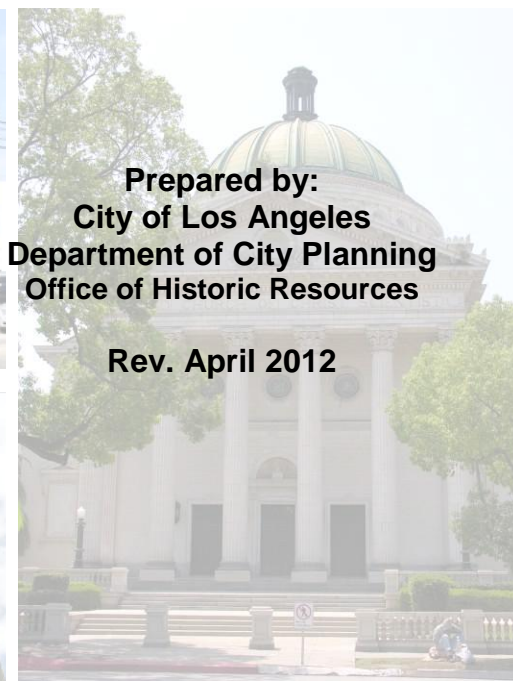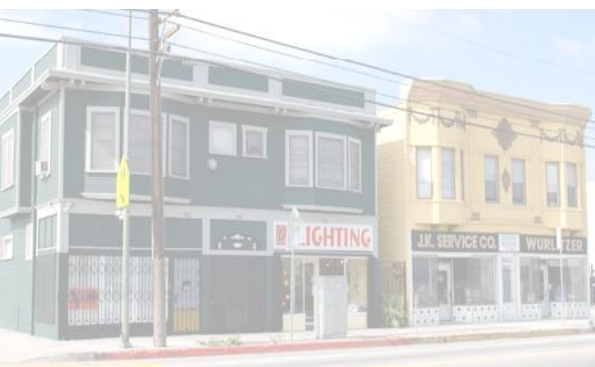# SurveyLA
Los Angeles Historic Resources Survey

CITYWIDE HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT
Resource Guide

Prepared by:
City of Los Angeles
Department of City Planning
Office of Historic Resources

Rev. April 2012

SURVEYLA HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT RESOURCE GUIDE

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WELCOME NOTE FROM THE OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Congratulations on being part of Survey LA! The eyes of the world, literally, are upon you as you engage in this daunting but vitally important task! As reiterated in the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*, "the development of historic contexts is the foundation for decisions about the identification, evaluation, registration and treatment of historic properties, and surveys."

Several aspects of SurveyLA aside from the number of parcels and the survey area set it apart from typical local government surveys. One is the level of public participation and the extent of multi-disciplinary collaboration among academics, public historians, professional consultants, volunteers and other interested participants. Another is the melding of advanced electronic data capture technology with the best-practices, context-based, multiple property documentation approach to streamline fieldwork and provide solid information for planning purposes.

As you go about the work of researching and writing the themes and contexts, I encourage you to consider the following:

- Historic context statements are a specialized form of historical writing with specific goals and requirements. They are not intended to be a chronological recitation of a community's significant historical events or noteworthy citizens or a comprehensive community history. Nor are they intended to be academic exercises demonstrating prodigious research, the ability to cite a myriad of primary and secondary resources, and write complex and confusing prose comprehensible only to professionals in the field. Rather, historic context statements need to be direct, to the point, and easily understood by the general public.

- Historic context statements are intended to provide a framework for identifying and evaluating resources by focusing on and concisely explaining *what* aspects of geography, history and culture significantly shaped the physical development of a community or region's land use patterns and built environment over time, *what* important property types were associated with those developments, *why* they are important, and *what* characteristics they need to have to be considered an important representation of their type and context.

- By focusing on property types rather than on individual buildings or architectural styles, and providing clear criteria for evaluating significance and integrity, a good context provides a template for identifying, evaluating and developing plans for the treatment of historical resources even in the absence of complete knowledge of individual properties. "Property types" is the concept that links history with the built environment.

- Information included in historic contexts need to pass the "*so what*" test. When researching or writing, it helps to ask, "So what information does this sentence, paragraph, or section provide to help explain how land use patterns developed or why the built environment looks the way it does today?" Wars, fires, expositions, arrivals of the rail roads and street car lines, visits by presidents, and other such events generally serve as historical markers or frame time periods. But unless a

connection is made between that information about what happened in the past and how it shaped today's built environment, then "so what." For example, a description of what native peoples ate, wore or made their houses from hundreds of years ago will not pass the "so what" test unless it is connected with *where* they collected or processed their resources and how their land use patterns shaped those of later inhabitants.

- Land use patterns and the built environment are expressions of the ideas and cultural practices of individuals and groups in response to the climate, geography, economy, politics, technology, and available resources in a particular locale. Only when the context writer makes an explicit connection between the history and the extant land use patterns or built environment, will the historic context pass the "so what" test and be a useful tool for integrating historic preservation into land-use planning.

Whether one views historic preservation as an important strategy in economic development and sustainability, as a matter of stewardship for the benefit of future generations, or as a compromising of individual property rights, home owners, developers, planners, and local government officials want better information and more efficient and cost–effective methods of getting it. The methodology and electronic tools being developed and used to carry out SurveyLA will influence the way contexts and historic resource surveys are done throughout the country. What an opportunity for all of us to be a part of shaping the future of preservation in Los Angeles and California! Pat your self on the back, take a deep breath, and then get to work!

Marie Nelson
Survey/CLG Coordinator
Office of Historic Preservation
Sacramento, California
August 2009

1.0   INTRODUCTION

The City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources (OHR), in collaboration with the Getty Foundation and the Getty Conservation Institute (GCI), is completing SurveyLA, a multi-year project to identify and record significant historic and cultural resources throughout Los Angeles. One of the greatest challenges of SurveyLA is developing survey tools and methods that meet accepted federal and state survey guidelines and standards and provide streamlined, cutting-edge approaches to conducting field work in a city that comprises 466 square miles and 880,000 legal parcels. Working under the guidance provided by the GCI, the OHR is leading the development of a citywide historic context statement (HCS) using the Multiple Property Documentation (MPD) approach. Participation in the HCS provides a unique opportunity for historians, architectural historians, historic preservation professionals and others to collaborate and contribute meaningfully to a project that is setting new standards for historic resources surveys. The OHR prepared this resource guide for use by the many authors of the HCS. The guide includes an overview of the purpose, organization, and content of the HCS, provides an outline and structure for developing work plans, and illustrates how the HCS will be used in the field to guide the identification and evaluation of resources.

2.0   THE CONTEXT STATEMENT AND THE MULTIPLE PROPERTY
DOCUMENTATION APPROACH

A historic context statement (HCS) is a narrative, technical document that guides the survey and evaluation of historic resources. Historic contexts differ from other types of narrative histories in that they identify important themes in history and then relate those themes to extant historic resources, or associated property types. Themes may relate to development patterns and trends, such as Post WWII Suburbanization, as well as social, cultural and historical topics such as the Civil Rights Movement. Historic contexts establish the significance of themes and related topics and provide specific guidance to field surveyors regarding the physical and associative characteristics a property must have to be a good example of a type.

Developing a comprehensive HCS for a city as large and complex as Los Angeles is an extreme challenge. Since 2006 the OHR has worked with consultants to develop an outline, format and structure for the HCS and a team of over 40 historic preservation professionals, interns and volunteers have completed numerous parts of the HCS in draft form. The format of the HCS complies with the standards and guidelines for surveys set forth by the National Park Service (NPS) and the California State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). The effectiveness of the draft HCS has been tested during the pilot survey phase of SurveyLA and the results have been used to inform this resource guide.

Multiple Property Documentation Approach

The NPS has adopted standards to guide context-based surveys and the preparation of historic context statements in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation Planning.* As well, the NPS has developed the Multiple Property Documentation (MPD) approach to streamline the identification and evaluation of thematically-related historic

properties as outlined in the National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form*. The MPD format not only serves as the organizing framework for the SurveyLA HCS, but also provides the structure for the custom-designed survey software which is being used to conduct the field surveys. A copy of the National Register Bulletin is included with this resource guide; all writers should read the bulletin before starting any work on the HCS. Writers less versed in standard historic preservation terminology and practice are also encouraged to review the Appendices in this document.

> The Multiple Property Documentation approach organizes the themes, trends and patterns of history shared by properties into historic contexts; identifies and describes property types that represent the contexts; and provides eligibility standards to guide evaluation. As a management tool, this approach can furnish essential information for historic preservation planning because it evaluates properties on a comparative basis within a given geographical area and because it can be used to establish preservation priorities based on historical significance.

2.1   Organization of the SurveyLA HCS

The SurveyLA HCS consists of nine broad contexts which cover the period from about 1780 to 1980 and are specific to the City of Los Angeles. Each of the contexts is comprised of a number of themes and sub-themes (see outline). The overall HCS includes an introductory chapter which summarizes the overarching forces in Los Angeles' history and development and tees-up the contexts. When complete, the HCS will also include appendices such as biographies of Los Angeles architects, builders and designers and a Los Angeles history timeline. The HCS structure is designed to avoid repetition, be expandable over time, and focus on extant resources. It serves as a resource tool for professional field surveyors to identify and evaluate significant resources as well as a source of information for the general public. The OHR plans to make the HCS available in hard copy and electronically via the SurveyLA website (www.surveyla.org).

> **SurveyLA's Contexts**
> - Spanish and Mexican Colonial-Era Settlement, 1781-1849
> - Pre-Consolidation Communities of Los Angeles, 1850-1932
> - Residential Development & Suburbanization, 1880-1980
> - Commercial Development, 1850-1980
> - Industrial Development, 1850-1980
> - The Entertainment Industry, 1908-1980
> - Public and Private Institutional Development, 1850-1980
> - Architecture and Engineering, 1850-1980
> - Cultural Landscapes, 1850-1980

3.0   WRITING THEMES

This section of the Resource Guide details the overall content of each theme and provides direction for writing theme narrative. The following Section 4.0 provides instruction for developing theme work plans and associated in-progress deliverables. **In all cases, writers should develop work plans to review with OHR before writing any theme narrative.**

Not all themes fit neatly into a single context and theme topics often overlap. You will likely discover this while thinking through your narrative and preparing the outline. Contact the OHR to discuss topics which may be addressed under more than one theme to avoid duplication in writing efforts among team members. The OHR can plan conference calls and meetings to discuss with other writers as needed.

The SurveyLA HCS Theme Development Outline (page 12) illustrates the content and structure of each theme in accordance with the National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form*. Each component is discussed in detail below.

3.1   Theme Names

The OHR has provided theme names which may be revised at the discretion of writers. When selecting a name for a theme or sub-theme be concise and to the point. The name should clearly reflect the theme content.

3.2   The Narrative Statement of Significance:

The professional field surveyors are using the historic context/themes to guide their field work for SurveyLA using the MPD format.

- The narrative statement of significance should be direct, succinct, clearly establish why the theme is significant to Los Angeles, and tee-up all related important property types.
- The statement of significance is not intended to be the definitive history of a theme; rather, it should provide just enough information to establish significance. There is no predetermined expectation for length of the narrative.
- The narrative should clearly focus on **extant resources** and provide just enough information to establish significance and identify important property types. In addition, the narrative should reference designated resources as appropriate.
- Information that does not relate to extant resources is considered background and (if needed) should precede or introduce the theme. Note that several themes may have one background/introduction section and general background information on historic periods and major trends in Los Angeles history will be included in the introductory chapter of the citywide HCS.

- The narrative needs to be easily readable by the general public and enable them to understand why this theme is important in Los Angeles – why we would consider these buildings eligible for designation.
- The "Summary Statement of Significance" should clearly state (in a page or less) why a theme is important in Los Angeles history. This statement will be used on the DPR historic resources survey forms (developed by the California Office of Historic Preservation) and will guide decision-making by field surveyors regarding your eligibility standards.
- All themes need to stand alone within each context as discrete discussions (although there may be references and/or links to other related themes).
- Photographs and other illustrations of property types/styles should focus on Los Angeles resources (you may use examples from elsewhere to illustrate general concepts relating to the theme). Photographs selected should be exemplary so as to illustrate the expected quality of a property determined significant.
- Architects, builders, designers, important persons, companies, etc. may be listed at the end of the narrative as applicable, before the Summary Statement of Significance. Note: When the architect or designer is the reason for significance of a property, then the Statement of Significance would include a discussion of the body of work and why it is important.

3.3 Property Types

Property types tie the historic contexts and related themes to specific historic properties so that significance can be assessed. A property type is a grouping of properties characterized by common physical or associative attributes. Physical attributes include style, design, architectural details, method of construction and other features. Associative attributes include the property's relationship to important persons or groups, activities and events, based on information such as dates, functions, cultural affiliations, and relationship to important research topics.

Property type analysis is a tool for evaluating related properties. The end product of this is the eligibility standards. (National Register Bulletin: How to complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form)

- Property type names should generally be taken from the list provided by the OHR. This ensures consistency among various writers. Contact the OHR for a copy of the list.
- Property type discussions should include **only** property types within the City of Los Angeles.
- Property types should include both individual properties and historic districts.
- A property type should not merely represent a theme, but should be an important representation of a theme.
- Property type narrative should generally describe the type, discuss geographic locations where likely to occur within Los Angeles, and expected condition.

- Property Type Significance – The narrative should indicate why a type is a significant representation of the theme. You may need to develop separate discussions for each property type where applicable.
- Potential District Groupings – Where applicable, potential historic districts should be identified for each property type. Describe the character-defining features of the district as a whole such as street patterns, setbacks, massing, etc.

3.4   Eligibility Standards

The eligibility standards (called Registration Requirements in the MPD approach) detail the physical characteristic and/or associative qualities a resource must possess to be an important example of a property type. The standards are one of the most important parts of the theme as they are used directly in the field by surveyors to guide the identification and evaluation of resources. OHR staff will work with writers in developing the standards.

- Writers will develop a set of eligibility standards to guide the identification and evaluation of property types within a theme.
- As illustrated in Section 5.0, eligibility standards are comprised of four parts
    - General eligibility Standards
    - Character defining features
    - Integrity Considerations
    - Integrity Aspects
- The eligibility standards should be developed as a list of bullet points for ease of use in the field. Field surveyors will select eligibility standards from the lists as applicable to the property being surveyed. This format is explained further and illustrated in section 5.0 of the Guide.
- The general "eligibility standards" indicate the qualitative relationship of the property type to the theme. These standards set up the strength of the association to a theme needed for a property to be considered significant and important. *A property type must meet all of the general eligibility standards to continue with the survey.*
- Character-defining/associative features – A list of those physical and/or associative characteristics of the property type needed to convey significance. Character-defining features for historic districts relate to a district as a whole (i.e., the district as the resource). These should be concise, clear, and easy to follow. A property does not need to have all character-defining features identified in a list to meet overall eligibility standards.
- Integrity considerations – These considerations provide information to guide surveyors in evaluating integrity. They may include alteration considerations (allowable alterations, character defining features that must be present). These considerations may be written as a list or as a narrative (narrative should be concise).
- Integrity aspects – These are the National Register's seven aspects of integrity – location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (see Appendix A for a discussion of the integrity aspects). A property type needs to retain those aspects of integrity required to convey significance. Of the seven, indicate those that are generally required.

- Generally, the eligibility standards will apply to only one criterion for evaluation (for example National Register C and California Register 3). This is because the standards likely vary depending on the criterion. For example, a property significant under a theme relating to architecture (physical attributes) would generally require a higher degree of design integrity that a property determined significant for its association (associative attributes) with an event. However, if the eligibility standards are the same for two or more criteria they can be developed together.
- Eligibility Standards guide the evaluation of resources and historic districts according to National Register of Historic Places (NR), California Register of Historical Resources (CR) and City criteria for evaluation (Historic-Cultural Monument or HCM and Historic Preservation Overlay Zone or HPOZ). See Appendix A for a summary of these criteria.
- Eligibility Standards are based on an understanding of known examples of important property types in relation to the above criteria. The standards take into account the physical and associative qualities a property type must have as well as integrity requirements.
- The OHR will assist writers in developing eligibility standards and applying the applicable *California Historical Resource Status Codes* (see 3.7).

General Tips for Writing Standards for SurveyLA's Architecture Themes

- Architectural styles are sub-themes of broader architecture themes

- The following eligibility standards may be used to identify resources which may have regional or neighborhood significance although it is not the best example citywide:
    - Represents a rare example of the type or sub-type in the neighborhood or region of the city in which it is located

- Resources do not need to have all character defining features of a style.

- Every character defining feature of the style does not need to be included in your list. Think of it as the essential CDFs.

- One set of eligibility standards may cover a variety of property types. For example, if the character defining features do not vary greatly for Spanish Colonial Revival from institutional, residential, commercial, industrial, then only one set of standards will be developed. Then important variations by property type may be a separate bullet point under character defining features. For example, for Spanish Colonial Revival you might say "If the property is industrial, then…"

- Potential districts may be comprised of various styles, often dating from one period (such as the Arts & Crafts Movement). Neighborhoods (Arts & Crafts Neighborhoods of Los Angeles) would be a sub-theme and eligibility standards for districts will only need to be written once

    .

3.5   Period of Significance

The period of significance for a theme/sub-theme should include the data range(s) established by the narrative statement of significance and represented by the identified property types.

3.6   Areas of Significance

Areas of significance are economic, social, artistic, cultural and environmental aspects associated with a property from which it derives significance as identified in the NRHP Bulletin "How to Complete the National Register Registration Form," and attached as Appendix B. A property type may have more than one area of significance.

3.7   SurveyLA and the California Historical Resource (CHR) Status Codes

Background

The OHP developed National Register Status Codes in 1975 as a standardized system for classifying historical resources in the state's Historic Resources Inventory. In 2003, these codes were revised to reflect the application of California Register and local criteria and the name was changed to California Historical Resource (CHR) Status Codes. Status Codes are assigned to properties or historic districts through a survey process and as a result of varying regulatory processes. Appendix C includes the full list of the Status Codes, which range from 1-7. Code categories 1-5 reflect properties determined eligible for designation according to the criteria established for the National Register, California Register and local government criteria for significance. Code categories 6-7 generally identify properties that do not meet established criteria for significance, have not been evaluated, or need to be re-evaluated.

While Status Codes are standardized for statewide use, the OHP allows local governments to adopt elaborations for local planning purposes. The Office of Historic Resources (OHR) added new codes in the 6-7 categories to reflect SurveyLA field methods and standards and the subsequent adoption process for survey results. Generally, the new codes refine and clarify survey findings for properties and areas that do not appear to be significant historic resources or that are not evaluated. These codes follow the logic established for the CHR status codes and have been developed in coordination with Marie Nelson, Historian II and Survey Coordinator for the OHP, and have been adopted by the City's Cultural Heritage Commission. Many writers are not familiar with the use of the Status Codes; these writers are encouraged to contact the OHR for further explanation and clarification.

Field surveyors will apply the following CHR Status Codes when evaluating properties for SurveyLA. Asterisks identify those codes developed for SurveyLA:

> 3S – Appears eligible for NR as an individual property through survey evaluation

3CS – Appears eligible for CR as an individual property through survey evaluation

5S3 – Appears to be individually eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation

6LQ* – Determined ineligible for local listing or designation as a historic district through a survey process; neighborhood or area may warrant special consideration for local planning.

6Y – Determined ineligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process – Not evaluated for CR or Local listing

6Z – Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation

7SQ* – Individual property assessed for significance in accordance with the SurveyLA Multiple Property Documentation approach, but does not meet eligibility standards.

7RQ* – Individual property identified in a SurveyLA Survey – Not evaluated

QQQ* – Additional research needed

3.8 Guidelines for Applying the Status Codes for SurveyLA

The following guidelines for the applicability of CHR Status Codes for SurveyLA have been developed in consultation with the HCS consultant team, SurveyLA advisory and peer review committees and OHP. The guidelines should be considered when developing Eligibility Standards.

For SurveyLA, the quality of significance, or strength of the association of a resource to a context/theme, is the same for National Register (NR), California Register (CR) and local eligibility. The differences lie in integrity standards and age requirements. SurveyLA methodology applies the aspects of integrity in a similar way for CR and local level of significance with more aspects of integrity required for NR. In some cases, a resource of exceptional local significance may be determined eligible for designation as an City Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) with less aspects of integrity than may be required for the CR (such as the Boyle Hotel in Boyle Heights). Exceptions also occur in the case of local historic districts (called Historic Preservation Overlay Zones in Los Angeles), where integrity standards for the district as a whole may less than those required for CR and NR. Note that the CR, HCM and HPOZ criteria do not include age requirements (may be younger than 50 years of age).

3.9   Notes on Chapter 1 and Appendices

Chapter 1 – Introduction to the Historic Context Statement

Chapter 1 of the HCS presents an overview of the overarching forces that shaped Los Angeles. It is intended to serve as a point of orientation for the context statement and will set up what the reader/surveyor will encounter in other chapters – contexts, themes and property types. Historic Resources Group (HRG) completed a draft of Chapter 1 early on in the process of planning for the HCS. Much of the information provided is detailed and may be useful for theme development. The draft is available from the OHR. Writers should review the draft and use sections to inform the themes as appropriate. (Note: Keep track of what sections you use so that we can make the appropriate changes to Chapter 1).

Appendices: Architects, Designers and Builders Biographies

This appendix is intended for general reference information on important architects, designers and builders (including landscape architects). The OHR has assigned specific volunteers to this task, but writers are encouraged to submit information for inclusion as available (including a list of known works in Los Angeles). This does not have to be in a specific format (e.g. may be excerpts from others reports, studies, publications, etc.). Send to OHR via email - *janet.hansen@lacity.org*.

4.0   DEVELOPING WORK PLANS

The OHR requests that writers prepare work plans for developing themes. Generally, work plans provide: an outline of the theme content and structure, a preliminary list of important property types that represent the theme, a list of designated and known resources relating to the theme, a bibliography of sources to be used, and research tasks which need to be completed to fully develop the theme. Each of these components is discussed further below. Work plans are essential for ensuring that writers have a clear understanding of their theme, avoid repetition where topics overlap and focus on information useful for conducting the field surveys.

Theme content should relate to important **extant** resources that will be identified and evaluated for SurveyLA. If research and other information indicate that there are no extant resources (or only a few) to represent a theme, no narrative would be developed. Similarly, no theme narrative would need to be developed for themes where resources are already designated. For example, public libraries constructed up to 1930 have been designated under a National Register Multiple Property Documentation form (1987) so the theme narrative relating to public libraries (under Public and Private Institutional Development) would not need to cover that period of time. However, the designated resources should be referenced as part of the theme so it is clear to the reader why they are not included in SurveyLA.

To assist writers in developing work plans, the OHR has compiled a SurveyLA Bibliography and a List of Designated Resources within the City of Los Angeles, organized by theme/property types. Copies are included with this resource guide. The OHR also maintains hard-copy subject files (organized by contexts, themes and geographic areas),

which are valuable to writers for research purposes. We encourage you to contribute research materials to these files for future use and reference.

4.1   Work Plan Tasks

The OHR has an extensive list of highly-qualified volunteers available to assists writers with the tasks listed below; assignments can be made based on specific instructions provided by the writers. Email requests to janet.hansen@lacity.org.

Background Information

- Gather and review existing information and publications on the theme including previous surveys, reports, nominations, articles, books, websites, etc. See SurveyLA Bibliography.
- Compile a list of designated properties and districts relating to the theme (local, state, and federal). See List of Designated Resources.
- Identify "at risk topics" (if applicable) where there are no or potentially very few resources remaining (for which further research is needed to determine if it will be fully developed as a theme). Prioritize topics.
- Develop a list of known resources relating to the theme (not designated) based on research sources, personal knowledge, etc. Include address or location information and how the resource relates to the theme. Note: This list may be added to throughout the theme development process.
- ➢ *In-Progress Deliverable*: *Draft bibliography of sources to be used to write the narrative, list of designated and known resources*

Research
- Identify topics that require additional research, as needed.
- Identify and specify research sources as applicable and available.
- Identify additional materials needed to develop the themes such as customized maps.
- ➢ *In-Progress Deliverables: List of research tasks and additional materials needed. Tasks need to be specific and focused – not open-ended*

Theme Outline
- Identify key topics to be addressed.
- Identify background/introduction information vs. theme narrative. What topics will introduce your theme? What topics will be specific to the theme narrative?
- Identify sub-themes as appropriate.
- Identify areas where themes may overlap with other themes. For example, Post WWII Suburbanization may have areas of overlap with Multi-Family Residential Development.
- List important property types and sub-types.

> *In-Progress Deliverable and Meeting: Theme outline; meet with OHR to review*

The theme outline should include:
- o Context name
- o Sub-context names (as applicable)
- o Theme name
- o Sub-theme name(s) (as applicable)
- o Key topics to be discussed in narrative
  - Sequencing of topics (background vs. theme narrative)
- o Areas of potential overlap with other themes
- o Important property types and sub-types
- o Period(s) of Significance
- o Geographic Location(s) of resources
- o Bibliography

Reconnaissance Field Work

- Identify and complete reconnaissance-level field work (as needed) to confirm location and condition of extant property types. (Note: Some of this may be possible using online tools such as Google Maps or Microsoft LiveSearch)
- > *In-Progress Deliverable: Description of field work/research needed*

Photography and Illustrations

- Identify specific properties and districts which may be photographed to illustrate the theme narrative and property types. Identify other illustrations needed such as maps, historic photographs, advertisements, etc.
- > *In-Progress Deliverable: List of properties to photograph and other illustrations needed*

Develop a Timeline

Contact the OHR to develop a schedule for submitting deliverables.

SurveyLA HCS – THEME DEVELOPMENT TEMPLATE

Notes on Writing Narratives:
- All narrative text should be succinct, clear and to the point
- Narrative is not intended to be the definitive history of a theme – just sufficient to establish significance
- Themes should relate to extant resources

Notes on Naming Themes:
- Names appear in the FiGSS and need to be brief and clear for use in the field

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Denotes fields that are part of the FiGSS (see screen shots)

1. Context & Sub-Context:
- *Name(s) (select from HCS Outline)

2. Theme(s) and Sub-themes
- *Name of themes and sub-themes (select from HCS Outline)
- Background narrative to set up the theme. Note that several themes/sub-themes may have one background/introduction section
- Narrative discussion of theme significance (include information specific to Los Angeles). Should introduce and tee up associated property types
- Summary Statement of Significance (succinct paragraph – will be used to auto-populate DPR forms)

3. Associated Property Type(s)
- *Identify types and sub-types by name –see OHR list
- Property Type Association and/or Description
- Property Type Significance (used to auto-populate DPR forms)
- *Geographical Location – Where in Los Angeles the types are likely to occur – areas of concentrations vs. scattered resources; be specific about neighborhoods and address both individual properties and historic districts
- *Area(s) of Significance (per National Register Bulletin, page 40-41)

- *Criterion (National Register, California Register and Local criteria)
  NOTE: Generally a theme relates to only one criterion; a theme may relate to more than one if the eligibility standards are the same)
- *Period of Significance – Date range for the significance of the theme/sub-theme with narrative justification for the period

4. Eligibility Standards (individual properties and districts – if districts are not expected to be found then narrative should indicate that)
- *General Eligibility Standards
- *Character defining/Associative features
- *Integrity aspects (with notes if applicable)
- *Integrity Considerations

5. Applicable CHR Status Codes
- Indicate all that apply. For example if a property meets eligibility standards for the NR, CR and HCM then list 3S, 3CS and 5S3

6. Other
- Sources of Information (may includes sources of additional information for further reading)
- Photos of the best extant examples of the property types
- Graphics to illustrate the theme
- List/table of designated & known resources within the context/theme

5.0   THE HCS AND THE FIELD GUIDE SURVEY SYSTEM (FiGSS)

The City Planning Department Systems and GIS Division, in collaboration with the OHR and consultants, have used the HCS framework as the basis for developing a custom mobile field application to conduct SurveyLA field work – the Field Guide Survey System or FiGSS. The overall concept behind the FiGSS is to provide surveyors with the information they need **in the field** to identify and evaluate resources according to the defined contexts and themes and in an efficient and consistent manner. To do this, the HCS components are "translated" into data fields that are preloaded into the FiGSS.

An understanding of how the HCS is directly used to conduct the survey is particularly important for theme writers. The most important part of the theme text the surveyors will see in the field are the context/theme/property type choices to select from and then the relevant four-part eligibility standards which are presented to them in bullet point format (including character-defining features, alteration considerations and integrity aspects).

5.1 Context, Theme and Property Type

The two screens below illustrate the Context, Theme and Property Type (CTP) choices available to field surveyors that relate to individual resources and historic districts. As illustrated under "Additional Information," the area of significance, period of significance and relevant evaluation criteria are provided for information only and are not editable.

Individual Property

Historic District

5.2   Eligibility Standards: 1 of 2

This screen illustrates the format for displaying the Eligibility standards and Character defining/associative features. Surveyors make selections from the lists provided. Lists should be concise and clear to guide the evaluation process. All Eligibility standards must be present to continue with the evaluation. All character defining/associative features do not need to be present.

Screen 5: OHR FIGSS Eligibility Standards 1/2

Confirmed information

Address	11113 W QUEENSLAND ST
Location	
Context	Residential Development and Suburbanization, 1850-1980
Sub Context	Multi-Family Residential Development, 1910-1980
Theme	Multi-Family Residential, 1910-1980
Sub Theme	Garden Apartments, 1938-1960
Property type	Residential-Multi Family
Property sub-type	Garden Apartment Complex

Eligibility standards	Present
Buildings are oriented around multiple courtyards or set within a larger landscape	☑
Composed of ten or more buildings on a large superblock	☑
Originally constructed as a garden apartment complex	☑
Was constructed during the period of significance	☐
More research needed	☐
Resource does not meet Eligibility Standards	☐
No Eligibility Standards checked	☐

Character defining / associative features	Present
Associated architectural styles: American Colonial Revival, Minimal Traditional, Hollywood Regency, …	☑
Buildings are generally two stories in height; may be three stories	☑
Buildings are oriented around multiple courtyards or set within a larger landscape, a primary feature…	☑
May be a good/excellent example of an architectural style from its period and/or the work of a signif…	☑
Retains most of the essential character-defining features from the period of significance	☑
Site is generally more than five acres	☐
Typically composed of ten or more similarly-designed residential buildings arranged within a large su…	☐

Confirmed information for this CTP combination is displayed at the top of the screen for reference.

Check all Eligibility Standards that apply.

Check all CDFs/Associative Features that apply.

Click the View Resource button to review or edit information recorded on this resource.

Click Next to continue with the evaluation.

Click Back to return to the CTP screen.

Click Cancel to cancel the evaluation.

[View Resource]   [< Back] [Next >] [Cancel]

5.3   Eligibility Standards: 2 of 2 (Integrity)

This screen illustrates integrity considerations that provide information regarding alterations, etc. to property types that may impact eligibility. These are intended to provide information to help guide decision-making about integrity aspects and do not require any action. All seven aspects of integrity are listed in the Integrity box. When writing the eligibility standards, indicate the aspect(s) of integrity required for a property to convey significance.

Screen 6: OHR FIGSS Eligibility Standards 2/2

Confirmed information

Address	11113 W QUEENSLAND ST	Location	

Context: Residential Development and Suburbanization, 1850-1980

Sub Context: Multi-Family Residential Development, 1910-1980

Theme: Multi-Family Residential, 1910-1980

Sub Theme: Garden Apartments, 1938-1960

Property type: Residential-Multi Family

Property sub-type: Garden Apartment Complex

Integrity considerations

• Extant Garden Apartment Complexes are rare; therefore, a greater degree of alteration or fewer character-defining features may be acceptable
• Geographic districts of this property type are unlikely
• Original landscaping may have been altered or removed
• Replacement of some windows may be acceptable if the openings have not been changed or resized
• Security bars may have been added
• Should retain integrity of Location, Design, Feeling, Materials and Association
• Should retain integrity of Location, Design, Setting (must retain the relationship between the buildings and the landscape), Materials (some materials may have been altered/removed), and Feeling
• Where this property type is situated within a grouping of multi-family residences, it may also be significant as a contributor to a Multi-Family Residential District. A grouping may be composed of a single property type or a variety of types

Integrity	Present
Retains sufficient integrity to convey significance	☑
Location	☑
Design	☑
Setting	☑
Materials	☑
Workmanship	☑
Feeling	☑

[View Resource]   [< Back] [Next >] [Cancel]

Confirmed information for this CTP combination is displayed at the top of the screen for reference.

Integrity considerations are for field surveyor reference only. No action is required.

Check all Integrity Aspects that apply.

Click the View Resource button to review or edit information recorded on this resource.

Click Next to continue the evaluation.

Click Back to return to the Eligibility Standards screen.

Click Cancel to cancel the evaluation.

Appendix A:
Criteria for Evaluation

Criteria for Evaluation

A1: National Register of Historic Places (NR)

The National Register of Historic Places is the Nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. According to National Register Bulletin 15, in order to qualify for the register, a resource must meet the criteria for evaluation, which are:

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

a) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

b) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

c) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

d) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS:

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

a) A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or

b) A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or

c) A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or

d) A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

e) A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

f) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or

g) A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

INTEGRITY:

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. To be listed in the National Register of Historic Places, a property must not only be shown to be significant under the National Register criteria, but it also must have integrity. The evaluation of integrity is sometimes a subjective judgment, but it must always be grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance. Historic properties either retain integrity (this is, convey their significance) or they do not. Within the concept of integrity, the National Register criteria recognize seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity. To retain historic integrity a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects. The retention of specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance. Determining *which* of these aspects are most important to a particular property requires knowing why, where, and when the property is significant.

The Seven Aspects of Integrity:

1) **Location** is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

2) **Design** is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

3) **Setting** is the physical environment of a historic property.

4) **Materials** are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

5) **Workmanship** is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

6) **Feeling** is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

7) **Association** is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

A2: California Register of Historical Resources (CR)

The California Register program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archeological and cultural significance, identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes, determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding and affords certain protections under the California Environmental Quality Act. According to Technical Assistance Bulletin #3, to become an historic resource, a site must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;   or

2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or

3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or

4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to having significance, resources must have integrity for the period of significance. The period of significance is the date or span of time within which significant events transpired, or significant individuals made their important contributions. Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource's period of significance. Alterations to a resource or changes in its use over time may have historical, cultural, or architectural significance. Simply, resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources, and to convey the reasons for their significance.

A3: City of Los Angeles Historic Cultural Monument (HCM)

Below are the HCM designation criteria per Cultural Heritage Commission Ordinance. These criteria will be applied for SurveyLA and closely parallel National Register and California Register criteria.

Monument Designation Criteria

A proposed Monument may be designated by the City Council upon the recommendation of the Commission if it:

(A) Meets at least one of the following criteria:

1) Is identified with important events in the main currents of national, State or local history, or exemplifies significant contributions to the broad cultural, political, economic or social history of the nation, state, city, or community; or

2) Is associated with the lives of Historic Personages important to national, state, city, or local history; or

3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction; or represents a notable work of a master designer, builder or architect whose genius influenced his or her age; or possesses high artistic values; or

4) Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the pre-history or history of the nation, state, city or community; or

A4: Historic Preservation Overlay Zone (HPOZ)

A Historic Preservation Overlay Zone (HPOZ) is a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. According to Section 12.20.3 of the City of Los Angeles Municipal Code, the criteria for the designation of an HPOZ are:

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 a Historic place or area of Historic interest in the City.

	NRHP	CRHR	HCM	HPOZ
Significance	The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects.	An historical resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria.	A historical or cultural monument is any site (including significant trees or other plant life located thereon), building, or structure of particular historical or cultural significance to the City of Los Angeles, such as historic structures or sites.	For the purposes of this section, no building, structure, Landscaping, or Natural Feature shall be considered a Contributing Element unless it is identified as a Contributing Element in the historic resource survey for the applicable Preservation Zone. Features designated as contributing shall meet one or more of the following criteria.
Criterion: Events (A, 1, 1)	That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.	It is associated with **events** that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.	Identified with historic personages or with **important events** in the main currents of national, state, or local history.	
Criterion: Persons (B, 2, 2)	That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.	It is associated with the lives of **persons** important to local, California, or national history.	Identified with **historic personages** or with important events in the main currents of national, state, or local history.	
Criterion: Design/ Construction (C, 3, 3)	That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.	It embodies the **distinctive characteristics** of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the **work of a master** or possesses **high artistic values.**	Notable work of a **master builder, designer, or architect** whose individual genius influenced his or her age.	Owing to its unique location or singular physical characteristics, represents an established feature of the neighborhood, community or city.

Criterion: **Other values (Archaeology, broad history, preservation)** **(D, 4)**	That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.	It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the **prehistory or history** of the local area, California, or the nation.	The broad cultural, political, economic, or social **history** of the nation, state, or community is reflected or exemplified; or Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the **pre-history or history** of the nation, state, city or community.	Retaining the building, structure, Landscaping, or Natural Feature, would contribute to the preservation and protection of a historic place or area of Historic interest in the City.
Integrity	That possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.	Integrity is the authenticity of an historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance. Historical resources eligible for listing in the California Register must meet one of the criteria of significance described in section 4852(b) of this chapter and retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Historical resources that have been rehabilitated or restored may be evaluated for listing. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which a resource is proposed for eligibility. Alterations over time to a resource or historic changes in its use may themselves have historical, cultural, or architectural significance. It is possible that historical resources may not retain sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, but they may still be eligible for listing in the California Register. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register if it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.		Adding 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.

Appendix B:
Areas of Significance

Areas of Significance

Areas of significance are economic, social, artistic, cultural and environmental aspects associated with a property from which it derives significance. [Adapted from NRHP Bulletin "How to Complete the National Register Registration Form, "pages 38-41].

Agriculture: *The process and technology of cultivating soil, producing crops, and raising livestock and plants.*

Architecture: *The practical art of designing and constructing buildings and structures to serve human needs.*

Art: *The creation of painting, printmaking, photography, sculpture, and decorative arts.*

Commerce: *The business of trading goods, services, and commodities.*

Communications: *The technology and process of transmitting information.*

Community Planning and Development: *The design or development of the physical structure of communities.*

Conservation: *The preservation, maintenance, and management of natural or manmade resources.*

Economics: *The study of the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth; the management of monetary and other assets.*

Education: *The process of conveying or acquiring knowledge or skills through systematic instruction, training, or study.*

Engineering: *The practical application of scientific principles to design, construct, and operate equipment, machinery and structures to serve human needs.*

Entertainment/Recreation: *The development and practice of leisure activities for refreshment, diversion, amusement or sports.*

Ethnic Heritage: *The history of persons having a common ethnic or racial identity.*

Exploration/Settlement: *The investigation of unknown or little known regions; the establishment and earliest development of new settlements or communities. .*

Health/Medicine: *The care of the sick, disabled, and handicapped; the promotion of health and hygiene.*

Industry: *The technology and process of managing materials, labor, and equipment to produce goods and services.*

Invention: *The art of originating by experiment or ingenuity an object, system, or concept of practical value.*

Landscape Architecture: *The practical art of designing or arranging the land for human use and enjoyment.*

Law: The interpretation and enforcement of society's legal code.

Literature: *The creation of prose and poetry.*

Maritime History: *The history of the exploration, fishing, navigation, and use of inland, coastal, and deep sea waters.*

Military: *The system of defending the territory and sovereignty of a people.*

Performing Arts: The creation of drama, dance, music.

Philosophy: *The theoretical study of thought, knowledge, and the nature of the universe.*

Politics/Government: *The enactment and administration of laws by which a nation, State, or other political jurisdiction is governed; activities related to political process.*

Religion: *The organized system of beliefs, practices, and traditions regarding mankind's relationship to perceived supernatural forces.*

Science: *The systematic study of natural law and phenomena.*

Social History: *The history of efforts to promote the welfare of society; the history of society and the lifeways of its social groups.*

Transportation: *The process and technology of conveying passengers or materials.*

Other: *Any area not covered by the above categories.*

Appendix C:
CHR Status Codes

California Historical Resource Status Codes

1   Properties listed in the National Register (NR) or the California Register (CR)

1D   Contributor to a district or multiple resource property listed in NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.

1S   Individual property listed in NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.

1CD   Listed in the CR as a contributor to a district or multiple resource property by the SHRC

1CS   Listed in the CR as individual property by the SHRC.

1CL   Automatically listed in the California Register – Includes State Historical Landmarks 770 and above and Points of Historical Interest nominated after December 1997 and recommended for listing by the SHRC.

2   Properties determined eligible for listing in the National Register (NR) or the California Register (CR)

2B   Determined eligible for NR as an individual property and as a contributor to an eligible district in a federal regulatory process. Listed in the CR.

2D   Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.

2D2   Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CR.

2D3   Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR by Part I Tax Certification. Listed in the CR.

2D4   Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR pursuant to Section 106 without review by SHPO. Listed in the CR.

2S   Individual property determined eligible for NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.

2S2   Individual property determined eligible for NR by a consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CR.

2S3   Individual property determined eligible for NR by Part I Tax Certification. Listed in the CR.

2S4   Individual property determined eligible for NR pursuant to Section 106 without review by SHPO. Listed in the CR.

2CB   Determined eligible for CR as an individual property and as a contributor to an eligible district by the SHRC.

2CD   Contributor to a district determined eligible for listing in the CR by the SHRC.

2CS   Individual property determined eligible for listing in the CR by the SHRC.

3   Appears eligible for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) through Survey Evaluation

3B   Appears eligible for NR both individually and as a contributor to a NR eligible district through survey evaluation.

3D   Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district through survey evaluation.

3S   Appears eligible for NR as an individual property through survey evaluation.

3CB   Appears eligible for CR both individually and as a contributor to a CR eligible district through a survey evaluation.

3CD   Appears eligible for CR as a contributor to a CR eligible district through a survey evaluation.

3CS   Appears eligible for CR as an individual property through survey evaluation.

4   Appears eligible for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) through other evaluation

4CM   Master List - State Owned Properties – PRC §5024.

5   Properties Recognized as Historically Significant by Local Government

5D1   Contributor to a district that is listed or designated locally.

5D2   Contributor to a district that is eligible for local listing or designation.

5D3   Appears to be a contributor to a district that appears eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation.

5S1   Individual property that is listed or designated locally.

5S2   Individual property that is eligible for local listing or designation.

5S3   Appears to be individually eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation.

5B   Locally significant both individually (listed, eligible, or appears eligible) and as a contributor to a district that is locally listed, designated, determined eligible or appears eligible through survey evaluation.

6   Not Eligible for Listing or Designation as specified

6C   Determined ineligible for or removed from California Register by SHRC.

6J   Landmarks or Points of Interest found ineligible for designation by SHRC.

6L   Determined ineligible for local listing or designation through local government review process; may warrant special consideration in local planning.

6T   Determined ineligible for NR through Part I Tax Certification process.

6U   Determined ineligible for NR pursuant to Section 106 without review by SHPO.

6W   Removed from NR by the Keeper.

6X   Determined ineligible for the NR by SHRC or Keeper.

6Y   Determined ineligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process – Not evaluated for CR or Local Listing.

6Z   Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation.

7   Not Evaluated for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) or Needs Revaluation

7J   Received by OHP for evaluation or action but not yet evaluated.

7K   Resubmitted to OHP for action but not reevaluated.

7L   State Historical Landmarks 1-769 and Points of Historical Interest designated prior to January 1998 – Needs to be reevaluated using current standards.

7M   Submitted to OHP but not evaluated - referred to NPS.

7N   Needs to be reevaluated (Formerly NR Status Code 4)

7N1   Needs to be reevaluated (Formerly NR SC4) – may become eligible for NR w/restoration or when meets other specific conditions.

7R   Identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey: Not evaluated.

7W   Submitted to OHP for action – withdrawn.

Appendix D:
Historic Property Definitions

Historic Property Definitions

For the purposes of SurveyLA, historic properties will be classified as followed, according to NRHP Bulletin "How to Complete the National Register Registration Forms" page 15.

Building: Buildings such as a house, barn, church, hotel or similar construction, are created principally to shelter any form of human activity. The term building may also refer to a historically and functionally related unit.
Examples: Houses, barns, garages, social halls, city halls, churches, hotels, theaters, schools, stores.

Structure: A structure is distinguished from a building by its function which is generally for purposes other than creating human shelter.
Examples: Bridges, tunnels, systems of roads and paths, windmills, canals.

Object: An object is distinguished from buildings and structures as a construction that is primarily artistic in nature, relatively small in scale and simply constructed. While it may be intrinsically movable by nature or design, it is associated with a specific setting or environment. Historic objects are found in a setting appropriate to their significant historic use, role or character.
Examples: Sculpture, statuary, fountains, street lights.

Site: A site is the location of a significant event, a historic or prehistoric occupation of activity, building or structure, whether standing, ruined or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural or archaeological value, regardless of the value of any existing structure.
Examples: Cemeteries, designed landscapes, trails, village sites, natural features, ruins of historical buildings, gardens, grounds.

District: A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. Concentrated linkage and continuity of features refers to the interrelationship of the district's resources which can convey a visual sense of the overall physical environment, or be an arrangement of historically or functionally related properties. A district can comprise both features that lack individual distinction and individually distinctive features that serve as focal points. A district may contain both contributing and noncontributing properties.
Examples: School campuses, industrial complexes, residential neighborhoods, civic center, central business districts, parks, estates, transportation networks, canal systems.

Appendix E:

Additional Sources of Information

SurveyLA Historic Context Statement
Additional Sources of Information

Historic Contexts/National Register Multiple Property Documentation Forms

Example MPD Forms:
National Register website for MPD forms: http://www.nr.nps.gov. (Note: The website is frequently down. The application is being replaced by NPS Focus.)

OHR has the following hard copies in house:

Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States, 1830-1960:
http://www.nr.nps.gov/multiples/64500838.pdf

The Residential Architecture of Pasadena, CA, 1895-1918: The Influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement
http://www.nr.nps.gov/multiples/

Historic Resources Associated with African Americans in Los Angeles (2008) (Not yet Available Online- Contact OHR for copy)

OHR Files:
OHR is maintaining sources on context themes in vertical files at their office, City Hall Room 620.

National Register Multiple Property Documentation/Bulletins

NPS Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form
http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb16b/nrb16b.pdf

NPS NRHP Multiple Property Documentation Form (Form 10-900-b)
http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications/downloads/nrform-10-900b.pdf

SurveyLA

SurveyLA Website:
http://www.surveyla.org

City of Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources Website:
http://preservation.lacity.org

Getty Conservation Institute SurveyLA Website:
http://www.getty.edu/conservation/field_projects/lasurvey/index.html

Los Angeles Historic Resource Survey Project Publications Website:
http://www.getty.edu/conservation/field_projects/lasurvey/lasurvey_publications.html

Publications include:

Welch Howe, Kathryn, preparer. **The Los Angeles Historic Resource Survey Report: A Framework for a Citywide Historic Resource Survey**. Los Angeles: The Getty Conservation Institute, 2008. (120pp., 6.4MB)

Welch Howe, Kathryn, preparer. **Los Angeles Historic Resource Survey Assessment Project: Summary Report**. Los Angeles: The Getty Conservation Institute, 2001. (34pp., PDF format, 119KB)

Survey Standards, Documentation, and Historic Context Statements

National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning
http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb24/

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification:
http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_2.htm

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Evaluation:
http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_3.htm

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Registration:
http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_4.htm

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historical Documentation:
http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_5.htm

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Architectural and Engineering Documentation:
http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_6.htm

California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP)

OHP Publications and Forms
http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=1069

OHP Instructions for Recording Historical Resources
http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/page/1054/files/manual95/pdf

OHP Technical Assistance Bulletin #8, User's Guide to the California Historical
   Resource Status Codes:
http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1069/files/tab8.pdf

Evaluation Criteria

National Register Criteria for Evaluation

http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getcfr.cgi?TITLE=60.4&PART=36&SECTION=4&TYPE=PDF

California Register Criteria for Evaluation
http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=prc&group=05001-06000&file=5020-5029.5

City of LA Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) Ordinance
http://preservationla.org/files/Cultural%20Heritage%20Ordinance.pdf

City of Los Angeles HPOZ Ordinance
http://preservationla.org/files/Citywide%20HPOZ%20Ordinance.pdf

Designation Information

National Park Service National Register Information System (NRIS)
http://www.nr.nps.gov/
(Website includes information on individual resources and historic districts listed in the
 National Register as well as Multiple Property listing)

Department of City Planning Zone Information and Map Access System
http://zimas.lacity.org
(To access information on designated resources see the "Find Historic Properties" ZIMAS
 tutorial at http://preservation.lacity.org/survey/find).