

APPENDIX F

Archaeological Resources Assessment



MEMORANDUM

To: Amy Harbin
City of Long Beach, Community Development Department
411 W. Ocean Blvd., 3rd Fl., Long Beach, CA 90802

From: Jamie Nord, MA, RPA
Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.
3801 University Ave., Ste 300, Riverside, CA 92501

Date: January 10, 2024

Subject: Archaeological Resources Assessment for the 5910 Cherry Avenue Project in the City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California

To Whom It May Concern,

At the request of the City of Long Beach, Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. (KHA) conducted an Archaeological Resources Assessment of the 5910 Cherry Avenue Project (Project) area located in the City of Long Beach (City), Los Angeles County, California. This study was completed to determine whether the Project contains, or could reasonably contain, archaeological resources and support the City's review of potential impacts to archaeological resources within the property as a result of the proposed Project. A cultural resources records search and additional research was conducted to identify previously recorded and potential archaeological resources within the proposed Project area. The inventory of, and potential impacts to, historic built environment resources is discussed in a separate Historical Resource Analysis Report conducted for the Project by Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC in December 2023.

Project Description and Location

The property consists of a 14.16-acre site addressed as 5910 Cherry Avenue and identified as APN 7119-018-033 located in the northern part of Long Beach (Figures 1 and 2). The 5910 Cherry Avenue property is in the southwest portion of a larger industrial/commercial area bounded by Cherry Avenue on the west, industrial use parcel, APN 7119-018-034, to the north, the Union Pacific railroad tracks to the east, and additional commercial properties to the south.

The proposed Project involves demolition or removal of all existing buildings and structures at 5900 Cherry Avenue and construction of a 303,972 sq. ft. concrete tilt-up warehouse building with 9,000 sf of office space, 338 vehicle parking stalls, and 79 truck/trailer parking stalls. Truck-only access would be at the southwest drive approach to the parcel. Landscaping is proposed along the front and most of the perimeter of the site.

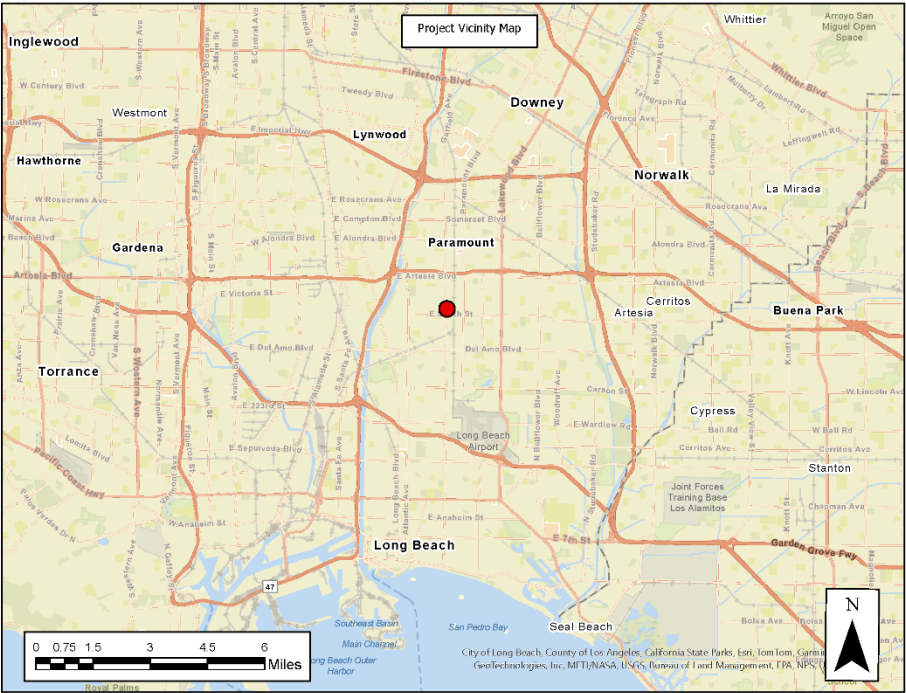


Figure 1: Project Vicinity

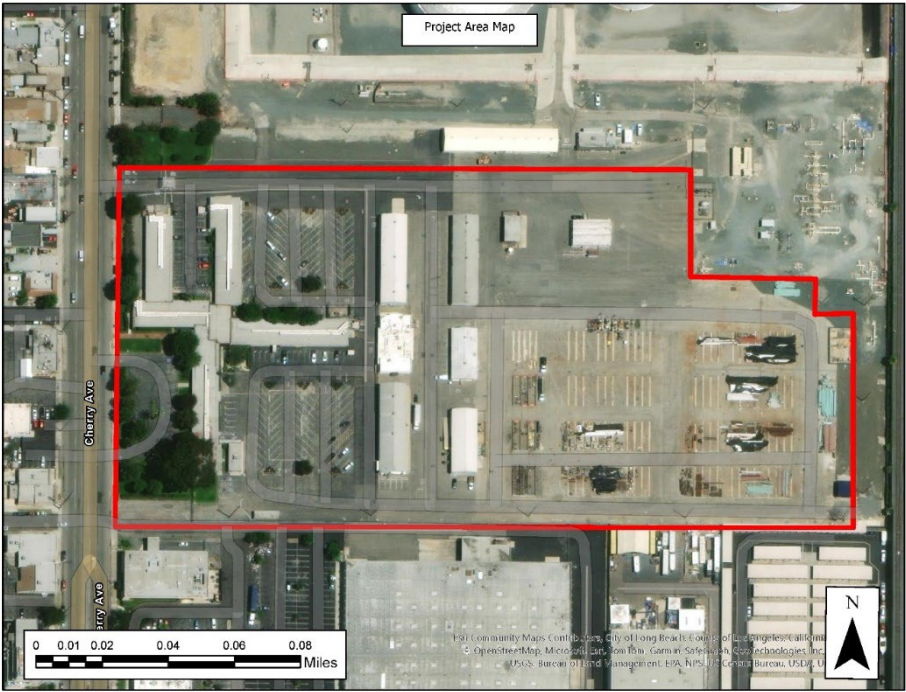


Figure 2: Project Area

Natural Setting

The proposed Project area is located within the southern Los Angeles Basin, approximately seven miles north of San Pedro Bay. The natural geomorphology consists of an alluvial fan with 0-2% slope. The Project area contains a soil composition of Urban land-Hueneme, drained-San Emigdio complex soil series (SoilWeb 2024). While the Project vicinity is comprised of urban, developed land, this area would have once been a lush, wet environment that supported an abundance of plant and animal resources. Riparian plant habitats would have populated the area surrounding the Los Angeles River, located one mile west of the Project site. The proposed Project area is situated between several fault lines, including the Puente Hills blind thrust system to the northeast, the Los Alamitos fault to the southeast, and the Newport-Inglewood-Rose Canyon fault zone to the south and west (U.S. Geological Survey 2024). The Long Beach Oil Field is located several miles south of the Project site.

History

The City of Long Beach has been the setting for a long history of human occupation, including Native American villages, Spanish Missions, Mexican ranchos, and American settlements. The proposed Project site is located within the ancestral lands of the Gabrieleño/Tongva. Gabrieleño is a Spanish word associated with the San Gabriel Mission. Kroeber (1925) recorded cultural territory information about southern California tribes, including the Gabrieleño/Tongva. However, exact traditional territories remain unclear, especially in the coastal regions, for several reasons. First, traditional territories were dynamic and changing. Second, early European settlement in this region displaced Native Americans living here prior to significant ethnographic documentation of their occupation in this region. Although exact boundaries are undefined, a range of archaeological, ethnographic, and historic evidence still exists to support prehistoric occupation by Gabrieleño/Tongva peoples in this part of the Los Angeles Basin (Gabrieleño [Tongva] Band of Mission Indians 2024). Kroeber reported that the Gabrieleño/Tongva were engaging in trade with other regional communities and exporting marine resources. Ethnographic field notes documented the presence of Native Americans in the area modernly known as Signal Hill (City of Long Beach 2024).

Numerous archaeological investigations have occurred in the Los Angeles Basin, which have contributed to a regional chronology. An early chronology was developed by Wallace (1955). Some archaeological sites close to the coast have been naturally capped by alluvial sediments as well as construction fill, leading to large-scale archaeological projects (Boxt 2021). The results of these investigations indicate that proximity to water was an important consideration for Native Americans living in the Los Angeles Basin (Altschul et al. 2007). Local bay and river habitats provided a plethora of shellfish resources, including snails and clams, for the subsistence of Gabrieleño/Tongva (Boxt 2021). In addition to exploiting a variety of sea and estuarine resources, Gabrieleño/Tongva hunted terrestrial mammals, such as deer and antelope, and gathered and processed a variety of native plants (King 2011). A range of lithic resources were utilized, most notably steatite. Gabrieleño/Tongva established settlements throughout their traditional lands, while fostering long-distance trade that included the prominent shell bead network (Eerkens et al. 2010).

Many Gabrieleño/Tongva were forcibly recruited into the Spanish Mission system (King 2011). Mission records indicate the presence of Gabrieleño/Tongva communities at the San Gabriel and San

Fernando Missions (Reddy and Douglass 2018). After vast decimation of Gabrieleño/Tongva communities in the region due to forced removal, disease, and forced labor, the Spanish missions ended with the Decree for the Secularization of the Missions of California. Mexico gained independence from Spain, and the program of Mexican Land Grants in California began. Rancho Los Cerritos and Rancho Los Alamitos were formed in present-day Long Beach (City of Long Beach 2024).

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 ended the Mexican-American War and the Mexican Rancho Period. California achieved statehood in the U.S. in 1850. Afterwards, this area was largely settled as farmland due to the rich, fertile soil. The arrival of the railroad in the 1880s brought new industry and increased development to the region (Los Angeles County Library 2024). The City of Long Beach incorporated in 1897. Later, the City experienced a boom in development and population growth in 1921 after the discovery of oil. The City continued to expand as a seaside resort and port city with the success of a boardwalk entertainment area. A 6.4-magnitude earthquake devastated the City in 1933, leading to a new era of City construction and development (City of Long Beach 2024).

Cultural Resources Records Search

A cultural resources records search was conducted through the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) for the proposed Project area and a 0.5-mile buffer on January 9th, 2024. The results indicated that no previously recorded cultural resources are located within the Project area, but one (1) previous cultural study has occurred (Attachment A). Additionally, no archaeological resources have been recorded within the 0.5-mile buffer, but two historic-period built environment resources were identified. An additional seven (7) cultural studies have taken place within the 0.5-mile buffer.

Additional Research

A review of available historical and topographic maps, aerial imagery, historic resource repository data, and literature was conducted to ascertain the level of existing disturbance and potential for archaeological resources. A review of resource databases and repositories did not result in the identification of any present archaeological resources at the Project site. Historic topographic maps of the proposed Project area date to 1896 (Historic Aerials 2024). The earliest maps portray the presence of roads and the railroad around the boundary of the property. Historic aerial images of the proposed Project area from 1954 indicate that most of the buildings on the property were already developed by this time. One additional building was constructed later in the 1950s. As such, minimal changes occurred at the Project site since that time, based on the aerial images.

Results

Prior to historic and modern development, the archaeological sensitivity of the proposed Project area may have been moderate given the proximity to the Los Angeles River, Pacific Coast, and natural resources associated with the marine and river environments that were important for Native American communities to thrive. However, in its current condition, the Project site has a low potential for intact surface or subsurface archaeological resources due to the level of previous development spanning over 70 years within the Project site boundaries and 130 years of development immediately outside the Project site.

Recommendations

As a result of the research efforts in this memo report, no archaeological resources were identified in the Project area. It is important to note that this report does not include discussion related to the presence of Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR), as defined by CEQA, as this is determined via government-to-government consultation between the City of Long Beach and Native American Tribes. As such, recommendations made within this report as it relates to archaeological resources of Native American origin should be considered alongside the results of Tribal consultation.

This report concludes that the Project area has a low archaeological sensitivity in its current condition. Although, as some development occurred before the implementation of regulations related to the identification of archaeological resources, it is possible archaeological resources were present within the Project area and were not recorded before or during development. Therefore, mitigation measures should be included that outline the process for treatment of any archaeological resources and/or human remains inadvertently discovered during Project implementation. With such mitigation measures in place, impacts to archaeological resources would be less than significant. An example of such measures, which may be updated as a result of Tribal consultation and/or other City requirements, are included below:

- **Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Resources:** In the event that any subsurface cultural resources are encountered at the project site during construction or the course of any ground disturbance activities, all such activities shall halt immediately within 50 feet. The applicant shall notify the City and consult with a Secretary of Interior qualified archaeologist who shall evaluate the find in accordance with Federal, State, and local guidelines, including those set forth in the California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 and shall determine the necessary findings as to the origin and disposition to assess the significance of the find. If any find is determined to be significant, appropriate avoidance measures recommended by the consultant and approved by the City must be followed unless avoidance is determined to be unnecessary or infeasible by the City. If avoidance is unnecessary or infeasible, other appropriate measures (e.g., data recovery, excavation) shall be instituted. For any resources of Native American origin, the City shall also contact the Tribes that elected to consult on the Project to identify its potential as a Tribal Cultural Resource (TCR). Should the resource, in consultation between the City and Tribe(s), be determined a TCR, the City shall also consult with Tribes regarding avoidance or other measures recommended by the consultant. All identified cultural resources will be recorded on appropriate CA DPR 523 series forms and evaluated for significance. All records will be submitted to the City of Long Beach, Consulting Tribe(s), and South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC).
- **Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains:** In the event that human skeletal remains are encountered at the project site during construction or the course of any ground disturbance activities, all such activities shall halt immediately within 100 feet, pursuant to State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 which requires that no further ground disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to the origin and

disposition pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. Additionally, the following procedures shall be followed:

Contact the County Coroner:
1104 N. Mission Road
Los Angeles, CA 90033
(323) 343-0512 (8 a.m. to 5 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 Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC will immediately notify the person they believe to be the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) of the ancestral remains.

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 descendant's recommendations, the owner or the descendent may request mediation by the NAHC.

Sincerely,



Jamie Nord, MA, RPA
Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.

RPA Number: 5502

Attachment A: Cultural Resources Records Search Results from the South Central Coastal Information Center

References:

- Boxt, M.A., 2021. The Archaeology of California State University, Long Beach. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 55(4).
- City of Long Beach. *Long Beach History*.
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- Eerkens, J.W., Rosenthal, J.S., Stevens, N.E., Cannon, A., Brown, E.L. and Spero, H.J., 2010. Stable Isotope Provenance Analysis of Olivella Shell Beads from the Los Angeles Basin and San Nicolas Island. *Journal of Island & Coastal Archaeology*, 5(1), pp.105-119.
- Gabrielesño (Tongva) Band of Mission Indians Government Website. <https://www.gabrieleno-nsn.us/maps>. Accessed January 8, 2024.
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- Kroeber, A., 1925. Handbook of the Indians of California. *Bureau Of American Ethnology Bulletin* 78.
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- U.S. Geological Survey. U.S. Quaternary Faults.
<https://usgs.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=5a6038b3a1684561a9b0aaddf88412fcf>. Accessed January 8, 2024.
- Wallace, W.J., 1955. A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology*, 11(3), pp.214-230.

Attachment A:

Cultural Resources Records Search Results from the South Central Coastal Information Center

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-187251		OHP Property Number - 124581	Building	Historic	HP02	1997 (G. Felgemaker, Long Beach Planning)	
P-19-187640			Building	Historic	HP06	2005 (C. Harbert, Galvin & Associates)	LA-08478

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-03707		1974	Clellow, C. William Jr.	Preliminary Report of the Potential Impact on Archaeological Resources of the Proposed Gas Transmission Pipeline From Los Angeles Harbor to Yorba Linda - Southern California Gas Co.: Environmental Analysis	University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey	30-000277
LA-05882		2002	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment At&t Wireless Services Facility No. 05255a Los Angeles County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-05945		2001	Unknown	Commercial Development Located on the Southeastern Corner of the Intersection of Cherry Avenue and East Market Street in Lakewood, California	Earth Touch	
*LA-06048		2002	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment at & T Wireless Services Facility No. 05258a Los Angeles County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-06052		2002	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment at & T Wireless Services Facility No. 05099a-0 Los Angeles County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-07162		1997	Anonymous	Cultural Resource Assessment Santa Fe Pacific Pipeline Expansion Project, Los Angeles County, California	William Self Associates	19-000389
LA-08478		2005	Billat, Lorna	Collocation ("co") Submission Packet, Fcc Form 621, Project Name: Luz, Project Number CA-6380a, Wireless Communications Facility, 6164 Cherry Avenue, Long Beach	EarthTouch, Inc.	19-186746, 19-187640
LA-11429		2011	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Archaeological/cultural Resources Records Search, City of Lakewood Overview	McKenna et al.	19-004195, 19-186110, 19-187655, 19-187943, 19-188841, 19-188842

*inside Project area