

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

4802 San Vicente Project

City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: 7.5-minute *Hollywood, California* (1981)

BCRCONSULTING LLC

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to EPD Solutions, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the 4802 San Vicente Project (project) in the City of Los Angeles (City), Los Angeles County, California. The project proposes demolition of the existing 1956 commercial/industrial building and constructing a six-story self-storage project. The work is being performed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). A cultural resources records search, additional research, field survey, paleontological overview, and Sacred Lands File Search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) were conducted for the project. The records search revealed that 52 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in 28 cultural resources identified within a one-mile radius of the project site. Of the 52 previous studies, none has assessed the project site for cultural resources, and no cultural resources have been previously identified within its boundaries.

During the additional research, and field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists identified one historic-period (45 or more years old) industrial building that occupies the project site. BCR Consulting recommends that this resource does not meet eligibility criteria for the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) and as such it is not recommended a historical resource under CEQA. Additional research showed that two locally significant cultural resources are within the “impact area” (an estimated 1,000 foot radius as defined by the City Planning Department) within which project activities may indirectly impact the character of historical resources. These resources include the Department of Water and Power Distributing Station No. 8 (adjacent to the west), and the San Vicente Boulevard Median (the street median directly to the north). The Department of Water and Power Distributing Station No. 8 was built in 1939 and most of the surrounding buildings and landscape features from that era have been removed or are not recognizable. Therefore, the neighborhood does not appear to possess any characteristics that convey this resource’s historical significance and development of the project will not result in a substantial adverse effect to this historical resource. The San Vicente Boulevard Median was constructed in the 1960s, when the neighborhood to the north and west were primarily residential, and the neighborhood to the south and east were commercial and industrial. Construction of the project will carry on the commercial/industrial character that the site currently occupies and will not create any visual impairment to or from the median that are not already present. Therefore, indirect impacts to the San Vicente Boulevard Median are not anticipated and development of the project will not result in a substantial adverse effect to this historical resource. Finally, disturbances associated with previous excavation and construction of the existing historic-period building at the project site have been severe and have disrupted soil beyond depths at which buried cultural resources are likely. And no significant buried cultural resources have been recorded in the vicinity of the project site. As a result, the potential to encounter in-situ remains associated with significant archaeological materials during project-related excavation is low. Based on these results no further cultural resource work is recommended for the current undertaking.

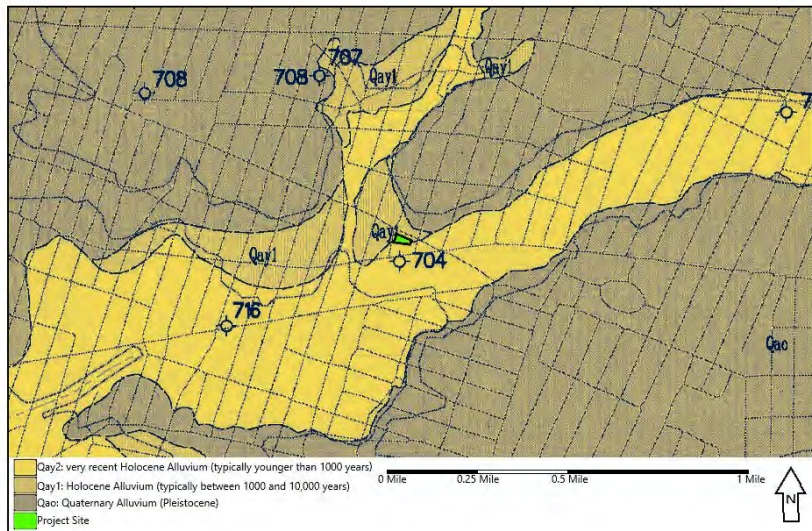
The current study attempted to determine whether significant archaeological deposits were present on the proposed project site. Although none were yielded during the field survey, record search results show historic-period resources are in close proximity to the project site and ground-disturbing activities have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. In the event that field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find.

The qualified archaeologist should have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register or the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed. Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

- historic artifacts such as glass bottles and fragments, cans, nails, ceramic and pottery fragments, and other metal objects;
- historic structural or building foundations, walkways, cisterns, pipes, privies, and other structural elements;
- prehistoric flaked-stone artifacts and debitage (waste material), consisting of obsidian, basalt, and or cryptocrystalline silicates;
- groundstone artifacts, including mortars, pestles, and grinding slabs;
- dark, greasy soil that may be associated with charcoal, ash, bone, shell, flaked stone, groundstone, and fire affected rocks.

Results of the Sacred Lands File search were negative and the NAHC provided a list of Native American tribes who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area (see Appendix C). The City will initiate Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Native American Consultation for the project. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

Paleontology. According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource”. A Paleontological Resources Overview was requested from the Western Science Center in Hemet on July 15, 2025 and results are pending. BCR Consulting has consulted geological studies and maps for the project area, and the following information is summarized from a previous paleontological resources technical report completed at a nearby project with identical sediments (Bell 2019). The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped as alluvial deposits dating from the Holocene (Yerkes 1997). Holocene alluvial units are typically too young to preserve fossil resources. Based on this information, the project site has low potential for buried fossils. Therefore, no additional paleontological resource work or monitoring is recommended. However, if inadvertent fossil discoveries occur during project activities, a qualified paleontologist should be retained to recommend treatment.



Geological Exhibit. Sediments in the Project Area

The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped as alluvial deposits dating from the Holocene (Yerkes 1997). Holocene alluvial units are typically too young to preserve fossil resources. Based on this information, the project site has low potential for buried fossils. Therefore, no additional paleontological resource work or monitoring is recommended. However, if inadvertent fossil discoveries occur during project activities, a qualified paleontologist should be retained to recommend treatment.

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to EPD Solutions, Inc., to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the 4802 San Vicente Project (project) in the City of Los Angeles (City), Los Angeles County, California. The project proposes demolition of the existing 1956 commercial/industrial building and construction of a six-story self-storage project. Please note that early building documents referenced the project site as 4800 San Vicente; it is also known as 4802 San Vicente. Both addresses refer to the same property. A cultural resources records search, additional research, intensive-level pedestrian field survey, paleontological overview, and Sacred Lands File search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) were conducted for the project in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The project site is located in a non-sectioned portion of Township 1 South, Range 14 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. It is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Hollywood, California* (1981) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

Regulatory Setting

The California Environmental Quality Act. CEQA applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the state's public agencies (California Code of Regulations 14(3), § 15002(i)). Under CEQA, "A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(b)). State CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(a) defines a "historical resource" as a resource that meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register)
- Listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined at Cal. Public Res. Code § 5020.1(k))
- Identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of § 5024.1(g) of the Cal. Public Res. Code
- Determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a))

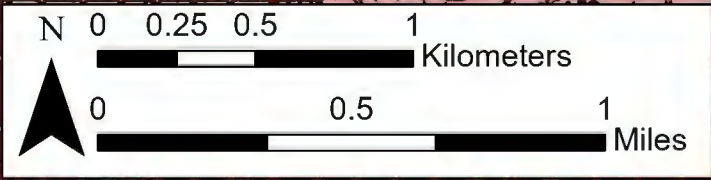
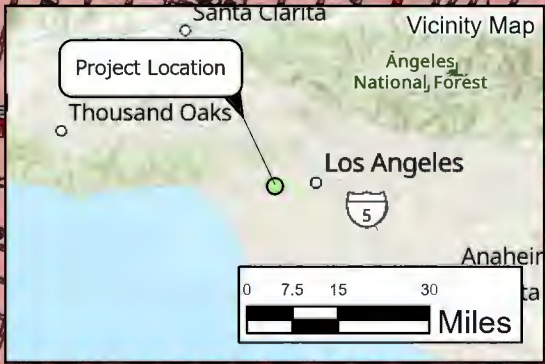
A historical resource consists of "Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California... Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)).

The significance of a historical resource is impaired when a project 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 the California Register. If an impact on a historical or archaeological resource is significant, CEQA requires feasible measures to minimize the impact (State CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4 (a)(1)). Mitigation of significant impacts must lessen or eliminate the physical impact that the project will have on the resource.

Section 5024.1 of the Cal. Public Res. Code established the California Register. Generally, a resource is considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)).



Project Location



The eligibility criteria for the California Register are similar to those of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), and a resource that meets one or more of the eligibility criteria of the National Register will be eligible for the California Register. The California Register program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance, identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes, determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding and affords certain protections under CEQA. Criteria for Designation:

1. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
2. Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history.
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource's period of significance to "obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources." (CCR 4852 [d][2]). Fifty years is normally considered sufficient time for a potential historical resource, and in order that the evaluation remain valid for a minimum of five years after the date of this report, all resources older than 45 years (i.e. resources from the "historic-period") will be evaluated for California Register listing eligibility, or CEQA significance. The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Finally, CEQA requires that significant effects on unique archaeological resources be considered and addressed. CEQA defines a unique archaeological resource as any archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 Appendix G includes significance criteria relative to archaeological and historical resources. These have been utilized as thresholds of significance here, and a project would have a significant environmental impact if it would:

- a) cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in section 10564.5;
- b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 10564.5;

- c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

Historical resources thresholds of significance and methodology have been adopted by the Los Angeles City Planning Department and are summarized in the Department's CEQA Guide's *Chapter 4: Guide to Preparation of Impact Analyses, Cultural Resources-Historical Resources* and *Chapter 5: Technical Studies-Cultural Resources-Historical Resources*. The online versions of these documents have been used for this project and referenced when necessary (see Bertoni 2024).

Tribal Cultural Resources. The Legislature added requirements regarding tribal cultural resources for CEQA in Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) that took effect July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of tribal cultural resources in the CEQA process. By including tribal cultural resources early in the CEQA process, the legislature intended to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information available, early in the project planning process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources. By taking this proactive approach, the legislature also intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts in the environmental review process. To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the Public Resources Code requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a Proposed Project. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff are available to answer questions and address comments as necessary.

Paleontological Resources. CEQA provides guidance relative to significant impacts on paleontological resources, indicating that a project would have a significant impact on paleontological resources if it disturbs or destroys a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature. Section 5097.5 of the California Public Resources Code specifies that any unauthorized removal of paleontological remains is a misdemeanor. Further, California Penal Code Section 622.5 sets the penalties for damage or removal of paleontological resources. CEQA documentation prepared for projects would be required to analyze paleontological resources as a condition of the CEQA process to disclose potential impacts. Please note that as of January 2018 paleontological resources are considered in the geological rather than cultural category. Therefore, paleontological resources are not summarized in the body of this report.

NATURAL SETTING

The local geologic region coincides with the physiographic area known as the Los Angeles Basin. It is characterized as a transverse-oriented lowland basin and coastal plain approximately 50 miles long and 20 miles wide. The basin originated as a deep marine trough during the Pliocene (7-2 million years ago) that eventually filled with shallow water fossil bearing sediments. By the beginning of the Pleistocene (after 2 million years ago) uplifting created the series of plains and mesas along the coast that now characterize the area (Lambert 1994, Mendenhall 1905, Woodford et al. 1954). Local rainfall ranges from 5 to 15 inches annually (Jaeger and Smith 1971:36-37). The project region comprises a portion of the Ballona Creek flood plain, which (locally channelized and paved) flows from north to south. Although much of the native vegetation has been locally removed, chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and riparian vegetation communities dominate regional flora. Key native plants include black sage, California brittlebush, California buckwheat, California sagebrush, deerweed,

golden yarrow, laurel sumac, lemonadeberry, poison oak, purple sage, sticky monkeyflower, sugar bush, toyon, white sage, coastal century plant, coastal cholla, prickly-pear cactus, arroyo willow, and bulrush. These plants were utilized by local animal species, kangaroo rats, California horned lizard, orange-throated whiptail, horned lizard, brown-headed cowbird, California gnatcatcher, California quail, cactus wren, darkling beetle, harvester ant, and Palos Verdes blue butterfly (Williams et al. 2008:117,122). Peripheral species included deer, and various rodents, rabbits, and birds -many of which were utilized by prehistoric and historic inhabitants (see Lightfoot and Parrish 2009).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

Two primary regional syntheses are commonly utilized in the archaeological literature for southern California. The first was advanced by Wallace in 1955, and defines four cultural horizons, each with characteristic local variations: Early Man Horizon, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Employing a more ecological approach, Warren and Crabtree (1986) defined five periods in southern California prehistory: Lake Mojave, Pinto, Gypsum, Saratoga Springs, and Protohistoric. Warren and Crabtree viewed cultural continuity and change in terms of various significant environmental shifts, defining the cultural ecological approach for archaeological research of the California deserts and coast. Many changes in settlement patterns and subsistence focus are viewed as cultural adaptations to a changing environment, beginning with the gradual environmental warming in the late Pleistocene, the desiccation of the desert lakes during the early Holocene, the short return to pluvial conditions during the middle Holocene, and the general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals that continue to this day (Warren and Crabtree 1986).

Ethnography

Although no prehistoric sites have been locally recorded, in general the project site is situated within Gabrielino territory.

Gabrielino. The Gabrielino probably first encountered Europeans when Spanish explorers reached California's southern coast during the 15th and 16th centuries (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). The first documented encounter, however, occurred in 1769 when Gaspar de Portola's expedition crossed Gabrielino territory (Bean and Smith 1978). Other brief encounters took place over the years and are documented in McCawley 1996 (citing numerous sources). The Gabrielino name has been attributed by association with the Spanish mission of San Gabriel, and refers to a subset of people sharing speech and customs with other Cupan speakers (such as the Juaneño/Luiseño/Ajachemem) from the greater Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family (Bean and Smith 1978). Gabrielino villages occupied the watersheds of various rivers (locally including the Santa Ana) and intermittent streams. Chiefs were usually descended through the male line and often administered several villages. Gabrielino society was somewhat stratified and is thought to have contained three hierarchically ordered social classes which dictated ownership rights and social status and obligations (Bean and Smith 1978:540-546). Plants utilized for food were heavily relied upon and included acorn-producing oaks, as well as seed-producing grasses and sage. Animal protein was commonly derived from rabbits and deer in inland regions, while coastal populations supplemented their diets with fish, shellfish, and marine mammals (Boscana 1933, Heizer 1968, Johnston 1962, McCawley 1996). Dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, pigeon, dove, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles were specifically not utilized as a food source (Kroeber 1925:652).

History

Historic-era California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present). A local sequence for Los Angeles and, since the project was occupied by a clothing manufacturer during the historic period, a brief historical context of the local clothing industry is briefly explored following summaries of these periods.

Spanish Period. The first European to pass through the area is thought to be a Spaniard called Father Francisco Garces. Having become familiar with the area, Garces acted as a guide to Juan Bautista de Anza, who had been commissioned to lead a group across the desert from a Spanish outpost in Arizona to set up quarters at the Mission San Gabriel in 1771 near what today is Pasadena (Beck and Haase 1974). Garces was followed by Alta California Governor Pedro Fages, who briefly explored the region in 1772. Searching for San Diego Presidio deserters, Fages had traveled through Riverside to San Bernardino, crossed over the mountains into the Mojave Desert, and then journeyed westward to the San Joaquin Valley (Beck and Haase 1974).

Mexican Period. In 1821, Mexico overthrew Spanish rule and the missions began to decline. By 1833, the Mexican government passed the Secularization Act, and the missions lost their vast land holdings, and released their neophytes (Beattie and Beattie 1974).

American Period. The American Period, 1848–Present, began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure. A series of disastrous floods in 1861–1862, followed by a significant drought further diminished the economic impact of local ranching. This decline combined with agricultural and real estate developments of the late 19th century, set the stage for diversified economic pursuits that continue (Beattie and Beattie 1974; Cleland 1941).

Los Angeles. Modern-day Los Angeles began as a farming community named “El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Ángeles de Porciúncula,” often referred to as Pueblo de Los Angeles (City of Los Angeles 2025). It was founded in 1781 as one of two Spanish pueblos in the state and was initially intended to support local garrisons (Samudio and Lee 2001). After Mexico gained independence from Spain in 1821, Los Angeles came under Mexican control. This period saw secularization of missions in 1833 and expansion of the rancho system. The ranchos were devoted primarily to cattle and sheep ranching, and established land-use patterns that would influence California's development for generations (California Missions Foundation 2025). In 1835, Los Angeles officially became a city under the Mexican government. The community remained relatively small and isolated, with social and economic life revolving around the expansive ranchos. In spite of its small size, the pueblo served as the principal urban center of southern Alta California during this period (Rolle and Gaines 1965). During the Mexican American War, American forces invaded and occupied the city, though Californio resistance led to several months of conflict. The Treaty of Cahuenga was signed on January 13, 1847, formally ending armed resistance. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in February 1848 officially ended the war and transferred California to the U.S.

The California Gold Rush of 1848 to 1855 brought massive population growth to the state, leading to California's admission to the Union as the 31st state on September 9, 1850 (Rolle and Gaines 1965). The arrival of the railroad marked another turning point for Los Angeles. The Los Angeles and San Pedro Railroad was completed in 1869, providing the first rail connection between the city and its harbor, which was crucial for economic development (Lavender 1972). In 1876, the Southern Pacific Railroad connected Los Angeles to San Francisco and the eastern United States, though this required a \$600,000 subsidy from the city (Caughey 1978). The 1880s marked the beginning of Los Angeles' transformation into a major American city. The region received an influx of settlers with the connection of the Southern Pacific Railroad to the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway and the Texas and Pacific Railway in 1881. The arrival of the Santa Fe Railroad in 1885 created direct transcontinental competition with the Southern Pacific, leading to a dramatic rate war that saw passenger fares drop from \$125 to as low as \$1 for a ticket from Kansas City to Los Angeles (Rolle, Gaines 1965). This triggered one of the most significant population booms in American history, and between 1880 and 1890 Los Angeles' population increased from 11,200 to 50,400 (Caughey 1978; Rolle 1978). In addition to the railroad competition, the boom was fueled by agricultural expansion and extensive advertising campaigns that promoted Southern California's Mediterranean climate and opportunities (Lavender 1972). In the 1890s major oil discoveries made the region one of the largest oil-producing areas in the country, while the development of refrigerated railroad cars enabled the citrus industry to flourish (Caughey 1978). Los Angeles also became a major tourist destination during this period, with the establishment of new transportation networks and hotels (Lavender 1972).

During the early 1900s, agriculture, oil, and real estate represented the dominant regional economic forces. Various economic and geographic factors converged allowing the motion picture industry to gain a foothold in Los Angeles after World War I, with Hollywood at the center (Rolle 1978). By the 1920s, more than 70 studios (80 percent of the global market) operated in Los Angeles and the industry has remained dominant there ever since (Buntin 2009:19). Like much of the U.S., 1920s Los Angeles experienced booming economic expansion as existing industries grew and new ones were founded. Eventually, profits ballooned disproportionately to wages and by the end of the decade businesses produced more goods than could be purchased by a growing working class. The stock market crash of 1929 punctuated a severe economic contraction known as the Great Depression of the 1930s. Economic indicators from the era show that California's farm income shrank by 50 percent between 1929 and 1932, and by 1933 building permits had contracted to 1/9th of the 1925 total. In 1932 unemployment reached 28 percent, and in 1934 20 percent of Californians relied on financial assistance from the government (California State University Northridge ND). Politicians were initially optimistic about a speedy economic recovery and public assistance was slow to develop.

Eventually, California developed emergency relief programs, including funding for the unemployed, and worker training and housing. The federal government also developed various worker programs and supports that were locally instrumental in recovery, and enacted Social Security to assist individuals with disabilities, people without jobs, and the elderly. Unions became increasingly popular for instituting some stability for workers. Through these developments improvements began to take shape and by World War II industries with foundations in government assistance such as aerospace and defense helped to re-establish economic growth in Los Angeles (Fiveable Inc. 2025). The city became a key player in the Allied strategy, with companies like Hughes Aircraft, Lockheed, Douglas, and Northrop expanding rapidly to meet wartime demands. During the height of the war Lockheed employed ninety thousand people in the Los Angeles area and combined aerospace manufacturers

produced about 300,000 airplanes (Lavender 1972; Rolle 1978). By the end of World War II, Los Angeles and other parts of California were facing a peacetime economy with the threat of widespread business mortality. However, the post-war period brought unprecedented suburban, commercial, and industrial expansion, enabled by the GI Bill's loan guarantees for returning veterans (Rolle 1978). During this time, production homebuilders created massive suburban developments, and the city's population grew rapidly, in turn producing a workforce for burgeoning commercial and industrial business (Rolle and Gaines 1965). The development of the freeway system facilitated a sprawling growth pattern, creating the automobile-oriented landscape that has become synonymous with Los Angeles since World War II. The population of Los Angeles County grew from about 170,000 in 1900 to 7,000,000 in 1964, and over 10 million today, representing a quarter of California's population (United States Census Bureau 2025).

Clothing Manufacturing in Los Angeles. Los Angeles' clothing manufacturing industry was pioneered during the late 19th century by Morris Cohn & Company who manufactured men's overalls. As demand for their products grew, the company expanded and in 1909 moved to a new factory building on 12th Street in Los Angeles, which eventually became the center of Los Angeles' Garment District. Over the next decade, other clothing manufacturers began to set up shop and the ensuing development of Los Angeles' port and highway infrastructure made the area doubly attractive to the industry. In 1921, 130 garment factories and their associates formed the Associated Apparel Manufacturers of Los Angeles to centralize industry guidelines. The industry was initially set up to serve the growing southern California market but as Hollywood's influence globalized, Los Angeles became a highly publicized hub for media and consequently became a fashion epicenter. The Garment District proximity to studios blurred the line between costume and fashion, and custom clothing became a diversified concern, developing markets for fine clothing, sportswear, costumes, and swimwear. During World War II the industry again diversified to provide uniforms to the military.

These factors combined to create an expansive and vibrant clothing manufacturing industry, all centered in Los Angeles' Garment District. In the 1950s and 1960s, the manufactures from the garment industry became more closely connected with retailers, and modernized factories and wholesale trade began to dominate the market. As local labor laws became stricter and wages continued to grow, competition from countries with less business impediments took its toll on the local clothing industry in the 1970s and 1980s. Although one researcher has asserted that over 45,000 garment makers were still working in the City's manufacturing sector in 2020, much of the labor formerly supplied by the Los Angeles industry has moved to places like China, Mexico, Bangladesh, and Ethiopia (Olalere 2024, Brothers 2025, Morse 2020).

PERSONNEL

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as Principal Investigator and author for the current study. He also completed additional research for the project. Mr. Brunzell meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology and Architectural History. Nick Shepetuk, M.A., RPA acted as Project Manager, completed the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms, completed additional research, and co-authored the technical report with contributions from BCR Consulting Staff Archaeologists Eduardo Gutierrez, B.S., and BCR Consulting Staff Archaeologist/Historian John Defachelle, B.A., B.S. BCR Consulting Staff Archaeologist Douglas Kazmier, B.A., PGC completed the cultural resources records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. BCR Consulting Staff Archaeologist Kainoa Heskett, B.A., completed the intensive-level pedestrian survey.

METHODS

This work was completed pursuant to CEQA, the Public Resources Code (PRC) Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. The pedestrian cultural resources survey was intended to locate and document previously recorded or new cultural resources, including archaeological sites, features, isolates, and historic-period buildings, that exceed 45 years in age within defined project boundaries. The project site was examined using 15-meter transect intervals, where accessible. This study is intended to determine whether cultural resources are located within the project boundaries, whether any cultural resources are significant pursuant to the above-referenced regulations and standards, and to develop specific mitigation measures that will address potential impacts to significant resources. Tasks pursued to achieve that end include:

- Cultural resources records search to review the results of any studies conducted within a one mile radius of the project boundaries;
- Additional research through local and regional resources to provide historical context and land use history;
- Systematic pedestrian survey of the entire accessible project site;
- California Register eligibility evaluation for resources identified;
- Development of recommendations for cultural resources, following CEQA;
- Completion of DPR 523 forms for any discovered cultural resources.

Research

Records Search. On July 16, 2025 (prior to the field survey) a records search was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. This archival research reviewed the status of all recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources, and survey and excavation reports completed within one mile of the project site. In addition, a review of local listings and the Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) were performed. The BERD comprises a list of official California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) determinations of eligibility for historic-period built environment resources including listings of the National Register and the California Register.

Additional Research. BCR Consulting performed additional research through the Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records, Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor, HistoricPlacesLA, historic aerial photographs, and various internet resources. This section also describes the neighborhood setting and how it has changed over the years.

Field Survey

An intensive-level cultural resources field survey of the project site was conducted on July 19, 2025. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart across the accessible project site. Cultural Resources were recorded on DPR 523 forms. Digital photographs were taken at various points within the project site. These included overviews as well as detail photographs of all cultural resources. Cultural resources were recorded per the California OHP *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* in the field using:

- Detailed note taking for entry on DPR Forms (see Appendix B)
- Hand-held Garmin Global Positioning systems for mapping purposes
- Digital photographic overviews and photographs of all cultural resources (see Appendix B and D).

RESULTS

Research

Records Search. Data from the SCCIC revealed that 52 previous cultural resources studies have taken place, and 28 cultural resources have been recorded within one mile of the project site. None of the previous studies have assessed the project site for cultural resources resulting in no cultural resources recorded within its boundaries. The records search results are summarized in Table A, and the complete records search bibliography is provided in Appendix A.

Table A. Cultural Resources and Reports Within One Mile of the Project Site

USGS 7.5 Min Quad	Cultural Resources Within One-Half Mile of Project Site	Studies W/in One-Half Mile
<i>Hollywood, California</i> (1981)	P-19-166835: The Forum Theater (1 Mile E)	LA-1578, 1968,
	P-19-167302: Memorial Branch Library (0.7 Mile NE)	3471, 3496, 3947,
	P-19-170998: Security Pacific Bank Building (0.9 Mile N)	3968, 4518, 4579,
	P-19-171000: Wilshire Center Building (0.9 Mile N)	4881, 5076, 5328,
	P-19-171001: Busby’s, Historic-Period Building (0.9 Mile NW)	5334, 5342, 5351,
	P-19-171004: Historic-Period Commercial Building (0.9 Mile N)	6402, 6448, 6452,
	P-19-172169: Bekins Van & Storage Co. (0.8 Mile E)	6505, 7064, 7065,
	P-19-172177: Walter R. Oliver Residence (0.6 Mile E)	7344, 7562, 7565,
	P-19-173045: Clem Wilson Building (0.9 Mile N)	7566, 7718, 7727,
	P-19-173418: William Grant Still House (0.8 Mile E)	7736, 7752, 7767,
	P-19-173425: Four Star Theater (0.6 Mile N)	7909, 8020, 8763,
	P-19-173810: Miracle Mile Historic District (0.9 Mile NW)	8908, 9230, 9537,
	P-19-174382: Oxford Square Craftsman District (0.8 Mile E)	10286, 10507,
	P-19-174937: 1428 12 th Ave (0.9 Mile E)	10673, 11005,
	P-19-175235: Dominguez-Wilshire Building (0.9 Mile NW)	11642, 11785,
	P-19-175237: Post Office Building (0.9 Mile NW)	11973, 11998,
	P-19-175551: Saturn St Elementary School (0.8 Mile W)	12146, 12147,
	P-19-187488: Historic-Period Building (0.7 Mile SW)	12162, 12403,
	P-19-187489: Historic-Period Building (0.7 Mile SW)	12405, 12484,
	P-19-187490: Historic-Period Building (0.7 Mile SW)	12717, 12793,
	P-19-187491: Historic-Period Building (0.7 Mile SW)	13106
	P-19-187492: Historic-Period Building (0.7 Mile SW)	
	P-19-187574: Venice Blvd Bridge (0.5 Mile E)	
	P-19-187936: Southern Bell Pacific Facility (0.9 Mile N)	
	P-19-188868: Holmes-Shannon House (0.7 Mile E)	
	P-19-190263: Villa Vicente Apartments (0.6 Mile NW)	
	P-19-190984: Historic-Period Building (0.9 Mile SE)	
	P-19-192231: Historic-Period Commercial Building (0.7 Mille NW)	

Additional Research. Additional research was performed for the project site to provide the background for the historic-period building within its boundaries and the potential impact area surrounding it. According to an 1871 land grant, the project site was part of a property originally patented to Januario Abila, Louiza Garfias, Pedra Ramierz, and Francisca Rimpan (General Land Office [GLO] 1871). Research and fieldwork have not revealed any evidence that the early owners developed the project site, or that any physical evidence remains from that era, so personal histories of these individuals are not examined here. Los Angeles County Assessor records show that the project site at 4800 San Vicente Boulevard is occupied by a

22,706 square foot commercial/industrial building that was constructed in 1956 (Los Angeles County Assessor 2025). It was developed and operated under the direction of Charles Lyons, owner of Hollywood Clothes, Inc. Hollywood Clothes was a manufacturer of men's suits established by Mr. Lyons in the Los Angeles Garment District at 920 East 12th Street between 1929 and 1931. The business was initially 100 percent unionized but ended its affiliation with the Union of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in April of 1931 due to a dispute and walkout. In 1956 the company relocated to the project site at 4800 San Vicente to expand and modernize manufacturing and business operations. By 1961 Hollywood Clothes was also known as Charles Lyons Clothes. In 1965, the firm engaged the Koblitz Company to assist with marketing and began to advertise and ship to stores outside of Los Angeles on the west coast, in the south, and in the Midwest during the 1960s and 1970s. The business ceased operations in the early 1980s. Research did not reveal any other owners or businesses operating at the project site in the historic period. It was most recently occupied by Pacific Title Archives (Los Angeles Times [LAT] 7 September 1956:28; LAT 1931 18 April 1931:14; LAT 1 April 1956:122; Los Angeles Evening Citizen News 18 Jan 1965:8; LAT 20 Aug 1929:12; LAT 13 May, 1927).



Figure 2. Original Hollywood Clothes Factory Location at East 12th Street, 1931 (USC 2025)

Charles Lyons was born in Marshalltown, Iowa in 1886 and was living in Chicago, Illinois by the early 1920s. He and Chicago Resident Lillian Ogus were married in 1921. They had two daughters (Ruth and Louise) and moved to the Los Angeles area in the late 1920s, where their son Jerry was born in 1931. Charles worked as a clothing manufacturer, and by 1927 he was president of Shapiro Kenney, Inc. He established Hollywood Clothes at East 12th Street in the Garment District of Los Angeles between 1929 and 1931. Charles expanded the business and contracted with Donald R. Warren to design and construct the new factory on San Vicente (at the project site) in 1956. Lillian's occupation was listed as "housekeeper" in 1940 and their three children were raised at the family residence in Beverly Hills. Charles died in 1969 and Lillian died in 1978-about three years before Charles Lyons clothes disappeared

from advertising records (U.S. Bureau of Census 1950; U.S. Draft Board 1942; LAT 13 May, 1927; LAT 24 Oct 1926:78; LAT Oct 2021:B8).

The building that occupies the project site at 4800 and 4802 San Vicente Boulevard is described in detail in the Field Survey section below. It was designed by engineer Donald R. Warren. Mr. Warren owned and operated Donald R. Warren Company, consulting electrical engineers and designers based on Sunset Boulevard in Los Angeles. He was born in 1897 and worked as an engineer from the early to mid-20th century. He did participate in design and construction of several high-profile projects during his career, including the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, Los Angeles International Airport, the Roosevelt Fleet Navy Base, and Kaiser Steel's Fontana plant. As a tilt-up design, the project site was not one of the more notable designs that his firm worked on. Donald and his wife Lara lived in La Canada where they raised a son, Donald F. Warran. Donald R. Warren died in 1973 (LAT 1 April 1956:122; LAT 18 Jan 1973:35).



Figure 3. Hollywood Clothes Under Construction, 1956 (LAT 10 June 1956:154)

The building that occupies the project site exhibits features consistent with an architectural style known as Mid-Century Industrial, a sub-type of the Mid-Century Modern style which was an outgrowth of International Style. Henry Russell Hitchcock and Phillip Johnson proposed the International Style in 1932, using it to reference buildings constructed as early as 1922 and through the 1930s primarily in France and Germany. Its popularity spread through the 1930s and 1940s to the United Kingdom, North and South America, Scandinavia, and Japan. In the 1950s and 1960s the style was nearly ubiquitous in the design of skyscrapers in the United States. In the 1970s and 1980s the International Style had gone out of fashion as formulaic, and it gave way to updated forms of design and decoration as well as building materials that became known as postmodern. Major architects that utilized the International Style included Richard Neutra and Philip Johnson in the United States, Walter Gropius and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe in Germany and the U.S., J.J.P. Oud in the Netherlands, and Le

Corbusier in France. Characteristics include rectilinear forms with minimal decoration and ornament, open interior spaces, and use of cantilever construction intended to convey the illusion of weightlessness. Materials emphasize highly visible glass and steel and rely heavily on reinforced concrete that is usually less visible (Zelazko 2024). The term Mid-Century Modern was coined by Cara Greenberg to denote a style which included graphic design, interior design, architecture, and industrial design (Appalachian State University 2025). Today, it is most commonly used to refer to architecture that was designed between 1930 and 1970. In terms of architecture, some of the important hallmarks of the style include: simple designs; emphasis on function; strong horizontal and vertical lines; geometric shapes; large windows (Cvetković 2024).

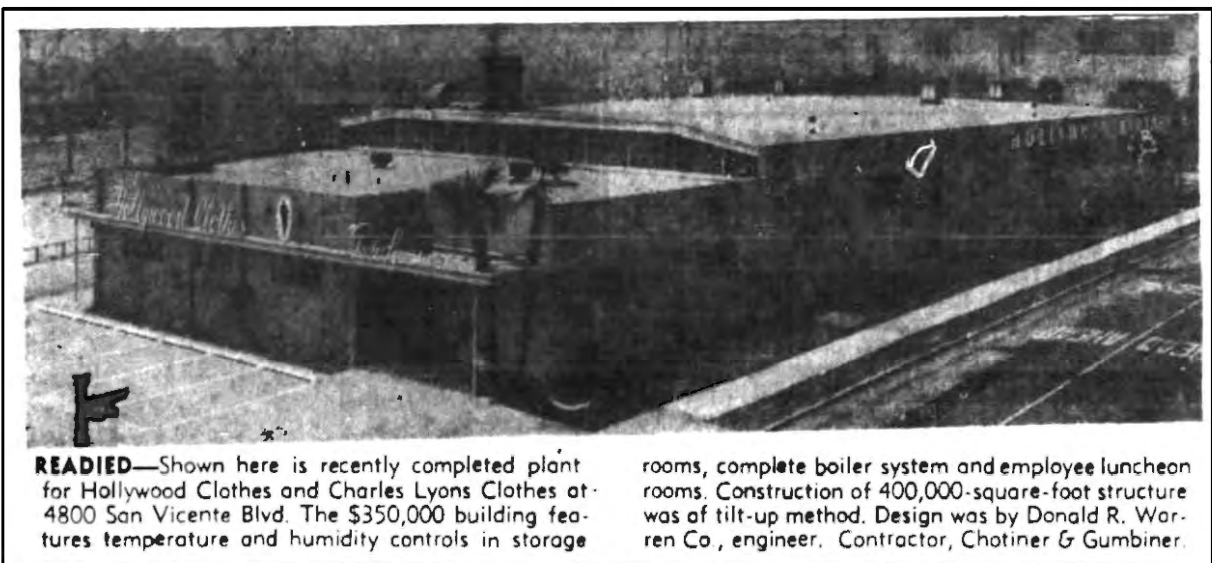


Figure 4. Newly Built Hollywood Clothes Factory at Project Site (LAT 16 Sept 1956:129; Note: the Square Foot Estimate in the Caption is Inaccurate)

The City Planning Department has emphasized addressing an impact area, or geographic area within which a project may directly or indirectly impact the character of historical resources. In general, the impact area does not exceed a one-block or 1,000 foot radius around the project site (City of Los Angeles 2024:3). Therefore, a brief discussion on neighborhood setting and surrounding historical resources is warranted to determine whether the project occupies a significant historical setting that could be affected by the proposed project. The project site occupies a commercial/industrial corridor bordered on the east by West Blvd., on the north by W. Pico Blvd., on the south by Venice Blvd., and on the west by Los Angeles Department of Water and Power Station No. 8. The commercial/industrial corridor is surrounded by residential developments that are mostly outside of the impact area. In 1948, the parcels in the impact area contained low density construction. By 1964 such developments were mostly replaced by large buildings and parking lots that were more built-out than their predecessors. San Vicente Blvd. was also reconfigured with a curve to the south at its terminus at Venice Boulevard. Construction of the building that occupies the project site was consistent with the trend of maximizing built industrial/commercial space on a parcels between 1948 and 1964. Between 2005 and the present, most of the 1960s developments in the impact area were replaced by large box stores and corporate businesses (United States Department of Agriculture 1948, 1964, 2005). Potential for indirect impacts to these resources are addressed in the Evaluation section. Please note, the newspapers cited in this section were accessed through newspapers.com.

Field Survey

During the field survey, Mr. Heskett carefully inspected the project site and identified one historic-period commercial building at 4800 San Vicente Blvd, described in detail below. No artifacts or potential for significant buried remains have been identified. DPR 523 Forms required to record the building are included in Appendix B, and photographs are provided in Appendix B and D. No other cultural resources (including prehistoric or historic-period archaeological or other historic-period architectural resources) were identified during the field survey. The entire project site has been paved and minimal sediment was visible.



Figure 5: 4800 San Vicente Boulevard Current Building Overview (Google Street View Image)

4800 San Vicente Blvd. The resource consists of a Mid-Century Industrial style (a sub-type of Mid-Century Modern), tilt-up building located at 4800 San Vicente Boulevard, Los Angeles. It was built in 1956 and as a clothing factory for Charles Lyons Clothes and Hollywood Clothes. It was most recently occupied by Pacific Title Archives. The building has a trapezoidal plan and flat roof with no overhanging eaves. The principal façade (east-southeast, or “east” elevation) has a structural awning that spans the width of the building and shelters a recessed office entry in the northeast corner. The awning features two roof apertures at the north edge of the recessed entry through which palm trees were originally growing. The exterior wall of the recessed entry is clad with small square porcelain tiles. The eastern fifth of the building has a lower roofline, about 10 feet in height, and houses the offices section of the building. The rear (factory) portion rises to about 14 feet in height and becomes wider in the far end. The east elevation originally featured signage atop the roof at the entrance that read “Hollywood Clothes” and “Charles Lyons” in cursive, and an ornamental element with the business logo (a silhouette of a man in a suite). “Hollywood Clothes” was also painted at the top of the western end of the north wall. The original signage and logo ornament have been removed (see Figures 4 and 5). The concrete exterior walls are relatively featureless, smooth, and plain, with support beams spaced every 20 feet. Fenestration includes 11 windows on the north elevation; eight windows, a roll-up steel door, and an entry door on the south elevation; three windows and two entry doors on the east elevation; five windows and two steel double doors on the west elevation. A concrete-masonry unit structure measuring approximately 20 by 15 feet and eight feet tall projects from the north end of the west elevation. It features a

corrugated steel, slanted shed roof and a set of double doors constructed from corrugated steel on its south elevation. Cast-in lifting point covers are featured in the upper exterior walls. Windows and vents are covered with security bars. The property features steel fencing that encloses the parking lot adjacent to the building's east west elevations.

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATIONS

During the field survey, one historic-period cultural resource was identified. CEQA calls for the evaluation and recordation of historic and archaeological resources. The criteria for determining the significance of impacts to cultural resources are based on Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines* and Guidelines for the Nomination of Properties to the California Register. Properties eligible for listing in the California Register and subject to review under CEQA are those meeting the criteria for listing in the California Register, or designation under a local ordinance.

Significance Criteria

California Register of Historical Resources. The California Register criteria are based on National Register criteria. For a property to be eligible for inclusion on the California Register or as a City Landmark, one or more of the following criteria must be met:

1. It is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the U.S.;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or U.S. history;
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic values; and/or
4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource's period of significance to "obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources." (CCR 4852 [d][2]). The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Evaluations

4800 San Vicente. Criterion 1: The Hollywood Clothes business existed within the Great Depression and the post-World War II expansion years of the 1950s. It was established at its original location in the Garment District at the end of the 1920s, during a period of expansion for this industry, and remained viable through the Great Depression. It was notable for ending its union affiliation during an era when many unions were expanding. Although the early era of Hollywood Clothes is interesting, there is no physical connection between the project site and 1920s expansion of clothing manufacturers or the Great Depression. It therefore cannot be significantly associated with events from that time. Its expansion during the 1950s was typical of local clothing manufacturers' tendency to modernize and emphasize wholesale trade. Research has not revealed any evidence to suggest that the project site represents a significant contribution to this expansion. Therefore, it is not significantly associated with events that have made a contribution to the broad patterns of the area, California, or the U.S. and is recommended not eligible for listing on the California Register under Criterion 1. Criterion 2: The building was designed by a well-known engineer, Donald R. Warren. Warren

designed many more substantial and/or elaborate structures such as dams and bridges. A simple, small, utilitarian, tilt-up industrial building, a type of building which was very commonly constructed at the time, is not a unique or exceptional example of the work for which he was known. Charles Lyons, the owner of Hollywood Clothes, was a successful local businessman, but there is no evidence that he made important contributions within any historical contexts explored here. No other notable individuals were associated with the building. Therefore, the project site is recommended not eligible for listing on the California Register under Criterion 2. Criterion 3: This building was designed and built using a ubiquitous and utilitarian Mid-Century Modern style commonly utilized in industrial buildings of the period. Therefore, the building does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction and it is recommended not eligible for listing on the California Register under Criterion 3. Criterion 4: This building has been thoroughly assessed during this study and has not and is not likely to yield information important to prehistory or history. The project site therefore is recommended not eligible for listing to the California Register under Criterion 4. Based on these results, the project site and its historic-period building are recommended not eligible under any of the four California Register criteria for listing and are, therefore, not considered historical resources under CEQA.

Potential for Impacts to Los Angeles Department of Water and Power Station No. 8. The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power Station No. 8 is located across the street to the west of the project site, in the impact area (as defined by the City of Los Angeles Planning). This building was constructed in 1939 and has been determined significant by the Los Angeles Historic Resources Inventory. It is therefore a historical resource under CEQA (Los Angeles City Planning 2024). Most of the surrounding buildings and landscape features from this era have been removed or are not recognizable. Therefore, the neighborhood does not appear to possess any characteristics that convey this resource's historical significance and development of the project will not result in a substantial adverse effect to this historical resource.

Potential for Impacts to the San Vicente Boulevard Median. The San Vicente Boulevard Median is located across the street to the north of the project site, in the impact area (as defined by the City of Los Angeles Planning). This is a landscaped median that was built between 1955 and 1961 within the alignment of the former streetcar tracks. It is a "prominent visual landmark" and has been determined eligible by the Los Angeles Historic Resources Inventory, and as such is a historical resource under CEQA (Los Angeles City Planning 2024). When the San Vicente Boulevard Median was constructed, the neighborhood to the north and west were primarily residential and the neighborhood to the south and east were commercial and industrial. Construction of the project will carry on the commercial/industrial character that the site currently occupies and will not create any visual impairment to or from the median that are not already present. Therefore, indirect impacts to the San Vicente Boulevard Median are not anticipated and development of the project will not result in a substantial adverse effect to this historical resource.

RECOMMENDATIONS

During the additional research, and field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists identified one historic-period (45 or more years old) industrial building that occupies the project site. BCR Consulting recommends that this resource does not meet eligibility criteria for the California Register and as such it is not recommended a historical resource under CEQA. Additional research showed that two locally significant cultural resources are within the "impact area" (an estimated 1,000 foot radius as defined by the City Planning Department) within which project

activities may indirectly impact the character of historical resources. These resources include the Department of Water and Power Distributing Station No. 8 (adjacent to the west), and the San Vicente Boulevard Median (the street median directly to the north). The Department of Water and Power Distributing Station No. 8 was built in 1939 and most of the surrounding buildings and landscape features from that era have been removed or are not recognizable. Therefore, the neighborhood does not appear to possess any characteristics that convey this resource's historical significance and development of the project will not result in a substantial adverse effect to this historical resource. The San Vicente Boulevard Median was constructed in the 1960s, when the neighborhood to the north and west were primarily residential, and the neighborhood to the south and east were commercial and industrial. Construction of the project will carry on the commercial/industrial character that the site currently occupies and will not create any visual impairment to or from the median that are not already present. Therefore, indirect impacts to the San Vicente Boulevard Median are not anticipated and development of the project will not result in a substantial adverse effect to this historical resource. Finally, disturbances associated with previous excavation and construction of the existing historic-period building at the project site have been severe and have disrupted soil beyond depths at which buried cultural resources are likely. And no significant buried cultural resources have been recorded in the vicinity of the project site. As a result, the potential to encounter in-situ remains associated with significant archaeological materials during project-related excavation is low. Based on these results no further cultural resource work is recommended for the current undertaking.

The current study attempted to determine whether significant archaeological deposits were present on the proposed project site. Although none were yielded during the field survey, record search results show historic-period resources are in close proximity to the project site and ground-disturbing activities have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. In the event that field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist should have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register or the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed. Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

- historic artifacts such as glass bottles and fragments, cans, nails, ceramic and pottery fragments, and other metal objects;
- historic structural or building foundations, walkways, cisterns, pipes, privies, and other structural elements;
- prehistoric flaked-stone artifacts and debitage (waste material), consisting of obsidian, basalt, and or cryptocrystalline silicates;
- groundstone artifacts, including mortars, pestles, and grinding slabs;
- dark, greasy soil that may be associated with charcoal, ash, bone, shell, flaked stone, groundstone, and fire affected rocks.

Results of the Sacred Lands File search were negative and the NAHC provided a list of Native American tribes who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area (see Appendix C). The City will initiate Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Native American Consultation for the

project. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

Paleontology. According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource”. A Paleontological Resources Overview was requested from the Western Science Center in Hemet on July 15, 2025 and results are pending. BCR Consulting has consulted geological studies and maps for the project area, and the following information is summarized from a previous paleontological resources technical report completed

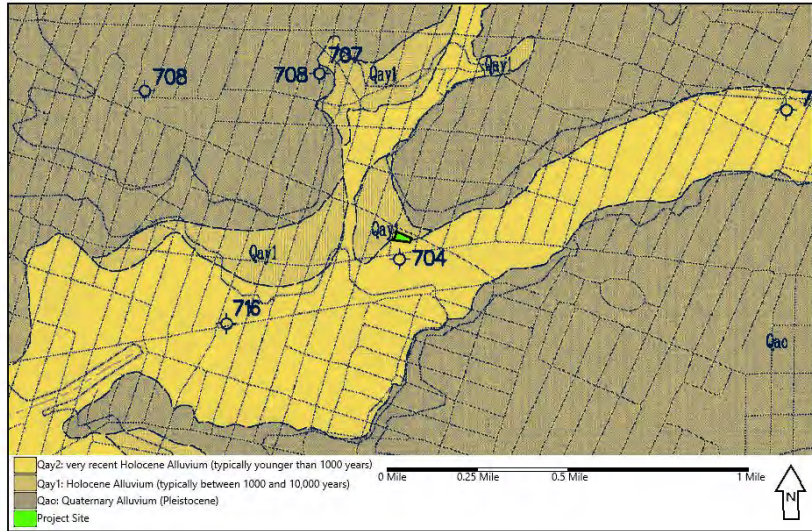


Figure 6: Geological Exhibit. Sediments in the Project Area

at a nearby project with identical sediments (Bell 2019). The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped as alluvial deposits dating from the Holocene (Yerkes 1997). Holocene alluvial units are typically too young to preserve fossil resources. Based on this information, the project site has low potential for buried fossils. Therefore, no additional paleontological resource work or monitoring is recommended. However, if inadvertent fossil discoveries occur during project activities, a qualified paleontologist should be retained to recommend treatment.

If human remains are encountered during any project activities, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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APPENDIX A
RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

EPD2501

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-01578		1983	Anonymous	Technical Report Archaeological Resources Los Angeles Rapid Rail Transit Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report	Westec Services, Inc.	19-000007
LA-01968	Paleo -	1989	Bissell, Ronald M.	Cultural Resources Literature Review of Metro Rail Red Line Western Extension Alternatives, Los, Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.	19-000159, 19-001261
LA-03471		1996	Turner, Robin, Mark Selverston, and Roberta S. Greenwood	Monitoring of Median Improvements, Wilshire Boulevard From Fairfax Avenue to La Brea Avenue	Greenwood and Associates	19-000159, 19-001261
LA-03496			Anonymous	Draft Environmental Impact Report Transit Corridor Specific Plan Park Mile Specific Plan Amendments	Unknown	19-000159, 19-001945
LA-03947		1998	McLean, Deborah K.	Archaeological Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility LA 280-02, 1331 South La Brea, City and County of Los Angeles, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-03968		1998	McLean, Deborah K.	Archaeological Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility LA 022-03, 2349 Crenshaw Boulevard, City and County of Los Angeles, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-04518		1999	Rockey, David	The Miracle Mile of Wilshire Boulevard	The Archaeology of Los Angeles	
LA-04579		1999	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 579-01, County of Los Angeles, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-04881		2000	Smith, Philomene C.	Cold-Planning of 30 mm of Asphalt Concrete Pavement, Replacing It With Rubberized Asphalt Pavement in #1 Lane on Route 10	Caltrans District 7	
LA-05076		2000	Lapin, Philippe	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility LA 225-01, County of Los Angeles, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-05328		2000	Lapin, Philippe	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 225-02, in the County of Los Angeles, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-05334		2000	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility Number R073.4, County of Los Angeles, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-05342		2001	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm 089-01 Los Angeles County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-05351		2000	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resources Assessment for At&t Fixed Wireless Services Facility Number R315.1, County of Los Angeles, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-06402		2000	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for At&t Wireless Services Facility Number R315.1, County of Los Angeles, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-06448		2000	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for the At&t Wireless Services Facility Number R073.4, County of Los Angeles, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-06452		2002	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm 130-01 Los Angeles County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	19-186734
LA-06505		2000	Smith, Philomene C.	Highway Project of Replacing the Existing Overhead Reflective Sign Panels In-kind With Retro-reflective Panels	Caltrans District 7	
LA-07064		2004	Billat, Lorna	Widney / CA-8065d Telecommunications Facility 4050 W. Washington Blvd., Los Angeles, Ca Los Angeles County	EarthTouch Inc.	
LA-07065		2000	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for At&t Wireless Services Facility Number R074.2, County of Los Angeles, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-07344		2004	Bonner, Wayne H. and Christeen Taniguchi	Records Search Results and Site Visit for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate La60x424a (Louisiana) 5005 West Washington Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
LA-07562		1987	Greenwood, Roberta S.	Additional Information for Dseis, Core Study Alignments 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5	Greenwood and Associates	
LA-07565		1987	Unknown	Technical Report Archaeology Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Core Study, Candidate Alignments 1 to 5	Greenwood and Associates	
LA-07566		1987	Hatheway, Roger G. and Peter, Kevin J.	Technical Report Dseis, Core Study Alignments 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5	Greenwood and Associates	

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-07718		2005	Bonner, Wayne H. and James M. Keasling	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate EL-0080-02 (Century Liquor Chimney Mount), 5431 Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
LA-07727		2005	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Wireless Candidate EL-0073-01 (West Blvd) 1101 West Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
LA-07736		2006	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Wireless Candidate EI-0092-02 (sbc Switch La Brea), 654 South La Brea Boulevard, Los Angeles , Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
LA-07752		2006	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Wireless Candidate EI-0084-03 (mid City), 5048 Dockweiler Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
LA-07767		2004	Bonner, Wayne H.	Direct and Indirect Ape for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate La60x424a (Louisiana) 5005 West Washington Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	19-187488, 19-187489, 19-187490, 19-187491, 19-187492
LA-07909		2006	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Record Search and Field Reconnaissance for the Proposed Royal Street Communications Llc Wireless Telecommunications Site La0259a (bob's Vacuum), Located at 4500 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90019	Cellular, Archaeological Resource, Evaluations	
LA-08020		1987	Anonymous	Technical Report: Cultural Resources Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "metro Rail" Core Study	Southern California Rapid Transit District	19-174623, 19-187937, 19-187938, 19-187939, 19-187940, 19-187941
LA-08763		2007	Supernowicz, Dana E.	Cultural Resources Study of the Hebron Presbyterian Church Project, Royal Street Communications Site No. La0211-b, 4050 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California 90019	Historic Resource Associates	19-175250

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-08908		2007	Billat, Lorna	New Tower ("nt") Submission Packet, Fcc Form 620, Cochran Avenue Baptist Church, CA-la73xc416c	Sprint/Nextel	
LA-09230		2007	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11555A (Tako Tyco), 5002 Venice Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
LA-09537		2008	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Candidate EL0092-02(R) (SBC Switch La Brea), 654 South La Brea Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.	Michael Brandman Associates	19-002964, 19-170998, 19-186732, 19-186734, 19-187936
LA-10286		2010	Bonner, Wayne	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV12137A (Palm Grove Cal Trans), 2301 Palm Grove Ave., Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA.	MBA	
LA-10507		1983	Anonymous	Technical Report - Historical/Architectural Resources - Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report	Westec Services, Inc.	
LA-10673		2010	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Clearwire Candidate CA-LOS5987B (SBC Switch LA Brea), 666 South La Brea Avenue, Los Angeles, California	Michael Brandman Associates	19-187936

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-11005		2010	Unknown, Mr./Mrs.	Westside Subway Extension Historic Property Survey Report and Cultural Resources Technical Report	Cogstone	19-167175, 19-167579, 19-167580, 19-167596, 19-168245, 19-168608, 19-170997, 19-171001, 19-171030, 19-173043, 19-173051, 19-173428, 19-174110, 19-174178, 19-175235, 19-175237, 19-176757, 19-176758, 19-177029, 19-177101, 19-177313, 19-177314, 19-177320, 19-177904, 19-178102, 19-178105, 19-178106, 19-188522, 19-189247, 19-189248, 19-189249, 19-189250, 19-189251, 19-189252, 19-189253, 19-189254, 19-189255, 19-189256, 19-189257, 19-189258, 19-189259, 19-189260, 19-189261, 19-189262, 19-189263, 19-189264, 19-189265, 19-189266, 19-189267, 19-189268, 19-189269, 19-189270, 19-189271, 19-189272, 19-189273, 19-189274, 19-189275, 19-189276, 19-189277, 19-189278, 19-189279, 19-189280, 19-189281, 19-189282, 19-189283, 19-189284, 19-189285, 19-189286, 19-189287, 19-189288, 19-189289, 19-189290, 19-189291, 19-189292, 19-189293, 19-189294, 19-189295, 19-189296, 19-189297, 19-189298, 19-189299, 19-189300, 19-189301, 19-189302, 19-189303, 19-189304, 19-189305, 19-189306, 19-189307, 19-189308

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-11642		2012	Daly, Pam and Sikes, Nancy	Westside Subway Extension Project, Historic Properties and Archaeological Resources Supplemental Survey Technical Reports	Cogstone	19-000159, 19-001261, 19-002563, 19-002610, 19-003169, 19-003336, 19-003338, 19-003339, 19-003340, 19-003352, 19-003353, 19-003683, 19-004112, 19-004113, 19-004174, 19-004192, 19-004193, 19-100882, 19-150194, 19-150195, 19-167175, 19-170997, 19-170998, 19-171001, 19-173043, 19-173045, 19-173051, 19-173428, 19-174110, 19-175235, 19-175237, 19-177029, 19-177101, 19-177312, 19-177313, 19-177314, 19-177320, 19-186804, 19-187307, 19-187308, 19-188522, 19-188524, 19-189247, 19-189249, 19-189250, 19-189253, 19-189262, 19-189263, 19-189267, 19-189268, 19-189269, 19-189270, 19-189273, 19-189274, 19-189304, 19-189305, 19-189306, 19-189308, 19-189313, 19-189314, 19-189315, 19-189316
LA-11785		2012	Rogers, Leslie	Final Environmental Impact Statement/Final Environmental Impact Report for the Westside Subway Extension	U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Transit Admin. & LA County Metro Transit Authority	
LA-11973		2011	Unknown	Crenshaw/LAX Transit Corridor Project Final Environmental Impact Report/Final Environmental Impact Statement	Metro	
LA-11998		2012	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Candidate LA70XC426 (Hebron Prebyterian Church), 4050 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles County, California	MBA	19-166835
LA-12146		2012	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV00225A (LA225 Hall Studio) 5005 Washington Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	MBA	19-187488, 19-187489, 19-187490, 19-187491, 19-187492

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-12147		2012	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate EL0084 (EL0084-03 ROW MID CITY) 5048 Dockweiler Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California CASPR# 3551015720	EAS	
LA-12162		2012	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA03292A (SM292 Villa Vicente) 5351 San Vicente Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	MBA	19-190263
LA-12403		2013	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results fro AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate LAR074 (Pico Crenshaw) 4174 Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. CASPR No. 3551015016	EAS	19-166835, 19-172169, 19-174382, 19-175250, 19-187574
LA-12405		2013	George, Joan, Nicholas F. Hearsh, Josh Smallwood, and Keith Warren	Archaeological Survey for SSRP H11 Burnside and Wilshire Secondary Sewer Renewal Program BOE WO SZC12518	Applied EarthWorks	19-000159, 19-001261, 19-002964, 19-003045, 19-170998, 19-170999, 19-171000, 19-171001, 19-171002, 19-171003, 19-171004, 19-171006, 19-171007, 19-171010, 19-173425, 19-173810, 19-175224, 19-175225, 19-175226, 19-175227, 19-175228, 19-175229, 19-175230, 19-175231, 19-175232, 19-175237, 19-186732, 19-186734, 19-187936
LA-12484		2012	Provo, Sarah	Verizon Cellular Communications Tower Site -- Cloverdale 5371 Wilshire Boulevard (AIN: 5508-008-027) Los Angeles, CA 90036	URS Corp	19-171000
LA-12717		2014	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate CLV0023 (Crenshaw/Washington) 1916 South Crenshaw Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California CASPR No. 3551699484	EAS	19-174848, 19-175250, 19-187043, 19-190984
LA-12793		2013	Tang, Tom	Archaeological Monitoring of Earth-Moving Activities Geotechnical Borings No.6 and No.7 YMCA Facility at University High School Santa Monica, Los Angeles County, California, CRM Tech Contract No. 2696	CRM Tech	

Report List

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-13106		2014	Supernowicz, Dana E.	ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION STUDY OF THE 5520 SAN VICENTE BOULEVARD PROJECT, AT&T MOBILITY SITE NO. EL0516, 5520 SAN VICENTE BOULEVARD, LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA 90019	Historic Resource Associates	19-192231

Resource List

EPD2501

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-166835		OHP Property Number - 020754; Resource Name - Forum Theater	Building	Historic	HP10		LA-11998, LA-12403
P-19-167302		OHP Property Number - 021264; Resource Name - Memorial Branch Library	Building	Historic	HP09		
P-19-170998		OHP Property Number - 024988; Resource Name - Zephyr Club / Security Pacific Bank Bldg; Other - Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles; Other - WSE 90; Other - LAHCM #813	Building	Historic	HP06		LA-09537, LA- 11642, LA-12405
P-19-171000		OHP Property Number - 024991; Resource Name - Wilshire Center Bldg; Other - George T Cline Bldg	Building	Historic	HP06		LA-12405, LA-12484
P-19-171001		OHP Property Number - 024992; Resource Name - Busby's, El Toro Cantina, The Hair Shop, Darkroom; Other - WSE 26	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP06		LA-11005, LA- 11642, LA-12405
P-19-171004		OHP Property Number - 024995; Resource Name - Comercial Structure	Building	Historic	HP06		LA-12405
P-19-172169		OHP Property Number - 026182; Resource Name - Bekins Van & Storage Co; Other - Bekins Moving & Storage Co; Other - Crenshaw Blvd Tract Lots 75,76,77; Voided - 19-157466	Building	Historic	HP07		LA-05094, LA- 12403, LA-13137, LA-13368
P-19-172177		OHP Property Number - 026190; Resource Name - Walter R Oliver Residence	Building	Historic	HP02		
P-19-173045		OHP Property Number - 027069; Resource Name - Clem Wilson Building/Mutual of Omaha; Other - WSE 94	Building	Historic	HP06		LA-11642

Resource List

EPD2501

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-173418		OHP Property Number - 064883; Resource Name - William Grant Still House	Building	Historic	HP06		
P-19-173425		OHP Property Number - 064894; Resource Name - Four Star Theater; Voided - 19-171003	Building	Historic	HP10		LA-12405, LA-12753
P-19-173810		OHP Property Number - 069405; Resource Name - Miracle Mile Historical District	District	Historic			LA-12164, LA- 12404, LA-12405, LA-12753
P-19-174382		OHP Property Number - 077454; Resource Name - Oxford Square Craftsman District	District	Historic	HP02		LA-12403
P-19-174937		Resource Name - 1428 12th Ave, Los Angeles; OHP Property Number - 091117	Building	Historic	HP02		
P-19-175235		OHP Property Number - 097600; Resource Name - Dominguez- Wilshire Bldg; Other - WSE 27	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP06; HP07		LA-11005, LA-11642
P-19-175237		OHP Property Number - 097602; Resource Name - Post Office Bldg; Other - WSE 25	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP03; HP06		LA-11005, LA- 11642, LA-12405
P-19-175551		OHP Property Number - 098179; Resource Name - Saturn St Elementary School	Building	Historic	HP15		
P-19-187488		OHP Property Number - 155518; Resource Name - LA60XC424A	Building	Historic	HP06		LA-07767, LA-12146
P-19-187489		OHP Property Number - 155519; Resource Name - LA60XC424A	Building	Historic	HP06		LA-07767, LA-12146
P-19-187490		OHP Property Number - 124788; Resource Name - LA60XC424A	Building	Historic	HP02; HP06		LA-07767, LA-12146
P-19-187491		OHP Property Number - 155520; Resource Name - LA60XC424A	Building	Historic	HP06		LA-07767, LA-12146
P-19-187492		OHP Property Number - 155521; Resource Name - LA60XC424A	Building	Historic	HP06		LA-07767, LA-12146

Resource List

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Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-187574		OHP Property Number - 157050; Resource Name - West Blvd @ Venice Blvd Bridge; Other - 53C1380	Structure	Historic	HP19		LA-07429, LA-12403
P-19-187936		OHP Property Number - 173515; Resource Name - Southern Bell Pacific Facility; Other - Cingular #EL0092-02-B1; Other - Pacific Bell Bldg	Building	Historic	HP09		LA-09537, LA- 10673, LA-12405, LA-12753
P-19-188868		OHP Property Number - 167779; Resource Name - Holmes- Shannon House	Building	Historic	HP02		
P-19-190263		Resource Name - Villa Vicente Apartments, T-Mobile West LLC LA03292A/SM292; Other - Brookside Country Club Apartments	Building	Historic	HP06		LA-12162
P-19-190984		Resource Name - AT&T Mobility LLC CLV0023 (Crenshaw/Washington)	Building	Historic	HP03		LA-12717
P-19-192231		Resource Name - 5520 San Vicente Blvd Commercial Building	Building	Historic	HP06		LA-13106

APPENDIX B

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION 523 FORMS

P1. Other Identifier: EPD2501-H-1

***P2. Location:** Not for Publication Unrestricted

***a. County:** Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** *Hollywood, California* **Date:** 1981

T 1 S; **R** 14 W; Non-sectioned; SBBM

c. Address: 4800 San Vicente Blvd.

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90019

d. UTM: Zone: 11S 376147mE/3768372mN (SW corner; NAD83);

Elevation: 140' AMSL

e. Other Locational Data: The resource is located approximately 300 feet northwest of the intersection of W Pico Blvd and San Vicente Blvd.

***P3a. Description:** The resource consists of a Mid-Century Industrial style (a sub-type of Mid-Century Modern), tilt-up building located at 4800 San Vicente Boulevard, Los Angeles. It was built in 1956 and as a clothing factory for Charles Lyons Clothes and Hollywood Clothes. It was most recently occupied by Pacific Title Archives. The building has a trapezoidal plan and flat roof with no overhanging eaves. The principal façade (east-southeast, or "east" elevation) has a structural awning that spans the width of the building and shelters a recessed office entry in the northeast corner. The awning features two roof apertures at the north edge of the recessed entry through which palm trees were originally growing. The exterior wall of the recessed entry is clad with small square porcelain tiles. The eastern fifth of the building has a lower roofline, about 10 feet in height, and houses the offices section of the building. The rear (factory) portion rises to about 14 feet in height and becomes wider in the far end. The east elevation originally featured signage atop the roof at the entrance that read "Hollywood Clothes" and "Charles Lyons" in cursive, and an ornamental element with the business logo (a silhouette of a man in a suite). "Hollywood Clothes" was also painted at the top of the western end of the north wall. The original signage and logo ornament have been removed (see Figures in Continuation Sheet). The concrete exterior walls are relatively featureless, smooth, and plain, with support beams spaced every 20 feet. Fenestration includes 11 windows on the north elevation; eight windows, a roll-up steel door, and an entry door on the south elevation; three windows and two entry doors on the east elevation; five windows and two steel double doors on the west elevation. A concrete-masonry unit structure measuring approximately 20 by 15 feet and eight feet tall projects from the north end of the west elevation. It features a corrugated steel, slanted shed roof and a set of double doors constructed from corrugated steel on its south elevation. Cast-in lifting point covers are featured in the upper exterior walls. Windows and vents are covered with security bars. The property features steel fencing that encloses the parking lot adjacent to the building's east west elevations.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP8. Industrial building



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) NW; July 19, 2025; Photo 1; The west elevation of the building

***P6. Date Built; Age and Source:**
 Historic Prehistoric Both; 1956

***P7. Owner and Address:**
 N/A

***P8. Recorded by:**
 N. Shepetuk
 BCR Consulting LLC
 Claremont, CA 91711

P9. Date: July 29, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** *Cultural Resources Assessment 4800 San Vicente Project City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California*

***Attachments:** NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

- B1. Historic Name: Hollywood Clothes - Charles Lyons Suit Plant
- B2. Common Name: Pacific Title Archives
- B3. Original Use: Industrial
- B4. Present Use: Commercial

*B5. **Architectural Style:** Mid-Century Modern (Mid-Century Industrial)

*B6. **Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

The building's construction was completed in 1956 (LAM 7 September 1956:28). Minimal alterations have been made to the exterior of the building since its construction.

*B7. **Moved?** No Yes Unknown **Date:** N/A **Original Location:** N/A

*B8. **Related Features:** None

B9a. Architect: Donald R. Warren Co. b. Builder: Chotiner & Gumbiner

***B10. Significance: NRHP Evaluation.** Criterion 1: The Hollywood Clothes business existed within the Great Depression and the post-World War II expansion years of the 1950s. It was established at its original location in the Garment District at the end of the 1920s, during a period of expansion for this industry, and remained viable through the Great Depression. It was notable for ending its union affiliation during an era when many unions were expanding. Although the early era of Hollywood Clothes is interesting, there is no physical connection between the project site and 1920s expansion of clothing manufacturers or the Great Depression. It therefore cannot be significantly associated with events from that time. Its expansion during the 1950s was typical of local clothing manufacturers' tendency to modernize and emphasize wholesale trade. Research has not revealed any evidence to suggest that the project site represents a significant contribution to this expansion. Therefore, it is not significantly associated with events that have made a contribution to the broad patterns of the area, California, or the U.S. and is recommended not eligible for listing on the California Register under Criterion 1. Criterion 2: The building was designed by a well-known engineer, Donald R. Warren. Warren designed many more substantial and/or elaborate structures such as dams and bridges. A simple, small, utilitarian, tilt-up industrial building, a type of building which was very commonly constructed at the time, is not a unique or exceptional example of the work for which he was known. Charles Lyons, the owner of Hollywood Clothes, was a successful local businessman, but there is no evidence that he made important contributions within any historical contexts explored here. No other notable individuals were associated with the building. Therefore, the project site is recommended not eligible for listing on the California Register under Criterion 2. Criterion 3: This building was designed and built using a ubiquitous and utilitarian Mid-Century Modern style commonly utilized in industrial buildings of the period. Therefore, the building does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction and it is recommended not eligible for listing on the California Register under Criterion 3. Criterion 4: This building has been thoroughly assessed during this study and has not and is not likely to yield information important to prehistory or history. The project site therefore is recommended not eligible for listing to the California Register under Criterion 4. Based on these results, the project site and its historic-period building are recommended not eligible under any of the four California Register criteria for listing and are, therefore, not considered historical resources under CEQA.

Theme: Post-War development of Los Angeles, California.

Area: Los Angeles, California

Property Type: HP8. Industrial Building

(Discuss importance in terms of historical/architectural context by theme, period, and geographic scope. Address integrity.)
(continued on page 4)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: N/A

Period of Significance: 1945 to 1970

Applicable Criteria: N/A

***B12. References:**

References provided in *Cultural Resources Assessment 4802 San Vicente Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California*

B13. Remarks: None.

*B14. **Evaluator:** David Brunzell, M.A.
BCR Consulting LLC

*Date of Evaluation: July 31, 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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

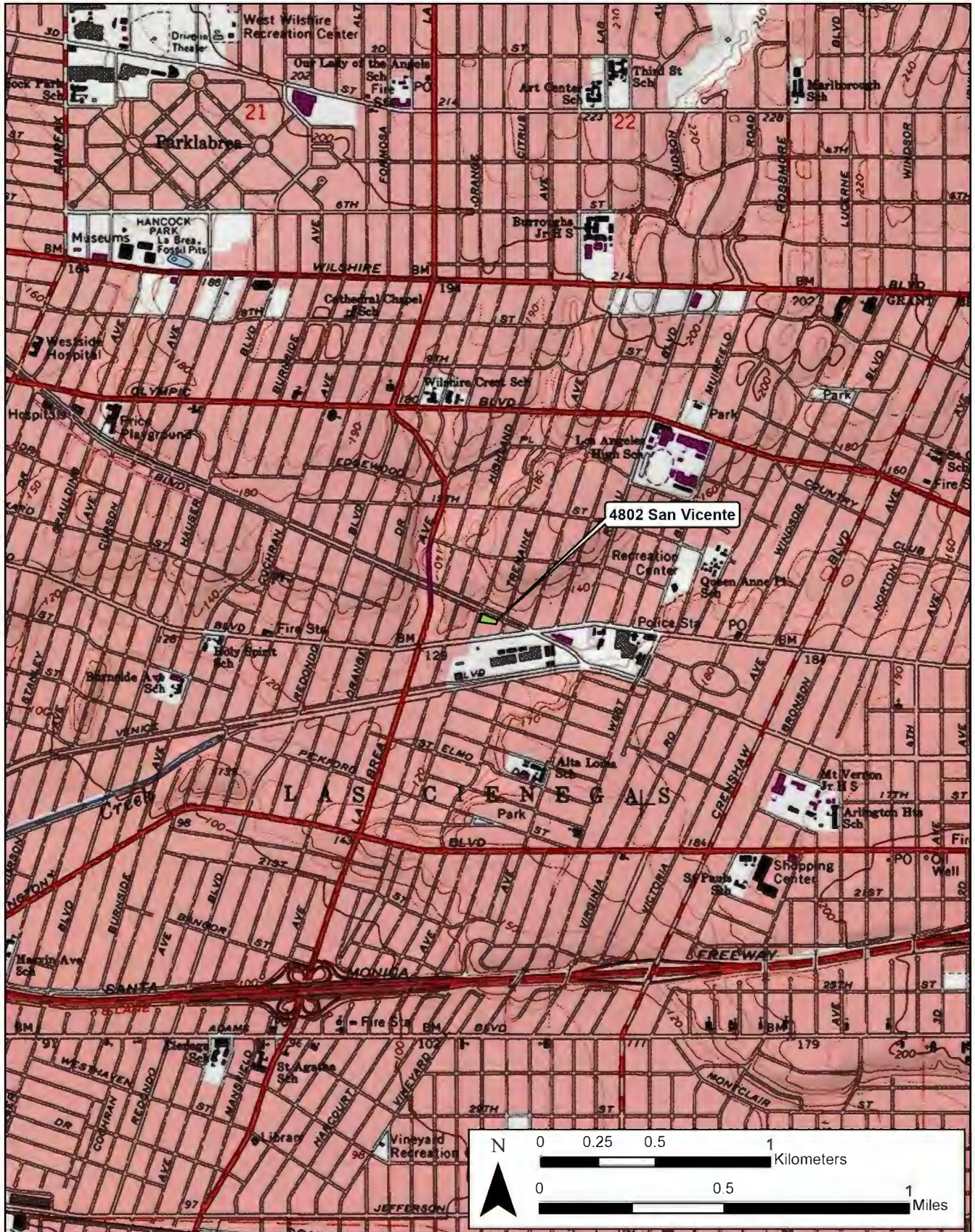
Primary #:
HRI #:
Trinomial:

*Resource Name or #: 4802 San Vicente

*Map Name: Hollywood, California

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1981



***B10.** (continued from page 2)

Los Angeles. Modern-day Los Angeles began as a farming community named "El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Ángeles de Porciúncula," often referred to as Pueblo de Los Angeles. It was founded in 1781 as one of two Spanish pueblos in the state and was initially intended to support local garrisons. After Mexico gained independence from Spain in 1821, Los Angeles came under Mexican control. This period saw secularization of missions in 1833 and expansion of the rancho system. The ranchos were devoted primarily to cattle and sheep ranching, and established land-use patterns that would influence California's development for generations. In 1835, Los Angeles officially became a city under the Mexican government. The community remained relatively small and isolated, with social and economic life revolving around the expansive ranchos. In spite of its small size, the pueblo served as the principal urban center of southern Alta California during this period. During the Mexican American War, American forces invaded and occupied the city, though Californio resistance led to several months of conflict. The Treaty of Cahuenga was signed on January 13, 1847, formally ending armed resistance. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in February 1848 officially ended the war and transferred California to the U.S.

The California Gold Rush of 1848 to 1855 brought massive population growth to the state, leading to California's admission to the Union as the 31st state on September 9, 1850. The arrival of the railroad marked another turning point for Los Angeles. The Los Angeles and San Pedro Railroad was completed in 1869, providing the first rail connection between the city and its harbor, which was crucial for economic development. In 1876, the Southern Pacific Railroad connected Los Angeles to San Francisco and the eastern United States, though this required a \$600,000 subsidy from the city. The 1880s marked the beginning of Los Angeles' transformation into a major American city. The region received an influx of settlers with the connection of the Southern Pacific Railroad to the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway and the Texas and Pacific Railway in 1881. The arrival of the Santa Fe Railroad in 1885 created direct transcontinental competition with the Southern Pacific, leading to a dramatic rate war that saw passenger fares drop from \$125 to as low as \$1 for a ticket from Kansas City to Los Angeles. This triggered one of the most significant population booms in American history, and between 1880 and 1890 Los Angeles' population increased from 11,200 to 50,400. In addition to the railroad competition, the boom was fueled by agricultural expansion and extensive advertising campaigns that promoted Southern California's Mediterranean climate and opportunities (Lavender 1972). In the 1890s major oil discoveries made the region one of the largest oil-producing areas in the country, while the development of refrigerated railroad cars enabled the citrus industry to flourish. Los Angeles also became a major tourist destination during this period, with the establishment of new transportation networks and hotels.

During the early 1900s, agriculture, oil, and real estate represented the dominant regional economic forces. Various economic and geographic factors converged allowing the motion picture industry to gain a foothold in Los Angeles after World War I, with Hollywood at the center. By the 1920s, more than 70 studios (80 percent of the global market) operated in Los Angeles and the industry has remained dominant there ever since. Like much of the U.S., 1920s Los Angeles experienced booming economic expansion as existing industries grew and new ones were founded. Eventually, profits ballooned disproportionately to wages and by the end of the decade businesses produced more goods than could be purchased by a growing working class. The stock market crash of 1929 punctuated a severe economic contraction known as the Great Depression of the 1930s. Economic indicators from the era show that California's farm income shrank by 50 percent between 1929 and 1932, and by 1933 building permits had contracted to 1/9th of the 1925 total. In 1932 unemployment reached 28 percent, and in 1934 20 percent of Californians relied on financial assistance from the government. Politicians were initially optimistic about a speedy economic recovery and public assistance was slow to develop.

Eventually, California developed emergency relief programs, including funding for the unemployed, and worker training and housing. The federal government also developed various worker programs and supports that were locally instrumental in recovery, and enacted Social Security to assist individuals with disabilities, people without jobs, and the elderly. Unions became increasingly popular for instituting some stability for workers. Through these developments improvements began to take shape and by World War II industries with foundations in government assistance such as aerospace and defense helped to re-establish economic growth in Los Angeles. The city became a key player in the Allied strategy, with companies like Hughes Aircraft, Lockheed, Douglas, and Northrop expanding rapidly to meet wartime demands. During the height of the war Lockheed employed ninety thousand people in the Los Angeles area and combined aerospace manufacturers produced about 300,000 airplanes. By the end of World War II, Los Angeles and other parts of California were facing a peacetime economy with the threat of widespread business mortality. However, the post-war period brought unprecedented suburban, commercial, and industrial expansion, enabled by the GI Bill's loan guarantees for returning veterans (Rolle 1978). During this time, production homebuilders created massive suburban developments, and the city's population grew rapidly, in turn producing a workforce for burgeoning commercial and industrial business. The development of the freeway system facilitated a sprawling growth pattern, creating the automobile-oriented landscape that has become synonymous with Los Angeles since World War II. The population of Los Angeles County grew from about 170,000 in 1900 to 7,000,000 in 1964, and over 10 million today, representing a quarter of California's population (Continued on page 5).

CONTINUATION SHEET

*B10. (continued from page 5)

Clothing Manufacturing in Los Angeles. Los Angeles' clothing manufacturing industry was pioneered during the late 19th century by Morris Cohn & Company who manufactured men's overalls. As demand for their products grew, the company expanded and in 1909 moved to a new factory building on 12th Street in Los Angeles, which eventually became the center of Los Angeles' Garment District. Over the next decade, other clothing manufacturers began to set up shop and the ensuing development of Los Angeles' port and highway infrastructure made the area doubly attractive to the industry. In 1921, 130 garment factories and their associates formed the Associated Apparel Manufacturers of Los Angeles to centralize industry guidelines. The industry was initially set up to serve the growing southern California market but as Hollywood's influence globalized, Los Angeles became a highly publicized hub for media and consequently became a fashion epicenter. The Garment District proximity to studios blurred the line between costume and fashion, and custom clothing became a diversified concern, developing markets for fine clothing, sportswear, costumes, and swimwear. During World War II the industry again diversified to provide uniforms to the military. These factors combined to create an expansive and vibrant clothing manufacturing industry, all centered in Los Angeles' Garment District. In the 1950s and 1960s, the manufactures from the garment industry became more closely connected with retailers, and modernized factories and wholesale trade began to dominate the market. As local labor laws became stricter and wages continued to grow, competition from countries with less business impediments took its toll on the local clothing industry in the 1970s and 1980s. Although one researcher has asserted that over 45,000 garment makers were still working in the City's manufacturing sector in 2020, much of the labor formerly supplied by the Los Angeles industry has moved to places like China, Mexico, Bangladesh, and Ethiopia.

Additional Research. Additional research was performed for the project site to provide the background for the historic-period building within its boundaries and the potential impact area surrounding it. According to an 1871 land grant, the project site was part of a property originally patented to Januario Abila, Louiza Garfias, Pedra Ramierz, and Francisca Rimpan. Research and fieldwork have not revealed any evidence that the early owners developed the project site, or that any physical evidence remains from that era, so personal histories of these individuals are not examined here. Los Angeles County Assessor records show that the project site at 4800 San Vicente Boulevard is occupied by a 22,706 square foot commercial/industrial building that was constructed in 1956. It was developed and operated under the direction of Charles Lyons, owner of Hollywood Clothes, Inc. Hollywood Clothes was a manufacturer of men's suits established by Mr. Lyons in the Los Angeles Garment District at 920 East 12th Street between 1929 and 1931. The business was initially 100 percent unionized but ended its affiliation with the Union of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in April of 1931 due to a dispute and walkout. In 1956 the company relocated to the project site at 4800 San Vicente to expand and modernize manufacturing and business operations. By 1961 Hollywood Clothes was also known as Charles Lyons Clothes. In 1965, the firm engaged the Koblitz Company to assist with marketing and began to advertise and ship to stores outside of Los Angeles on the west coast, in the south, and in the Midwest during the 1960s and 1970s. The business ceased operations in the early 1980s. Research did not reveal any other owners or businesses operating at the project site in the historic period. It was most recently occupied by Pacific Title Archives.



Original Hollywood Clothes Factory Location at East 12th Street.

CONTINUATION SHEET

***B10.** (continued from page 6)

Charles Lyons was born in Marshalltown, Iowa in 1886 and was living in Chicago, Illinois by the early 1920s. He and Chicago Resident Lillian Ogus were married in 1921. They had two daughters (Ruth and Louise) and moved to the Los Angeles area in the late 1920s, where their son Jerry was born in 1931. Charles worked as a clothing manufacturer, and by 1927 he was president of Shapiro Kenney, Inc. He established Hollywood Clothes at East 12th Street in the Garment District of Los Angeles between 1929 and 1931. Charles expanded the business and contracted with Donald R. Warren to design and construct the new factory on San Vicente (at the project site) in 1956. Lillian's occupation was listed as "housekeeper" in 1940 and their three children were raised at the family residence in Beverly Hills. Charles died in 1969 and Lillian died in 1978-about three years before Charles Lyons clothes disappeared from advertising records.

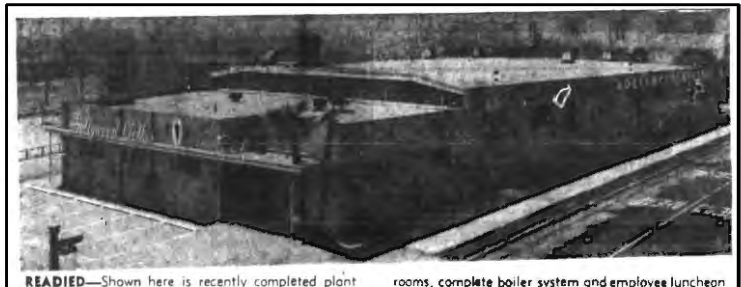
The building that occupies the project site at 4800 and 4802 San Vicente Boulevard is described in detail in the Field Survey section below. It was designed by engineer Donald R. Warren. Mr. Warren owned and operated Donald R. Warren Company, consulting electrical engineers and designers based on Sunset Boulevard in Los Angeles. He was born in 1897 and worked as an engineer from the early to mid-20th century. He did participate in design and construction of several high-profile projects during his career, including the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, Los Angeles International Airport, the Roosevelt Fleet Navy Base, and Kaiser Steel's Fontana plant. As a tilt-up design, the project site was not one of the more notable designs that his firm worked on. Donald and his wife Lara lived in La Canada where they raised a son, Donald F. Warran. Donald R. Warren died in 1973.

The building that occupies the project site exhibits features consistent with an architectural style known as Mid-Century Industrial, a sub-type of the Mid-Century Modern style which was an outgrowth of International Style. Henry Russell Hitchcock and Phillip Johnson proposed the International Style in 1932, using it to reference buildings constructed as early as 1922 and through the 1930s primarily in France and Germany. Its popularity spread through the 1930s and 1940s to the UK, N. and S. America, Scandinavia, and Japan. In the 1950s and 1960s the style was nearly ubiquitous in the design of skyscrapers in the United States. In the 1970s and 1980s the International Style had gone out of fashion as formulaic, and it gave way to updated forms of design and decoration as well as building materials that became known as postmodern. Major architects that utilized the International Style included Richard Neutra and Philip Johnson in the United States, Walter Gropius and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe in Germany and the U.S., J.J.P. Oud in the Netherlands, and Le Corbusier in France. Characteristics include rectilinear forms with minimal decoration and ornament, open interior spaces, and use of cantilever construction intended to convey the illusion of weightlessness. Materials emphasize highly visible glass and steel and rely heavily on reinforced concrete that is usually less visible (Zelazko 2024). The term Mid-Century Modern was coined by Cara Greenberg to denote a style which included graphic design, interior design, architecture, and industrial design (Appalachian State University 2025). Today, it is most commonly used to refer to architecture that was designed between 1930 and 1970. In terms of architecture, some of the important hallmarks of the style include: simple designs; emphasis on function; strong horizontal and vertical lines; geometric shapes; large windows.



BEING BUILT—Shown above is new industrial plant now under construction at 4800 San Vicente Blvd. for Hollywood Clothes. Building contains 30,000 square feet of space and will cost, including land, approximately \$300,000. Among the features is a complete boiler system for operation of steam pressing section. Project was designed by Donald R. Warren Co., engineers. Contractor is Chatiner & Gumbiner.

Hollywood Clothes Under Construction, 1956



READY—Shown here is recently completed plant for Hollywood Clothes and Charles Lyons Clothes at 4800 San Vicente Blvd. The \$350,000 building features temperature and humidity controls in storage rooms, complete boiler system and employee luncheon rooms. Construction of 400,000-square-foot structure was of tilt-up method. Design was by Donald R. Warren Co., engineer. Contractor, Chatiner & Gumbiner.

Newly Built Hollywood Clothes Factory at Project Site, 1956 (Please note: Square Foot Estimate is not Accurate)

APPENDIX C
NAHC SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

July 25, 2025

Eduardo Gutierrez
BCR Consulting, LLC

Via Email to: bcrlc2008@gmail.com

Re: Tribal Consultation Under CEQA, 4802 San Vicente Project, Los Angeles County

To Whom It May Concern:

Pursuant to your request, attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Additionally, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed based on the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. Be aware that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. As such, an SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with all tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Please contact all of the listed tribes as they may have information about sacred sites within the project area that is not listed with the NAHC.

Additionally, the NAHC recommends that agencies include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of the Sacred Lands File check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission.



CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of
Luiseño Indians

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

ACTING EXECUTIVE
SECRETARY
Michelle Carr

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

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and
5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource, which is why consultation is vital.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. If consultation is requested, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the process.

If you receive notification of a change of address or phone number from a tribe, please inform the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
7/25/2025**

Tribe Name	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Last Updated
Cahuilla Band of Indians	BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549	besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	6/28/2023
Cahuilla Band of Indians	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549	anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla	6/28/2023
Cahuilla Band of Indians	Erica Schenk, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 590-0942	chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	2/1/2024
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787	admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	8/18/2023
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	Andrew Salas, Chairperson	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787	admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	8/18/2023
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	Anthony Morales, Chairperson	P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	(626) 483-3564	GTTribalcouncil@aoi.com	Gabrieleno	12/4/2023
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	Robert Dorame, Chairperson	P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	(562) 761-6417	gtongva@gmail.com	Gabrielino	3/16/2023
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator	P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	(626) 407-8761	christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu	Gabrielino	3/16/2023

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
7/25/2025**

Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	(951) 807-0479	sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com	Gabrielino	3/28/2023
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA, 90740	(909) 262-9351	tongvatcr@gmail.com	Gabrielino	5/30/2023
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	(310) 403-6048	Chavez1956metro@gmail.com	Gabrielino	5/30/2023
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	vminott@santarosansn.gov	Cahuilla	4/8/2024
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Mercedes Estrada, Cultural Director	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	mestrada@santarosansn.gov	Cahuilla	5/21/2025
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	sestrada@santarosansn.gov	Cahuilla	4/8/2024
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	jvaldez@sobobansn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	7/14/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	jontiveros@sobobansn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	7/14/2023

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
7/25/2025**

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

APPENDIX D
PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: Overview of Project Site from NW Corner



Photo 2: Overview of Project Site from SE Corner



Photo 3: Overview of Project Site from SW Corner



Photo 4: Overview of Project Site from Central Portion of N Boundary



Photo 5: Overview of N Side of E Elevation of 4800 San Vicente Building



Photo 6: Overview of S Side of E Elevation of 4800 San Vicente Building