

# **PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**

**GLENELDER RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT  
HACIENDA HEIGHTS, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

**LSA**

November 2018

# PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

## GLENELDER RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT HACIENDA HEIGHTS, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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Project No. LHC1802



November 2018

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

LSA is under contract to Lennar Homes to conduct a Phase I cultural resources assessment for the Glenelder Residential Development Project (project) in Hacienda Heights, Los Angeles County, California. The assessment included a records search through the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, and a field survey. All work has been completed per the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970.

No cultural resources were identified in the project site through the records search or field survey. However, the lack of historical and modern disturbance in the grassy field of the project site indicates a potential for subsurface cultural deposits. As such, LSA recommends archaeological monitoring during ground-disturbing construction activities in native soil.

In the event that human remains are encountered, the provisions of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 must be followed. Additional detail on these recommendations is provided in this report.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act of 1970
County	Los Angeles County
mi	miles
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NETR	National Environmental Title Research
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
sq mi	square miles
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USGS	United States Geological Survey

## INTRODUCTION

LSA is under contract to Lennar Homes to conduct a Phase I cultural resources assessment for the Glenelder Residential Development Project (project) in Hacienda Heights, Los Angeles County (County), California. The assessment included a records search through the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton, and a field survey.

Proposed project work includes the construction of a 86-unit residential development on the project property, which is located at 16234 Folger Street between Glenelder Avenue and Hinnen Avenue. The project site is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Baldwin Park, California* 7.5-minute quadrangle maps in Township 2 South, Range 10 West, Section 8, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (USGS 1981) (Figure 1).

All work has been completed per the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (CEQA; as amended January 1, 2018); Public Resources Code (PRC) Division 13 (Environmental Quality), Chapter 2.6, Sections 21083.2 (Archaeological Resources) and 21084.1 (Historical Resources); the *State CEQA Guidelines* (as amended December 1, 2017); and California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5 (Determining the Significance of Impacts on Historical and Unique Archaeological Resources).

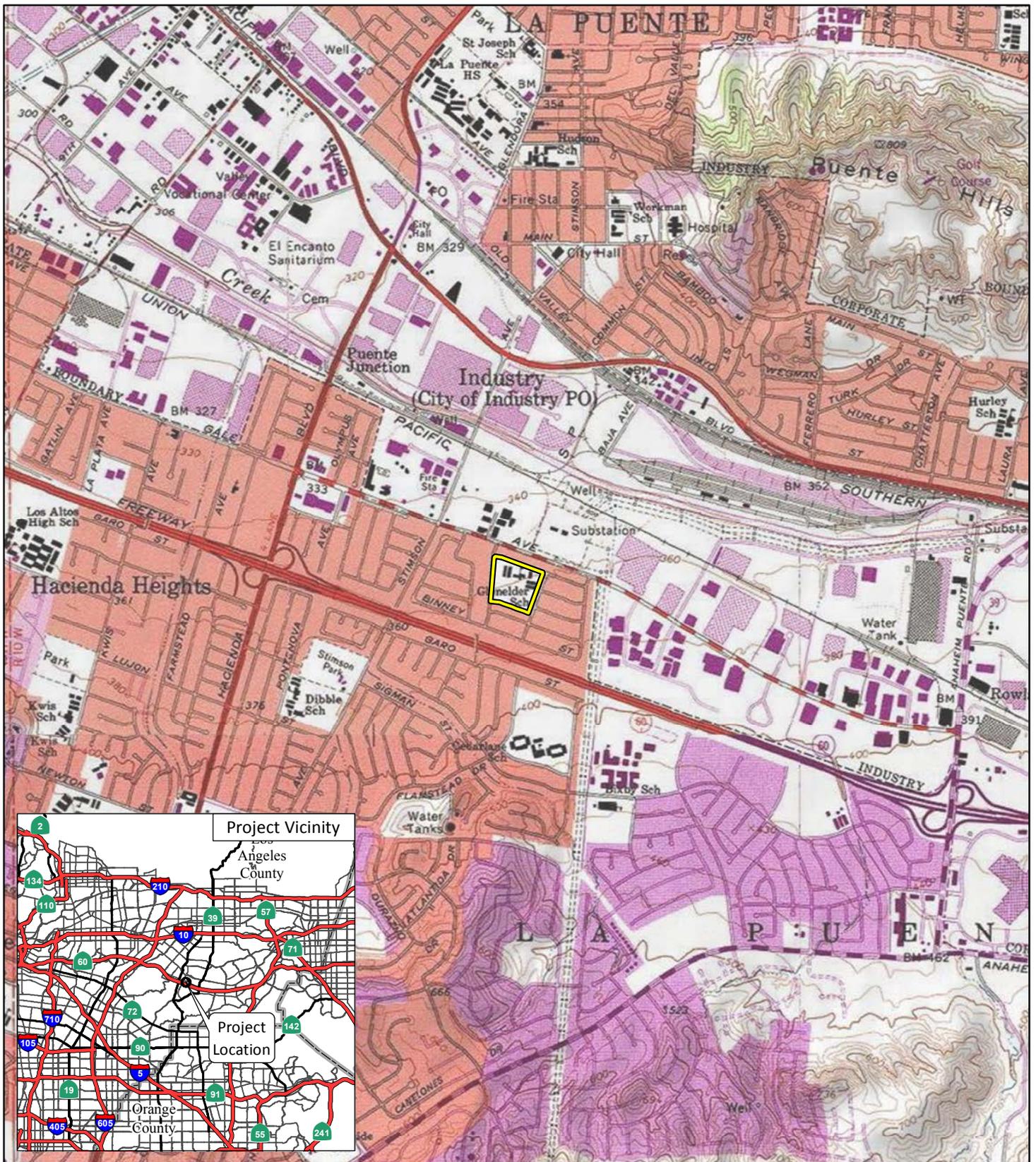


FIGURE 1

LSA

LEGEND

 Project Location



0 1000 2000  
FEET

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad., Baldwin Park, CA (1981); La Habra, CA (1981)

I:\LHC1802\GIS\MXD\ProjectLocation.mxd (11/26/2018)

Glenelder Residential Development  
Project Location

## BACKGROUND

### NATURAL SETTING

The natural setting of the project vicinity is presented in this report based on the underlying theoretical assumption that humans are in continual interaction with the physical environment. Being an integral part of the ecological system, humans respond to the environment through technological and behavioral adaptations. Archaeological site locations are based on the constraints of these adaptations, whether it is proximity to a particular resource, topographical restrictions, or shelter and protection. Sites will also contain an assemblage of artifacts and ecofacts consistent with the particular interaction.

#### Biology

The project site is in what is currently a cismontane (coastal) urban biotic community (Jaeger and Smith 1966: 46). Communities such as this are described as being in a coastal area with residential buildings, parks, cemeteries, and vacant lots. They include a large variety of trees, shrubs, and garden flowers that have been introduced to the area. Mammals that are characteristic of this type of biotic community include Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), Norway rat (*Rattus norvegicus*), black rat (*Rattus rattus*), and house mouse (*Mus musculus*). The types of birds found in the cismontane urban biotic community include barn owl (*Tyto alba*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), spotted dove (*Streptopelia chinensis*), rock pigeon (*Columba livia*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), Brewer's blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), and California towhee (*Melospiza crissalis*).

#### Geology

The project site is located at the northern end of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province, a 900-mile long northwest-southeast-trending structural block that extends from the Transverse Ranges in the north to the tip of Baja California in the south (California Geological Survey 2002; Norris and Webb 1976). Within this larger region, the project is located in the Los Angeles Basin, a broad alluvial lowland bounded to the north and east by the San Gabriel and Santa Ana Mountains, respectively, and by the Pacific Ocean to the southwest (Yerkes et al. 1965). Geologic mapping indicates that the entire project site contains Young Alluvial Fan Deposits, Unit 3 (Morton and Miller 2006). Although not mapped by Morton and Miller (2006), the project site also likely contains Artificial Fill placed during construction of the existing school.

### CULTURAL SETTING

#### Prehistory

Of the many chronological sequences proposed for Southern California, two primary regional syntheses are commonly used in archaeological literature. The first, advanced by Wallace in 1955 and updated in 1978, is a typological approach that defines four cultural horizons, each with characteristic local variations: Early Horizon (9000–6500 BC), Milling Stone Horizon (6500–2000 BC), Intermediate Horizon (2000 BC–AD 200), and Late Prehistoric Horizon (AD 500–historic).

Employing a more ecological approach, Warren (1968) also defined four periods in Southern California prehistory: Pinto (4000–3000 BC), Gypsum (1000 BC–AD 1), Saratoga Springs (AD 500–1000), and Protohistoric (AD 1500–historic). Warren 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 pattern 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 continues to this day.

### Ethnohistory

The project site is in an area prehistorically occupied by the Gabrielino Indians. Gabrielino refers to the Shoshonean (Takic) speaking Native Americans who lived throughout Los Angeles, western San Bernardino and Riverside, and Orange Counties, and who were historically affiliated with Mission San Gabriel Archangel. Some of these Shoshonean people also called themselves Tong-va (Johnson 1962; McCawley 1996).

The Gabrielino were hunters and gatherers who used both inland and coastal food resources. They caught and collected seasonally occurring food resources and evolved a semi-sedentary lifestyle, living in permanent and semi-permanent villages along inland watercourses and coastal estuaries. These villages took advantage of the varied resources available at such locales. Seasonally, as foods became available, the Gabrielino moved to temporary gathering camps and collected plant foods such as acorns, buckwheat, chia, berries, or fruits. They also periodically established camps along the coast or at estuaries to gather shellfish or to hunt waterfowl (Hudson 1971; McCawley 1996).

The Gabrielino lived in small, semi-permanent villages that were the focus of family life. Patrilineally linked extended families lived within each village (Kroeber 1976; Johnson 1962; Bean and Smith 1978). These kin groups were affiliated in several village clans. Both the clans and the villages were apparently exogamous and patrilocal, as Mission records suggest that after her marriage, a woman resided at her husband's village.

Gabrielino villages were politically independent even when marriage ties existed. The village was administered by a headman who inherited his position from his father. Shamans guided religious and medical activities, and group hunting or fishing was supervised by individual male specialists.

An active and elaborate Gabrielino ritual system was present when the Spanish padres arrived to establish Mission San Gabriel. Rituals included individual rites of passage, village rites, and participation in the widespread Chinigchinich cult. The cult of the culture hero, Chinigchinich, was observed and recorded by Franciscan Friar Geronimo Boscana while he resided at Missions San Juan Capistrano and San Luis Rey (Harrington 1933, 1934; Boscana 1933; Hanna 1933).

### History

*The summary of Los Angeles County's history is based on information from the County of Los Angeles (2018).*

In California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1821), the Mexican Period (1821–1848), and the American Period (1848–present). The first European contact with the Gabrielino in Los Angeles County occurred in 1769 when Gaspar de Portola and a group of missionaries camped on what is currently the banks of the Los Angeles River. In 1781, a settlement named El Pueblo de la Reyna de Los Angeles (The Pueblo of the Queen of the Angels) was established. In its early years, the settlement was a small, isolated cluster of adobe-brick houses and streets carved out of the desert, and it produced mainly grain. Over time, the area became known as the Ciudad de Los Angeles, or the City of Angels.

California’s annexation and the discovery of gold in the County brought many settlers and immigrants into the Los Angeles region. Gold mining changed the region’s history in important ways, as those searching for gold ended up permanently settling in the Antelope Valley during the 1850s and 1860s. After the Civil War ended, there was a large immigration into the Los Angeles area. Many of the Mexican ranches were divided into small farms, and such modern places as Compton, Downey, Norwalk, San Fernando, Santa Monica, and Pasadena came into existence.

The County was originally 4,340 square miles (sq mi) along the coast between Santa Barbara and San Diego, but at one point grew to 34,520 sq mi, sprawling east to the Colorado River. Today, at 4,084 sq mi, it is slightly smaller than its original size. The County was divided up three times (Kern County received part of the land in 1851, San Bernardino County split off in 1853, and Orange County was established in 1889).

On February 18, 1850, the County of Los Angeles was established as one of the 27 original counties in California, several months before the state was admitted to the Union. In 1850, the city of Los Angeles was statutorily declared to be the county seat for the County.

The Southern Pacific completed its Los Angeles route in 1880, followed by the Santa Fe Railroad 6 years later. With a huge investment in new coast-to-coast rail lines and large Los Angeles land holdings, the railroads set forth a long-term plan for growth and soon spurred the birth of Southern Californian citrus farming. In the 1890s, Edward L. Doheny discovered oil at 2nd Street and Glendale Boulevard in downtown Los Angeles, which set off a “black gold rush.” Los Angeles became a center of oil production in the early 20th Century.

In the early 1900s, agriculture became important to the economy. The first motion picture studio in Hollywood proper was Nestor Film Company, founded in 1911 by Al Christie for David Horsley in an old building on the southeast corner of Sunset Boulevard and Gower Street. By 1930, the motion picture industry was in full swing, and in the 1950s, the advent of television led to the opening of numerous television stations.

The Great Depression and the Midwestern drought of the 1930s brought thousands of people to California looking for jobs. By the 1950s, Los Angeles County had become a sprawling metropolis, and as of 2017 more than 10.4 million people called Los Angeles County home, residing in 88 cities and approximately 140 unincorporated areas. The project area is located specifically in Hacienda Heights, an unincorporated suburban community and census-designated place in Los Angeles County.

## METHODS

### BACKGROUND RESEARCH

LSA consulted various sources to identify previously recorded cultural resources and cultural resource studies in or adjacent to the project site, as well as to assess the potential for subsurface archaeological cultural resources. The work consisted of a records search, literature review, and additional background research.

#### Records Search

LSA submitted a request for a records search to the SCCIC, and the search was completed by SCCIC Assistant Coordinator Michelle Galaz on November 8, 2018. The records search included a review of the following State and federal inventories:

- *Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File* (California OHP 2012). The directory includes the listings of the National Register, National Historic Landmarks, the California Register, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest;
- *California Historical Landmarks* (California OHP 1996);
- *California Points of Historical Interest* (California OHP 1992);
- *Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey for California* (California OHP 1988); and
- *California Inventory of Historic Resources* (California OHP 1976).

#### Additional Background Research

LSA also reviewed historic aerial photographs and topographic maps available online (NETR 2018).

### FIELD SURVEY

On November 14, 2018, LSA field archaeologist Aaron McCann conducted a pedestrian field survey of the project site by walking transects spaced at 10 meters. Rodent back dirt was inspected for archaeological materials such as flaked and ground stone items, ceramics, and bone.

## RESULTS

### BACKGROUND RESEARCH

#### Records Search

The results of the November 8, 2018, records search at the SCCIC indicate that no previous cultural resources studies have involved the project site and 13 cultural resources studies have been conducted within 0.5 mile (mi) of the project site. Previous cultural resource work in the project vicinity has resulted in no cultural resources being recorded within the project site or within 0.5 mi of the project site.

The results of the records search included four historic maps, two of which included the project site and the remaining two included only the records search radius. The two *Pomona, California* maps include the project site and indicate that only a road and no more than three buildings were in the vicinity of the project site on the south side of San Jose Creek prior to 1894 (USGS 1894, 1904). The two *Anaheim, California* maps include mostly the records search radius and show no development prior to 1896 (USGS 1896), and no development prior to 1942 (USACE 1942).

#### Additional Background Research

The earliest historic period aerial photograph of the project area dates to 1948, and the oldest topographic map of the project area dates to 1897 (NETR 2018). As interpreted from the aerial photographs and topographic maps, the project site was an open field until the current school building was constructed between 1960 and 1963. Table A summarizes the changes in the project area throughout the years as evidenced by aerial photographs and topographic maps.

### PEDESTRIAN FIELD SURVEY

During the pedestrian field survey conducted by Aaron McCann on November 14, 2018, ground visibility ranged from 85 to 100 percent over the main part of the schoolyard (Figure 2), but dropped to 0 to 20 percent in the northwest and northeast corners. Modern trash items (e.g., food wrappers, bottles, and cans) were observed along the fence lines. Sediments throughout the project site consisted of medium brown hard-packed clay, with a few areas of gravel. The project site still has standing school buildings with small greenways between them. There was no ground visibility in the greenways due to thick grass. No areas of recent ground disturbance were observed on the project site, and no cultural resources were observed during the survey.

**Table A: Aerial Photographs and Topographic Maps**

Year		Project Area Discussion	
Aerial Photograph	Topographic Map	Aerial Photograph	Topographic Map
	1897, 1898, 1902, 1904, 1908, 1912, 1923		No development in the project site.
	1927		A road is constructed to the west of the project site.
	1932, 1937, 1941, 1946		No change.
1948, 1952, 1953,		The project site is an open field.	
	1955, 1960		No change.
1963, 1964, 1965		The school building has been constructed in the northern portion of the project site. The remainder of the project site is open.	
	1967		The school is displayed.
1972		No change.	
	1975		No change.
1980		No change.	
	1982		No change.
1994, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2009, 2010		No change.	
2012	2012	No change.	No change.
2014		No change.	
	2015		No change.

Source: Compiled by LSA Associates, Inc. (2018).



**Figure 2: Site Overview from Southern Fence Line with Field in Foreground, View North.**

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## SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No cultural resources were identified in the project site by the records search or the field survey. However, the lack of historical and modern disturbance in the grassy field of the project site indicates a potential for subsurface cultural deposits. As such, LSA recommends archaeological monitoring during ground-disturbing construction activities in native soil.

In the event that human remains are encountered, 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 State PRC Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner would notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which would 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 and make recommendations or preferences for treatment within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials, preservation of Native American human remains and associated items in place, relinquishment of Native American human remains and associated items to the descendants for treatment, or any other culturally appropriate treatment.

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1896 *Anaheim, California* 15-minute quadrangle map. U.S. Geological Survey, Denver, Colorado.  
1904 *Pomona, California* 15-minute quadrangle map. U.S. Geological Survey, Denver, Colorado.  
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## **APPENDIX A**

# **RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS**

**South Central Coastal Information Center**

California State University, Fullerton  
Department of Anthropology MH-426  
800 North State College Boulevard  
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846  
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542

[sccic@fullerton.edu](mailto:sccic@fullerton.edu)

*California Historical Resources Information System*  
*Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties*

11/8/2018

Records Search File No.: 19593.5527

Kerrie Collison  
LSA  
285 South Street, Suite P  
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

Re: Records Search Results for the Glenelder Project (LSA Job Number LHC1802)

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

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

Resources within project area: 0	None
Archaeological Resources within ½-mile radius: 0	None
Resources listed in the OHP Historic Properties Directory within project area: 0	None
Reports within project area: 0	None
Reports within ½-mile radius: 13	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST

- Resource Database Printout (list):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Resource Database Printout (details):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (list):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (details):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Resource Record Copies:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Report Copies:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- OHP Historic Properties Directory:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Historical Maps:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you for using the [California Historical Resources Information System](#),

Michelle Galaz  
Assistant Coordinator  
Enclosures:

- (X) Custom Maps – 1 page
- (X) Report Database Printout (list) – 2 pages
- (X) Historical Maps – 8 pages