

Appendix C

Cultural Resources Assessment



Andres Duarte School Site Project

Cultural Resources Technical Report

prepared for

**City of Duarte
Community Development Department**

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Executive Summary

The City of Duarte Community Development Department (City) retained Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) to conduct a cultural resources assessment in support of the Andres Duarte School Project (project or proposed project) located in unincorporated the city of Duarte, Los Angeles County. Totalling roughly 14.16 acres, the proposed project site encompasses Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 8604-017-903 which is currently developed with the Andres Duarte Arts Academy, Mt. Olive High School, and Otis Gordon Sports Park. The project proposes the demolition of the two schools and construction of 169 residential units, associated parking lot, and an approximately seven-acre park. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City is the CEQA lead agency.

This assessment includes the methods and results of a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search; Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search; geotechnical, archival, academic, and ethnographic background research; archaeological and built environment pedestrian surveys; geoarchaeological sensitivity assessment, and evaluation of two built environment resources, a CEQA impacts assessment for archaeological and built environment resources; and management recommendations. This report was prepared in support of the CEQA environmental review of the project.

A review of the CHRIS records search identified 13 cultural resources studies that have been previously conducted within 0.5 mile of the project site between the years 1975 and 2010. Three previously recorded historic built environment resources were identified within a 0.5 mile of the project site. No prehistoric or historic-period archaeological resources or historic built environment resources were identified within the project site as a result of the CHRIS records search. A search of the NAHC SLF was positive for known Native American heritage resources. No informal outreach was conducted as part of this study.

The background research and cultural resources survey identified two built environment resources in the project site: 1433 Crestfield Drive and 1400 Mt. Olive Drive, which were recorded and evaluated as ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) due to a lack of historic significance and architectural merit. 1433 Crestfield Drive and 1400 Mt. Olive Drive are not considered historical resources as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a), and Rincon recommends a finding of ***no impact to historical resources***.

The background research and cultural resources survey did not identify any known or previously unknown archaeological resources within the project site or 0.5-mile records search radius. A review of historical maps and aerial imagery indicates that the project site was subject to ground disturbance from the 1950s through to the 1970s for the development of the Andres Duarte Arts Academy, Mt. Olive High School, and Otis Gordon Sports Park. Additionally, the historical route of the San Gabriel Wash is depicted in historical maps, traveling northeast to southwest, east of the project site. According to the geotechnical subsurface investigations performed within the project site undocumented fill soils were encountered from surface to 2.5 inches below ground surface and native alluvial fan deposits associated with the late Holocene-age were encountered from surface and/or underlying undocumented fill to the maximum depths explored. Holocene-age alluvial activity could have potentially served to preserve any indigenous or historic-period archaeological materials.

In consideration of these factors and given the context and findings of this study, there is a low to moderate potential to encounter unknown or as yet unidentified intact subsurface archaeological resources within undisturbed native alluvial soils to maximum depths of proposed disturbance. Such resources could qualify as either historical resources or unique archaeological resources under CEQA. In the event that previously unknown archaeological resources are encountered during project implementation, impacts to these resources could be significant under CEQA. Therefore, Rincon recommends implementation of a Workers Environmental Awareness Program training, archaeological monitoring, and inadvertent discovery procedures to facilitate appropriate treatment of any inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources in accordance with CEQA. Implementation of these recommendations along with adherence to existing regulations would reduce potential project impacts to archaeological resource qualifying as historical resources or unique archaeological resources, and human remains ***to less than significant*** under CEQA.

1 Introduction

The City of Duarte Community Development Department (City) retained Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) to conduct a cultural resources assessment in support of the Andres Duarte School Project (project or proposed project). This assessment includes the methods and results of a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search; geotechnical, archival, academic, and ethnographic background research; archaeological and built environment pedestrian surveys; geoarchaeological sensitivity assessment, and evaluation of two built environment resources, a CEQA impacts assessment for archaeological and built environment resources; and management recommendations. This report was in support of the CEQA environmental review of the project.

1.1 Project Location and Description

The 14.16-acre project site is located at 1433 Crestfield Drive in the city of Duarte, Los Angeles County. The encompasses portions of Sections 29 and 32 of Township 1 North, Range 10 West on the *Azusa, California* United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles (Figure 1). Specifically, the project site encompasses Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 8604-017-903 and includes the Andres Duarte Arts Academy and Mt. Olive High School (Figure 2). The project site is surrounded by single-family residences to the north, east, and west, and industrial buildings and Interstate 210 to the south.

The project proposes demolition of the two schools, the Andres Duarte Arts Academy and Mt. Olive High School, and construction of 169 townhome residential units with 25 multi-family residential buildings and one leasing office/recreation building. All residential buildings would be three stories and would include 377 total parking spaces. The project would also preserve and redevelop the Otis Gordon Sports Park on the 6.32-acre western portion of the project site (Figure 3). The redeveloped Otis Gordon would include recreational fields, an open turf area, overhead structures with barbeque and picnic tables, restrooms, a snack shack, an outdoor gym park, a resurfaced tot lot, and internal meandering walkways that connect to the residential portion of the project site. Landscaping, including a variety of trees, shrubs, and open turf areas, would be provided throughout the public park. Vehicular ingress and egress would be provided through two entry points on Central Avenue. The park portion of the proposed project would include 59 parking spaces, including two American Disabilities Act (ADA) spaces and two bike racks.

The current project design includes the following depths of ground disturbance: site preparation via grading and excavation activities approximately 5 feet below existing grade across the site and trenching for utilities extending from 2.5 to a maximum depth of 13 feet below existing grade, limited to the proposed driving aisles and/or parking areas.

Figure 2 Project Site



Figure 3 Site Plans for Proposed Project



1.2 Personnel

Senior Architectural Historian Rachel Perzel, MA and Senior Supervising Cultural Resources Manager Linda Kry, BA, Registered Archaeologist (RA), provided management oversight and are contributing authors. Archaeologist Andrea Ogaz, MA, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), conducted the cultural resources records search field survey and is a contributing author to this report. Rincon Archaeologist Pedro Gonzalez, MA, RPA performed the cultural resources field survey. Architectural Historian Ashley Losco, MHP, prepared the built environment evaluations and is a contributing author to this report. Geographic Information Systems Specialist, Isabelle Radis, prepared the report figures. Cultural Resources Principal Margo Nayyar, MA, reviewed this report for quality assurance and quality control. Ms. Perzel, Ms. Kry, Ms. Ogaz, Ms. Losco, and Ms. Nayyar meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in their respective fields (National Park Service [NPS] 2020a).

2 Regulatory Setting

This section includes a discussion of the applicable state and local laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards governing cultural resources, which must be adhered to before and during implementation of the project.

2.1 California Environmental Quality Act

PRC Section 21084.1 requires lead agencies to determine if a project could have a significant impact on historical or unique archaeological resources. As defined in PRC Section 21084.1, a historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), a resource included in a local register of historical resources or identified in a historical resources survey pursuant to PRC Section 5024.1(g), or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant. PRC Section 21084.1 also states resources meeting the above criteria are presumed to be historically or culturally significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates otherwise. Resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are California Historical Landmarks 770 and above; resources in either category are therefore also considered historical resources under CEQA. Historical resources may include eligible built environment resources and archaeological resources of the precontact or historic periods.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c) provides further guidance on the consideration of archaeological resources. If an archaeological resource does not qualify as a historical resource, it may meet the definition of a “unique archaeological resource” as identified in PRC Section 21083.2. PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an 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) it contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information, 2) it has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type, or 3) it is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

If an archaeological resource does not qualify as a historical or unique archaeological resource, the impacts of a project on those resources are considered less than significant and need not be considered further (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[c][4]). CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 also provides guidance for addressing the potential presence of human remains, including those discovered during the implementation of a project.

According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b), an impact that results in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is considered a significant impact on the environment. A substantial adverse change could result from physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the historical resource would be materially impaired (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[b][1]). Material impairment is defined as demolition or alteration in an adverse manner [of] those characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its

inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the CRHR or a local register (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[b][2][A]).

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC Section 21083.2[a][b]).

The requirements for mitigation measures under CEQA are outlined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(a)(1). In addition to being fully enforceable, mitigation measures must be completed within a defined time period and have a nexus with and be roughly proportional to the impacts of the project. Generally, compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (Standards) is considered to be mitigate a project's impacts to historical resources of a built environment nature below the level of significance (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4[b][1]). For historical resources of an archaeological nature, lead agencies should also seek to avoid damaging effects where feasible. Preservation in place is the preferred manner to mitigate impacts to archaeological sites; however, data recovery through excavation may be the only option in certain instances (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4[b][3]).

2.1.1 National Register of Historic Places

Although the project does not have a federal nexus, properties which are listed in or have been formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR. The following is therefore presented to provide applicable regulatory context. The NRHP was authorized by Section 101 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and is the nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. The NRHP recognizes the quality of significance in American, state, and local history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects. Per 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 60.4, a property is eligible for listing in the NRHP if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Criterion A:** Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- Criterion B:** Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
- Criterion C:** Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction
- Criterion D:** Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

In addition to meeting at least one of the above designation criteria, resources must also retain integrity. The National Park Service recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, considered together, define historic integrity. To retain integrity, a property must possess several of these seven qualities, if not all, defined as follows:

- Location:** The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred
- Design:** The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property

Setting:	The physical environment of a historic property
Materials:	The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property
Workmanship:	The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory
Feeling:	A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time
Association:	The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property

Certain properties are *generally* (emphasis added) considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP; these include cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions, relocated structures, or commemorative properties. Additionally, a property must be at least 50 years of age to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. The National Park Service states that 50 years is the general estimate of the time needed to develop the necessary historical perspective to evaluate significance (NPS 1997: 41). Properties that are less than 50 years in age must be determined to have "exceptional importance" to be considered eligible for NRHP listing.

2.1.2 California Register of Historical Resources

The CRHR was established in 1992 and codified by PRC Sections 5024.1 and Title 14 California Code of Regulations Section 4852. The CRHR is an authoritative listing and guide to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the state and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change (PRC Section 5024.1[a]). The criteria for eligibility for the CRHR are consistent with the NRHP criteria but have been modified for state use in order to include a range of historical resources that better reflect the history of California (PRC Section 5024.1[b]). However, unlike the NRHP, the CRHR does not have a defined age threshold for eligibility; rather, a resource may be eligible for the CRHR if it can be demonstrated sufficient time has passed to understand its historical or architectural significance (California Office of Historic Preservation 2011). Furthermore, resources may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR even if they do not retain sufficient integrity for NRHP eligibility (California Office of Historic Preservation 2011). Generally, the California Office of Historic Preservation recommends resources over 45 years of age be recorded and evaluated for historical resources eligibility (California Office of Historic Preservation 1995).

A property is eligible for listing in the CRHR if it meets one of more of the following criteria:

- Criterion 1:** Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage
- Criterion 2:** Is associated with the lives of persons important to our past
- Criterion 3:** 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:** Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

2.1.3 Assessing Impacts under CEQA

The thresholds for determining the significance of environmental impacts on historical resources are derived from CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b), which state “a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.” A substantial adverse change occurs when the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of a resource or its immediate surroundings materially impairs its significance. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2), material impairment occurs when a project:

- a. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the CRHR; or
- b. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to PRC Section 5020.1(k) or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
- c. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

2.2 California Health and Safety Code

Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code states that in the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site, or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the remains are discovered has determined if the remains are subject to the Coroner’s authority. If the human remains are of Native American origin, the coroner must notify the NAHC within 24 hours of this identification.

2.3 California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98

PRC Section 5097.98 of states the NAHC, upon notification of the discovery of Native American human remains pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, shall immediately notify those persons (i.e., the Most Likely Descendant [MLD]) that it believes to be descended from the deceased. With permission of the landowner or a designated representative, the MLD may inspect the remains and any associated cultural materials and make recommendations for treatment or disposition of the remains and associated grave goods. The MLD shall provide recommendations or preferences for treatment of the remains and associated cultural materials within 48 hours of being granted access to the site.

2.4 Local Regulations – City of Duarte General Plan

Although the City of Duarte does not have a historic preservation ordinance with criteria for local designation, the General Plan, which was adopted in 2007, includes goals and policies relating to

cultural resources (City of Duarte 2007). As presented in the Historic Preservation Element these include:

Historic Preservation Goal 1: To make citizens and decision-makers aware of Duarte's history and historic built environment.

Objective 1.1 Create an educational program which focuses on providing information to allow residents and decision-makers to make informed decisions and supportable conclusions about the protection of historic resources.

Policies

HP 1.1.1 Establish and support all appropriate media for reaching all segments of the community to educate residents and decision-makers concerning the protection of historical resources.

HP 1.1.2 Encourage public outreach and access to historical information.

Objective 1.2 Promote the development of a comprehensive preservation program.

Policies

HP 1.2.1 Utilize creative funding sources to promote the development of a comprehensive historic preservation program for the City.

Objective 1.3 Integrate historic preservation into the operations of the Community Development Department.

Policies

HP1.3.1 Encourage training of City staff related to the development and application of historic preservation.

HP1.3.2 Develop a database and update maps which identify potentially historical resources and designated resources.

Historic Preservation Goal 2: To maintain and update the City's inventory of historical resources.

Objective 2.1 Preserve Duarte's historical resources by supporting continued research related to the City's historic resources inventory.

Policies

HP 2.1.1 Encourage on-going research regarding the City's history and built environment.

Historic Preservation Goal 3: To promote the preservation of local historical resources.

Objective 3.1 Preserve the City's inventory of historical resources for future generations to enjoy.

Policies

HP 3.1.1 Encourage property owners to preserve the character defining features of historical resources.

HP 3.1.2 Promote the preservation of historic and cultural resources by providing incentives and technical assistance.

3 Natural and Cultural Setting

This section provides background information pertaining to the natural and cultural context of the project site. It places the project site within the broader natural environment that has sustained populations throughout history. This section also provides an overview of regional indigenous history, local ethnography, and post-contact history. This background information describes the distribution and type of cultural resources documented within the vicinity of the project site to inform the cultural resources sensitivity assessment and the context within which resources have been evaluated.

3.1 Natural Setting

The approximately 14-acre project site is relatively flat, with elevation ranging between 536 and 565 feet above sea level, sloping to the southwest (Google 2024). The nearest waterway to the project site is the San Gabriel River, which emanates from the San Gabriel Mountains located over 0.5-miles to the north of the project site. The San Gabriel River is less than 0.5-mile east and 0.25 miles to the southeast of project site. Vegetation within the project site consists of ornamental trees and manicured landscapes, consistent with urban environmental settings.

3.2 Summary of Environmental Setting

The project site is situated within the northernmost Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province (California Geological Survey 2002). This geomorphic province is characterized by northwest trending mountain ranges and valleys that extend from the northern tip of the Baja Peninsula to the Transverse Ranges. More specifically, the project site is situated within the San Gabriel Valley (valley), south of the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains. The regional topography of the valley was shaped by the Sierra Madre Fault system and by the streams that drained from the mountains, depositing the alluvial fan sediments across the valley.

3.3 Cultural Setting

3.3.1 Indigenous History

The project site is located in what is generally described as the Northern Bight archaeological region, one of eight organizational divisions of California designated by Jones and Klar (2007). The California Bight is bounded by the southern California coastline and encompasses the previously designated Southern Coast archaeological region described by Moratto (1984). The Northern Bight archaeological region primarily includes the counties of Santa Barbara, Ventura, and portions of Los Angeles, extending from the coastline at Vandenberg Air Force Base inland to the Cuyama River Valley and south to the Santa Monica Mountains and the Los Angeles Basin. Following Glassow et al. (2007), the prehistoric cultural chronology for the Northern Bight is generally divided into six periods: Paleo-Indian (circa 10,000 to 7000 before common era [BCE]), Millingstone Horizon (7000 to 5000 BCE), Early Period (5000 BCE to 2000 BCE), Middle Period (2000 BCE to 1 common era [CE]), Middle-Late Transition Period (1 to 1000 CE), and Late Period (1000 CE to Historic Contact). These periods are discussed in further detail below.

Paleo-Indian Period (circa 10,000 to 7000 BCE)

The Paleo-Indian Period describes the earliest evidence of human occupation of the Northern Bight and includes the cultural trends and subsistence strategies of contemporary populations from approximately 10,000 to 7000 BCE (Glassow et al. 2007). Archaeologists largely define the Paleo-Indian Period in North America by projectile points associated with extinct large mammal remains, such as mammoth, bison, and dire wolves in the Southwest and Plains regions (Erlandson et al. 1987; Huckell 1996). These projectile points have been classified as the Clovis style, which exhibit a lanceolate shape with a flute initiated from the base that extends as far as the midline (Justice 2002).

The earliest accepted dates for human occupation in California were recovered from archaeological sites on two of the Northern Channel Islands, located off the southern coast of Santa Barbara County. Over 90 paleo-coastal sites dating between 13,000 to 8200 years before present (BP) have been documented in the Northern Channel Islands (McLaren et al. 2019). Archaeological deposits from the Daisy Cave site on San Miguel Island establishes the presence of people in this area approximately 10,000 BP (Erlandson 1991; Erlandson et al. 2007), and the Arlington Springs Woman (CA-SRI-173) has a calibrated date approximately 11,000 BP derived from the human remains and rodent bones recovered from within the same deposits on Santa Rosa Island (Erlandson et al. 2007, Glassow et al. 2007, Johnson et al. 2002). Shell middens identified on the mainland of California have yielded dates from 8000 to 7000 BCE (Erlandson et al. 2007).

Recent data from Paleo-Indian shell middens, bone middens, lithic scatters, and quarry workshops on the Channel Islands indicate that the area supported substantial human populations during later paleo-coastal times (McLaren et al. 2019). Data from the last 20 years also suggests that the economy was a diverse mixture of hunting, fishing, and gathering, with a major emphasis on aquatic resources in many coastal areas (e.g., Jones and Ferneau 2002, Erlandson et al. 2007). Shellfish are particularly prevalent, suggesting a heavy reliance on this resource, with varying intensities of reliance on fish, marine mammals, seabirds, and waterfowl (McLaren et al. 2019).

Assemblages on the Channel Islands include chipped-stone bifaces, cores and flake tools, ground-stone artifacts, bone gorges, Olivella shell beads, woven sea grass cordage, and red ochre. While no fluted points have been found on the Channel Islands, a few have been found along California's mainland coast (McLaren et al. 2019). One fluted projectile point fragment was recovered from site CA-SBA-1951 on the Santa Barbara Channel coastal plain (Erlandson 1994: 44, Erlandson et al. 1987). Archaeological deposits at the Daisy Cave site further yielded an assemblage of "the oldest known fishhooks in the Americas" (Erlandson et al. 2007: 57).

Millingstone Horizon (7000 to 5000 BCE)

Originally identified in 1929, the Millingstone Horizon, as described by Wallace (1955, 1978) and Warren (1968), is characterized by an ecological adaptation to collecting plant resources, such as seeds and nuts. This identification was suggested by the appearance and abundance of well-made milling implements (e.g., metates, milling slabs, and hand stones like manos and mullers) in the archaeological record, particularly in areas along the coast of California. Archaeologists generally accept that human occupation of California during the Paleo-Indian period originated from small, dispersed occupations. With milling implements occurring in high frequencies for the first time, archaeologists infer the Millingstone Horizon experienced a significant population increase in the Central Coast region (Glassow et al. 2007). Excavations at the Tank Site (CA-LAN-1) in Topanga

Canyon from 1947 to 1948 (Treganza and Bierman 1958), for example, confirmed the presence of over 2000 milling implements that correspond with the Millingstone Horizon.

Flaked stone assemblages, which include crude core and cobble-core tools, flake tools, large side-notched projectile points, and pitted stones (Glassow et al. 2007; Jones et al. 2007), and shell middens in coastal sites suggest that contemporary people in the Northern Bight practiced a mixed food procurement strategy. Faunal remains identified at Millingstone Horizon sites point to a broad-spectrum of hunting and gathering of shellfish, fish, birds, and mammals, though large faunal assemblages are uncommon. This mixed food procurement strategy demonstrates adaptation to regional and local environments.

Along the Northern Bight, Millingstone Horizon sites are most common on terraces and knolls, typically set back from the current coastline (Erlandson 1994: 46). However, 40 sites dating to this period have been identified in various settings, including rocky coasts, estuaries, and nearshore interior valleys (Glassow et al. 2007). The larger sites usually contain extensive midden deposits, possible subterranean house pits, and cemeteries. Most of these sites probably reflect intermittent use over many years of local cultural habitation and resource exploitation.

Early Period (5000 BCE to 2000 BCE)

The Early Period of the Northern Bight is marked by a lower frequency of radiocarbon dated archaeological sites as well as changes in artifact forms. Differences in artifact forms, and particularly in ground stone implements, likely represent changes in subsistence (Glassow et al. 2007). The material culture recovered from Early Period sites within the Northern Bight provides evidence for continued exploitation of inland plant and coastal marine resources as well as the incorporation of “newly important food resources” found in specific habitats (Glassow et al. 2007: 197). In addition to the use of metates and manos, prehistoric populations began to use mortars and pestles, such as those recovered from the Sweetwater Mesa (CA-LAN-267) and Aerophysics (CA-SBA-53) sites (Glassow et al. 2007).

Artifact assemblages recovered from Early Period sites also include bipointed bone gorges used for fishing, Olivella beads, bone tools, and pendants made from talc schist. The frequency of projectile points in Early Period assemblages also increased, while the style began to change from lanceolate forms to side-notched forms (Glassow et al. 2007). The projectile point trend has become apparent at numerous sites along the Northern Bight coastal regions as well as a few inland sites (e.g., CA-SBA-210 and CA-SBA-530). In many cases, manifestations of this trend are associated with the establishment of new and larger settlements, such as at the Aerophysics site (Glassow et al. 2007; Jones et al. 2007).

Middle Period (2000 BCE to 1 CE)

The remains of fish, land mammals, and sea mammals are increasingly abundant and diverse in archaeological deposits along the coastal Northern Bight during the Middle Period, suggesting a pronounced trend toward greater adaptation to regional or local resources as well as the development of socioeconomic and political complexity in prehistoric populations (Glassow et al. 2007). Shell fishhooks were introduced, as opposed to the bone fishhooks found in earlier assemblages, and projectile points changed from side-notched dart points to contracting stem styles.

Flaked stone tools used for hunting and processing—such as large side-notched, stemmed, lanceolate or leaf-shaped projectile points, large knives, edge modified flakes, and drill-like

implements—occurred in archaeological deposits in higher frequencies and are more morphologically diversified during the Middle Period. Bone tools, including awls, are more numerous than in the preceding period, and the use of asphaltum adhesive became common. Circular fish hooks that date from between 1000 and 500 BCE, compound bone fish hooks that date between CE 300 and 900, notched stone sinkers, and the tule reed or balsa raft, indicative of major developments in maritime technology, became common during this period (Arnold 1995; Glassow et al. 2007; Jones and Klar 2005: 466; King 1990:87–88).

Populations continued to follow a seasonal settlement pattern until the end of the Middle Period; large, permanently occupied settlements with formal architecture, particularly in coastal areas, appear to have been the norm by the end of the Middle Period (Glassow et al. 2007). Prehistoric populations began to bury the deceased in formal cemeteries with artifacts that may represent changes in ideology and the development of ritual practices (Glassow et al. 2007).

Middle-Late Transition Period (1 CE to 1000 CE)

The Middle-Late Transition period is marked in the archaeological record by major changes in settlement patterns, diet, and interregional exchange. Contemporary populations of the Northern Bight continued to occupy more permanent settlements with the continued use of formal cemeteries and burial of goods. The manufacture of the plank canoe, or tomol, allowed contemporary populations to catch larger fish that occupied deeper sea waters (Glassow et al. 2007). Following the introduction of the plank canoe, harpoons make a more pronounced appearance as their use increases. The plank canoe also appears to have influenced commerce between the mainland Northern Bight coastal regions and the Channel Islands (Glassow et al. 2007: 204). Evidence at Middle-Late Transition Period sites in the Northern Bight indicate that populations replaced atlatl (dart) technologies with the bow and arrow, which required smaller projectile points.

Late Period (1,000 CE to Historic Contact)

Archaeologists distinguish Late Period sites in the Northern Bight with small, finely worked projectile points and temporally diagnostic shell beads. Although shell beads were typical of coastal sites, trade brought many of these maritime artifacts to inland locations, especially during the latter part of the Late Period. Projectile points diagnostic of both the Middle and Late periods found within the Northern Bight region and down the central and southern coasts of California include large, contracting-stemmed types typical of the Middle Period, as well as small, leaf-shaped Late Period projectile points (Jones and Ferneau 2002: 217). The small, finely worked projectile points typically associated with bow and arrow technology are believed to have been introduced to the area by the Takic migration from the deserts into Southern California.

Other common artifacts identified at Late Period sites in the Northern Bight include bifacial bead drills, bedrock mortars, hopper mortars, lipped and cupped *Olivella* shell beads, and steatite disk beads. The presence of beads and bead drills suggests that low-level bead production was widespread throughout the region (Glassow et al. 2007). Unlike the large Middle period shell middens, Late Period sites are more frequently single-component deposits with evidence for only one period of occupation or use. There are also more inland sites, with fewer and less visible sites along the Pacific shore during the Late Period.

3.3.2 Ethnographic Setting

Gabrielino (Gabrieleño)/Tongva

The project site lies in the traditional territory of the Gabrielino (Gabrieleño)/Tongva (some Gabrielino prefer the term “Kizh”). The name “Gabrielino” or “Gabrieleño” denotes those people who were administered by the Spanish Missionaries from the San Gabriel Mission. It includes people from the Gabrielino area proper as well as other social groups nearby (Kroeber 1925, Plate 57; Bean and Smith 1978: 538). The term Gabrieleño was imposed upon the Tribe by Spanish Missionaries. Many modern Gabrielino identify themselves as descendants of the indigenous people living across the plains of the Los Angeles Basin and refer to themselves as the Tongva (King 1994). This term is used in the remainder of this section to refer to the pre-colonized inhabitants of the Los Angeles Basin and their descendants.

Archaeological evidence points to the Tongva arriving in the Los Angeles Basin sometime around 500 BCE, and the Tongva note their presence in the area going back thousands of years (Villa 2017). Today, the Tongva people are active in protecting their Tribal cultural resources in the greater Los Angeles Basin and three Channel Islands: present-day San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina.

The Tongva language belongs to the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family, which can be traced to the Great Basin region (Mithun 2001). This language family includes dialects spoken by the nearby Juaneño and Luiseño to the southeast, the Serrano and Cahuilla to the northeast, and the Tataviam to the northwest, yet it is considerably different from the Chumash people living to the northwest and the Diegueño people (including the Ipai, Tipai, and Kumeyaay) to the south.

The Tongva established large, permanent villages in the fertile lowlands along rivers and streams, and in sheltered areas along the coast. The tribal population is estimated to have been at least 5,000 in 1770 (Bean and Smith 1978: 540), but recent ethnohistoric work suggests a number closer to 10,000 (O’Neil 2002). Political organization followed a patrilocal and patrilineal pattern. Typically, the oldest son would lead a family. Chieftainship was also passed down patrilineally. A *Chari*, or chief of a village or political grouping, was separate from religious leadership (King 2011).

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

Houses constructed by the Tongva were large, circular, domed structures made of willow poles, thatched with tule, and sheltered up to 50 people (Bean and Smith 1978). Other structures served as sweathouses, menstrual huts, ceremonial enclosures, and probable communal granaries. Cleared fields for races and games, such as lacrosse and pole throwing, were created adjacent to Tongva villages (McCawley 1996: 27).

The Tongva subsistence economy was centered on gathering and hunting. The surrounding environment was rich and varied, and the Tribe exploited the mountains, foothills, valleys, deserts, including riparian and estuarine areas, as well as open and rocky coastal ecological niches. Like most

Native Californians, acorns were the staple food. By the time of the early Intermediate Period, acorn processing was an established industry. Acorns were supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a wide variety of flora (e.g., islay, cactus, yucca, sages, and agave). Freshwater and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, insects, and large and small mammals were also consumed (Kroeber 1925: 631–632; Bean and Smith 1978: 546; McCawley 1996: 119–123, 128–131).

The Tongva used a wide variety of tools and implements to gather food resources. These included the bow and arrow, traps, digging sticks, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. The Tongva made oceangoing plank canoes (known as a *ti'at*) capable of holding six to 14 people and used for fishing, travel, and trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands. Tule reed canoes were employed for near-shore fishing (McCawley 1996: 117–127). Tongva people processed food with a variety of tools, including hammerstones and anvils, mortars, and pestles, manos and metates, strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks. Food was consumed from a variety of vessels. Catalina Island steatite was used to make ollas and cooking vessels (Kroeber 1925: 629, McCawley 1996: 129–138).

Deceased Tongva were either buried or cremated. Inhumation was more common on the Channel Islands and the neighboring mainland coast, and cremation was more predominate on the remainder of the coast and in the interior (Harrington 1942; McCawley 1996: 157). At the behest of the Spanish missionaries, cremation essentially ceased during the Post-Colonization Period (McCawley 1996: 157).

Today, the Tongva people continue to inhabit the Los Angeles Basin (Tongvar) and continue to advocate for the preservation and continued practice of their cultural heritage and language. At least five groups tie their ancestral lineage to the Gabrieleño/Tongva people: the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation, the Gabrieleño/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, the Gabrieleño/Tongva Nation of the Greater Los Angeles Basin, the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, and the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council.

3.3.3 Post-Colonization Setting

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

Spanish Period (1769 to 1822)

Spanish explorers made sailing expeditions along the coast of California between the mid-1500s and mid-1700s. Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542 led the first European expedition to observe what was known by the Spanish as Alta (upper) California. For more than 200 years, Cabrillo and other Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Russian explorers sailed the Alta California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements (Rawls and Bean 1968, Rolle 2003). The Spanish crown laid claim to Alta California based on the surveys conducted by Cabrillo and Vizcaíno (Bancroft 1885; Gumprecht 1999).

By the eighteenth century, Spain developed a three-pronged approach to secure its hold on the territory and counter against other foreign explorers. The Spanish established military forts known as presidios, as well as missions and pueblos (towns) throughout 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. Portolá established the Presidio of San Diego as the first Spanish settlement in Alta California in 1769. Franciscan Father Junípero Serra also founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá that same year, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823 (Library of Congress n.d.a).

Construction of missions and associated presidios was a major emphasis during the Spanish Period in California with the purpose of integrating the Native American population into Christianity and communal enterprise (Livingston 1914). In addition to the missions, three pueblos, or towns, were established during this period, two of which, San José and Los Angeles remain as California cities. Incentives were provided to bring settlers to these pueblos.

Spain began making land grants in 1784, typically to retiring soldiers, although the grantees were only permitted to inhabit and work the land. The land titles technically remained property of the Spanish king (Livingston 1914).

Mexican Period (1822 to 1848)

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 won independence from Spain in 1821. In 1822, the Mexican legislative body in California ended isolationist policies designed to protect the Spanish monopoly on trade, and decreed California ports open to foreign merchants (Dallas 1955).

Extensive land grants were established in the interior during the Mexican Period, in part to increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated their colonization efforts (Livingston 1914). 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 (Library of Congress n.d.b). Commonly, former soldiers and well-connected Mexican families were the recipients of these land grants, which now included the title to the land.

During the supremacy of the ranchos (1834 to 1848), landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. Cattle hides became a primary Southern California export, providing a commodity to trade for goods from the east and other areas in the United States and Mexico. The number of nonnative inhabitants increased during this period because of the influx of explorers, trappers, and ranchers associated with the land grants. The rising California population contributed to the introduction and rise of diseases foreign to the Native American population, who had no associated immunities (Zappia 2012).

American Period (1848 to Present)

The United States went to war with Mexico in 1846. During the first year of the war, John C. Fremont traveled from Monterey to Los Angeles with reinforcements for Commodore Stockton and evaded Californian soldiers in Santa Barbara's Gaviota Pass by taking the route over the San Marcos grade instead (Kyle 2002). The war ended in 1848 with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 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 United States territories (Waugh 2003). Horticulture and livestock, based primarily on cattle as the currency and staple of the rancho system, continued to dominate the Southern California economy through the 1850s. The discovery of gold in the northern part of the state led to the Gold Rush beginning in 1848, and with the influx of people seeking gold, cattle were no longer desired mainly for their hides but also as a source of meat and other goods. During the 1850s cattle boom, rancho vaqueros drove large herds from Southern to Northern California to feed that region's burgeoning mining and commercial boom (Waugh 2003).

A severe drought in the 1860s decimated cattle herds and drastically affected rancheros' source of income. In addition, property boundaries that were loosely established during the Mexican era led to disputes with new incoming settlers, problems with squatters, and lawsuits. Rancheros often were encumbered by debt and the cost of legal fees to defend their property. As a result, much of the rancho lands were sold or otherwise acquired by Americans. Most of these ranchos were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns (Dumke 1994).

Local History

In 1841, the governor of Alta California granted 7,000 acres of land in the upper San Gabriel Valley to Andres Duarte which he named Rancho Azusa de Duarte (Duarte, City of 2024). Throughout his ownership, Duarte sold off sections of the Rancho to pay off his debts. One portion was sold to Dr. Nehemiah Beardslee who established the town of Duarte, constructed its first school, and installed its first water lines. The first school was constructed in 1874 at the corner of Buena Vista Drive and Central Avenue and was later replaced in 1906 by a Spanish Revival Building which is still extant. By 1872, the remaining land within the Rancho had been divided into 40-acre plots and sold off (Margiloff et al. 2009).

Pioneer settlers of Duarte moved to the area for their health, the pleasant climate, and the area's fertile soil (Duarte, City of 2024). That agricultural community thrived due to the establishment of water companies and railroad lines. Water systems including the Beardslee Water Ditch Company (1881) and Duarte Mutual Water Company (1884) were constructed in the late 1800s to irrigate agricultural properties in Duarte (Margiloff et al. 2009). In the late 1800s into the early 1900s, the Atchinson, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad was constructed south of Duarte and the Southern Pacific Railroad was constructed north of the town and contributed to the town's success as an agricultural community as the lines connected the agricultural products of Duarte to markets throughout California (Margiloff et al. 2009). This led to the formation of packing houses including the Duarte-Monrovia Fruit Exchange adjacent to the rail lines.

In the early 20th century, several institutions developed in Duarte to serve the growing population, such as in 1906 the school district formed as part of the Monrovia-Arcadia-Duarte School District (DUSD 2024a). Transportation continued to expand when in 1908 Pacific Electric constructed an interurban Red Car line to Duarte connecting the community to Los Angeles and other surrounding towns (Margiloff et al. 2009). In 1913, the National Jewish Consumption Relief Association started a tuberculosis sanitarium to provide relief for workers in Los Angeles (Duarte, City of 2024; Margiloff et al. 2009). Eventually this sanitarium would evolve into the City of Hope Medical Center. In 1930, a group of Carmelite Sisters established the Santa Teresita Rest Home, known today as Santa Teresita Medical Center (Duarte, City of 2024).

As with many communities throughout the county, the proliferation of the automobile led to changes throughout Duarte. Huntington Drive, later part of U.S. Route 66 was constructed in 1925, led to the construction of garages, motels, and other businesses along Huntington Drive (Margiloff et al. 2009). Though commercial development increased along the major thoroughfares through Duarte in the 1920s and 1930s, the community was still largely agricultural focusing on citrus such as limes and oranges. After World War II, though, many agricultural properties were replaced with residential developments and the population of Duarte boomed. In order to best serve their growing population, the Duarte Unified School District was formed in 1954 and the City of Duarte officially incorporated on August 22, 1957 (DUSD 2024a; Margiloff et al. 2009). The City constructed new institutions to serve the growing population; these include Andres Duarte Elementary School and the Northview School in 1952, Duarte High School circa 1967, and Mt. Olive High School in 1967 (NETR Online 2024).

Due to the growing population of Duarte and the surrounding Los Angeles County, in the late 1960s, Interstate 210 was constructed through the area and directly through the city of Duarte leading to the area's further suburbanization and densification, a trend which continued throughout the 1970s and 1980s (Margiloff et al. 2009; NETR Online 2024). Since that time the city's population has stayed steady around 21,000 residents, and the city continues to grow with infill residential and commercial development (US Census Bureau 2024).

Post-World War II School Design – Functional School Plan

The development of this context was based on the information provided in the *Los Angeles Unified School District Historic Context Statement, 1870 to 1969*, prepared by Sapphos Environmental, Inc, in 2014. The context was drawn from the section "Educating the Baby Boom: Postwar Expansion and the Modern, Functional School Plant, 1945 to 1969" (Sapphos Environmental, Inc. 2014).

Throughout the 1940s, 50s and 60s, with the rise in population after World War II, a need arose for more schools to educate the growing Baby Boomer generation; older schools also needed to be updated to meet demands associated with the rising number of students. Prior to World War II, school design integrated a heavy focus on building exteriors, favoring the construction of one grand building to meet all educational needs. However, the schools of the post-World War II era reflected changing ideas about education and focused more heavily on function, the education of masses of children via the create optimal interior conditions and controls to increase morale. Architects of post-World War II schools adopted the then-popular Mid-Century Modern architectural style as it reflected the contemporary principles of education: schools should be economically built with durable materials, accessible to all, and permit joy (Sapphos Environmental Inc. 2014).

To this end, post-World War II school designs were characterized as functional school plants which were expansive campuses with separate, program-specific buildings and classrooms. The school plant concept originated between the 1910s and 1930s but evolved during the post-war era into the functional school plant which typically reflected one of three functional school plant designs: finger-plan, cluster-plan, or open-plan (Sapphos Environmental Inc. 2014).

1433 Crestfield Drive is an example of a finger-plan designed school, which first launched in the 1930s and expanded in the 1940s and 50s. This plan took form as open schools with multiple buildings or classrooms connected by covered walkways or corridors. The schools were typically one-story with axial wings of classrooms usually one room deep to provide cross-lighting and ventilation and easy access to the outdoors; the wings were designed to be easily expanded with new classrooms. The connection to the outdoors was further expanded through canopied outdoor corridors which lined the classroom window or provided sheltered circulation throughout the

campus. By the early 1950s, though, the popularity in the finger-plan school declined as it required large swaths of land to accommodate the extended site plan. School design moved towards the cluster-plan, popular in the 1950s, which was similar to the finger-plan, but featured buildings clustered closer together; 1400 Mt. Olive Drive is an example of a cluster-plan school. Popular in the 1960s, open-school campuses and their buildings were more compact with high ceilings to provide adaptable space, flexibility in use, and corridors on the interior. All three plans emphasized the connection with outdoors by creating picnic areas, breezeways, or playgrounds (Sapphos Environmental, Inc. 2014).

4 Background Research

4.1 Methods

4.1.1 California Historical Resources Information System Records Search

On October 3, 2024, Rincon conducted a search of the CHRIS at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), located on the campus of the California State University, Fullerton (Appendix A). The SCCIC is the official state repository for cultural resources records and reports for Los Angeles County. The purpose of the records search was to identify previously recorded cultural resources, as well as cultural resources studies that have been previously conducted within the project site and a 0.5-mile radius surrounding it to determine whether implementation of the project would have the potential to impact any known and unknown cultural resources.

4.1.2 Sacred Lands File Search

Rincon contacted the NAHC on October 31, 2024, to request a search of the SLF, as well as a contact list of Native Americans culturally affiliated with the project site. Documents related to the SLF search are included in Appendix B.

4.1.3 Desktop Background Research

Rincon completed background research in support of this study from September through November 2024. The following inventories were reviewed to confirm the presence of known cultural resources with the potential to be impacted by the project: NRHP, CRHR, the California Office of Historic Preservation's Built Environment Resources Directory and Archaeological Determination of Eligibility List. Rincon also reviewed a variety of sources to identify known or potential cultural resources in the project site and inform the archaeological sensitivity analysis of the project site, in addition to those noted in the References section of this report, and include the following:

- *Los Angeles Unified School District Historic Context Statement, 1870 To 1969* (Sapphos Environmental, Inc. 2014)
- Site plans and diagrams provided by Duarte Unified School District (DUSD)
- Historical topographic maps and aerial photographs accessed via Nationwide Environmental Title Research Online (NETR Online)
- Historical aerial photographs accessed via the University of California Santa Barbara FrameFinder
- Historical newspapers and biographical information on occupants and associated individuals from Newspapers.com and Ancestry.com
- Los Angeles County Assessor and City of Duarte Department of Building and Safety

4.2 Findings

4.2.1 Known Cultural Resources Studies

The CHRIS records search identified 13 cultural resources studies that have been previously conducted within 0.5 mile of the project site between the years 1975 and 2010 (Appendix A). Of these studies, one study (LA-04880) overlaps the project site and one study (LA-06691) is adjacent but does not directly address the project site. These studies consist of literature reviews, records searches and surveys of developed (i.e., paved) areas.

While the SCCIC records indicate that report LA-10756, prepared in 2010, addresses approximately 80 percent of the project site, the study was limited to a records search and literature review and is therefore not summarized below. The studies identified by the CHRIS records search as overlapping or in close proximity to the project site are briefly summarized below to identify any resources within or adjacent to the project site that have been previously evaluated/listed and to help inform the archaeological sensitivity of the project site.

Study LA-04880

Study LA-04880, *Department of Transportation Negative Archaeological Survey Report for Pavement Rehabilitation Along Route 605 Within the Cities of Long Beach, Lakewood, Cerritos, Downey, Pico Rivera, Santa Fe Springs, Whittier, City of Industry, Baldwin Park and Irwindale*, was prepared by Philomene Smith and Adam Sriro of Caltrans in 2000 and consists of a records search and literature review. The purpose of the assessment was to identify archaeological sites with the potential to be affected by pavement rehabilitation along Route 605 within the cities of Long Beach, Lakewood, Cerritos, Downey, Pico Rivera, Santa Fe Springs, Whittier, City of Industry, Baldwin Park and Irwindale. This study is mapped in the SCCIC records as within the project site along the western boundary of the project site.

The assessment included a cultural resources records search at the SCCIC, ethnographic review, archival map review, and a windshield survey. Approximately 10 percent of the current project site was subject to the windshield survey. No cultural resources were identified within the present project site as a result of the 2000 study (Smith and Sriro 2000).

Study LA-06691

Study LA-06691, *Cultural Resources Survey Report for an AT&T Wireless Services Telecommunications Facility: Cell Site C949, Irwindale, Los Angeles County*, was prepared by Roger Mason and Wayne H. Bonner of Chambers Group, Inc. for Mr. Robert Searcy of Terra Firma Services in August 2000 and consisted of a cultural resources records search. The purpose of the assessment was to identify historic properties (cultural resources) in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, that could be affected by the proposed telecommunications facility project. Study LA-06691 is mapped in SCCIC records as 40 feet south of the current project site across Central Avenue.

The assessment included a cultural resources records search and review of the NRHP, CRHR, and list of California Historical Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest, and a review of the NAHC SLF list. No previously recorded prehistoric or historic-period archaeological sites, NRHP or CRHR listed properties, or California Historical Landmarks or Points of Historical Interest were identified within the present project site as a result of the 2000 study (Mason and Bonner 2000).

4.2.2 Known Cultural Resources

The CHRIS records search identified three previously recorded cultural resources within 0.5-mile of the project site. No prehistoric or historic-period archaeological resources or historic built environment resources were identified within the project site. All resources identified within the 0.5-mile search radius are listed in Table 1 below. A bibliography of all three resources is also provided in Appendix A of this report.

Table 1 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5-Mile of the Project Site

Primary Number	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	Eligibility Status	Relationship to Project Site
P-19-189104	Historic-period structure	Santa Fe Bridge: A steel deck bridge containing eight spans set upon reinforced concrete footings. Subject to extensive remodeling	Feldman, Jessica B., and Myra Frank (2004); Elliot, John F. (1988)	Recommended ineligible (2004) Feldman, Jessica B., and Myra Frank	Outside
P-19-190992	Historic-period structure	Foothill Boulevard Bridge	Elliot, John F. (1988)	Recommended ineligible (1988) Elliot, John F.	Outside
P-19-192581	Historic-period structure		Williams, Audry (2019); von Ahrens, Audrey (2018); Williams, Audry (2017); Leonard, Daniel (2014); Tinsley, Wendy L., (2010)	Recommended ineligible (2010) Tinsley, Wendy L.	Outside

Source: South Central Coastal Information Center 2024

4.2.3 Sacred Land File Search

On October 31, 2024, the NAHC responded to Rincon’s SLF search request, stating the results of the SLF search were positive for sacred lands that have been previously identified in the vicinity of the project. No informal outreach was conducted as part of this study. See Appendix B for the NAHC response.

4.2.4 Historical Topographic Map and Aerial Imagery Review

Rincon consulted historical topographic maps and aerial photographs to understand the developmental history of the project site and its surroundings. Historical topographic maps via NETR Online were available for the following years: 1897, 1898, 1902, 1904, 1908, 1912, 1923, 1925, 1928, 1932, 1933, 1939, 1941, 1946, 1955, 1959, 1960. 1968, 1971, 1975, 1976, 1999, 2012, 2015, 2015 and 2021 (NETR Online 2024). Historical topographic maps reviewed USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer (USGS 2024) include the following: 1894, 1897, 1898, 1901, 1904, 1925, 1928, 1939, 1953, 1956, 1958, 1959, 1966, 1976, 1982, 1995. Historical aerial photographs via NETR Online were available for the following years: 1948, 1952, 1964, 1965. 1972, 1977, 1979, 1980,

1987, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022. Historic aerial photographs via University of California, Santa Barbara, Library Geospatial Collection, FrameFinder (2024) were available for 1948. Summaries of these observations are provided in Table 2 below. In addition, Rincon reviewed the Kirkman-Harriman Pictorial and Historical Map of Los Angeles County 1860-1937, which is discussed following Table 2.

Table 2 Developmental History of the Project Site and Surroundings

Year	Description	Source
1894, 1897, 1901, 1904, 1908, 1912, 1923	These map years show the following: the project site is undeveloped and vacant with a paved roadway running east to west north of the project site. The closest water source, the San Gabriel Wash, is depicted running northeast to southwest east of the project site. The Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad is depicted approximately 0.25 miles south of the project site. Sparse street grids are depicted and some structures are depicted north, northeast and west of the project site	Topographic Maps USGS 2024 and NETR Online 2024
1925, 1928; 1934, 1939, 1941; 1946	These map years show the following: The Southern Pacific Railroad is depicted 0.4 miles north of the project site. A roadway is depicted running northeast to southwest southeast of the project site. A roadway is depicted running north to south approximately 100 feet west of the project site. Aerial photography from 1934 confirms the project area is vacant land with an unpaved road running north to south through the western portion of the project site.	Topographic Maps USGS 2024 and NETR Online 2024; Aerial Photograph UCSB 1934
1948, 1952, 1953, 1955; 1956; 1958; 1959; 1960	Aerial imagery from 1948 shows the project area containing a defined unpaved road running north to south through the western portion of the project site. North of the project site, Foothill Boulevard, which runs east to west, is depicted as Historic Route 66 in the 1953 topographic map. Aerial imagery from 1953 depicts the Andres Duarte Elementary School (present-day Andres Duarte Arts Academy) within the southeastern portion of the project site and track homes constructed north of the project site. Additional topographic maps from 1953 confirm the school's name as "Andres Duarte School."	Aerial Photographs NETR Online 2024; Topographic Maps USGS 2024 and NETR Online 2024
1964	Aerial imagery from 1964 shows the following: The western portion of the project site as manicured fields (present-day Otis Gordon Sports Park), paved roadways run along the southern, eastern and western boundaries of the project site, residential development is depicted adjacent to the southeastern portion of the project site and past the paved road west of the project site; the parcels south and east of the project site appear to be graded and paved.	Aerial Photograph NETR Online 2024
1966; 1968; 1971; 1975	These map years show the following: The paved road immediately west of the project site is depicted as "Mt. Olive Drive." The 210 freeway is depicted south of the project site. The project site contains the place name "Duarte School."	Topographic Maps USGS 2024 and NETR Online 2024
1976	Aerial imagery from 1976 shows new development in the northwestern portion of the project site identified as Mt. Olive High School.	Aerial imagery NETR Online 2024
1980; 1982; 1987; 1992; 1993; 1994 1995;1996; 1997; 1998; 1999; 2000; 2002; 2003; 2005; 2009; 2010; 2012; 2015; 2016; 2018; 2020 2021; 2022	These aerial images and topographic maps for the listed years show the following: no notable changes to the project site are observed. The project site is depicted in its current state and the areas surrounding the project site are fully developed.	Aerial Photographs NETR Online 2024; Topographic Maps USGS 2024 and NETR Online 2024

Year	Description	Source
Note: due to the scales of the maps reviewed, all distances of observed topographical features relative to the project site are approximate. Source: Nationwide Environmental Title Research Online 2024, United States Geological Survey 2024; University of California Santa Barbara Frame Finder 2024		

Summary

The project site appears to have been undeveloped and vacant from 1894 through to 1952 and the San Gabriel Wash is depicted east and outside of the project site, running northeast to southwest. The 1953 aerial and topographic map shows the present-day Andres Duarte Elementary School (present-day Andres Duarte Arts Academy) within the southeastern portion of the project site. In 1964, aerial imagery shows that the western portion of the project site is a manicured field (present-day Otis Gordon Sports Park) and roadways are present along the southern, eastern and western boundaries of the project site. Topographic maps from the mid-1960s through 1975 shows the project site as “Duarte School.” The 1976 aerial shows new development within the western portion of the project site that appears to represent the present-day Mt. Olive High School. Overall, the project site has been subject to grading and other ground disturbing activities from the 1950s to the 1970s for the development of the present-day Andres Duarte Arts Academy and Mt. Olive High School and Otis Gordon Sports Park has remained relatively undisturbed since the 1960s.

1938 Kirkman-Harriman Historical Map Review

Rincon reviewed the Kirkman-Harriman Pictorial and Historical Map of Los Angeles County 1860-1937 (Figure 4; Kirkman 1938) to identify possible Native American resources in or in the vicinity of the project site. The map was prepared by George W. Kirkman in 1938 based on a review of historical documents available at the time of the map’s creation. The information presented on the map is limited to the period of history following Spanish exploration and settlement of the region, and the map depicts and includes notes on valuable information following Spanish colonization and missionization. While the map does not provide any specific primary references, the information presented appears to correlate with the details documented in the journals of the missionary explorer, Juan Crespi, in 1769 and 1770 during the Portolá expedition.

This map is highly generalized due to its scale and age, and the locations of mapped features are not necessarily accurate. Therefore, the substantiation of the mapped features and their locations, relative to the project site, as well as the locations of historical events within the maps, require a review of archaeological archival records in addition to primary sources to verify the relationship to the project site.

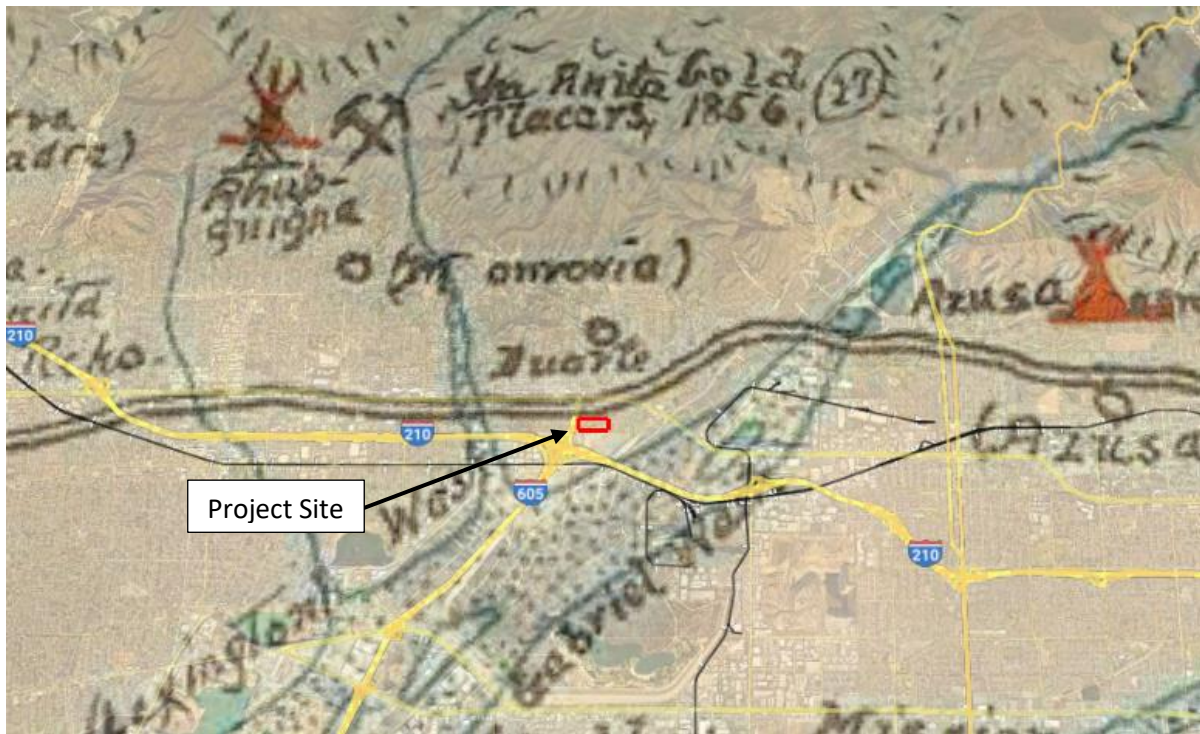
Based on this map, the project site is situated just south of an old or “ancient”¹ road identified on the map as “L.A. County Road” and symbolized by black parallel lines. The nearest mapped water sources to the project site include the historical “Hondo (Lexington) Wash,” mapped approximately 0.6-miles west and the “San Gabriel Wash,” mapped approximately 0.25-miles southeast and 0.5-miles east; the confluence of both washes is mapped approximately 0.6 miles southwest of the project site. Mapped approximately 3 miles northeast of the project site in the San Gabriel

¹ Old or ancient roads: established before 1890 (Kirkman-Harriman Pictorial and Historical Map of Los Angeles County 1860-1937).

Mountains is a location identified on the map as “Sta Anita Gold Placers [gold miners], 1856” site denoted with the number “27” and a gold mine, symbolized by two crossed pick axes, is mapped west of the placers location, approximately 2.7 miles northwest of the project site.

No Native American villages are depicted within or in close proximity to the Project site. The nearest mapped Native American village is over 3 miles northwest of the project site. A second Native American village site that is depicted over 3.75 miles northeast of the project site.

Figure 4 Kirkman-Harriman Pictorial and Historical Map (Project Site Depicted in Red)



4.2.5 Geoarchaeological Review

The following section assesses the potential for subsurface archaeological resources to be present within the project site. Sources consulted as part of this assessment include CHRIS data (see summary of results in Sections 4.2.1 and 4.2.2), historical maps and aerial photographs (see also summary of results in Section 4.2.6), geologic maps, soil survey maps, and a previously prepared environmental assessment and geotechnical report that address the project site and vicinity. Ethnographic data, such as proximity to known Native American village sites, was also considered.

Soil Map Review

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey (USDA 2024a), soils within the project site consist of the Urban land-Soboba complex with 0 to 5 percent slopes. Urban land is the primary soil type within the project site and is defined within this context as loamy fan; however, in general, Urban land refers to soils in areas of high population density in a largely built environment and can include human-transported or human-altered materials, minimally altered materials, or intact native soils (USDA 2019). Urban lands may also include artificial fill materials transported from nearby areas or previously excavated materials from the project site itself. Due to

these soils being transported and altered, Urban land soil patterns are unique for each city, including Duarte (USDA 2019). As indicated by Waters (1992), A horizons form on stable landforms not subject to intensive depositional or erosional processes, whereas B horizons represent the leaching of fine particles from the topsoil into the underlying sedimentary or alluvial parent material (C horizon), creating a distinct horizon. Given that A horizons form on stable landforms, they are the primary horizons wherein archaeological materials would be typically deposited. There are different classes of A horizons, including Ap horizons, which are A horizons that have been disturbed by agricultural activities such as plowing, and Ab horizons, which are A horizons that have been buried by depositional processes. Archaeological resources encountered within Ap horizons represent a disturbed context wherein archaeological materials have been displaced by plowing and discing. Because Ab horizons are buried A horizons, they have the greatest likelihood to contain intact subsurface archaeological deposits.

The soil series identified within the Urban land-Soboba complex includes the Urban land (45 percent), Soboba (40 percent), Typic Xerothents (5 percent), Palmview (5 percent), and Tujunga (5 percent). The soils series with soil data indicates that the following soils series contain A horizons: Palmview, Soboba, and Tujunga series and extend from the surface to depths between 1.5 and 15 inches below ground surface (bgs) and are found on numerous landforms, including alluvial fans, flood plains, and urban areas. Their A horizon soils are characterized as loam, stony loam sand, and fine sandy loam (USDA 2024b, 2024c, and 2024d). The soils present within the project site do not contain soils that have been disturbed by agricultural activities (Ap horizons) nor does the project site contain subsurface topsoil (Ab horizon), suggesting that the subsurface conditions do not contain archaeological materials that may have been displaced or contain archaeological deposits buried by natural processes.

Geologic Map Review

A review of the National Geologic Map Database (Dibblee and Ehrenspeck 1998) indicates that native soils within the project site are comprised of Quaternary alluvium (mapped unit Qg²), associated with the Late Holocene-age, young alluvial fan deposits that originate from the San Gabriel River (LGC Geotechnical, Inc. 2024). Holocene alluvial fan and stream deposits have the potential to support the presence of buried archaeological resources because these soils are contemporaneous with the documented period of prehistoric human habitation of the area and have potential to preserve cultural material in context, depending on the area-specific topographical setting. As previously mentioned in Section 3.1 of this report, the San Gabriel River is less than 0.5-mile east and 0.25 miles to the southeast of project site.

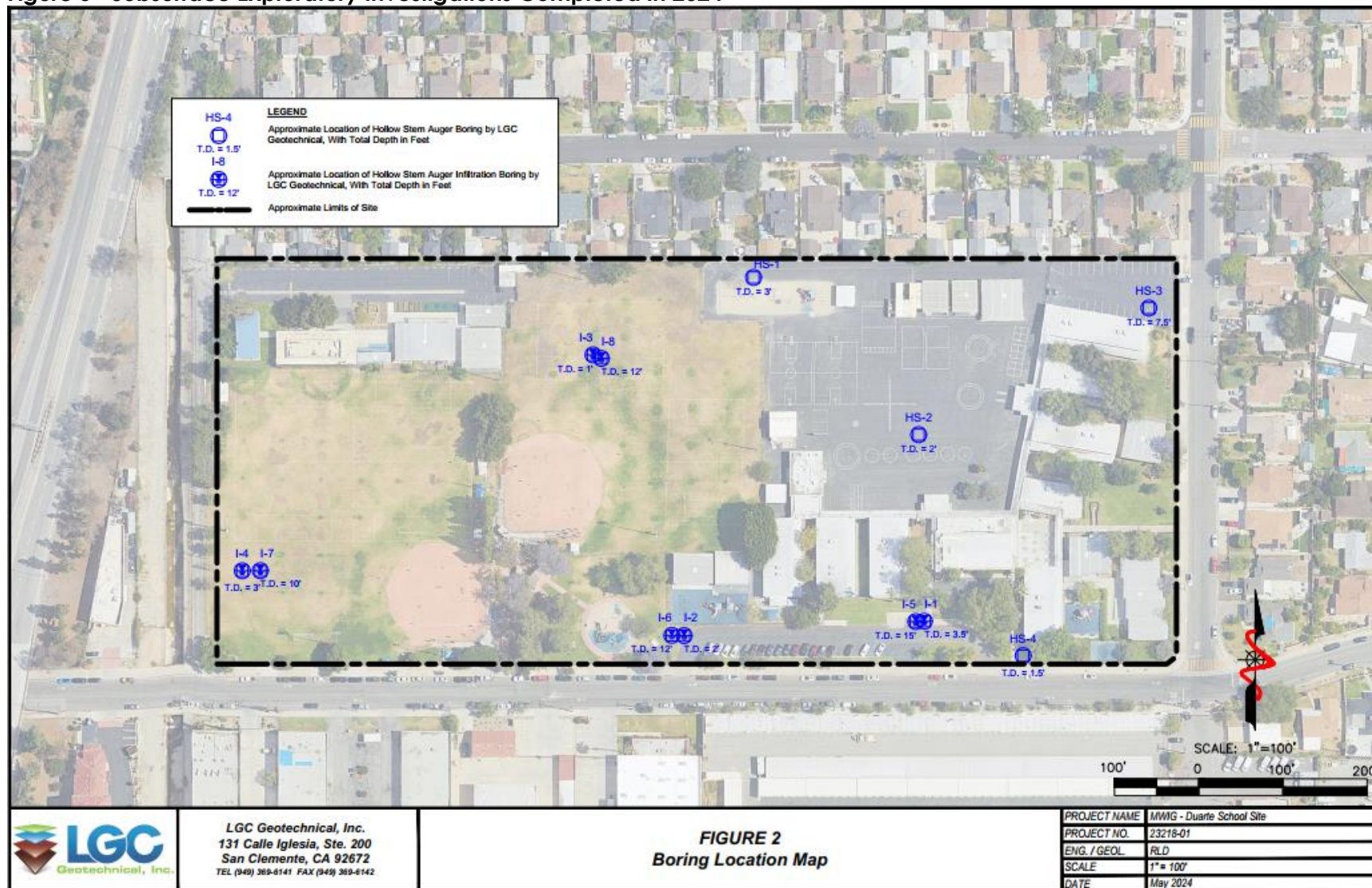
Summary of Previously Prepared Geotechnical Report

The geotechnical report, *Preliminary Geotechnical Evaluation and Recommendations, Proposed Residential Development and Sports Park, 1433 Crestfield Drive, Duarte, California* (LGC Geotechnical, Inc. 2024), was prepared for the project site to address subsurface conditions. The report details the results of 12 eight-inch-diameter hollow stem auger/infiltration subsurface exploratory borings (HS-1 through HS-4 and I-1 through I-8). These borings were placed at accessible locations throughout the project site as depicted in Figure 5. Subsurface exploratory borings were

² Qg is a surficial sediment characterized as gravel and sand of major stream channels.

advanced to depths between approximately 1 to 15 feet bgs and were completed April 23, 2024, and May 7, 2024.

Figure 5 Subsurface Exploratory Investigations Completed in 2024



Source: LGC Geotechnical, Inc. 2024, Figure 2 Boring Location Map

According to the geotechnical report, the subsurface exploratory investigations indicate that the native alluvial fan deposits encountered generally consists of variable amounts of silty to gravelly sand with cobbles that is grayish brown to dark brown in color. Although the borings logs for the subsurface investigations do not explicitly note the presence of fill (artificial, engineered, or undocumented), the report notes that minor amounts of undocumented fill may exist throughout the project site and further noted that the results of the exploratory borings are not representative of the entire project site. No characterization or description of the undocumented fill soils are provided in the reviewed geotechnical report. Table 4 below summarizes the results of the subsurface investigations.

Table 3 Summary of Subsurface Investigation Results

Boring	Asphalt Concrete/Base/ Undocumented Fill (inches bgs)	Native Soils	Terminated Depth (feet bgs)
HS-1	0 to 2.5	2.5 inches to 3 feet bgs	3
HS-2	0 to 2.5	2.5 inches to 2 feet bgs	2
HS-3	0 to 2.5	2.5 inches to 8 feet bgs	8
HS-4	-	0 to 1.5 feet bgs	1.5
I-1	0 to 2.5	2.5 inches to 3.5 feet bgs	3.5
I-2	-	0 to 2 feet bgs	2
I-3	-	0 to 1 feet bgs	1
I-4	-	0 to 3 feet bgs	3
I-5	-	0 to 15 feet bgs	15
I-6	-	0 to 12 feet bgs	12
I-7	-	0 to 10 feet bgs	10
I-8	-	0 to 12 feet bgs	12

Source: LGC Geotechnical, Inc. 2024

5 Survey

5.1 Methods

On October 21, 2024, Rincon Archaeologist Pedro Gonzalez conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the project site. The built environment component of the survey focused on structures located within and adjacent to the project site. Following the survey, Rincon Senior Architectural Historian, Rachel Perzel, reviewed the photographs and took notes related to the overall condition, construction history, and integrity of these properties.

Because the project site is within a developed setting with limited exposed sediment a reconnaissance-level survey was conducted to identify and investigated discrete areas of exposed ground surface, which were largely limited to landscaped areas of manicured grass and planting beds. The goal of the archaeological survey, given the site conditions, was to determine whether there are any visible prehistoric or historic-period archaeological resources on the surface. The archaeological surveyor searched for artifacts such as flaked stone tools, marine shell, historical debris, soil discoloration, and structural remains such as foundation pads.

Copies of all field notes, digital photographs, and records related to the survey for current study are saved digitally in Rincon's archives. All field practices met the Secretary of the Interior's standards and guidelines for a cultural resources inventory (NPS 2020b).

5.2 Findings

5.2.1 Built Environment Resources

The following section summarizes the results of all background research and fieldwork as they pertain to built environment resources. The fieldwork and background research resulted in the identification of two historic-age properties in the project site, 1433 Crestfield Drive and 1400 Mt. Olive Drive (Figure 6 and Table 4). The properties were recorded and evaluated for NRHP, CRHR, and local listing eligibility on DPR series forms, which are included in Appendix C and summarized below.

Table 4 Built Environment Resources

Address	APN	Description
1433 Crestfield Drive	8604-017-903	Elementary school property from 1952 now vacant
1400 Mt. Olive Drive	8604-017-903	High school property from 1967

Figure 6 Built Environment Survey Results



1433 Crestfield Drive

1433 Crestfield Drive is located at the northwest corner of Crestfield Drive and Central Avenue in Duarte, California. The former elementary school and arts academy are currently partially occupied by the State Preschool. It is sited on a large rectangular parcel (APN 8604-017-903) shared with the Otis Gordon Sports Park (a contemporary park) and Mt. Olive High School, which dates to the historic period and was recorded on a separate DPR form.

The property includes 21 individual one-story buildings and two shade structures arranged in an L-shape along Central Avenue and Crestfield Drive, as well as a paved play area and sand pit at the rear of the property and a paved parking lot along Central Avenue. Ten of the buildings date to 1952 and form the original L-shaped layout. The buildings include: five classroom buildings (Classrooms A-C and I-J) dispersed along Central Avenue and Crestfield Drive, a multipurpose room building at the center, a kindergarten building, and three restroom buildings. Between 1955 and 2000, ten additional classroom buildings and a locker room were added, and the Office building was constructed between 2005 and 2009 (Figure 7).

Figure 7 1433 Crestfield Drive, View Northeast



Classroom Buildings (Classrooms A, B, C, G, I, J [1951-1952] and Classroom L [1955])

The buildings noted above, which date from 1951-1955, share a consistent design and are described collectively below. Classrooms A, B and C are sited along Central Avenue while Classrooms I, J and L are sited along Crestfield Drive, and Classroom G, the Kindergarten Building, is centrally located at the corner of Crestfield Drive and Central Avenue. The buildings are of a consistent size, although Classroom L, added in 1955, features a slightly larger footprint. The classroom buildings are rectangular in plan, sit on concrete foundations, and are capped with shed roofs with slight eave overhangs on the long elevations; they are sheathed in rough stucco. The primary elevations feature three classroom doors flanked by banks of fixed pane windows. The entrances are sheltered under covered walkways that connect them. Rear elevations feature banks of fixed windows. (Figure 8 through Figure 11).

Figure 8 Representative Photograph – Primary Elevation of Classroom A, View Northwest



Figure 9 Representative Photograph – Rear Elevation of Classroom C, View Southeast



Figure 10 Representative Photograph – Primary and East Elevations of Classroom J, View West



Figure 11 Representative Photograph – Rear Elevation of Classroom I, View Southwest



Restroom Buildings – 1952

Throughout the property there are three restroom buildings which date from 1951-1952. Two of the restroom buildings sit north of Classrooms A-C while the third restroom building sits west of Classrooms I and J. The buildings are rectangular in plan. They sit on concrete foundations and are capped with flat roofs. Their exteriors are sheathed in rough stucco, and their primary elevations feature two entrances separated with a porcelain water fountain with decorative tile. Rear elevations feature two vertical sash windows (Figure 12 and Figure 13).

Figure 12 Representative Photograph – Rear Elevation of Classroom I, View Southwest



Figure 13 Representative Photograph – Rear Elevation of Restroom Buildings, View East



Multi-purpose Room – 1952

At the center of the school's overall L-shaped plan, at the corner of Central Avenue and Crestfield Drive is the multi-purpose room constructed between 1951 and 1952 (Figure 14). Sited east-west, the multi-purpose room is one-story, on a concrete foundation, and is capped with a side-gabled roof. The primary (north) elevation has four entrances, one entrance with double metal doors and two entrances with one flush metal door, and three windows sitting under the covered main walkway. The west elevation is covered by a large Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning System, while the east elevation has a double door entrance with metal doors, and the south elevation has two entrances, one with a single metal door and the second with double metal doors.

Figure 14 Multi-purpose Room South and West Elevations, View Northeast



Administration Building – 1952

The administration building sits at the corner of Central Avenue and Crestfield Drive north of the kindergarten building and south of Classrooms I, J, and L (Figure 15). Rectangular in plan, the building sits on a concrete foundation, capped with a side-gabled roof, and sheathed in smooth stucco along the exterior. The primary (north) elevation has a single entrance with a glazed metal door flanked by a large picture window and a ribbon window. The primary elevation has decorative foliage and a concrete path that leads to the main covered walkway. The north elevation has a single entrance with a glazed metal door and a boarded window. The south elevation, connected to a covered walkway, has two entrances each with a glazed metal door, ribbon windows, and fixed pane windows.

Figure 15 Administration Building North Elevation, View Southwest



Locker Rooms – 1971

Constructed in 1971 to the north elevation of one of the restroom buildings at the far west side of the campus, the locker rooms sit on a concrete slab foundation with a rectangular ground plan (Figure 16). The building is capped with a flat roof and the exterior is clad in smooth stucco. The east elevation has an entrance with a single door covered by a decorative metal screen for privacy and a floor to ceiling window divided into three lites. The east elevation also has a mural of a tree and flowers. The west elevation has a single entrance with a metal door and no additional features. The north elevation has no fenestration or features.

Figure 16 Locker Rooms East Elevation, View West



Classroom Buildings (Classrooms M-P and Q-U) – 1967-2000

Throughout the property there are eight portable buildings or manufactured buildings added to the property in 1967, 1971, 1986, 1999, and 2000. The buildings are elevated off the ground on concrete foundations and rectangular in plan. Each building has a flat roof and a wide overhanging eave covering the entrances, and the exteriors are sheathed in vertical board siding. The buildings have one to two classrooms each with an entrance with metal, flush door accessible by a concrete or metal ramp, and the fenestration includes aluminum vertical sash windows (Figure 17 and Figure 18).

Figure 17 Example of Portable Classroom (Classroom N South and East Elevations), View Northwest



Figure 18 Example of Portable Classroom (Classroom R South Elevation), View North



Offices – Between 2005 and 2009

Constructed between 2005 and 2009, the offices building sits at the western end of the campus north of the locker rooms and Classroom C (Figure 19). Capped with a monitor roof, the rectangular plan building sits on a raised concrete foundation and the exterior is clad in smooth stucco. The primary (south) elevation has an entrance off to the west side with a flush metal door accessible by a concrete ramp, and above the door are three aluminum frame vertical sash windows. The north elevation has five aluminum framed fixed pane windows and three vertical sash aluminum framed windows. The monitor has four aluminum framed vertical sash windows on the north and south elevations. The east and west elevations have no fenestration. The east and west elevations have no fenestration.

Figure 19 Offices South and East Elevations, View Northwest



Additional Features

At the center of the property is a paved play area with two basketball courts, four-square courts, and additional areas for play. At the northwest corner is a sand pit with a playground, monkey bars, and swings which were constructed circa 1992. Throughout the property there are picnic tables and benches, some covered by roof structures. There are two additional playgrounds: one at the southeast corner adjacent to the kindergarten building and one at the southwest corner adjacent to portable classrooms constructed circa 1992; both have contemporary equipment (Figure 20 and Figure 21).

West of 1433 Crestfield Drive within the same parcel is the Otis Gordon Sports Park consisting of two baseball fields and a playground. All of the features were constructed after 1995 and were not evaluated herein.

Figure 20 Playground, View Northwest



Figure 21 Paved play area and basketball court, View Southeast



1400 Mt. Olive Drive

1400 Mt. Olive Drive is located on the east side of Mt. Olive Drive and occupies the northwest corner of the following parcel in Duarte, California: APN: 8604-017-903. The parcel also includes 1433 Crestfield Drive and the Otis Gordon Sports Field, a park. The property includes five portable buildings, a paved parking lot, an open lunch structure, and picnic areas (Figure 22). The parking lot occupies the northern end of the property while the buildings are sited at the southern end; the area in between is developed with grass lawns and picnic areas. The five buildings are portable buildings dating from 1972 to 2005: Classrooms A, C, and E, Administration Building, and Restroom Building, further described below.

Added to the western end of the property in 1972, Classroom A sits at an east-west orientation, on a raised concrete foundation (Figure 23). It features a rectangular plan and is sheathed in wood panel siding. The flat roof has wide overhanging enclosed eaves on the north and east elevations with exposed beams; a penthouse structure spans the length of the roofline. The primary (north) elevation is divided into nine bays by wood pilasters, and four of the bays have entrances with flush metal doors to individual classrooms. The building is accessible by a concrete ramp and stairs which appear to be later additions. The west elevation has a mural which reads “California Model Continuation High School Mt. Olive” and features the school’s mascot, the bulldog; the east elevation has one opening with a flush metal door.

Figure 22 1400 Mt. Olive Drive, View East



Figure 23 Classroom A North and West Elevations, View Southeast



To the east of Classroom A and west of the Administration Building is the Restrooms Building, a portable building added to the property in 1999 (Figure 24). Capped with a flat roof, the rectangular plan building sits on a concrete foundation in an east to west orientation and is constructed of wood framing sheathed in vertical wood siding. The primary (north) elevation has four openings to the Girls', Boys', Men's, and Women's bathrooms each with a flush metal door and pronounced wood framing. In between the Girls' and Boys' bathrooms is a porcelain water fountain. The bathrooms are accessible by a concrete ramp and stairs.

Figure 24 Restroom Building North Elevation, View South.



Added to the property in 2005, the Administration Building is a portable building at the center of the property just east of the Restrooms Building (Figure 25). The building is elevated off the ground on a concrete foundation and rectangular in plan. Capped with a flat roof with an overhanging eave on the north elevation, the exterior is sheathed in vertical wood siding. Accessible by concrete ramps, the primary (north) elevation has four entrances with either glazed or flush metal doors and three vertical sash aluminum framed windows. The west, east, and south elevations have no fenestration.

Figure 25 Administration Building North Elevation, View Southwest

At the far eastern end of the property adjacent to the baseball fields of the sports park is Classroom C, a portable classroom added to the property in 1999 (Figure 26). The rectangular plan building sits flush with the ground on a concrete foundation, and the exterior is sheathed in vertical wood siding. The flat roof has a wide eave overhang over the primary (west) elevation which also features two entrances with flush metal doors individual classrooms, two vertical sliding sash windows, and a concrete planter. The north and south elevations are devoid of detailing while the east elevation has two vertical sliding sash windows and two heating ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) units.

Figure 26 Classroom C West Elevation, View Northeast



Just north of Classroom C is Classroom E, a fifth portable classroom added between 2018 and 2020 (Figure 27). Sited east-west, the rectangular in plan building is elevated off the ground on a concrete foundation and constructed of wood framing sheathed in vertical wood siding. The flat roof has a wide overhanging eave over the primary (west) elevation which also features one entrance with a flush metal door and a vertical sliding sash window. The primary elevation is accessible by a concrete ramp. The north and south elevations are devoid of features, but the east elevation has a vertical sliding sash window and a HVAC unit.

Figure 27 Classroom E North and West Elevations, View Southeast.



At the western end of the property, adjacent to Classroom A and the property entrance, is the open lunch structure constructed in 2005 (Figure 28). The structure sits on a concrete foundation covered by a flat roof supported by wood beams connected to six concrete and metal columns. Throughout the property there are additional picnic tables on paved foundations or grass lawns (Figure 29).

Figure 28 Open Lunch Structure, View Northeast



Figure 29 Additional picnic tables at the center of the property, View West



5.2.2 Archaeological Resources

The project site includes existing development comprised of two schools, Andres Duarte Arts Academy and Mt. Olive High School, Otis Gordon Sports Park, paved lots and hardscape, as well as landscaped areas. The archaeological survey was focused on the landscaped areas, which accounted for approximately 50 percent of the overall project footprint. Within these landscaped areas, less than three percent of the area provided for observations of exposed ground surfaces limited to exposed soils around existing ornamental trees and grass (Figure 30 through Figure 32). In these areas of exposed ground surface, ground surface visibility was poor (approximately 10 percent). However, in areas of existing development, including paved lots and hardscape, as well as dense grass and above-ground planters, ground surface visibility was non-existent (zero percent). The areas of exposed ground soils have been disturbed by landscaping and maintenance activities and development; therefore, observation of any archaeological resources that may have been present on the surface prior to the development of the project site would not have been possible at the time the survey was conducted. The soils observed throughout the site consisted of a brown/reddish brown sand intermixed with gravel, consistent with the USDA's description of Urban land-Soboba complex, though the sediment observed within the playground area consisted of imported sand.

No archaeological resources were identified within the project site as a result of the field survey. However, due to the developed nature of the project site at the time the fieldwork was conducted for this study, observation of intact native soils was not possible. Therefore, the negative result of the archaeological survey is considered less reliable than a survey of native, undisturbed soils and not definitive evidence for the determination of the sensitivity of the project site for archaeological resources. Given these factors, other sources were consulted to assist in the determination of archaeological sensitivity.

Figure 30 Representative Photograph of Exposed Ground Surface within the Project Site. Facing Southwest



**Figure 31 Representative Photograph of Exposed Ground Surface within the Project Site
- Facing Southeast**



Figure 32 Representative Photograph of Exposed Ground Surface within the Project Site. Facing East



5.2.3 Archaeological Sensitivity Analysis

The following section summarizes the results of all background research as they pertain to archaeological resources to assess the archaeological sensitivity and the potential to encounter yet identified or previously unknown intact subsurface prehistoric and/or historic-period archaeological resources during project implementation.

The results of the CHRIS records search did not identify any known archaeological resources within the project site or 0.5-mile search radius. Although the SLF results are positive for known Native American heritage resources, the SLF record is maintained at a Public Land Survey System section level, which indicates that a recorded sacred site could be anywhere within a one-square-mile area. As such, the results don't necessarily equate to the existence of resources within the specific area occupied by the project site. In addition, there are no known Native American village sites within or in close proximity to the project site.

A review of historical topographic maps and aerial images indicates that the Project site has been subject to grading and other ground disturbing activities from the 1950s through to the 1970s. Additionally, historical maps show the San Gabriel Wash and River to the east and southeast of the project site. This natural resource would have provided for an environmental setting that indigenous and historic occupants of the area would have found hospitable for habitation and other activities.

Areas where environmental conditions included alluvial activity would potentially have served to preserve any indigenous or historic-period archaeological materials.

A desktop review of geologic mapping and soil maps indicates that the soil types within the project site include Palmview, Soboba, and Tujunga series. The soils in these series lack buried soil horizon (Ab horizon), which would have the greatest potential to contain intact subsurface archaeological deposits. However, a review of the geotechnical investigation conducted within the project site determined that the site is underlain by asphalt concrete/base and/or undocumented fill from surface to 2.5 inches bgs within the eastern half portion of the project site and native alluvial fan deposits associated with the late Holocene-age were encountered from surface and/or underlying undocumented fill to the maximum depths explored (between 1 and 15 bgs). Holocene alluvial fan and stream deposits have the potential to support the presence of buried archaeological resources. Resources that are commonly encountered in these depositional contexts include pre-contact long- and short-term habitation sites as well as historic-period privies, refuse deposits, and other buried infrastructure.

No archaeological resources were identified within the project site during the field survey. Current project design would include the following depths of ground disturbance: site preparation via grading and excavation activities approximately 5 feet bgs across the site and trenching for utilities extending from 2.5 to a maximum depth of 13 feet bgs, limited to the proposed driving aisles and/or parking areas.

Given the aforementioned conditions and the context and findings of this study, there is a low to moderate potential for encountering unknown or as yet unidentified intact subsurface archaeological resources within undisturbed native alluvial soils to maximum depths of proposed disturbance. Such resources could qualify as either historical resources or unique archaeological resources under CEQA.

6 Evaluation

6.1 1433 Crestfield Drive

Property History

Prior to the 1950s, 1433 Crestfield Drive was undeveloped land east of the town of Duarte and west of the San Gabriel River. Similar to other cities throughout California, Duarte experienced a population boom after World War II and required additional schools to educate the growing number of children in the area (*Los Angeles Times* 1952b). Due to this expansion, the community's first school, the Duarte School (1906) at the northeast corner of Buena Vista Avenue and Central Avenue, could no longer accommodate the growing number of children in the area. In response, in the early 1950s, the City of Duarte constructed three schools: Northview School (no longer extant), Maxwell School (extant) on Euclid Avenue, and the Andres Duarte Elementary School at 1433 Crestfield Drive (*Los Angeles Times* 1952c).

Andres Duarte Elementary School was constructed between 1951 and 1952 by William C. Crowell Company from design plans by Allison & Rible, Architects (*Los Angeles Times* 1952a; *Daily News-Post* 1953a). The finger-plan school design included eight individual classroom buildings each with an outdoor space connected by covered walkways (Figure 33). The DUCD hosted a dedication ceremony on April 30, 1953, and the architect Floyd Rible presented the keys to the school to the first principal, Dr. B.F. Davis (*Daily News-Post* 1953b). The ceremony was attended by deputy superintendent of Los Angeles County Schools, Dr. Bruce Walters and Charles Gibson of the State Department of Education. In 1954, Andres Duarte Elementary School was cited by the California chapter of the American Institute of Architects for "outstanding 'merit in design and execution in architecture and fine arts'" (*Los Angeles Times* 1954).

Figure 33 Plans for Andres Duarte Elementary School – 1952 (*Los Angeles Times* 1952a)



Although the city constructed three new schools between 1952 and 1953, including the subject property, the schools could not alleviate the community's needs due to the continued growth of students in Duarte. In 1953, the city started construction of a fourth school, Royal Oaks, started planning for a fifth school, Beardslee School, and in 1955 completed an addition with four classrooms (Classroom L) at the subject property (*Daily News Post* 1953c, 1954, and 1955). The addition, also designed by Allison & Rible, was constructed by Woodlawn Construction Company.

Over the next 50 years, the school expanded further to accommodate the growing number of students. Between 1967 and 2009, ten additional buildings were added to the campus, eight portable buildings and two permanent buildings, including one to house the State Preschool which opened in 1984 (DUSD 2015; NETR Online 2024). Although the school experienced years of expansion and growth in numbers of students, by the late 2010s the school district experienced declining enrollment and converted the Andres Duarte Elementary School to the Andres Duarte Arts Academy in 2019 (*Pasadena Star-News* 2017; Google 2024). Though the State Preschool is actively using the subject property, the Arts Academy closed in 2022 (California Department of Education 2024).

Adjacent baseball fields and a playground were constructed as part of the school circa 1979 but were replaced by contemporary buildings, structures, and turf circa 1995 and converted to the Otis Gordon Sports Park (NETR Online 2024). The Mt. Olive High School on the same parcel was constructed in 1967 and is evaluated in a separate DPR form.

Allison & Rible – Architects

The subject property was designed by the Los Angeles based architectural firm, Allison & Rible, Architects, which was formed in 1944 by Ulysses Floyd Rible and George Boggs Allison (*Los Angeles Times* 1952a; *Daily News-Post* 1953a). Rible received his bachelor's in architecture from the University of Southern California, and Allison received his bachelor's and master's in architecture

from the University of Pennsylvania (American Institute of Architects [AIA] 1956). Prior to their formation of Allison & Rible, both worked at the Los Angeles-based firm, Allison & Allison. Allison & Allison was formed by brothers, James and David Allison, who were prolific for their revival style commercial and religious buildings during the 1920s and 1930s and are recognized as master architects in Los Angeles; however, it should be noted that George Allison did not form Allison & Allison nor was he related to James and David Allison who started the firm.

Formed by the partners in 1944, Allison & Rible worked primarily in the Los Angeles area and designed institutional and commercial buildings. They are best known for their university and school designs; they designed the master plan for California Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo in 1949, and the following circa 1954: Claremont College for Men (now Claremont McKenna College, extant), Downey (North) Junior High School (now Griffiths Middle School, extant), Huntington Beach High School (extant), and the modern expansion of the University of California, Riverside (PCAD 2024; Allison & Rible 1949; *The San Bernardino County Sun* 1954).

The firm expanded in 1965 into Allison, Rible, Robinson & Ziegler when Rodney Robinson and Raymond Ziegler joined as partners (AIA 1970). During the 1960s, the firm designed several New Formalist works, which they are known for today; including the 1966 California Federal Savings & Loan building at 16800 West Devonshire Street in Los Angeles which was recommended eligible for local and state listing for its New Formalist design and association with master architects, Allison & Rible (Los Angeles, City of 2024).

The firm of Allison & Rible, Architects is recognized as master architects in Los Angeles and some of their projects have been recommended eligible for local listing in that city. A list of some of their work is included below in Table 5.

Table 5 Allison & Rible-designed Properties

Name	Address	Year Built	Eligibility Status	Source
California Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo	1 Grand Ave. San Luis Obispo	1949	N/A	Allison & Rible 1949
Andres Duarte Elementary School	1433 Crestfield Dr. Duarte	1952	N/A	<i>Los Angeles Times</i> 1952a
Claremont College for Men (now Claremont McKenna College)	888 N Columbia Ave. Claremont	Circa 1954	N/A	<i>The San Bernardino County Sun</i> 1954
Downey (North) Junior High School (now Griffiths Middle School)	9633 Tweedy Ln. Downey	Circa 1954	N/A	<i>The San Bernardino County Sun</i> 1954
Huntington Beach High School	1905 Main St. Huntington Beach	Circa 1954	N/A	<i>The San Bernardino County Sun</i> 1954
University of California, Riverside	900 University Ave. Riverside	Circa 1954	N/A	<i>The San Bernardino County Sun</i> 1954

Name	Address	Year Built	Eligibility Status	Source
West Los Angeles Regional Branch Library	11360 West Santa Monica Blvd. Los Angeles	1956	Recommended Eligible for Local Listing in the City of Los Angeles	City of Los Angeles Historic Resources Inventory
Los Angeles City College	855 North Vermont Ave. Los Angeles	1957	N/A	<i>Los Angeles Times</i> 1957
Beardslee School	1228 Kellwil Way Duarte	1957	N/A	<i>Daily News-Post</i> 1957
Christian Education Building for First Presbyterian Church of San Diego	320 Date St. San Diego	1959	N/A	<i>Los Angeles Times</i> 1959
North Hollywood Federal Savings & Loan	4461 North Lankershim Blvd. Los Angeles	1961	Recommended Eligible for Local Listing in the City of Los Angeles	City of Los Angeles Historic Resources Inventory
Rand Corporation	Not Extant	1962	N/A	Digital Public Library of America 1962
Pasadena City College	1570 E. Colorado Blvd. Pasadena	1963	N/A	<i>Los Angeles Times</i> 1963
California Federal Savings & Loan	16800 West Devonshire St. Los Angeles	1966	Recommended Eligible for Local Listing in the City of Los Angeles	City of Los Angeles Historic Resources Inventory

Note: This list is not a comprehensive list of properties designed by Allison & Rible.

Evaluation

1433 Crestfield Drive is recommended ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under all criteria (A/1, B/2, C/3, D/4). The evaluation relied on the framework established by the *Los Angeles Unified School District Historic Context Statement* (LAUSD HCS; Sapphos Environmental, Inc. 2014). Though not within Los Angeles, the LAUSD HCS discusses national and state-wide trends in education which are applicable to the subject property. According to the LAUSD HCS, the school was designed under the post-World War II context, “Educating the Baby Boom: The Postwar Modern, Functionalist School Plant, 1945-1969” and is an example of a subtype of the functionalist school plan, the finger-plan school, which was popular in California and the United States in the 1940s and very early 1950s (Sapphos Environmental Inc. 2014).

The subject property was developed in 1951-1952 in response to the post-World War II population boom occurring in the Los Angeles region, including Duarte, at the time. However, it does not appear significant within the context of the area's post-World War II institutional development because research failed to identify this school as an important driver of the area's population boom or of the area's school development. After review of the school's association with the historic context, it did not contribute in a significant way to post-World War II school development in Duarte as it was not the first or only school constructed post-war nor was it utilized as an example for the development of other schools in the area. 1433 Crestfield Drive was one of three post-war functionalist schools, including the Maxwell School (extant) on Euclid Avenue and Northview School (no longer extant) constructed in Duarte in 1952 in response to post-war development. These schools were quickly followed by two additional functionalist schools, Royal Oaks School (extant; now Royal Oaks STEAM Academy) in 1953 and Beardslee School (extant; now Beardslee Dual Language Academy) in 1957. Along with lacking historical significance, the property has several additions which affect the open school layout which is the most important character-defining feature of finger-plan and other functionalist schools. Therefore, the subject property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR under Criteria A/1.

The research conducted in support of this evaluation, including research through newspapers, secondary sources on the history of the city of Duarte, and biographical sources such as Ancestry.com, did not identify significant individuals associated with the subject property. It is therefore recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR under Criteria B/2.

1433 Crestfield Drive was constructed between 1951 and 1952 following the post-World War II finger-plan school design. While the property integrates some of the character-defining features of a finger plan school, for example a unified, functional site design with buildings extending across the site and oriented in relation to outdoor spaces, one-story massing, and classrooms which clearly express their function with finger-plan like wings and fenestration, the subject property is not an exceptional example of a post-World War II functionalist school and therefore is not significant within this context. In the case of the subject property, the finger plan was not expertly applied when compared to other regional examples such as Acalanes Union High School designed by Franklin & Kump in Lafayette, California in 1940, Kester Avenue Elementary School designed by Richard Neutra in Sherman Oaks in 1951, or Baldwin Hills Elementary School, designed by Neutra & Alexander's firm in 1949 (Sapphos Environmental Inc. 2014).

Additionally, the subject property was also constructed at the tail end of the period of significance associated with significant examples of the finger-plan in California and is not the first or only finger-plan school in the surrounding area. Two other finger-plan schools were constructed in Duarte in 1952, the Maxwell School (extant) on Euclid Avenue and Northview School (no longer extant), followed by two additional functionalist schools, Royal Oaks School (extant; now Royal Oaks STEAM Academy) in 1953 and Beardslee School (extant; now Beardslee Dual Language Academy) in 1957. Along with lacking historical significance, the property has several additions which affect the open school layout which is the most important character-defining feature of finger-plan and other functionalist schools.

The subject property was designed by Allison & Rible, Architects, who are recognized master architects in Los Angeles. From the 1940s to 1960s, the firm designed institutional and commercial buildings throughout the region and were known for their school plans and later their New Formalist designs. Though the property is associated with master architects, the subject property is not an exceptional example of the firm's large body of work. According to NPS Bulletin 15, a property is not eligible for the work of a master simply because it was designed by said master

architect (NPS 1995). Allison & Rible designed several other projects that are better representative examples of their work; these include the North Hollywood Federal Savings & Loan building, which was recommended eligible for local listing in Los Angeles, and the master plan for California Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo. The property additionally lacks artistic value and is therefore recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR under C/3.

The property is not likely to yield valuable information that will contribute to our understanding of human history because the property is not and never was the principal source of important information pertaining to subjects such as mid-20th century finger-plan schools. Therefore, the subject property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR under Criteria D/4.

6.2 1400 Mt. Olive Drive

Property History

In 1967, 1400 Mt. Olive Drive was developed with one portable building and a parking lot for the Duarte Continuation High School (*Daily News-Post* 1967). Originally housed at the Duarte Public Library and part of the Monrovia Continuation School, the Duarte Continuation High School was formed to educate students in an alternative learning environment. Continuation high schools focused on job training and programs individualized to each student as well as the basic academic courses. The original portable building, which is no longer extant, was adapted from a former World War II barrack and featured two classrooms and an office (*Los Angeles Times* 1972).

In 1968, the school was renamed Mt. Olive High School, to eliminate the stigma associated with continuation high schools, and Luke McJimpson was hired as its first principal (UCSB 1968; *Pasadena Independent* 1968). The school expanded in 1969 with the addition of a second portable building (no longer extant) which was leased from Huwin Corp for \$8,258 (*Los Angeles Times* 1969). In 1972, the 1967 portable building was damaged by a fire, and the 120 students studied in the remaining portable classroom building, the district bookmobile, and at the Duarte library (*Los Angeles Times* 1972). The building was quickly replaced, though, with extant Classroom A in 1972 (DUSD 2024b). The school's student body continued to expand throughout the 1990s and 2000s the district made the following changes to the campus: the Restrooms Building and Classroom C were added in 1999 (DUSD 2024b); in 2005, the 1969 building was removed and the Administration Building and open lunch shelter constructed (DUSD 2024b); between 2018 and 2020, Classroom E was constructed (NETR Online 2024). The school remains in use today.

Evaluation

1400 Mt. Olive Drive is recommended ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under all criteria (A/1, B/2, C/3, D/4).

The subject property was developed as the Duarte Continuation High School in 1967 to provide an alternative learning environment for the district's high school students. It was constructed at the tail end of the period of significance associated with significant post-World War II schools (1945-1969) and does not clearly embody the characteristics of a postwar modern functionalist school plan. It is one of several schools developed within the district during this period and does not appear significant within the context of Duarte's Post-World War II expansion or any other identified context. Therefore, 1400 Mt. Olive Drive is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR under Criteria A/1.

The research performed in support of this evaluation, including a review of newspapers, secondary sources on the history of Duarte, and biographical sources such as Ancestry.com, identified Luke McJimpson as the first principal of the school on the subject property. However, research did not indicate that Mr. McJimpson is historically significant in the history of the city, state, region, or national history. Additionally, research did not identify any additional potentially significant individuals associated with the subject property. Therefore, 1400 Mt. Olive Drive is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR under Criteria B/2.

One building at the subject property dates from the historic-era, Classroom A, which was constructed in 1972, while the remaining buildings were constructed in the 1990s to 2000s. As the buildings are portable buildings, they do not reflect a type, period, or method of construction nor do they feature a specific design aesthetic. They were not designed or constructed by recognized master craftsman nor do they possess high artistic value. The property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR under Criterion C/3.

The subject property is not likely to yield valuable information that will contribute to our understanding of human history because the property is not and never was the principal source of important information pertaining to subjects such as mid-20th century educational buildings. Therefore, the subject property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR under Criterion D/4.

7 Impacts Analysis and Conclusions

The impact analysis included here is organized based on the cultural resources thresholds included in CEQA Guidelines Appendix G: Environmental Checklist Form:

- a) Would the Project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?
- b) Would the Project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?
- c) Would the Project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?

Threshold A broadly refers to historical resources. To more clearly differentiate between archaeological and built environment resources, we have chosen to limit analysis under Threshold A to built environment resources. Archaeological resources, including those that may be considered historical resources pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 and those that may be considered unique archaeological resources pursuant to PRC Section 21083.2, are considered under Threshold B.

7.1 Historical Resources

This assessment identified the presence of the following built environment resources located within to the project site:

- 1433 Crestfield Drive: the former Andres Duarte Elementary School constructed between 1951 and 1952. The property was recorded and evaluated as part of the project and is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR under all criteria.
- 1400 Mt. Olive Drive: Mt. Olive High School constructed in 1967. The property was recorded and evaluated as part of the project and is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR under all criteria.

1433 Crestfield Drive and 1400 Mt. Olive Drive are not considered historical resources under CEQA; therefore, the project would not result in a substantial adverse change to historical resources as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b). Rincon recommends a finding of ***no impact to historical resources***.

7.2 Historical and Unique Archaeological Resources

No prehistoric or historic-period archaeological resources were identified within the project site as a result of the CHRIS records search or pedestrian survey; however, the SLF results were positive. The archaeological sensitivity analysis concluded that there is a low to moderate potential for encountering unknown or as yet unidentified intact subsurface archaeological resources within undisturbed native alluvial soils to maximum depths of proposed disturbance during project-related ground disturbance. In the event that unanticipated or previously unknown archaeological resources are encountered during project implementation, impacts to these resources could be significant under CEQA. Therefore, Rincon presents the following management recommendations, specifically a Workers Environmental Awareness Program training, archaeological monitoring, and

inadvertent discovery procedures, to facilitate appropriate treatment of any inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources in accordance with CEQA. Implementation of these recommendations along with adherence to existing regulations would reduce potential project impacts to archaeological resources, including historical resources, and human remains to *less than significant* under CEQA.

7.2.1 Recommendations

Workers Environmental Awareness Program Training

All construction personnel and monitors who are not trained archaeologists should be briefed regarding unanticipated discoveries prior to the start of construction activities. A basic presentation should be prepared and presented by a qualified archaeologist, or other designated archaeologist working under the direction of the qualified archaeologist, to inform all personnel working on the Project about the archaeological sensitivity of the area. The purpose of the WEAP training is to provide specific details on the kinds of archaeological materials that may be identified during construction of the project and explain the importance of and legal basis for the protection of significant archaeological resources. Each worker should also learn the proper procedures to follow in the event that archaeological resources or human remains are uncovered during ground-disturbing activities. These procedures include work curtailment or redirection and the immediate notification of the qualified archaeologist and if appropriate, Native American representative. The necessity of training attendance should be stated on all construction plans, and the City should maintain records demonstrating construction worker WEAP participation.

Retention of a Qualified Archaeologist and Archaeological Monitoring

Prior to the start of ground-disturbing activities, the City should retain an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (NPS 2020a) (Qualified Archaeologist) to respond to and address any inadvertent discoveries identified for the duration of construction activities.

The Qualified Archaeologist should oversee an archaeological monitor possessing experience and familiarity with historic-period and prehistoric resources in the region. The archaeological monitor should conduct full-time monitoring within undisturbed native soils to the Project's proposed maximum depths of disturbance. In general, archaeological monitoring should be limited to initial ground disturbance, which is defined as construction-related earthmoving of sediments from their native place of deposition and does not include any secondary movement of sediment that might be required for the Project (e.g., backfilling). The Qualified Archaeologist may adjust monitoring efforts as needed (increase, decrease, or discontinue monitoring frequency) based on the observed potential for construction activities to encounter archaeological deposits. The archaeological monitor should be responsible for maintaining daily monitoring logs.

Throughout the course of project construction activities, If a discovery is made by construction personnel and a monitor is not present, the protocols and procedures outlined in the Workers Environmental Awareness Program training should be followed. Following the completion of project construction activities, the Qualified Archaeologist should prepare an archaeological monitoring report with the results of the archaeological monitoring program that meets all state and local requirements and submit the report to the City and the SCCIC at the California State University at Fullerton. Reports submitted to the SCCIC should be formatted and completed in accordance with the CHRIS document submittal standards.

Inadvertent Discovery of Archaeological Resources

In the event that archaeological resources are inadvertently encountered during ground-disturbing activities that have not been previously identified, work in a 50-foot radius of the find should be halted and redirected, and the Qualified Archaeologist should be contacted immediately. The Qualified Archaeologist or other designated archaeologist working under the direction of the Qualified Archaeologist, should provide recommendations regarding the resource's potential significance and potential treatment in coordination with the City. If the resource is determined by the Qualified Archaeologist to be indigenous in origin, then a Native American representative should also be contacted to participate in the evaluation of the resource. If the Qualified Archaeologist and/or Native American representative determines it to be appropriate, archaeological testing for CRHR eligibility should be completed. If the resource proves to be eligible for the CRHR and significant impacts to the resource cannot be avoided via project redesign, the Qualified Archaeologist should prepare a data recovery plan tailored to the physical nature and characteristics of the resource, pursuant to the requirements of the CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C). The data recovery plan should identify data recovery excavation methods, measurable objectives, and data thresholds to reduce any significant impacts related to the resource. Pursuant to the data recovery plan, the Qualified Archaeologist and Native American representative, as appropriate, should recover and document the scientifically consequential information that justifies the resource's significance. The City should review and approve the treatment plan and archaeological testing as appropriate, and the resulting documentation should be submitted to the regional repository of the CHRIS, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C).

7.3 Human Remains

No prehistoric or historic-period burials within or outside formal cemeteries were identified within the project site as a result of the CHRIS records search, SLF search, or pedestrian survey. In the event human remains are inadvertently encountered during ground-disturbing activities, they would be treated consistent with state and local regulations including California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, PRC Section 5097.98, and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e). In accordance with these regulations, if human remains are found, the County Coroner must be immediately notified of the discovery. No further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. If the County Coroner determines the remains are, or believed to be Native American origin, he or she is required to notify the NAHC, which shall then notify those persons believed to be the MLD. The MLD has 48 hours from being granted site access to make recommendations for the disposition of the remains. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the landowner shall reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from subsequent disturbance. Adherence to existing regulations would reduce potential project impacts to human remains to ***less than significant*** under CEQA.

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Appendix A

California Historical Resources Information System Records Search Results



CHRIS Information Center Records Search Data Sheet

Project Name: Andres Duarte

Project Number: 2A-16174 Date: 10/3/2024

Information Center: SCCIC

Search Radius: Half Mile: X One Mile: Other:

USGS Quadrangle: AZUSA

Public Land Survey System (PLSS): Township: Range: Section:

County: Los Angeles

Previously Recorded Sites: 3 outside

Previous Studies: 1 within, 1 adjacent, 11 outside

National Register of Historic Places:	Copies:	Y	N
California Register of Historical Resources:	Copies:	Y	N
California Points of Historical Interest:	Copies:	Y	N
California Historical Landmarks List:	Copies:	Y	N
Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:	Copies:	Y	N
California Historical Resources Inventory:	Copies:	Y	N

Historic Maps:

Notes:

→ reviewed w/ negative results

Report List

24-16174 Andres Duarte

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-00186		1988	Brock, James and John F. Elliott	A Cultural Resources Assessment for the Raiders Stadium Project, Irwindale, California.	Archaeological Advisory Group	19-001368, 19-189104, 19-190992
LA-00261		1975	Rosen, Martin D.	Evaluation of the Archaeological Resources and Potential Impact of the Proposed Removal and Recreation Developments at the Santa Fe Dam and Basin, Los Angeles Count	UCLA Archaeological Survey	
LA-04880		2000	Smith, Philomene and Siro, Adam	Pavement Rehabilitation Along Route 605 Within the Cities of Long Beach, Lakewood, Cerritos, Downey, Pico Rivera, Santa Fe Springs, Whittier, City of Industry, Baldwin Park and Irwindale.	Caltrans	
LA-06110		2002	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No Vy 268-01 Los Angeles County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-06691		2000	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Survey Report for an At&t Wireless Services Telecommunications Facility: Cell Site C949 in the City of Irwindale, Los Angeles County, California	Chambers Group, Inc.	
LA-08416		2006	Schmidt, June A.	Dwo 9597-9498, Mesa-Vincent Skywrap Fiber Optic Cable Repair Project, Los Angeles County, California	Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc.	19-001128, 19-002131, 19-003606, 19-186925, 19-187713
LA-08679		2006	Bonner, Wayne H. and Sarah A. Williams	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-mobile Usa Candidate le24753a (n. of Fotthill and Irwindale), 751 Encanto Parkway, Duarte, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	19-001368

Report List

24-16174 Andres Duarte

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-10175		2009	Unknown	Confidential Cultural Resources Specialist Report for the Tehachapi Transmission Project	Applied Earthworks, Aspen Environmental Group	19-000806, 19-001128, 19-001299, 19-001300, 19-001315, 19-001357, 19-001382, 19-001636, 19-001770, 19-001771, 19-001783, 19-001956, 19-001957, 19-002206, 19-002212, 19-002343, 19-002350, 19-002363, 19-002411, 19-002412, 19-003009, 19-003018, 19-003025, 19-003031, 19-003032, 19-003037, 19-003090, 19-003099, 19-003136, 19-003152, 19-003295, 19-003385, 19-003477, 19-003606, 19-003638, 19-003795, 19-003852, 19-003853, 19-003854, 19-100277, 19-100439, 19-100496, 19-100644, 19-120031, 19-120032, 19-120072, 19-120074, 19-180689, 19-186545, 19-186860, 19-186870, 19-186871, 19-186872, 19-186873, 19-186875, 19-186876, 19-186877, 19-186917, 19-186921, 19-186923, 19-186925, 19-187713
LA-10501		1994	Toren, George A.	Cultural Resource Survey of Three Segments of the Proposed San Gabriel Valley Water Reclamation Project, Los Angeles County, California	Greenwood and Associates	19-002207
LA-10643		2010	Tang, Bai "Tom", Terri Jacquemain, and Clarence Bodmer	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report - Gold Line Foothill Extension Phase 2A in the Cities of Monrovia, Duarte, and Irwindale, Los Angeles County, California	CRM Tech	19-188782, 19-188783, 19-188784, 19-188785, 19-188786, 19-188787, 19-188788, 19-188789, 19-188790

Report List

24-16174 Andres Duarte

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-10896		2004	Greenwood, David	Historic Properties Survey and Effects Report for the Gold Line Phase II Project (Pasadena to Montclair) Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, CA	Myra L. Franck/Jones & Stokes, Applied EarthWorks	19-000075, 19-179337, 19-179357, 19-180728, 19-183943, 19-185548, 19-185894, 19-186059, 19-187944, 19-189103, 19-189104, 19-189105, 19-189106, 19-189107, 19-189108, 19-189109, 19-189110, 19-189111, 19-189112, 19-189113, 19-189114, 19-189115, 19-189116, 19-189117, 19-189118, 19-189119, 19-189120, 19-189121, 19-189122, 19-189123, 19-189124, 19-189125, 19-189126, 19-189127, 19-189128, 19-189129, 19-189130, 19-189131, 19-189132, 19-189133, 19-189134, 19-189135, 19-189136, 19-189137, 19-189138, 19-189139, 19-189140, 19-189141, 19-189142, 19-189143, 19-189144, 19-189145, 19-189146, 19-189147, 19-189148, 19-189149, 19-189150, 19-189151, 19-189152, 19-189153, 19-189154, 19-189155, 19-189156, 19-189157, 19-189158, 19-189159, 19-189160, 19-189161, 19-189162, 19-189163, 19-189164, 19-189165, 19-189166, 19-189167, 19-189168, 19-189169, 19-189170, 19-189171, 19-189172, 19-189173, 19-189174, 19-189175, 19-189176, 19-189177, 19-189178, 19-189179, 19-189180, 19-189181, 19-189182, 19-189183, 19-189184, 19-189185, 19-189186, 19-189187, 19-189188, 19-189189, 19-189190, 19-189191, 19-189192, 19-189193, 19-189194, 19-189195, 19-189196, 19-189197, 19-189198, 19-189199, 19-189200, 19-189201, 19-189202, 19-189203, 19-189204, 19-189205, 19-189206, 19-189207, 19-189208, 19-189209, 19-189210, 19-189211
LA-11991		2010	Schneider, Tsim and Holson, John	Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report #2, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segment 7, Los Angeles County, California	Pacific Legacy	19-003813, 19-186917

Report List

24-16174 Andres Duarte

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-12525		2003	Poka, Ervin	NHPA Section 106 Review; Metro Gold Line Phase II Extension Project	Federal Highway Adminstration, Federal Transit Administration	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-189104		Resource Name - AT & SF RR bridge over San Gabriel River in Irwindale; Other - San Gabriel River Bridge; Resource Name - Santa Fe Bridge	Structure	Historic	HP19	1988 (John F. Elliott, AAG); 2004 (Jessica B. Feldman, Myra Frank & Assoc. / Jones & Stokes)	LA-00186, LA-10896
P-19-190992		Resource Name - Foothill Blvd Bridge	Structure	Historic	HP19	1988 (John E. Elliott, AAG)	LA-00186
P-19-192581		Resource Name - Big Creek No. 4; Resource Name - Antelope-Mesa 220 kV Transmission Line; Other - Magunden-Mesa 220kV TL; Other - Antelope-Vincent No. 1	Structure	Historic	HP11	2010 (Wendy L. Tinsley, Urbana Preservation & Planning); 2010 (Wendy L. Tinsley, Urbana Preservation & Planning); 2014 (Daniel Leonard, BCR Consulting); 2017 (Audry Williams, SCE); 2018 (Audrey von Ahrens, GPA); 2019 (Audry Williams, SCE)	LA-11873

Appendix B

Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Search Results



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

October 31, 2024

Ashley Losco
Rincon ConsultantsVia Email to: alosco@rinconconsultants.com**Re: 24-16174 Andres Duarte School Project, Los Angeles County**

To Whom It May Concern:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological 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. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may 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 the NAHC. 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
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashVICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokPARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayCOMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
SerranoCOMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
CahuillaCOMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of
Luiseño IndiansACTING EXECUTIVE
SECRETARY
Steven QuinnNAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Appendix C

California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series Forms

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 14

*Resource Name or #: 1433 Crestfield Drive

P1. Other Identifier: Andres Duarte Elementary School; Andres Duarte Arts Academy; State Preschool

*P2. Location: ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Los Angeles and

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Azusa, Calif. Date 1995 T 01N; R10W; S29

c. Address 1433 Crestfield Drive City Duarte Zip 91010

d. UTM: Zone 11S, 412168.09 mE/ 3777682.79 mN

e. Other Locational Data: Los Angeles County Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 8604-017-903

***P3a. Description:** 1433 Crestfield Drive (subject property) is located at the northwest corner of Crestfield Drive and Central Avenue in Duarte, California. The former elementary school and arts academy is currently partially occupied by the State Preschool. It is sited on a large rectangular parcel (APN 8604-017-903) shared with the Otis Gordon Sports Park (a contemporary park) and Mt. Olive High School, which dates to the historic period and was recorded on a separate DPR form.

The property includes 21 individual one-story buildings and two shade structures arranged in an L-shape along Central Avenue and Crestfield Drive, as well as a paved play area and sand pit at the rear of the property and a paved parking lot along Central Avenue. Ten of the buildings date to 1952 and form the original L-shaped layout. The buildings include: five classroom buildings (Classrooms A-C and I-J) dispersed along Central Avenue and Crestfield Drive, a multipurpose room building at the center, a kindergarten building, and three restroom buildings. Between 1955 and 2000, ten additional classroom buildings and a locker room were added, and the Office building was constructed between 2005 and 2009. *Continued on Continuation Sheet.*

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP15. Education Building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Building

P5a. Photograph or Drawing



P5b. Description of Photo:

Photo 1: 1433 Crestfield Drive, View Northeast

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic

1952 (*Los Angeles Times* 1952a)

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Duarte Unified School District (DUSD)

***P8. Recorded by:**

Pedro Gonzalez and Ashley Losco
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
250 East 1st Street, Suite 1400
Los Angeles, California 90012

***P9. Date Recorded:** 10/17/2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** R. Perzel, L. Kry, A. Losco, A. Ogaz, and M. Nayyar. 2024. *Andres Duarte School Site Project Cultural Resources Technical Report*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 24-16174. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton, California.

***Attachments:** ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 14

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # 1433 Crestfield Drive

B1. Historic Name: Andres Duarte School; Andres Duarte Elementary School

B2. Common Name: Andres Duarte Arts Academy; State Preschool

B3. Original Use: Educational Buildings

B4. Present Use: Educational Buildings

*B5. Architectural Style: Mid-Century Modern

*B6. Construction History:

1951 to 1952 – School constructed with 10 buildings (*Los Angeles Times* 1952a)

1955 – Construction of classroom building (Classroom L) (DUSD 2015)

1967 – Construction of classroom building (Classroom M) (DUSD 2015)

1969 – Construction of classroom building (Classroom N) (DUSD 2015)

1971 – Construction of three buildings: two classrooms and a locker room (Classrooms P and Q) (DUSD 2015)

1986 – Construction of two classroom buildings (Classrooms R and S) (DUSD 2015)

Circa 1992 – Sand pit and playground added to rear area and playground constructed at southwest corner (NETR Online 2024)

1999 - Construction of classroom building (Classroom T) (DUSD 2015)

2000 - Construction of classroom building (Classroom U) (DUSD 2015)

Between 2005 and 2009 – Office Building constructed (NETR Online 2024)

Unidentified time: removal of original playgrounds and replacement with contemporary equipment

*B7. Moved? ☒ No

*B8. Related Features: N/A

B9a. Architect: Allison & Rible Architects

b. Builder: William C. Crowell Company

*B10. Significance: Theme Post-World War II School Development

Area: Duarte

Period of Significance N/A

Property Type Educational Property

Applicable Criteria N/A

Historic Context

Local Context – Duarte

In 1841, the governor of Alta California granted 7,000 acres of land in the upper San Gabriel Valley to Andres Duarte which he named Rancho Azusa de Duarte (Duarte, City of 2024). Throughout his ownership, Duarte sold off sections of the Rancho to pay off his debts. One portion was sold to Dr. Nehemiah Beardslee who established the town of Duarte, constructed its first school, and installed its first water lines. The first school was constructed in 1874 at the corner of Buena Vista Drive and Central Avenue and was later replaced in 1906 by a Spanish Revival Building which is still extant. By 1872, the remaining land within the Rancho had been divided into 40-acre plots and sold off (Margiloff et al. 2009).

Pioneer settlers of Duarte moved to the area for their health, pleasant climate, and the area's fertile soil (Duarte, City of 2024). That agricultural community thrived due to the establishment of water companies and railroad lines. Water systems including the Beardslee Water Ditch Company (1881) and Duarte Mutal Water Company (1884) were constructed in the late 1800s to irrigate agricultural properties in Durate (Margiloff et al. 2009). In the late 1800s into the early 1900s, the Atchinson, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad was constructed south of Duarte and the Southern Pacific Railroad was constructed north of the town and contributed to the town's success as an agricultural community as the lines connected the agricultural products of Duarte to markets throughout California (Margiloff et al. 2009). This led to the formation of packing houses including the Duarte-Monrovia Fruit Exchange adjacent to the rail lines. *Continued on Continuation Sheet.*

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: N/A

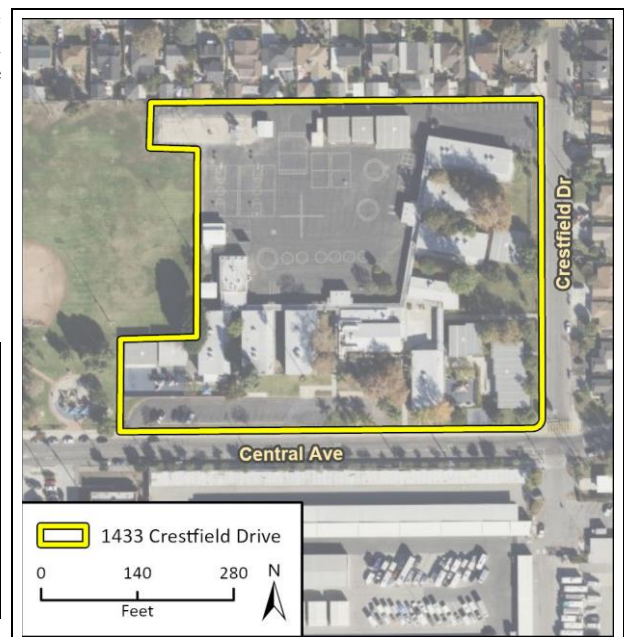
*B12. References: See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks: N/A

*B14. Evaluator: Ashley Losco, Rincon Consultants, Inc.

*Date of Evaluation: November 8, 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

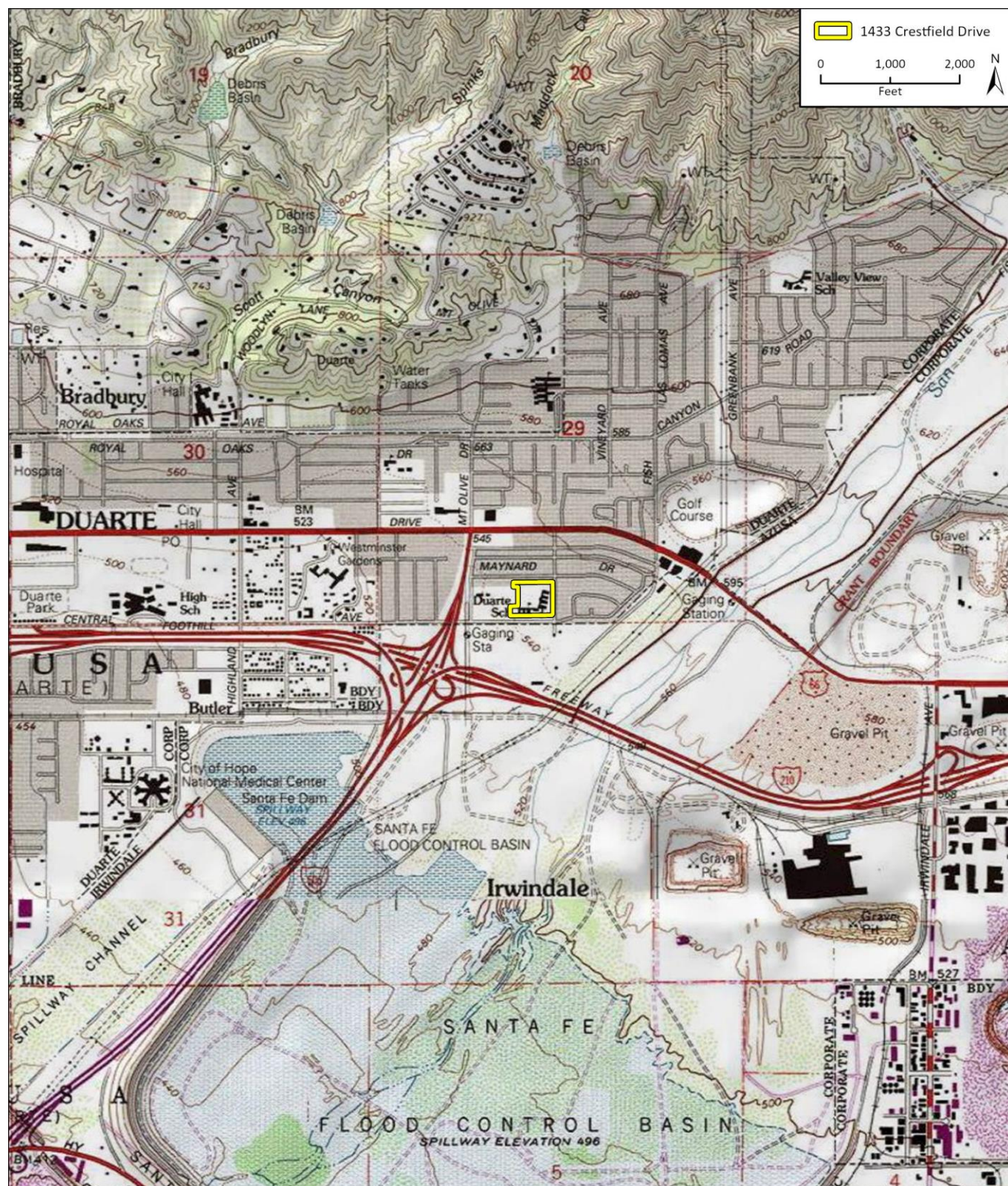
Page 3 of 14

*Map Name: Azusa, Calif.

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Resource Name or # 1433 Crestfield Drive

*Date of map: 1995



Page 4 of 14

***Resource Name or #** 1433 Crestfield Drive

***Recorded by:** Ashley Losco, Rincon Consultants, Inc.

***Date:** 11/8/2024

☒ Continuation

***P3a. Description (Continued from Page 1):**

Classroom Buildings (Classrooms A, B, C, G, I, J [1951-1952] and Classroom L [1955])

The buildings noted above, which date from 1951-1955, share a consistent design and are described collectively below. Classrooms A, B and C are sited along Central Avenue while Classrooms I, J and L are sited along Crestfield Drive, and Classroom G, the Kindergarten Building, is centrally located at the corner of Crestfield Drive and Central Avenue. The buildings are of a consistent size, although Classroom L, added in 1955, features a slightly larger footprint. The classroom buildings are rectangular in plan, sit on concrete foundations, and are capped with shed roofs with slight eave overhangs on the long elevations; they are sheathed in rough stucco. The primary elevations feature three classroom doors flanked by banks of fixed pane windows. The entrances are sheltered under covered walkways that connect them. Rear elevations feature banks of fixed windows. (See Photos 2-5)



Photo 2: Representative Photograph – Primary Elevation of Classroom A, View Northwest.



Photo 3: Representative Photograph – Rear Elevation of Classroom C, View Southeast.



Photo 4: Representative Photograph – Primary and East Elevations of Classroom J, View West.



Photo 5: Representative Photograph – Rear Elevation of Classroom I, View Southwest.

Restroom Buildings - 1952

Throughout the property there are three restroom buildings which date from 1951-1952. Two of the restroom buildings sit north of Classrooms A-C while the third restroom building sits west of Classrooms I and J. The buildings are rectangular in plan. They sit on concrete foundations and are capped with flat roofs. Their exteriors are sheathed in rough stucco, and their primary elevations feature two entrances separated with a porcelain water fountain with decorative tile. Rear elevations feature two vertical sash windows. (See Photos 6 and 7)



Photo 6: Representative Photograph – Primary Elevation of Restroom Buildings, View North.



Photo 7: Representative Photograph – Rear Elevation of Restroom Buildings, View East.

Multi-purpose Room - 1952

At the center of the school's overall L-shaped plan, at the corner of Central Avenue and Crestfield Drive is the multi-purpose room constructed between 1951 and 1952 (Photo 8). Sited east-west, the multi-purpose room is one-story, on a concrete foundation, and is capped with a side-gabled roof. The primary (north) elevation has four entrances, one entrance with double metal doors and two entrances with one flush metal door, and three windows sitting under the covered main walkway. The west elevation is covered by a large Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning System, while the east elevation has a double door entrance with metal doors, and the south elevation has two entrances, one with a single metal door and the second with double metal doors.



Photo 8: Multi-purpose Room South and West Elevations, View Northeast.

Administration Building – 1952

The administration building sits at the corner of Central Avenue and Crestfield Drive north of the kindergarten building and south of Classrooms I, J, and L (Photo 9). Rectangular in plan, the building sits on a concrete foundation, capped with a side-gabled roof, and sheathed in smooth stucco along the exterior. The primary (north) elevation has a single entrance with a glazed metal door flanked by a large picture window and a ribbon window. The primary elevation has decorative foliage and a concrete path that leads to the main covered walkway. The north elevation has a single entrance with a glazed metal door and a boarded window. The south elevation, connected to a

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covered walkway, has two entrances each with a glazed metal door, ribbon windows, and fixed pane windows.



Photo 9: Administration Building North Elevation, View Southwest.

Locker Rooms - 1971

Constructed in 1971 to the north elevation of one of the restroom buildings at the far west side of the campus, the locker rooms sit on a concrete slab foundation with a rectangular ground plan (Photo 10). The building is capped with a flat roof and the exterior is clad in smooth stucco. The east elevation has an entrance with a single door covered by a decorative metal screen for privacy and a floor to ceiling window divided into three lites. The east elevation also has a mural of a tree and flowers. The west elevation has a single entrance with a metal door and no additional features. The north elevation has no fenestration or features.



Photo 10: Locker Rooms East Elevation, View West.

Classroom Buildings (Classrooms M-P and Q-U) – 1967-2000

Throughout the property there are eight portable buildings or manufactured buildings added to the property in 1967, 1971, 1986, 1999, and 2000. The buildings are elevated off the ground on concrete foundations and rectangular in plan. Each building has a flat roof and a wide overhanging eave covering the entrances, and the exteriors are sheathed in vertical board siding. The buildings have one to two classrooms each with an entrance with metal, flush door accessible by a concrete or metal ramp, and the fenestration includes aluminum vertical sash windows (Photos 11 and 12).



Photo 11: Example of Portable Classroom (Classroom N South and East Elevations), View Northwest



Photo 12: Example of Portable Classroom (Classroom R South Elevation), View North

Offices – Between 2005 and 2009

Constructed between 2005 and 2009, the offices building sits at the western end of the campus north of the locker rooms and Classroom C (Photo 13). Capped with a monitor roof, the rectangular plan building sits on a raised concrete foundation and the exterior is clad in smooth stucco. The primary (south) elevation has an entrance off to the west side with a flush metal door accessible by a concrete ramp, and above the door are three aluminum frame vertical sash windows. The north elevation has five aluminum framed fixed pane windows and three vertical sash aluminum framed windows. The monitor has four aluminum framed vertical sash windows on the north and south elevations. The east and west elevations have no fenestration.



Photo 13: Offices South and East Elevations, View Northwest

Additional Features

At the center of the property is a paved play area with two basketball courts, four-square courts, and additional areas for play. At the northwest corner is a sand pit with a playground, monkey bars, and swings which were constructed circa 1992. Throughout the property there are picnic tables and benches, some covered by roof structures. There are two additional playgrounds: one at the southeast corner adjacent to the kindergarten building and one at the southwest corner adjacent to portable classrooms constructed circa 1992; both have contemporary equipment (Photos 14 and 15).

West of 1433 Crestfield Drive within the same parcel is the Otis Gordon Sports Park consisting of two baseball fields and a playground. All of the features were constructed after 1995 and were not evaluated herein.

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Photo 14: Playground, View Northwest.



Photo 15: Paved play area and basketball court, View Southeast

***B10. Significance (Continued from Page 3):**

In the early 20th century, several institutions developed in Duarte to serve the growing population, such as in 1906 the school district formed as part of the Monrovia-Arcadia-Duarte School District (DUSD 2024). Transportation continued to expand when in 1908 Pacific Electric constructed an interurban Red Car line to Duarte connecting the community to Los Angeles and other surrounding towns (Margiloff et al. 2009). In 1913, the National Jewish Consumption Relief Association started a tuberculosis sanitarium to provide relief for workers in Los Angeles (Duarte, City of 2024; Margiloff et al. 2009). Eventually this sanitarium would evolve into the City of Hope Medical Center. In 1930, a group of Carmelite Sisters established the Santa Teresita Rest Home, known today as Santa Teresita Medical Center (Duarte, City of 2024).

As with many communities throughout the county, the proliferation of the automobile led to changes throughout Duarte. Huntington Drive, later part of U.S. Route 66 was constructed in 1925, led to the construction of garages, motels, and other businesses along Huntington Drive (Margiloff et al. 2009). Though commercial development increased along the major thoroughfares through Duarte in the 1920s and 1930s, the community was still largely agricultural focusing on citrus such as limes and oranges. After World War II, though, many agricultural properties were replaced with residential developments and the population of Duarte boomed. In order to best serve their growing population, the Duarte Unified School District was formed in 1954 and the City of Duarte officially incorporated on August 22, 1957 (DUSD 2024; Margiloff et al. 2009). The City constructed new institutions to serve the growing population; these include Andres Duarte Elementary School and the Northview School in 1952, Duarte High School circa 1967, and Mt. Olive High School in 1967 (NETR Online 2024). Due to the growing population of Duarte and the surrounding Los Angeles County, in the late 1960s, Interstate 210 was constructed through the area and directly through the city of Duarte leading to the area's further suburbanization and densification, a trend which continued throughout the 1970s and 1980s (Margiloff et al. 2009; NETR Online 2024). Since that time the city's population has stayed steady around 21,000 residents, and the city continues to grow with infill residential and commercial development (US Census Bureau 2024).

Post-World War II School Design – Functional School Plan

The development of this context was based on the information provided in the *Los Angeles Unified School District Historic Context Statement, 1870 to 1969*, prepared by Sapphos Environmental, Inc. in 2014. The context was drawn from the section "Educating the Baby Boom: Postwar Expansion and the Modern, Functional School Plant, 1945 to 1969" (Sapphos Environmental, Inc. 2014).

Throughout the 1940s, 50s and 60s, with the rise in population after World War II, a need arose for more schools to educate the growing Baby Boomer generation; older schools also needed to be updated to meet demands associated with the rising number of students. Prior to World War II, school design integrated a heavy focus on building exteriors, favoring the construction of one grand building to meet all educational needs. However, the schools of the post-World War II era reflected changing ideas about education and focused more heavily on function, the education of masses of children via the create optimal interior conditions and controls to increase morale. Architects of post-World War II schools adopted the then-popular Mid-Century Modern architectural style as it reflected the contemporary principles of education: schools should be economically built with durable materials, accessible to all, and permit joy. To this end, post-World War II school designs were characterized as functional school plants which were expansive campuses with separate, program-specific buildings and classrooms. The school plant concept originated between the 1910s and 1930s but evolved during the post-war era into the functional school plant which typically reflected one of three functional school plant designs: finger-plan, cluster-plan, or open-plan.

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The subject property is an example of a finger-plan designed school, which first launched in the 1930s and expanded in the 1940s and 50s. This plan took form as open schools with multiple buildings or classrooms connected by covered walkways or corridors. The schools were typically one-story with axial wings of classrooms usually one room deep to provide cross-lighting and ventilation and easy access to the outdoors; the wings were designed to be easily expanded with new classrooms. The connection to the outdoors was further expanded through canopied outdoor corridors which lined the classroom window or provided sheltered circulation throughout the campus. By the early 1950s, though, the popularity in the finger-plan school declined as it required large swaths of land to accommodate the extended site plan. School design moved towards the cluster-plan, popular in the 1950s, which was similar to the finger-plan, but featured buildings clustered closer together. Popular in the 1960s, open-school campuses and their buildings were more compact with high ceilings to provide adaptable space, flexibility in use, and corridors on the interior. All three plans emphasized the connection with outdoors by creating picnic areas, breezeways, or playgrounds.

Allison & Rible – Architects

The subject property was designed by the Los Angeles based architectural firm, Allison & Rible, Architects, which was formed in 1944 by Ulysses Floyd Rible and George Boggs Allison (*Los Angeles Times* 1952a; *Daily News-Post* 1953a). Rible received his bachelor's in architecture from the University of Southern California, and Allison received his bachelor's and master's in architecture from the University of Pennsylvania (American Institute of Architects [AIA] 1956). Prior to their formation of Allison & Rible, both worked at the Los Angeles-based firm, Allison & Allison. Allison & Allison was formed by brothers, James and David Allison, who were prolific for their revival style commercial and religious buildings during the 1920s and 1930s and are recognized as master architects in Los Angeles; however, it should be noted that George Allison did not form Allison & Allison nor was he related to James and David Allison who started the firm.

Formed by the partners in 1944, Allison & Rible worked primarily in the Los Angeles area and designed institutional and commercial buildings. They are best known for their university and school designs; they designed the master plan for California Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo in 1949, and the following circa 1954: Claremont College for Men (now Claremont McKenna College, extant), Downey (North) Junior High School (now Griffiths Middle School, extant), Huntington Beach High School (extant), and the modern expansion of the University of California, Riverside (PCAD 2024; Allison & Rible 1949; *The San Bernardino County Sun* 1954).

The firm expanded in 1965 into Allison, Rible, Robinson & Ziegler when Rodney Robinson and Raymond Ziegler joined as partners (AIA 1970). During the 1960s, the firm designed several New Formalist works, which they are known for today; including the 1966 California Federal Savings & Loan building at 16800 West Devonshire Street in Los Angeles which was recommended eligible for local and state listing for its New Formalist design and association with master architects, Allison & Rible (Los Angeles, City of 2024).

The firm of Allison & Rible, Architects is recognized as master architects in Los Angeles and some of their projects have been recommended eligible for local listing in that city. A list of some of their work is included below in Table 1.

Table 1 Allison & Rible-designed Properties

Name	Address	Year Built	Eligibility Status	Source
California Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo	1 Grand Ave. San Luis Obispo	1949	N/A	Allison & Rible 1949
Andres Duarte Elementary School	1433 Crestfield Dr. Duarte	1952	N/A	<i>Los Angeles Times</i> 1952a
Claremont College for Men (now Claremont McKenna College)	888 N Columbia Ave. Claremont	Circa 1954	N/A	<i>The San Bernardino County Sun</i> 1954
Downey (North) Junior High School (now Griffiths Middle School)	9633 Tweedy Ln. Downey	Circa 1954	N/A	<i>The San Bernardino County Sun</i> 1954
Huntington Beach High School	1905 Main St. Huntington Beach	Circa 1954	N/A	<i>The San Bernardino County Sun</i> 1954

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Name	Address	Year Built	Eligibility Status	Source
University of California, Riverside	900 University Ave. Riverside	Circa 1954	N/A	<i>The San Bernardino County Sun</i> 1954
West Los Angeles Regional Branch Library	11360 West Santa Monica Blvd. Los Angeles	1956	Recommended Eligible for Local Listing in the City of Los Angeles	City of Los Angeles Historic Resources Inventory
Los Angeles City College	855 North Vermont Ave. Los Angeles	1957	N/A	<i>Los Angeles Times</i> 1957
Beardslee School	1228 Kellwil Way Duarte	1957	N/A	<i>Daily News-Post</i> 1957
Christian Education Building for First Presbyterian Church of San Diego	320 Date St. San Diego	1959	N/A	<i>Los Angeles Times</i> 1959
North Hollywood Federal Savings & Loan	4461 North Lankershim Blvd. Los Angeles	1961	Recommended Eligible for Local Listing in the City of Los Angeles	City of Los Angeles Historic Resources Inventory
Rand Corporation	Not Extant	1962	N/A	Digital Public Library of America 1962
Pasadena City College	1570 E. Colorado Blvd. Pasadena	1963	N/A	<i>Los Angeles Times</i> 1963
California Federal Savings & Loan	16800 West Devonshire St. Los Angeles	1966	Recommended Eligible for Local Listing in the City of Los Angeles	City of Los Angeles Historic Resources Inventory

Note: This list is not a comprehensive list of properties designed by Allison & Rible.

Property History

Prior to the 1950s, 1433 Crestfield Drive was undeveloped land east of the town of Duarte and west of the San Gabriel River. Similar to other cities throughout California, Duarte experienced a population boom after World War II and required additional schools to educate the growing number of children in the area (*Los Angeles Times* 1952b). Due to this expansion, the community's first school, the Duarte School (1906) at the northeast corner of Buena Vista Avenue and Central Avenue, could no longer accommodate the growing number of children in the area. In response, in the early 1950s, the City of Duarte constructed three schools: Northview School (no longer extant), Maxwell School (extant) on Euclid Avenue, and the Andres Duarte Elementary School at 1433 Crestfield Drive (*Los Angeles Times* 1952c).

Andres Duarte Elementary School was constructed between 1951 and 1952 by William C. Crowell Company from design plans by Allison & Rible, Architects (*Los Angeles Times* 1952a; *Daily News-Post* 1953a). The finger-plan school design included eight individual classroom buildings each with an outdoor space connected by covered walkways (Figure 1). The DUCD hosted a dedication ceremony on April 30, 1953, and the architect Floyd Rible presented the keys to the school to the first principal, Dr. B.F. Davis (*Daily News-Post* 1953b). The ceremony was attended by deputy superintendent of Los Angeles County Schools, Dr. Bruce Walters and Charles Gibson of the State Department of Education. In 1954, Andres Duarte Elementary School was cited by the California chapter of the American Institute of Architects for "outstanding 'merit in design and execution in architecture and fine arts'" (*Los Angeles Times* 1954).

Figure 1: Plans for Andres Duarte Elementary School – 1952 (*Los Angeles Times* 1952a)



Although the city constructed three new schools between 1952 and 1953, including the subject property, the schools could not alleviate the community's needs due to the continued growth of students in Duarte. In 1953, the city started construction of a fourth school, Royal Oaks, started planning for a fifth school, Beardslee School, and in 1955 completed an addition with four classrooms (Classroom L) at the subject property (*Daily News Post* 1953c, 1954, and 1955). The addition, also designed by Allison & Rible, was constructed by Woodlawn Construction Company.

Over the next 50 years, the school expanded further to accommodate the growing number of students. Between 1967 and 2009, ten additional buildings were added to the campus, eight portable buildings and two permanent buildings, including one to house the State Preschool which opened in 1984 (DUSD 2015; NETR Online 2024). Although the school experienced years of expansion and growth in numbers of students, by the late 2010s the school district experienced declining enrollment and converted the Andres Duarte Elementary School to the Andres Duarte Arts Academy in 2019 (*Pasadena Star-News* 2017; Google 2024). Though the State Preschool is actively using the subject property, the Arts Academy closed in 2022 (California Department of Education 2024).

Adjacent baseball fields and a playground were constructed as part of the school circa 1979 but were replaced by contemporary buildings, structures, and turf circa 1995 and converted to the Otis Gordon Sports Park (NETR Online 2024). The Mt. Olive High School on the same parcel was constructed in 1967 and is evaluated in a separate DPR form.

Evaluation

1433 Crestfield Drive is recommended ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under all criteria (A/1, B/2, C/3, D/4). The evaluation relied on the framework established by the *Los Angeles Unified School District Historic Context Statement* (LAUSD HCS; Sapphos Environmental, Inc. 2014). Though not within Los Angeles, the LAUSD HCS discusses national and state-wide trends in education which are applicable to the subject property. According to the LAUSD HCS, the school was designed under the post-World War II context, "Educating the Baby Boom: The Postwar Modern, Functionalist School Plant, 1945-1969" and is an example of a subtype of the functionalist school plan, the finger-plan school, which was popular in California and the United States in the 1940s and very early 1950s (Sapphos Environmental Inc. 2014).

The subject property was developed in 1951-1952 in response to the post-World War II population boom occurring in the Los Angeles region, including Duarte, at the time. However, it does not appear significant within the context of the area's post-World War II institutional development because research failed to identify this school as an important driver of the area's population boom or of the area's school development. After review of the school's association with the historic context, it did not contribute in a significant way to post-World War II school development in Duarte as it was not the first or only school constructed post-war nor was it utilized as an example for the development of other schools in the area. 1433 Crestfield Drive was one of three post-war functionalist schools, including the Maxwell School (extant) on Euclid Avenue and Northview School (no longer extant) constructed in Duarte in 1952 in response to post-war development. These schools were quickly followed by two additional functionalist schools, Royal Oaks School (extant; now Royal Oaks STEAM Academy) in 1953 and Beardslee School (extant; now Beardslee Dual Language Academy) in 1957. Along with lacking historical

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significance, the property has several additions which affect the open school layout which is the most important character-defining feature of finger-plan and other functionalist schools. Therefore, the subject property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR under Criteria A/1.

The research conducted in support of this evaluation, including research through newspapers, secondary sources on the history of the city of Duarte, and biographical sources such as Ancestry.com, did not identify significant individuals associated with the subject property. It is therefore recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR under Criteria B/2.

1433 Crestfield Drive was constructed between 1951 and 1952 following the post-World War II finger-plan school design. While the property integrates some of the character-defining features of a finger plan school, for example a unified, functional site design with buildings extending across the site and oriented in relation to outdoor spaces, one-story massing, and classrooms which clearly express their function with finger-plan like wings and fenestration, the subject property is not an exceptional example of a post-World War II functionalist school and therefore is not significant within this context. In the case of the subject property, the finger plan was not expertly applied when compared to other regional examples such as Acalanes Union High School designed by Franklin & Kump in Lafayette, California in 1940, Kester Avenue Elementary School designed by Richard Neutra in Sherman Oaks in 1951, or Baldwin Hills Elementary School, designed by Neutra & Alexander's firm in 1949 (Sapphos Environmental Inc. 2014).

Additionally, the subject property was also constructed at the tail end of the period of significance associated with significant examples of the finger-plan in California and is not the first or only finger-plan school in the surrounding area. Two other finger-plan schools were constructed in Duarte in 1952, the Maxwell School (extant) on Euclid Avenue and Northview School (no longer extant), followed by two additional functionalist schools, Royal Oaks School (extant; now Royal Oaks STEAM Academy) in 1953 and Beardslee School (extant; now Beardslee Dual Language Academy) in 1957. Along with lacking historical significance, the property has several additions which affect the open school layout which is the most important character-defining feature of finger-plan and other functionalist schools.

The subject property was designed by Allison & Rible, Architects, who are recognized master architects in Los Angeles. From the 1940s to 1960s, the firm designed institutional and commercial buildings throughout the region and were known for their school plans and later their New Formalist designs. Though the property is associated with master architects, the subject property is not an exceptional example of the firm's large body of work. According to NPS Bulletin 15, a property is not eligible for the work of a master simply because it was designed by said master architect (NPS 1995). Allison & Rible designed several other projects that are better representative examples of their work; these include the North Hollywood Federal Savings & Loan building, which was recommended eligible for local listing in Los Angeles, and the master plan for California Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo. The property additionally lacks artistic value and is therefore recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR under C/3.

The property is not likely to yield valuable information that will contribute to our understanding of human history because the property is not and never was the principal source of important information pertaining to subjects such as mid-20th century finger-plan schools. Therefore, the subject property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR under Criteria D/4.

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Primary #
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NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

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*Resource Name or #: 1400 Mt. Olive Drive

P1. Other Identifier: Mt. Olive High School

*P2. Location: ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Los Angeles and

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Azusa, Calif. Date 1995 T 01N; R10W; S29

c. Address 1400 Mt. Olive Drive City Duarte Zip 91010

d. UTM: Zone 11S, 411953.56 mE/ 3777796.58 mN

e. Other Locational Data: Los Angeles County Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 8604-017-903

*P3a. Description: 1400 Mt. Olive Drive (subject property) is located on the east side of Mt. Olive Drive and occupies the northwest corner of the following parcel in Duarte, California: APN: 8604-017-903. The parcel also includes 1433 Crestfield Drive, which was recorded on a separate DPR form, and the Otis Gordon Sports Field, a contemporary park. The subject property includes five portable buildings, a paved parking lot, an open lunch structure, and picnic areas. The parking lot occupies the northern end of the property while the buildings are sited at the southern end; the area in between is developed with grass lawns and picnic areas. The five buildings are portable buildings dating from 1972 to 2005: Classrooms A, C, and E, Administration Building, and Restroom Building, further described below.

Added to the western end of the property in 1972, Classroom A sits at an east-west orientation, on a raised concrete foundation (Photo 2). It features a rectangular plan and is sheathed in wood panel siding. The flat roof has wide overhanging enclosed eaves on the north and east elevations with exposed beams; a penthouse structure spans the length of the roofline. The primary (north) elevation is divided into nine bays by wood pilasters, and four of the bays have entrances with flush metal doors to individual classrooms. The building is accessible by a concrete ramp and stairs which appear to be later additions. The west elevation has a mural which reads "California Model Continuation High School Mt. Olive" and features the school's mascot, the bulldog; the east elevation has one opening with a flush metal door. (Continued on the Continuation Sheet).

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP15. Education Building

*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building

P5a. Photograph or Drawing



P5b. Description of Photo:

Photo 1: 1400 Mt. Olive Drive, View East

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic

1967 (Daily News-Post 1967)

*P7. Owner and Address:

Duarte Unified School District (DUSD)

*P8. Recorded by:

Pedro Gonzalez and Ashley Losco
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
250 East 1st Street, Suite 1400
Los Angeles, California 90012

*P9. Date Recorded: 10/17/2024

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: R. Perzel, L. Kry, A. Losco, A. Ogaz, and M. Nayyar. 2024. *Andres Duarte School Site Project Cultural Resources Technical Report*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 24-16174. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton, California.

*Attachments: ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 9

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # 1400 Mt. Olive Drive

B1. Historic Name: Duarte Continuation High School; Mt. Olive High School

B2. Common Name: Mt. Olive High School

B3. Original Use: Educational Buildings

B4. Present Use: Educational Buildings

*B5. Architectural Style: No Architectural Style

*B6. Construction History:

1967 – Mt. Olive High School constructed including one portable building (no longer extant) (*Daily News-Post* 1967)

1969 – Second portable building constructed on the property (no longer extant) (*Los Angeles Times* 1969)

1972 – Construction of Classroom A (DUSD 2024a; NETR Online 2024)

1999 – Addition of Restrooms Building and Classroom C (DUSD 2024a)

2005 – Removal of 1969 building and construction of Administration Building and open lunch shelter (DUSD 2024b)

Between 2018 and 2020 – Addition of Classroom E (NETR Online 2024)

*B7. Moved? ☒ No

*B8. Related Features: N/A

B9a. Architect: Not Identified

b. Builder: Not Identified

*B10. Significance: Theme Post-World War II School Design

Area: Duarte

Period of Significance N/A

Property Type Educational Buildings

Applicable Criteria N/A

Historic Context

Local Context – Duarte

In 1841, the governor of Alta California granted 7,000 acres of land in the upper San Gabriel Valley to Andres Duarte which he named Rancho Azusa de Duarte (Duarte, City of 2024). Throughout his ownership, Duarte sold off sections of the Rancho to pay off his debts. One portion was sold to Dr. Nehemiah Beardslee who established the town of Duarte, constructed its first school, and installed its first water lines. The first school was constructed in 1874 at the corner of Buena Vista Drive and Central Avenue and was later replaced in 1906 by a Spanish Revival Building which is still extant. By 1872, the remaining land within the Rancho had been divided into 40-acre plots and sold off (Margiloff et al. 2009).

Pioneer settlers of Duarte moved to the area for their health, the pleasant climate, and the area's fertile soil (Duarte, City of 2024). That agricultural community thrived due to the establishment of water companies and railroad lines. Water systems including the Beardslee Water Ditch Company (1881) and Duarte Mutual Water Company (1884) were constructed in the late 1800s to irrigate agricultural properties in Duarte (Margiloff et al. 2009). In the late 1800s into the early 1900s, the Atchinson, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad was constructed south of Duarte and the Southern Pacific Railroad was constructed north of the town and contributed to the town's success as an agricultural community as the lines connected the agricultural products of Duarte to markets throughout California (Margiloff et al. 2009). This led to the formation of packing houses including the Duarte-Monrovia Fruit Exchange adjacent to the rail lines.

(Continued on Continuation Sheet).

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: N/A

*B12. References: See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks: N/A

*B14. Evaluator: Ashley Losco, Rincon Consultants, Inc.

*Date of Evaluation: 11/11/2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

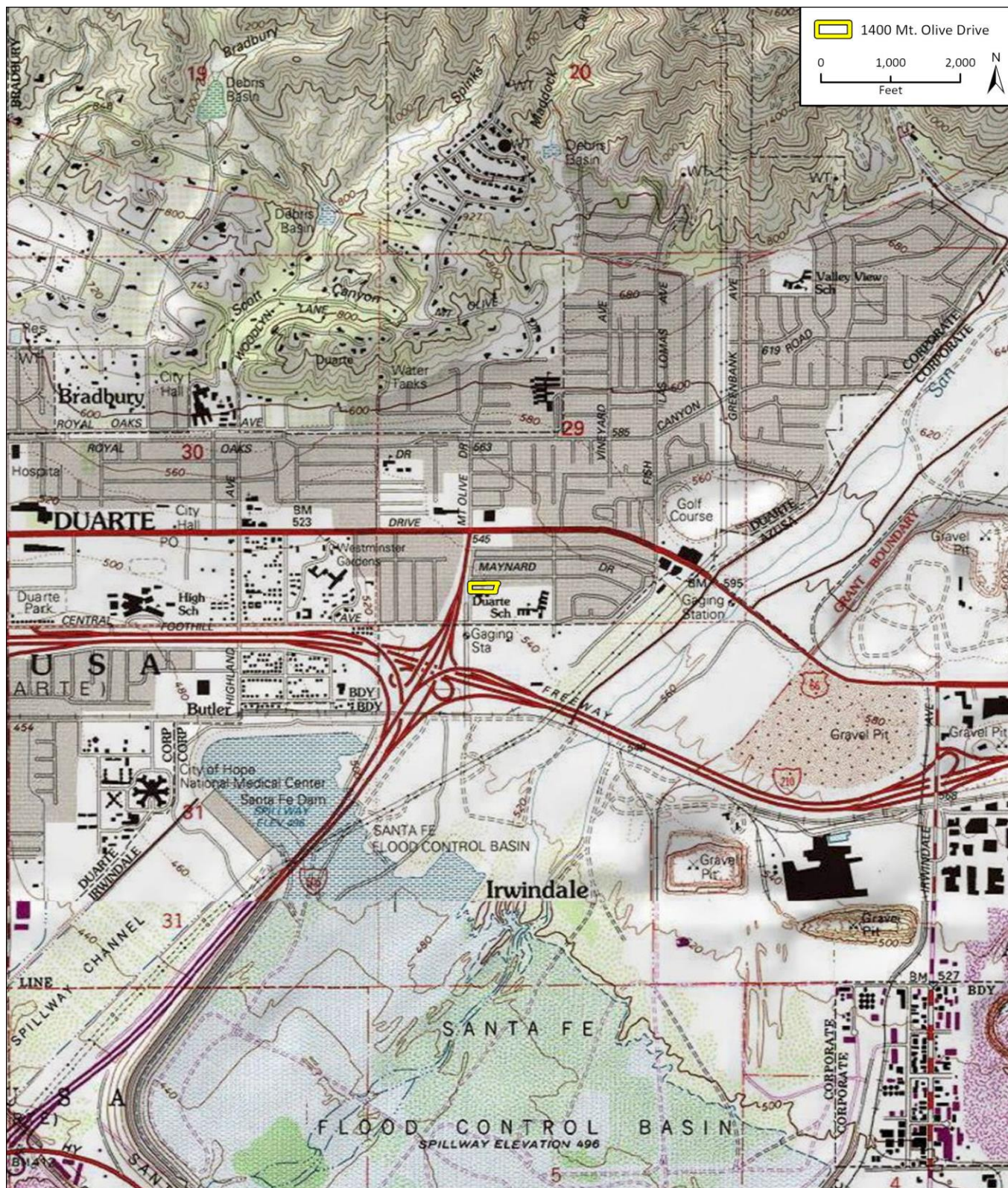
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*Map Name: Azusa, Calif.

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Resource Name or # 1400 Mt. Olive Drive

*Date of map: 1995



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***Resource Name or #** 1400 Mt. Olive Drive

***Recorded by:** Ashley Losco, Rincon Consultants, Inc.

***Date:** 11/11/2024

☒ Continuation

***P3a. Description (Continued from Page 1):**



Photo 2: Classroom A North and West Elevations, View Southeast

To the east of Classroom A and west of the Administration Building is the Restrooms Building, a portable building added to the property in 1999 (Photo 3). Capped with a flat roof, the rectangular plan building sits on a concrete foundation in an east to west orientation and is constructed of wood framing sheathed in vertical wood siding. The primary (north) elevation has four openings to the Girls', Boys', Men's, and Women's bathrooms each with a flush metal door and pronounced wood framing. In between the Girls' and Boys' bathrooms is a porcelain water fountain. The bathrooms are accessible by a concrete ramp and stairs.



Photo 3: Restroom Building North Elevation, View South.

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*Resource Name or # 1400 Mt. Olive Drive

*Recorded by: Ashley Losco, Rincon Consultants, Inc.

*Date: 11/11/2024

☒ Continuation

Added to the property in 2005, the Administration Building is a portable building at the center of the property just east of the Restrooms Building (Photo 4). The building is elevated off the ground on a concrete foundation and rectangular in plan. Capped with a flat roof with an overhanging eave on the north elevation, the exterior is sheathed in vertical wood siding. Accessible by concrete ramps, the primary (north) elevation has four entrances with either glazed or flush metal doors and three vertical sash aluminum framed windows. The west, east, and south elevations have no fenestration.



Photo 4: Administration Building North Elevation, View Southwest.

At the far eastern end of the property adjacent to the baseball fields of the sports park is Classroom C, a portable classroom added to the property in 1999 (Photo 5). The rectangular plan building sits flush with the ground on a concrete foundation, and the exterior is sheathed in vertical wood siding. The flat roof has a wide eave overhang over the primary (west) elevation which also features two entrances with flush metal doors individual classrooms, two vertical sliding sash windows, and a concrete planter. The north and south elevations are devoid of detailing while the east elevation has two vertical sliding sash windows and two heating ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) units.



Photo 5: Classroom C West Elevation, View Northeast.

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*Resource Name or # 1400 Mt. Olive Drive

*Recorded by: Ashley Losco, Rincon Consultants, Inc.

*Date: 11/11/2024

☒ Continuation

Just north of Classroom C is Classroom E, a fifth portable classroom added between 2018 and 2020 (Photo 6). Sited east-west, the rectangular in plan building is elevated off the ground on a concrete foundation and constructed of wood framing sheathed in vertical wood siding. The flat roof has a wide overhanging eave over the primary (west) elevation which also features one entrance with a flush metal door and a vertical sliding sash window. The primary elevation is accessible by a concrete ramp. The north and south elevations are devoid of features, but the east elevation has a vertical sliding sash window and a HVAC unit.



Photo 6: Classroom E North and West Elevations, View Southeast.

At the western end of the property, adjacent to Classroom A and the property entrance, is the open lunch structure constructed in 2005 (Photo 7). The structure sits on a concrete foundation covered by a flat roof supported by wood beams connected to six concrete and metal columns. Throughout the property there are additional picnic tables on paved foundations or grass lawns (Photo 8).



Photo 7: Open Lunch Structure, View Northeast



Photo 8: Additional picnic tables at the center of the property, View West.

***B10. Significance (Continued from Page 3):**

In the early 20th century, several institutions developed in Duarte to serve the growing population, such as in 1906 the school district formed as part of the Monrovia-Arcadia-Duarte School District (DUSD 2024a). Transportation continued to expand when in 1908 Pacific Electric constructed an interurban Red Car line to Duarte connecting the community to Los Angeles and other surrounding towns (Margiloff et al. 2009). In 1913, the National Jewish Consumption Relief Association started a tuberculosis sanitarium to provide relief for workers in Los Angeles (Duarte, City of 2024; Margiloff et al. 2009). Eventually this sanitarium would evolve into the City of Hope Medical Center. In 1930, a group of Carmelite Sisters established the Santa Teresita Rest Home, known today as Santa Teresita Medical Center (Duarte, City of 2024).

As with many communities throughout the county, the proliferation of the automobile led to changes throughout Duarte. Huntington Drive, later part of U.S. Route 66 was constructed in 1925, led to the construction of garages, motels, and other businesses along Huntington Drive (Margiloff et al. 2009). Though commercial development increased along the major thoroughfares through Duarte in the 1920s and 1930s, the community was still largely agricultural focusing on citrus such as limes and oranges. After World War II, though, many agricultural properties were replaced with residential developments and the population of Duarte boomed. In order to best serve their growing population, the Duarte Unified School District was formed in 1954 and the City of Duarte officially incorporated on August 22, 1957 (DUSD 2024a; Margiloff et al. 2009). The City constructed new institutions to serve the growing population; these include Andres Duarte Elementary School and the Northview School in 1952, Duarte High School circa 1967, and Mt. Olive High School in 1967 (NETR Online 2024). Due to the growing population of Duarte and the surrounding Los Angeles County, in the late 1960s, Interstate 210 was constructed through the area and directly through the city of Duarte leading to the area's further suburbanization and densification, a trend which continued throughout the 1970s and 1980s (Margiloff et al. 2009; NETR Online 2024). Since that time the city's population has stayed steady around 21,000 residents, and the city continues to grow with infill residential and commercial development (US Census Bureau 2024).

Post-World War II School Design – Functional School Plant

The development of this context was based on the information provided in the *Los Angeles Unified School District Historic Context Statement, 1870 to 1969*, prepared by Sapphos Environmental, Inc. in 2014. The context was drawn from the section "Educating the Baby Boom: Postwar Expansion and the Modern, Functional School Plant, 1945 to 1969" (Sapphos Environmental, Inc. 2014).

Throughout the 1940s, 50s and 60s, with the rise in population after World War II, a need arose for more schools to educate the growing Baby Boomer generation; older schools also needed to be updated to meet demands associated with the rising number of students. Prior to World War II, school design integrated a heavy focus on building exteriors, favoring the construction of one grand building to meet all educational needs. However, the schools of the post-World War II era reflected changing ideas about education and focused more heavily on function, the education of masses of children via the create optimal interior conditions and controls to increase morale. Architects of post-World War II schools adopted the then-popular Mid-Century Modern architectural style as it reflected the contemporary principles of education: schools should be economically built with durable materials, accessible to all, and permit joy. To this end, post-World War II school designs were characterized as functional school plants which were expansive campuses with separate, program-specific buildings and classrooms. The school plant concept originated between the 1910s and 1930s but evolved during the post-war era into the functional school plant which typically reflected one of three functional school plant designs: finger-plan, cluster-plan, or open-plan (Sapphos Environmental Inc. 2014). The finger-plan was utilized through the 1940s into the early 1950s and was characterized by several individual buildings oriented to maximize sun and air flow and connected by covered walkways extending out like fingers from a core building. The cluster-plan, popular in the 1950s, was similar to the finger-plan, but featured buildings clustered closer together. Popular in the 1960s, open-school campuses and their buildings were more compact with high ceilings to provide adaptable space, flexibility in use, and corridors on the interior. All three plans emphasized the connection with outdoors by creating picnic areas, breezeways, or playgrounds.

Property Development History

In 1967, 1400 Mt. Olive Drive was developed with one portable building and a parking lot for the Duarte Continuation High School (*Daily News-Post* 1967). Originally housed at the Duarte Public Library and part of the Monrovia Continuation School, the Duarte Continuation High School was formed to educate students in an alternative learning environment. Continuation high schools focused on job training and programs individualized to each student as well as the basic academic courses. The original portable building, which is no longer extant, was adapted from a former World War II barrack and featured two classrooms and an office (*Los Angeles Times* 1972).

In 1968, the school was renamed Mt. Olive High School, to eliminate the stigma associated with continuation high schools, and Luke McJimpson was hired as its first principal (UCSB 1968; *Pasadena Independent* 1968). The school expanded in 1969 with the addition of a second portable building (no longer extant) which was leased from Huwin Corp for \$8,258 (*Los Angeles Times* 1969). In 1972, the 1967 portable building was damaged by a fire, and the 120 students studied in the remaining portable classroom building, the district bookmobile, and at the Duarte library (*Los Angeles Times* 1972). The building was quickly replaced, though, with extant Classroom A in 1972 (DUSD 2024b). The school's student body continued to expand throughout the 1990s and 2000s the district made the following changes to the campus: the Restrooms Building and Classroom C were added in 1999 (DUSD 2024b); in 2005, the 1969 building was removed and the Administration Building and open lunch shelter constructed (DUSD 2024b); between 2018 and 2020, Classroom E was constructed (NETR Online 2024). The school remains in use today.

Evaluation

1400 Mt. Olive Drive is recommended ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under all criteria (A/1, B/2, C/3, D/4).

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*Resource Name or # 1400 Mt. Olive Drive

*Recorded by: Ashley Losco, Rincon Consultants, Inc.

*Date: 11/11/2024

☒ Continuation

The subject property was developed as the Duarte Continuation High School in 1967 to provide an alternative learning environment for the district's high school students. It was constructed at the tail end of the period of significance associated with significant post-World War II schools (1945-1969) and does not clearly embody the characteristics of a postwar modern functionalist school plan. It is one of several schools developed within the district during this period and does not appear significant within the context of Duarte's Post-World War II expansion or any other identified context. Therefore, 1400 Mt. Olive Drive is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR under Criteria A/1.

The research performed in support of this evaluation, including a review of newspapers, secondary sources on the history of Duarte, and biographical sources such as Ancestry.com, identified Luke McJimpson as the first principal of the school on the subject property. However, research did not indicate that Mr. McJimpson is historically significant in the history of the city, state, region, or national history. Additionally, research did not identify any additional potentially significant individuals associated with the subject property. Therefore, 1400 Mt. Olive Drive is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR under Criteria B/2.

One building at the subject property dates from the historic-era, Classroom A, which was constructed in 1972, while the remaining buildings were constructed in the 1990s to 2000s. As the buildings are portable buildings, they do not reflect a type, period, or method of construction nor do they feature a specific design aesthetic. They were not designed or constructed by recognized master craftsman nor do they possess high artistic value. The property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR under Criterion C/3.

The subject property is not likely to yield valuable information that will contribute to our understanding of human history because the property is not and never was the principal source of important information pertaining to subjects such as mid-20th century educational buildings. Therefore, the subject property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR under Criterion D/4.

***B12. References (Continued from Page 3):**

Daily News-Post

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State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary#
HRI #
Trinomial

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*Resource Name or # 1400 Mt. Olive Drive

*Recorded by: Ashley Losco, Rincon Consultants, Inc.

*Date: 11/11/2024

☒ Continuation

NETR Online

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