Appendix C

Archaeological Resources Assessment

Archaeological Resources Assessment for the 6000 Hollywood Project, Los Angeles, California

JUNE 2024

PREPARED FOR

Eyestone Environmental

PREPARED BY

SWCA Environmental Consultants

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE 6000 HOLLYWOOD PROJECT, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Purpose and Scope: Eyestone Environmental retained SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to conduct an archaeological resources assessment for the proposed mixed-use commercial campus in the Hollywood neighborhood of Los Angeles, California (Project). The Project proposes to develop two residential buildings, one commercial building, 11 townhome-style structures, and upwards of three levels of subterranean parking on approximately 1.5 ha (3.75 acres) of land bounded by Hollywood Boulevard to the North, Bronson Avenue to the east, Carlton Way to the south, and Gower Street to the west (Project Site). The Project Site is composed of nine lots south of Hollywood Boulevard (Hollywood Lot) and one adjoining lot along Carlton Way between Bronson Avenue to the east and Gower Street to the west (Carlton Lot).

The Project is subject to review under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning (City Planning) is the lead CEQA agency. The following study was conducted to analyze the potential for impacts to archaeological resources in the Project Site in accordance with Section 15064.5 in Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, and the significance thresholds in Appendix G of CEQA Guidelines. This report documents the methods and results of a confidential records search of the California Historical Resources Information System, a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) through the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and archival research used to evaluate the presence or likelihood of archaeological resources within the Project Site. As part of City Planning's compliance with Public Resources Code 21080.3.1, certain California Native American tribes are required to be notified and may request consultation. All outreach and consultation with California Native American tribes is limited to those being notified as a part of City Planning's regulatory compliance. This process is ongoing; thus, SWCA has not analyzed or otherwise considered information or recommendations put forward by tribal parties during consultation.

Dates of Investigation: SWCA requested a search of the SLF and list of Native American contacts from the California NAHC on April 10, 2023. The NAHC emailed a response on April 18, 2023, indicating that the SLF search was completed with negative results. The NAHC also provided a contact list of nine Native American tribes that may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the Project Site. SWCA received the results of a California Historical Resources Information System records search (within a 0.8-km [0.5-mile] radius) from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton, on May 2, 2023.

Summary of Findings: The nearest Native American village or settlement described in ethnographic sources is the village of Kaweenga, approximately 5.37 km (3.60 miles) northwest of the Project Site. The nearest and most notable Native American archaeological resource to the Project Site is from the La Brea Tar Pits (LAN-159/H). The La Brea Tar Pits, 5.32 km (3.30 miles) southwest of the Project Site, served as an important source of asphaltum for Native Americans dating back at least 10,000 years. Other Native American sites have been documented between 9.18 and 17.31 km (5.7 and 11 miles) south-southwest of the Project Site along the former course of the Los Angeles River (now Ballona Creek) and several wetland features that once existed in the Las Cienegas area. Maps from the late nineteenth century indicate that between 0.5 to 1.26 km (0.3 to 0.75 mile) away from the Project Site there were several areas containing natural resources that were important to Native Americans. The proximity to these natural resources, especially the freshwater sources, wetland habitats, and asphaltum source, indicates Native American land uses were at least somewhat concentrated in certain parts of the Los Angeles Basin and in the general vicinity of the Project Site.

During the nineteenth century, the Project Site remained an undeveloped open space between the northeastern extent of Rancho La Brea and the southwestern extent of Rancho Los Feliz, both of which are Mexican land grants established in the eighteenth century. Beginning in the early twentieth century,

the land began to be subdivided and developed for residential purposes. Beginning in the 1920s, the Hollywood Lot began to be redeveloped from residential to commercial purposes while the Carlton Lot remained unchanged. Between 1970 and 1971, all properties within the Project Site were demolished and the extant property and associated parking lot were developed.

Based on regional geologic mapping, the subsurface environment of the Project Site appears to be characterized by alluvium and fan deposits formed in the late Pleistocene age. However, the developments within the Project Site have resulted in most naturally deposited sediments being mechanically altered and now designated as fill, which extends from 0.8 to 3.4 m (2.5 to 11 feet) below the pavement. Fill sediments are an indication of poor preservation conditions for Native American archaeological resources and a corresponding decrease in the likelihood that any such resources would be encountered below the surface during ground-disturbing activities for the Project. Accordingly, SWCA finds the Project Site has low sensitivity for archaeological resources affiliated with Native Americans.

The stratum of fill represents the area in which historical archaeological resources have potential to occur within the Project Site, the most likely type of which are refuse deposits, individual pieces of refuse, and structural remains from the first half of the twentieth century. Areas in which new construction occurred atop prior developments would have likely destroyed any remains associated with the earlier uses of the Project Site. Notably, many sections of the Project Site have been paved for use as a parking lot, which may have preserved archaeological deposits from the prior residential land uses. Although surficial deposits may have been altered during grading and paving for the parking lot, it is possible that the paving has capped subsurface deposits that may otherwise remain intact and could contain interpretable historical archaeological data. For these reasons, SWCA finds the Project Site has the potential to contain historical archaeological resources, which include aeras of low, moderate, and high sensitivity.

Recommendations and Conclusion: The Project is estimated to require excavation to a depth of approximately 12.2 m (40 feet) below the surface across the Project Site. No previously recorded archaeological resources in the CHRIS were identified within the Project Site and the NAHC's search of SLF search was negative. One previously recorded historic archaeological resource has been recorded within 0.8 km (0.5 mile) of the Project Site. The potential for as-yet unidentified archaeological resources within the Project Site is assessed as having areas of low, moderate, and high sensitivity for historical archaeological resources, and low sensitivity for Native American archaeological resources. To address the archaeological sensitivity and potential for impacts from the Project, SWCA recommends a mitigation measure (CUL-MM-1) to ensure that Project grading and excavation activities are monitored for archaeological resources, and that archaeological resources that are unearthed during Project grading and excavation activities are properly evaluated, collected and curated, as required, in accordance with applicable regulations. Based on these results and recommendations, SWCA finds that the potential impacts to archaeological resources would be less than significant with mitigation.

There was no evidence identified to indicate there are human remains interred in the Project Site, but the discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbances. By adhering to these existing regulations, SWCA finds the potential for impacts to human remains would be less than significant.

Disposition of Data: This report will be on file with Eyestone Environmental, the City, the SCCIC, and SWCA's Pasadena office.

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INTRODUCTION

Eyestone Environmental retained SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to conduct an archaeological resources assessment for a proposed development in the Hollywood neighborhood of Los Angeles, California (Project). The Project would include the development of two residential buildings, one commercial building, 11 townhome-style structures, and upwards of three levels of subterranean parking within an approximately 1.5-ha (3.75-acre) Project Site. The Project is subject to review under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the City of Los Angeles (City), Department of City Planning (City Planning) is the lead CEQA agency.

This study was conducted to analyze the potential for impacts to archaeological resources in the Project Site in accordance with Section 15064.5 in Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), and the significance thresholds in Appendix G of CEQA Guidelines. This report documents the methods and results of a confidential records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) through the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and archival research used to evaluate the presence or likelihood of archaeological resources within the Project Site. As part of City Planning's compliance with Public Resources Code (PRC) 21080.3.1, certain California Native American tribes are required to be notified and may request consultation, during which time information about Native American archaeological resources could be provided. All outreach and consultation with California Native American tribes is limited to those being notified as a part of City Planning's regulatory compliance. Because the process is being carried out concurrently with the preparation of this study, SWCA has not analyzed or otherwise considered information or recommendations put forward by tribal parties during consultation.

SWCA archaeologist Erica Nicolay, M.A., prepared the report, and senior archaeologist Chris Millington, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), acted as principal investigator. Copies of the report are on file with SWCA's Pasadena office and the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton.

Note to the reader: the CHRIS assigns primary and trinomial site numbers to all archaeological sites, which will be referenced herein first by their trinomial number, and for ease of reference, will exclude the "CA-" prefix. Sites that are not assigned a trinomial are referenced by their primary number.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Project applicant proposes to develop a commercial and residential development in the Hollywood neighborhood of Los Angeles within an area bounded by Hollywood Boulevard to the North, Bronson Avenue to the east, Carlton Way to the south, and Gower Street to the west (Project Site) (Figure 1). The Project Site is at 5950–6048 Hollywood Boulevard and 6037 West Carlton Way within the City of Los Angeles, California, and encompasses assessor's parcel numbers 5545-005-005, 5545-005-022, and 5545-006-029 (Figure 2). The Project Site is composed of nine lots south of Hollywood Boulevard (Hollywood Lot) and one adjoining lot along Carlton Way between Bronson Avenue to the east and Gower Street to the west (Carlton Lot). The Hollywood Lot and the Carlton Lot are collectively referred to herein as the Project Site. Within the Hollywood Lot, the Project proposes one residential building, one commercial building, and 11 townhome-style structures all atop a parking podium. Within the Carlton Lot, the Project proposes one residential building. Additionally, the Project will include upwards of three levels of subterranean parking which would extend to a maximum estimated depth of 12.2 m (40 feet). The Project Site is in Section 11, Township 1 South, Range 14 West, as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Hollywood, California, 7.5-minute quadrangle (Figure 3).

Figure 1. Project Site location vicinity.

Figure 2. Aerial photograph (2023) showing Project Site and associated parcels.

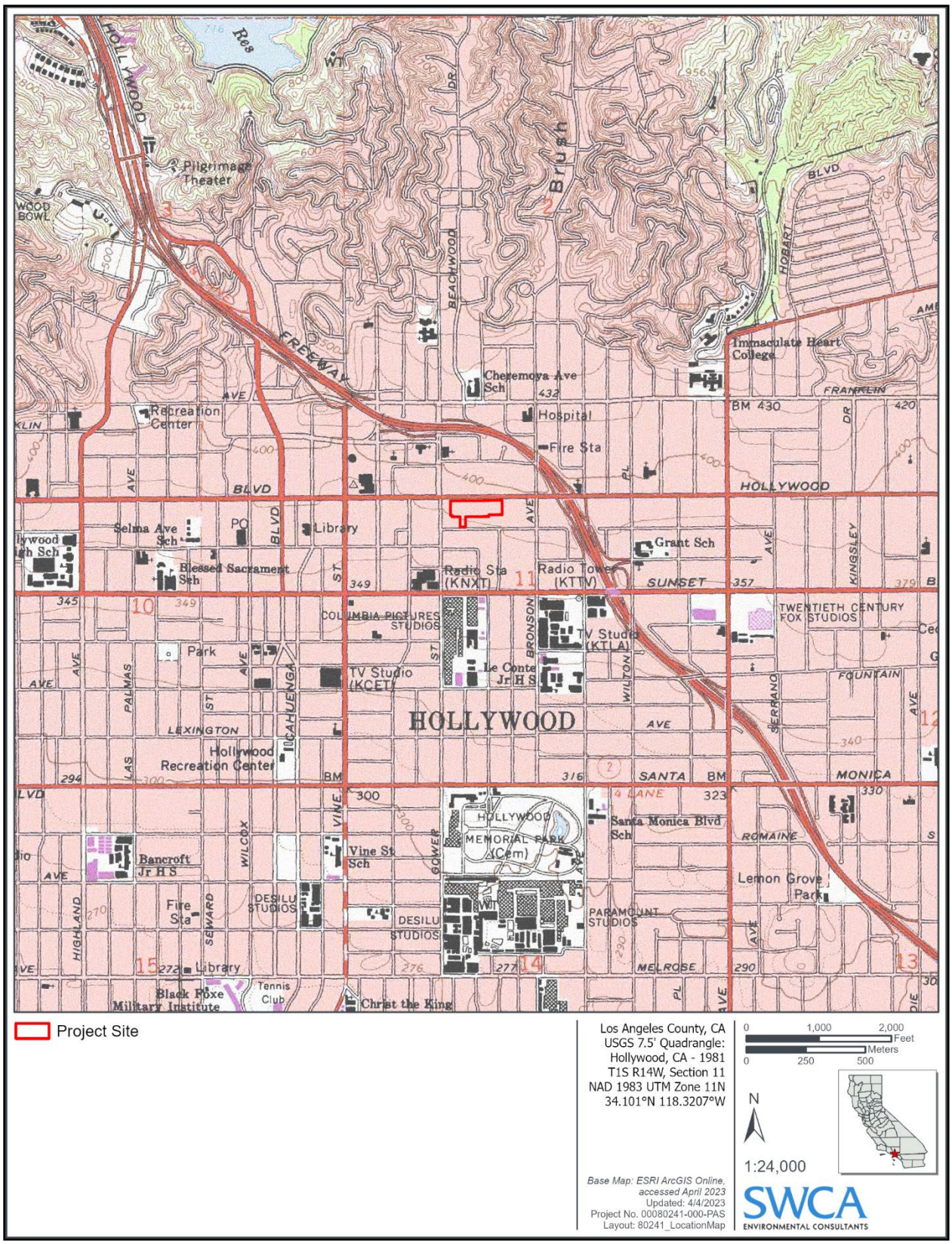

Figure 3. Project Site plotted on a USGS Hollywood, California, 7.5-minute quadrangle.

REGULATORY SETTING

State Regulations

The California Office of Historic Preservation, a division of the California Department of Parks and Recreation, performs certain duties described in the California PRC and maintains the California Historic Resources Inventory and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The state-level regulatory framework also includes CEQA, which requires the identification, and mitigation if necessary, of substantial adverse impacts that may affect the significance of eligible historical and archaeological resources.

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires a lead agency to analyze whether historic and/or archaeological resources may be adversely affected by a proposed project. Under CEQA, a "project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC 21084.1). Answering this question is a two-part process: first, the determination must be made as to whether the proposed project involves cultural resources. Second, if cultural resources are present, the proposed project must be analyzed for a potential "substantial adverse change in the significance" of the resource.

HISTORICAL RESOURCES

According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, for the purposes of CEQA, historical resources are:

- A resource listed in, or formally determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the CRHR (PRC 5024.1, 14 CCR 4850 et seq.).
- A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC 5020.1(k), or identified as significant in a historic resources survey by meeting the requirements of PRC 5024.1(g).
- Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that the lead agency determines to be eligible for national, state, or local landmark listing; generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be historically significant (and therefore a historic resource under CEQA) if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (as defined in PRC 5024.1, 14 CCR 4852).

Resources nominated to the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to convey the reasons for their significance. Resources whose historic integrity (as defined above) does not meet National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

According to CEQA Guidelines 15064.5, the fact that a resource is not listed in or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, or is not included in a local register or survey, shall not preclude the lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource (PRC 5024.1). Pursuant to CEQA, a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource may have a significant effect on the environment (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)).

Substantial Adverse Change and Indirect Impacts to Historical Resources

CEQA Guidelines specify that a "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate

surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired" (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5). Material impairment occurs when a project alters in an adverse manner or demolishes "those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion" or eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP, CRHR, or local register. In addition, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.2, the "direct and indirect significant effects of the project on the environment shall be clearly identified and described, giving due consideration to both the short-term and long-term effects."

UNIQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

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

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

California Register of Historical Resources

Created in 1992 and implemented in 1998, the CRHR is "an authoritative guide in California to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change" (PRC 21083.2 and 21084.1). Certain properties, including those listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and California Historical Landmarks numbered 770 and higher, are automatically included in the CRHR. Other properties recognized under the California Points of Historical Interest program, identified as significant in historical resources surveys, or designated by local landmarks programs, may be nominated for inclusion in the CRHR. According to PRC 5024.1(i), a resource, either an individual property or a contributor to a historic district, may be listed in the CRHR if the State Historical Resources Commission determines that it meets one or more of the following criteria, which are modeled on NRHP criteria:

- **Criterion 1:** It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
- **Criterion 2:** It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- **Criterion 3:** It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- **Criterion 4:** It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Resources nominated to the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to convey the reasons for their significance. Resources whose historic integrity does not meet NRHP criteria may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR. Although all sites are evaluated according to all four of the CRHR criteria, the eligibility for archaeological resources is typically considered under Criterion 4.

Most Native American archaeological sites lack identifiable or important association with specific persons or events of regional or national history (Criteria 1 and 2), and/or lack the formal and structural attributes necessary to qualify as eligible under Criterion 3.

An archaeological site may be considered significant if it displays one or more of the following attributes (Office of Historic Resources [OHR] 1991): chronologically diagnostic, functionally diagnostic, or exotic artifacts; datable materials; definable activity areas; multiple components; faunal or floral remains; archaeological or architectural features; notable complexity, size, integrity, time span, or depth; or stratified deposits. Determining the period(s) of occupation at a site provides a context for the types of activities undertaken and may well supply a link with other sites and cultural processes in the region. Further, well-defined temporal parameters can help illuminate processes of culture change and continuity in relation to natural environmental factors and interactions with other cultural groups. Finally, chronological controls might provide a link to regionally important research questions and topics of more general theoretical relevance. As a result, the ability to determine the temporal parameters of a site's occupation is critical for a finding of eligibility under Criterion 4 (information potential). A site that cannot be dated is unlikely to possess the quality of significance required for CRHR eligibility or be considered a unique archaeological resource. The content of an archaeological site provides information regarding its cultural affiliations, temporal periods of use, functionality, and other aspects of its occupation history. The range and variability of artifacts present in the site can allow for reconstruction of changes in ethnic affiliation, diet, social structure, economics, technology, industrial change, and other aspects of culture.

Treatment of Human Remains

The disposition of burials falls first under the general prohibition on disturbing or removing human remains under California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. More specifically, remains suspected to be Native American are treated under CEQA at CCR 15064.5; PRC 5097.98 illustrates the process to be followed if remains are discovered. If human remains are discovered during excavation activities, the following procedures shall be observed.

- Stop immediately and contact the County Coroner:

  1104 North Mission Road
  Los Angeles, California 90033
  (323) 343-0512 (8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday) or
  (323) 343-0714 (after hours, Saturday, Sunday, and holidays)

- If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the NAHC.
- The NAHC will immediately notify the person it believes to be the most likely descendant (MLD) of the deceased Native American.
- The MLD has 48 hours to make recommendations to the owner, or representative, for the treatment or disposition, with proper dignity, of the human remains and grave goods.
- If the owner does not accept the MLD's recommendations, the owner or the MLD may request mediation by the NAHC.

Local Regulations

Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments

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

> [A] Historic-Cultural Monument (Monument) is any site (including significant trees or other plant life located on the site), building or structure of particular historic or cultural significance to the City of Los Angeles, including historic structures or sites in which the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, State or community is reflected or exemplified; or which is identified with historic personages or with important events in the main currents of national, State or local history; or which embodies the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen, inherently valuable for a study of a period, style or method of construction; or a notable work of a master builder, designer, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age. (Los Angeles Municipal Code Section 22.171.7)

City of Los Angeles General Plan

The City's *General Plan Conservation Element* (Conservation Element), Chapter II, Section 3, defers to the State CEQA Guidelines with regard to the identification, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to archaeological resources. The Conservation Element recognizes that the City has the primary responsibility to protect significant archaeological resources and states the following:

> If it is determined that a development project may disrupt or damage such a site, the project is required to provide mitigation measures to protect the site or enable study and documentation of the site, including funding of the study by the applicant. The city's environmental guidelines require the applicant to secure services of a bona fide archaeologist to monitor excavations or other subsurface activities associated with a development project in which all or a portion is deemed to be of archaeological significance. Discovery of archaeological materials may temporarily halt the project until the site has been assessed, potential impacts evaluated and, if deemed appropriate, the resources protected, documented and/or removed. (page II-3)

The Conservation Element gives the following objective and policy for archaeological and paleontological resources:

- **Objective:** protect the city's archaeological and paleontological resources for historical, cultural, research and/or educational purposes.
- **Policy:** continue to identify and protect significant archaeological and paleontological sites and/or resources known to exist or that are identified during land development, demolition, or property modification activities.

METHODS

California Historical Resources Information System Records Search

On April 10, 2023, SWCA requested a search of the CHRIS at the SCCIC, on the campus of California State University. SWCA received the results on May 2, 2023. The search included any previously recorded cultural resources and investigations within a 0.8-km (0.5-mile) radius of the Project Site for archaeological resources. The CHRIS records search also included a review of the NRHP, the CRHR, California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list (OHR Directory of Historic Properties Data File), the City HCM list, and the California State Inventory of Historic Resources. A letter from the SCCIC summarizing the results of the records search is provided in Appendix A.

Sacred Lands File Search

The NAHC is charged with identifying, cataloging, and protecting Native American cultural resources, which includes ancient places of special religious or social significance to Native Americans, and known ancient graves and cemeteries of Native Americans on private and public lands in California. The NAHC's inventory of these resources is known as the SLF. In addition, the NAHC maintains a list of tribal contacts affiliated with various geographic regions of California. The contents of the SLF are strictly confidential, and SLF search requests return positive or negative results in addition to a list of tribal contacts with affiliation to the specified location. A letter from the NAHC summarizing the results of the records search is provided in Appendix B.

Archival Research

Concurrent with the confidential CHRIS records search, SWCA reviewed property-specific historical and ethnographic context research to identify information relevant to the Project Site. Research focused on a variety of primary and secondary materials relating to the history and development of the Project Site, including historical maps, aerial and ground photographs, ethnographic reports, and other environmental data. Archival research focused on assessing the general sequence of developments within the Project Site and vicinity during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Sources from the early- to mid-nineteenth century were used to assess the environmental setting before development dramatically increased in the latter years of the nineteenth century, at which point the character of the landscape transitioned from rural open space and large agricultural properties to fully urban and industrial. Low-altitude aerial photographs were used to help assess the setting of the Project Site.

Sources consulted consisted of the following publicly accessible data sources: OHR (SurveyLA); David Historical Map Collection; Early California Cultural Atlas (Native American villages and placenames [Hackel et al. 2015]); Huntington Library Digital Archives; Library of Congress; Los Angeles Public Library Map Collection; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps (Sanborn maps); USGS historical topographic maps; University of California, Santa Barbara Digital Library (aerial photographs); and University of Southern California Digital Library.

Archaeological Sensitivity Analysis

Generally, the location of an archaeological deposit is unpredictable in nature; however, combining information from different sources can allow for a qualitative assessment of the potential for an archaeological resource to be present in a given area. Accordingly, sensitivity assessments are qualitative or probabilistic in nature—ranging along a spectrum of increasing probability—which is designated here as low, moderate, and high sensitivity. The sensitivity assessment essentially combines two variables: indications of intensive use and preservation conditions. For areas in which there is a favorable setting for habitation or use, soil conditions capable of preserving buried material, and little to no disturbances, the sensitivity is high. Areas lacking these traits are considered to have low sensitivity. Areas with a combination of these traits are generally considered to have moderate sensitivity.

SWCA's sensitivity assessment considered the potential for archaeological components associated with Native American populations from those of non-Native American populations, which began with Spanish colonization. The first variable considered concerns the link between human behavior and material remains, i.e., whether there are any indications that a given area was the focus of past use such that any material remains or physical evidence associated with those activities would have resulted. For Native American archaeological resources, questions about the environmental setting are particularly important. What was the environmental setting within the period of human occupation in Southern California beginning approximately 13,000 years ago? Based on what is known about past Native American lifeways, was the location favorable for habitation or other types of activities within this time span? For historical (i.e., non-Native American) archaeological resources, information obtained from archival sources can help to characterize the types of activities that occurred within the Project Site.

Indicators of favorable habitability for Native Americans are proximity to natural features (e.g., perennial water source, plant or mineral resource, animal habitat) and other known Native American archaeological sites, flat topography, prominent viewsheds, and relatively dry conditions. Access to permanent sources of fresh water, especially springs or spring-fed streams for inland settings, carried particular significance. Many and perhaps most streams in the Los Angeles Basin are seasonal or at least include substantial portions in which the water does not reach the surface and is primarily contained below ground. Even if the streams themselves did not always provide perennial access to fresh water, stream courses often formed important habitat for plants and animals that were important to Native American subsistence and cultural practices, as did various types of wetland features that formed in patches across the landscape.

Also, as has been reported through oral history, stream courses provided navigable means of travel by foot, which is to say, streams were used as trails and would have been part of a network of travel corridors in the region. Native Americans who foraged for resources in the region would have accessed settlements and areas with natural resources using footpaths and trails. Foraging and other types of activities, including interring human remains, would have occurred intermittently along these routes, some of which would have produced archaeological deposits. Such deposits, typically described as open camps, tend to be characterized by less substantial deposits than what might be expected at a more permanently inhabited settlement or intensively used area. At least some of the primary thoroughfares within the contemporary street grid were likely established along some of these trails. For example, when the Portolá expedition passed through this part of the Los Angeles Basin, they were reportedly guided by Native Americans following along one such trail.

Thus, freshwater sources, stream courses, wetland features, and other areas of concentrated plant and animal communities were all important factors in Native American subsistence foraging practices and patterns in land use and settlement. Accordingly, proximity to any of these natural features is indicative of an area in which activities were more concentrated, and therefore more likely to produce physical evidence. However, within the urbanized setting that characterizes the Project Site and its surroundings,

there is little to no direct evidence identified that would allow for a reliable reconstruction of any such trails in a spatially explicit way. Therefore, in the absence of direct archaeological evidence associated with a specific stream, wetland feature, or vegetation community, the influence on Native American archaeological sensitivity is considered generalized at a local scale and is considered alongside other variables where it concerns the potential for archaeological sensitivity.

Because historical (i.e., non-Native American) archaeological resources can commonly be assessed using archival materials that are more easily tied to a specific geography, assessing the sensitivity is typically more explicit and precise than it is for Native American archaeological resources. Typical indicators of historical archaeological sensitivity include the following: presence of bricks, glass, and/or building materials in geotechnical bores; historically documented occupation of a property, especially if they occurred before trash and sewer services were established; and multiple episodes of construction and demolition of historical structures.

The next consideration given is whether the Project Site is conducive to the preservation of any such material remains that may have once been present. Assessing the preservation conditions considers the following types of questions. Is there a potential for shallow or deeply buried deposits? What kinds of land uses have occurred within the region and have there been any alterations to the physical setting within the Project Site? What is the age of the sediments and is there evidence of high or low energy deposition or erosion during the period of human occupation and historical land uses? Did the physical alterations result from natural causes, such as flooding or erosion, or from more recent historical land developments, such as mechanical grading, and how have these processes influenced the potential for preserving buried materials? In other words, is there evidence that physical alterations to the subsurface setting may have eroded, displaced, or otherwise destroyed any potential archaeological resources that may have once been present?

To assess these variables, SWCA considers archaeological, ethnographic, historical, environmental, and other archival data sources. Archaeological site data include those identified in the CHRIS records search and supplemental background research. The CHRIS data are also analyzed in greater detail to identify any sample bias in the identification of sites, which is to say, to what degree the absence of archaeological site information is because no resources were identified or because an archaeological investigation never occurred. For assessing Native American archaeological sensitivity, the information obtained through background research is reviewed to determine whether the general location is described in ethnographic studies and oral histories, and whether the historical ecological conditions of the Project Site area are similar to the physical setting in which other Native American archaeological sites have been identified. The sensitivity assessment considers proximity to a given feature, such as a previously recorded archaeological site, former village, settlement, placename, or environmental feature; however, there is no universal measure of sensitivity as a function of distance, and there is no consistent depth above or below which buried resources can occur in all circumstances. These variables are assessed on a case-by-case basis and the conclusions incorporate a degree of professional judgment based on industry standards and best practices for archaeology.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project Site is in the northwestern portion of the Los Angeles Basin, a broad, level plain defined by the Pacific Ocean to the west, the Santa Monica Mountains and Puente Hills to the north, and the Santa Ana Mountains and San Joaquin Hills to the south. This extensive alluvial wash basin is filled with Quaternary alluvial sediments deposited as unconsolidated material eroded from the surrounding hills. Several major watercourses drain the Los Angeles Basin, including the Los Angeles, Rio Hondo, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana Rivers. The Project Site and vicinity are within a fully urbanized setting on an

open aspect plain at an elevation of approximately 114 m (375 feet) to 120 m (395 feet) above mean sea level. The Project Site is approximately 8.5 km (5.3 miles) northwest from downtown Los Angeles and approximately 19 km (11.9 miles) northeast of the Pacific Ocean.

The Project Site is situated on a broad alluvial plain gently sloping south and is southeast of the Santa Monica Mountains. During most of the nineteenth century, the Project Site and surrounding parts of the alluvial plain had been used for ranching and agriculture and reflected a rural character. Beginning in the 1880s, urban and suburban growth occurred steadily throughout the Los Angeles Basin but was notably punctuated by extensive real estate booms that continued through the 1920s and after World War II. Though the presence of large oil fields delayed real estate development in some parts of the city, including areas to the south and southwest of the Project Site, by the mid-1920s the Project Site and much of the surrounding vicinity had been developed into built environment that characterizes the present-day setting.

Hydrology

Prior to these major historical transformations of the landscape, the alluvial plain in this part of the Los Angeles Basin was drained by several seasonal streams, some of which included water from several springs. These stream courses generally flowed south and southwest where they converged with the westernmost portion of what is now Ballona Creek, which has been the primary channel of the Los Angeles River at various times over at least the last several hundred years (Gumprecht 2001). These stream courses, springs, vegetation, and elements of the natural topography are reflected in historic maps produced in the latter parts of the nineteenth century, especially the 1888 irrigation map by W. H. Hall (Figure 4).

Historical maps like those from Hall's irrigation study were incorporated into the Dark et al. (2011) study reconstructing the historical ecology of the Ballona Creek watershed in the northwestern part of the Los Angeles Basin. Dark et al. (2011) used multiple archival sources from the eighteenth and twentieth centuries to produce digital geographic data for former stream courses, springs, and various types of wetland features, which they correlated with different plant and animal communities. The digitized features within the watershed provide a reasonable approximation of the hydrological conditions over at least the past several centuries; however, smaller stream courses and the main channel of larger stream courses are highly dynamic and vary over longer periods of time. Springs, for example, may become active or dormant depending on changes in groundwater levels, which would have varied over a period of thousands of years. Vegetation and animal communities have also shifted, especially in the late Pleistocene to Holocene climatic transition, but across the Holocene period when Native American communities became more established. Therefore, the interpretations based upon the reconstructed historical ecological conditions should not assume that these features have been in the same location for the entire period in which humans have been in North America.

The Project Site is situated north of the Ballona watershed and is not near any type of wetland habitat as indicated by the Dark et al. (2011) study; however, the Project Site is just south of multiple streams which originate in the mountains to the north of the Project Site (Dark et al. 2011) (Figure 5). The extent of the Ballona watershed wetland features appear to exist approximately 1.26 km (0.75 mile) south of the Project site. These same streams and springs are shown in Figure 4, which indicates that multiple springs originated relatively close to the Project Site, approximately between 0.5 and 0.8 km (0.3 and 0.5 mile) north.

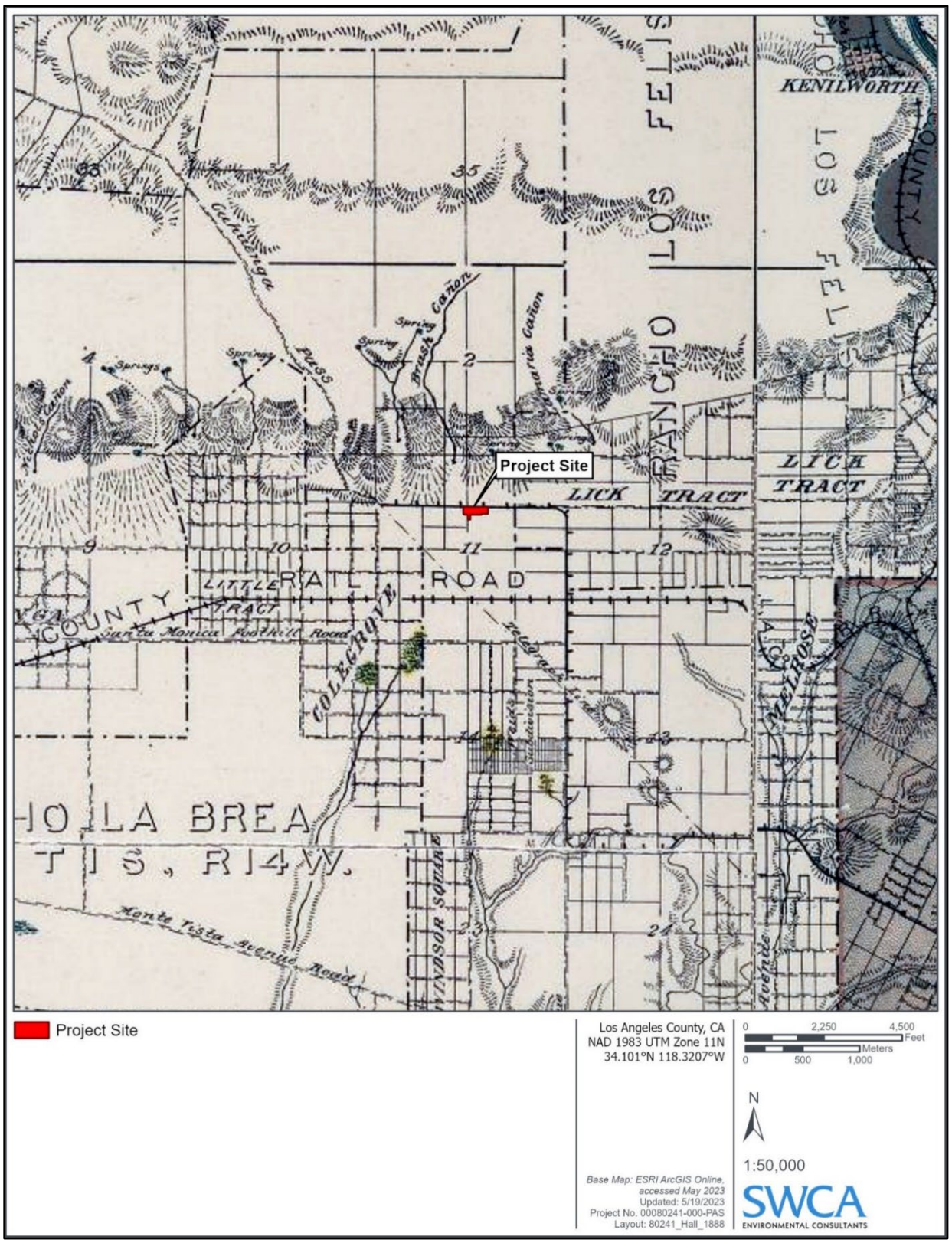

Figure 4. Project Site plotted on Hall's (1888) irrigation map showing natural and artificial water sources.

Source: David Rumsey Map Collection, Image No. 583003.

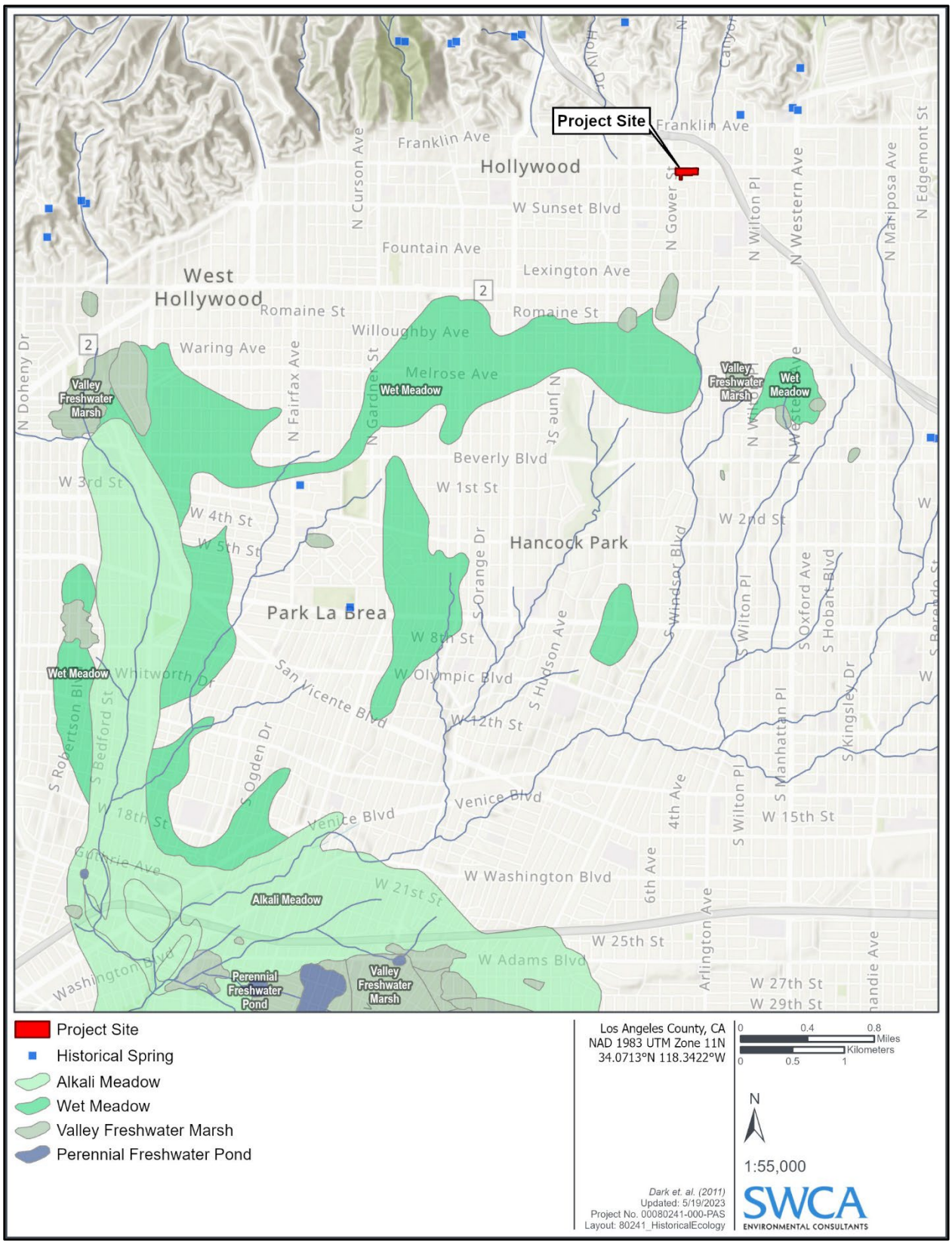

Figure 5. Project Site plotted on the Dark et al. (2011) reconstruction of historical ecology of the Ballona Creek watershed.

Flora and Fauna

Even before the urbanization of the twentieth century, the ecology of the Los Angeles prairie had already undergone a transformation during the preceding century as a result of ranching and agricultural practices that accompanied European settlement (Schiffman 2005). Although there are fewer surviving examples of the pre-settlement ecology in the lower elevations, compared with the surrounding hillsides, various attempts have been made to reconstruct the historical ecology of the Los Angeles Basin.

Schiffman (2005:40) provides a succinct summary of the vegetation structure and species composition for the Los Angeles Basin:

> Most steep hillsides were covered by impenetrably dense evergreen chaparral shrubs such as California lilac (*Ceanothus* spp.), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), and manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* spp.) or sparsely shrubby and drought deciduous coastal sage scrub vegetation that included buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), sages (*Salvia* spp.), and sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*). In contrast to the shrubby hills and mountain slopes the dense, clayey soils of the flat valleys and plains supported a diverse prairie vegetation of colorful ephemeral wildflowers mixed with grasses and other plants of low stature. In addition, woodlands of walnut (*Juglans californica*) and oak (*Quercus agrifolia* and *Q. lobata*) were found in canyons and on some hillsides, and broad corridors of willow (*Salix* spp.), alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) and mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) lined the river floodplains and feeder creeks that dissected the landscape.

In the late nineteenth century, the vegetation across the inland portions of the northwestern Los Angeles Basin consisted of species associated with the coastal sagebrush community (Kuchler 1977). In addition to the species Schiffman (2005) references, those found in the coastal sagebrush unit also include California sandaster (*Corethrogyne filaginifolia*), Menzies' golden bush (*Isocoma menziesii*), coyotebrush (*Baccharis pilularis*), California brittlebush (*Encelia californica*), fuchsiaflower gooseberry (*Ribes speciosum*), and orange bush monkeyflower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*). Ethington et al. (2020) prepared a comprehensive study analyzing the historical ecology of the Los Angeles River. Their work collated several of the prior efforts with a regional characterization of "potential natural vegetation" across the Los Angeles River watershed. The resulting spatial data help to reflect the varied nature of the plant communities within the Los Angeles Basin. The Project Site is mapped within a unit confirming the presence of mainly species associated with coastal sagebrush community—coastal sage scrub in the Ethington et al. (2020) schema.

With this mosaic of ecological communities, the area would have provided a very productive environment for past Native American communities, one well suited to a foraging economy with a variety of water birds, small and large mammals, fish, reptiles and amphibians, and edible plant species. In terms of the resources potentially available in closer proximity to the Project Site, Native Americans would have made use of plant species both within the coastal sagebrush community and within the more discrete wetland habitats. The plants found in these zones were used to make a variety of objects or were consumed directly, but also provided habitat for animals that were similarly incorporated into the Native American diet and used to make a variety of objects used in daily life. An exhaustive account of Native American plant use and dietary choices is beyond the scope of this study (see Anderson [2005] for a description of practices by Native Americans groups across California). In brief, those specific to the coastal sagebrush unit included multiple plant species with edible seeds, as well as the pricklypear (*Opuntia* spp.) (McCawley 1996:115). Nearby oak (*Quercus* spp.) and walnut (*Juglans* spp.) woodlands were important areas for acorn gathering, and plant species used in basketry were commonly found in freshwater marshes (Ethington et al. 2020:42).

In addition to the natural resources found within the inland environments, Native American communities in the Los Angeles Basin would have had access to plant, animal, and lithic resources along the coast and surrounding hills and mountains. Descriptions of these ecological conditions and the associated Native American uses of resources found therein is described elsewhere. For example, Lightfoot and Parrish (2009:253–277) provide a summary for coastal and inland settings for Southern California, an overview of the Santa Monica Mountains is included in King's (2011) report, the Ballona region is described in Homburg et al. (2014), and coastal environments are addressed in numerous studies such as those by Byrd and Raab (2007), Erlandson (1994), and Gamble (2008).

Regional Geology

The Project Site is within the Los Angeles Basin between the northernmost portion of the Peninsular Ranges and the south end of the Transverse Ranges. The Project Site is within the northernmost Central Block of the Los Angeles Basin, which includes the low portions of the Los Angeles coastal plain from Beverly Hills to the Downey Plain within central Orange County (Norris and Webb 1990; Yerkes et al. 1965). More specifically, the Central Block is bounded by the Hollywood, Santa Monica, and Whittier faults on the north; the Whittier and Elsinore faults and Elysian and Repetto hills on the east; the San Joaquin Hills and Huntington and Newport mesas on the south; and the Newport-Inglewood Fault Zone and Dominguez and Baldwin Hills on the west (Yerkes et al. 1965). Surficial geology in the Project vicinity is characterized by deposits of late Pleistocene old fan deposits, Unit 4 (Qof_4) (Figure 6) (Baron and Fiorelli 2023; Nolasco et al. 2023).

A preliminary geotechnical report was prepared for the Project in May 2023 by Langan Engineering (Baron and Fiorelli 2023). This study included a subsurface investigation which was conducted in February 2022 and consisted of seven borings, which were hand augured to a depth of 1.5 m (5 feet), and then mechanically drilled with hollow stem augurs to depths ranging from 12.6 to 30.9 m (41.5 to 101.5 feet). The results of the subsurface investigations indicated that up to 3.4 m (11 feet) of undocumented fill is present within the Project Site beneath the asphalt pavement. Notably, brick and concrete fragments were identified within the first 1.8 m (6 feet) of fill in two of the seven borings. The fill is described as brown, dark brown, clay or silt with varying amounts of sand or gravel. Underlying the undocumented fill, alluvium was encountered to a maximum depth of 30.9 m (101.5 feet). The alluvium was described as being brown, reddish brown, dark brown, silt or clay with varying amounts of sand and gravel (Baron and Fiorelli 2023).

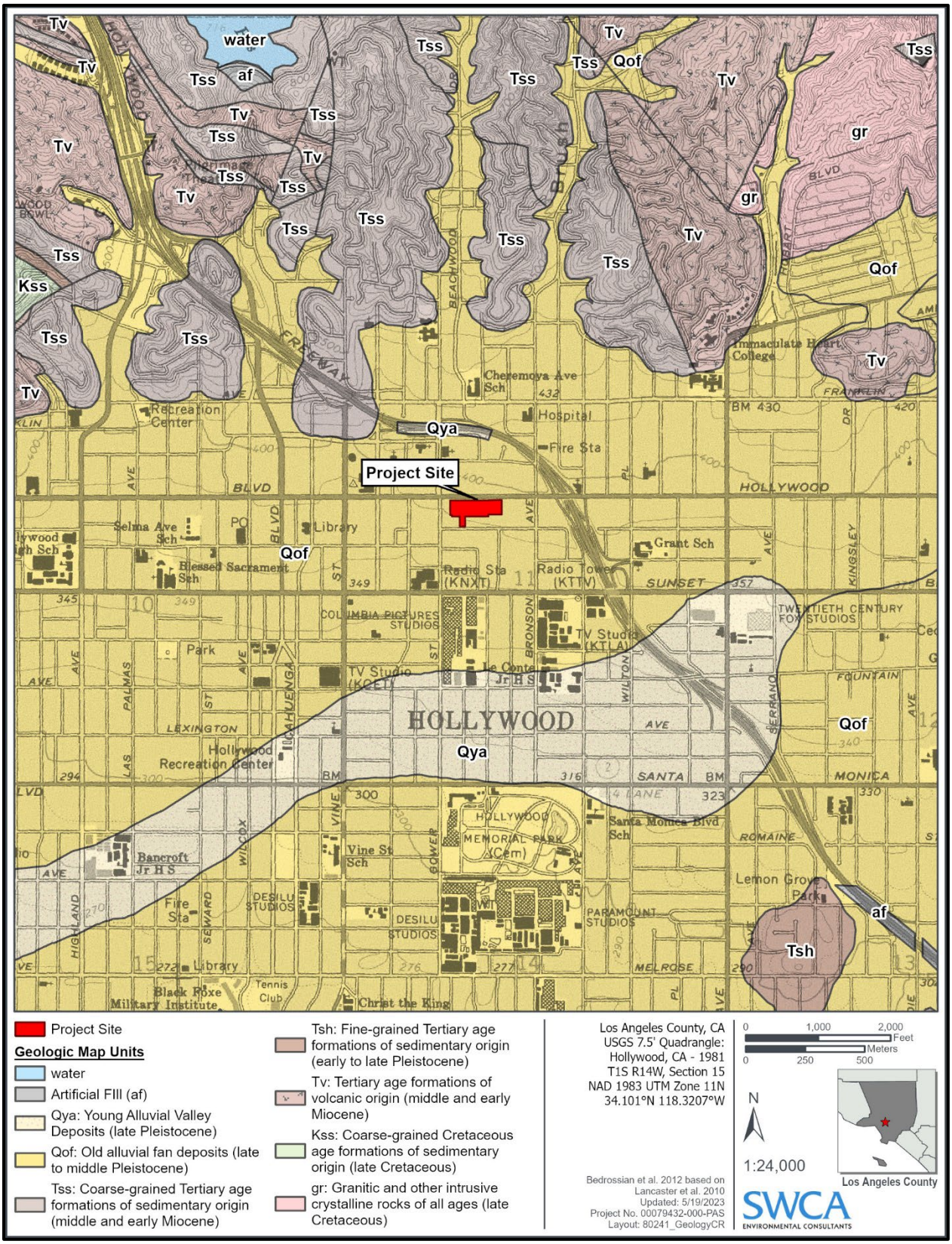

Figure 6. Project Site plotted on the Bedrossian et al. (2012) geological map for the area.

CULTURAL SETTING

Native American Archaeological Record

Over the years, researchers have devised numerous chronological sequences to aid in understanding cultural changes at various scales (regional vs. local patterning) in Southern California, as demonstrated in the archaeological record. The Native American archaeological record for California is generally divided into three broad temporal periods (Paleoindian, Archaic, and Emergent periods; see Fredrickson [1973, 1974, 1994]) that reflect similar cultural characteristics throughout the state and were generally governed by climatic and environmental variables, such as the drying of pluvial lakes at the transition from the Paleoindian to the Lower Archaic Period. Numerous chronological sequences were also devised to characterize cultural changes on a smaller scale, within the subregion of Southern California specifically.

Building on early studies and focusing on data synthesis and artifact types, Wallace (1955, 1978) developed a chronology of Native American archaeology for the Southern California coastal region that is still widely used today and is applicable to near-coastal and some inland areas. Wallace's (1955, 1978) chronology for Southern California was composed of four sequential horizons: Horizon I, Early Man; Horizon II, Milling Stone; Horizon III, Intermediate; and Horizon IV, Late Prehistoric (Late Period). Wallace's 1955 synthesis initially lacked chronological precision due to a paucity of absolute dates (Moratto 1984:159) but this situation has been alleviated in the last several decades by the availability of thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by Southern California researchers (Byrd and Raab 2007:217). Consequently, several revisions have been made to Wallace's 1955 synthesis using radiocarbon dates and projectile point assemblages, resulting in more refined chronologies and sequences (e.g., Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994; see also Moratto 1984).

Additional primary syntheses for organizing the Native American archaeological record in California were developed by Warren (1968) and King (1981, 1990), which used the growing archaeological data sets of specific subregions within Southern California to define increasingly localized cultural sequences. Using the concepts of cultural ecology and cultural tradition, Warren (1968) proposed a series of six "traditions." Three of these traditions—the San Dieguito Tradition, Encinitas Tradition, and Campbell Tradition—correlated with Wallace's Horizons I, II, and III. The Chumash Tradition, Takic Tradition (formerly "Shoshonean"), and Yuman Tradition are represented in Wallace's Horizon IV. These ecologically based traditions are applicable to specific regions within Southern California.

More recently, there have been several syntheses of chronologies from before Spanish colonization for Southern California (Byrd and Raab 2007; Sutton 2009; Sutton and Koerper 2009). Extensive mitigation-driven excavations have further refined a local chronology for the Ballona Wetlands area, which integrates data from more than 200 radiocarbon date ranges (Douglass et al. 2016). The Ballona Wetlands area is also in the northwest Los Angeles Basin, several miles southwest of the Project Site, and thus directly relevant to the cultural context for this Project. The Ballona chronology is included alongside the more general Southern California chronologies in Figure 7, which provides a reference point for the primary periods and cultural traditions discussed below along with chronologies denoted by years before present (B.P.) and calendar ages (B.C. and A.D.).[1]

[1] Elsewhere in this report, uncalibrated radiocarbon ages are presented as radiocarbon years B.P., and their calibrated dates are expressed as cal B.P.

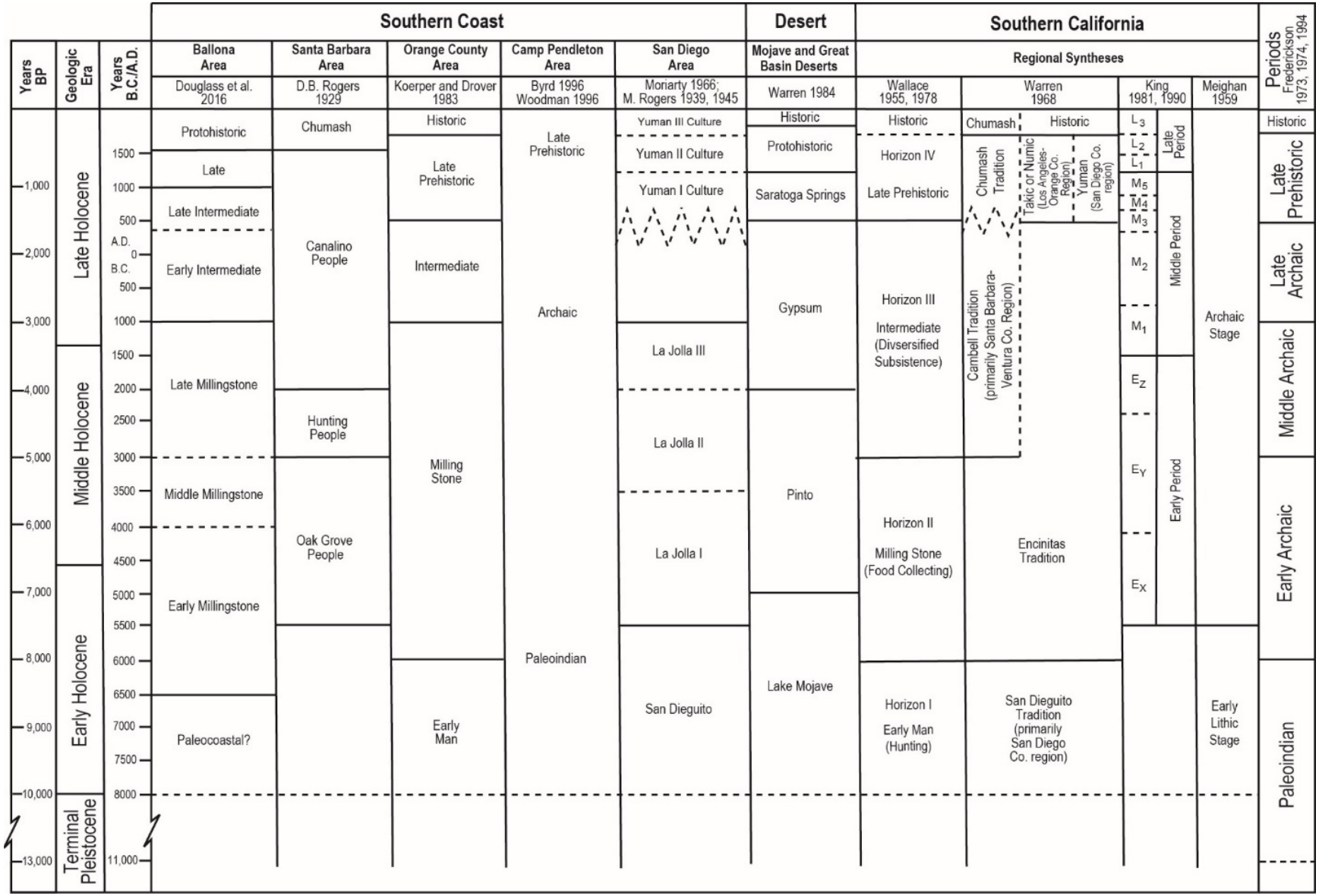

Figure 7. Chronological frameworks for Southern California and Los Angeles Basin cultural traditions and archaeological contexts.

Terminal Pleistocene: Paleoindian/Paleocoastal Tradition

Any discussion of human occupation of coastal areas during the Terminal Pleistocene must be prefaced with an understanding that sea level rise during this period of severely shifting climate inundated many kilometers of shoreline worldwide and along Southern California coastlines specifically, submerging an unknown number of archaeological sites (Reeder-Myers et al. 2015). Therefore, any evidence that we do have of human occupation in what are now coastal settings is likely only a small fraction of what originally existed (Erlandson et al. 2007; Erlandson et al. 2015). Recent studies using offshore core samples have made important progress in reconstructing paleoshorelines and the paleoenvironment of Southern California's Terminal Pleistocene coast (Gusick et al. 2022).

The earliest evidence for human occupation in Southern California is found on the northern Channel Islands, where multiple Terminal Pleistocene sites have been identified and dated in the past couple decades, firmly establishing the presence of early coastal-adapted people in the region (Erlandson and Braje 2008; Erlandson and Colton 1991; Erlandson et al. 1996; Erlandson et al. 2011; Erlandson et al. 2020; Gusick and Erlandson 2019). On Santa Rosa Island, human remains have been dated from the Arlington Springs site to approximately 13,000 years ago (Johnson et al. 2002). Recent excavations and radiometric dating of multiple archaeological assemblages on San Miguel, Santa Rosa, and Santa Cruz islands document Paleoindian technologies, subsistence strategies, and seasonality of site occupation during the latter part of the Terminal Pleistocene (ca. 11,700 B.P.), with similarities to the Western Stemmed Tradition found across much of western North America (Braje et al. 2013; Erlandson 2013; Erlandson and Braje 2008; Erlandson et al. 1987; Erlandson et al. 2011; Erlandson et al. 2020; Jew et al. 2013; Rick et al. 2013).

Finely crafted chipped stone crescents like those recorded on the northern Channel Islands as part of the Paleocoastal toolkit were also found in surficial contexts on San Nicolas Island, suggesting an earlier occupation for the southern Channel Islands as well (Davis et al. 2010). It is possible that similarly early sites were present on the mainland California coast as well; however, the rate and degree of development beginning with Spanish colonization and continuing to the present has likely destroyed most early sites along the California mainland coast. Nevertheless, three fluted points representing the Clovis culture have been found in Southern California mainland coastal areas, including one in Santa Barbara County (Erlandson et al. 1987), one in Los Angeles County near Malibu (Stickel 2000), and one in El Morro Canyon, in what is now Crystal Cove State Park in Orange County (Fitzgerald and Rondeau 2012). Additionally, numerous fluted projectile points of the Clovis and Folsom Traditions have been reported from inland contexts in central and Southern California (e.g., Davis 1975; Dillon 2002; Moratto et al. 2011; Riddell and Olsen 1969; Rondeau 2006; Yohe and Gardner 2016).

PALEOCOASTAL OCCUPATION OF THE BALLONA AREA

Two sites, LAN-61 and LAN-63, in the Ballona area are believed to include occupations from this time period based on diagnostic artifacts (crescents and stemmed points) (Lambert 1983; Van Horn 1987). However, recent data recovery excavations and analyses, including numerous radiocarbon dates, failed to provide incontrovertible evidence that people were using this area during the Paleocoastal period (Douglass et al. 2005), although this lack of radiocarbon dates does not necessarily negate the possibility that an earlier occupation occurred and might be uncovered in the future.

Early Holocene (ca. 11,500 to 7000 B.P.)

HORIZON I: EARLY MAN

During the early twentieth century, several sensationalized finds were thought to be evidence of "Early Man" in the Los Angeles Basin; however, subsequent analyses have not held up as hoped. First, in 1914 human remains were found in direct association with extinct Pleistocene fauna at the La Brea Tar Pits (LAN-159/H) (Merriam 1914). Although early estimates suggested that this find extended up to 34,000 years ago, radiocarbon dating has since shown these remains to have an estimated age range of approximately 9000 to 4450 B.P. (Berger et al. 1971; Payen 1970), with the most recent redating using accelerator mass spectrometry providing a calibrated date range of ca. 10,200 cal B.P. (Fuller et al. 2016), placing this individual at the transition between the Paleoindian/Paleocoastal period and the Millingstone period.

A second early discovery at Angeles Mesa in Baldwin Hills (the Haverty, or Angeles Mesa Site, LAN-171) included partially mineralized skeletal remains of several individuals found in depths up to 7 m (23 feet) below surface (Brooks et al. 1990; Stock 1924). Issues, however, with the various methods used to date these bones remain unresolved and have returned estimated dates of more than 50,000 years ago based on amino acid racemization (Taylor et al. 1985) and radiocarbon date ranges that span 15,900 ± 50 to 3870 ± 350 B.P., representing an unacceptably large margin of error for a single individual (Berger et al. 1971; Brooks et al. 1990). The wide range of dates suggested problems with the methods used in the radiocarbon dating and calibration, especially concerning the use of amino acid racemization (AAR), and subsequent revisions to the estimates found a revised date range of between 7900 and 4050 B.P. (Taylor et al. 1985:137).

There are similar concerns related to the age of remains referred to as "Los Angeles Man"—designated LAN-172 (Lopatin 1940)—which were discovered in a similar depositional context less than 3.2 km (2 miles) from the Haverty Site in 1936 (Brooks et al. 1990; Erlandson et al. 2007:54). The remains at LAN-172 consisted of skull fragments and a broken humerus that were described as having been found in the same stratigraphic setting as mammoth bones, suggesting late Pleistocene antiquity, although neither of the discoveries were conducted as controlled excavation and the mammoth discovery was made approximately 370 m (1,213 feet) away. Subsequent dating using AAR could only yield a date of more than 23,600 B.P. (Berger et al. 1971:47), but revised estimates based on radiocarbon and AAR yielded a more much more recent date of 3560 B.P. (Taylor et al. 1985:137).

Mainland sites attributed to Horizon I generally indicate that the economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, with a major emphasis on aquatic resources in many coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and a greater emphasis on large-game hunting inland. Fundamental elements of lithic tool technology described by Wallace (1955) for this period include numerous scrapers, choppers, chipped and notched crescents, and large blades and points. Wallace (1955) also describes clam shell and bone beads, along with an absence of seed-grinding implements from the site type for this period, Malaga Cove. Several sites in Orange and San Diego Counties contain components that date to between 9,000 and 10,000 years ago (Byrd and Raab 2007:219; Macko 1998a:41; Mason and Peterson 1994:55–57; Sawyer and Koerper 2006), and radiocarbon dates from the Goleta Slough area in Santa Barbara County indicate occupations spanning ca. 9300 to 8400 cal B.P. (ca. 7300–6400 B.C.) with a primary subsistence focus on lagoon/bay shellfish (Owen et al. 1964).

HORIZON II: MILLINGSTONE

The Millingstone horizon corresponds to the Early Holocene when rising sea levels continued to encroach on coastlines, although global climate was slowly stabilizing. Set during a warmer and drier climatic

regime than the previous horizon, the Millingstone horizon is characterized by subsistence strategies centered on collecting plant foods and small animals, although in coastal areas where archaeological assemblages have been preserved, there is also ample evidence of marine resource use during this time as well (Connolly et al. 1995; Rick et al. 2001). The importance of seed processing is apparent in the dominance of stone grinding implements in archaeological assemblages from this period, namely milling stones (metates) and hand stones (manos) (Erlandson 1991, 1994; Moriarty 1966; Warren 1967).
The variety of site types from this period indicate a mobile settlement pattern, and later research indicated that Millingstone horizon food procurement strategies varied in both time and space, reflecting divergent responses to variable coastal and inland environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007:220).

Millingstone assemblages are characterized by the extensive use of milling implements (particularly manos and metates) and mullers along with scraper planes, choppers, and core tools and a general lack of finely crafted projectile points, although leaf-shaped points believed to be darts are present. The general lack of faunal remains along with bone and shell tools at some sites dated to this period have led researchers to suggest a stronger reliance of plant food resources (i.e., seeds) with only a minor focus on hunting. Several sites have been described for this horizon throughout Southern California, including Little Sycamore in Ventura, Porter Ranch in San Fernando, and the La Jolla shellmounds in San Diego. Los Angeles County sites with Millingstone components include Malaga Cove (Level 2, LAN-138; Walker 1952), the Tank Site (LAN-1) in Topanga Canyon (Heizer and Lemert 1947; Treganza and Bierman 1958), the La Brea Tar Pits Site (LAN-159; Salls 1986), the Zuma Creek Site (LAN-174; Wallace 1955; see also Ascher 1959), the Sweetwater Mesa Site (LAN-267; King 1967), the Shobhan Paul Site (LAN-958; Porcasi and Porcasi 2002; Salls 1995); and the Parker Mesa site (LAN-215; King 1962). Primary sites with Millingstone components in Orange County include Bolsa Chica (ORA-83; Herring 1961, 1968), ORA-64 (Drover et al. 1983; Macko 1998b), and the Landing Hill Site (Cleland et al. 2007).

Middle Holocene (ca. 7000 to 4000 B.P.)

HORIZON III: INTERMEDIATE

This horizon corresponds with the Middle Holocene and early Late Holocene time periods geologically and marks the point when current shorelines were established in most parts of the world. Consequently, evidence for marine resource use appears to have increased after 5,000 to 6,000 years ago.
The Intermediate horizon is characterized by important changes in almost all aspects of culture, including settlement patterns, economic activities, mortuary practices, and technology (Byrd and Raab 2007). During this period, economic practices shifted toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, along with a wider use of plant foods. An increasing variety and abundance of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains are found in sites from this horizon along the California coast. Related chipped stone tools suitable for hunting, including side-notched projectile points, are more abundant and diversified, and shell fishhooks became part of the toolkit during this period. Mortars and pestles became more common during this period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment and signaling a shift away from the processing and consuming of hard-shelled seed resources to the increasing importance of fleshier fruits like the acorn (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). Bow and arrow technology is first seen toward the end of the Intermediate periods (ca. 1500–1000 B.P.) when it appears to have spread to the Southern California coast from the north and east.

Technological markers described for this horizon consist of basket-hopper mortars, mortars and pestles, diverse and plentiful chipped stone assemblages with greater numbers and a wider variety of projectile point types, and bone and antler tools, which are present to some degree but not in the quantity seen during later phases, along with occasional use of bitumen (asphalt) and steatite (Byrd and Raab 2007;

Johnson 1966; Wallace 1955). Faunal assemblages often include terrestrial mammals representing wild game, along with some marine mammal bones and often high densities of shellfish remains.

The Middle Holocene also marks a time of cultural innovation in the archaeological record of California. Significant cultural developments are seen in the increasing formation of larger settlements, the intensification of long-distance trade networks including distinct cultural spheres throughout western North America, and the elaboration of art and personal aesthetics (e.g., shell and stone pendants and increasing variety of shell bead types and styles) (Erlandson and Glassow 1997; Glassow 1997; Howard and Raab 1993; Jenkins and Erlandson 1996; King 1990; Raab and Howard 2002; Vellanoweth 2001).

There is also evidence suggesting migrations into coastal Southern California by desert peoples from the east during the Intermediate period based on changes in mortuary practices (i.e., cremations), the presence of desert tanged projectile points, and increased numbers of stone as opposed to shell beads. This question has been discussed by several archaeologists (Koerper 1979; Kowta 1961; Kroeber 1925; Moratto 1984; True 1966; Van Horn 1987, 1990) with most suggesting an arrival date of ca. 1500 cal B.P., although some argue for a much earlier migration at around 3500 cal B.P., which coincides with the Millingstone/Intermediate period transition (Sutton 2009). Of course, it is possible, and even likely, that multiple migrations of various scale occurred over the course of hundreds, or thousands, of years.

INTERMEDIATE PERIOD IN THE BALLONA AREA

The Intermediate period in the Ballona area is well documented, with five bluff-top sites containing large middens dated to within this period, in addition to four sites along the creek and one site situated on what was likely a small island in the middle of the lagoon (see Douglass et al. 2016:42 and references therein). There was a pronounced increase in settlement and use of this area during the Intermediate period, which some researchers attribute to the incursion of people from the desert areas to the east based on several new cultural traits. These include an increase in stone beads in funerary contexts in conjunction with an unusual paucity of shell beads in burial features at some sites along with a general lack of shell artifacts, the presence of tanged projectile points associated with desert cultures from this period, and the introduction of cremation, all of which are evident at several sites in the Ballona area with Intermediate components (see discussion in Douglass et al. 2016:42–43). Van Horn and Murray (1985) suggested a cultural tradition unique to the Ballona area based on analysis of the microlithic industry and the presence of desert-type projectile points.

Our understanding of settlement trends in the Ballona area during the Intermediate period is based on detailed analyses from three sites (LAN-63, LAN-64, and LAN-206) that demonstrate a high degree of diversity in subsistence activities suggestive of more permanent occupations (Douglass et al. 2005). Extensive excavations also revealed that intrasite space at some of these bluff-top mesa sites was significantly structured and segregated, indicating the increased sedentary nature of habitation sites during the Intermediate period and a degree of site structure not previously seen in the area. Investigations identified discrete activity areas, including inhumation clusters composed of large numbers of broken or "killed" ground stone artifacts and sometimes large numbers of mostly stone beads along with fragmentary cremated human bone, suggesting discrete burial locales for various families or social groups, specific plant procurement and plant processing areas, communal refuse areas, and demarcated ritual spaces (Altschul et al. 2007; Douglass et al. 2005; see also Douglass et al. 2016). Data from extensive data recovery excavations at LAN-63 distinguish this site as containing more evidence of highly structured use areas and ritual activity than any other contemporaneous site; however, it is possible that this is a factor of sampling bias in that this site underwent larger scale data recovery and was entirely exposed due to planned development (Douglass et al. 2005; Douglass et al. 2016). Although there were earlier debates, current information indicates that settlement along the lagoon and creek, as well as on top

of the bluff, was contemporaneous, with occupants of all sites performing similar activities and some sites representing specialized food-collecting and processing locales (Douglass et al. 2016).

Late Holocene (ca. 3000 B.P. to Spanish Colonization)

HORIZON IV: LATE PREHISTORIC

The Late Prehistoric period extended from the end of the Intermediate period (ca. A.D. 500) until Spanish colonization, marked by the Cabrillo expedition in A.D. 1542. This period is characterized by extensive population growth and a large increase in the number and types of sites along the Southern California coast. During this period, there was a significant increase in the population of Native peoples in Southern California accompanied by the advent of larger, more permanent villages (Wallace 1955:223), particularly at the mouths of large mainland coastal canyons and drainages with year-round water supplies (McLendon and Johnson 1999). Large populations, and in places, high population densities are characteristic, with some coastal and near-coastal settlements containing as many as 1,500 people. Many of the larger settlements were permanent villages in which people resided year-round, although the populations of these villages may have also increased seasonally. The development of social differentiation is indicated during this period by the complexity of site layouts with numerous complex features and the highly variable nature of mortuary treatments and burial grounds (Byrd and Raab 2007).

During the Late Prehistoric, there was an increase in the use of plant food resources in addition to an increase in terrestrial and marine mammal hunting. There was a concomitant increase in the diversity and complexity of material culture during the Late Prehistoric horizon, demonstrated by more classes of artifacts. The recovery of a greater number of small, finely flaked projectile points suggests increased use of the bow and arrow rather than the atlatl (spear thrower) and dart for hunting. Steatite cooking vessels and containers are also present in sites from this time, and there is an increased presence of composite bone gorges and circular shell fishhooks, perforated stones, arrow shaft straighteners made of steatite, a variety of bone tools, and personal ornaments such as beads made from shell, bone, and stone. Olivella shell bead styles include a variety of wall and callus beads in addition to the previous spire-lopped, and cup beads. There was also an increased use of asphaltum, or bitumen, for waterproofing basketry and caulking canoes and as an adhesive.

Technological markers of this horizon include the increased use of the bow and arrow, stemless points with concave or convex bases, steatite containers, widespread use of asphaltum as adhesive, and increased abundance and types of bone tools, as well as shell, bone, and stone ornaments (Byrd and Raab 2007; Wallace 1955). Wallace (1955) also describes notable distinctions between northern and southern groups during this period, including less pottery north of Orange County, where steatite vessels were more prevalent, and the presence of portable mortars and pestles and basket-hopper slabs in the north with bedrock mortars and milling stones being more prevalent in the San Diego area.

By A.D. 1000, fired clay smoking pipes and ceramic vessels were being used at some sites (Drover 1971, 1975; Meighan 1954; Warren and True 1961). The scarcity of pottery in coastal and near-coastal sites implies that ceramic technology was not well developed, or that occupants were trading with neighboring groups to the south and east for ceramics. The lack of widespread pottery manufacture is usually attributed to the high quality of tightly woven and watertight basketry that was caulked with bitumen (asphaltum) and functioned in the same capacity as ceramic vessels.

In Warren's (1968) cultural ecological scheme, the period between A.D. 500 and European colonization, which occurred as early as 1542, is divided into three regional patterns: Chumash/Canaliño (Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties), Takic/Numic (Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside Counties), and Yuman (San Diego County). The seemingly abrupt introduction of cremation, pottery, and small

triangular arrow points (Cottonwood Triangular points) in parts of modern-day Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside Counties at the beginning of the Late Prehistoric period is thought to be the result of a Takic migration to the coast from inland desert regions within the past few thousand years. Modern Gabrielino, Juaneño, and Luiseño people in this region are considered the descendants of the Uto-Aztecan, Takic-speaking populations that settled along the California coast during this time (see discussion in Byrd and Raab 2007).

LATE PREHISTORIC PERIOD IN THE BALLONA AREA

Settlement patterns in the Ballona area are in stark contrast to the rest of Southern California in that, rather than an increase in the number of sites occupied during the Late Period, there was a sharp decline in the number of sites that were occupied during this time (Douglass et al. 2016). Only five sites in the Ballona area contain evidence of Late Prehistoric period occupation, with three sites along the edge of the wetlands (LAN-47, LAN-62, and LAN-211) containing evidence of more consistent but likely seasonal occupations during this time and two sites on the adjacent bluffs (LAN-61 and LAN-63) that contain isolated and ephemeral evidence of use during the Late Prehistoric period evidenced by the presence of diagnostic Canaliño and Cottonwood Triangular points (Douglass et al. 2005; Douglass et al. 2016; Hull and Douglass 2005). Faunal data from LAN-47 indicate people were primarily subsisting on plant and animal resources found in the adjacent salt marsh environments, including shellfish, waterfowl, fish that inhabit brackish environments, and small mammals, along with a variety of berries and seeds (Altschul et al. 1992). This site has been interpreted as representing a series of temporary camps along the edge of the lagoon at various times during the year depending on when different resources were available. Lithic technology during this period ranged broadly from finely crafted points to expediently produced flaked tools that were manufactured from an equally broad range of lithic materials.

Deposits from LAN-67 and LAN-211 were more disturbed than others assessed by Statistical Research, Inc. (SRI), in the Ballona area but excavations at LAN-62 revealed the development of a specified burial area. Interments appear to have been placed in a more scattered and unorganized manner during previous occupations in the Ballona area. However, during Late Prehistoric period occupations of LAN-62, people began concentrating burials within a specified part of the midden (demarcated as Locus A/B) beginning a cultural practice that continued during subsequent Mission period occupations when the burial space was further restricted and confined to an even smaller area.

Climatic reconstruction for the area suggests a return to drier conditions by around 1,000 years ago (Wigand 2005). It appears that the Los Angeles River may have shifted its course away from Ballona during this time as well, further lessening the freshwater input to the lagoon and likely resulting in an expansion of the salt marshes. These localized deteriorating terrestrial conditions likely prompted the shift in settlement as people directed their focus to the more reliable salt marsh resources (Altschul et al. 2007).

Gabrielino Ethnography

The Project Site is in an area historically occupied by the Gabrielino (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925:Plate 57). Surrounding native groups included the Chumash and Tatataviam/Alliklik to the north, the Serrano to the east, and the Luiseño/Juaneño to the south (Figure 8). The interaction between the Gabrielino and many of their neighbors in the form of intermarriage and trade was regularly documented in ethnographic accounts. The name “Gabrielino” (also spelled Gabrieleno and Gabrieleño) denotes those people who were associated with Mission San Gabriel, whereas those who were associated with the nearby Mission San Fernando were referred to as Fernandeño. In the Mission and Rancho Periods, Mission San Gabriel included Natives of the greater Los Angeles area, as well as members of surrounding groups such as Kitanemuk, Serrano, and Cahuilla.

Figure 8. Native American tribal territories.

There is little evidence that the people we call Gabrielino had a broad term for their group (Dakin 1978:222). Instead, it appears that people identified themselves as inhabitants of a specific community with locational suffixes. For example, a resident of Yaanga was called a Yabit, which Johnston likened to the way that a resident of New York is called a New Yorker (Johnston 1962:10). Native words suggested as labels for the broader group of Native Americans in the Los Angeles region include Tongva (or Tong-v) (Merriam 1955:7–86) and Kizh (Kij or Kichereno) (Heizer 1968:105), and many present-day descendants have taken on their preferred group name. The term Gabrielino is used in the remainder of this report to designate native people of the Los Angeles Basin and their descendants.

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

The Gabrielino used a variety of tools and implements to gather and collect food resources. These included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Groups residing near the ocean used oceangoing plank canoes and tule balsa canoes for fishing, travel, and trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands (McCawley 1996:7). Gabrielino people processed food with a variety of tools, including hammer stones and anvils, mortars and pestles, manos and metates, strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks. Food was consumed from a variety of vessels including soapstone bowls and Catalina Island steatite was used to carve ollas and cooking vessels (Blackburn 1963; Kroeber 1925:629; McCawley 1996:129–138).

At the time of Spanish colonization, the basis of Gabrielino religious life was the ceremonies and rituals connected with the figure of Chinigchinich, who was the last in a series of heroic mythological figures. Chinigchinich gave instruction on laws and institutions and taught the people how to dance as a form of religious practice. He later withdrew into heaven, where he rewarded the faithful and punished those who disobeyed his laws (Kroeber 1925:637–638). The origins of the practices connected to Chinigchinich are somewhat unclear as it seems to have been relatively new when the Spanish arrived. It was spreading south into the southern Takic groups even as Christian missions were being built and may represent a mixture of native and Christian belief and practices (McCawley 1996:143–144).

Deceased Gabrielino were either buried or cremated, with inhumation more common on the Channel Islands and the neighboring mainland coast, and cremation predominating on the remainder of the coast and in the interior (Harrington 1942; McCawley 1996:157). Remains were buried in distinct burial areas, either directly associated with villages or without apparent village association (Altschul et al. 2007). Cremation ashes have been found in archaeological contexts buried within stone bowls and in shell dishes (Ashby and Winterbourne 1966:27), as well as scattered among broken ground stone implements (Cleland et al. 2007). Archaeological data such as these correspond with ethnographic descriptions of an elaborate mourning ceremony that included a variety of offerings, including seeds, stone grinding tools, otter skins, baskets, wooden tools, shell beads, bone and shell ornaments, and projectile points and knives. Offerings varied with the sex and status of the deceased (Dakin 1978:234–365; Johnston 1962:52–54; McCawley 1996:155–165).

For more than 2,500 years, the Gabrielino and their predecessors practiced the kotuumot kehaay, or mourning ceremony, an important community ritual by which the living assisted the soul of the deceased on its journey to the land of the dead (Hull 2011, 2012; Hull et al. 2013). It was not only an act of loving

remembrance—the Gabrielino believed that the spirits of the deceased were dangerous and must be treated properly lest they molest the living (Boscana 1978). Observed every 1 to 4 years to commemorate those who had died since the previous iteration, the 8-day mourning ceremony was either conducted in late summer or in the same month as the person to be honored had died. The ceremony included four primary rites: ritual clothes washing, clothes burning, image burning, and a distribution of the property of the dead. It took place within an approximately 5-m-diameter circular brush enclosure called a yovaar, which was decorated with poles at cardinal directions topped with figures, or around an approximately 12- to 15-m-tall (40 to 50-foot-tall) central kotuumut pole that was painted in various colors representing body parts and erected in a pit in the ground surrounded by offerings of food, clothing, baskets, beads, and money. It included a hosted feast, paid dancers, and the ritual destruction and burial of valuable goods (McCawley 1996:161–165; Merriam 1955).

Hugo Reid, a Scottish immigrant married to a Gabrielino woman and owner of San Gabriel Mission in the 1840s, described the post-burial treatment of grave goods by the Gabrielino in his 1852 letters:

> When a person died, all the kin collected to lament and mourn his or her loss. After lamenting a while a mourning dirge was sung. If the deceased were the head of the family, or a favorite son, the hut in which he died was burned up, as likewise all of his personal effects, reserving only some article or another, or a lock of hair. This reservation was not as a memento of the deceased, but to make a feast with on some future occasion, generally after the first harvest of seeds and berries. (Dakin 1978:235)

Discussing the culmination of the ceremony itself, Reid continued:

> On the eighth day the…old women were employed to make more food than usual, and when the sun was in its zenith, it was distributed, not only among the actors, but to the spectators likewise. After eating, a deep hole was dug, and a fire kindled in it, when the articles reserved at the death of relatives were committed to the flames; at the same time, baskets, money, and seeds were thrown to the spectators, as in the marriage ceremony. During the burning process, one of the seers, reciting mystical words, kept stirring up the fire to ensure the total destruction of the things. The hole was then filled up with earth and well trodden down. The feast was over. (Dakin 1978:242–243)

This mourning ceremony has deep roots in Southern California, predating the period of Spanish colonization (1769–1834) by at least 2,000 years (Hull et al. 2013). It was also reportedly practiced in mid-nineteenth century Gabrielino communities in San Fernando, Piru, and Saticoy (Blackburn 1976:232), in neighboring Luiseño- and Cahuilla-speaking regions, including the greater Los Angeles area (Dietler et al. 2018; Morris et al. 2016).

Continuity After Colonization

The traditional way of life for Indigenous people was dramatically altered by the Spanish mission system and later Mexican and American settlement in this part of Southern California. The dissolution of cultural practices alienated Native Americans from their traditional subsistence patterns, social customs, and marriage networks. European diseases, against which they had no immunity, reached epidemic proportions, and Gabrielino populations were rapidly decimated (Johnson 1987). The increase in agriculture and the spread of grazing livestock into their collecting and hunting areas made maintaining traditional lifeways increasingly difficult. Although many Gabrielino were eventually subsumed by the mission system, some refused to give up their traditional existence and escaped into the interior regions of the state, where they survived as refugees living with other tribes.

Many researchers have brought attention to the role of Native American labor in developing and sustaining colonial settlements by providing crucial services and highly skilled roles across multiple types of industry (Akins and Bauer 2021; Anderson 2005:81–82; Hackel 1998, 2005:272 – 320; Phillips 2010; Silliman 2001).

> The involvement of Native American groups in any of the standard colonial institutions in the Americas—missions, ranchos, trade outposts, presidios, forts, and secular towns—revolved around labor, even in contexts of frequent interethnic marriage. Sometimes colonial groups forced labor on native societies; other times, indigenous peoples found colonial labor opportunistic and capitalized on it. In either case, labor constituted one of the primary and most influential interpersonal and intercultural relations in pluralistic colonial communities. (Silliman 2001:379–384)

Gabrielino acquired equestrian skills used in herding, corralling, and branding cattle, and they routinely conducted the work of killing and skinning livestock. They demonstrated an aptitude for the engineering needed to create irrigation systems—finding grades, laying out ditches, and managing watering regimes. Irrigation was crucial for supplying domestic supplies and agriculture, especially wine making, which also relied on Gabrielino to plant the grapevines. Native women and children provided crucial household chores within the ranchos across the Los Angeles Basin: "Most of those (Indians) who left the missions remained close by, often in their traditional tribal homeland, and worked on ranchos" (Akins and Bauer 2021:112).

During the early American Period, Native Americans found work in citrus groves and other large-scale agricultural operations. During the twentieth century, Native Americans affiliated with tribes from outside the region increasingly came to Los Angeles, some out of necessity or in pursuit of new opportunities, and others because of the federal government's termination and relocation policies (Akins and Bauer 2021:266). Native American workers made important contributions to several of the industries important such as aviation and film during the early and middle parts of the twentieth century.

Although the contribution of Native American labor is clearly critical to an account of local history, Phillips offers an important consideration in terms of the motivation for taking this perspective.

> By examining how Indians adjusted to the new work regime and by describing how many became efficient workers, the focus remains on Indians themselves. Recognizing adaptation and efficiency, however, is far different from approving the system in which they were achieved…. The missions radically altered Indian culture, but they did not destroy Indian people. Even secularization—the systematic breakup of the mission system in the 1830s—was not designed to destroy Indians. In fact, Indians played an important role in this crucial event in California history, a role downplayed by some historians. (Phillips 2010:17–19)

It is estimated that several thousand Gabrielino descendants currently live in the Los Angeles area, although no reservation or rancherias were ever set aside and tribal organizations have not been federally recognized (Bean 1995). Gabrielino descendants are represented by the following tribal organizations who actively strive to maintain their cultural legacy: Gabrielino-Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, the Gabrielino-Tongva Indian Tribe, the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation, the Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, and the Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation.

Locating Former Native American Settlements

In general, it has proven difficult to establish the precise location of Native American settlements occupied immediately preceding and following Spanish arrival in California approximately 250 years ago (McCawley 1996:31–32). Many of the settlements and so-called villages had long since been abandoned by the time ethnographers, anthropologists, and historians attempted to document any of their locations, at

which point Native American lifeways had been irrevocably changed. McCawley quotes Kroeber (1925:616) in his remarks on the subject, writing that "the opportunity to prepare a true map of village locations 'passed away 50 years ago'" (McCawley 1996:32).

Several factors have confounded efforts at locating former Native American settlements. Firstly, many settlements were recorded with alternative names and spellings. Second, there have been conflicting reports on the meaning and locational reference of the placenames. In addition to differences in the interpretation of a given word, some of the placenames refer to a site using relatively vague terms that could fit several possible locations, or the word may reference a natural feature that no longer exists such as a type of plant that once grew in an area now fully urbanized. Third and perhaps most importantly, Native American placenames recorded in historic records and reported in oral histories did not necessarily represent a continually occupied settlement within a discrete location, which is how the term "village" is commonly understood today. Instead, in at least some cases, the settlements were represented by several smaller camps scattered throughout an approximate geography, shaped by natural features that were subject to change over generations (Ciolek-Torello and Garraty 2016; Johnston 1962:122). Furthermore, the criteria for what constitutes a village site has been especially lacking in consistency and specificity, even within a strictly academic context (see summary by Ciolek-Torello and Garraty [2016:69]). Much of the debate in this regard concerns whether sites were occupied on a permanent or temporary basis, and archaeological data do not always provide unequivocal evidence to make a reliable classification for a given site.

Still, within the range of terms put forth to characterize different types of Native American settlements, there are conventions and core insights shared among scholars. Prehistoric sites in coastal California, for example, are commonly referenced in archaeological sources as residential sites, habitation sites, and seasonal camps, whereas the term village is more often used to reference Mission period settlements such as the Chumash site of Humaliwo, Helo', and Muwu, or Luiseño sites such as Topomai (Ciolek-Torello and Garraty 2016:69). These Spanish and Mexican period sites are also sometimes referred to as rancherias—a term with connotations for a more permanent settlement and often used synonymously with village. The convention was established by Hugo Reid in 1852 who published the first list of Native American placenames in the Los Angeles area, which was by no means comprehensive (Stoll et al. 2016:387–389). The more generic terms of settlement and site will be used in this report and refer to places where Native American communities were once gathered. Native American sites may also refer to locations where archaeological materials, including human remains, have been discovered. Such locations may consist of one or more known tribal cultural resources or a general area in which a tribal cultural resource could exist.

Native American Communities in Los Angeles

The villages or placenames described in ethnographic literature that are nearest to the Project Site include Geveronga, Maawnga, and Yaanga to the east-southeast in the downtown Los Angeles area, Kuruvungna to the west-southwest near Santa Monica, and Guaspet (also named Waachnga) in the Ballona area near Marina del Rey to the southwest (Figure 9). Additionally, the settlement of Kaweenga is hypothesized to have been on the north-facing side of the Santa Monica Mountains at the terminus of what is known as the Cahuenga Pass, so-named for the Native American settlement. Other notable sites that have archaeological components from the region have been recorded at the Fern Dell recreation area (LAN-196) to the northwest, the La Brea Tar Pits (LAN-159/H) to the southwest, as well as several sites along Ballona Creek and around the Baldwin Hills to the southwest. As depicted in Figure 9, the Project Site is situated somewhat equidistant from the three nearest named Native American settlements, Kaweenga, Maawnga (which has two proposed locations), and Geveronga. These settlements are estimated to have been between 5.73 and 7.97 km (3.60 and 5 miles) away from the Project Site.

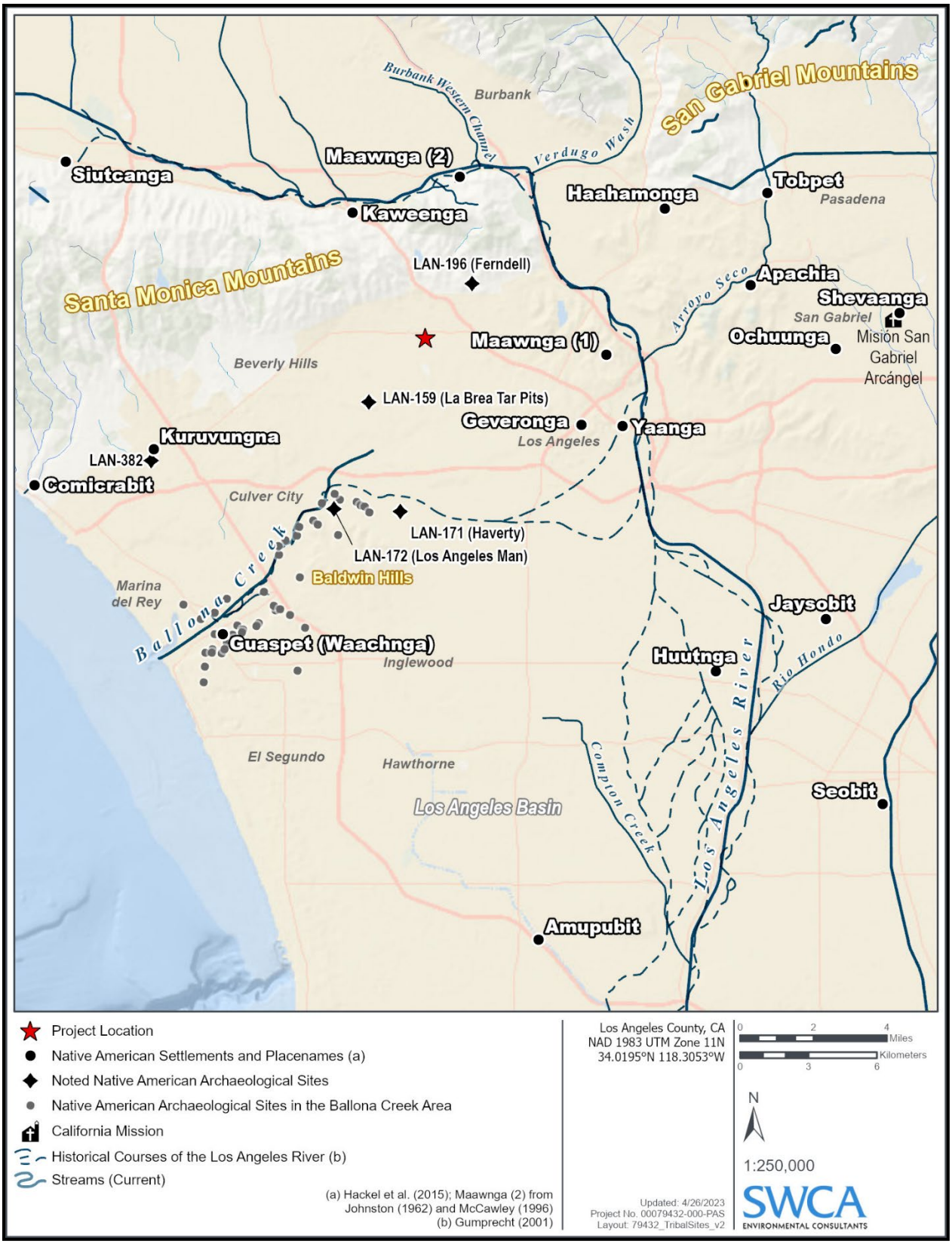

Figure 9. Native American village sites, placenames, and sites described in ethnographic literature.

FERN DELL (LAN-1096, HCM NO. 112)

The site recorded in the Fern Dell (also spelled Ferndell) recreation area is listed in the CHRIS as LAN-1096 and was designated as HCM No. 112 by the OHR in 1973. The Fern Dell recreation area consists of a narrow trail situated at the south end of Griffith Park, at the base of the Santa Monica Mountains, approximately 1.61 km (1 mile) northeast of the Project Site. The trail is landscaped with imported plants—most notably multiple species of fern—and an artificially constructed landscape with water and rock features. Construction of Fern Dell began in 1914 under the direction of City Park Superintendent Frank Shearer. In the 1920s, Fern Dell became a popular destination for tourists, especially wellness seekers among whom rumors circulated about the spring water having special healing properties, giving the impression of the place as a kind of natural spa (*Los Angeles Times* 1935). Additional construction occurred in the 1930s by the Civilian Conservation Corps and intermittent efforts were made to restore portions of the setting beginning in the 1980s, which have continued to the present day.

A commemorative plaque was placed at the recreation area and identifies the location as a Gabrielino Indian site associated with a natural spring and refers to the area as "Mocohuenga Canyon." Very similar wording was included on a sign placed in Fern Dell in the 1930s and was also repeated in newspaper articles as early as 1935. Each of these descriptions refer to the place by this name, claiming that "Moco" referred to the "council-ground mound" or "post and council grounds," and Coheunga or Cahuenga as the name of the tribal leader for the area (*Los Angeles Times* 1935). The original sign is no longer present and the City has since placed a commemorative bronze plaque at the southern entrance to the recreational trail.

The site record on file with the SCCIC only contains a generic account of the site that was included in the HCM designation, which describes a "Gabrielino Indian Site." The list of the HCMs prepared by the Cultural Heritage Board includes the following description: "archaeological surveys discovered sites of villages at the mouth of Fern Dell Canyon leaving no doubt that fairly large settlement existed at this point and at others which received water from canyons leading from the Hollywood Hills." This text is taken verbatim from Bernice Johnston in a 1957 article for The Masterkey (Johnston 1957:17), which was also republished in her 1962 book, California's Gabrielino Indians (Johnston 1962). Beyond mentioning the lack of any known traditional Native American names used to describe the Hollywood area, Johnston does not provide any additional context or details on the site.

Aside from the minimal information repeated on the former sign, HCM list, and newspaper articles, there are no other sources describing what artifacts were identified, when and where they were found, or where they may be currently located. When the recreation area was being developed in the early part of the twentieth century, the field of archaeology was not well established and regulations related to the archaeological resources on state and city owned lands were not in place; therefore, it is conceivable that artifacts were identified during the landscaping and groundwork but were never subjected to scientific study or curation. In addition to the lack of information concerning the archaeological contents of the site, there is also no means of assessing whether "Mocohuenga" is a legitimate Gabrielino placename. The early newspaper articles describing Fern Dell commonly reference "Indian legends" and other indications that the name may be the product of American folklore and romanticizing more than Gabrielino ethnography, although it is also possible that there are elements of both reflected in the description and that the source of the oral history was never documented.

Despite the potentially apocryphal association with the Gabrielino, there is no doubt about the existence of a perennial spring, one of several in the south-facing foothills of the Santa Monica Mountains (see Figure 5). And given that several Native American archaeological sites have been identified in similar settings in the foothills near springs, it is plausible that the claim about artifacts having been discovered is a truthful account. Singer (1982:2) essentially reached the same conclusion in his assessment of

archaeological site sensitivity as part of an archaeological survey conducted of Fern Dell and the surrounding foothills. Although there is no way to determine whether the objects were misidentified as human artifacts (i.e., the result of past Native American activity), there is no reason to believe the existence of something believed to be Native American in origin was identified before the 1930s, and that this is the reason why Fern Dell came to be known as a Gabrielino placename. At a minimum, the boundary for LAN-1096 that is recorded in the CHRIS represents an area of sensitivity for buried Native American archaeological components and is a site that may be considered a sacred place by contemporary Gabrielino communities.

LA BREA, KURUVUNGNA, BALLONA, AND LAS CIENEGAS

Among the other notable sites identified in the region are the natural asphaltum seeps now referred to as the La Brea Tar Pits, approximately 5.32 km (3.3 miles) southwest of the Project Site. The tar seeps here are known to have been an important terrestrial asphaltum source used by Native Americans, who also acquired tar from marine sources. Human remains found at the La Brea Tar Pits site suggest it was known to Native Americans more than 10,000 years ago. The asphaltum (tar, also known as bitumen) from the La Brea Tar Pits locality was used by Native Americans for toolmaking and waterproofing baskets and watercraft, among many other uses (Heizer and Treganza 1972:332–333; Hodgson 2003).

Kuruvungna is a site within the campus of present-day University High School, 14.24 km (8.8 miles) west of the Project Site. There is a natural spring here, which is why the site is also known as Kuruvungna Springs, among many other historical names given. Kuruvungna is recognized as a sacred site for local Native American tribes, a historical point of interest, California Historical Landmark No. 522, and includes an archaeological component designated in the CHRIS as LAN-382/H that contains a variety of artifact types, as well as human remains that were identified in 1975 and described simply as a post-cranial skeleton, presumed to be from the Late Period (Messick and Greenwood 2006:13). The springs were an important natural resource to generations of Native Americans before Spanish colonization. In their account of tribal history for the Los Angeles area, Akins and Bauer (2021:264) point out that the location of Kuruvungna—on the periphery of encroaching Spanish and Mexican period ranchos—made it an increasingly important location as a community center for indigenous communities during the nineteenth century. A few of these pools are still present and are an important part of the cultural center constructed here in the 1990s by the Gabrielino community, which remains actively used for education, ceremonial events, and various types of gatherings.

Both the La Brea Tar Pits and Kuruvungna Springs are distinguished for the natural resources they provided to ancestral Native Americans. These two localities, along with the village of Yaanga, also share the distinction of having been described in the diaries of members from the Portolá party when they passed through the area in 1769. Captain Gaspar de Portolá's expedition across the Los Angeles Basin followed a route from nearby Gabrielino settlements to the asphaltum source and then to Kuruvungna Springs (Seaman 1914). The path leading them west from Yaanga—a major Native American settlement in what is now downtown Los Angeles—followed what most researchers assume were trails and footpaths that had been actively used by generations of Native American communities. The alignment for portions of what is now Wilshire Boulevard is believed to have originated from these same paths. Portions of this same route would later become part of the major travel corridor established between the missions, pueblos, and other settlements created during Spanish colonization, which was memorialized in the early twentieth century as "El Camino Real."

The northwestern part of the Los Angeles Basin is also notable for the water features once present here. These included perennial springs and several types of wetland features along Ballona Creek (formerly the Los Angeles River) and tributaries to the south and southwest of the Project Site. The area near the north end of the Baldwin Hills, where the tributaries converged into the primary drainage channel, sustained

highly saturated soils described by the Spanish as "las cienegas," which is the origin of the contemporary placename of Las Cienegas. Numerous Native American archaeological sites have been identified in the periphery of the former wetlands here, approximately 9.56 km (6 miles) south-southwest of the Project Site. As mentioned above, the Haverty Site (LAN-171) and Los Angeles Man (LAN-172) were both identified in this area north of the Baldwin Hills.

Downstream and southwest from the Las Cienegas area is the Ballona wetlands and a settlement named Guaspet (alternately referred to in Spanish Mission registers as Guaspet, Guasna, Guashna, Guachpet, Guashpet). Guaspet is described in historical and ethnographic sources, and along with the complex of sites in the Ballona region, was the subject of rigorous study by SRI beginning in 1989. The results of SRI's decades-long study are summarized in a volume by Douglass et al. (2016). Their work carefully distinguishes the extensive Native American archaeological sites, which consist of various types of settlements occupied over thousands of years, and the Native American community in the Ballona area known as Guaspet, which was referenced in Spanish-period mission records. Although some debate may still exist, all accounts of Guaspet point to an area either on the bluffs to the south of Ballona Creek or in the lowlands near the creek (Douglass et al. 2016:416; McCawley 1996:61–63), approximately 17.32 km (11 miles) southwest of the Project Site. Based upon the archaeological and ethnographic data compiled by SRI, it is clear the Ballona area—composed of the wetland, creek, bluffs, and beach—was important to Native American lifeways in the past. The area remains important to contemporary Gabrielino descendants.

YAANGA AND RANCHERIAS IN DOWNTOWN LOS ANGELES

Yaanga is among the major Native American communities encountered by the Portolá party when they passed through the Los Angeles Basin in 1769, and was perhaps the largest Gabrielino settlement within the Los Angeles Basin. Compared with Yaanga, much less is known about the two other nearby settlements known as Geveronga and Maawnga. Geveronga was recorded as a place of origin in Mission San Gabriel records which identify 31 people as having come from there between 1788 and 1809 (McCawley 1996:57). Ethnographic accounts describe the location of the settlement as immediately adjoining the Pueblo of Los Angeles to the east, but no physical evidence of its location has ever been identified. The approximate location for Geveronga is 7.97 km (5 miles) southeast of the Project Site.

Maawnga was apparently a small settlement somewhere within Rancho Los Feliz. Alternative spellings for Maawnga include Maugna, Moonga, Moomga, Momonga, Maugna, Mau, and Mauga (McCawley 1996:55). Baptismal records from San Fernando Mission record four people from Maawnga. Reid's (1852:8) historical account describes the village site of Maawnga within the 16-km^2 (10-square-mile) area of Rancho Los Feliz (McCawley 1996:55), in what is now portions of Hollywood, Los Feliz, Griffith Park, and Elysian Park. Other references to the settlement's location cite J.P. Harrington's historical informant, who recalled that it was where the first Jewish cemetery was established (Johnston 1962:57). Citing research of Marco Hellman, Johnston (1962:57) places Maawnga within Elysian Park on Chavez Road at a police department pistol range (see also Dillon 1994:23). The two proposed locations for Maawnga are 5.72 and 7.45 km (3.55 and 4.60 miles) north and east, respectively, from the Project Site.

Yaanga is referenced in mission registers and ethnographic accounts that incorporate the alternative spellings of Yang-na, Yangna, and Yabit. The location of Yaanga has long been considered synonymous with that of Los Angeles, first as the Spanish pueblo, then the town and city. Historians and archaeologists have presented multiple possible locations for Yaanga, such as the general area of the plaza and church, around which Los Angeles developed, which is approximately 9.14 km (5.68 miles) southeast of the Project Site. However, like the pueblo itself, it is likely that the village was relocated from time to time due to major shifts of the Los Angeles River during years of intense flooding. Dillon (1994) presented an exhaustive review of the potential locations, most within several blocks of the pueblo plaza.

Johnston concluded that "in all probability *Yangna* lay scattered in a fairly wide zone along the whole arc [from the base of Fort Moore Hill to Union Station], and its bailiwick included as well seed-gathering grounds and oak groves where seasonal camps were set up" (Johnston 1962:122).

Aside from the ethnographic evidence suggesting the location of these villages, little direct, indisputable archaeological evidence for the location of either village has been produced to date. Archaeological materials reportedly were unearthed during the construction of Union Station in 1939, and "considerably more" in 1970 during the rebuilding of the Bella Union Hotel on the 300 block of North Main Street, 8.9 km (5.53 mile) southeast of the Project Site (Johnston 1962:121; Robinson 1979:12). The preponderance of available evidence indicates that there were one or more early historic period Native American communities west of the Los Angeles River near the original plaza site. This assumption is supported through several lines of ethnographic evidence, including the expedition journal of Fr. Juan Crespí and engineer Miguel Costansó, both of whom were associated with the 1769 Portolá expedition. The notes from these sources indicate the village was between 2 and 2.4 km (1.3 and 1.5 miles) west-southwest from the Los Angeles River on high-level ground. The Pueblo of Los Angeles was documented to have been founded directly adjacent to this village. The location of Yaanga was also referenced by long-time Los Angeles resident Narciso Botello and Gabrielino consultant José María Zalvidea, who indicated that Yaanga was originally adjacent to the original site of the Los Angeles Plaza (Morris et al. 2016:112).

During construction of the Metropolitan Water District headquarters building in the mid-1990s, an archaeological site (LAN-1575/H) was identified which included a substantial Native American component composed of artifacts and primary interments and cremation reburials. The archaeological investigation by Applied Earthworks found evidence of occupation that both predated and overlapped the Spanish historic period, but ultimately the researchers could not reach a definitive conclusion as to whether portions of the site represented the material remains of Yaanga (Goldberg et al. 1999:151–159). In 2019, during construction of Metro's Patsaouras Bus Plaza Station, which was partly within the boundary of LAN-1575/H, new site components were identified that included Native American human remains and artifacts, as well as historic period deposits (i.e., not affiliated with Native Americans). The new site components are consistent with the types and ages identified in LAN-1575/H. Some of these new discoveries were identified within the boundary designated for LAN-1575/H, but the majority extend east along Highway 101 and Interstate 10.

After the Pueblo of Los Angeles was established in 1781, Yaanga faced many new challenges because of its proximity to the new Spanish settlement. The last recorded birth at Yaanga is believed to have been in 1813, after which the settlement was forced to relocate south of the original site (Morris et al. 2016:97). This new settlement, known by the Angelenos as Ranchería de los Poblanos, is believed to have been at the intersection of Los Angeles Street and 1st Street (Morris et al. 2016:96–97). Ranchería de los Poblanos was the first of at least five forced relocations of Native Americans between 1836 and 1847 (Phillips 2010:185). City records from the time typically referred to these sites as rancherias.

Although most of the natural landscape features that would have characterized Yaanga and its surroundings are no longer present and the precise location of the settlement remains an open question, the general location still retains its association with Yaanga and is considered an important place by contemporary Gabrielino groups. The proximity of Yaanga to a massive sycamore tree known as El Aliso is also commonly cited and often referred to synonymously with that of Yaanga. The tree is visible in early photographs and plotted on plat maps showing the vineyard and winery established by Louis Vignes. A memorial plaque was recently placed to commemorate Yaanga and its location—on the north side of Commercial Street near the intersection with Vignes Street. The location was chosen based on proximity to the place where El Aliso had once grown, which was in what is now in the channel excavated for the Hollywood Freeway.

KAWEENGA

Among the many Native American settlements in the San Fernando, the site of Kaweenga was prominent (Ciolek-Torello et al. 2010:23–25; Heizer 1968:8; Johnston 1962:10; Northwest Economic Associates and King 2004:95, 106–108). Alternative spellings for the site from mission registers and ethnographic accounts include Kawenga, Kawengna, Kawengnavit, Kawepet, Cabuenga, and Cabuepet. The Hispanicized version of Kaweenga is the modern placename of Cahuenga. Kaweenga means "Place of the Mountain," most likely a reference to what is now known as Cahuenga Peak (Johnston 1962:10). The site is recorded as having a historical association with Rancho Cahuenga, which helps to approximate the settlement's location. McCawley (1996:40) cited the village site as having been in what is now Universal City, but others have noted that he "has probably confused the tract of land called Cahuenga, which is located in the center of Rancho Providencia in the modern city of Burbank, with the Campo de Cahuenga (Cahuenga House), which is located at the foot of Cahuenga Pass" (Ciolek-Torello et al. 2010:23). These estimates place Kaweenga approximately 5.73 km (3.60 miles) northwest of the Project Site.

Ciolek-Torello et al. (2010) surmise that Kaweenga, like other Native American settlements, was likely a composite of many smaller settlements (or rancherias) in a general area rather than being one settlement (Ciolek-Torello et al. 2010:23). They note the strategic location of the area along the south bank of the Los Angeles River and between the foothills to the south and basin to the north. The San Gabriel and San Fernando missions recorded hundreds of Native Americans who identified as having come from Kaweenga. Little else is known about Kaweenga, including where it was located, although work at the Campo de Cahuenga has at least confirmed that there is no evidence for an eighteenth century or earlier Native American settlement in that locality. The adobe at Campo de Cahuenga was built between 1797 and 1833 and is depicted on several land grant maps produced in the mid-nineteenth century.

Mission and Rancho Period (1769 to 1848)

Although Spanish, Russian, and British explorers visited the area for brief periods between 1529 and 1769, the Mission period in California begins with the establishment in 1769 of a settlement at San Diego by the Spanish and the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed between 1769 and 1823. Independence from Spain in 1821 marks the beginning of the Mexican era of governance within California, and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican–American War, signals the beginning of the American period, when California became a territory of the United States.

Spanish explorers made sailing expeditions along the coast of Southern California between the mid-1500s and mid-1700s. In search of the legendary Northwest Passage, Juan Rodríquez Cabrílllo stopped in 1542 at present-day San Diego Bay. With his crew, Cabrílllo explored the shorelines of present-day Catalina Island as well as San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays. Much of the present-day California and Oregon coastline was mapped and recorded in the next half-century by Spanish naval officer Sebastián Vizcaíno. Vizcaíno's crew also landed on Santa Catalina Island and at San Pedro and Santa Monica bays, giving each location its long-standing name. The Spanish crown laid claim to California based on the surveys conducted by Cabrílllo and Vizcaíno (Bancroft 1886:96–99; Gumprecht 2001:35).

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

Mission San Diego de Alcalá at Presidio Hill, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823.

The Portolá expedition first reached the present-day boundaries of Los Angeles in August 1769, thereby becoming the first Europeans to visit the area. Father Juan Crespí, a member of the expedition, named the campsite by the river Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles de la Porciúncula or "Our Lady the Queen of the Angels of the Porciúncula." Two years later, Fr. Junípero Serra returned to the valley to establish a Catholic mission, the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, on September 8, 1771 (Engelhardt 1927). In 1781, a group of 11 Mexican families traveled from Mission San Gabriel Arcángel to establish a new pueblo called El Pueblo de la Reyna de Los Angeles ("the Pueblo of the Queen of the Angels"). This settlement consisted of a small group of adobe-brick houses and streets and would eventually be known as the Ciudad de Los Angeles ("City of Angels").

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

Extensive land grants were established in the interior while California was under the control of the Mexican government, in part to increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated their colonization efforts. The secularization of the missions following Mexico's independence from Spain resulted in the subdivision of former mission lands and establishment of many additional ranchos. The Project Site is within the original boundaries of Rancho La Brea, which was granted to Antonio Jose Rocha in 1828 (Seaman 1914).

During the supremacy of the ranchos (1834–1848), landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. This was largely the case for Rancho La Brea, which was situated in the vast, open space between Los Angeles and the Pacific Ocean. Cattle hides became a primary Southern California export, providing a commodity to trade for goods from the East and other areas in the United States and Mexico. The number of nonnative inhabitants increased during this period because of the influx of explorers, trappers, and ranchers, contributing to the rise of diseases foreign to the Native American population with no immunities.

American Period (1848 to Present)

War in 1846 between Mexico and the United States began at the Battle of Chino, a clash between resident Californios and Americans in the San Bernardino area. This battle was a defeat for the Americans and bolstered the Californios' resolve against American rule, emboldening them to continue the offensive in later battles at Dominguez Field and in San Gabriel (Beattie 1942). However, this early skirmish was not a sign of things to come, and the Americans were ultimately the victors of this 2-year war. The Mexican–American War officially ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, which resulted in the annexation of California and much of the present-day Southwest, ushering California into its American period.

California officially became a state with the Compromise of 1850, which also designated Utah and New Mexico (with present-day Arizona) as U.S. territories. Horticulture and livestock, based primarily on cattle as the currency and staple of the rancho system, continued to dominate the Southern California economy through 1850s. The Gold Rush began in 1848; with the influx of people seeking gold, cattle were no longer desired mainly for their hides, but also as a source of meat and other goods. During the 1850s cattle boom, rancho vaqueros drove large herds from southern to northern California to feed that region's burgeoning mining and commercial boom. Cattle were at first driven along major trails or roads such as the Gila Trail or Southern Overland Trail, then were transported by trains when available. The cattle boom ended for Southern California as neighbor states and territories drove herds to northern California at reduced prices. Operation of the huge ranchos became increasingly difficult, and droughts severely reduced their productivity (Cleland 1941).

On April 4, 1850, only 2 years after the Mexican–American War and 5 months prior to California's achieving statehood, Los Angeles was officially incorporated as an American city. Settlement of the Los Angeles region continued steadily throughout the Early American period. Los Angeles County was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties established in the months prior to California's acquiring official statehood in the United States. At that time, the city was bordered on the north by the Los Felis and the San Rafael Land Grants and on the south by the San Antonio Luge Land Grant. Many of the ranchos in the area now known as Los Angeles County remained intact after the United States took possession of California; however, a severe drought in the 1860s resulted in many of the ranchos being sold or otherwise acquired by Americans. Most of these ranchos were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns (Dumke 1944).

Ranching retained its importance through the mid-nineteenth century, and by the late 1860s, Los Angeles was one of the top dairy production centers in the country (Rolle 2003). By 1876, the county had a population of 30,000 (Dumke 1944:7). Los Angeles maintained its role as a regional business center, and the development of citriculture in the late 1800s and early 1900s further strengthened this status (Caughey and Caughey 1977). These factors, combined with the expansion of port facilities and railroads throughout the region, contributed to the impact of the real estate boom of the 1880s on Los Angeles (Caughey and Caughey 1977; Dumke 1944). By the late 1800s, government leaders recognized the need for water to sustain the growing population in the Los Angeles area. Irish immigrant William Mulholland personified the city's efforts for a stable water supply (Dumke 1944; Nadeau 1997). By 1913, the City of Los Angeles had purchased large tracts of land in the Owens Valley, and Mulholland planned and completed the construction of the 386-km (240-mile) aqueduct that brought the valley's water to the city (Nadeau 1997).

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

Los Angeles: From Pueblo to City

On September 4, 1781, 44 settlers from Sonora, Mexico, accompanied by the governor, soldiers, mission priests, and several Native Americans, arrived at a site along the Rio de Porciúncula (later renamed the Los Angeles River), which was officially declared El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora de los Angeles de Porciúncula, or the Town of Our Lady of the Angels of Porciúncula (Robinson 1979:238; Ríos-Bustamante 1992; Weber 1980). The site chosen for the new pueblo was elevated on a broad terrace

0.8 km (0.5 mile) west of the river (Gumprecht 2001). By 1786, the area's abundant resources allowed the pueblo to attain self-sufficiency, and funding by the Spanish government ceased.

Efforts to develop ecclesiastical property in the pueblo began as early as 1784 with the construction of a small chapel northwest of the plaza. Though little is known about this building, it was at the pueblo's original central square near the corner of present-day Cesar Chavez Avenue and North Broadway (Newcomb 1980:67–68; Owen 1960:7). Following continued flooding, however, the pueblo was relocated to its current location on higher ground, and the new town plaza soon emerged.

Alta California became a state in 1821, and the town slowly grew as the removal of economic restrictions attracted settlers to Los Angeles. The population continued to expand throughout the Mexican period and on April 4, 1850, only 2 years after the Mexican–American War and 5 months prior to California earning statehood, the city of Los Angeles was formally incorporated. Los Angeles maintained its role as a regional business center in the early American period and the transition of many former rancho lands to agriculture, as well as the development of citriculture in the late 1800s, further strengthened this status (Caughey and Caughey 1977). As previously mentioned, the development of agriculture in the region coupled with key infrastructure expansions at the time helped usher in the real estate boom of the 1880s in Los Angeles (Caughey and Caughey 1977; Dumke 1944).

Newcomers poured into the city, nearly doubling the population between 1870 and 1880, resulting in an increased demand for public transportation options. As the city neared the end of the nineteenth century, numerous privately owned passenger rail lines were in place. Though early lines were horse and mule drawn, they were soon replaced by cable cars in the early 1880s, and by electric cars in the late 1880s and early 1890s. Many of these early lines were subsequently consolidated into Henry E. Huntington's Los Angeles Railway Company (LARy) in 1898, which reconstructed and expanded the system into the twentieth century and became the main streetcar system for central Los Angeles, identified by their iconic "yellow cars." During this period, Huntington also developed the much larger Pacific Electric system (also known as the "red cars") to serve the greater Los Angeles area. Just as the horse-and-buggy street cars were replaced by electric cars along the same routes, gas-powered buses (coaches) eventually served former yellow car routes. Both the red cars and LARy served Los Angeles until they were eventually discontinued in the early 1960s.

Los Angeles continued to grow outward from the city core in the twentieth century in part due to the discovery of oil and its strategic location as a wartime port. The military presence led to the growth in the aviation and eventually aerospace industries in the city and region. Hollywood became the entertainment capital of the world through the presence of the film and television industries and continues to tenuously maintain that position. With nearly 4 million residents, Los Angeles is the second largest city in the United States (by population), and it remains a city with worldwide influence that continues to struggle with its population's growth and needs.

RANCHO LA BREA

The Project Site is just outside of the boundaries of the northeasternmost extent of Rancho La Brea—originally a Spanish period land grant of 1e-square league (4,444.4 acres) given to Antonio Jose Rocha in 1828 (Seaman 1914). The rancho is just southwest of Rancho Los Felis, and vast open space between Los Angeles and the Pacific Ocean, which included very few landmarks amidst the agricultural fields and lands used for grazing cattle and sheep. In his memoir, merchant Harris Newmark describes the surroundings in 1854 as "one huge field, practically unimproved and undeveloped," extending from Spring Street to the coast (Newmark 1930:112). As a ranch property, Rancho La Brea derives its name from the association with the swampy asphaltum source (brea in Spanish), now world-famous as a paleontological site.

The land grant to Rocha was unique in that he was not a Mexican citizen but a Portuguese immigrant who had deserted an English schooner after stopping in Monterey, California, before making his way south (Torrence 1977:8). Only by forming a partnership with one Nemesio Dominguez were they able to get Rancho La Brea, giving Rancho La Brea the distinction of being the first land granted to a foreigner (Bertao and Dias 1987). The provisions of the grant allowed pueblos citizens to carry away as much tar as they needed for waterproofing their adobe houses (Torrence 1977:9). Rocha, meanwhile, who had become a Los Angeles pueblo resident and at no point lived on the rancho, filled Rancho La Brea with his cattle and horses and constructed corrals and a small shack for the herdsmen (Torrence 1977:9–10). Even as a Spanish- and Mexican-era rancho, public access to the asphaltum seeps and grazing within the Rancho La Brea boundaries was consistently maintained, and in the case of the former, land grants often included stipulations recognizing the asphaltum as a public resource (Torrence 1977:9).

The land ownership history of Rancho La Brea in the early American Period is a complicated one, precipitated by the death of Rocha in 1837. Rocha's widow, Maria Josefa, attempted to acquire the land grant after his death; however, by the time of her death in 1851 the process had not been completed. With her death the land was passed to three of her heirs, including Antonio Jose Rocha II and Jose Jorge Rocha, and to her young granddaughter Josef de la Merced Jordan (Torrence 1977:11). Antonio Jose Rocha II also acquired the portion of the Rancho that had originally been granted to Nemesio Dominguez in 1852. The Rocha family submitted their petition for the entirety of Rancho La Brea to the U.S. Land Commission in 1852, which initiated a legal process that would take close to 20 years to resolve, and involved numerous claims, appeals, unfiled grand deeds, quit claim deeds, informal agreements, and exchanges among multiple parties.

The initial rejection came in 1855, and the appeal given 3 years later was dismissed in 1860 for lack of prosecution (Torrence 1977:12). Antonio Jose Rocha II subsequently deeded his share in the rancho, estimated to be about 3,000 acres, to William Howard, who would in turn hand it over to Benjamin Dreyfus as a means of settling a debt. Jose Jorge Rocha sold his inheritance to John Hancock in 1860. After acquiring another smaller portion in 1864, Hancock had deeds for lands in the rancho totaling approximately 1,480 acres. After a series of decisions by different federal courts, including the U.S. Supreme Court, the patent to the rancho was issued to Hancock on April 15, 1873, which was signed by the U.S. President, Ulysses S. Grant (Torrence 1977:14). John Hancock had retained Cornelius Cole, a U.S. Senator, as his lawyer to oversee the entitlement process, for which Cole ended up with a 483-acre property which became known as Colegrove. Colegrove, which was subdivided in 1893, consisted of the area bounded by Sunset Boulevard on the north, Seward Street on the West, Beverly Boulevard on the south, and Gower Street on the east. The Project Site is in the northeastern portion of Colegrove (Torrence 1977).

In 1877 the Supreme Court issued a ruling that recognized the 1873 patent, which confirmed the following six grantees for Rancho La Brea: Henry Hancock (2,400 acres), John Hancock (1,200 acres), Cornelius Cole (483 acres), James Thompson (256 acres), John Schumacher (90 acres), and John G. Nichols (40 acres). The Project Site is within the parcel granted to Henry Hancock, which had previously been acquired from Jose Jorge Rocha. Henry Hancock is often considered as the sole individual responsible for acquiring the land within Rancho La Brea and is also miscredited with having owned all of Rancho La Brea. However, most of the early acquisition and legal work that led to the confirmation of Rancho La Brea was handled by his brother John, leading Torrence (1977:15) to speculate that Henry had always acted as a silent partner.

Henry Hancock was responsible for surveying much of the City (Torrence 1977:15–17). Before coming to Los Angeles, Hancock attended a military academy, graduated from Harvard Law School, and served in the Mexican War (Lummis 1909). By 1850 he had arrived in Los Angeles after having worked as a lawyer in San Francisco. He served in the 1851 to 1852 term as a member of the State assembly and was

then appointed as the City Surveyor in which he served until 1855, during which time he conducted surveys not only of the Los Angeles pueblo boundary (1853), but most of the large ranchos between Monterey and San Diego (Lummis 1909). As a city surveyor and deputy United States surveyor, Hancock left his mark on the City as he established many of the important boundaries that still exist today. Henry married Ida Haraszthy, and in 1875 the couple had twin boys, only one of whom, George Allan, would survive infancy. Their third son, Bertram, was born in 1877. Around 1870 Henry built a small frame house along the southern margin of the rancho, just off what is now Wilshire Boulevard and within the famous paleontological site known as the La Brea Tar Pits. The family of four lived in the house until he died in early 1883 (Torrence 1977).

After his death in 1883, Hancock's wife took over his property and began operating the rancho. Up to this point, there had not been extensive development in the northern portion of Rancho La Brea and within the Project Site. During the 1880s the northern parts of Rancho La Brea began to see a development boom, spurred by the subdivision of tracts and the facilitation of better transportation in the area. During this time, Ida Hancock sold some of the parcels of land in this area, which were among the most valuable parts of her holdings and began subdividing some of her own holdings. As the northern portions of Rancho La Brea were sold to eager real estate investors, who in turn subdivided and improved the land, the area became very desirable for settlement and eventually led to the development of what is now Hollywood (Torrence 1977:22).

RANCHO LOS FELIZ

The Project Site is situated just to the west of the southwesternmost portion of Rancho Los Feliz—originally designated as a Spanish land concession given in 1795 by the Spanish Governor Pedro Fages to José Vicente Feliz (Schmal and Vo 2004). It remained under Jose Feliz's care into the early nineteenth century under Mexican administration. Following Jose Feliz's death, Rancho Los Feliz passed through a series of owners in the family. The transfer of property rights from Mexico to the United States was established by the 1851 California Land Act, which required claimants to file land patent applications. The Rancho Los Feliz land grant was applied for by Maria Ygnacia Verdugo in 1852, though the patent was not awarded until 1871. In the intervening years the Verdugo heirs sold the land to Antonio Coronel in 1863. Within at least 5 years, Coronel divided and sold the southern half (containing the Project Site) to James Lick, a wealthy businessman. After leaving a successful piano business in South America, Lick moved to San Francisco in 1848 and established the Ghirardelli Chocolate Company, then went on to make his fortune buying and developing land, including the southern half of Rancho Los Feliz and all of Santa Catalina Island. An 1882 survey map shows the dividing line between the Lick and Coronel land holdings just north of the Project Site. Lick suffered a massive stroke in 1874 and died 2 years later. In 1882, the land was acquired by Colonel Griffith Jenkins Griffith, who would later donate nearly half the original land to the City of Los Angeles, which would become Griffith Park, the largest park owned by the City. The donation consisted of 3,015 acres with the specific provision that it would never be developed (Weaver 1973:78). The southern and western parts of the Rancho would eventually become part of Hollywood.

HOLLYWOOD

The Project Site is in Hollywood—a neighborhood within the City. Hollywood includes portions of what was originally Rancho La Brea and Rancho Los Feliz. Throughout the nineteenth century the area was largely used for agricultural purposes and the farmers who lived there experimented with many different types of fruits, vegetables, and flowers (HRG 2011:6). At the turn of the century the area began to see a growth in development, particularly from subdivision for commercial and residential properties (HRG 2011:6; Torrence 1977:22). These improvements were part of the more regional real estate boom occurring in the late nineteenth century, the local effects of which included the creation of multiple

streetcar lines. Beginning around 1900 a streetcar line ran along Hollywood Boulevard with subsequent lines being established along much of what are now the area's major thoroughfares, including Melrose Avenue, La Brea Avenue, Santa Monica Boulevard, Highland Avenue, Vine Street, Western Avenue, Vermont Avenue, Virgil/Hillhurst Avenues, Kenmore Avenue, Fountain Avenue, Talmadge Street, Hyperion Avenue, Los Feliz Boulevard, and Beachwood Drive (HRG 2011:6).

Hollywood was incorporated as its own city in 1903 and was bound by Hollywood Hills to the north, Fountain Avenue to the south, Crescent Heights Boulevard to the west, and Mariposa Street to the east. Many residents wanted Hollywood to be annexed by the City; however, the initial lack of common boundary prevented this from happening. In 1910 a common boundary was established and the City voted 409 to 18 in favor of consolidation (HRG 2011:6; Prosser 2016:56–57).

The most important factor that led to the development of Hollywood is the entertainment industry. Film production first began in the area in 1911 and quickly became an important economic driver in the area, growing as the public's interest and desire for motion pictures also grew. By 1919, the City established industrial zones specifically for the filming; however, the area also became well known as a center for radio, television, and record production (HRG 2011:7). During the 1910s, 1920s, and 1930s Hollywood experienced a period of massive growth and attracted immigrants from all over the world. Notably, after World War II, the area was also a refuge for European migrants escaping the war (HRG 2011:7). As with most parts of the county in the post-war period, Hollywood saw a dramatic increase in residential development in the years after the war (HRG 2011:8).

Hollywood in the second half of the twentieth century saw an initial decline as the entertainment industry began moving to other parts of the city and the area became more known for tourism. This decline reached its peak in the 1980s when the City established the Hollywood Redevelopment Project Site to help boost the area with more development and hoped to preserve the historic core. The investment of the area was successful, and by the beginning of the 2000s until today, the area has seen much more development, particularly of the red line, large, mixed-use projects, and the adaptive reuse of historic buildings (HRG 2011:9). Hollywood is not without its current challenges, as the area is now facing issues related to housing affordability, homelessness, and the results of the COVID-19 pandemic and the associated economic downturn.

RESULTS

CHRIS Records Search

Previously Conducted Studies

SWCA received the results of the CHRIS records search from the SCCIC on May 2, 2023. Results of the records search indicate that 28 cultural resources studies have been conducted within 0.8 km (0.5 mile) of the Project Site (Table 1). A confidential results map depicting the results is in Appendix A. Only one of the previous studies (LA-11797) is mapped within a portion of the Project Site and was a historic resources survey report prepared in February 2010 by Chattel Architecture, Planning, and Preservation for the Hollywood Redevelopment Project Area, which addressed historical resources in the area and not archaeological resources. An update to this historic survey report was prepared in January 2020 by Architectural Resources Group, Consulting GPA, and Historic Resources Group; however, this report was not included in the results from the SCCIC. The 2020 report also addressed historical resources in the area and not archaeological resources. No archaeological resources were identified in the records search or survey conducted for this study.

Table 1. Prior Cultural Resources Studies within a 0.8-km (0.5-mile) Radius of the Project Site

Report Number	Title	Author: Affiliation	Year	Proximity to Project Site
LA-01578	Technical Report Archaeological Resources Los Angeles Rapid Rail Transit Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report	Unknown: Westec Services, Inc.	1983	Outside
LA-02451	Cultural Resources Survey Report 5800 Sunset Boulevard Hollywood, California	Tartaglia, Louis J.: Tartaglia Archaeological Consulting	1991	Outside
LA-03496	Draft Environmental Impact Report Transit Corridor Specific Plan Park Mile Specific Plan Amendments	Unknown: Unknown	n.d.	Outside
LA-04909	Cultural Resources Investigation for the Nextlink Fiber Optic Project, Los Angeles and Orange Counties, California	Atchley, Sara M.: Jones & Stokes	2000	Outside
LA-05095	Descriptive and Historical Date Photographic Record, and Floor Plans Pertaining to the "Tav Celebrity Theater" Complex, Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna, Jeanette A.: McKenna et al.	1999	Outside
LA-05348	Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Fixed Wireless Services Facility Number La_056_a, County of Los Angeles, California	Duke, Curt: LSA Associates, Inc.	2000	Outside
LA-06157	Historic Structure Assessment Report for the Proposed New Fire Station No. 82	Rachlin, Michael: Rachlin Architects	2002	Outside
LA-06447	National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Evaluation of Sprint Pcs Wireless Communications Facility La54xc706a (Astro), 1975 N. Beachwood Drive, Hollywood Hills, Los Angeles County, California	Van Horn, David M., and Wayne Bonner: Michael Brandman Associates	2001	Outside
LA-06811	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm 234-01 Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	Harper, Caprice D.: LSA Associates, Inc.	2003	Outside
LA-07377	Records Search Results and Site Visit for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate La40xc876e (smoke) 1522 Van Ness Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Taniguchi, Christeen: Michael Brandman Associates	2003	Outside
LA-07562	Additional Information for DSEIS, Core Study Alignments 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5	Greenwood, Roberta S.: Greenwood and Associates	1987	Outside
LA-07565	Technical Report Archaeology Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Core Study, Candidate Alignments 1 to 5	Unknown: Greenwood and Associates	1987	Outside
LA-07566	Technical Report DSEIS, Core Study Alignments 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5	Hatheway, Roger G., and Kevin J. Peter: Greenwood and Associates	1987	Outside
LA-07992	Results of an Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring Program at the Site of the "TA Celebrity Theater" Complex, Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna, Jeanette A.: McKenna et al.	2002	Outside
LA-08007	Indirect Ape Historic Architectural Assessment Results for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate La40xc876e (smoke) 1522 Van Ness Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Bonner, Wayne H., and Christeen Taniguchi: Michael Brandman Associates	2004	Outside
LA-08020	Technical Report: Cultural Resources Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "metro Rail" Core Study	Anonymous: Southern California Rapid Transit District	1987	Outside

Report Number	Title	Author: Affiliation	Year	Proximity to Project Site
LA-08251	Los Angeles Metro Red Line Project, Segments 2 and 3 Archaeological Resources Impact Mitigation Program Final Report of Findings	Gust, Sherri, and Heather Puckett: Cogstone Resource Management, Inc.	2004	Outside
LA-08305	1514-1544 North St. Andrews Place	Cameron, David G.: David G. Cameron	1987	Outside
LA-09405	Proposed Bechtel Wireless Telecommunications Site (ESS Storage), Located At 1860 Vine St., Los Angeles, California 90028	Wlodarski, Robert J.: Cellular Archaeological Resource Evaluations	2008	Within
LA-09546	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11691A (Music Box), 6122 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.	Bonner, Wayne H., and Kathleen A. Crawford: Michael Brandman Associates	2008	Outside
LA-10149	Finding of no adverse effect: US 101 from Alameda Street Underpass to Barham Boulevard Overcrossing	Stewart, Noah M.: Caltrans District 7	2009	Outside
LA-10264	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Clearwire Candidate CA-LOS6668A/LA54XC706 (Astro), 1975 North Beachwood Dr., Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA.	Bonner, Wayne: MBA	2010	Outside
LA-10276	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate LAR535 (101 Freeway/ Sunset Blvd), 1522 North Van Ness Ave., Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA.	Bonner, Wayne H., and Kathleen A. Crawford: MBA	2009	Outside
LA-10507	Technical Report - Historical/Architectural Resources - Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report	Anonymous: Westec Services, Inc.	1983	Outside
LA-10915	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV11691-C (ATT Gower Switch), 1429 North Gower Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Bonner, Wayne: Michael Brandman Associates	2010	Outside
LA-11783	Supplemental Finding of No Adverse Effect, Upgrade Bridge Rails in L.A. County on Highway 101	Stewart, Noah, and Allison Noah: California Department of Transportation	2012	Outside
LA-11797	Historic Resources Survey Hollywood Redevelopment Project Area	Chattel, Robert: Chattel Architecture, Planning & Preservation	2010	Within
LA-12017	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV11061C (Carlton Way Apartment), 5738 Carlton Way, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Bonner, Wayne: MBA	2012	Outside

Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources

The CHRIS records search identified a total of one previously documented cultural resource within a 0.8-km (0.5-mile) radius of the Project Site, which does not intersect the Project Site (Table 2). The resource identified includes a historic site dating between the 1910s and 1980s which was identified during construction of a nearby development. The site included the remnants of various structures such as a cellar, septic tanks, and wall segment of a former building. The residential materials included items such as food and beverage containers, eating and drinking vessels, flowerpots, cosmetic containers, and animal bones. Building materials included items like bricks, tile, and poured concrete. Historical archaeological

components were found beneath what had been developed with paved lots or buildings. Some materials were recorded directly beneath paved surfaces and others extended to depths of approximately 1 to 2 m (3 to 7 feet) below surface. The historic resources identified appeared to have been associated with residential developments which had existed within the Project Site in the early twentieth century and were demolished in phases between the 1930s and 1970s. A confidential records search results map depicting the resource boundaries and locations is in Appendix A.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within a 0.8-km (0.5-mile) Radius of the Project Site

Primary No.	Trinomial	Resource Age	Resource Type	Description	Year Recorded (Recorder)	Proximity to Project Site
P-19-003545	LAN-3545H	Historic	Site	Historic site made up of structural features and refuse scatters.	2002 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	Outside

Other historic archaeological sites have been recorded near the Project Site including a site recorded 1.45 km (1.0 mile) to the west and one recorded 0.98 km (0.6 mile) to the east of the Project Site. These sites were composed of historical refuse dating between the late eighteenth and middle twentieth centuries that were identified below ground during construction monitoring, similar to LAN-3545H. Some of the refuse was documented as having been found in a concentration that was likely a residential trash pit, and some materials were more loosely scattered, and residential items were intermixed with more utilitarian items like building materials. Although these sites were not identified in the 0.8-km (0.5-mile) radius used for the current CHRIS search, they are mentioned here because they are representative of the types of historical archaeological sites commonly found in the Los Angeles Basin and serve to underline the prevalence of these types of sites within the general Project vicinity.

No Native American sites were identified within 0.8 km (0.5 mile) of the Project Site. The nearest Native American archaeological site to the Project Site is LAN-1096 (Fern Dell), which is described earlier in the Native American Communities in Los Angeles section. The archaeological site at the La Brea Tar Pits (LAN-159/H) is the next closest Native American archaeological site, which is more than 1.6 km (1 mile) to the southwest. Aside from these two sites, very few Native American archaeological sites are recorded in the Hollywood area or adjacent neighborhoods in this part of the Los Angeles Basin.

Sacred Lands File Search

On April 18, 2023, the NAHC submitted the results of an SLF search in response to SWCA's request; the results are provided as an attachment (Appendix B). The results of the SLF were negative. In the response letter, the NAHC noted that the lack of recorded sites does not indicate the absence of tribal cultural resources within the Project Site, and that the CHRIS and SLF are not exhaustive. The NAHC's response to SWCA's request included a list of nine Native American contacts representing seven tribal organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the Project Site study area and recommended they be contacted to confirm whether they have information about potential resources. These contacts and their affiliated tribal organizations are listed in Table 3. All tribal outreach and consultation conducted for the Project will be implemented by the City pursuant to the provisions of PRC 21082.3.1 and 21082.3.2. The SLF results letters are in Appendix B.

Table 3. NAHC's Native American Contact List Included with the SLF Results

Name, Title	Affiliation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson	Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation
Anthony Morales, Chairperson	Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	Gabrieleno/Tongva Nation
Robert F. Dorame, Chairperson	Gabrieleno-Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator	Gabrieleno-Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Charles Alvarez	Gabrieleno-Tongva Tribe
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Director	Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson	Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians

Tribal Consultation

Pursuant to PRC 21080.3.1, as lead CEQA agency, the City is required to send written notification to California Native American tribes who have requested to be notified and are on the City's AB 52 Notification List. The notifications include basic information about the proposed Project and provide the opportunity to conduct government-to-government consultation if the Native American tribe replies and requests consultation. The notification process is currently ongoing. No information pertaining to or derived from the tribal consultation process has been considered in this analysis.

Archival Research

The Project Site encompasses assessor's parcel numbers 5545-005-005, 5545-005-022, and 5545-006-029 (see Figure 2). The Project Site is composed of nine lots south of Hollywood Boulevard (Hollywood Lot) and one adjoining lot along Carlton Way between Bronson Avenue to the east and Gower Street to the west (Carlton Lot). The land composing the Project Site was originally subdivided as part of two tracts—Mount View Tract and the Brokaw Tract both established in 1902 (Architectural Resources Group [ARG] 2023:13). The existing structures on the Hollywood Lot consist of the Toyota of Hollywood car dealership. The Carlton Lot contains surface parking for the Toyota of Hollywood. The land-use history for the Project Site is described below and was ascertained through a review of historic maps and aerial photographs.

Map Review (1870s to 1950)

Late nineteenth century and early twentieth century topographic maps show several small south-flowing streams mapped within the foothills of the Santa Monica mountains, between 0.5 and 0.8 km (0.3 and 0.5 mile) north of the Project Site. These streams appear to have been intermittent and ephemeral, i.e., they only contained water for short periods of time during the wet season, and they correspond to what is seen on irrigation maps discussed previously in this report (see Environmental Setting section). These maps also show several wetland features and south-flowing streams south of the Project Site running generally toward what is now Ballona Creek.

During the nineteenth century, the Project Site remained undeveloped open space between the northeastern boundary of Rancho La Brea and the southwestern boundary of Rancho Los Feliz. Plat maps from 1866 and 1871 depict the Project Site on the unsurveyed land between these two ranchos, southwest of a cactus patch which is depicted on both plat maps of Rancho La Brea and Rancho Los Felis (Figure 10

and Figure 11). An 1877 plat map depicts the Project Site and surrounding area at a time when many lots were being sold and subdivided. This map indicates that the Project Site was still vacant, unsubdivided land at this time (Figure 12).

In the early twentieth century, consistent with much of the surrounding area, the Project Site was occupied primarily with single-family residential developments which were oriented toward Hollywood Boulevard, known at the time as Prospect Avenue (ARG 2023). These developments can be seen on the first Sanborn map of the Project Site, which dates to 1906 (Figure 13). As shown on this map, the Hollywood Lot contained multiple single-family developments, some with smaller ancillary buildings in the backyard area which may have functioned as sheds, garages, or smaller residences. Additionally, the Mountain View Inn also existed within the Hollywood Lot. Within the Carlton Lot, one single-family domestic residence is present. The Sanborn map from 1913 shows the Project Site in much the same state as the previous map, although the residence within the Carlton Lot appears to have been expanded (see Figure 13).

By the 1920s, Hollywood Boulevard had experienced a transformation from its primarily residential beginnings into a commercial center (ARG 2023:13). At this time most of the blocks along Hollywood Boulevard contained smaller storefronts on the interior of the block and larger, impressive buildings at the corners (ARG 2023:13). Sanborn maps from 1919 and 1950 show the dramatic shift that occurred within the Project Site. In 1919, the Project Site still consisted primarily of residential developments, though smaller stores began popping up along Hollywood Boulevard. These stores did not replace the earlier developments but were developed adjacent to them (Figure 14). However, by 1950 many of the original houses that had existed within the Hollywood Lot had been replaced (see Figure 14). The house within the Carlton lot is still visible on the Sanborn map from 1950. The largest development visible on the 1950 Sanborn map is at the western edge of the Hollywood Lot and consisted of the development of Hollywood Ford which sold and serviced cars (ARG 2023:14). By 1955, only one of the original houses within the Hollywood Lot was present, and the house within the Carlton Lot was also present. The rest of the Project Site had been effectively transitioned to commercial uses.

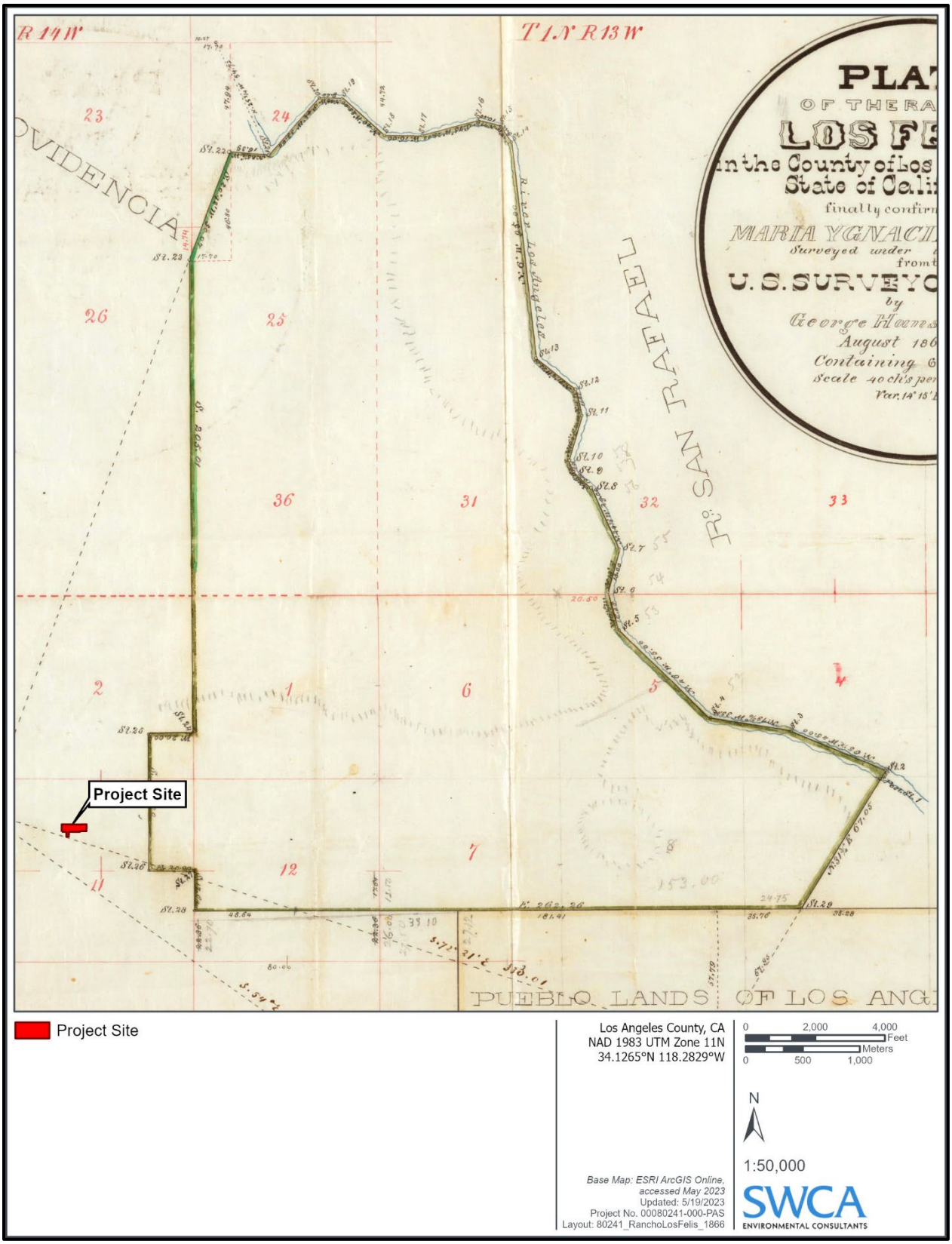

Figure 10. Project Site plotted on an 1866 plat map for Rancho Los Feliz (Source: Huntington Map Library, Unique identifier 313856)

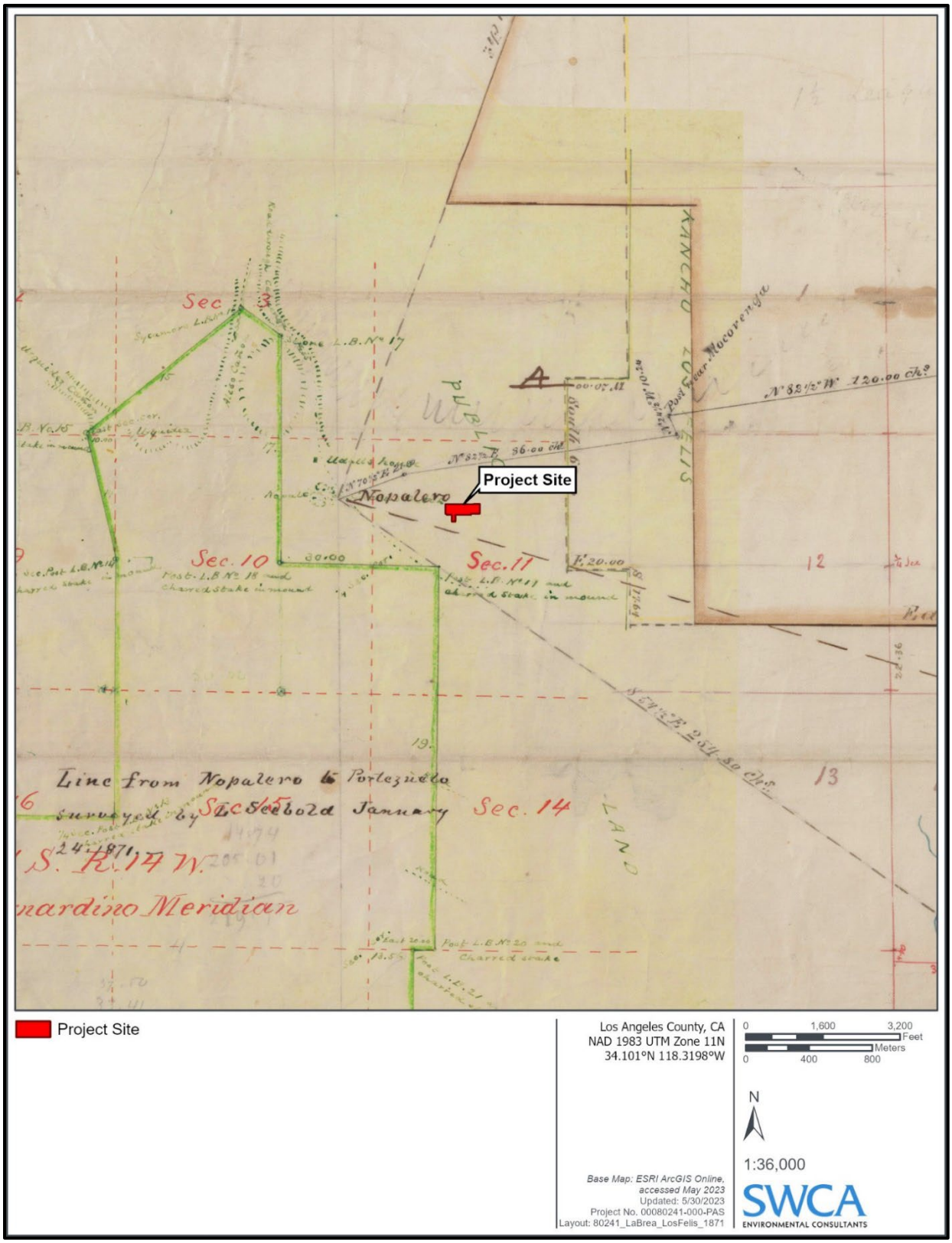

Figure 11. Project Site plotted on a composite of the 1871 plat maps for Rancho La Brea and Rancho Los Feliz. (Source: Huntington Map Library, Unique identifiers 313856 and 313854.)

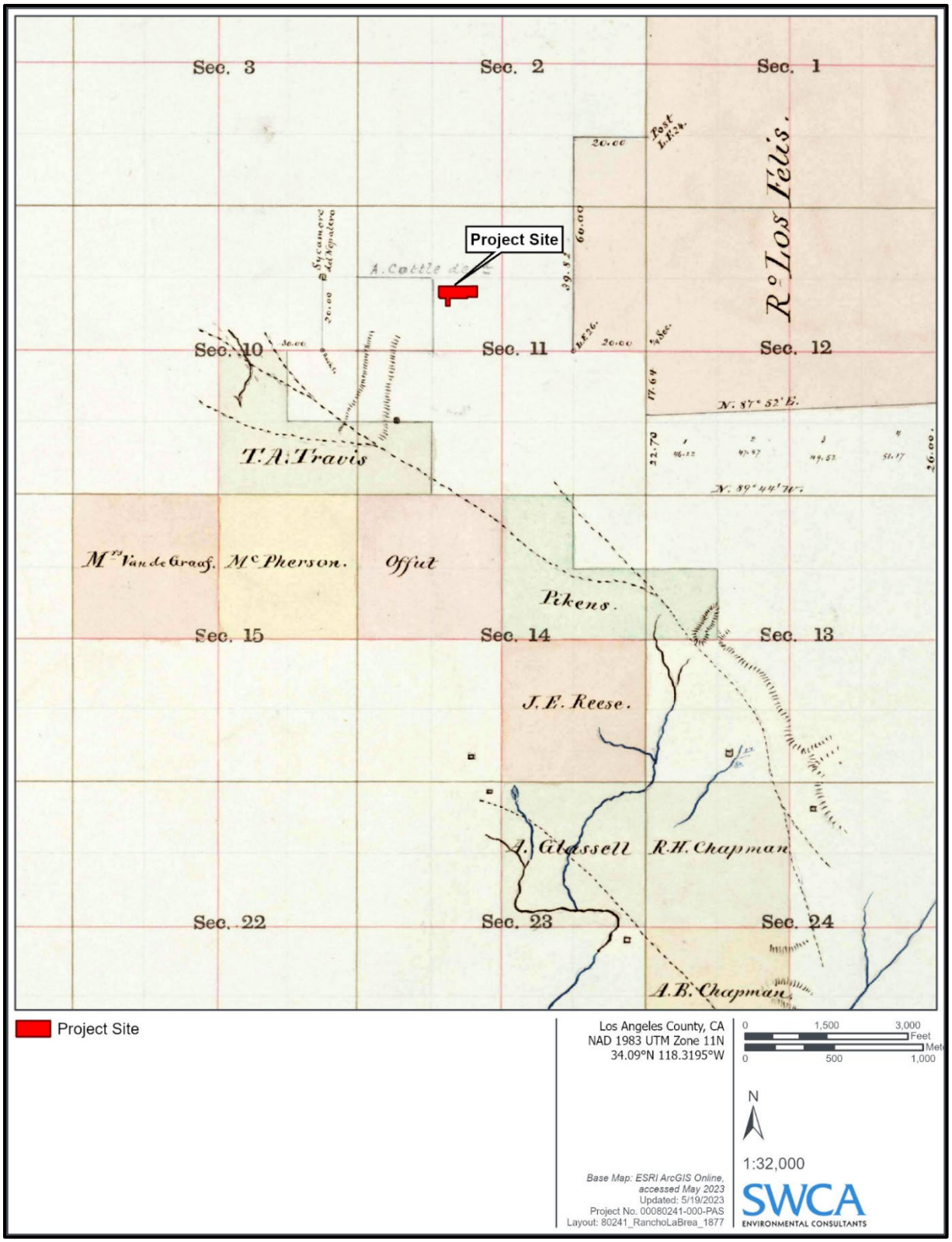

Figure 12. Project Site plotted on an 1877 plat map indicating landowners for various properties and showing some unimproved roads (dashed lines), streams (solid blue lines), and landforms (hatched contours). (Source: Huntington Library, Unique Identifier 312832.)

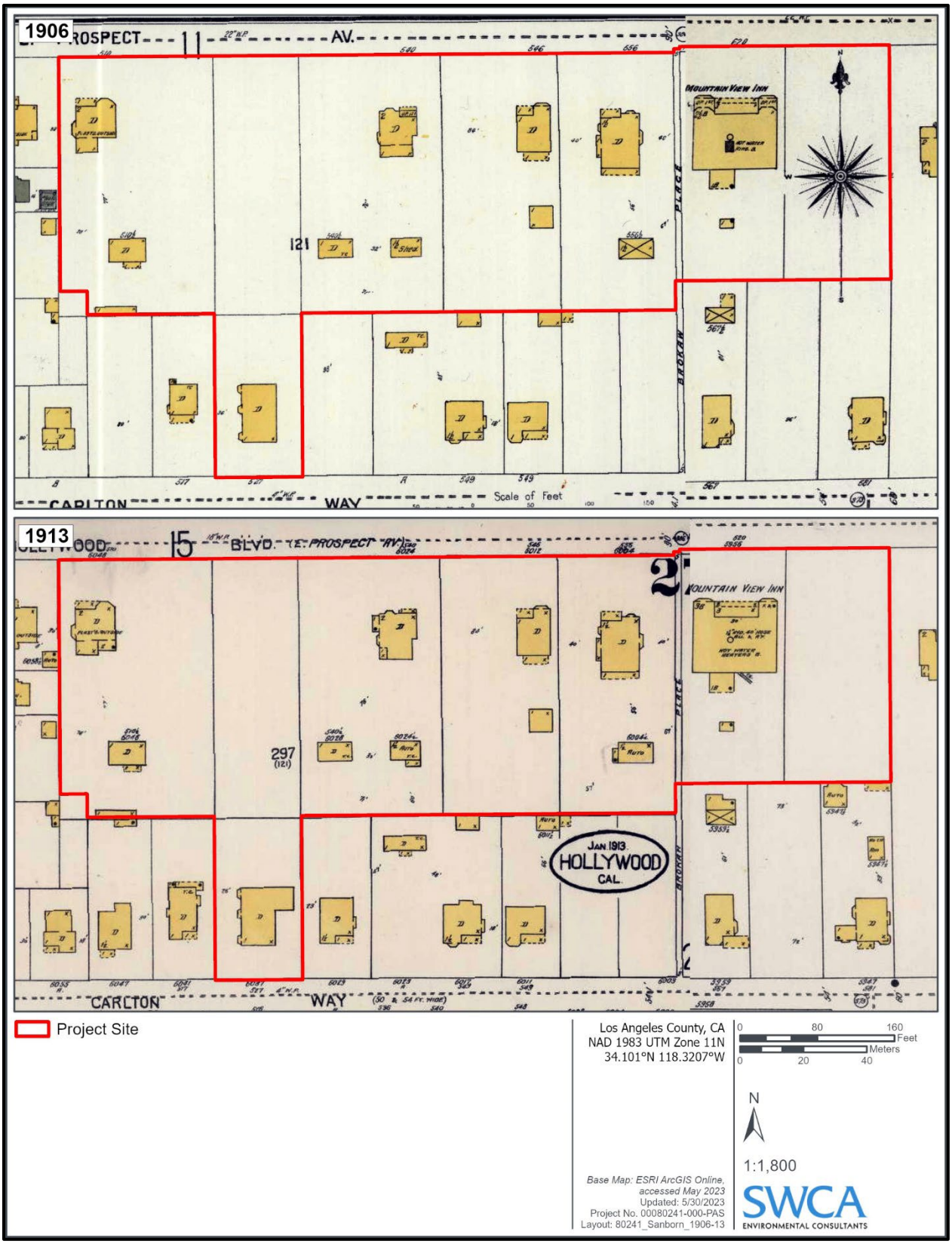

Figure 13. Project Site depicted on Sanborn map, Hollywood, 1906 (top) and 1913 (bottom).

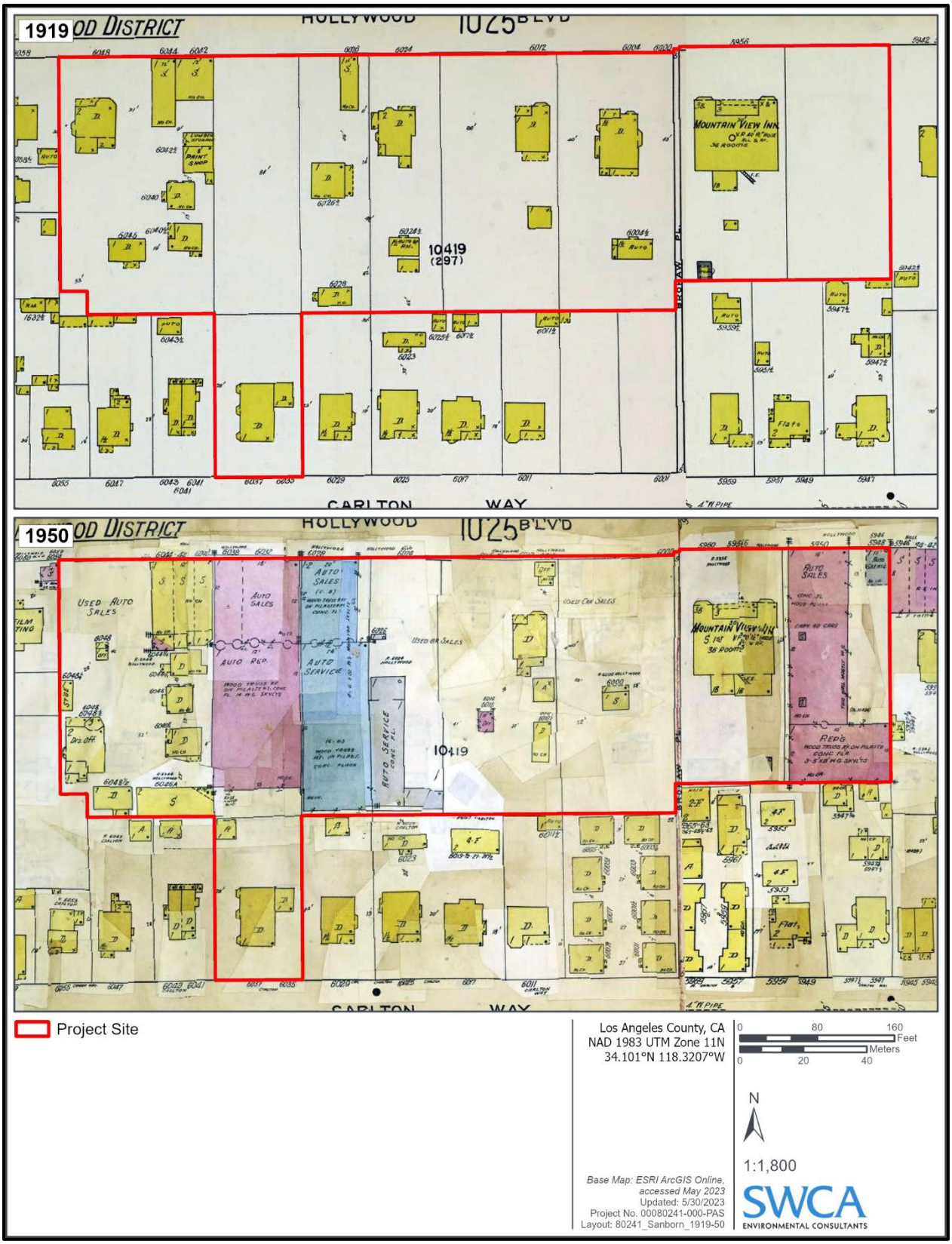

Figure 14. Project Site depicted on Sanborn map, Los Angeles, 1919 (top) and 1950 (bottom).

Aerial Photograph Review (1928 to Present)

Aerial photographs from the early and mid-twentieth century provide more clarity regarding the development of the Project Site. The 1927 and 1928 aerial photographs show the Project Site almost completely developed primarily with small properties which appear to be either small storefronts, domestic residences, or multifamily residences (Figure 15). The next aerial photograph dates to 1941 and indicates that many of the smaller developments within the Hollywood Lot had been demolished and replaced with larger commercial developments. These developments correspond with what can be seen on the 1950 and 1955 Sanborn maps. The next aerial photograph dates to 1971 and depicts the site in its current state. Between 1955 and 1971, the Project Site became the headquarters for Toyota Moto Sales USA, Inc., initially as a modest storefront at 6032 Hollywood Boulevard (see Figure 15). By 1970 the company demolished all existing buildings between 6000 and 6048 Hollywood Boulevard and built the extant buildings (HRG 2023:15–16).

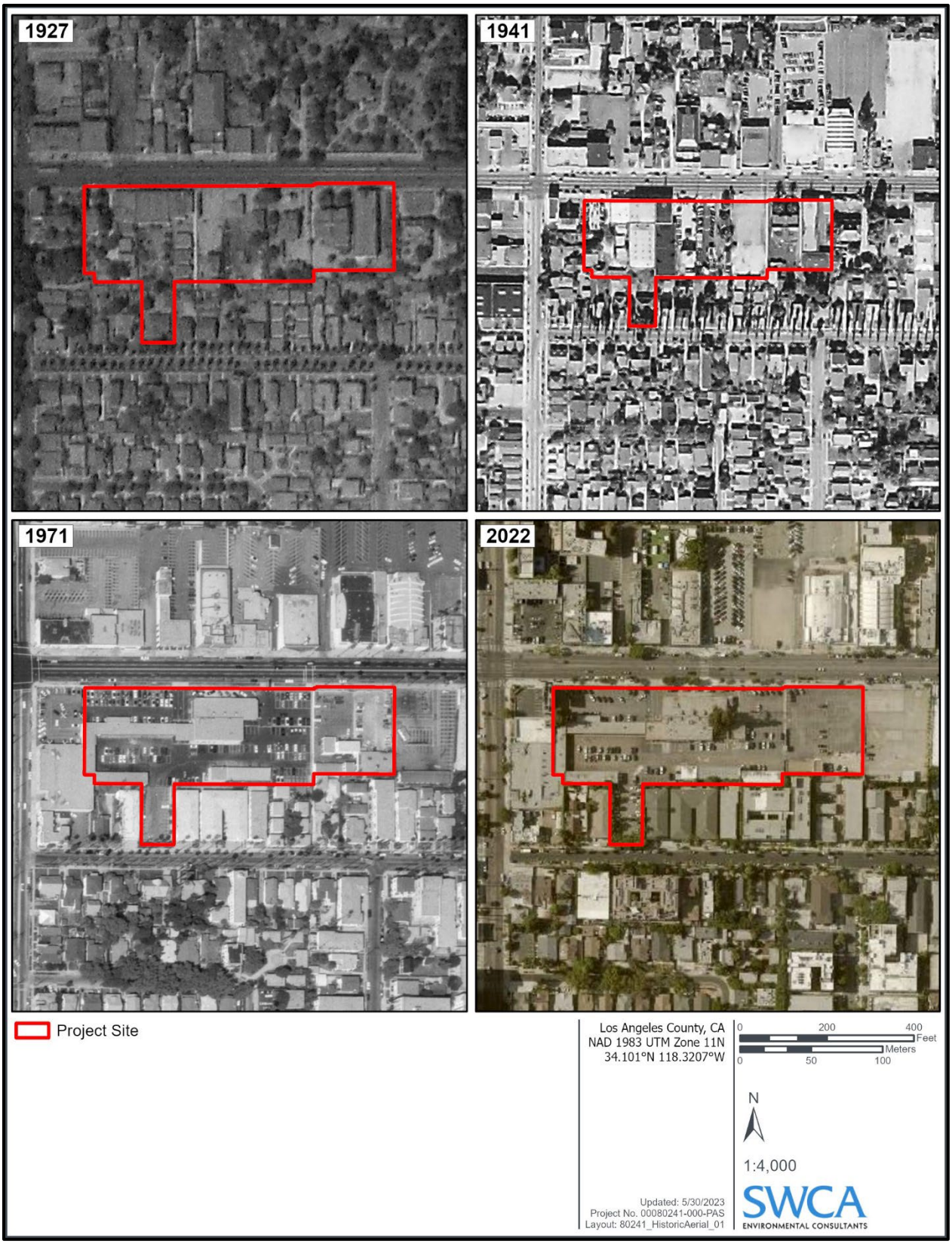

Figure 15. Project Site depicted on aerial photographs from 1927, 1941, 1971, and 2022.

Archaeological Sensitivity Analysis

Native American Archaeological Sensitivity

SWCA's analysis included a review of the CHRIS records search results, SLF results, ethnographic literature, previously prepared reports for the Project, and regional archaeological information. Tribal consultation is still pending; therefore, no review of any material submitted during consultation was included in this analysis. SWCA identified several Native American placenames and sites in the vicinity, ranging from 1.61 to 17.32 km (1 to 11 miles) from the Project Site. These include named settlements such as Geveronga, Maawnga, and Yaanga to the east-southeast in the downtown Los Angeles area, Kuruvungna and Guaspet in the Ballona area to the southwest, and Kaweenga to the northwest. The closest settlement (in straight-line distance) is Kaweenga, which is 5.73 km (3.60 miles) northwest of the Project Site. Other notable sites that have archaeological components in the region have been recorded at the Fern Dell recreation area (LAN-196) to the northwest, the La Brea Tar Pits (LAN-159/H) to the southwest, as well as several sites along Ballona Creek and around the Baldwin Hills to the southwest.

LAN-196, the site recorded at Fern Dell 1.61 km (1 mile) to the northeast, is the nearest archaeological site to the Project Site that was at least reported to contain a Native American component, although the materials were never described in detail and their whereabouts are unknown. The Native American archaeological site with confirmed components that is closest to the Project Site comes from the La Brea Tar Pits (LAN-159/H), which is approximately 5.32 km (3.30 miles) southwest. The La Brea Tar Pits was an important terrestrial source of asphaltum for Native Americans in the region. The Native American sites identified in SWCA's regional background research helps to convey basic regional patterns of settlement and use that show concentrations near permanent water sources and near but peripheral to areas that were subject to substantial inundation or topography that is too steep. At distances ranging from 1.61 to 17.32 km (1 to 11 miles) away, these sites are too far away to suggest any material components are likely to occur as a buried deposit within the Project Site, which is situated in open space somewhat equidistant to the nearest of the known Native American settlements and sites.

Although the material components of the site at Fern Dell (LAN-196) cannot be confirmed and there is no record of the source for the Gabrielino placename that was ascribed to it in the 1930s, the presence of a spring there and its topographic setting are both typical of places likely to have been used by Native Americans for at least temporary habitation and seasonal visitation. Several springs have been documented at a similar elevation contour within the southern flank of the Santa Monica Mountains and would have provided important resources used by Native Americans, indicating the foothills and especially the toeslopes are areas of more focused activity.

The Project Site is north of multiple wetland features and south of multiple streams and springs; however, there are no natural features mapped directly within or adjacent to the Project Site. The local hydrology is part of the Ballona watershed. The former streams in this area provided drainage for water discharged from the Santa Monica Mountains and form tributaries of Ballona Creek or the Los Angeles River when it followed its western course. There is a concentration of Native American archaeological sites recorded near wetland features formed along the northeast side of the Baldwin Hills, as well as sites along Ballona Creek and in the areas surrounding the Ballona Wetlands, near the Gabrielino settlement known as Guaspet. By contrast to these sites identified in these downstream areas, the site at the La Brea Tar Pits and Fern Dell recreation area are the only two Native American archaeological sites that have been recorded upstream and within the alluvial plain at the base of the Santa Monica Mountains, which includes the Hollywood area and Project Site. The lack of Native American archaeological sites identified in proximity to any of the natural features designated in historical ecological reconstructions prevents any strict interpretations in the archaeological sensitivity. The absence of sites could be an indication that these areas were not places where Native American activities were ever particularly concentrated such

that substantial material remains were ever left behind. The lack of preservation may also explain the absence of physical evidence, which could be the result of natural processes of erosion, especially during high-energy flood events, or historical land development, especially during the early twentieth century. Where the land developments occurred before any amateur or professional archaeological survey could be conducted, there would have never been an opportunity for any sites to be recorded or otherwise noted as having once been present. Even for sites in this area that may have been more deeply buried and have remained preserved below ground, more recent archaeological work conducted during construction monitoring has yet to identify a Native American archaeological site in reasonable proximity to the Project Site. These observations suggests that there is at least a partial increase in the likelihood for a deeply buried Native American archaeological resource to be present in the Project Site, but that the potential must be considered in terms of how substantial the alterations to the physical setting have been.

SWCA considered the physical setting of the site to help assess the potential for the preservation of any Native American archaeological resources that may have once been present as a buried deposit. This assessment considers regional and site-specific historical land uses. The Project Site was in an area between Rancho La Brea and Rancho Los Feliz and was used in the Mission and American Periods as open range for grazing cattle and sheep. No evidence was identified indicating that there were ranch houses or settlements associated with the operation of a specific ranch in the Project Site from this period. The tracts that established the current parcels and street grid were surveyed by 1902 and slowly developed within the first two decades of the twentieth century. The Project Site was primarily devoted to residential uses for the first two decades of the twentieth century; after which the Hollywood Lot became occupied by primarily commercial developments while the Carlton Lot continued to contain the original house. By 1971 the entire Project Site was razed and redeveloped into the extant Toyota of Hollywood.

Based on regional geologic mapping, the subsurface environment of the Project Site appears to be characterized by alluvium and fan deposits formed in the late Pleistocene age, meaning mostly before Native Americans are documented to have been present in North America. This suggests that any Native American activities that occurred on these surfaces and produced physical remains are, in general, more likely to occur as shallowly buried deposits, and are more vulnerable to mechanical alterations. Geotechnical testing conducted within the Project Site indicated that the first 3.4 m (11 feet) of the soils within the Project Site are made up of fill, which is likely associated with the historical development of the Project Site. These fill sediments cap the naturally deposited alluvial sediments. It has been demonstrated at some sites in the greater Los Angeles area that Native American artifacts can be preserved and recovered from within sediments designated as fill, but in the most often cited examples this occurs when there is an underlying deposit preserved within the naturally deposited sediments. Given that the surface of the Project Site has been completely developed, Native American archaeological deposits that may have once been on the surface or shallowly buried are less likely to have been preserved, and if they are, they would be identified as isolated objects that have been moved from their original locations. Based strictly on the age of sedimentary deposits in the underlying sediments that are described by regional geologic mapping, a deeply buried Native American archaeological site is very unlikely to be present in the older Pleistocene sedimentary units.

To summarize, no known archaeological sites or resources associated with Native Americans have been identified within the Project Site. Historical maps and ecological reconstructions indicate that natural resources important to Native American communities were once near the Project Site; however, no such resource overlapped or was adjacent to the Project Site. There have clearly been alterations to the physical setting from developments beginning in the early twentieth century. Buried Native American objects can be preserved below historically modified surfaces and may even be recovered from within those modified surficial sediments, so the potential for an archaeological resource cannot be completely ruled out. The extensive development of the Project Site throughout the twentieth century, as indicated by the fill soils present throughout the Project Site, suggests poor preservation conditions within the Project Site and a

decreased likelihood that any Native American archaeological resources are likely to be encountered below the surface during ground-disturbing activities for the Project. Accordingly, SWCA finds the Project Site has **low sensitivity for archaeological resources affiliated with Native Americans**.

Historical Archaeological Sensitivity

One historical archaeological site (i.e., those not affiliated with Native Americans) was identified in the CHRIS search conducted within a 0.8-km (0.5-mile) radius of the Project Site. This site included structural remnants and refuse deposits associated with early twentieth century developments which were uncovered during the construction of a nearby property. Historical archaeological sites are commonly identified within the Los Angeles Basin and two others have been noted in the Hollywood area, between 0.98 and 1.45 km (0.5 and 1 mile) to the east and west, respectively, of the Project Site.

The Project Site was originally developed for domestic purposes before being converted largely to commercial uses between the 1920s and the 1950s. The extant development and associated parking lot was developed between 1970 and 1971. The Hollywood Lot experienced more phases of development as the original houses in the area were slowly replaced with small to medium sized commercial developments before the Toyota of Hollywood led to the demolition of all properties within the area. The Carlton Lot was originally developed with a domestic residence in the early twentieth century and remained unchanged until the Toyota of Hollywood was developed in the early 1970s.

The geotechnical investigation identified undocumented artificial fill in all seven of the sample locations across the Project Site at depths ranging from 0.8 to 3.4 m (2.5 to 11 feet). There may be variations in the depth and extent of the fill between the bore sample locations across the Project Site, but the geotechnical investigation provides a representative sample of subsurface conditions. Notably, fragments of brick and concrete were present two of the seven bores drilled for the geotechnical investigation, indicating that remnant construction related materials are present beneath the surface. The bore logs also indicate some variation in the composition of the fill stratum and are distinguished as various substrata. This variation is likely due to the multiple construction-demolition episodes and may also represent differences in methods used at different points in time. The evidence of stratification within the fill suggests the possibility that ground disturbances from more recent redevelopments, for example during the 1950s and early 1970s, may have been limited to more shallow depths, such that archaeological materials are less likely to have been affected if they are preserved within the older and more deeply buried fill. Information presented in HRG's historical resources assessment (HRG 2023) indicates that extant buildings in the Project Site are all constructed with concrete floors that lack any subterranean components, and the foundations for the former auto sales, showroom, and service buildings used as the North American headquarters for Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., appear to have been constructed in a similar fashion.

As indicated through the CHRIS records search and literature review, historic-era archaeological resources have been identified beneath existing developments in the general vicinity of the Project Site. Within the Project Site, large areas have been developed into a parking lot, which may be capping historical features preserved underneath, such as refuse pits, foundations, or other structural remains associated with early to middle twentieth century residential and commercial land uses. These areas are designated as having moderate to high levels of sensitivity for historical archaeological resources (Figure 16). The high sensitivity area is limited to the Carlton Lot (see Figure 16) and is designated as such because the area was originally developed as a single-family home in the early twentieth century and remained unchanged until being paved. It is also possible that fill soils in these areas contain individual artifacts associated with domestic life in the early twentieth century or any of the businesses operating at the time, especially automotive repair.

Historical archaeological sensitivity is low in the footprint of former and extant buildings (see Figure 16) where construction-demolition appears more likely to have removed or otherwise displaced any archaeological resources that may have once been located there. This includes the former auto sales, showroom, and service buildings that formed the North American headquarters for Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., beginning in the 1950s. These buildings were demolished in 1970 when some of the extant buildings in the Project Site were constructed. There is no information available indicating what kinds of construction methods were used to prepare these foundations, including removal of existing fill during each construction event, but it is assumed that within the footprints of these buildings, the construction methods would have required deeper excavation than what may have been needed to construct the surface parking lots and other hardscaping elements. The depth of undocumented artificial fill and evidence of stratification suggests that the presence of archaeological materials is still a possibility at the lower elevations of the fill beneath the concrete foundations of the extant and former buildings, but the overall sensitivity within these areas is still designated as low.

To summarize, SWCA finds the Project Site contains areas of **low, moderate, and high sensitivity for historical archaeological resources**. All sensitivity for historical archaeological resources is limited to sediments designated in the geotechnical investigation as undocumented artificial fill. The types of resources most likely to occur as buried deposits are refuse pits from domestic or commercial land uses, and foundations and construction materials from former buildings and structures used between 1900 and 1950. These are more likely to be encountered outside the footprint of current and former buildings used for auto-related sales and repairs. Individual pieces of refuse and other historical artifacts are also likely to be present within the fill sediments. Based on the demolition and construction sequences, there is likely to be substantial variation in the integrity of archaeological features and artifacts.

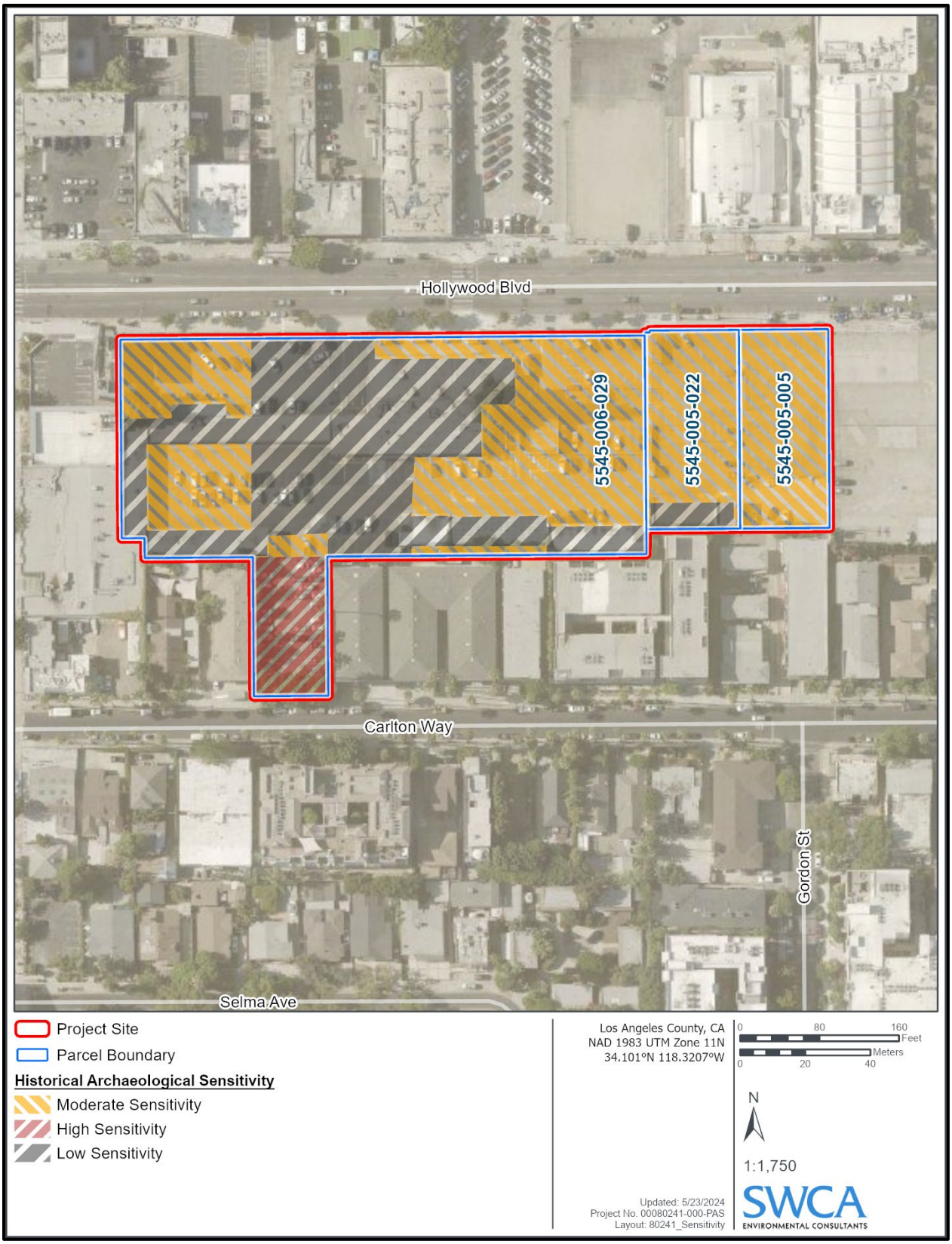

Figure 16. Map showing areas of sensitivity for historical archaeological resources within the Project Site.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

Archaeological Resources

The Project is estimated to require excavation to a depth of approximately 12.2 m (40 feet) below the surface across the Project Site. No previously recorded archaeological resources in the CHRIS were identified within the Project Site and the NAHC's search of SLF search was negative. One previously recorded historic archaeological resource has been recorded within 0.8 km (0.5 mile) of the Project Site. The potential for as-yet unidentified archaeological resources within the Project Site is assessed as having areas of low, moderate, and high sensitivity for historical archaeological resources, and low sensitivity for Native American archaeological resources. To address the archaeological sensitivity and potential for impacts from the Project, SWCA recommends the mitigation measure CUL-MM-1. Implementing CUL-MM-1 will ensure that Project grading and excavation activities are monitored for archaeological resources, and that archaeological resources that are unearthed during Project grading and excavation activities are properly evaluated, collected and curated, as required, in accordance with applicable regulations.

> **CUL-MM-1:** Prior to any ground-disturbing activities on the Project Site associated with the proposed Project, the Project applicant shall retain a Qualified Archaeologist. A Qualified Archaeologist is defined as one who meets the Society for California Archaeology's qualifications for a principal investigator. Ground-disturbing activities include activities such as excavating, digging, trenching, plowing, drilling, tunneling, quarrying, grading, leveling, removing peat, clearing, driving posts, auguring, backfilling, blasting, stripping topsoil, or a similar activity. An Archaeological Monitor shall monitor ground-disturbing activities to identify, record, and evaluate the significance of any archaeological finds during Project construction. Archaeological monitoring shall occur within soils that have moderate to high potential to contain archaeological resources, as determined by a Qualified Archaeologist. If the Qualified Archaeologist determines the potential for archaeological resources is sufficiently low, the frequency of monitoring may be reduced.
>
> The Archaeological Monitor shall notify the Project personnel conducting ground-disturbing activities to inform them of archaeological monitoring requirements and the procedures to follow in the event of a discovery, including a prohibition on collecting or moving archaeological materials in accordance with California Penal Code Section 622.5. If an archaeological resource is discovered, work in the immediate vicinity of the find shall temporarily stop until the Qualified Archaeologist evaluates the significance in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) and PRC 21083.2(g). Pursuant to PRC Section 21083.2, preservation in place or leaving in an undisturbed state shall be the preferred manner of treatment. If preservation in place is not feasible, alternative forms of treatment shall be identified by the Qualified Archaeologist, which may include architectural documentation or archaeological data recovery (i.e., controlled excavation, laboratory analysis, and reporting) to obtain an adequate sample of scientifically consequential information. Upon completion of the significance assessment and fieldwork component of treatment measures, ground-disturbing activities may resume in the location of the discovery.
>
> After archaeological monitoring is completed, the Qualified Archaeologist shall prepare a technical report describing all work performed. If archaeological materials are identified and collected for laboratory analysis, the results of the analysis shall be included in the technical report, and any recovered archaeological materials shall be curated at a public, nonprofit research institution that shall ensure their long-term preservation and allow access to interested scholars. If there are no institutions who will accept the materials, they shall be donated to an educational

institution or historical society. The format and content of the report shall follow the California Office of Historic Preservation's Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format and archaeological resources identified shall be documented on corresponding California Department of Parks and Recreation 523-Series Forms. The timing and content of the final report shall consider the quantity of archaeological materials, level of analysis required, and documentation needed to establish the significance of any identified resources. The draft report shall be submitted to the City for review. The final draft of the report shall be submitted to the SCCIC.

Based on these results and recommendations, SWCA finds that the potential impacts to archaeological resources would be less than significant with mitigation.

Human Remains

There was no evidence identified to indicate there are human remains interred in the Project Site, but the discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbances. Section 7050.5 of the State of California Health and Safety Code states that no further disturbance shall occur until the Los Angeles County coroner has determined the origin and requisite disposition of the remains pursuant to PRC 5097.98. The Los Angeles County coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the human remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner will notify the NAHC, who will determine and notify an MLD. The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

By adhering to these existing regulations, SWCA finds the potential for impacts to human remains would be less than significant.

REFERENCES CITED

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APPENDIX A

California Historical Resources Information System
Records Search Results
PARTIALLY CONFIDENTIAL

South Central Coastal Information Center
California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542
sccic@fullerton.edu
California Historical Resources Information System
Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties

5/2/2023 Records Search File No.: 24687.10861

Erica Nicolay
SWCA Environmental Consultants
320 N Halstead St.
Pasadena, CA 91107

Re: Record Search Results for the 6000 Hollywood Project

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area(s) referenced above, located on the Hollywood, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle(s). The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ½-mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of archaeological resources and reports are provided in the following format: ☐ custom GIS maps ☒ shape files ☐ hand-drawn maps

Archaeological resources within project area: 0	None
Archaeological resources within ½-mile radius: 1	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST
Reports within project area: 1	LA-11797
Reports within ½-mile radius: 27	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST

Resource Database Printout (list): ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Resource Database Printout (details): ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (list): ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (details): ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Report Digital Database (spreadsheet): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Resource Record Copies: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Report Copies: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2022: ☒ available online; please go to https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338
Archaeo Determinations of Eligibility 2022: ☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed
Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Historical Maps: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
San Bernardino Historical Maps: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#4/39.98/-100.02

Ethnographic Information: ☒ not available at SCCIC
Historical Literature: ☒ not available at SCCIC
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: ☒ not available at SCCIC
Caltrans Bridge Survey: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm
Shipwreck Inventory: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp
Soil Survey Maps: (see below) ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

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

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System,

Isabela Kott
Assistant Coordinator, GIS Program Specialist

Enclosures:
(X) GIS Shapefiles – 29 shapes
(X) Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 1 line
(X) Report Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 28 lines
(X) Resource Record Copies – (archaeological only) 6 pages
(X) Report Copies – (project area only) 153 pages

APPENDIX B

Native American Heritage Commission
Sacred Lands File Search Results

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

April 18, 2023

Erica Nicolay
SWCA Environmental Consultants

Via Email to: erica.nicolay@swca.com

Re: 6000 Hollywood Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Nicolay:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
4/18/2023

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 — Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (844) 390 - 0787
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 — Gabrieleno
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 — Gabrielino
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator
P.O. Box 941078 — Gabrielino
Simi Valley, CA, 93094
Phone: (626) 407 - 8761
christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 — Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street — Gabrielino
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820 — Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 — Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 — Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 — Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 — Luiseno
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 6000 Hollywood Project, Los Angeles County.