175 West 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Los Angeles, CA 90020

**Sent Via U.S. Mail**

**RE: Cultural Resources Survey for the Ponte Vista Project, Los Angeles County**

Dear Mr. Andrade:

SWCA Environmental Consultants has been retained to conduct a cultural resources survey for the Ponte Vista Project, Los Angeles County, California. The project proposes to redevelop a 61 acre parcel located on the former U.S. Navy San Pedro Housing complex. The project proposes to construct a mixed-use residential/retail development consisting of townhome and condominium units, as well as retail space and a park. The project area is located in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. Specifically, in Township 5 South, Range 14 East in an unsectioned portion of the Torrance, California 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey Quadrangle (see enclosed project location map).

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If you have any knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me at (626) 240-0587, rramirez@swca.com, or at the above address at your earliest convenience. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. Ramirez'.

Robert S. Ramirez, M.A., RPA  
Project Manager – Cultural Resources

Enclosures: Project Location Map



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Pasadena Office  
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190  
South Pasadena, CA 91030  
Tel 626.240.0587 Fax 626.240.0607  
www.swca.com

October 21, 2010

Linda Candelaria  
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe  
1875 Century Park East, Suite 1500  
Los Angeles, CA 90067

Sent Via U.S. Mail

**RE: Cultural Resources Survey for the Ponte Vista Project, Los Angeles County**

Dear Ms. Candelaria:

SWCA Environmental Consultants has been retained to conduct a cultural resources survey for the Ponte Vista Project, Los Angeles County, California. The project proposes to redevelop a 61 acre parcel located on the former U.S. Navy San Pedro Housing complex. The project proposes to construct a mixed-use residential/retail development consisting of townhome and condominium units, as well as retail space and a park. The project area is located in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. Specifically, in Township 5 South, Range 14 East in an unsectioned portion of the Torrance, California 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey Quadrangle (see enclosed project location map).

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, SWCA contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and to provide a list of Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area. The SLF search "did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within one-half mile radius of the proposed project site (APE)." The NAHC recommend that we consult with you directly regarding your knowledge of the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by this project.

If you have any knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me at (626) 240-0587, rramirez@swca.com, or at the above address at your earliest convenience. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. Ramirez', written over a light blue horizontal line.

Robert S. Ramirez, M.A., RPA  
Project Manager – Cultural Resources

Enclosures: Project Location Map



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625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190  
South Pasadena, CA 91030  
Tel 626.240.0587 Fax 626.240.0607  
www.swca.com

October 21, 2010

Robert Doramae  
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council  
P.O. Box 490  
Bellflower, CA 90707

**Sent Via U.S. Mail**

**RE: Cultural Resources Survey for the Ponte Vista Project, Los Angeles County**

Dear Mr. Doramae:

SWCA Environmental Consultants has been retained to conduct a cultural resources survey for the Ponte Vista Project, Los Angeles County, California. The project proposes to redevelop a 61 acre parcel located on the former U.S. Navy San Pedro Housing complex. The project proposes to construct a mixed-use residential/retail development consisting of townhome and condominium units, as well as retail space and a park. The project area is located in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. Specifically, in Township 5 South, Range 14 East in an unsectioned portion of the Torrance, California 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey Quadrangle (see enclosed project location map).

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, SWCA contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and to provide a list of Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area. The SLF search "did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within one-half mile radius of the proposed project site (APE)." The NAHC recommend that we consult with you directly regarding your knowledge of the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by this project.

If you have any knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me at (626) 240-0587, rramirez@swca.com, or at the above address at your earliest convenience. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. Ramirez".

Robert S. Ramirez, M.A., RPA  
Project Manager – Cultural Resources

Enclosures: Project Location Map



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www.swca.com

October 21, 2010

Sam Dunlap  
Gabrielino Tongva Nation  
P.O. Box 86908  
Los Angeles, CA 90086

**Sent Via U.S. Mail**

**RE: Cultural Resources Survey for the Ponte Vista Project, Los Angeles County**

Dear Mr. Dunlap:

SWCA Environmental Consultants has been retained to conduct a cultural resources survey for the Ponte Vista Project, Los Angeles County, California. The project proposes to redevelop a 61 acre parcel located on the former U.S. Navy San Pedro Housing complex. The project proposes to construct a mixed-use residential/retail development consisting of townhome and condominium units, as well as retail space and a park. The project area is located in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. Specifically, in Township 5 South, Range 14 East in an unsectioned portion of the Torrance, California 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey Quadrangle (see enclosed project location map).

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, SWCA contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and to provide a list of Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area. The SLF search "did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within one-half mile radius of the proposed project site (APE)." The NAHC recommend that we consult with you directly regarding your knowledge of the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by this project.

If you have any knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me at (626) 240-0587, rramirez@swca.com, or at the above address at your earliest convenience. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. Ramirez".

Robert S. Ramirez, M.A., RPA  
Project Manager – Cultural Resources

Enclosures: Project Location Map



ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Sound Science. Creative Solutions.

Pasadena Office  
625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190  
South Pasadena, CA 91030  
Tel 626.240.0587 Fax 626.240.0607  
www.swca.com

October 21, 2010

Anthony Morales  
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians  
P.O. Box 693  
San Gabriel, CA 91778

**Sent Via U.S. Mail**

**RE: Cultural Resources Survey for the Ponte Vista Project, Los Angeles County**

Dear Mr. Morales:

SWCA Environmental Consultants has been retained to conduct a cultural resources survey for the Ponte Vista Project, Los Angeles County, California. The project proposes to redevelop a 61 acre parcel located on the former U.S. Navy San Pedro Housing complex. The project proposes to construct a mixed-use residential/retail development consisting of townhome and condominium units, as well as retail space and a park. The project area is located in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. Specifically, in Township 5 South, Range 14 East in an unsectioned portion of the Torrance, California 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey Quadrangle (see enclosed project location map).

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. Ramirez".

Robert S. Ramirez, M.A., RPA  
Project Manager – Cultural Resources

Enclosures: Project Location Map

October 21, 2010

John Tommy Rosas  
Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation  
tattnlaw@gmail.com

**Sent Via Email**

**RE: Cultural Resources Survey for the Ponte Vista Project, Los Angeles County**

Dear Mr. Rosas:

SWCA Environmental Consultants has been retained to conduct a cultural resources survey for the Ponte Vista Project, Los Angeles County, California. The project proposes to redevelop a 61 acre parcel located on the former U.S. Navy San Pedro Housing complex. The project proposes to construct a mixed-use residential/retail development consisting of townhome and condominium units, as well as retail space and a park. The project area is located in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. Specifically, in Township 5 South, Range 14 East in an unsectioned portion of the Torrance, California 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey Quadrangle (see enclosed project location map).

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If you have any knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me at (626) 240-0587, rramirez@swca.com, or at the above address at your earliest convenience. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,



Robert S. Ramirez, M.A., RPA  
Project Manager – Cultural Resources

Enclosures: Project Location Map



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www.swca.com

October 21, 2010

Andy Salas  
Shoshoneon Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians  
P.O. Box 393  
Covina, CA 91723

**Sent Via U.S. Mail**

**RE: Cultural Resources Survey for the Ponte Vista Project, Los Angeles County**

Dear Mr. Salas:

SWCA Environmental Consultants has been retained to conduct a cultural resources survey for the Ponte Vista Project, Los Angeles County, California. The project proposes to redevelop a 61 acre parcel located on the former U.S. Navy San Pedro Housing complex. The project proposes to construct a mixed-use residential/retail development consisting of townhome and condominium units, as well as retail space and a park. The project area is located in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. Specifically, in Township 5 South, Range 14 East in an unsectioned portion of the Torrance, California 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey Quadrangle (see enclosed project location map).

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, SWCA contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and to provide a list of Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area. The SLF search "did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within one-half mile radius of the proposed project site (APE)." The NAHC recommend that we consult with you directly regarding your knowledge of the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by this project.

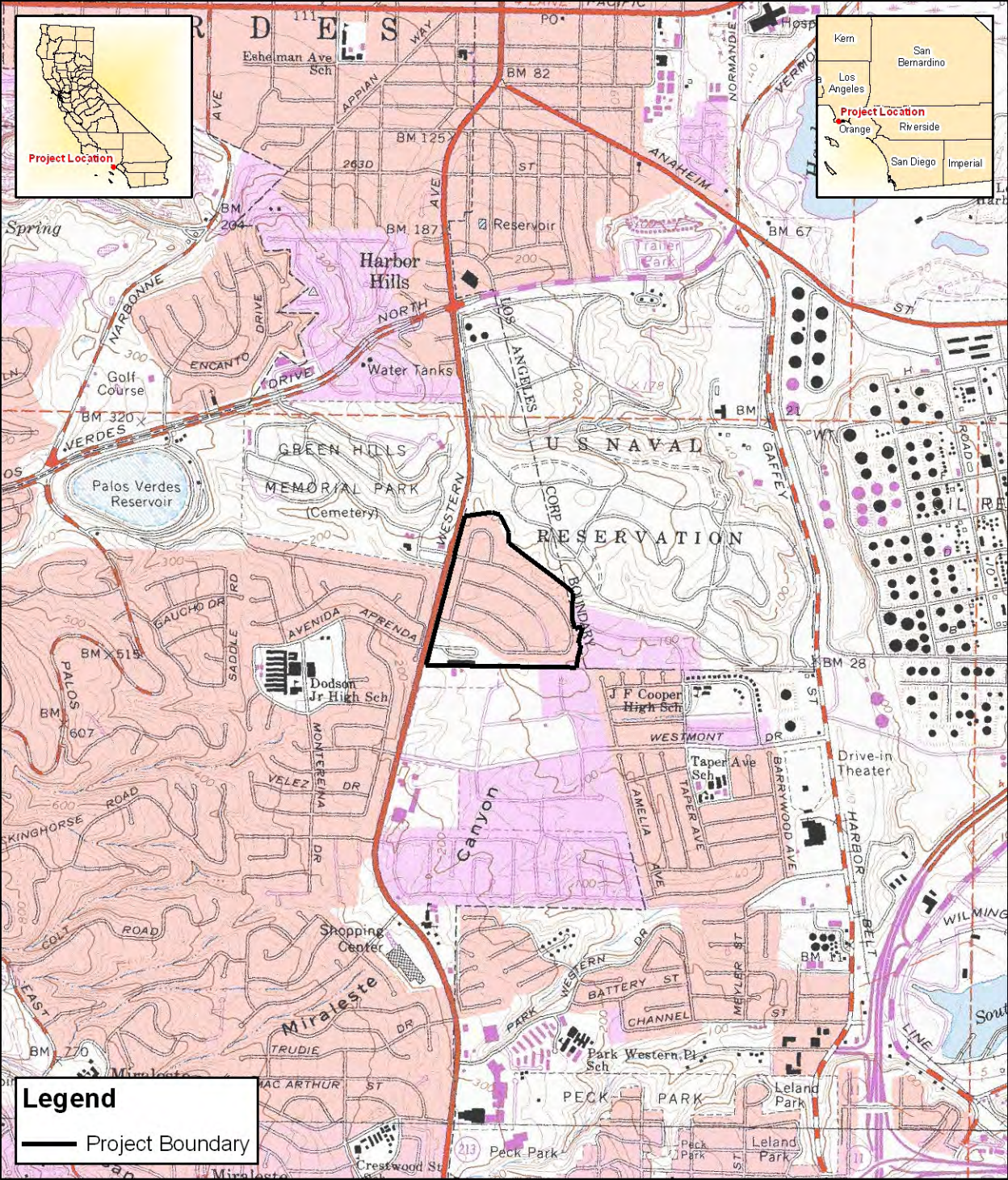
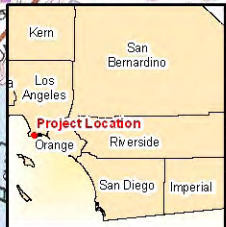
If you have any knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me at (626) 240-0587, rramirez@swca.com, or at the above address at your earliest convenience. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. Ramirez'.

Robert S. Ramirez, M.A., RPA  
Project Manager – Cultural Resources

Enclosures: Project Location Map



**Legend**  
 — Project Boundary

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 500 1,000 Meters



1:24,000

**SWCA**  
 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

LOS PALOS VERDES LAND GRANT,  
 TORRANCE, CA 7.5'  
 TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE

Figure 1: Project Location

Ponte Vista Project