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October 28, 2021

EPD Solutions, Inc.
Attn: Brooke Blandino
2 Park Plaza, Suite 1120
Irvine, CA 92614

RE: Historical Resource Summary | 12118 Bloomfield Avenue, Santa Fe Springs, CA.

Dear Ms. Blandino:
At the request of EPD Solutions, Inc. (EPD), Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC has evaluated the buildings at 12118 Bloomfield Avenue in Santa Fe Springs, California, for eligibility under the criteria of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) in order to identify whether the building meets the definition of a historic resource pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Urbana's conclusion is that the property is not eligible for the inclusion on the CRHR and thus, it is assigned a CRHR status code of 6Z. The property is documented and evaluated on Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms (attached) with our findings summarized below.

Under CRHR Criterion 1, the buildings at 12118 Bloomfield Avenue represent the early industrial development of Santa Fe Springs. The buildings were a few of several industrial properties built in the area following the end WW II. While 12118 Bloomfield Avenue is associated with early industry in Santa Fe Springs, the site lacks sufficient significance to be found eligible under Criterion 1 and has been substantially altered through building additions which have altered the original fenestration and materials. With those changes, the building lacks sufficient integrity to be found eligible under Criterion 1. The buildings were not identified as maintaining an association with the lives of persons significant in national, state, or local history, and does not appear eligible under CRHR Criterion 2. The buildings were constructed between 1955 and 1968 as for a commercial industrial plant. In later years the buildings underwent many changes, including steel or concrete masonry unit addition on three of the five buildings on the property, resulting in the loss of historic materials. In its current configuration and appearance, the property no longer expresses the design of 1950s and 60s industrial buildings, and is therefore, found ineligible under CRHR Criterion 3. Further study of the building is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history of the local area. It is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 4.

The buildings are in their original locations and have not been moved since their construction; therefore, the property retains integrity of **location**. The buildings were constructed between 1955 and 1968, when the city of Santa Fe Springs was changing from and rural environment dominated by the oil industry, to a broader industrial region populated through suburbanization. By 1968, the farmland located within proximity of the property were replaced by industrial buildings and suburban developments. Today, the property is surrounded by contemporary-period warehouses and commercial office parks that have changed the surrounding context. The property does not possess integrity of **feeling**, **setting, or association** and no longer conveys its historic association with the industrial development of Santa Fe Springs. Most of the buildings have been substantially altered and possess low integrity of materials. Much of the fenestration across most of the structures have been removed or replaced. Steel and concrete masonry unit additions on three of the five buildings are not original. Therefore, the property possesses low **materials, design, and workmanship** aspects of integrity.

Because the building is ineligible for inclusion on the CRHR, it does not meet the definition of an historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. Please refer to the attached DPR forms for additional property history and contact the office with any questions or comments.

Respectfully Submitted,

Wendy L. Tinsley Becker

Wendy L. Tinsley Becker, RPH, AICP

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary#:
HRI#: N/A
Trinomial #: None
CRHR Status Code: 6Z
Other Listings: None

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____
Resource Name: 12118 Bloomfield Ave

P1. Other Identifier:
***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted**
***a. County:** Los Angeles
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Whittier Date: 2018 **T** 3S ; **R** 11W ; __ ¼ **of** __ ¼ **of Sec** N/A **B.M.** 114
c. Address: 12118 Bloomfield Ave City: Santa Fe Springs Zip: 90670
d. UTM Zone: 11 401713 mE / 3753961 mN
e. Other Locational Data: Parcel ID: 8026019022

***P3a. Description:** Constructed from 1955 to 1968, the buildings at the 12118 Bloomfield Ave property sit on approximately 5.1 acres and include a single-story commercial office building (1955), a large industrial building (1956), and three smaller industrial/manufacturing buildings (1959, 1963-1966, and 1968). The evaluated property is located on Bloomfield Ave approximately 1,400-meters east of Interstate 5 in Santa Fe Springs, California. The single-story office building has a rectangular shaped floor plan, an asymmetrical façade, and is sited on a concrete foundation. The structure measures 150' x 64' and is approximately 8,000 square feet. The building is clad in brick (painted white and unpainted), stucco, and concrete masonry units (CMU). The building features aluminum framed two, three, and four light slider windows and a glass door with a single transom light and two sidelights, one metal door, and two metal doors with square windows. All windows and doors are covered with black steel window security bars. The building has a flat roof with red steel parapet wall and facia. **See continuation sheet for additional description information.**



***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP6, HP8
***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other
P5b. Description of Photo: View west of 12118 Bloomfield Ave. (IMG_0005)
***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
☒Historic: 1955 - 1968
☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both
***P7. Owner and Address:**
Rexford Industrial Realty, Inc.
11620 Wilshire Blvd 10th Floor
Los Angeles, California 90025

***P8. Recorded by:** Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC www.urbanapreservation.com

***P9. Date Recorded:** 9/24/2021
***P10. Survey Type:** CEQA Eligibility
***P11. Report Citation:** None.

***Attachments:** ☐ None ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other:

B1. Historic Name: Not Identified
B2. Common Name: 12118 Bloomfield Ave
B3. Original Use: Not Identified **B4. Present Use:** Crown Fence Supply Co.
***B5. Architectural Style:** Industrial Style

***B6. Construction History:** In 1955, the property was initially improved with the construction of an approximately 4,000 square foot single-story commercial office building. The building is visible on a 1956 aerial of the area which shows a rectangular floorplan, a flat roof, and a half-finished large industrial building east of the office building (UCSB Frame Finder). The original exterior was likely brick and partially clad in stucco. The fenestration throughout the original building likely consisted of the slider windows that are still present on the west elevation of the building. **See continuation sheet for additional construction history.**

***B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date:** N/A **Original Location:** N/A
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Not Identified **b.** Builder: Not Identified
***B10. Significance:**
Theme: N/A **Area:** Los Angeles County
Period of Significance: N/A **Property Type:** Industrial **Applicable Criteria:** CRHR / Local Ineligible

CRHR Criterion 1: Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history.
Constructed between 1955 and 1968, the corporate office and industrial buildings at 12118 Bloomfield Ave are situated in an area that was once part of Rancho Santa Gertrudes. In 1871, James E. Fulton bought land from the Santa Gertrudes Land Company to develop a health spa and hotel around a sulfur spring. The subsequent town of Fulton Wells was established around the new wellness spa. By 1886 the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe (A.T.&S.F.) Railway purchased land from James E. Fulton to run a train line from Los Angeles to San Diego, aiding the development of Fulton Wells. The town was then renamed Santa Fe Springs, a combination of the new railroad name and the sulfur springs. In 1921, the Union Oil Company discovered a large deposit of oil that created an oil rush to the area. Many residents abandoned the town over the next decade as oil derricks replaced homes. Santa Fe Springs was transformed into an industrial hub. As oil production slowed, other industries replaced derricks in the postwar period. Suburban development brought new residents to Santa Fe Springs and the city was incorporated in 1957 (Santa Fe Springs Library). During the postwar period, the original commercial office and industrial buildings were constructed at at 12118 Bloomfield Ave between 1955 and 1968. These buildings have a clear association with the early industrial development of Santa Fe Springs. However, these specific buildings do not appear to have played a significant role in the city's development. They only hold a loose association with the early industrial history of the city. Therefore, the buildings are not eligible under CRHR Criterion 1. **See continuation sheet for significance and eligibility conclusions.**

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: N/A
***B12. References:** See continuation sheet.
B13. Remarks: None
***B14. Evaluator:** John Hyche, MAA, Historian + Preservation Planner | Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC
www.urbanapreservation.com
***Date of Evaluation:** October 2021

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

Refer to DPR 523 J for site location map(s).

(This space reserved for official comments.)

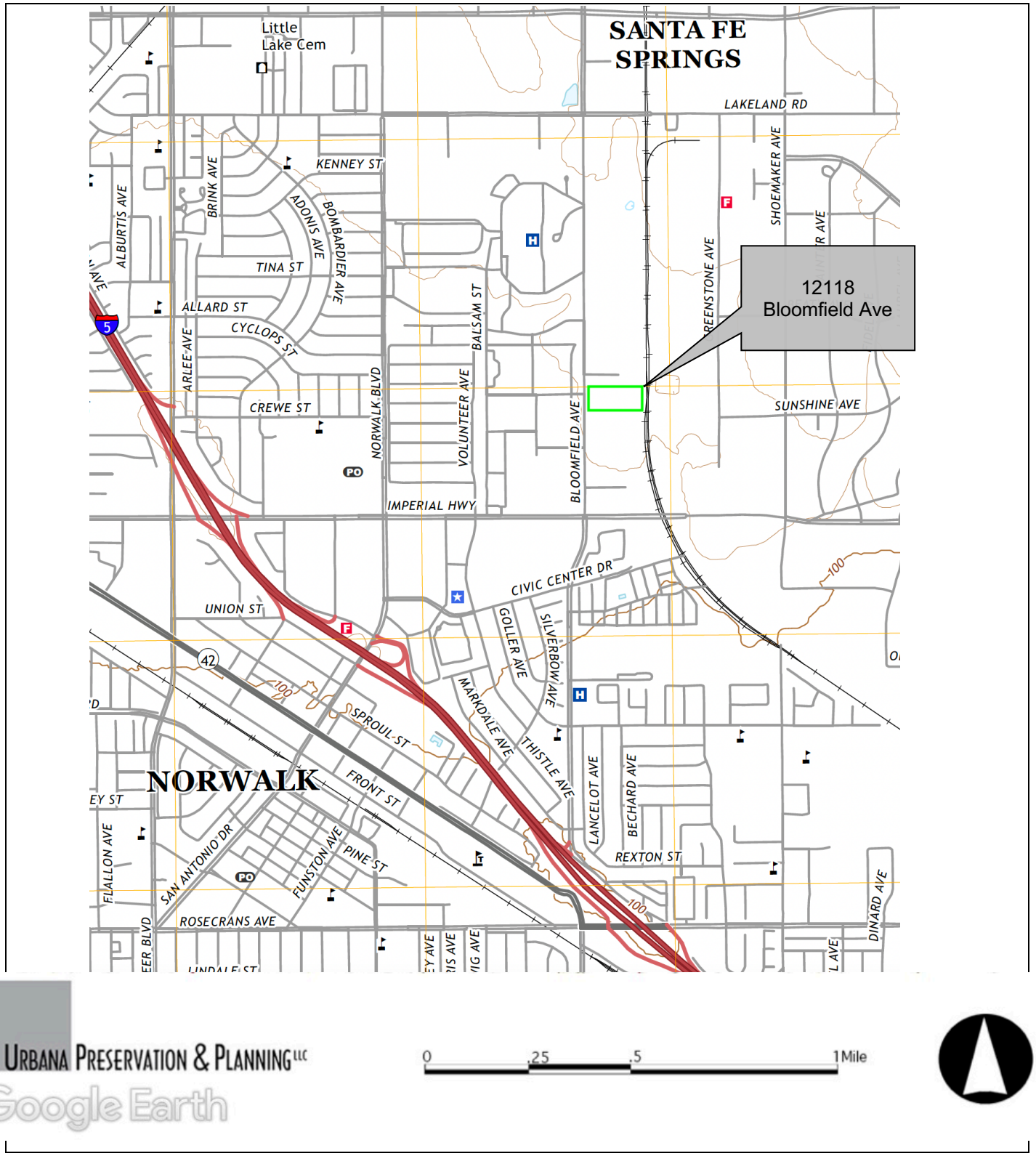
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Resource Name: 12118 Bloomfield Ave
Page 3 of 40

Primary#:
HRI #: N/A
Trinomial:
CRHR Status Code: 6Z
Other Listings: None

*Map Name: Whitter Quadrangle *Scale: 1:24,000 *Map Date: 2018



URBANA PRESERVATION & PLANNING LLC

Google Earth

0 .25 .5 1 Mile

Primary Record Information Continued:

P3a. Description Continued: The rectangular building is oriented north-south, and the current primary elevation faces west towards Bloomfield Ave. This front west elevation is characterized by an asymmetrical façade featuring a red steel parapet wall and facia, a centrally located glass door, and aluminum-framed slider windows on the north half of the west elevation. The northern half of the building has a brick and stucco exterior, and the southern half has unpainted CMU walls with mortar and no windows. The north elevation has a white painted brick exterior and faces properties north of 12118 Bloomfield Ave that are south of Allard Street. Electrical utilities are located along this elevation with one inoperable single-panel metal door. There are no windows on this elevation and the area adjacent to the north elevation is used as a break area for workers. A square steel parking awning extends off the north elevation and is supported by steel columns. The east elevation faces the west elevation of the corrugated steel industrial building that is painted white. A small alleyway separates the office building from the corrugated steel building. The east elevation of the commercial office building has one metal door with one square window set in the door. The northern half of the east elevation has a white painted brick exterior, and the southern half has an unpainted CMU and mortar exterior. There are no windows on the east elevation. The south elevation has an unpainted CMU exterior with one metal door that has one square window set within the door.

The large two-story industrial building located east of the office building was completed in 1956. The building is visible in 1956 aerial photos when it was partially constructed (UCSB Frame Finder). The exterior is corrugated steel supported by steel beams. The two-story building has an L-shaped floor plan, asymmetrical façades, and is sited on a concrete foundation. The structure measures 336' x 290' and is approximately 24,000 square feet. The building is entirely made from corrugated steel sheets and steel beams, with the east elevation painted white and all other elevations unpainted. The building features metal doors, large open cargo entrances, sliding barn doors, open windows cut into the steel, and corrugated fiberglass sheets for windows. The building has a corrugated steel front gable that runs the entire length of the structure from east to west and a row of six shed roofs that run perpendicular to the gable along the west elevation. The L-shaped building is oriented east-west, and the primary elevation faces west toward Bloomfield Ave. This west elevation is painted white and features four rectangular open windows covered with steel mesh, one open doorway, and a cargo bay entrance on the southern half of the west elevation. The south elevation is unpainted with seven openings on the second story covered by corrugated fiberglass sheets, three large open cargo bay entrances, one doorway with a corrugated metal door, and five open windows cut into the corrugated steel sheets. The east elevation features eight openings in the second story covered by fiberglass sheets and one large open cargo bay entrance with a sliding barn door beneath a louvered gable vent. The north elevation features one sliding barn door and eleven openings on the second floor covered by corrugated fiberglass sheets.

There is a smaller industrial/manufacturing building southeast of the large L-shaped industrial building that was completed in 1959. The building is visible from aerial photography as early at 1960 (UCSB Frame Finder). The exterior consists of corrugated metal sheets supported by steel beams and a CMU wall with mortar. The single-story building has a rectangular floor plan, asymmetrical facades, and is sited on a concrete foundation. The building measures 93' x 106' and is approximately 9,800 square feet. The building is front-gabled with a corrugated steel roof made from corrugated steel sheets with eight corrugated fiberglass sheet windows on the roof. The north, south, and west elevations are corrugated steel painted white and the east elevation has an unpainted CMU exterior wall. The building features metal doors, large open cargo bay entrances with sliding and hinged doors, mothballed boarded windows and a door covered by steel window security bars, and louvered vents. The building is oriented east-west, and the primary elevation is on the west. The west elevation has two cargo bay entrances. The northernmost cargo bay entrance on the west elevation has a sliding metal door and the southern cargo bay entrance has two hinged metal doors. The west elevation has one metal door with a square window covered by metal security bars and a window covered with corrugated steel sheets. The south elevation has three windows and one door covered with black metal security bars. The windows along the south elevation are aluminum-framed two- and three-light sliders which are partially covered by wood boards. The door has a rectangular window covered by a metal sheet. The east elevation has an unpainted CMU wall with a large sliding metal barn door covered by a corrugated steel shed roof awning. The north elevation has one double doorway with two wooden doors and two metal louvered windows.

Directly east of the small rectangular industrial building, another small industrial building is located along the southern lot boundary line and is oriented in an east-west direction. This building was constructed between 1963 and 1966, as the building is first visible in 1966 aerial photography (USGS Earth Explorer). The exterior of this one-story rectangular building consists of corrugated steel sheets supported by steel beams. It has an asymmetrical façade and is sited on a concrete foundation. The building measures 120' x 40' and is approximately 4,900 square feet. The building has a corrugated metal roof with a front gable and twelve fiberglass sheet windows on the roof. All elevations are painted white. The building features two large cargo bay openings, one with a retractable garage door and one with two sliding metal barn doors. The west elevation has one cargo bay opening with sliding double doors. The south elevation has a large cargo bay opening with a metal retractable garage door in the southeast corner. The east elevation is white painted corrugated steel sheets with no doors or windows. The north elevation has one solid metal door in the northwest corner of the building with no windows.

A large industrial two-story warehouse building is located along the east lot boundary which is oriented in a north-south direction. This building was constructed in 1968 and first appears in aerial photography in the same year (UCSB Frame Finder). The side-gabled building is constructed entirely of corrugated steel sheets with steel beams for support. The building has an asymmetrical façade, and it is sited on a concrete foundation. The building measures 215' x 80' and is approximately 17,000 square feet. The side-gabled building has a corrugated steel sheet roof with twenty-seven corrugated fiberglass sheet windows on the roof. The east, south, and west elevations are partially painted white, and the north elevation is unpainted. The west elevation is the primary elevation that is partially painted white with four cargo bay entrances and two doorways. Both doorways on the west elevation are metal doors with square single-light windows and only one cargo bay entrance as a retractable metal garage door. The other two cargo bay openings have no doors. The south elevation is painted white with no windows or doors. The east elevation has three louvered vents beneath the roofline. The north elevation is unpainted with no windows and no doors.

Historic Property Appearance

In 1955, a single-story commercial office building was constructed on approximately 5.1 acres of undeveloped farmland. The building is first visible in a 1956 aerial photograph of the area (UCSB Frame Finder). The building had a rectangular floorplan and a flat roof. The fenestration of the building likely consisted of more aluminum-framed slider windows than are currently present due to a significant remodeling. Between 1974 and 1977, the building was expanded south with CMU and nearly doubled in size, likely removing windows along the south elevation (UCSB Frame Finder; USGS Earth Explorer). The two-story L shaped building located east of the office building has remained largely unaltered since its construction in 1956. The fenestration appears largely unchanged. The 1959 one-story industrial building located southeast of the L-shaped building was expanded along the northern elevation between 1963 and 1966, according to aerial photography (UCSB Frame Finder; USGS Earth Explorer). This likely altered the existing fenestration patterns along the east, west, and north elevations. The smaller one-story industrial building located east of the 1959 building was constructed between 1963 and 1966 and was doubled in size along the east elevation between 1977 and 1982 according to aerial photography, likely altering existing fenestration along the east elevation (UCSB Frame Finder). The two-story building along the east lot boundary has remained largely unaltered from its original construction, according to aerial photography, and the fenestration appears to have largely remained unaltered. However, three of the five buildings on the lot have been substantially altered since their original construction.

History of the Property and Environs

The 12118 Bloomfield Ave property is located in the City of Santa Fe Springs in the San Gabriel River Valley. The property was once part of the Rancho Santa Gertrudes, which was part of the larger Rancho Los Nietos. It was sub-divided into six smaller ranchos by 1834. In 1871, James E. Fulton, an agent for the Santa Gertrudes Land Company, bought land from his employer to develop a wellness resort and spa around the sulfur springs located in the area (City of Santa Fe Springs). By 1874 Fulton had established his resort and other businesses had begun to develop around the popular sanitarium creating a small town that soon afterward became known as Fulton Wells. In 1886, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe (A.T.& S.F.) Railway purchased land from James E. Fulton to run a train line from Los Angeles to San Diego, further aiding in the development of the town. Soon after, Fulton Wells was renamed Santa Fe Springs, a combination of the new railroad name and the sulfur springs that spurred the initial Western settlement (Santa Fe Springs City Library).

Primary Record Information Continued:

Following reports from local farmers and ranchers in the early 1900s, Standard Oil and the Union Oil Company began exploratory oil drilling in the Santa Fe Springs region in 1907. Major drilling operations first began at what was then called the "Four Corners" (intersection of Norwalk Blvd and Telegraph Road). Both Standard Oil and the Union Oil Company had little luck with drilling operations until 1921 when Union Oil workers hit a large deposit of oil at a well later named, Bell No. 1. This discovery prompted an oil boom in Santa Fe Springs and forty new oil derricks were constructed in eleven months, bringing up roughly 60,000 barrels of oil each day (Santa Fe Springs City Library).

As new oil derricks began to appear across Santa Fe Springs in the 1920s, the rural agricultural character of the town and the surrounding area gradually transformed Santa Fe Springs into industrial zone feeding the oil industry. As farmers sold their lands to various oil companies, citrus groves and other agricultural crops were replaced by oil derricks and settlements built to support the oil industry. Oil blowouts and oil fires were common in the first few years following 1921 and workers began to die at an alarming rate during the oil boom (Santa Fe Springs Historical Committee). The fires and working accidents, coupled with the rising property values in Santa Fe Springs, caused many of the older residents of the resort town and local farmers to abandon the area. The established population of Santa Fe Springs dwindled throughout the 1920s.

Throughout the 1930s and '40s, oil production in the region slowed but Santa Fe Springs became an established industrial center for other industries related to oil. Manufacturing plants replaced oil derricks during World War II, a trend that continued during the postwar era (Santa Fe Springs Historical Committee). The established industrial center of Santa Fe Springs grew to support postwar industries during the 1950s. As industries continued to flourish in Santa Fe Springs, post war suburbanization fueled a population increase in the 1940s and 50s. Remaining citrus groves were replaced by large suburban land developments and the population began to once again balloon in the San Gabriel Valley. As a result of the suburbanization in the 1950s, Santa Fe Springs was incorporated on May 15th, 1957.

During the postwar period, the commercial office building and large industrial building were constructed at 12118 Bloomfield Ave from 1955 to 1956 on undeveloped farmland (UCSB Frame Finder). The office and initial manufacturing building were constructed directly adjacent to the west side of the A.T & S. F. Railway and 1.5 miles southeast of the "Four Corners" intersection. These buildings are directly related to the mid-20th century industrial development of Santa Fe Springs. During the course of historical research, the original ownership and use of these two buildings were not identified. From 1968 to at least 1972, the property was owned and operated by Cambridge Manufacturing Company, a subset of U.S. Financial Homes, as evidenced by aerial photography and newspaper advertisements in the *Los Angeles Times* (UCSB Frame Finder; Los Angeles Times, 1969, 1970). As more Americans took to the roads for travel following the war, companies such as Cambridge Manufacturing catered to traveling families who used their personal vehicles for cross-country vacation trips.

In 1978, 12118 Bloomfield Ave was acquired by A&A Associates (Los Angeles County Assessor), a machine parts manufacturer that developed sheet metal, piping, combustion, and mechanical equipment (Los Angeles Times 1979). According to deeds and Los Angeles County Assessor records, members of the Andersen family, of A&A Associates, retained the property and expanded or modified existing buildings through the late '70s and early '80s (Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk). The Andersen family eventually sold the property in 1999 to the Crown Fence Supply Company (Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk). The Crown Fence Supply Company used the property at 12118 Bloomfield Ave as their new manufacturing center for wire fences after moving from Pasadena. The buildings at 12118 Bloomfield Ave were under their control until 2021 when the property was sold to Rexford Industrial Realty, Inc. (Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk).

Primary Record Information Continued:



View of the main west elevation of the office building and the L-shaped industrial building from Bloomfield Ave. The southern half of the office building is clad in CMU secured with mortar. (IMG_0005)



View of the west and partial north elevations of the office building and steel parking awning. (IMG_0006)

Primary Record Information Continued:



View of west elevation front entrance and fenestration. Aluminum two- and three-light slider windows are present. (IMG_0030)



Detail view of west elevation aluminum-framed slider windows. This is the southern end of the brick exterior. (IMG_0040)

Primary Record Information Continued:



Detail view of west elevation CMU wall. (IMG_0046)



View of south elevation CMU wall and southern entrance. (IMG_0047)

Primary Record Information Continued:



View of the northern elevation break area and utilities. (IMG_0053)

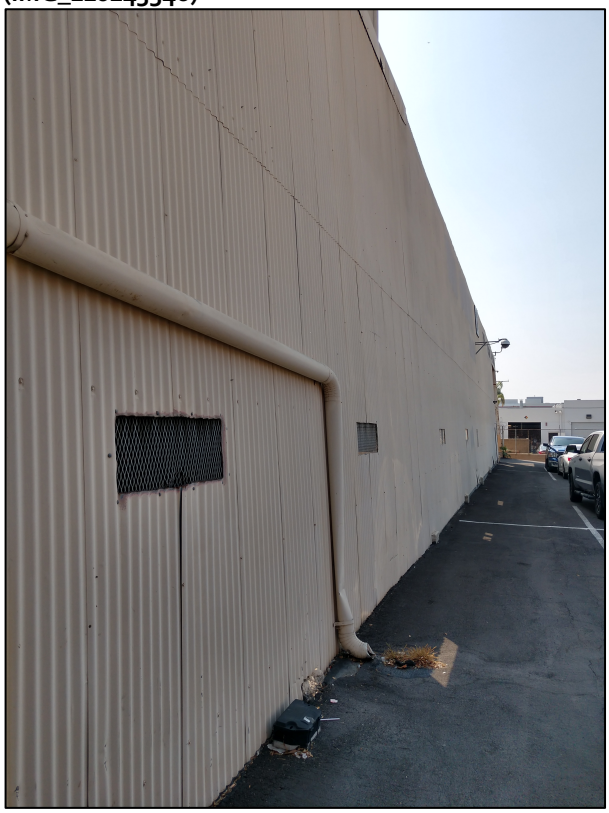


View of southern half of west elevation for the L-shaped industrial building. (IMG_110210429)

Primary Record Information Continued:



View of northern half of west elevation for the L-shaped industrial building. Note fading "A&A Associates Inc." (IMG_110243346)



View of west elevation window openings on the L-shaped industrial building. (IMG_110916956)

Primary Record Information Continued:



View of partial southern elevation of the L-shaped industrial building. Corrugated fiberglass sheet windows are on the north elevation. (IMG_112802427)



View of partial southern elevation of L-shaped industrial building. (IMG_0067)

Primary Record Information Continued:



View of partial southern elevation of the L-shaped industrial building. (IMG_0070)



View of the partial east elevation of the L-shaped industrial building. (IMG_113555336)

Primary Record Information Continued:



View of the end of east elevation of the L-shaped industrial building. (IMG_0079)



View of the north elevation for the L-shaped industrial building along the northern boundary line. (IMG_0060)

Primary Record Information Continued:



View of west elevation of the 1959 industrial building located southeast of the L-shaped industrial building. (IMG_122914387)



View of north and west elevations of the 1959 industrial building. Windows with metal louvres are on the north elevation. (IMG_0073)

Primary Record Information Continued:



View of the east elevation. Note the CMU wall underneath the steel awning. (IMG_124025302)



View of the south elevation with temporary outbuilding blocking southern facing windows and door. (IMG_0090)

Primary Record Information Continued:



Detail view of south elevation windows and door covered with security bars. (IMG_123631695)

Primary Record Information Continued:



View of west elevation for the smaller ca.1966 industrial building. (IMG_121821671)



View of north elevation of the ca.1966 industrial building. (IMG_122124569)

Primary Record Information Continued:



View of east elevation for the ca.1966 industrial building. (IMG_121557473)



View of the south elevation of the ca.1966 industrial building. (IMG_121636152)

Primary Record Information Continued:



View of west elevation of the 1968 industrial warehouse. (IMG_114625210)



Partial view of west and south elevations of the 1968 industrial warehouse. (IMG_0084)

Primary Record Information Continued:



View of the interior of the 1968 industrial warehouse. (IMG_0082)



View of south elevation for the 1968 industrial warehouse. (IMG_0085)

Primary Record Information Continued:



View of north elevation. The east elevation, on the opposite side of the fence, is adjacent to the former A.T. & S.F. Railway. (IMG_114828789)

Building, Structure, Object Information Continued:

B6. Construction History Continued.
Between 1974 and 1977, an addition of approximately 4,000 square feet was built on the south end of the commercial office building, roughly doubling the size of the structure (UCSB Frame Finder; USGS Earth Explorer). This addition consisted of CMU and mortar walls with one new door on the southern wall of the building. It is likely that the red steel parapet wall and facia were also added during this remodeling episode.

In 1956, a large two-story L-shaped industrial building was constructed directly east of and adjacent to the 1955 commercial office building. This gabled and shed-roofed building is constructed entirely of corrugated steel sheets on a frame of steel columns and beams anchored in a concrete foundation. According to aerial photography, the building has been largely unaltered since its initial construction. Fenestration has likely been slightly altered with the addition of corrugated fiberglass sheets in window openings that may have previously been filled with other materials. However, the building has maintained its approximate 24,000-square-foot floorplan.

In 1959, a small rectangular one-story industrial building with a shed roof was constructed southeast of the large two-story L-shaped building. This building was also constructed of corrugated steel sheets and steel columns and beams on a concrete foundation. The fenestration of the structure originally included the doorway and window in the southwest corner of the west elevation, and the mothballed door and aluminum slider windows along the south elevation. It is not known what the original fenestration was on the north and east elevations because there are no existing photos of these elevations prior to a renovation that expanded the building from approximately 2,700 square feet to 7,500 square feet between 1963 and 1966 (UCSB Frame Finder; USGS Earth Explorer). Between 1970 and 1977, openings for eight windows were made in the gable roof that was installed as an extension of the original shed roof (UCSB Frame Finder).

Between 1963 and 1966, a one-story square building was constructed directly east of and adjacent to the 1959 building. This building was also constructed entirely of corrugated steel sheets and steel columns and beams. It had a gable roof and a concrete foundation. According to aerial photography, an addition built between 1977 and 1982 doubled the square footage of the building from approximately 2,500 to 5,000 square feet (UCSB Frame Finder). The original fenestration of the building likely featured two cargo bay openings with hinged double doors on the west and east elevations. The expansion between 1977 and 1982 removed the fenestration along the east elevation and added a cargo bay entrance along the south elevation in the southeast corner of the building. Between 1970 and 1977, openings for six windows were made in the gable roof (UCSB Frame Finder).

In 1968, a long two-story rectangular building with a gable roof was constructed along the eastern boundary of the lot bordering the A.T. & S.F. Railway. The building had twenty-seven openings in the roof for windows and the entire structure was constructed of corrugated steel sheets and steel columns and beams. The building was approximately 17,000 square feet. According to aerial photography, the building has been largely unaltered since its initial construction. Fenestration has likely been slightly altered with the addition of corrugated fiberglass sheets in window openings that may have previously been filled with other materials. However, the building has maintained its approximate floorplan.

By 1968, all farmland that had been immediately adjacent to 12118 Bloomfield Ave had been replaced with industrial buildings and undeveloped lots that serving the nearby businesses. Between 1970 and 1974 most of the undeveloped space within the lot was paved, according to aerial photography of the region. The buildings appear in their present-day configuration as early as 1982 (UCSB Frame Finder).

B10. Statement of Significance Continued:

CRHR Criterion 2: Association with the lives of persons significant in national, state, or local history.
The buildings at 12118 Bloomfield Ave were not identified as being associated with the lives of persons significant in national, state, or local history. Therefore, the building is found ineligible under Criterion 2.

CRHR Criterion 3: Embodies 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.
The buildings at 12118 Bloomfield Ave were constructed between 1955 and 1968 to serve industrial and manufacturing needs. Three of the buildings on the property underwent significant changes before 1982, including multiple expansions using a variety of different materials, such as steel, fiberglass, and concrete masonry units. Windows and doorways were added or removed over time. In its current configuration, the buildings no longer express the design of 1950s and 1960s industrial buildings. Therefore, the building is found ineligible under Criterion 3.

CRHR Criterion 4: Potential to yield information important in prehistory or history of the local area.
The buildings have not been found eligible under Criterion 4 as they are unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history of the local area.

Integrity Analysis
The property no longer possesses its original integrity from 1955 to 1968. Each of the seven aspects of integrity are analyzed below.

The original buildings were constructed by 1968, when the area was shifting from agricultural to industrial uses. By 1968, farmland located within proximity of the property were replaced by industrial buildings. Today, the property is surrounded by contemporary-period warehouses and commercial office parks that have changed the surrounding context from an association with early industrialization and postwar suburbanization to a modern environment dominated by a variety of contracting offices and shipping centers. The property does not possess integrity of **feeling**, **setting, or association** and no longer conveys its historic association with the early industrial development of Santa Fe Springs / Fulton Wells.

The buildings are in their original locations and have not been moved since that time; therefore, the property retains integrity of **location**.

Three of the five buildings have been substantially altered and possess low integrity of materials. Much of the fenestration throughout all the buildings have been removed or replaced. Doors have been removed or replaced and windows have been added to a majority of the buildings over time. Therefore, the buildings possess low integrity in regards to original **materials, design, and workmanship**.

Because the building is ineligible for inclusion on the CRHR, it does not meet the definition of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines.

Building, Structure, Object Information Continued:
B12. References:

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Building, Structure, Object Information Continued:



Aerial view of Santa Fe Springs / Fulton Wells area, November 4, 1952. Courtesy of *UCSB Library Frame Finder*, Flight ID: c-18060, Frame: l-39, Scale 1:7,200.

Building, Structure, Object Information Continued:



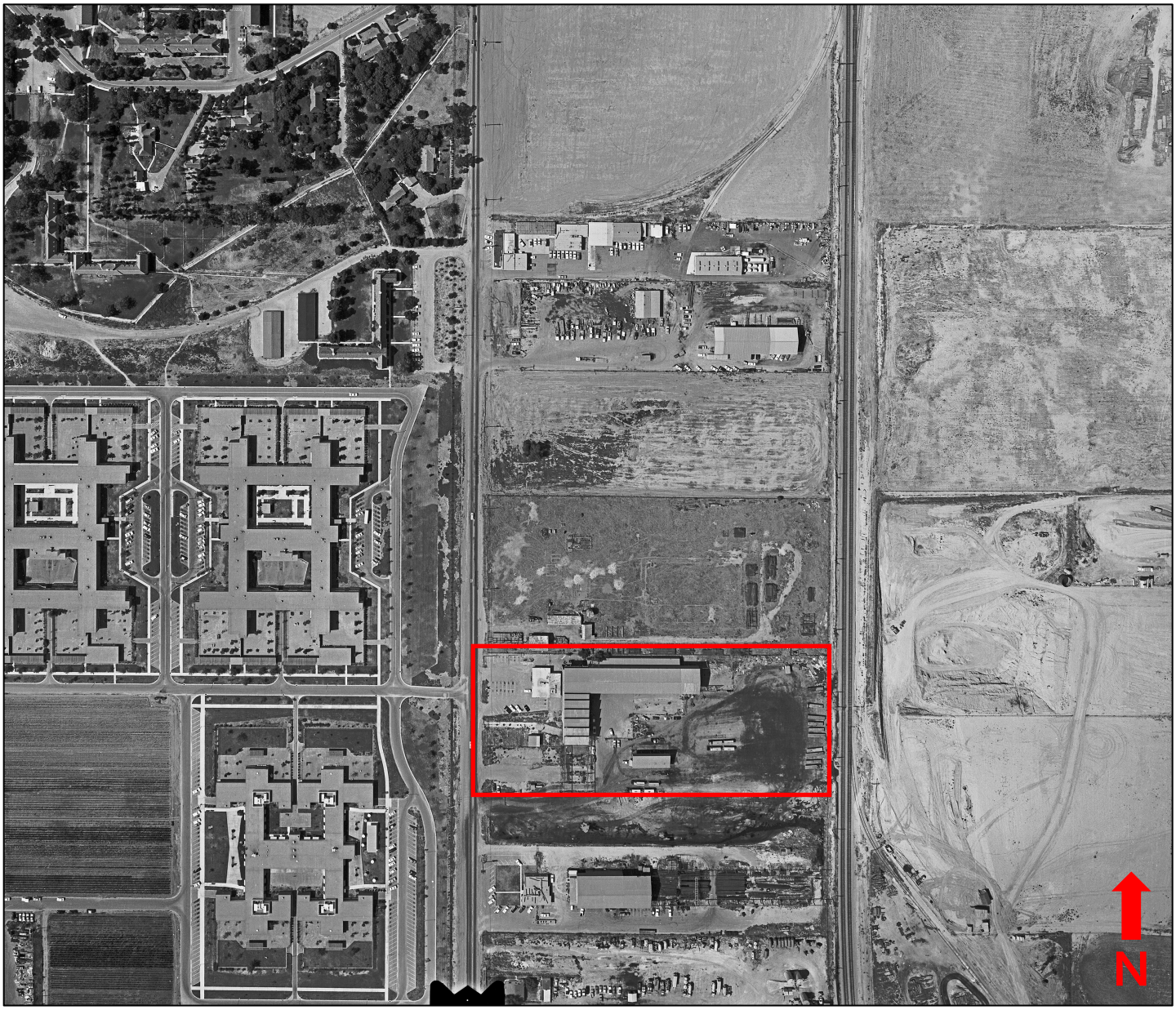
Aerial view of the Santa Fe Springs / Fulton Wells area, July 1, 1956. Courtesy of *UCSB Library Frame Finder*, Flight ID: c-22555, Frame: 21-41, Scale 1:14,400.

Building, Structure, Object Information Continued:



Aerial view of the Santa Fe Springs / Fulton Wells area, May 1, 1960. Courtesy of *UCSB Library Frame Finder*, Flight ID: c-23870, Frame: 2280, Scale 1:14,400.

Building, Structure, Object Information Continued:



Aerial view of the Santa Fe Springs / Fulton Wells area, June 24, 1963. Courtesy of *UCSB Library Frame Finder*, Flight ID: PAI_SFS_63, Frame: 215v-12, Scale 1:4,800.

Building, Structure, Object Information Continued:



Aerial view of the Santa Fe Springs / Fulton Wells area, April 21, 1966. Courtesy of *USGS Earth Explorer*, Entity ID: ARM6611401L0326, Frame: 326, Scale 1: 21,666.

Building, Structure, Object Information Continued:



Aerial view of the Santa Fe Springs / Fulton Wells area, March 1, 1968. Courtesy of *UCSB Library Frame Finder,* Flight ID: TG_2400, Frame: 5-219, Scale 1:28,800.

Building, Structure, Object Information Continued:



Aerial view of the Santa Fe Springs / Fulton Wells area with mobile homes scattered around buildings, October 26, 1970. Courtesy of *UCSB Library Frame Finder*, Flight ID: TG_2830, Frame: 4-27, Scale 1:14,400.

Building, Structure, Object Information Continued:



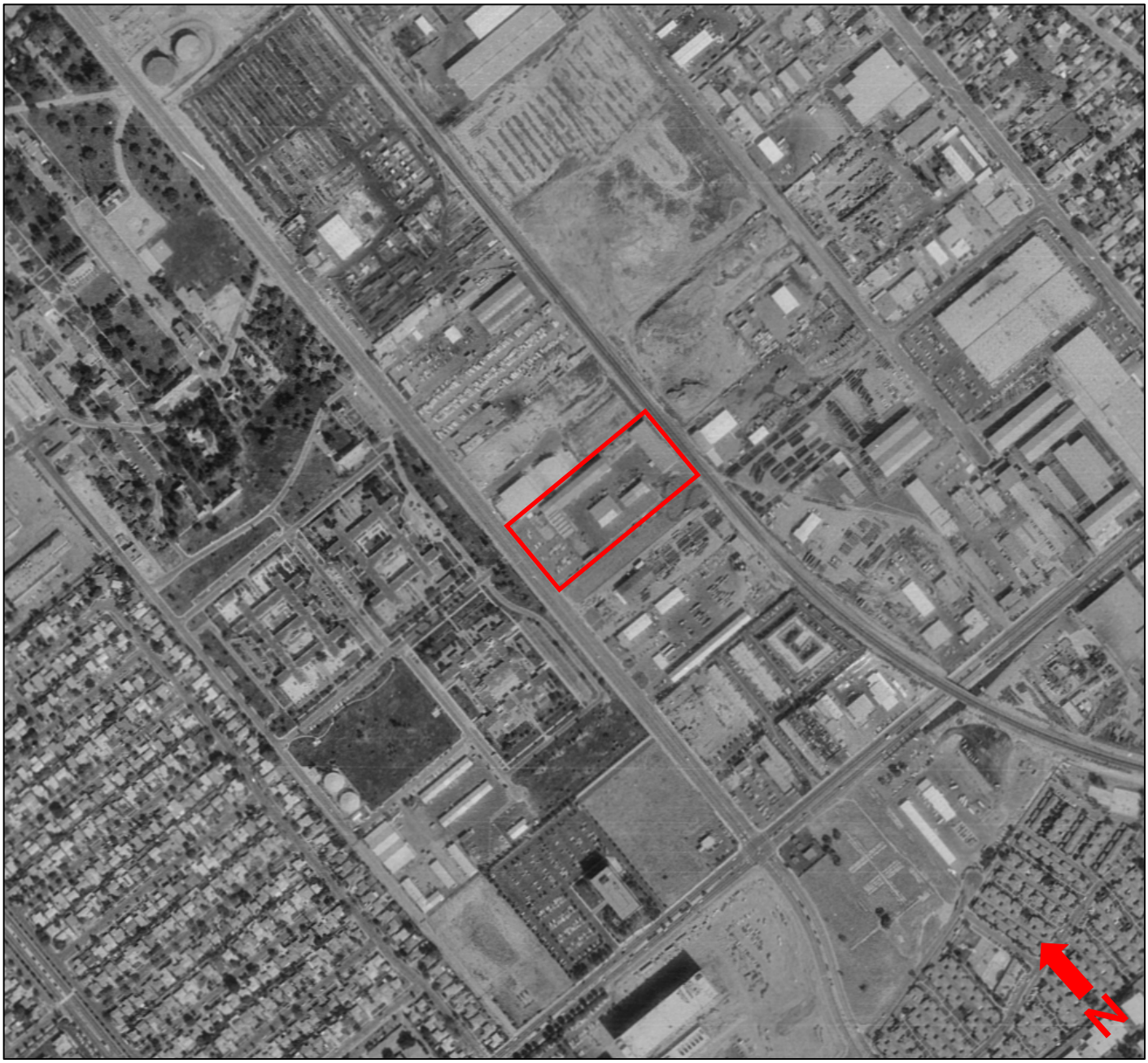
Aerial view of the Santa Fe Springs / Fulton Wells area, November 6, 1974. Courtesy of *USGS Earth Explorer,* Entity ID: AR1VDQX00010024, Frame: 24, Scale 1: 80,000.

Building, Structure, Object Information Continued:



Aerial view of the Santa Fe Springs / Fulton Wells area, February 1, 1977. Courtesy of *UCSB Library Frame Finder,* Flight ID: TG_7700, Frame: 16-3, Scale 1:24,000.

Building, Structure, Object, Information Continued:



Aerial view of the Santa Fe Springs / Fulton Wells area, October 1, 1982. Courtesy of *UCSB Library Frame Finder*, Flight ID: TG_E2156, Frame: 2-17, Scale 1:36,000.

Building, Structure, Object Information Continued:



Architectural draftsman position advertisement for Cambridge Manufacturing Company, *Los Angeles Times*, August 9, 1969.



Mobile home manufacturing production position advertisement for Cambridge Manufacturing Company, *Long Beach Independent*, February 14, 1971.

Building, Structure, Object Information Continued:



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U.S. Financial and Cambridge Manufacturing Company advertisement for mobile homes, *Los Angeles Times*, October 28, 1970.

Building, Structure, Object Information Continued:



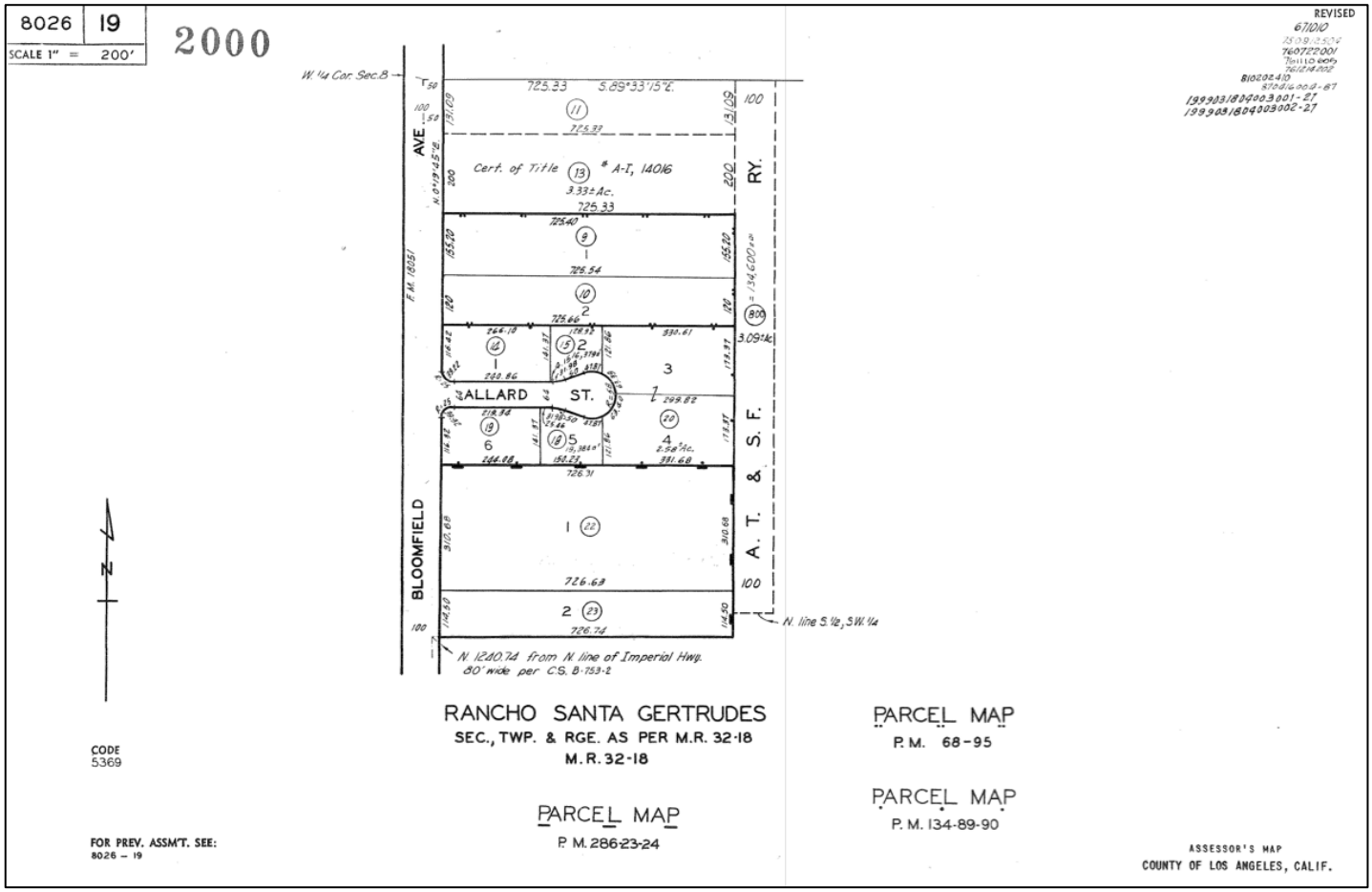
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Engineer / Draftsperson job advertisement for A & A Associates, Inc., *Los Angeles Times*, July 26, 1979.

Building, Structure, Object Information Continued:



Rancho Santa Gertrudes Parcel map, Los Angeles County Assessor. AIN 8026-019-022 is 12118 Bloomfield Ave.

Building, Structure, Object Information Continued:



Pamphlet map of the A.T. & S.F. Railway, 1880s-90s, Kansas Historical Society.