

Appendix B

Cultural Resources Assessment



CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE VAN NESS AVENUE U-HAUL PROJECT, CITY OF GARDENA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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Cogstone Project Number: 5284

Type of Study: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment

Archeological Sites: None within the APE

Paleontological localities: None within the APE

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Inglewood (1981)

Area: 4.2 acres

Key Words: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment, City of Gardena, Los Angeles County; Gabrielino/Gabrieleno/Tongva territory; late Pleistocene to Holocene alluvium

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This study was conducted to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during the Van Ness Avenue U-Haul Project (Project), City of Gardena (City), Los Angeles County, California. The City of Gardena is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The Project Area is located on 4.2 acres within Assessor Parcel Numbers (APN) 4061-028-023, 033 and 051, at 14206 Van Ness Avenue, City of Gardena, Los Angeles, County. The Project proposes to demolish the existing structures to develop a new, modern state-of-the-art, 5-story (58,764 square feet) U-Haul Moving and Storage Store. A separate 8,000 square foot building will be constructed for the purpose of retail sales and offices, serving as the commercial component of the development along West Rosecrans Avenue.

Maximum depth of ground disturbance is not expected to exceed 4 feet.

Paleontological Resources

The Project is mapped as late Pleistocene to Holocene young alluvium that was deposited less than 129,000 years ago. A geotechnical analysis of the Project revealed that artificial fill with wood fragments was present to a depth of between 2 and 13 feet deep in the three borings across the Project Area.

The paleontological record search revealed no fossil localities from within the Project or from within a 2-mile radius. Extinct late Pleistocene animal fossils of ground sloth, dire wolf, mammoth, horse, two types of pronghorn, and bison have been recovered from terrestrial deposits within 10 miles of the study area. All fossils previously recorded within a 10-mile radius of the Project were recovered from a minimum of 5 feet deep in deposits mapped as late Pleistocene at the surface.

All artificial fill is assigned a very low potential for fossils (PFYC 1) due to the lack of fossils in these deposits. Late Pleistocene to Holocene young alluvium sediments less than 5 feet below the modern surface are assigned a low potential for fossils (PFYC 2) and deeper deposits are assigned a moderate potential for fossils (PFYC 3) due to similar deposits producing fossils at that depth near to the study area.

Based upon fossils found in similar sediments nearby, paleontological monitoring is recommended for the excavations into native sediments more than 5 feet deep. Should planned work extend to more than 5 feet below the historic surface, a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training prepared by a qualified vertebrate paleontologist is recommended for construction personnel who will be engaged in ground disturbing activities. Augering, potholing, pile driving, and similar activities, regardless of depth, have a low potential to produce fossils meeting significance criteria because any fossils brought up by the auger during drilling will lack information about formation, depth or context. If unanticipated fossil discoveries are made, all work must halt within 25 feet until a qualified paleontologist can evaluate the find. Work may resume immediately outside of the 25 foot radius.

Cultural Resources

A search for cultural resources records within a one-half mile radius of the Project Area was completed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located on the campus of CSU, Fullerton. Results of the record search indicate that no previous studies have been completed within the Project Area while two studies have been completed previously within a half mile radius. The records search indicated that there are no previously recorded cultural resources within the Project Area or within the half-mile search radius. A Sacred Lands File search was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on June 10, 2021. The NAHC responded on July 1, 2021, with a negative search result indicating that there are no known sacred lands of resources within the Project Area or immediate vicinity. The City of Gardena conducted Native American consultations in compliance with Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52).

No paleontological or archaeological pedestrian survey was conducted for the Project as the Project Area is entirely hardscaped and landscaped.

On July 20, 2021, Cogstone architectural historian Shannon Lopez visited the Project Area and completed a built environment survey. She photographed and documented three historic-aged buildings. New Department and Parks and Recreation 523 form sets were completed for these resources. Due to a lack of significance and notable architectural alterations, these buildings are recommended not eligible for listing at the local, state, or national level. Demolition of these existing structures does not require any mitigation due to lack of significance.

The SLF search result was negative, and review of the USGS topographic quadrangle maps and USDA aerial photographs did not contain overt signs pointing to buried cultural resources. However, the paucity of survey coverage within previous cultural studies, and small number of previous cultural studies in the Project vicinity, means that there is a high likelihood that the lack of previously recorded resources is due to lack of investigation rather than absence of resources. The geotechnical (Ninyo and Moore 2021) and geoarchaeological analyses for the Project indicate that there are intact native sediments capable of preserving cultural resources at 2 to 4 feet below the surface in some parts of the Project Area. Considering all these data sources together in proper context, the Project Area is assessed to have moderate sensitivity for prehistoric cultural resources and low to moderate sensitivity for buried historic-aged cultural resources such as foundations and trash deposits,.

Due to moderate cultural sensitivity for buried cultural prehistoric resources, and low to moderate sensitivity for buried historic-aged cultural resources, cultural resources monitoring is recommended on a spot check basis during excavations in the Project Area that are deeper than 2 feet. Presentation of a cultural resources WEAP training prepared by a qualified archaeologist to all personnel engaged in ground disturbance, including supervisory staff overseeing the work, is also recommended.

In the event of an unanticipated discovery, all work must be suspended within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist evaluates it. In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during project development, all work must cease near the find immediately.

In accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potentially human bone is discovered. The Coroner will then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains. The MLD then has the opportunity to recommend to the property owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods. Work may not resume in the vicinity of the find until all requirements of the health and safety code have been met.

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF STUDY

This study was conducted to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during the Van Ness Avenue U-Haul Project (Project), City of Gardena (City), Los Angeles County, California (Project; Figure 1). The City of Gardena is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

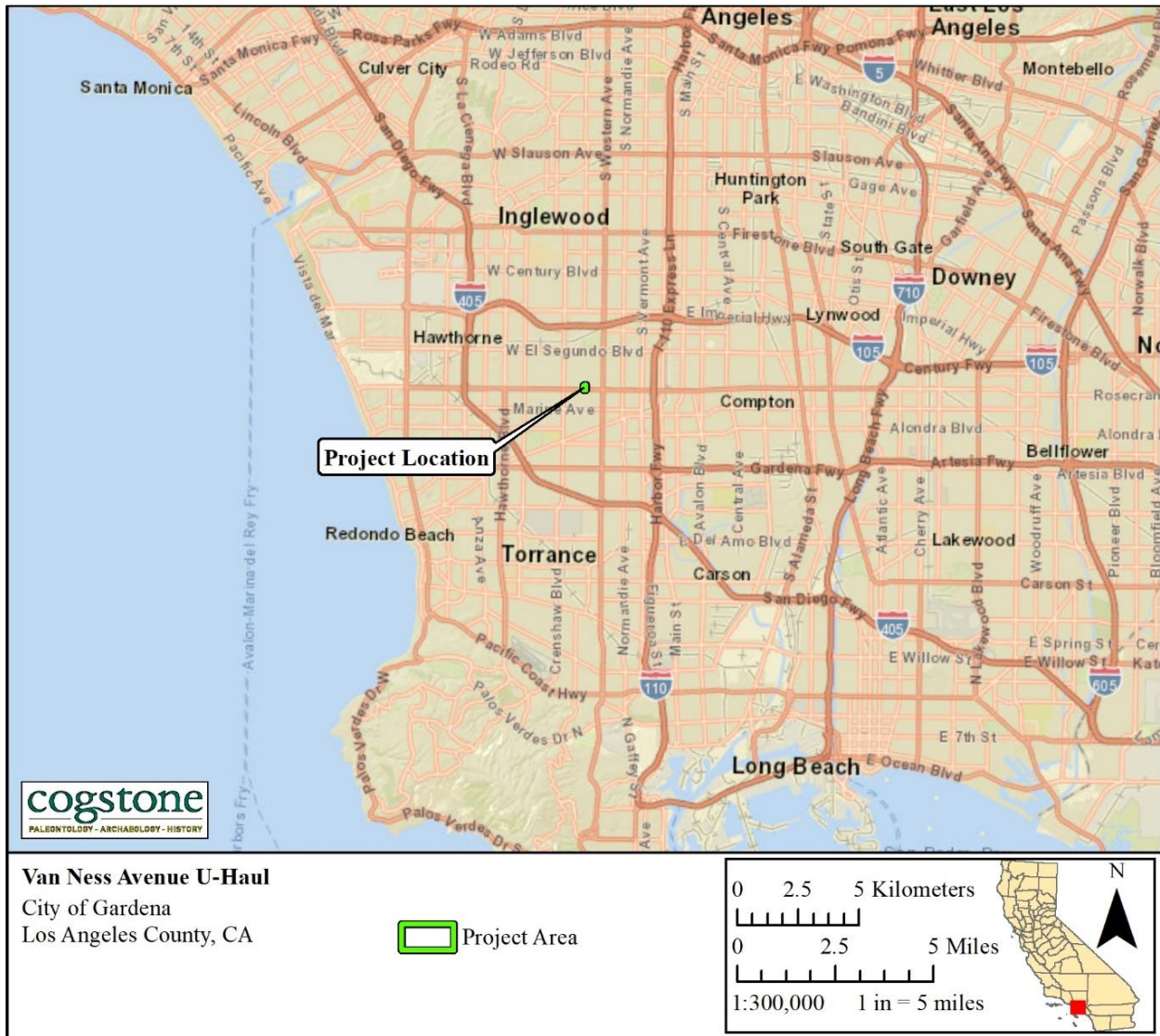


Figure 1. Project vicinity map

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project Area is located on 4.2 acres within Assessor Parcel Numbers (APN) 4061-028-023, 033 and 051, at 14206 Van Ness Avenue, City of Gardena, Los Angeles County. Specifically, it is located in Section 14 of Township 3 South, Range 14 West on the Inglewood USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figures 2 and 3).

The Project proposes to demolish the existing structures to develop a new, modern state-of-the-art, five story (58,764 square feet) U-Haul Moving and Storage Store. A separate 8,000 square foot building will be constructed for the purpose of retail sales and offices, serving as the commercial component of the development along West Rosecrans Avenue.

Maximum depth of ground disturbance is not expected to exceed 4 feet.

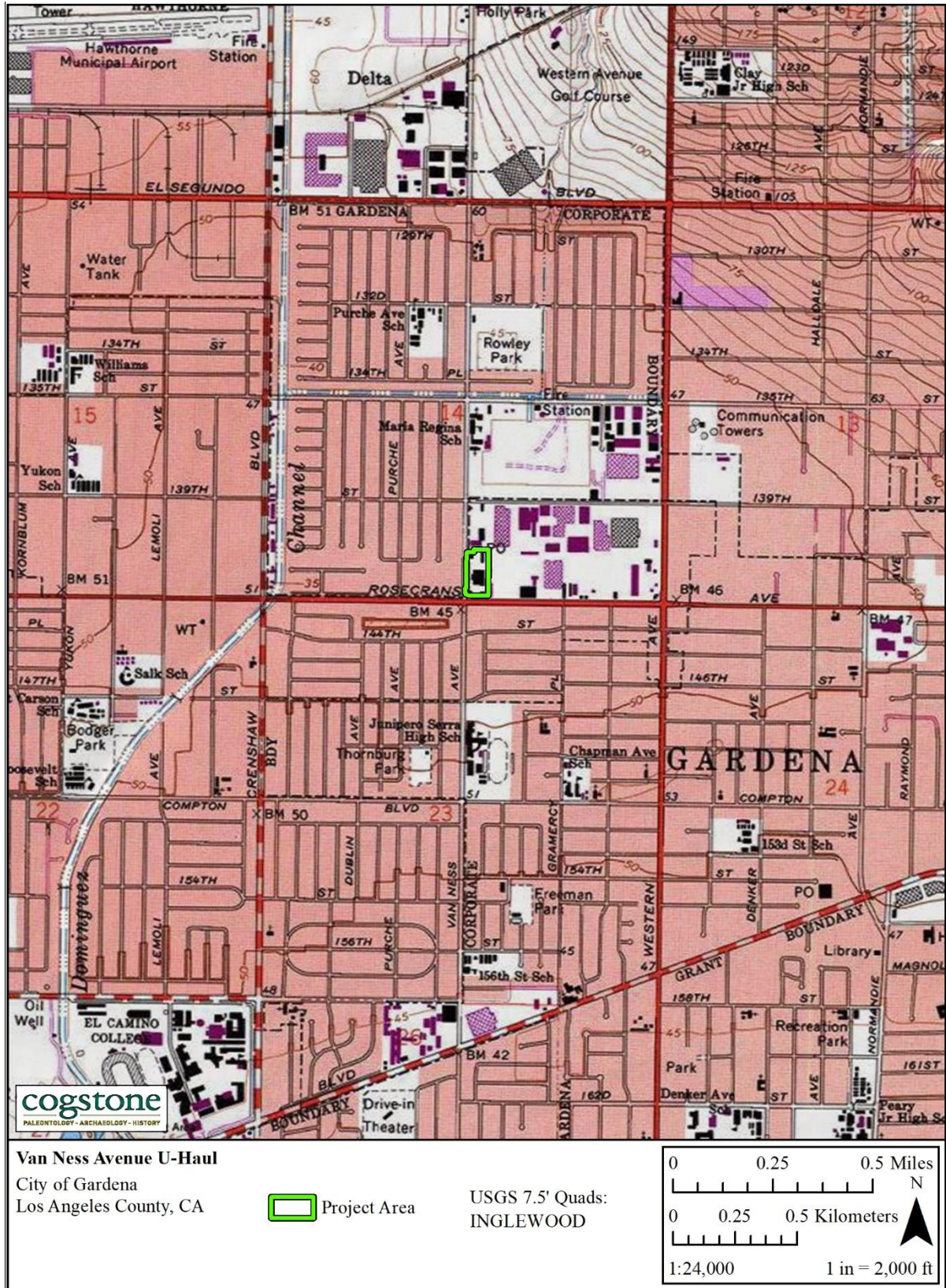


Figure 2. Project location map

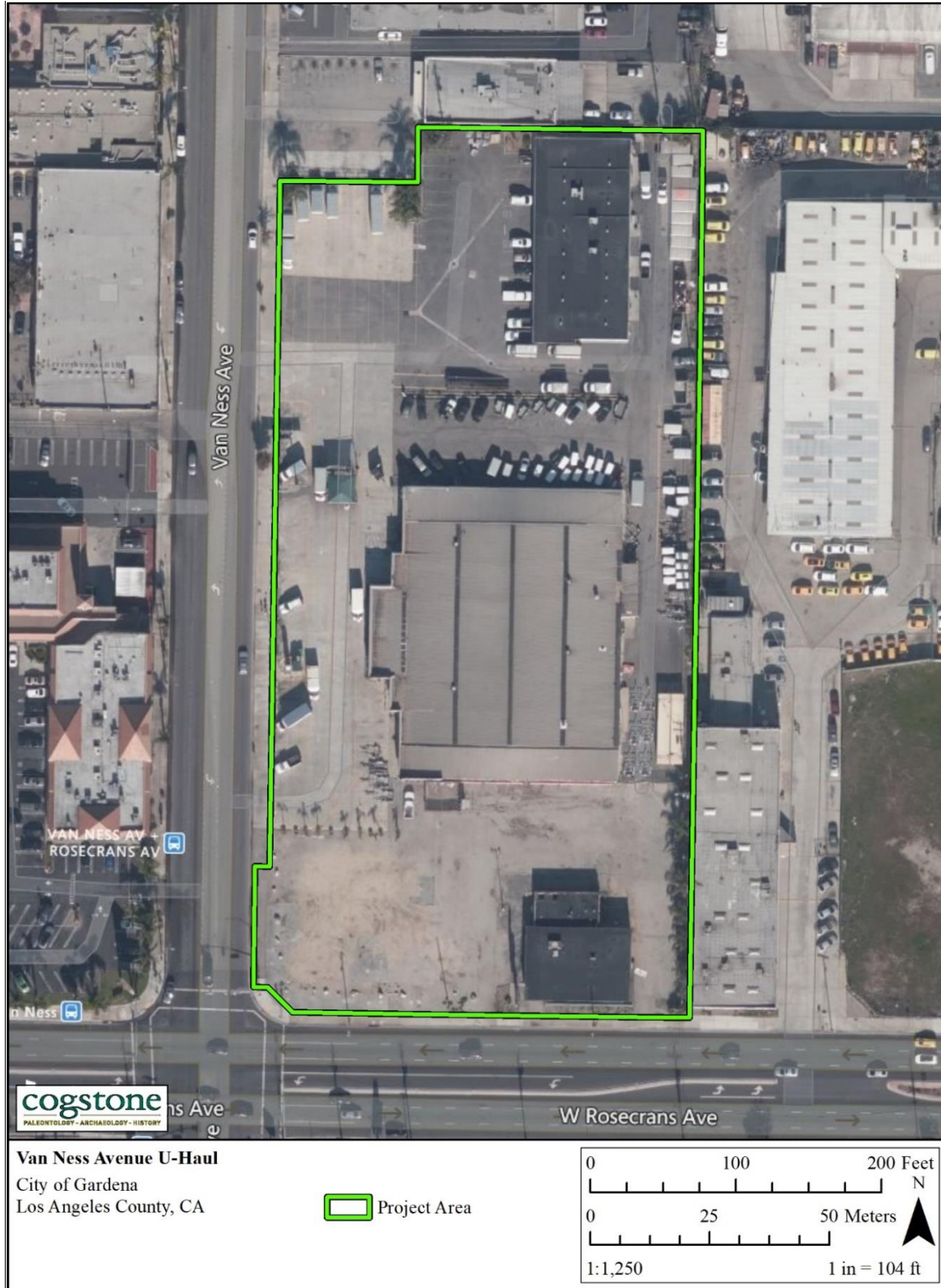


Figure 3. Project aerial map

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. (Cogstone) conducted the cultural and paleontological resources study. Resumes of key personnel are provided in Appendix A

- John Gust, RPA, served as the Principal Investigator for Archaeology, and co-authored this report. Dr. Gust has a Ph.D in Anthropology from the University of California (UC), Riverside and more than nine years of experience in archaeology.
- Kim Scott served as the Principal Investigator for Paleontology for the Project and wrote the geology, paleontology, environmental, and geoarchaeological sections of this report. She holds an M.S. in Biology with an emphasis in paleontology from California State University (CSU), San Bernardino and a B.S. in Geology from University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA). She is a qualified vertebrate paleontologist and sedimentary geologist with more than 27 years of experience in California paleontology and sedimentary geology.
- Sandy Duarte completed the additional sources consulted section and co-authored this report. Mrs. Duarte holds a B.A. in Anthropology from the UC Santa Barbara, and has more than 18 years of experience in California archaeology.
- Shannon Lopez conducted historic society consultation, built environment evaluation, and drafted portions of this report. Ms. Lopez holds an M.A. from CSU Fullerton and has more than three years of experience as an architectural historian.
- Logan Freeberg conducted the archaeological and paleontological record searches and prepared the maps for the report. He has a certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) from CSU Fullerton and a B.A. in Anthropology from UC Santa Barbara and has more than 18 years of experience in southern California archaeology.
- Debbie Webster provided technical editing. Ms. Webster has more than 21 years of experience in technical writing.
- Molly Valasik was Task Manager for the Project and provided overall QA/QC. Ms. Valasik has an MA in Anthropology from Kent State University in Ohio and over 12 years of experience in southern California archaeology.
- Eric Scott provided QA/QC for the paleontology and geology sections of this report. Mr. Scott has an M.A. in Anthropology, with an emphasis in biological paleoanthropology, from UCLA, and more than 37 years of experience in California paleontology.

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) states that: It is the policy of the state that public agencies should not approve projects as proposed if there are feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures available which would substantially lessen the significant environmental effects of such projects, and that the procedures required are intended to assist public agencies in systematically identifying both the significant effects of proposed project and the feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures which will avoid or substantially lessen such significant effects.

CEQA declares that it is state policy to: “take all action necessary to provide the people of this state with...historic environmental qualities.” It further states that public or private projects financed or approved by the state are subject to environmental review by the state. All such projects, unless entitled to an exemption, may proceed only after this requirement has been satisfied. CEQA requires detailed studies that analyze the environmental effects of a proposed project. In the event that a project is determined to have a potential significant environmental effect, the act requires that alternative plans and mitigation measures be considered.

If paleontological resources are identified as being within the proposed project study area, the sponsoring agency must take those resources into consideration when evaluating project effects. The level of consideration may vary with the importance of the resource.

CEQA: Tribal Cultural Resources

As of 2015, CEQA established that “[a] project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (Public Resources Code, § 21084.2). In order to be considered a “tribal cultural resource,” a resource must be either:

- (1) listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, on the national, state, or local register of historic resources, or
- (2) a resource that the lead agency chooses, in its discretion, to treat as a tribal cultural resource.

To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the lead agency must consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project. If a lead agency determines that a project may cause a substantial adverse change to tribal cultural resources, the lead agency must

consider measures to mitigate that impact. Public Resources Code §20184.3 (b)(2) provides examples of mitigation measures that lead agencies may consider to avoid or minimize impacts to tribal cultural resources.

PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE

Section 5097.5: No person shall knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure or deface any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands (lands under state, county, city, district or public authority jurisdiction, or the jurisdiction of a public corporation), except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor. As used in this section, “public lands” means lands owned by, or under the jurisdiction of, the state, or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof.

PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE: NATIVE AMERICAN HUMAN REMAINS

Sites that may contain human remains important to Native Americans must be identified and treated in a sensitive manner, consistent with state law (i.e., Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and Public Resources Code §5097.98), as reviewed below:

In the event that human remains are encountered during project development and in accordance with the Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potentially human bone is discovered. The Coroner will then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains. The MLD then has the opportunity to recommend to the property owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods.

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The register is a listing of all properties considered to be significant historical resources in the state. The California Register includes all properties listed or determined eligible for listing on the National Register, including properties evaluated under Section 106, and State Historical Landmarks No. 770 and above. The California Register statute specifically provides that historical resources listed, determined eligible for listing on the California Register by the State Historical Resources Commission, or resources that meet the California Register criteria are resources which must be given consideration under CEQA (see above). Other resources, such as

resources listed on local registers of historic resources or in local surveys, may be listed if they are determined by the State Historic Resources Commission to be significant in accordance with criteria and procedures to be adopted by the Commission and are nominated; their listing in the California Register is not automatic.

Resources eligible for listing include buildings, sites, structures, objects, or historic districts that retain historic integrity and are historically significant at the local, state or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

- 1) It is 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) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
- 3) It 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; 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 having significance, resources must have integrity for the period of significance. The period of significance is the date or span of time within which significant events transpired, or significant individuals made their important contributions. Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource's period of significance. Alterations to a resource or changes in its use over time may have historical, cultural, or architectural significance.

Simply, resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register, if, under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.

CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, TITLE 14, SECTION 4307

This section states that "No person shall remove, injure, deface or destroy any object of paleontological, archeological or historical interest or value."

GARDENA LOCAL POLICIES

Policy 5 of the Conservation Element of the General Plan requires the City do the following:

1. Maintain an inventory of the City's historical resources, including a survey of buildings of architectural, cultural or historical significance.
2. Provide provisions in the Municipal Code to protect historical and cultural resources.
3. Protect and preserve cultural resources of the Gabrielino Native American Tribe found or uncovered during construction.

DEFINITION OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Only qualified, trained paleontologists with specific expertise in the type of fossils being evaluated can determine the scientific significance of paleontological resources. Fossils are significant if one or more of the following criteria apply:

1. The fossils provide information on the evolutionary relationships and developmental trends among organisms, living or extinct;
2. The fossils provide data useful in determining the age(s) of the rock unit or sedimentary stratum, including data important in determining the depositional history of the region and the timing of geologic events therein;
3. The fossils provide data regarding the development of biological communities or interaction between paleobotanical and paleozoological biotas;
4. The fossils demonstrate unusual or spectacular circumstances in the history of life;
5. The fossils are in short supply and/or in danger of being depleted or destroyed by the elements, vandalism, or commercial exploitation, and are not found in other geographic locations.

As so defined, significant paleontological resources are determined to be fossils or assemblages of fossils that are unique, unusual, rare, uncommon, or diagnostically important. Significant fossils can include remains of large to very small aquatic and terrestrial vertebrates or remains of plants and animals previously not represented in certain portions of the stratigraphy.

Assemblages of fossils that might aid stratigraphic correlation, particularly those offering data for the interpretation of tectonic events, geomorphologic evolution, and paleoclimatology are also critically important (Scott and Springer 2003; Scott et al. 2004).

BACKGROUND

The geologic, paleontological, and environmental sections below provide information on the environmental factors that affect archaeological and paleontological resources, while the prehistoric and historical settings provide information on the history of land use in the general Project region.

GEOLOGIC SETTING

The Project lies within the Los Angeles Basin in southwestern California. This sedimentary basin includes the coastal plains of Los Angeles and Orange counties, the southern Channel Islands, and the adjacent continental shelf. The region is bounded by the Santa Ana Mountains to the east, the Santa Monica Mountains to the north, and the San Joaquin Hills to the south. Originally marine, the Los Angeles Basin began to develop in the early Miocene, about 23 million years ago. Through time some of the region transitioned to terrestrial deposition by the middle Pleistocene, about one to two million years ago (Saucedo et al. 2016).

The Los Angeles Basin is part of the coastal section of the northernmost Peninsular Range Geomorphic Province and is characterized by elongated northwest-trending mountain ridges separated by sediment-floored valleys. Subparallel faults branching off from the San Andreas Fault to the east create the local mountains and hills. The Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province is located in the southwestern corner of California and is bounded by the Transverse Ranges Geomorphic Province to the north and the Colorado Desert Geomorphic Province to the east (Wagner 2002).

Saucedo et al. (2016) mapped the Project as late Pleistocene to Holocene young alluvium which was deposited less than 129,000 years ago. These fluvial and flood plain deposits consist of layered poorly sorted, poorly indurated, clays to sands. Sediments may be capped by a slight to moderately developed soil. The sediments were deposited by streams and rivers on canyon floors and in the flat flood plains of the area (Saucedo et al. 2016). Ninyo and Moore (2021: Appendix A) described the alluvium as dark grey, brown, brownish yellow, olive brown, yellowish red, and reddish yellow mixed clays to sands.

A geotechnical analysis by Ninyo and Moore (2021: Appendix A) revealed that brown, greyish brown, gray, olive brown, and yellowish red artificial fill with wood fragments was present to a depth of between 2 and 13 feet deep in their three borings.

PALEONTOLOGICAL SETTING

During the past 100,000 years or so, southern California's climate has shifted from the cooler and damper conditions of the last glacial period to the warmer and dryer conditions of the Holocene interglacial that began approximately 11,000 years ago. Although continental ice sheets covered the interior of northern North America, southern California was ice free.

Fossils of Monterey cypress (*Hesperocyparis macrocarpa*), Monterey pine (*Pinus radiata*), and Torrey pine (*Pinus sp. cf. P. torreyana*) have been found in middle to late Pleistocene deposits in the Wilshire District of Los Angeles (Scott et al. 2014). Fossils of Monterey cypress are also known from middle to late Pleistocene deposits in Costa Mesa, California, as well as from the late Pleistocene Rancho La Brea asphalt seeps of the Wilshire District of Los Angeles (Axelrod and Govean 1996; Stock and Harris 1992). Today, the most restricted conifers (Monterey cypress and Torrey pine) only inhabit locations on the coasts with cool, moist summers characterized by abundant sea fog. These locations experience a mean summer high temperature of 70°F - 83°F (21.1°C - 28.3°C). Winters are cool and damp with average precipitation of 10.59 - 32.41 inches (26.90 - 82.32 cm; Intellicast 2020; The Weather Channel 2020). Cold water upwellings due to submarine canyons adjacent to the shore near the relict populations create these conditions.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Located in Los Angeles County, the Project is approximately a half-mile east of the Dominguez Channel. The Pacific Ocean is about 6 miles to the west of the Project. Today's Mediterranean-like climate in southern California is characterized by warm, dry summers and cool, moist winters, with rainfall predominantly falling between November and May. Mild breezes reach the Project Area from the Pacific Ocean.

Prior to development, the native vegetation of the Project Area consisted of California coastal sage scrub. Typical species include California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis var. consanguinea*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), lemonade berry (*Rhus integrifolia*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversiloba*), purple sage (*Salvia leucophylla*), and black sage (*Salvia mellifera*; Ornduff et al. 2003). Additional common species include brittlebush (*Encelia californica*), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), Our Lord's candle (*Hesperoyucca whipplei*), and prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia*; Hall 2007).

Large native land mammals of the region included mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), bighorn sheep (¹‡*Ovis canadensis*), tule elk (‡*Cervus canadensis nannodes*), pronghorn (‡*Antilocapra*

¹ ‡ - indicates that the species has been extirpated from Southern California.

americana), bison (‡*Bison bison*), bobcat (‡*Lynx rufus*), mountain lion (‡*Felis concolor*), jaguar (‡*Panthera onca*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), grey wolf (‡*Canis lupus*), black and grizzly bears (‡*Ursus americanus*, ‡*Ursus arctos*). Smaller native fauna included rabbits (‡*Lepus californicus*, *Sylvilagus audubonii*, ‡*Sylvilagus bachmani*), desert tortoise (‡*Gopherus agassizii*), and numerous other species (California Department of Fish and Game 2020).

Today, after approximately a century of urban and suburban development, the vegetation of the area is instead typified by imported species. Grasses such as slender wild oat (*Avena barbata*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), and giant reed (*Arundo donax*); shrubs and trees including blackwood acacia (*Acacia melanoxylon*), saltcedar (*Tamarix ramosissima*), eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* spp.), and Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*) are common (Cal-IPC 2006). In recent history, urban development has driven most animals from the area, although mule deer, bobcat, and coyotes still occur in the surrounding hills.

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING

University of California Davis National Resources Conservation Service California Soils Resource Lab (UCD SoilWeb, accessed December 2021) soils maps were consulted along with the United States Department of Agriculture National Resources Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS, accessed December 2021) soils descriptions, and geologic maps were utilized for this assessment. Soils of the Project Area were determined using the UCD maps.

Subsurface site preservation depends on many factors. Soils and locations were analyzed for grain sizes, slope, and environmental indicators that contribute to the preservation of sites. Primarily sites accumulate where people have the highest probability of living; on lower slope gradients near water sources but in areas that are unlikely to experience regular flooding. Additionally, lower slope gradients decreases erosion and increases deposition assisting in site burial. Both pebbly and coarser grain sizes as well as clay rich soils preserve artifacts poorly. The age of a soil also determines the likelihood of buried archaeological sites and must be assessed as the older soils are less likely to contain sites unless items were intentionally buried in them. Soils likely too old for site preservation have duripans (hardpans), and argillic (clay rich) horizons; while younger soils with a higher potential for preservation are indicated by the lack of a B horizon or the presence of a cambic horizon. Both Holocene alluvial and aeolian units have a higher potential for artifacts as the soils were co-deposited with the local cultural groups.

CLASSIFICATIONS FOR BURIED SITE POTENTIAL ARE AS FOLLOW

Very low: Soils are underlain by deposits that predate human occupation of the region. Soils that include B horizons, especially if they are argillic or silicic (duripan) horizons are also classified as very low. Additionally, exposed bedrock, borrow pits, heavily eroded or gullied land, or water bodies have a very low potential. Areas of high erosion, water, borrow pits, rock

outcrops, or sediments mapped as Pleistocene or older are classified as having a very low potential.

Low: Soils are underlain by deposits that predate human occupation of the region, high-energy deposits unlikely to contain cultural materials in a primary context, are residual soils (soils weathered in place above bedrock), or include B horizons. Low-potential areas include Inceptisols. These are formed in residual soils weathered directly from bedrock and, thus, have a low potential for buried sites. Areas where soils are weathered from bedrock, dissected alluvial fans, and locations where soils are forming on mountains are classified as having a low potential.

Medium: Soils are underlain by deposits that are most likely terminal Pleistocene or Holocene in age, possibly have intact buried surfaces, or have sediments that are likely to have been deposited in a low-energy environment. Alluvial fans, fan aprons, valley fills, dissected remnants of alluvial fans, floodplains, and drainages are classified as having a medium potential.

High: Soils are underlain by deposits that are most likely terminal Pleistocene or Holocene in age, or sediments represent low-energy deposits, or have a high potential to contain buried intact geomorphic surfaces that could have been used by humans in the past. Alluvial stream terraces and floodplains, terrace escarpments, alluvial fans (fan skirts, fan aprons, and inset fans), and areas with aeolian deposits are classified as having a high potential.

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

Project soils are mapped as Urban land (55% of total volume)-Aquic Xerorthents (20%), Cropley soil series (20%), and Grommet soil series (5%; UCD SoilWeb, accessed December 2021; Table 1). The Project plans to excavate to a depth of 4 feet. Areas of artificial fill have a very low potential for *in situ* artifacts. Only 2 feet of fill was present at Ninyo and Moore boring B-2 located on the east side of the Project (Ninyo and Moore 2021: Figure 2). The late Pleistocene to Holocene young alluvium includes a mix of clays to sands and there was no notation of carbonates in the boring logs (Ninyo and Moore 2021: Appendix A). Based on the lack of carbonates and Holocene age of the sediments which may be impacted, the native sediments are assigned a medium potential for buried sites.

Table 1. Descriptions of the soils of the Project Area

Map symbol	Primary soil name and slopes; Other soils; General geomorphology and elevations	Soil Taxonomy/ Basic Description	Diagnostic features	Geology	Potential for buried sites
1014	Urban land-Aquic Xerorthents, fine substratum-Cropley complex. Slope 0% to 5%. Urban is 55% of total volume; Aquic Xerorthents 20%, Cropley 20%, and 5% Grommet soils are also present.	Urban land: NA, soils removed	NA	Mapped as late Pleistocene to Holocene young alluvium (Saucedo et al. 2016)	Areas of artificial fill: very low - any artifacts would not be in situ Areas of late Pleistocene to Holocene young alluvium: Moderate
		Aquic Xerorthents Soil Series: Order- Entisols; Suborder- Orthents; Fine-loamy, spolic, mixed, superactive, calcareous, thermic Aquic Xerorthents. Soils can have Au, Cu1, Cu2, and 2Bkg horizons.	no data on OSD, invalid soil name		
		Cropley Soil Series: Order- Xererts; Suborder- Haploxererts; Fine, smectitic, thermic Aridic Haploxererts. Soils can have A1, A2, Bss1, Bss2, Bss3, BCK1, and BCK2 horizons.	<u>In general:</u> Depth to segregated carbonate masses is 32" to 51", but some areas lack carbonates. Rock fragments 0-10% mostly gravel throughout. Clay-rich soils allow for cracking with slickensides. <u>A horizons (0 to 11 in):</u> very dark gray to black, heavy clay loam, silty clay loam, silty clay or clay. Clay: 40% -60%. Organics: 1-3%. Acidity: slightly acidic to neutral. Fine roots and tubular pores common. Blocky, very sticky, very plastic. <u>Bss horizons (11 to 51 in):</u> dark gray to black, clay loam, silty clay loam, silty clay or clay. Clay: 40% -60%. Acidity: slightly alkaline. Fine roots and tubular pores common. Blocky, very sticky, very plastic, with slickensides and clay films. <u>BCK horizons (51 to 63 in):</u> brown sandy clay loam, clay loam or clay. Clay 27% to 60%. Acidity: moderately alkaline. Fine roots and tubular pores common. Blocky, moderately sticky, moderately plastic, with clay films. Irregular carbonate masses: 10%.		
		Grommet Soil Series: Order- Mollisols; Suborder- Xerolls; Fine-loamy, mixed, superactive, thermic Pachic Haploxerolls. Soils can have A1, A2, C1, and C2 horizons.	<u>In general:</u> Rock fragments 0-5% throughout. Clays: 18-28%. Human-transported materials/construction debris: variable surface thickness and less than 20 in thick <u>A horizons (0 to 18 in):</u> brown to very dark grayish brown loam. Gravel: 2%. Construction debris: up to 10%. Acidity: neutral. Fine roots and interstitial pores common. <u>C horizons (18 to 75 in):</u> dark brown to dark yellowish brown loam. Gravel: 2%. Construction debris: may or may not be present. Acidity: neutral. Fine roots and interstitial pores common.		

PREHISTORIC SETTING

Approaches to prehistoric frameworks have changed over the past half century from being based on material attributes to radiocarbon chronologies to association with cultural traditions.

Archaeologists defined a material complex consisting of an abundance of milling stones (for grinding food items) with few projectile points or vertebrate faunal remains dating from about 7 to 3 thousand years before the present as the “Millingstone Horizon” (Wallace 1955). Later, the “Millingstone Horizon” was redefined as a cultural tradition named the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) with various regional expressions including Topanga and La Jolla. Use by archaeologists varied as some adopted a generalized Encinitas Tradition without regional variations, some continued to use “Millingstone Horizon,” and some used Middle Holocene (the time period) to indicate this observed pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010:1-2).

Recently, it was recognized that generalized terminology is suppressing the identification of cultural, spatial, and temporal variation and the movement of peoples throughout space and time. These factors are critical to understanding adaptation and change (Sutton and Gardner 2010:1-2). The Encinitas Tradition characteristics are abundant metates and manos, crudely made core and flake tools, bone tools, shell ornaments, very few projectile points with subsistence focusing on collecting (plants, shellfish, etc.; Sutton and Gardner 2010:7). Faunal remains vary by location but include shellfish, land animals, marine mammals, and fish.

The Encinitas Tradition is currently redefined as comprising four geographical patterns (Sutton and Gardner 2010:8-25). These are (1) Topanga in coastal Los Angeles and Orange counties, (2) La Jolla in coastal San Diego County, (3) Greven Knoll in inland San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange, and Los Angeles counties, and (4) Pauma in inland San Diego County.

About 3,500 years before present the Encinitas Tradition was replaced in the greater Los Angeles Basin by the Del Rey Tradition (Sutton 2010). This tradition has been generally assigned to the Intermediate and Late Prehistoric periods. The changes that initiated the beginning of the Intermediate Period include new settlement patterns, economic foci, and artifact types that coincided with the arrival of a biologically distinctive population. The Intermediate and Late Prehistoric periods have not been well-defined. Many archaeologists have proposed, however, that the beginning of the Intermediate marked the arrival of Takic-speaking groups (from the Mojave Desert, southern Sierra Nevada, and San Joaquin Valley) and that the Late Prehistoric Period reflected Shoshonean groups (from the Great Basin). Related cultural and biological changes occurred on the southern Channel Islands about 300 years later.

As defined by Sutton (2010), the Del Rey Tradition replaces usage of the Intermediate and Late Prehistoric designations for both the southern California mainland and the southern Channel Islands. Within the Del Rey Tradition are two regional patterns named Angeles and Island. The Del Rey Tradition represents the arrival, divergence, and development of the Gabrielino in

southern California.

PREHISTORIC CHRONOLOGY

The latest cultural revisions for the Project Area define traits for time phases of the Topanga pattern of the Encinitas Tradition applicable to coastal Los Angeles and Orange counties (Sutton and Gardner 2010; Table 2). This pattern is replaced in the Project Area by the Angeles pattern of the Del Rey Tradition later in time (Sutton 2010).

Table 2. Cultural Patterns and Phases

Phase	Dates BP	Material Culture	Other Traits
Topanga I	8,500 to 5,000	Abundant manos and metates, many core tools and scrapers, few but large points, charmstones, cogged stones, early discoidals, faunal remains rare	Shellfish and hunting important, secondary burials under metate cairns (some with long bones only), some extended inhumations, no cremations
Topanga II	5,000 to 3,500	Abundant but decreasing manos and metates, adoption of mortars and pestles, smaller points, cogged stones, late discoidals, fewer scraper planes and core tools, some stone balls and charmstones	Shellfish important, addition of acorns, reburial of long bones only, addition of flexed inhumations (some beneath metate cairns), cremations rare
Topanga III	3,500 to 1,000	Abundant but decreasing manos and metates, increasing use of mortars and pestles, wider variety of small projectile points, stone-lined ovens	Hunting and gathering important, flexed inhumations (some under rock cairns), cremations rare, possible subsistence focus on yucca/agave
Angeles IV	1,000 to 800	Cottonwood arrow points for arrows appear, Olivella cupped beads and Mytilus shell disks appear, some imported pottery appears, possible appearance of ceramic pipes	Changes in settlement pattern to fewer but larger permanent villages, flexed primary inhumations, cremations uncommon
Angeles V	800 to 450	Artifact abundance and size increases, steatite trade from islands increases, larger and more elaborate effigies	Development of mainland dialect of Gabrielino, settlement in open grasslands, exploitation of marine resources declined and use of small seeds increased, flexed primary inhumations, cremations uncommon
Angeles VI	450 to 150	Addition of locally made pottery, metal needle-drilled Olivella beads, addition of Euro-American material culture (glass beads and metal tools)	Use of domesticated animals, flexed primary inhumations continue, some cremations

Topanga Pattern groups were relatively small and highly mobile. Sites known are temporary campsites, not villages and tend to be along the coast in wetlands, bays, coastal plains, near-coastal valleys, marine terraces, and mountains. The Topanga toolkit is dominated by manos and metates with projectile points scarce (Sutton and Gardner 2010:9).

In Topanga Phase I other typical characteristics were a few mortars and pestles, abundant core tools (scraper planes, choppers, and hammerstones), relatively few large, leaf-shaped projectile points, cogged stones, and early discoidals. Secondary inhumation under cairns was the common

mortuary practice. In Orange County as many as 600 flexed burials were present at one site and dated 6,435 radiocarbon years before present (Sutton and Gardner 2010:9, 13).

In Topanga Phase II, flexed burials and secondary burial under cairns continued. Adoption of the mortar and pestle is a marker of this phase. Other typical artifacts include manos, metates, scrapers, core tools, discoidals, charmstones, cogged stones and an increase in the number of projectile points. In Orange County stabilization of sea level during this time period resulted in increased use of estuary, near shore, and local terrestrial food sources (Sutton and Gardner 2010:14-16).

In Topanga Phase III, there was continuing abundance of metates, manos, and core tools plus increasing amounts of mortars and pestles. More numerous and varied types of projectile points are observed along with the introduction of stone-line earthen ovens. Cooking features such as these were possibly used to bake yucca or agave. Both flexed and extended burials are known (Sutton and Gardner 2010:17).

The Angeles pattern generally is restricted to the mainland and appears to have been less technologically conservative and more ecologically diverse, with a largely terrestrial focus and greater emphases on hunting and nearshore fishing (Sutton 2010).

The Angeles IV phase is marked by new material items including Cottonwood points for arrows, Olivella cupped beads, Mytilus shell disks, birdstones (zoomorphic effigies with magico-religious properties), and trade items from the Southwest including pottery. It appears that populations increased and that there was a change in the settlement pattern to fewer but larger, permanent villages. Presence and utility of steatite vessels may have impeded the diffusion of pottery into the Los Angeles Basin. The settlement pattern altered to one of fewer and larger permanent villages. Smaller special-purpose sites continued to be used (Sutton 2010).

Angeles V components contain more and larger steatite artifacts, including larger vessels, more elaborate effigies, and comals. Settlement locations shifted from woodland to open grasslands. The exploitation of marine resources seems to have declined and use of small seeds increased. Many Gabrielino inhumations contained grave goods while cremations did not (Sutton 2010).

The Angeles VI phase reflects the ethnographic mainland Gabrielino of the post-contact period (i.e., after A.D. 1542; Sutton 2010). One of the first changes in Gabrielino culture after contact was undoubtedly population loss due to disease, coupled with resulting social and political disruption. Angeles VI material culture is essentially Angeles V augmented by a number of Euro-American tools and materials, including glass beads and metal tools such as knives and needles (used in bead manufacture). The frequency of Euro-American material culture increased through time until it constituted the vast majority of materials used. Locally produced brownware pottery appears along with metal needle-drilled Olivella disk beads.

The ethnographic mainland Gabrielino subsistence system was based primarily on terrestrial hunting and gathering, although nearshore fish and shellfish played important roles. Sea mammals, especially whales (likely from beached carcasses), were prized. In addition, a number of European plant and animal domesticates were obtained and exploited. Ethnographically, the mainland Gabrielino practiced interment and some cremation.

ETHNOGRAPHY

The Gabrielino speak a language that is part of the Takic language family. Their territory encompassed a vast area stretching from Topanga Canyon in the northwest, to the base of Mount Wilson in the north, to San Bernardino in the east, Aliso Creek in the southeast and the Southern Channel Islands, in all an area of more than 2,500 square miles (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Figure 4). At European contact, the tribe consisted of more than 5,000 people living in various settlements throughout the area. Some of the villages could be quite large, housing up to 150 people. The closest known villages to the Project Area are Swaa'anga located 8.3 miles south and Tevaaxa'aanga located 7.8 miles to the southeast but other, smaller villages may have been closer to the Project Area.

The Gabrielino are considered to have been one of the wealthiest tribes and to have greatly influenced tribes they traded with (Kroeber 1976:621). Houses were domed, circular structures thatched with tule or similar materials (Bean and Smith 1978:542). The best known artifacts were made of steatite and were highly prized. Many common everyday items were decorated with inlaid shell or carvings reflecting an elaborately developed artisanship (Bean and Smith 1978:542).

The main food zones utilized were marine, woodland, and grassland (Bean and Smith 1978). Plant foods were, by far, the greatest part of the traditional diet at contact. Acorns were the most important single food source. Villages were located near water sources necessary for the leaching of acorns, which was a daily occurrence. Grass seeds were the next most abundant plant food used along with chia. Seeds were parched, ground, and cooked as mush in various combinations according to taste and availability. Greens and fruits were eaten raw or cooked or sometimes dried for storage. Bulbs, roots, and tubers were dug in the spring and summer and usually eaten fresh. Mushrooms and tree fungus were prized as delicacies. Various teas were made from flowers, fruits, stems, and roots for medicinal cures as well as beverages (Bean and Smith 1978:538-540).

The principal game animals were deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, antelope, quail, dove, ducks, and other birds. Most predators were avoided as food, as were tree squirrels and most reptiles. Trout and other fish were caught in the streams, while salmon were available when they ran in the larger creeks. Marine foods were extensively utilized. Sea

mammals, fish, and crustaceans were hunted and gathered from both the shoreline and the open ocean, using reed and dugout canoes. Shellfish were the most common resource, including abalone, turban, mussels, clams, scallops, bubble shells, and others (Bean and Smith 1978:538-540).

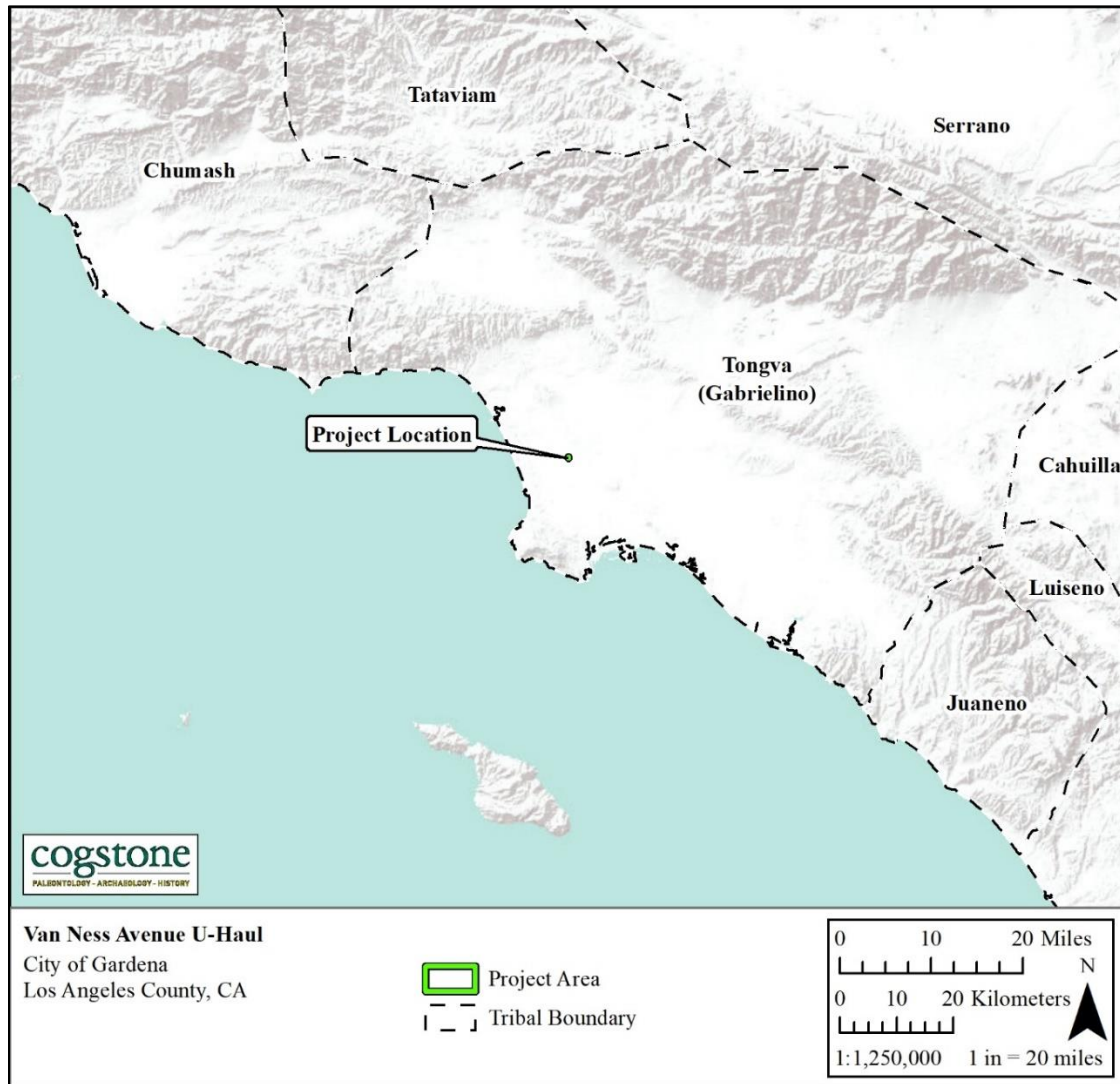


Figure 4. Tribal boundary map

HISTORIC SETTING

SPANISH PERIOD (1769-1822)

Juan Cabrillo was the first European to sail along the coast of California in 1542 and was followed in 1602 by Sebastian Vizcaino. In 1769 Gaspar de Portola explored the present-day Los Angeles area in order to open up a land route to the port of Monterey. He established the first Spanish settlement in the area, which they named after the local river Rio de Nuestra Senora

la Reina de los Angeles de Porciuncula (River of Our Lady Queen of the Angels of Porciuncula). By 1771, Father Junipero Serra established the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, which was later moved to the present-day city of San Gabriel (Discover LA 2017). The founding of the San Gabriel Mission in 1771 marked a period where the Gabrielino were brought into the confines of the mission and subjected to religious and occupational re-education. The Gabrielino population was ravaged by European diseases. The missions held the Gabrielino lands and utilized them for grazing.

MEXICAN PERIOD (1822-1848)

After Mexico gained independence from Spain in 1822, the Mission lands were secularized under the Secularization Act of 1833, but much of the land was transferred to political appointees. A series of large land grants (ranchos) that transferred Mission properties to private ownership were awarded by the various governors of California. Land grants were also awarded in the interior to increase the population away from the coastal areas that were settled during the Spanish Period.

AMERICAN PERIOD (1848-PRESENT)

The Mexican-American War followed on the heels of the Bear Flag Revolt of June 1846 (Ohles 1997). General Andrés Pico and John C. Frémont signed the Articles of Capitulation in December 1847, and with the signing of Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in February 1848, hostilities ended and Mexico relinquished California to the United States. Under the treaty, Mexico ceded the lands of present-day California, New Mexico and Texas to the U.S. for \$15 million (Fogelson 1993:10). Within two years following the treaty, California applied for admission as a state.

GARDENA-MONETA

In 1784, in recognition of his years of military service, Spanish soldier Juan Jose Dominquez received thousands of acres of land upon which he established Rancho San Pedro. Part of this land grant included what would become Gardena Valley (Figure 5). In 1869, General William Starke Rosecrans purchased 16,000 acres in the Gardena Valley, which he promptly subdivided and sold off. Spencer Roane Thorpe was among the first to purchase property from Rosecrans near 161st and Figueroa streets in the Gardena Valley. Various ranchers and farmers purchased land in the valley and by 1887 the settlement of Gardena was born (Gardena Heritage Committee 2006).

It is speculated the name “Gardena” is credited to Thorpe or his daughter after the land’s reputation as a “garden spot.” The valley remained one of the few areas between Los Angeles and the west coast with a reliable source of water, which was fed by the Dominguez Slough during the dry seasons. From 1886 and 1887, Gardena underwent a significant population and real-estate boom as a result of the construction of the first railroad in the Gardena Valley which ran from Agricultural Park in Los Angeles to the town site of Rosecrans. Known as the

Rosecrans Rapid Transit Railway, the railway was purchased in 1889 by the Redondo Railway Company. The Redondo Railway Company constructed approximately 20 miles of rail between Los Angeles and Redondo which resulted in Gardena’s downtown area moving from Figueroa Street to Vermont Avenue (Gardena Heritage Committee 2006; City of Gardena 2016).

Key to the settlement’s early farming economy, many Japanese immigrants moved to Gardena to work as farmers, nurserymen, and gardeners; prominent crops included strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, tomatoes, alfalfa, and barley. Gardena’s vast berry fields earned the area the title of “Berryland” and the reputation as South California’s berry capital (Gardena Heritage Committee 2006).

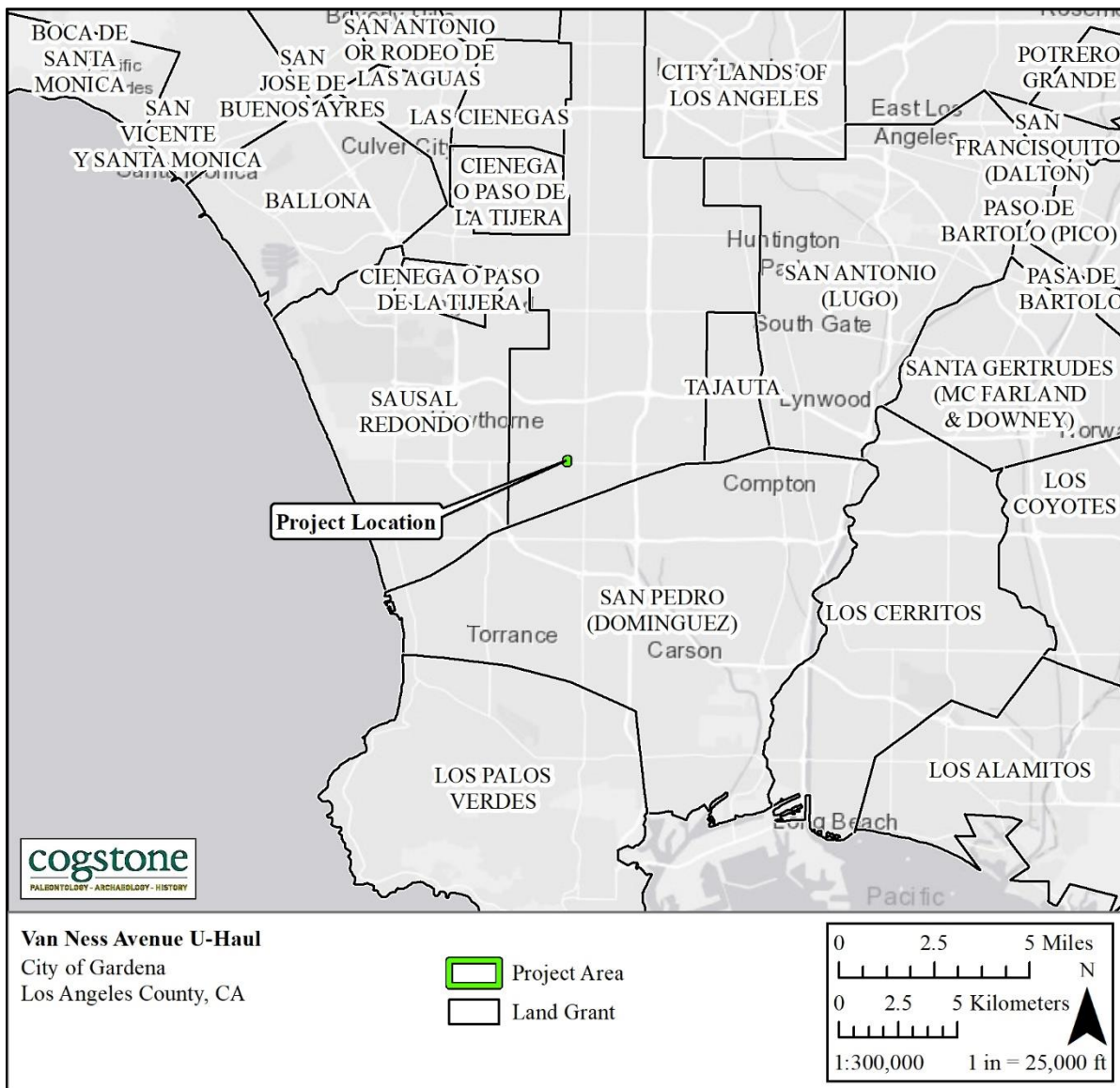


Figure 5. Land grant map

In the early 1900s, Gardena was known as a rural “Japantown” with a large Japanese community second only to Los Angeles’ Little Tokyo. First-generation Japanese (Issei) responsible for the development and growth of berry agriculture in the region arrived between 1902 and 1906 and referred to their settlement within Gardena as “Moneta.” With the growing Issei population came the formation of the Japanese Association of Moneta (Sato 2009).

Following the onset of World War I, Gardena’s berry industry fell into decline as it was replaced with the cultivation of what was considered more vital crops for the war effort. After the war, residential development gradually replaced Gardena’s farmland. Despite the decline of local agriculture, Gardena’s wholesale flower industry was on the rise with 22 nurseries within its City limits by 1940. In September 1930, Gardena incorporated with the neighboring settlements of Strawberry Park and Moneta to become the City of Gardena (Sato 2009).

From 1936 to 1980, Gardena operated as the only legalized gambling city in Los Angeles County. Gardena’s gambling monopoly was so successful it was said there were more poker tables in the City than in the entirety of the United States (Gardena Heritage Committee 2006).

PROJECT AREA HISTORY

The earliest available USGS topographic quadrangle map (1886 Redondo 1:62,500) shows a street in place where Van Ness Avenue is currently along the western edge of the Project Area, and West Rosecrans Avenue in place either at or slightly south of its current route. The Project Area is in use as farmland in the 1928 historic USDA aerial photograph, the earliest available photograph of the area (FrameFinder 1928). USGS topographic quadrangle maps do not show development in the Project Area for the next four decades, but the 1948 Inglewood (1:24,000) USGS topographic quadrangle map shows the Gardena Valley Airport, and the Project Area appears to be part of the buffer between the airport and surrounding development.

The first signs of built environment within the Project Area are two small buildings located in the southwest corner (FrameFinder 1956; Los Angeles Times 1960). In the 1956 USDA aerial photograph, there are multiple semi-tractor trailer trucks and a handful of small buildings (portables?) in the eastern half of the Project Area. The 1959 USDA aerial photograph (FrameFinder 1959) shows a small structure in the northwest corner of the Project Area, a medium sided building in the northeast corner, and a large building in the center. The entirety of the Project Area is paved with multiple marked parking stalls. The now vacant restaurant (2145 Rosecrans Avenue) located in the southeast corner of the Project Area is present in the 1963 USDA aerial photograph (NETROnline 1963).

There are currently three historic-aged buildings within the Project Area: U-Hall Moving and Storage of Gardena (two buildings at 14206 Van Ness Avenue) and one vacant restaurant (2145 Rosecrans Avenue).

14206 Van Ness Avenue (APN: 4061-028-051): U-Hall Moving and Storage of Gardena. Per the Los Angeles County Assessor's Office, both buildings located within this APN were constructed in 1958. The original use of these buildings is not clear. A 1973 newspaper article (News-Pilot 1973) lists this address as "Yardage Store" (assumed to be a fabric store). In December of 1973, a newspaper article from the Press-Telegram associated 14206 S. Van Ness Avenue with Norman's Warehouse (Press-Telegram 1973). In 1976, the same address is listed in association with Sandy's Discount Fabrics (News-Pilot 1976). By 1984, use of the building is associated with U-Haul (News-Pilot 1984).

2145 Rosecrans Avenue (APN: 4061-028-033): Vacant Restaurant. According to the Los Angeles County Assessor Portal, this one-story commercial building was constructed in 1959 (Los Angeles County Assessors 2021). A pylon sign/ twin pole sign located adjacent to the west elevation of the building reads "La Tol[t]eca Mexican Restaurant." Based on Google Street view images, this building ceased operation as a restaurant by at least July 2007 and appears vacant at this time (Google 2007).

RECORDS SEARCHES

PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORD SEARCH

A record search of the Project was obtained from the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (Bell 2021; Appendix B). Additional records from the University of California Museum of Paleontology database (UCMP 2021), the PaleoBiology Database (PBDB 2021), prior record searches, and print sources were searched for fossil records.

No recorded paleontological localities producing vertebrate fossils were found within 1 mile of the Project Area. Six localities are known from Pleistocene deposits between 1.5 and 3 miles and another 15 localities were found between 3 and 10 miles from the Project. Extinct megafauna from these sites include ground sloth (^{†2}*Paramylodon* sp.), mastodon ([†]*Mammut* sp.), mammoth ([†]*Mammuthus* sp.), dire wolf ([†]*Aenocyon dirus*; previously reported as *Canis dirus*), horse ([†]*Equus* sp.), two types of pronghorn ([†]*Capromeryx* sp., [†]*Breameryx* sp.), camel ([†]Camelidae), and bison ([†]*Bison* sp.; Table 3). All of the fossils were a minimum of 5 feet deep in deposits mapped as late Pleistocene at the surface, while sediments with a Holocene component produced fossils starting at 11 feet deep.

² † = the taxon is extinct, although there may be living relatives in same genus or family

Table 3. Fossil localities from near to the Project Area

† = the taxon is extinct, although there may be living relatives in same genus or family

Common Name	Taxon	Depth below original surface	Formation mapped at surface	Age/ dates	Locality	Location	Reference
mammoth	† <i>Mammuthus</i> sp.	15 to 20 feet	older alluvium (Qoa)	late Pleistocene	LACM 1344, 3266, 3365	South Los Angeles: near I-110 and Athens on the Hill	McLeod 2020
squirrel	Sciuridae						
horse	† <i>Equus</i> sp.						
pronghorn	† <i>Breameryx</i> sp.						
western pond turtle	<i>Actinemys</i> sp.	unknown but shallow	older alluvium (Qoa)	late Pleistocene	LACM 1295, 4206	South Los Angeles: near I-110 between 112th and 113th Streets and along Imperial Hwy. near Main St.	McLeod 2019, 2020
puffin	<i>Mancalla</i> sp.						
turkey	<i>Parapavo</i> sp.						
ground sloth	† <i>Paramylodon</i> sp.						
mammoth	† <i>Mammuthus</i> sp.						
dire wolf	† <i>Aeonocyon dirus</i>						
rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus</i> sp.						
squirrel	Sciuridae						
deer mouse	<i>Microtus</i> sp.						
pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys</i> sp.						
horse	† <i>Equus</i> sp.						
elk	‡ <i>Cervus</i> sp.						
diminutive pronghorn	† <i>Capromeryx</i> sp.						
bison	† <i>Bison</i> sp.						
mammoth	† <i>Mammuthus</i> sp.	unknown	older alluvium (Qoa)	Pleistocene	LACM 1021	Long Beach: south of I-405; near the Spring St. or Cherry Ave. intersection	Jefferson 1991a, 1991b; McLeod 2017a
bird	<i>Aves</i>						
mammoth	† <i>Mammuthus</i> sp.	10 feet	older alluvium (Qoa)	Pleistocene	LACM 1919	Dominguez Hills: west of Wilmington Ave., south of 223rd St.	McLeod 2017b
sea lion	<i>Zalophus</i> sp.	less than 48 feet	young alluvium (Qya2) over older marine (Qom)	Pleistocene	LACM 1144	Long Beach: south of Anaheim St.; near the Loma Vista Dr. or Crystal Court intersection	McLeod 2017b
camel	†Camelidae						
bison	† <i>Bison</i> sp.						
bison	† <i>Bison</i> sp.	5 feet	older alluvium (Qoa)	Pleistocene	LACM 1163	Wilmington: west of SR 103, near Anaheim St. or Henry Ford Ave.	McLeod 2017b, 2020
mammoth	† <i>Mammuthus</i> sp.	30 feet	younger alluvium (Qya2)	Pleistocene	LACM 1165	Carson: Alameda St. or Sepulveda Blvd.	Jefferson 1991b
mammoth	† <i>Mammuthus</i> sp.	unknown	older alluvium (Qoa)	Pleistocene	LACM 1932	Long Beach: near the Spring St. or Cherry Ave. intersection	Jefferson 1991b, McLeod 2017b

Common Name	Taxon	Depth below original surface	Formation mapped at surface	Age/ dates	Locality	Location	Reference
hare	<i>Lepus</i> sp.	13-16 feet deep	older alluvium (Qoa)	Pleistocene	LACM 1180, LACM 4942	Los Angeles: Manchester and Airport Blvds.	McLeod 2000
mastodon	† <i>Mammut</i> sp.						
mammoth	† <i>Mammuthus</i> sp.						
horse	† <i>Equus</i> sp.						
bison	† <i>Bison</i> sp.						
elephant relative	†Proboscidea	30 feet	older alluvium (Qoa)	Pleistocene	LACM 3319	Long Beach: east of Wilmington Ave., north of Artesia Blvd.	Jefferson 1991b, McLeod 2000
bison	† <i>Bison</i> sp.	unknown					
mammoth	† <i>Mammuthus</i> sp.	5 feet	older alluvium (Qoa)	Pleistocene	LACM 3382	Compton: west of the I-710, east of Wilmington Ave., north of Artesia Blvd.	Jefferson 1991b, McLeod 2000
mammoth	† <i>Mammuthus</i> sp.	19 feet	older marine (Qom)	Pleistocene	LACM 3660	Lakewood: south of Carson St.; along Cover St. between Pixie Ave. or Paramount Blvd.	McLeod 2017b
camel	†Camelidae	24 feet	younger alluvial fan (Qya)	Pleistocene	LACM 4129	Carson: Alameda or 223rd streets	McLeod 2017b
indeterminate vertebrates	Vertebrata	unknown	older marine (Qom)	Pleistocene	LACM 6802	Lakewood: near Bixby Rd. between Atlantic Ave. or Orange Ave.	McLeod 2017b
three-spine stickleback	<i>Gasterosteus aculeatus</i>	11 to 34 feet	young alluvium (Qya2)	Holocene or late Pleistocene	LACM 7701, 7702	Bell Gardens: near the intersection of Atlantic Ave. and I-710 north of the Los Angeles River	McLeod 2019
salamander	<i>Batrachoseps</i> sp.						
lizard	Lacertilia						
constrictor snake	Colubridae						
rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus</i> sp.						
pocket mouse	<i>Microtus</i> sp.						
harvest mouse	<i>Reithrodontomys</i> sp.						
pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys</i> sp.						
horse	† <i>Equus</i> sp.	unknown	older alluvium (Qoa)	Pleistocene	UCMP V65109	Long Beach: Signal Hill	UCMP 2021

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

Cogstone requested a search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located on the campus of CSU, Fullerton that included the Project Area and a half-mile radius. The SCCIC completed the request on July 12, 2021. Results of the record search indicate that no previous studies have been completed within the Project Area and two studies have been completed previously within a half-mile radius (Table 4).

Table 4. Previous Cultural Resource Studies

Report No. (LA-)	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance (miles) from Project Area
07418	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Facility Candidate La70xc325d (Edward Thornburg Park), 2320 West 149th Street, Gardena, Los Angeles County, California	2005	0.25-0.5
09813	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate LA33307A (Junipero Serra High School), 14830 Van Ness Ave., Gardena, Los Angeles County, CA	2008	0.25-0.5

The records search indicated that there are no previously recorded cultural resources within the Project Area or within the half-mile search radius.

OTHER SOURCES

In addition to the SCCIC records search, Sandy Duarte consulted a variety of sources in July 2021 to obtain information regarding the cultural context of the Project Area (Tables 5 and 6). Sources included the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Point of Historical Interest (CPHI). Specific information about the Project Area, obtained from historic-era maps and aerial photographs, is presented in the Project Area History section.

Table 5. Additional Sources Consulted

Source	Results
National Register of Historic Places (NRHP; 1979-2002 & supplements)	Negative
Historic USGS Topographic Maps	See Project Area History section
Historic US Department of Agriculture Aerial Photographs	See Project Area History section

Source	Results
California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR; 1992-2014)	Negative
California Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD)	Negative
California Historical Landmarks (CHL; 1995 & supplements to 2014)	Negative
California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI; 1992 to 2014)	Negative
Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory (2016)	Negative
Local Historic Societies	On June 22, 2021, a request for information regarding this Project was sent via email to Preservation Coordinator, Erik Van Breen, of the Los Angeles Conservancy. On June 22, 2021, Mr. Van Breene responded via email that the Conservancy had no information on the Project Area (See Appendix C).
Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office Records	Positive: see Table 6.

Table 6. BLM Land Patents

Name	Year	Section 14 of Township 3 South, Range 14 West	Authority
State of California	1874	SE ¼	January 21, 1927: Indemnity Selections (44 Stat. 1022)

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

A Sacred Lands File search was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on June 10, 2021. The NAHC responded on July 1, 2021, with a negative search result indicating that there are no known sacred lands or resources within the Project Area or immediate vicinity (Appendix D). The City of Gardena conducted Native American consultations in compliance with Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52).

SURVEY

METHODS

On July 20, 2021, Cogstone architectural historian Shannon Lopez visited the Project Area and photographed and documented three historic-aged buildings. These buildings were newly documented on Department and Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms.

No paleontological or archaeological pedestrian survey was conducted for the Project as the Project Area is entirely hardscaped and landscaped.

Methods pertaining to the survey of built environment included thoroughly photographing all elevations/façades of a building or structure including close-up photographs of important architectural features. Character defining features of the building or structure's exterior (including overall shape of the building, its materials, craftsmanship, decorative details, etc.) were documented along with any and all notable alterations (both historic and non-historic). Only the building's exterior was documented.

BUILT ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES

14202 AND 14206 VAN NESS AVENUE (U-HAUL SELF-STORAGE FACILITY)

There are two buildings associated with the U-Haul Self-Storage facility: the large main storage building at 14206 Van Ness Avenue (built in 1957; Figures 6 and 7) and the small administration building at 14202 Van Ness Avenue (built in 1958; Figures 8 and 9).

Main Storage Building

The main storage building is a large single-story building with a False Front west façade. The roof type consists of a combination of a low-pitched side gabled roof (clad in corrugated sheeting) and flat roof. The exterior of the building is concrete with cast concrete blocks located in the center of the west façade (organized in a decorative pattern). A large square projection, comprised of decorative case concrete blocks, is at the center of the west façade. A large garage sized space (used for custom hitch installation) is at the northern corner of the west façade and a few feet south of this area is a glass pedestrian door. Two matching automatic sliding glass double doors with associated transoms and side lights are located at the north and south sides of the west façade's projection.

Multiple orange decorative corrugated false roll-up doors are fixed to the building's exterior along the north and south elevations.

A small rectangular building addition with a flat roof clad with corrugated metal sheeting is at the east elevation (present in a 1960 aerial photograph; FrameFinder 1960). Ventilation gaps covered by wire mesh are situated just below the overhanging eaves. The exterior of the addition is clad with vertical wood boards. The southern half of the east elevation features two flush pedestrian doors and one sealed corrugated metal door with an air conditioning hose entering/exiting the door. A large corrugated garage door, with a sign above indicating this space is used for loading/unloading, is at the northern end of the west elevation.



Figure 6. Main Storage, northern half of west façade



Figure 7. Main Storage, southern half of west façade

Administration Building

This single-story building has a rectangular footprint with a flat roof. The north, east, and south elevations are comprised of elongated rectangular bricks set in a running bond. A single pedestrian door with two associated glass side lights is on the west façade, as well as four matching, large, fixed glass windows with vinyl frames. Multiple orange false corrugated garage doors which simulate storage units are at the south end of the west façade and part of the south elevation. At the west elevation are six flush pedestrian doors.



Figure 8. Northern half of west façade of 14202 Van Ness Avenue



Figure 9. Southern half of west façade of 14202 Van Ness Avenue

2145 ROSECRANS AVENUE (VACANT RESTAURANT)

This single-story restaurant is currently vacant and shows substantial signs of deterioration and vandalism (Figure 10). The building has an irregular footprint, however the core of the building is rectangular. The roof is flat with a wide eave overhang which shelters the south façade; it is not clear if the exposed eave's rafters support the overhang or if they are decorative only. The exterior of the main body of the building appears to be clad with vertical wood channel boards and decorative wood trim. The rectangular building projection at the north elevation is covered in a smooth stucco finish (or fine cement-based finish). Access to the south façade is provided by several shallow steps (originally brick which was smoothed over by concrete within the last 20 years). A wide brick/concrete porch spans the length of the south façade; a 2-foot stone veneer wall runs along the south and east end of this raised porch. A set of aluminum framed double doors with associated transom and sidelights is at the western corner of the south façade (these doors and windows are boarded over). The remainder of the façade consists of eight matching large rectangular window frames (all windows are boarded over). A single rectangular window (also boarded over and matching the windows at the south façade) is located at the southern corner of the east elevation. Two single pedestrian doors are located at the north elevation of the building projection. These doors are set behind steel security doors.



Figure 10. South façade (left) and east elevation (right) of 2145 Rosecrans Avenue

IMPACT ANALYSIS

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCE SENSITIVITY

A multilevel ranking system has been developed by professional resource managers within the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) as a practical tool to assess the sensitivity of sediments for fossils. The Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC) system (BLM 2016; Appendix E) has a multi-level scale based on demonstrated yield of fossils. The PFYC system provides additional guidance regarding assessment and management for different fossil yield rankings.

Fossil resources occur in geologic units (e.g., formations or members). The probability for finding significant fossils in an Project Area can be broadly predicted from previous records of fossils recovered from the geologic units present in and/or adjacent to the study area. The geological setting and the number of known fossil localities help determine the paleontological sensitivity according to PFYC criteria

All alluvial deposits may increase or decrease in fossiliferous potential depending on how coarse the sediments are. Sediments that are close to their basement rock source are typically coarse; those farther from the basement rock source are finer. The chance of fossils being preserved greatly increases once the average size of the sediment particles is reduced to 5 mm or less in diameter. Moreover, fossil preservation also greatly increases with rapid burial in flood-plains, rivers, lakes, oceans, etc. Remains left on the ground surface become weathered by the sun or consumed by scavengers and bacterial activity, usually within 20 years or less. So the sands, silts, and clays of flood-plains, rivers, lakes, and oceans are the most likely sediments to contain fossils.

Using the PFYC system, geologic units are classified according to the relative abundance of vertebrate fossils or scientifically significant invertebrate or plant fossils and their sensitivity to adverse impacts within the known extent of the geological unit. Although significant localities may occasionally occur in a geologic unit, a few widely scattered important fossils or localities do not necessarily indicate a higher PFYC value; instead, the relative abundance of localities is intended to be the major determinant for the value assignment.

The Project is mapped as late Pleistocene to Holocene young alluvium. Artificial fill was also found to a depth of between 2 and 13 feet deep in the three borings across the Project Area. A records search revealed that all of the fossils previously recovered within a 10-mile radius were a minimum of 5 feet deep in deposits mapped as late Pleistocene at the surface. All artificial fill is assigned a very low potential for fossils (PFYC 1) due to the lack of fossils in these deposits. Project sediments less than 5 feet below the modern surface are assigned a low potential for fossils (PFYC 2) due to the lack of fossils in these deposits. Sediments more than 8 feet below

the modern surface are assigned a moderate potential for fossils (PFYC 3) due to similar deposits producing fossils at that depth near to the study area.

HISTORIC RESOURCE EVALUATION

14202 AND 14206 VAN NESS AVENUE (U-HAUL MAIN STORAGE BUILDING)

Historic Context

Theme: Commercial Development

Period of Significance: 1958-1976

Criteria A/1

Is the resource associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history?

Despite extensive background research regarding this structure, including searching various newspapers and consultation with historic societies, this building is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Therefore, this structure is recommended not eligible for listing under the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criterion A or the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) Criterion 1.

Criteria B/2

Is the resource associated with the lives of significant persons in our past?

Following review of historic newspapers and Los Angeles County Property records, this building is not associated with the lives of significant persons in our past. Therefore, this building is recommended not eligible for listing under the NRHP Criterion B or the CRHR Criterion 2.

Criteria C/3

Does the resource embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction?

This single-story commercial building is a modern representation of the False Front architectural style. Based on comparative photographs within the last 20 years, much of this building's west façade and south elevation have been recently altered with the addition of new decorative materials (false orange roll-up storage doors) and replacement windows and pedestrian doors. Overall, this building is not an exemplary representation of the False Front architectural style. In addition, this building does not represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values.

Therefore, this building is recommended not eligible for listing under the NRHP Criterion C or the CRHR Criterion 3.

Criteria D/4

Has this resource yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory?

The development of the property does not appear to predate modern day trash services, so it is unlikely for the building to yield information important to history or prehistory. Therefore, this building is recommended not eligible for listing under the NRHP Criterion D or the CRHR Criterion 4.

Integrity: This building retains its integrity of Location. Based on comparative photographs within the last 20 years, much of this building’s west façade and south elevation have been recently altered with the addition of new decorative materials (false orange roll-up storage doors) and replacement windows and pedestrian doors. New signage and decorative elements have been added to the building’s False Front parapet. Due to these exterior alterations, this building has lost a substantial degree of Integrity of Design, Materials, Feeling, and Workmanship. This building no longer retains its Association with its original function as a commercial warehouse. There has been substantial residential and commercial development in the surrounding area, therefore negatively impacting the building’s Integrity of Setting.

14202 VAN NESS AVENUE (U-HAUL ADMINISTRATION BUILDING)

Historic Context

Theme: Commercial Development

Period of Significance: 1958-1976

Criteria A/1

Is the resource associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history?

Despite extensive background research regarding this structure, including searching various newspapers and consultation with historic societies, this building is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Therefore, this structure is recommended not eligible for listing under the NRHP Criterion A or the CRHR Criterion 1.

Criteria B/2

Is the resource associated with the lives of significant persons in our past?

Following review of historic newspapers and Los Angeles County Property records, this building is not associated with the lives of significant persons in our past. Therefore, this building is recommended not eligible for listing under the NRHP Criterion B or the CRHR Criterion 2.

Criteria C/3

Does the resource embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction?

This single-story commercial building exhibits no architectural style. Based on comparative photographs within the last 20 years, much of this building's west façade and south elevation have been recently altered with the addition of new decorative materials (false orange roll-up storage doors) and replacement windows and pedestrian doors. Overall, this building does not represent an exemplary architectural style, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. Therefore, this building is recommended not eligible for listing under the NRHP Criterion C or the CRHR Criterion 3.

Criteria D/4

Has this resource yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory?

The development of the property does not appear to predate modern day trash services, so it is unlikely for the building to yield information important to history or prehistory. Therefore, this building is recommended not eligible for listing under the NRHP Criterion D or the CRHR Criterion 4.

Integrity: This building retains its integrity of Location. Based on comparative photographs within the last 20 years, much of this building's west façade and south elevation have been recently altered with the addition of new decorative materials (false orange roll-up storage doors) and replacement windows and pedestrian doors. New signage and decorative elements have been added to the building's False Front parapet. Due to these exterior alterations, this building has lost a substantial degree of Integrity of Design, Materials, Feeling, and Workmanship. This building no longer retains its Association with its original function as a commercial warehouse. There has been substantial residential and commercial development in the surrounding area, therefore negatively impacting the building's Integrity of Setting.

2145 ROSECRANS AVENUE

Historic Context

Theme: Commercial Development

Period of Significance: 1959-ca. 2000

Criteria A/1

Is the resource associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history?

Information regarding the history of this building is limited. A single newspaper article from 1966 documents that the earliest known owner of the property was robbed while in the restaurant, however, this event is not considered sufficient for eligibility for listing under the NRHP or the CRHR. Therefore, this building is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion A of the NRHP or Criterion 1 of the CRHR.

Criteria B/2

Is the resource associated with the lives of significant persons in our past?

Information regarding individuals associated with this building is limited. The only known individual associated with this building is Alvie B. Sturgeon, owner of the restaurant “Sturg’s Smorgasborg” which occupied this building in the 1960s. No further information could be located regarding Mr. Sturgeon beyond his ownership of this restaurant. Therefore, this building is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion B of the NRHP or Criterion 2 of the CRHR.

Criteria C/3

Does the resource embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction?

The building exhibits elements of Ranch style as shown by the building’s wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. Overall, this building does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. Therefore, this building is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion C of the NRHP or Criterion 3 of the CRHR.

Criteria D/4

Has this resource yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory?

The development of the property does not appear to predate modern day trash services, so it is unlikely for the building to yield information important to history or prehistory. Therefore, this

building is recommended not eligible for listing under the NRHP Criterion D or the CRHR Criterion 4.

Integrity: This building retains its integrity of Location. While this building is vacant, it is still associated with its original use as a restaurant. Due to major alterations to this building in 2007/2008, this building has lost a substantial degree of integrity of Design, Materials, Feeling, and Workmanship. There has been heavy commercial and residential development in the areas immediately west and east of this building from the 1980s up until present, therefore, much of the building's integrity of Setting has been lost.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE SENSITIVITY

The SLF search result was negative, and review of the USGS topographic quadrangle maps and USDA aerial photographs did not contain overt signs pointing to buried cultural resources. However, the paucity of survey coverage within previous cultural studies, and small number of the previous cultural studies in the Project vicinity, means that there is a high likelihood that the lack of previously recorded resources is due to lack of investigation rather than absence of resources. The geotechnical (Ninyo and Moore 2021) and geoarchaeological analyses for the Project indicate that there are intact native sediments capable of preserving cultural resources at 2 to 4 feet below the surface in some parts of the Project Area. Considering all these data sources together in proper context, the Project Area is assessed to have moderate sensitivity for prehistoric cultural resources and low to moderate sensitivity for buried historic-aged cultural resources such as foundations and trash deposits..

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

PALEONTOLOGY RECOMMENDATIONS

The Project is mapped as late Pleistocene to Holocene young alluvium and a geotechnical analysis of the Project revealed that artificial fill with wood fragments was present to a depth of between 2 and 13 feet in the three borings across the Project Area. The record search revealed no fossil localities from within the Project or immediate vicinity, however localities are known from the same sediments as found within the study area near to the Project.

All artificial fill is assigned a very low potential for fossils (PFYC 1) due to the lack of fossils in these deposits. Late Pleistocene to Holocene young alluvium sediments less than 5 feet below the modern surface are assigned a low potential for fossils (PFYC 2) and deeper deposits are assigned a moderate potential for fossils (PFYC 3) due to similar deposits producing fossils at that depth near to the study area.

Planned excavation depth for the majority of grading is 4 feet deep. Based upon fossils found in similar sediments nearby, paleontological monitoring is recommended for the excavations into native sediments more than 5 feet deep. Should planned work extend to more than 5 feet below the historic surface, a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training prepared by a qualified vertebrate paleontologist is recommended for construction personnel who will be engaged in ground disturbing activities. Augering, potholing, pile driving, and similar activities regardless of depth, have a low potential to produce fossils meeting significance criteria because any fossils brought up by the auger during drilling will not have information about formation, depth or context. If unanticipated fossil discoveries are made, all work must halt within 25 feet until a qualified paleontologist can evaluate the find. Work may resume immediately outside of the 25 foot radius.

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECOMMENDATIONS

Three built environmental resources are located within the Project Area. All three buildings were thoroughly documented during Cogstone's 2021 built environment survey and two sets of DPR 523 forms were prepared (Appendix F). Due to a lack of significance and notable architectural alterations, these buildings are recommended not eligible for listing at the local, state, or national level. Demolition of these existing structures do not require any mitigation due to lack of significance.

Due to moderate cultural sensitivity for buried cultural prehistoric resources, and low to moderate sensitivity for buried historic-aged cultural resources, cultural resources monitoring is recommended on a spot check basis during excavations in the Project Area that are deeper than 2

feet. Presentation of a cultural resources WEAP training prepared by a qualified archaeologist to all personnel engaged in ground disturbance, including supervisory staff overseeing the work, is also recommended.

In the event of an unanticipated cultural resources discovery, all work must be suspended within 50 feet of the find until it is evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during project development, all work must cease near the find immediately.

In accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potentially human bone is discovered. The Coroner will then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains. The MLD then has the opportunity to recommend to the property owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods. Work may not resume in the vicinity of the find until all requirements of the health and safety code have been met.

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APPENDIX A. QUALIFICATIONS

EDUCATION

2009 M.A., Anthropology, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio
2006 B.A., Anthropology, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Valasik is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with more than 12 years of experience. She is a skilled professional who is well-versed in the compliance procedures of CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA and regularly prepares cultural resources assessment reports for many federal, state, and local agencies throughout California. Ms. Valasik has managed a variety of projects at Cogstone in the water, transportation, energy, development, and federal sectors. She meets the qualifications required by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*. She is accepted as a principal investigator for prehistoric archaeology by the State Office of Historic Preservation's Information Centers.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Brea 265 Specific Plan, City of Brea, Orange County, CA. The objective of this study was to review and summarize available information regarding known paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources within the boundaries of the proposed Specific Plan. This study provided environmental documentation as required by CEQA. A Paleontological Resource Impact Mitigation Program and full-time monitoring was recommended. Due to the high sensitivity for subsurface archaeological resources, a cultural resources mitigation plan and monitoring was also recommended. Sub to PlaceWorks. Project Manager and Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2018-2019

La Verne General Plan Update, City of La Verne, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone reviewed and summarized available information regarding known paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources within the boundaries of the City of La Verne to support an update of the City's General Plan. Cogstone conducted archaeological and paleontological record searches, extensive historical research at City Hall, a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and a general analysis of impacts of future projects within the city that may adversely affect paleontological, archaeological, or historic resources was provided along with mitigation recommendations. Sub to De Novo. Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2018

River Street Marketplace, City of San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, CA. Cogstone conducted record searches, literature studies, and intensive archaeological and paleontological surveys to determine the potential effects to cultural and paleontological resources resulting from the construction of 64,900 square feet of proposed commercial and office space, along with associated improvements. The proposed project consisted of five buildings and was located on a 5.6-acre property occupied by the Ito Nursery which has been in operation since 1970. Sub to PlaceWorks. Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2018

Whittier Boulevard/Three Intersection Improvements, City of Whittier, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted intensive-level cultural resources surveys and prepared technical studies for improvements proposed for three intersections at Colima Road, Santa Fe Springs Road and Painter Avenue in a disturbed urban environment. Managed records search, Sacred Lands search, NAHC consultation, and APE mapping. Sub to Michael Baker. Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2016-2018

Irvine General Plan Update - Phase II, City of Irvine, Orange County, CA. Cogstone conducted a study to review and summarize available information regarding known paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources within the boundaries of the City of Irvine to support the Phase II update of the City's General Plan. A general analysis of impacts of future projects within the City of Irvine that may adversely affect paleontological, archaeological, or historic resources was provided along with mitigation recommendations. Sub to Placeworks. Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2018-2019

EDUCATION

1990 M.A., Anthropology (Biological), University of California, Los Angeles
1985 B.A., Anthropology (Physical), California State University, Northridge

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Mr. Scott is a professional vertebrate paleontologist with over four decades of experience in paleontological mitigation, fieldwork, curation, and research. He is an emeritus paleontology curator at the San Bernardino County Museum, an adjunct instructor at California State University, San Bernardino, and a research associate of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County and the La Brea Tar Pits and Museum. He is a 30+ year member of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, an international society of professional scientists where he currently serves on the Government Affairs Committee and also holds membership in the Geological Society of America and other professional societies. Eric has published over 40 research articles in professional scientific journals.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Purple Line Extension (Westside Subway), Sections 1 and 2, Metropolitan Transit Authority (METRO), Los Angeles, CA. The project involves construction of seven stations from the existing Purple Line at Wilshire/Western Avenue along Wilshire Boulevard to the Veterans Administration Hospital in Westwood for 8.6 miles. Cogstone supervises paleontological monitoring, fossil recovery, and fossil preparation in the lab. Sub to JV West (Section 1) and AECOM (Section 2). Principal Paleontologist. 2017-ongoing

Deep Soil Mixing Pilot Project, Community of Pacific Palisades, Los Angeles County, CA. As part of an on-call contract with the Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering (LABOE), Cogstone provided cultural and paleontological resources monitoring as well as managed Native American monitoring during ground-disturbing activities. The City of Los Angeles was the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Monitoring for the Project was conducted in compliance with the Contingency Plan conditions for the Coastal Development Permit (CDP) from the California Coastal Commission (CCC). No cultural or paleontological resources were identified. No further work was necessary. Sub to ICF. Principal Investigator for Paleontology. 2020

Gates Canyon Stormwater Capture Project, unincorporated area of Calabasas, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted cultural and paleontological resources monitoring for 31 days during proposed improvements to Gates Canyon Park that would allow the capture and storage of stormwater runoff from an adjacent 105-acre residential area. Monitoring complied with program mitigation measures and as defined by the County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works (LACDPW). LACDPW was the project proponent and acted as the lead agency under CEQA. Sub to Aspen Environmental. Task Manager. 2019

Irvine General Plan Update - Phase II, City of Irvine, Orange County, CA. Cogstone conducted a study to review and summarize available information regarding known paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources within the boundaries of the City of Irvine to support the Phase II update of the City's General Plan. A general analysis of impacts of future projects within the City of Irvine that may adversely affect paleontological, archaeological, or historic resources was provided along with mitigation recommendations. Sub to PlaceWorks. Paleontology QA/QC. 2018-2019

Camino de la Cumbre Project, City of Sherman Oaks, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted a paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential for impacting fossil resources during excavations of the Camino de la Cumbre residential development project. Services included a records search, background research, pedestrian survey, and report preparation. Sub to Ridge, Inc. Task Manager. 2018

EDUCATION

- 2016 Ph.D., Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside (UCR)
- 2011 M.A., Department of Anthropology, UCR
- 2007 M.A., Applied Geography, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs (UCCS)
- 2002 B.A., Department of Anthropology, minor in Geography/Environmental Studies, UCCS

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Dr. Gust is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with over nine years of experience in field archaeology. He meets the qualifications required by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* and his field expertise includes pedestrian surveys, excavation monitoring, resource recording, and historic artifact analysis. Dr. Gust has managed cultural assessments for over 20 cellular tower projects and multiple assessments for construction of commercial and residential structures. He has also managed cultural resources monitoring projects for both public and private sector clients. Dr. Gust is a member of the Society for California Archaeology, Society for American Archaeology, and the American Anthropological Association.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Dogwood Road Project, City of El Centro, Imperial County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural resources assessment to determine the potential effects to cultural resources resulting from the construction of United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Part 70-B RD Funding assisted housing on a 2.2-acre parcel. Cogstone conducted a record search, pedestrian survey, and determined that no further cultural resources work was necessary. The assessment provided environmental documentation as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of El Centro acted as the lead agency. Sub to Partner Science & Engineering, Inc. Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2019-2020

Euclid Fueling Station Project, City of Santa Ana, Orange County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during the construction of a convenience store, associated parking, gas station, and underground fuel storage tank. The assessment was conducted to meet the requirements of CEQA with the City of Santa Ana acting as lead agency. Cogstone conducted record searches, a Sacred Lands File Search, an intensive pedestrian survey, gave mitigation recommendations, and produced a report. Sub to Sagecrest Planning + Environmental. Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2019

Jackson St HUD 58 EA Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural resources assessment to determine the potential effects to cultural resources resulting from the construction of United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) assisted housing on a 3.58-acre parcel. This assessment provided environmental documentation as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The City of Riverside was the lead agency. Cogstone conducted a records search, a Sacred Lands File Search, a pedestrian survey, and produced a report. Sub to Partner Science & Engineering. Principal Investigator for Archaeology and Report Author. 2019

Heathercliff Malibu Development Project, City of Malibu, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted a study to determine the potential impacts to cultural resources resulting from the construction of a single residence bounded by Heathercliff Road to the southeast and the Pacific Coast Highway to the northwest. This study included all information required by the City of Malibu Archaeology Guidelines. Cogstone conducted a record search, Sacred Lands File Search, pedestrian survey, and produced an assessment. Sub to ACS Construction. Principal Investigator for Archaeology and Report Author. 2019

EDUCATION

2013 M.S., Biology, with paleontology emphasis, California State University, San Bernardino
2000 B.S., Geology, with paleontology emphasis, University of California, Los Angeles

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Scott has over 27 years of experience in California as a paleontologist and sedimentary geologist. She has worked extensively in the field surveying, monitoring, and salvaging fossils on over 100 projects. In addition, she has special skills in fossil preparation (cleaning and stabilization) and in the preparation of stratigraphic sections and other documentation for fossil localities. She has written over 100 assessments and monitoring compliance reports to all agency requirements. Ms. Scott serves as company safety officer and is the author of the company safety and paleontology manuals. She is a Member of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology and the Geological Society of America.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Irvine General Plan Update - Phase II, City of Irvine, Orange County, CA. Cogstone conducted a study to review and summarize available information regarding known paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources within the boundaries of the City of Irvine to support the Phase II update of the City's General Plan. A general analysis of impacts of future projects within the City of Irvine that may adversely affect paleontological, archaeological, or historic resources was provided along with mitigation recommendations. Sub to Placeworks. Principal Paleontologist. 2018-2019

City of La Verne General Plan, Los Angeles County, CA. Principal Paleontologist. The Project was for an update to the City's General Plan, a 5,446-acre area. Provided a Paleontological and Cultural Assessment Report for the City. Sub to De Novo Planning Group. 2018.

Interstate 405 Paleontological Resources Mitigation Plan, Los Angeles and Orange Counties, CA. Principal Paleontologist. Improvements to a 6-miles of Interstate 405 (I-405) between State Route 73 and Interstate 605. Provided a Paleontological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan. Sub to OC 405 Partners. 2018.

Park Place Extension Project, City of El Segundo, Los Angeles County, CA. Principal Paleontologist. The City proposed to extend Park Place from Allied Way to Nash Street with a railroad grade separation to implement a critical Project improving traffic and circulation in the Project Area. Provided a combined Paleontological Identification and Evaluation Report (PIR/PER). Sub to Michael Baker International. 2017

Lakeview Senior Housing Development, City of Anaheim, Orange County, CA. Project included the development of 149 senior apartment units: 139 market-rate units and 10 affordable units. Paleontological Assessment Report. Under contract to Placeworks. Principal Paleontologist and report author. 2017

State Route 57 Northbound Widening Project, Caltrans District 12/ Orange County Transportation Authority (OCTA), City of Anaheim, Orange County, CA. Caltrans widened State Route 57 between Orangewood and Katella Avenues. Paleontological Identification Report (PM 11.5/12.5; EA 0M9700). Under contract to WSP. Principal Paleontologist and report author. 2017

Interstate 605 and Katella Interchange Improvement Project, Caltrans District 12/ Orange County Transportation Authority (OCTA), City of Anaheim, Orange County, CA. Caltrans updated the southbound onramp to the interchange at Katella Avenue. Combined Paleontological Identification and Evaluation Report (PM 1.1/1.6; EA 0K8700). Under contract to Michael Baker International. Principal Paleontologist and report author. 2017

EDUCATION

2018 M.A., History (with an emphasis in architecture), California State University, Fullerton
2012 B.A., History, Minor in Asian-Pacific Studies, California State University, Dominguez Hills

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Lopez is a qualified historian and she meets the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Architectural History*. She is experienced in architectural history research and surveys along with photo documentation and recording of built environment resources for local and federal projects. Ms. Lopez is acknowledged as an approved Architectural Historian by Caltrans. She has extensive knowledge with Native American consultation, consultation with city and county historical societies, and analysis of primary and secondary sources. Additionally, she is an approved Reader at the Huntington Library by the Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Los Angeles Harbor College, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted a study to determine the potential impacts to cultural resources for the proposed demolition, renovation, and construction at the college. Three of the building scheduled for demolition were considered historic in age and required evaluation under CEQA. Cogstone conducted a records search, historical society outreach, a pedestrian survey, and produced a Historic Resources Evaluation Report. Sub to PlaceWorks. Architectural Historian. 2020

Long Beach Municipal Urban Stormwater Treatment (MUST) Project, Los Angeles County, CA. In 2017, Cogstone prepared a cultural and paleontological resources assessment for the proposed construction of a stormwater facility. The project intended to improve the water quality of existing urban runoff to the Los Angeles River, and ultimately to the Long Beach Harbor. Services included pedestrian surveys, records searches, background research, built environment assessment, Native American consultation, and reporting. In 2020, Cogstone produced a Paleontological Resources Management Plan to propose effective mitigation of potential impacts to paleontological resources resulting from proposed construction of MUST and its associated Wetlands project. Sub to Michael Baker. Architectural Historian. 2020

Fresno West Area Specific Plan, City of Fresno, Fresno County, CA. Cogstone conducted a study to review and summarize available information regarding known paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources within the boundaries of the city in order to guide future growth and development. Cogstone conducted a records search and in-depth background research. Of the 82 previously recorded cultural resources, 78 were built environment. Three mitigation measures were recommended for future development. The City of Fresno acted as the lead agency under CEQA. Sub to De Novo. Architectural Historian. 2019

Purple Line Extension (Westside Subway) Crack Propagation Reassessment, City of Beverly Hills, Los Angeles County, CA. On behalf of METRO, Cogstone was approved to reassess the exterior façade of the old Porsche building located on Wilshire Boulevard. The purpose of this reassessment was to document and compare the cracks of the current building during construction of the underground subway with those recorded in a pre-construction survey. Architectural Monitor. 2018

3800 W. 6th Street Mixed-Used Development, Koreatown, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted a paleontological and cultural resources assessment for proposed construction of a 21-story mixed-use development with two levels of underground parking. Services included records search, built environment survey, resource recording and technical report. Architectural Historian. 2018

La Verne General Plan Update, City of La Verne, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone reviewed and summarized available information regarding known paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources within the boundaries of the City of La Verne to support an update of the City's General Plan. Ms. Lopez guided the extensive historical research at City Hall where building records, Mills Acts, photographs and other documents were reviewed. Sub to De Novo. Co-Architectural Historian. 2018

EDUCATION

2002 B.A., Cultural Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara

TRAINING AND CERTIFICATIONS

HAZWOPER Certified - Certified American Red Cross CPR; Certified American Red Cross Standard First Aid
Applied Archaeology of Southern California, USDA Forest Service, San Bernardino National Forest
Railroad Security Certified

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Duarte is a skilled archaeologist with 18 years of experience in monitoring, surveying, and excavation in California. She has experience with Native American consultation as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and under Senate Bill 18 for the protection and management of cultural resources. Beginning in 2006, Ms. Duarte worked for the U.S. Forest Service in the Biology, Timber, and Geology Department as an archaeologist, including serving as a trained wild-land firefighter to preserve archaeological sites in forest fires. Additional skills include paleontological identification, fossil preparation, artifact identification and preparation, and final report preparation.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Newport Village Project, City of Newport Beach, Orange County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during proposed construction of 14 residential condominium units, 108 apartment units, and 121,370 square feet of mixed-use development. The project would also have publicly accessible waterfront promenade with 844 parking spaces in surface-level and subterranean parking. Services included records searches, pedestrian survey, Sacred Lands File search from the NAHC, background research, and reporting. The City of Newport Beach acted as the lead agency under CEQA. Sub to Cox, Castle & Nicholson LLP. Archaeologist. 2019-2020

Prologis Vermont Avenue and Redondo Beach Industrial Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during proposed construction of an industrial center, 223 automobile parking spaces, 32 bicycle parking spaces, 36 high truck loading positions, and parking stalls for truck trailers. Services included records searches, pedestrian survey, Sacred Lands File search from the NAHC, background research, and reporting. The City of Los Angeles acted as the lead agency under CEQA. Sub to PlaceWorks. Archaeologist. 2019-2020

Bell Gardens Water Reservoir Project, City of Bell Gardens, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during improvements which included a new two-million-gallon reservoir, booster pump station, well to be drilled, and other components. Services included record searches, Sacred Lands File search from the NAHC, and an intensive-pedestrian survey of the 1.7-acre project area. Sub to Infrastructure Engineers. Archaeologist/Co-Author. 2019-2020

Firestone Phoenix, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone provided cultural resources monitoring during ground-disturbing construction activities. Excavation activities included grubbing, mechanical excavation, and grading. Cogstone also conducted Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training for construction personnel. Two artifacts were collected during monitoring and returned to the property owner. All work was completed in compliance with NEPA, CEQA, PRC, and project specific requirements from the Los Angeles County Development Authority (LACDA). A cultural resources monitoring compliance report was submitted upon completion of monitoring. Sub to A Community of Friends. Archaeologist. 2019-2020

EDUCATION

2018 Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Certificate, California State University, Fullerton
 2003 B.A., Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Mr. Freeberg has over 18 years of experience in cultural resource management and has extensive experience in field surveying, data recovery, monitoring, and excavation of archaeological and paleontological resources associated with land development projects in the private and public sectors. He has conducted all phases of archaeological work, including fieldwork, laboratory analysis, research, and reporting. Mr. Freeberg also has a strong grounding in conventional field and laboratory methods and is skilled in the use of ArcGIS.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Euclid Fueling Station Project, City of Santa Ana, Riverside County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during the construction of a convenience store, associated parking, gas station, and underground fuel storage tank. The assessment was conducted to meet the requirements of CEQA with the City of Santa Ana acting as lead agency. Cogstone conducted record searches, a Sacred Lands File Search, an intensive pedestrian survey, gave mitigation recommendations, and produced a report. Sub to Sagecrest Planning + Environmental. GIS Supervisor. 2019

Laguna Creek Trail and Bruceville Road Project, Caltrans District 3, City of Elk Grove, Sacramento County, CA. The City of Elk Grove, in cooperation with Caltrans, proposed multiple trail extensions and gap closures in effort to provide connecting links that would ultimately provide trail users with access to a vast system of trails, with connections to parks, schools, community centers, commercial retail and office areas, and transit facilities. Cogstone conducted pedestrian surveys, records search, and prepared an Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) and a Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR). Sub to Helix Environmental. GIS Technician. 2019

Roosevelt Park Regional Stormwater Capture Project, unincorporated area of Florence-Firestone, Los Angeles County, CA. Conducted cultural and paleontological monitoring during all ground disturbing activities in native sediments. This project included the construction of three diversion structures and pipelines. Sub to Environmental Advisors. GIS Technician. 2019

Goddard School Project, City of Chino Hills, San Bernardino County, CA. Cogstone produced a paleontological resources mitigation and monitoring program for a proposed 59,129 square foot development consisting of a one-story, 10,587-square foot pre-school/daycare with nine classrooms, fenced play yards and play structures, and a parking lot with 40 stalls. Cogstone put forward mitigation measures that included monitoring for all ground-breaking activities, paleontological resource awareness training for construction personnel, and the completion of a final mitigation report. GIS Technician. 2019

Euclid Fueling Station Project, City of Santa Ana, Orange County, CA. This study was conducted to determine the potential impacts to archaeological and paleontological resources during construction activities for a proposed 7-Eleven gas station and convenience store. The proposed project entailed the construction of the convenience store, associated parking, gas station, and underground fuel storage tank. Planned vertical impacts included approximately three to four feet of fill removal over at least some of the site, a trench approximately eight feet deep for utilities, and approximately 12 feet for the new fuel storage tanks. Sub to Sagecrest Environmental. GIS Technician. 2019

Fresno West Area Specific Plan, City of Fresno, Fresno County, CA. The objective of this study was to review and summarize available information regarding known paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources within the boundaries of the City of Fresno's West Area Specific Plan. Cogstone's services included record searches, mapping, and extensive background research. Sub to De Novo Planning. GIS Technician. 2019

APPENDIX B. PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORD SEARCH



Natural History Museum
of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007
tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org

Research & Collections

e-mail: paleorecords@nhm.org

June 14, 2021

Cogstone Resource Management
Attn: Logan Freeberg

re: Paleontological resources for the Van Ness U-Haul Project (Cogstone #5284)

Dear Logan:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for proposed development at the Van Ness U-Haul project area as outlined on the portion of the Inglewood USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on June 7, 2021. We do not have any fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area, but we do have fossil localities nearby from the same sedimentary deposits that occur in the proposed project area, either at the surface or at depth.

The following table shows the closest known localities in the collection of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County.

Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth
LACM VP 3266	W Athens Blvd & Menlo Ave	Unnamed formation (Pleistocene, calcareous siltstone)	Uncatalogued vertebrates	15-18 ft bgs
LACM VP 1225	354 W 99th St., Los Angeles	Unknown formation (Pleistocene)	Mammoth (<i>Mammuthus</i>)	15-20 ft bgs
LACM VP 3365	Athens on the Hill, Los Angeles (more precise information not available)	Unnamed formation (Pleistocene)	Mammoth (<i>Mammuthus</i>)	Unknown
LACM VP 3382	NE of the intersection of Artesia Blvd and Williams Ave., Compton	Unknown formation (Pleistocene; brown clay silt)	Mammoth (<i>Mammuthus</i>)	5 ft bgs
LACM IP 16169	S. Main St., just north of the Gardena Freeway	Unknown formation (Pleistocene)	Kelp scallops (<i>Leptopecten latiauratus</i>)	Unknown
LACM IP 237	near Crenshaw Blvd	Unknown formation	Invertebrates (unspecified)	Unknown

and 190th Street (Pleistocene)

VP, Vertebrate Paleontology; IP, Invertebrate Paleontology; bgs, below ground surface

This records search covers only the records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (“NHMLA”). It is not intended as a paleontological assessment of the project area for the purposes of CEQA or NEPA. Potentially fossil-bearing units are present in the project area, either at the surface or in the subsurface. As such, NHMLA recommends that a full paleontological assessment of the project area be conducted by a paleontologist meeting Bureau of Land Management or Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Alyssa Bell".

Alyssa Bell, Ph.D.
Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County

enclosure: invoice

APPENDIX C. HISTORIC SOCIETY CONSULTATION

Firefox

https://mail.cogstone.com/webmail/

RE: Request for Information: Van Ness Avenue U-Haul Project, City of Gardena, Los Angeles County, California.

From: Erik Van Breene <vanbreene@laconservancy.org>
To: Shannon Lopez <slopez@cogstone.com>
Date: 6/22/2021 10:37 AM

Hi Shannon,

I don't have any information on the property. Local advocates may have information though. Is this an early U-Haul property? Were the warehouses built for U-Haul in 1958 or did they acquire them at a later date?

From: Shannon Lopez <slopez@cogstone.com>
Sent: Tuesday, June 22, 2021 8:03 AM
To: Erik Van Breene <vanbreene@laconservancy.org>
Subject: Request for Information: Van Ness Avenue U-Haul Project, City of Gardena, Los Angeles County, California.

Good morning Erik,

This is Shannon Lopez with Cogstone. I hope you are well.

Please see the attached request for information for the Van Ness Avenue U-Haul Project, City of Gardena, Los Angeles County, CA.

Thank you very much for your time and I look forward to hearing from you.

All the best,
Shannon

Shannon Lopez

Architectural Historian

Cogstone Resource Management

1518 W Taft Ave Orange, Ca 92865

714-974-8300 office |

slopez@cogstone.com www.cogstone.com

Field Offices in San Diego, Riverside, Morro Bay, Sacramento, Arizona

1 of 2

8/19/2021, 11:52 AM



June 22, 2021

Los Angeles Conservancy
523 West Sixth Street, Suite 826,
Los Angeles, CA. 90014

RE: Request for Information: Van Ness Avenue U-Haul Project, City of Gardena, Los Angeles
County, California.

To Whom It May Concern:

Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. (Cogstone) is conducting a cultural and paleontological resources assessment for the Van Ness Avenue U-Haul Project (Project) located on 4.2-acres within Assessor Parcel Numbers (APN) 4061-028-023, -033 and -051 at 14206 Van Ness Avenue, City of Gardena, Los Angeles County, California.

The Project proposes to demolish the existing structures to develop a new state-of-the-art 5-story (58,764 square foot) U-Haul Moving and Storage Facility. A separate 8,000 square-foot building will be constructed for retail sales and office use along West Rosecrans Avenue, which will serve as the commercial component of the development. There are three historic-aged buildings within the Project area. The vacant restaurant building located at 2145 Rosecrans Avenue (APN: 4061-028-033) was constructed in 1959 and the two other buildings, both U-Haul warehouses (APN: 4061-028-051), were built in 1958.

We are contacting you because we would like to invite members of the Los Angeles Conservancy to provide input regarding the redevelopment of the Project area. We appreciate any information regarding the history of these three historic-aged buildings that you may have as well as any comments, issues, and/or concerns relating to the history of the Project area.

Please contact me at slopez@cogstone.com or at (714) 974-8300. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Shannon Lopez, M.A.
Architectural Historian
(714) 974-8300 x.108
slopez@cogstone.com

1518 West Taft Avenue
Orange, CA 92865
Office (714) 974-8300

Branch Offices
San Diego – Riverside – Morro Bay – Sacramento – Arizona

cogstone.com
Toll free (888) 333-3212

Federal Certifications EDWOSB , SDB
State Certifications DBE, WBE, SBE, UDBE

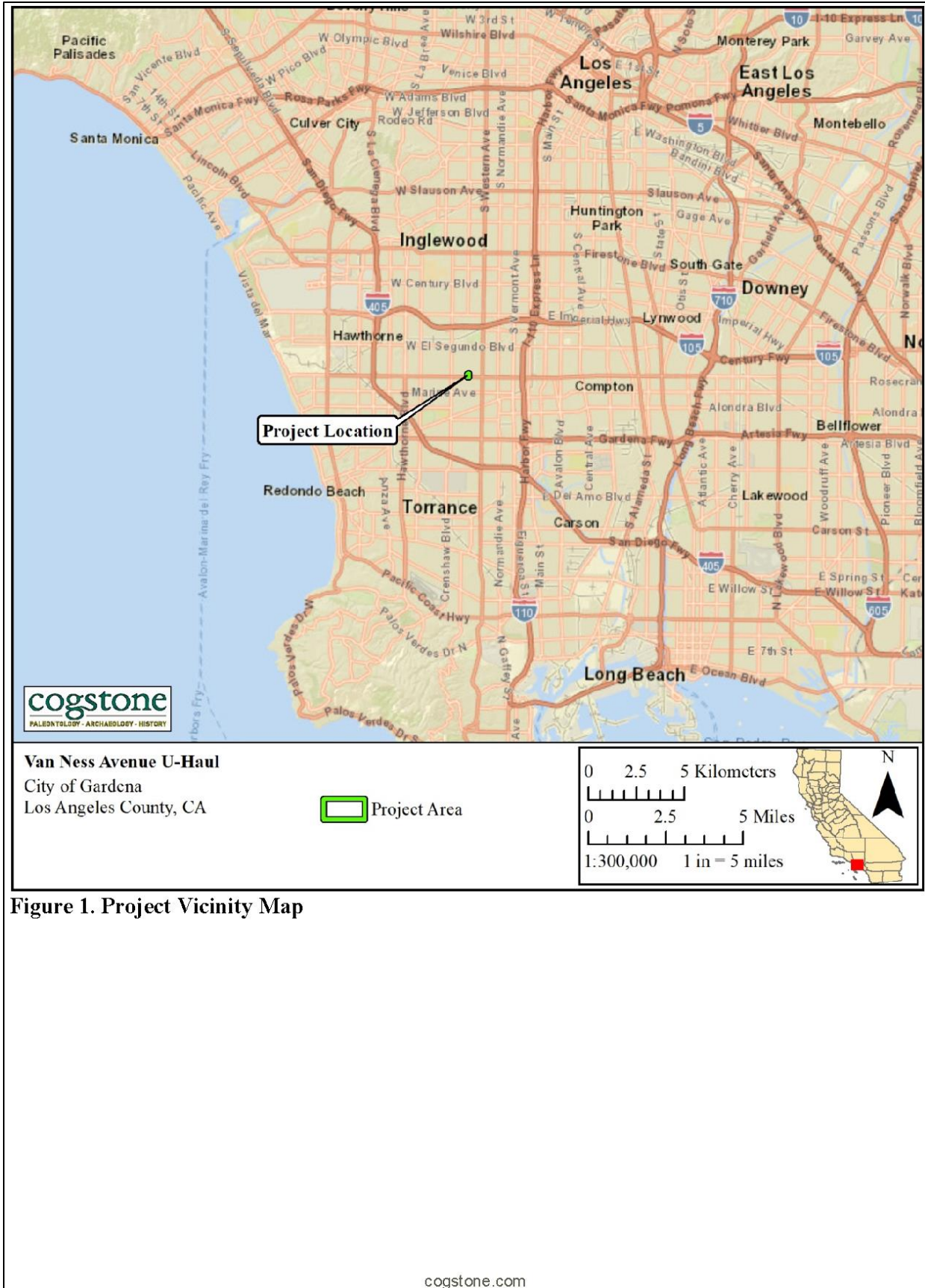


Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map

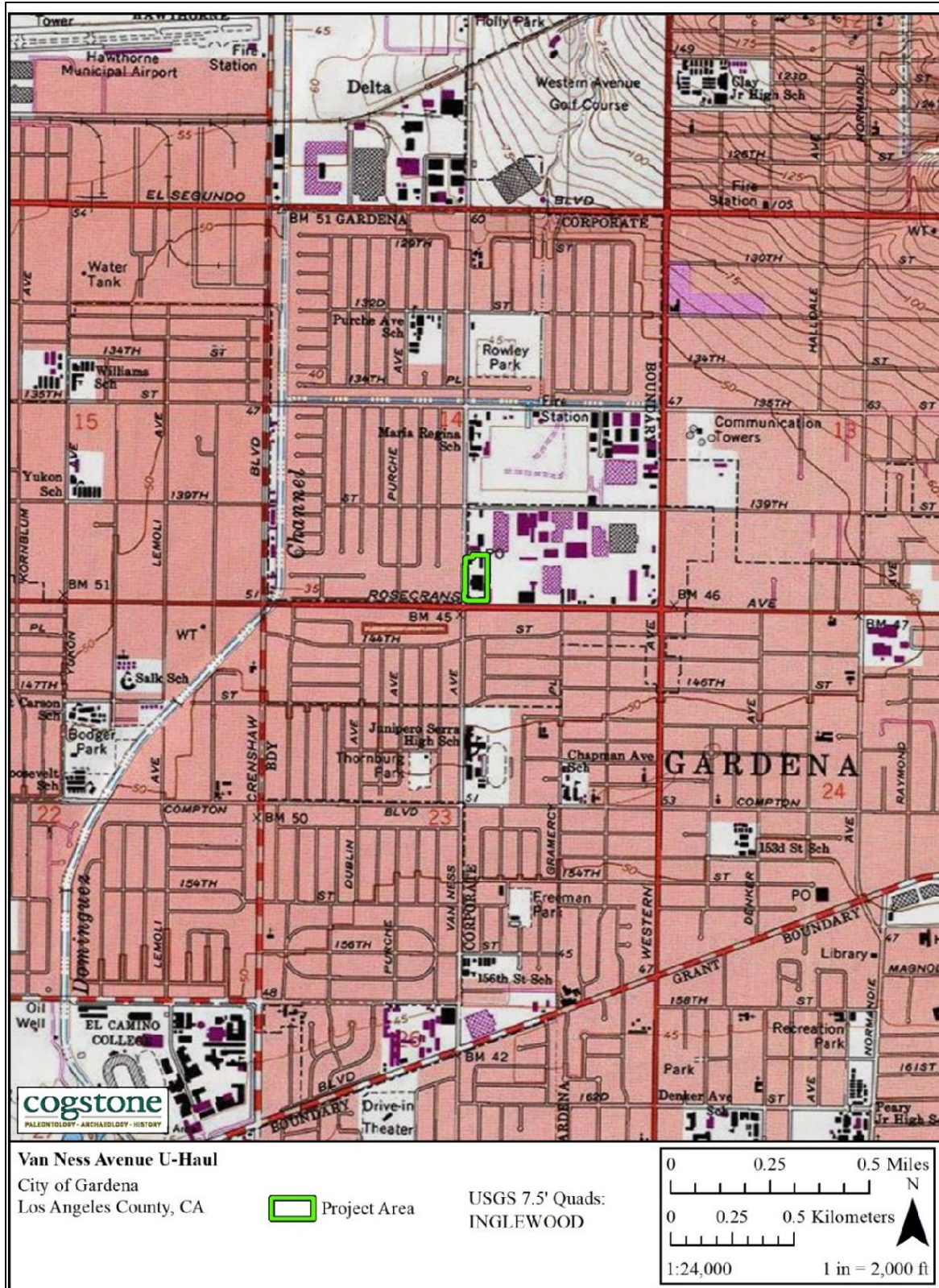
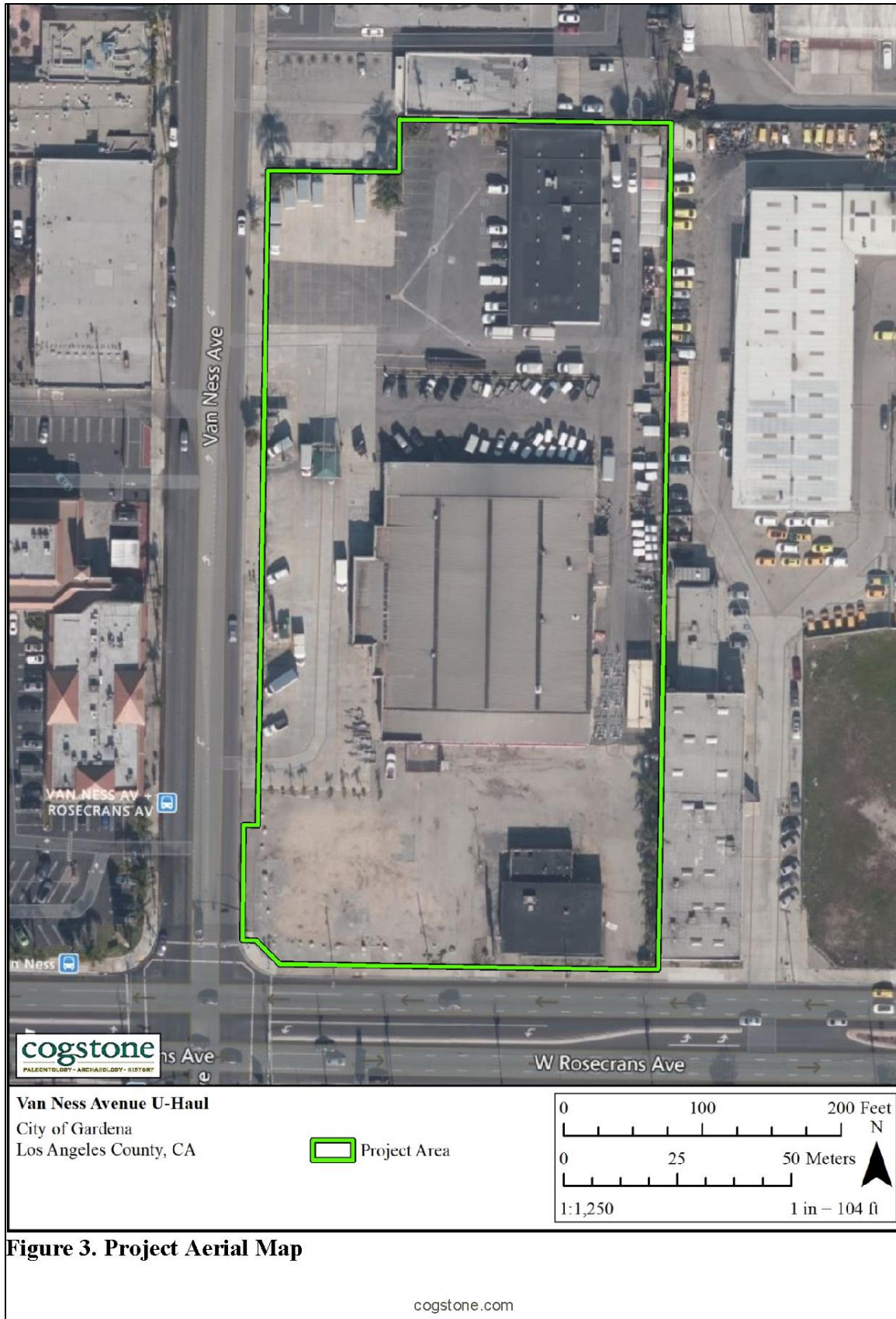
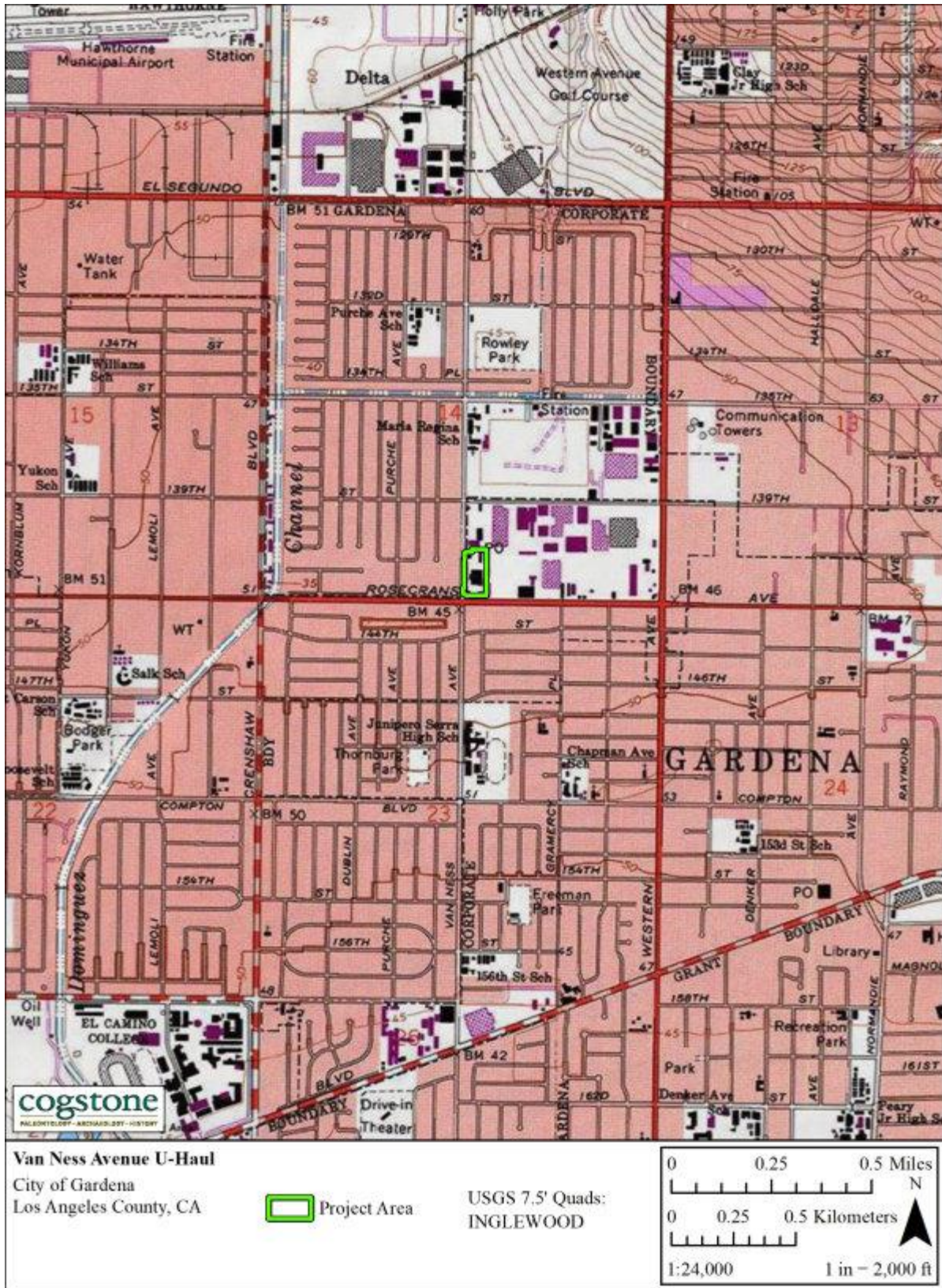


Figure 2. Project Location Map

cogstone.com



APPENDIX D. NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION





STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Govin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

July 1, 2021

John Signo
City of Gardena

Via Email to: jsigno@cityofgardena.org

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-
Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

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

Re: Native American Consultation, Pursuant to Senate Bill 18 (SB18), Government Codes §65352.3 and §65352.4, as well as Assembly Bill 52 (AB52), Public Resources Codes §21080.1, §21080.3.1 and §21080.3.2, Van Ness Avenue U-Haul Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Signo:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties or projects.

Government Codes §65352.3 and §65352.4 require local governments to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of avoiding, protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to cultural places when creating or amending General Plans, Specific Plans and Community Plans.

Public Resources Codes §21080.3.1 and §21080.3.2 requires public agencies to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of avoiding, protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects.

The law does not preclude local governments and agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction. The NAHC believes that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

Best practice for the AB52 process and in accordance with Public Resources Code §21080.3.1 (d), is to do the following:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that lead agencies include in their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential affect (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 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 (SFL) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative.
4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and
5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS is 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.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event, that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

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

Sincerely,



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**APPENDIX E. PALEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY RANKING
CRITERIA**

PFYC Description Summary (BLM 2016)	PFYC Rank
<p>Very Low. The occurrence of significant fossils is non-existent or extremely rare. Includes igneous (excluding air-fall and reworked volcanic ash units), metamorphic, or Precambrian rocks. Assessment or mitigation of paleontological resources is usually unnecessary except in very rare or isolated circumstances that result in the unanticipated presence of fossils.</p>	1
<p>Low. Sedimentary geologic units that are unlikely to contain vertebrate or scientifically significant nonvertebrate fossils. Includes rock units less than 10,000 years old and sediments with significant physical and chemical changes (e.g., diagenetic alteration) which decrease the potential for fossil preservation. Assessment or mitigation of paleontological resources is not likely to be necessary.</p>	2
<p>Moderate. Units are known to contain vertebrate or scientifically significant nonvertebrate fossils, but these occurrences are widely scattered and/or of low abundance. Common invertebrate or plant fossils may be found and opportunities may exist for casual collecting. Paleontological mitigation strategies will be based on the nature of the proposed activity.</p> <p>Management considerations cover a broad range of options that may include record searches, pre-disturbance surveys, monitoring, mitigation, or avoidance. Surface-disturbing activities may require assessment by a qualified paleontologist to determine whether significant paleontological resources occur in the area of a proposed action, and whether the action could affect the paleontological resources.</p>	3
<p>High. Geologic units containing a high occurrence of significant fossils. Fossils must be abundant per locality. Vertebrates or scientifically significant invertebrate or plant fossils are known to occur and have been documented, but may vary in occurrence and predictability.</p> <p>Mitigation plans must consider the nature of the proposed disturbance, such as removal or penetration of protective surface alluvium or soils, potential for future accelerated erosion, or increased ease of access that could result in looting. Detailed field assessment is normally required and on-site monitoring or spot-checking may be necessary during land disturbing activities. In some cases avoidance of known paleontological resources may be necessary.</p>	4
<p>Very High. Highly fossiliferous geologic units that consistently and predictably produce vertebrate or scientifically significant invertebrate or plant fossils. Vertebrate fossils or scientifically significant invertebrate fossils are known or can reasonably be expected to occur in the impacted area. Paleontological resources are highly susceptible to adverse impacts from surface disturbing activities.</p> <p>Paleontological mitigation may be necessary before or during surface disturbing activities. The area should be assessed prior to land tenure adjustments. Pre-work surveys are usually needed and on-site monitoring may be necessary during land use activities. Avoidance or resource preservation through controlled access, designation of areas of avoidance, or special management designations should be considered.</p>	5
<p>Unknown. An assignment of “Unknown” may indicate the unit or area is poorly studied and field studies are needed to verify the presence or absence of paleontological resources. The unit may exhibit features or preservational conditions that suggest significant fossils could be present, but little information about the actual unit or area is known.</p> <p>Literature searches or consultation with professional colleagues may allow an unknown unit to be provisionally assigned to another Class, but the geological unit should be formally assigned to a Class after adequate survey and research is performed to make an informed determination.</p>	U
<p>Water or Ice. Typically used only for areas which have been covered thus preventing an examination of the underlying geology.</p>	W, I

APPENDIX F. DPR 523 FORMS

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 8

*Resource Name or #: 2145 Rosecrans Avenue

P1. Other Identifier:

P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

a. County: Los Angeles

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Inglewood

Date: T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; S.B.B.M.

c. Address: 2145 Rosecrans Avenue

City: Gardena Zip: 90249

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: APN: 4061-028-033

Elevation:

P3a. Description:

This single-story restaurant is currently vacant and shows substantial signs of deterioration and vandalism. The building has an irregular footprint, however the core of the building is rectangular. The roof is flat with a wide eave overhang which shelters the south façade; it is not clear if the exposed eave's rafters support the overhang or if they are decorative only. The exterior of the main body of the building appears to be clad with vertical wood channel boards and decorative wood trim. The rectangular building projection at the north elevation is covered in a smooth stucco finish (or fine cement-based finish). Access to the south façade is provided by several shallow steps (originally brick which was smoothed over by concrete within the last 20 years). A wide brick/concrete porch spans the length of the south façade; a two-foot stone veneer wall runs along the south and east end of this raised porch. At the western corner of the south façade is a set of aluminum framed double doors with associated transom and sidelights (these doors and windows are boarded over). The remainder of the façade consists of 8 matching large rectangular window frames (all windows are boarded over). A single rectangular window (also boarded over and matching the windows at the south façade) is located at the southern corner of the east elevation. Two single pedestrian doors are located at the north elevation of the building projection. These doors are set behind steel security doors.

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP6. 1-3 story commercial building (Restaurant)

P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other



P5b. Description of Photo:

South façade (left) and east elevation (right); taken June 2021

P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

1959; Los Angeles County Assessor

P7. Owner and Address:

De Novo Planning Group

180 East Main St #108

Tustin, CA. 92780

P8. Recorded by:

Cogstone Resource Management, Inc.;

1518 W. Taft Ave., Orange, CA 92865

P9. Date Recorded:

July 20, 2021

P10. Survey Type: Intensive Pedestrian Survey

P11. Report Citation: *Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment Report for the Van Ness Avenue U-Haul Project, City of Gardena, Los Angeles County, California.* Prepared for: DeNovo Planning Group. Prepared by: Cogstone Resource Management. August 2021.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 1 of 88

*Resource Name or #: 2145 Rosecrans Avenue

Status Code: 6Z

- B1. Historic Name: None
- B2. Common Name: 2145 Rosecrans Avenue
- B3. Original Use: Restaurant B4. Present Use: Vacant
- *B5. Architectural Style: Ranch style elements
- *B6. Construction History:

A 1966 newspaper article associates this building with the restaurant Sturg's Smorgasborg (*Manhattan Beach Messenger* 1966). Based on historic aerials and Google Street View images, it is estimated that this building has remained vacant since ca. 2000. Per Google Street View photographs, multiple substantial alterations have been made to the building between 2007 and 2008 (*Google Street Views* 2007 and 2008). These alterations include the removal of a red brick wainscot, the removal of a large support pillar and associated wainscot, the covering of the red brick steps and porch with a concrete coating (completely hiding the brick), the painting over of the brick veneer wall, the removal of the windows and alteration of the window openings, and the installation of new windows. The brick veneer was also removed from the east elevation. The exterior was repainted from blue to the current beige.

- *B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: Original Location:
- *B8. Related Features:

- B9a. Architect: Not Known b. Builder: Not Known
- *B10. Significance: Theme: Commercial Development Area: Gardena, CA
- Period of Significance: 1959-ca. 2000 Property Type: 1-story Commercial building (restaurant)
- Applicable Criteria: N/A

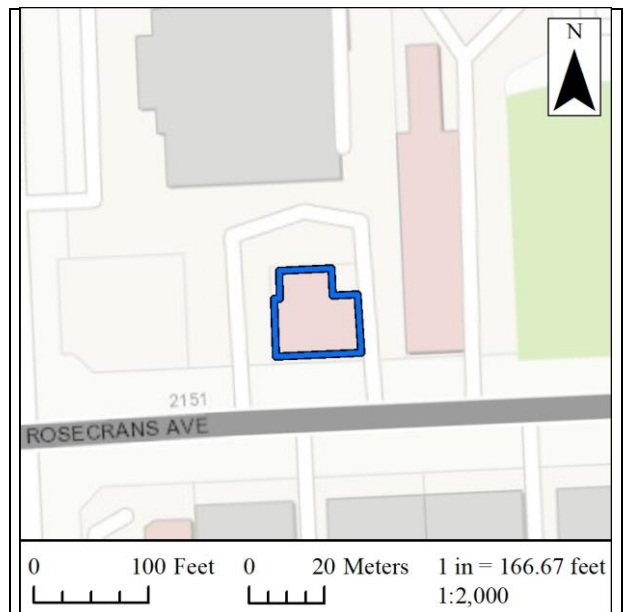
Integrity: This building retains its integrity of Location. While this building is vacant, it is still associated with its original use as a restaurant. Due to major alterations to this building in 2007/2008, this building has lost a substantial degree of integrity of Design, Materials, Feeling, and Workmanship. There has been heavy commercial and residential development the areas immediately west and east of this building from the 1980s up until present, therefore, much of the building's integrity of Setting has been lost.

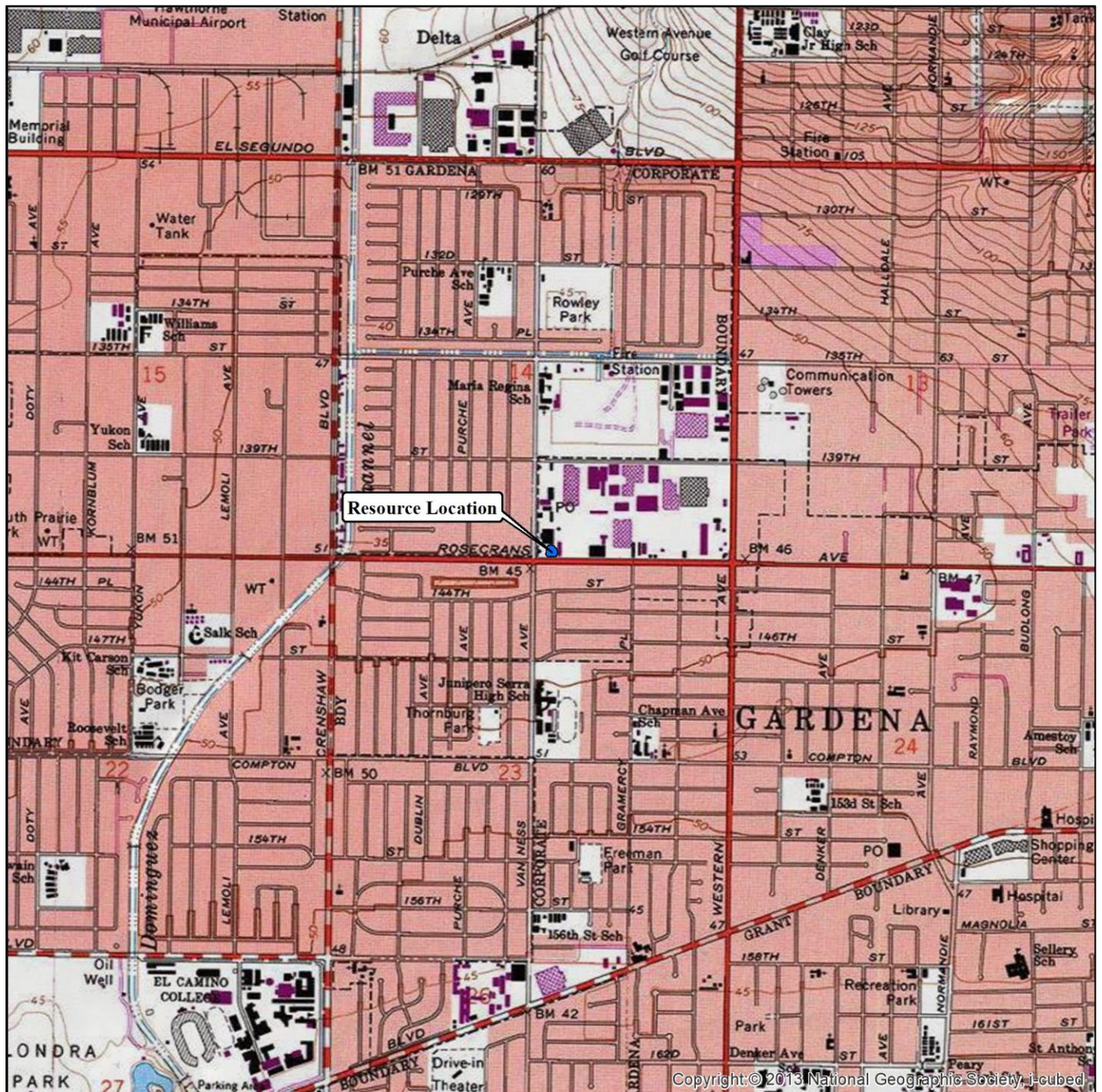
Criteria A/1

Is the resource associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history?

Information regarding the history of this building is limited. A single newspaper article from 1966 documents that the earliest known owner of the property was robbed while in the restaurant, however, this event is not considered sufficient for eligibility for listing under the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). Therefore, this building is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion A of the NRHP or Criterion 1 of the CRHR.

- B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
- *B12. References:
(See Continuation Sheet)
- B13. Remarks:
- *B14. Evaluator: Shannon Lopez
*Date of Evaluation: August 18, 2021

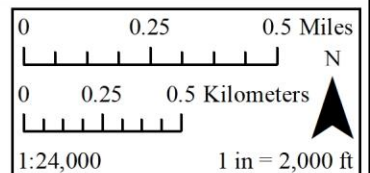




2145 Rosecrans Avenue
 City of Gardena
 Los Angeles County, CA

 Historic Resource

USGS 7.5' Quad:
 INGLEWOOD



***B10. Significance Cont.:**

Criteria B/2

Is the resource associated with the lives of significant persons in our past?

Information regarding individuals associated with this building is limited. The only known individual associated with this building is Alvie B. Sturgeon, owner of the restaurant “Sturg’s Smorgasborg” which occupied this building in the 1960s. No further information could be located regarding Mr. Sturgeon beyond his ownership of this restaurant. Therefore, this building is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion B of the NRHP or Criterion 2 of the CRHR.

Criteria C/3

Does the resource embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction?

The building exhibits elements of Ranch style as shown by the building’s wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. Overall, this building does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. Therefore, this building is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion C of the NRHP or Criterion 3 of the CRHR.

Criteria D/4

Has this resource yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory?

The development of the property does not appear to predate modern day trash services, therefore it is unlikely for the building to yield information important to history or prehistory. Therefore, this building is recommended not eligible for listing under the NRHP Criterion D or the CRHR Criterion 4.

Photographs Cont.



South façade (left) and east elevation (right); taken June 2021



Partial east elevation (left) and north elevation (right); taken June 2021



West elevation (left) and south façade (right); taken June 2021



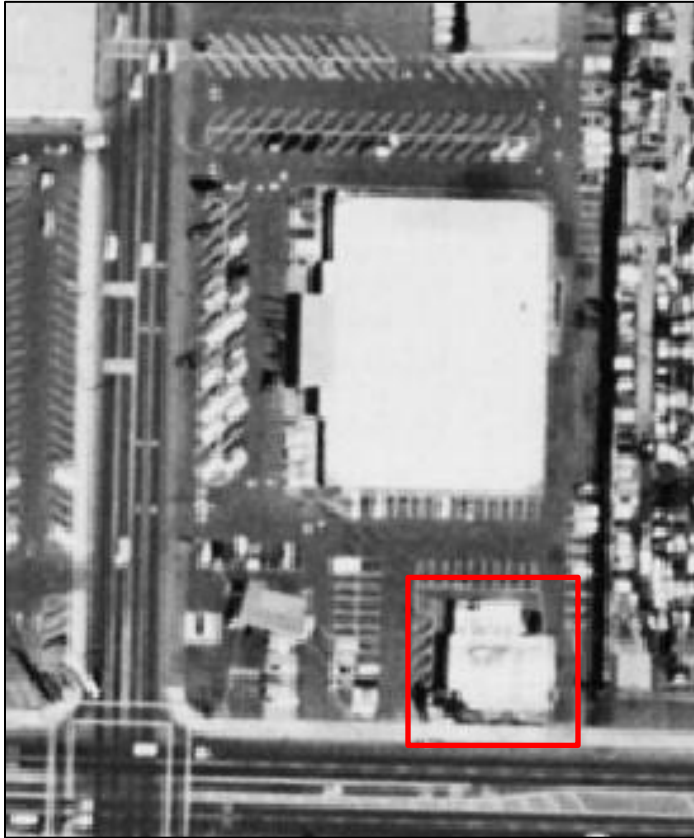
South façade (left) and east elevation (right); taken June 2021



2145 Rosecrans Avenue, south façade, facing northeast (Google Street View 2007)



2145 Rosecrans Avenue, south façade, facing northeast (Google Street View 2016)



1960 historic USDA Photograph of 2145 Rosecrans Avenue (FrameFinder 1960)

References:

FrameFinder

1960 "FlightC_23870, Frame 648." Taken May 1, 1960. Available at:
https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/. Accessed: August 19, 2021.

Los Angeles County Assessors

n.d. "APN: 4061-028-033." <https://portal.assessor.lacounty.gov/parceldetail/4061028033>. Accessed: August 19, 2021.

Newspapers

1966 "Bandits Beat Owner." *Manhattan Beach Messenger* (Manhattan Beach, California). Fri, May 6, 1966. Page 2. Accessed: August 3, 2021. <https://www.newspapers.com/>

Google Maps

2007 "2145 Rosecrans Ave." *Google maps Street View*. <https://www.google.com/maps>. Accessed: August 19, 2021.
2008 "2145 Rosecrans Ave." *Google maps Street View*. <https://www.google.com/maps>. Accessed: August 19, 2021.
2016 "2145 Rosecrans Ave." *Google maps Street View*. <https://www.google.com/maps>. Accessed: August 19, 2021.

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 17

*Resource Name or #: 14202 and 14206 Van Ness Avenue

P1. Other Identifier:

P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

a. County: Los Angeles

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Inglewood Date: T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; S.B.B.M.

c. Address: 14202 and 14206 Van Ness Ave City: Gardena Zip: 90249

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (APN: 4061-028-051)

Elevation:

P3a. Description:

This resource consists of two buildings associated with the U-Haul Self-Storage facility: the large main storage building at 14206 Van Ness Avenue (built 1957) and the small administration building at 14202 Van Ness Avenue (built 1958). The main storage building is a large single-story building with a False Front west façade. The roof type consists of a combination of a low-pitched side gabled roof (clad in corrugated sheeting) and flat roof. The exterior of the building is concrete with cast concrete blocks located in the center of the west façade (organized in a decorative pattern). At the center of the west façade is a large square projection, comprised of decorative case concrete blocks. At the northern corner of the west façade is a large garage sized space (used for custom hitch installation) and a few feet south of this area is a glass pedestrian door. Two matching automatic sliding glass double doors with associated transoms and side lights are located at the north and south sides of the west façade's projection. (See Continuation Sheet)

P3b. Resource Attributes:

P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other



P5b. Description of Photo:

Main storage building; west façade (left) and partial south elevation (right); taken July 2021

P6. Date Constructed/Age

and Sources: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1957 and 1958; Los Angeles County Assessors

P7. Owner and Address:

De Novo Planning Group
180 East Main St #108
Tustin, CA. 92780

P8. Recorded by:

Shannon Lopez
Cogstone Resource
Management, Inc.; 1518 W. Taft
Ave., Orange, CA 92865

P9. Date Recorded:

July 20, 2021

P10. Survey Type:

Pedestrian Survey

P11. Report Citation:

Cultural And Paleontological Resources Assessment Report for the Van Ness Avenue U-Haul Project, City of Gardena, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for: DeNovo Planning Group. Prepared by: Cogstone resource Management. August 2021.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

B1. Historic Name: Not Known

B2. Common Name: 14206 Van Ness Avenue

B3. Original Use: Commercial Building

B4. Present Use: U-Haul (Storage)

***B5. Architectural Style:** False Front

***B6. Construction History:**

Per the Los Angeles County Assessor's records, this building was constructed in 1958 (*Los Angeles County Assessor Portal* 2021). A 1973 newspaper article lists this address as "Yardage Store" (assumed to be a fabric store) (*News-Pilot* 1973). In December of 1973, a newspaper article from the *Press-Telegram* associated 14206 S. Van Ness Avenue with Norman's Warehouse (*Press-Telegram* 1973). In 1976, the same address is listed in association with Sandy's Discount Fabrics (*News-Pilot* 1976). By 1984, use of the building is associated with U-Haul (*News-Pilot* 1984). Per Google Street View, the current exterior decorative elements and signage, including the false orange roll-up doors on the north, west, and south elevations, were added between 2012 and 2014 (*Google Street View* 2012 and 2014). The black (assumed aluminum) commercial doors and windows do not appear historic in age and are estimated to have been added ca. 2012-2014.

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

***B8. Related Features:**

HP6. 1-3 story commercial building (associated administration building at 4202 Van Ness Avenue)

B9a. Architect: Not known

b. Builder: Not Known

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Commercial Development **Area:** Gardena, CA

Period of Significance: 1958-1976 **Property Type:** 1-3 story Commercial Property

Applicable Criteria: N/A

Integrity: This building retains its integrity of Location. Based on comparative photographs within the last 20 years, much of this building's west façade and south elevation have been recently altered with the addition of new decorative materials (false orange roll-up storage doors) and replacement windows and pedestrian doors. New signage and decorative elements have been added to the building's False Front parapet. Due to these exterior alterations, this building has lost a substantial degree of Integrity of Design, Materials, Feeling, and Workmanship. This building no longer retains its Association with its original function as a commercial warehouse. There has been substantial residential and commercial development in the surrounding area, therefor negatively impacting the building's Integrity of Setting.

Criteria A/1

Is the resource associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history?

Despite extensive background research regarding this structure, including searching various newspapers and consultation with historic societies, this building is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Therefore, this structure is recommended not eligible for listing under the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criterion A or the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) Criterion 1.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:

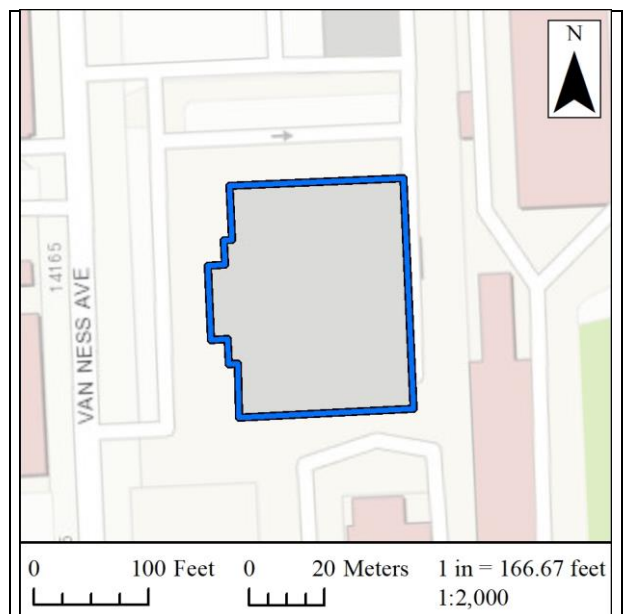
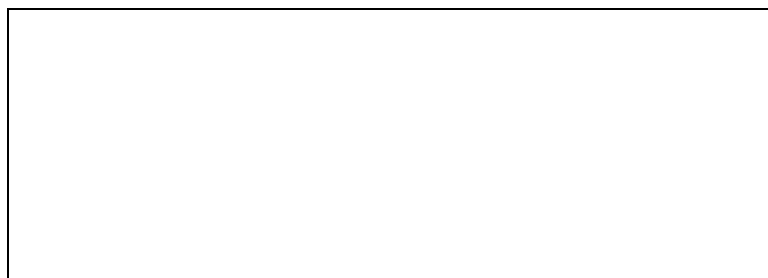
***B12. References:**

(See Continuation Sheet)

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Shannon Lopez

***Date of Evaluation:** August 3, 2021



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

B1. Historic Name: Not Known

B2. Common Name: 14202 Van Ness Avenue

B3. Original Use: Commercial Building

B4. Present Use: U-Haul (Administration building)

***B5. Architectural Style:** No style

***B6. Construction History:**

Per the Los Angeles County Assessor's records, this building was constructed in 1958 (*Los Angeles County Assessor Portal/2021*). Due to a limitation of sources, it is not clear what the original use of the current U-Haul administration building was. It is likely that this building fell under the ownership of U-Haul in 1984 (*News-Pilot 1984*). Per Google Street View, the current exterior decorative elements and signage, including the false orange roll-up doors on the north, west, and south elevations, were added between 2012 and 2014 (*Google Street View 2012 and 2014*). The black (assumed aluminum) commercial doors and windows do not appear historic in age and are estimated to have been added ca. 2012-2014.

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

***B8. Related Features:**

HP6. 1-3 story commercial building (associated administration building at 4206 Van Ness Ave.)

B9a. Architect: Not Known

b. Builder: Not Known

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Commercial Development **Area:** Gardena, CA

Period of Significance: 1958- 1976 **Property Type:** 1-3 Story Commercial Building

Applicable Criteria: N/A

Integrity: This building retains its integrity of Location. Based on comparative photographs within the last 20 years, much of this building's west façade and south elevation have been recently altered with the addition of new decorative materials (false orange roll-up storage doors) and replacement windows and pedestrian doors. New signage and decorative elements have been added to the building's False Front parapet. Due to these exterior alterations, this building has lost a substantial degree of Integrity of Design, Materials, Feeling, and Workmanship. This building no longer retains its Association with its original function as a commercial warehouse. There has been substantial residential and commercial development in the surrounding area, therefor negatively impacting the building's Integrity of Setting.

Criteria A/1

Is the resource associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history?

Despite extensive background research regarding this structure, including searching various newspapers and consultation with historic societies, this building is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Therefore, this structure is recommended not eligible for listing under the NRHP Criterion A or the CRHR Criterion 1.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:

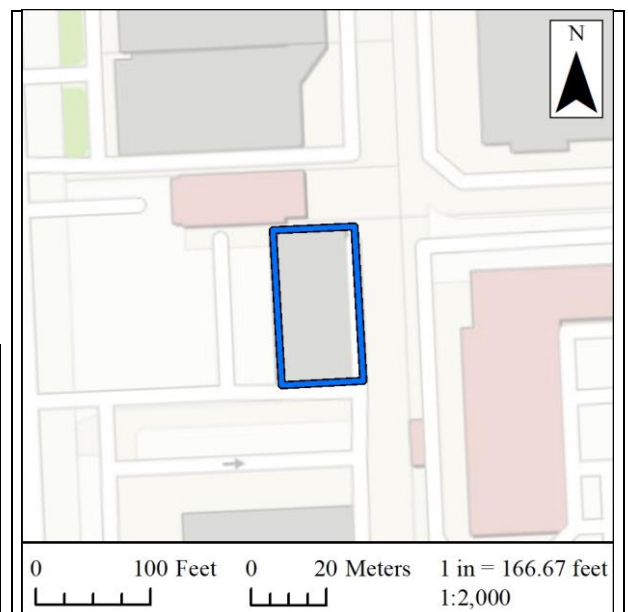
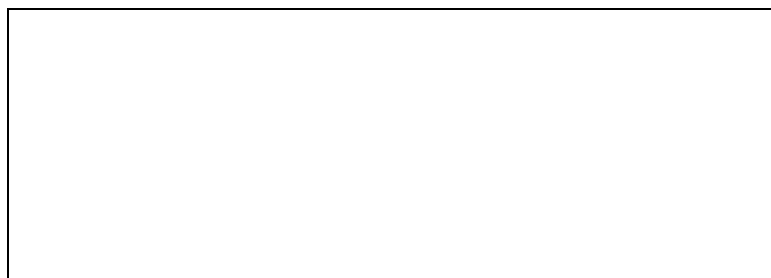
***B12. References:**

(See Continuation Sheet)

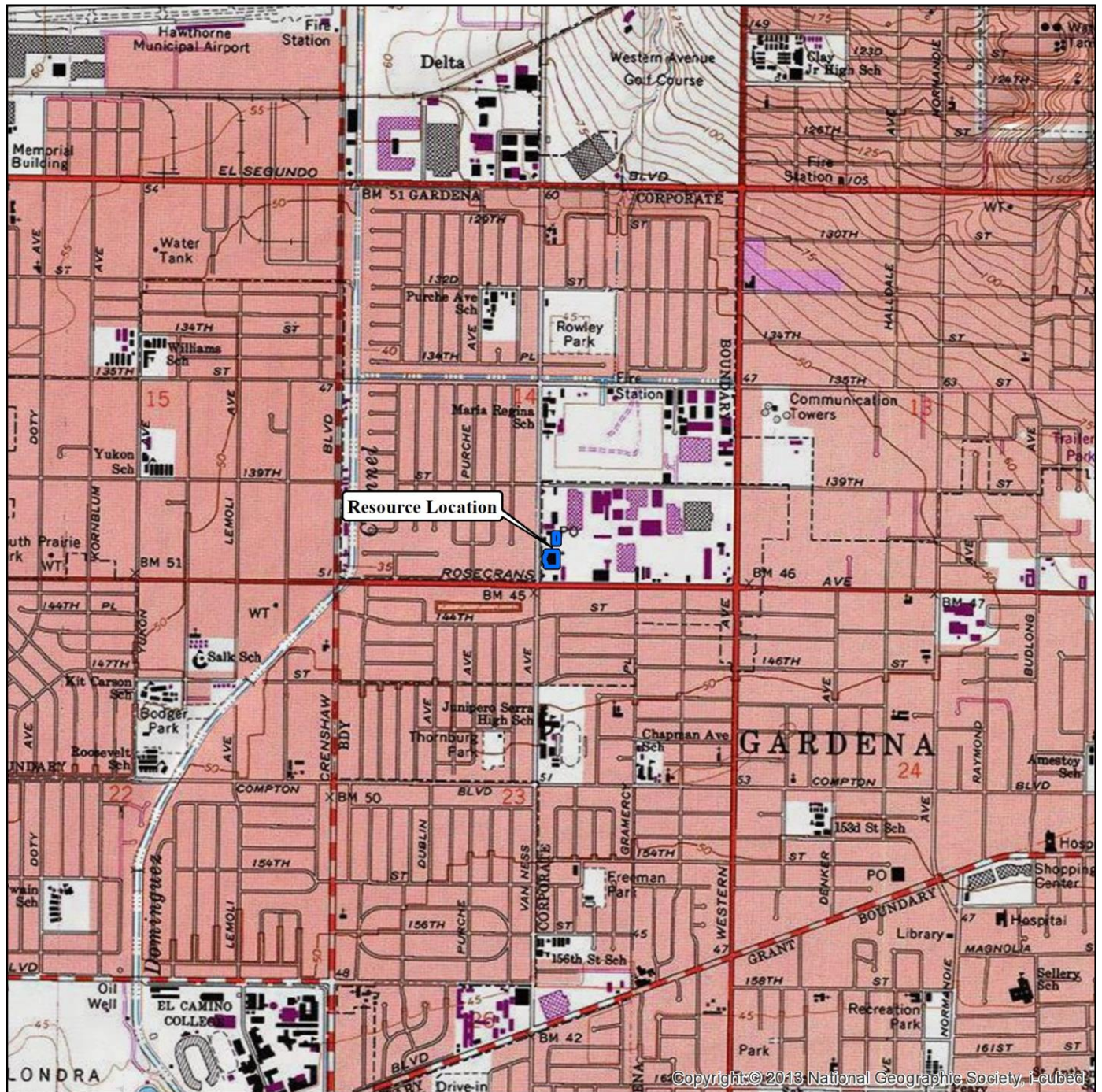
B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Shannon Lopez

***Date of Evaluation:** August 3, 2021



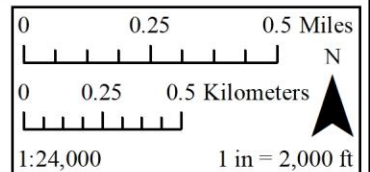
LOCATION MAP



14202 and 14206 Van Ness Avenue
City of Gardena
Los Angeles County, CA

 Historic Resource

USGS 7.5' Quad:
INGLEWOOD



CONTINUATION SHEET

P3a. Description Cont.:

Main Storage Building Cont.

Multiple orange decorative corrugated false roll-up doors are fixed to the building's exterior along the north and south elevations.

A small rectangular building addition with a flat roof clad with corrugated metal sheeting is at the east elevation (present in a 1960 aerial photograph; *FrameFinder* 1960). Just below the overhanging eaves are ventilation gaps covered by wire mesh. The exterior of the addition is clad with vertical wood boards. The southern half of the east elevation features two flush pedestrian doors and one sealed corrugated metal door with an air conditioning hose entering/exiting the door. A large corrugated garage door, with a sign above indicating this space is used for loading/unloading, is at the northern end of the west elevation.

Administration Building

This single-story building has a rectangular footprint with a flat roof. The north, east, and south elevations are comprised of elongated rectangular bricks set in a running bond. A single pedestrian door with two associated glass side lights is on the west façade, as well as four matching, large, fixed glass windows with vinyl frames. Multiple orange false corrugated garage doors which simulate storage units are at the south end of the west façade and part of the south elevation. At the west elevation are six flush pedestrian doors.

***B10. Significance Cont.**

14206 Van Ness Avenue

Criteria B/2

Is the resource associated with the lives of significant persons in our past?

Following review of historic newspapers and Los Angeles County Property records, this building is not associated with the lives of significant persons in our past. Therefore, this building is recommended not eligible for listing under the NRHP Criterion B or the CRHR Criterion 2.

Criteria C/3

Does the resource embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction?

This single-story commercial building is a modern representation of the False Front architectural style. Based on comparative photographs within the last 20 years, much of this building's west façade and south elevation have been recently altered with the addition of new decorative materials (false orange roll-up storage doors) and replacement windows and pedestrian doors. Overall, this building is not an exemplary representation of the False Front architectural style. In addition, this building does not represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. Therefore, this building is recommended not eligible for listing under the NRHP Criterion C or the CRHR Criterion 3.

Criteria D/4

Has this resource yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory?

The development of the property does not appear to predate modern day trash services, therefore it is unlikely for the building to yield information important to history or prehistory. Therefore, this building is recommended not eligible for listing under the NRHP Criterion D or the CRHR Criterion 4.

14202 Van Ness Avenue (U-Haul Administration Building)

Criteria B/2

Is the resource associated with the lives of significant persons in our past?

Following review of historic newspapers and Los Angeles County Property records, this building is not associated with the lives of significant persons in our past. Therefore, this building is recommended not eligible for listing under the NRHP Criterion B or the CRHR Criterion 2.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Criteria C/3

Does the resource embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction?

This single-story commercial building exhibits no architectural style. Based on comparative photographs within the last 20 years, much of this building's west façade and south elevation have been recently altered with the addition of new decorative materials (false orange roll-up storage doors) and replacement windows and pedestrian doors. Overall, this building does not represent an exemplary architectural style, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. Therefore, this building is recommended not eligible for listing under the NRHP Criterion C or the CRHR Criterion 3.

Criteria D/4

Has this resource yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory?

The development of the property does not appear to predate modern day trash services, therefore it is unlikely for the building to yield information important to history or prehistory. Therefore, this building is recommended not eligible for listing under the NRHP Criterion D or the CRHR Criterion 4.

CONTINUATION SHEET

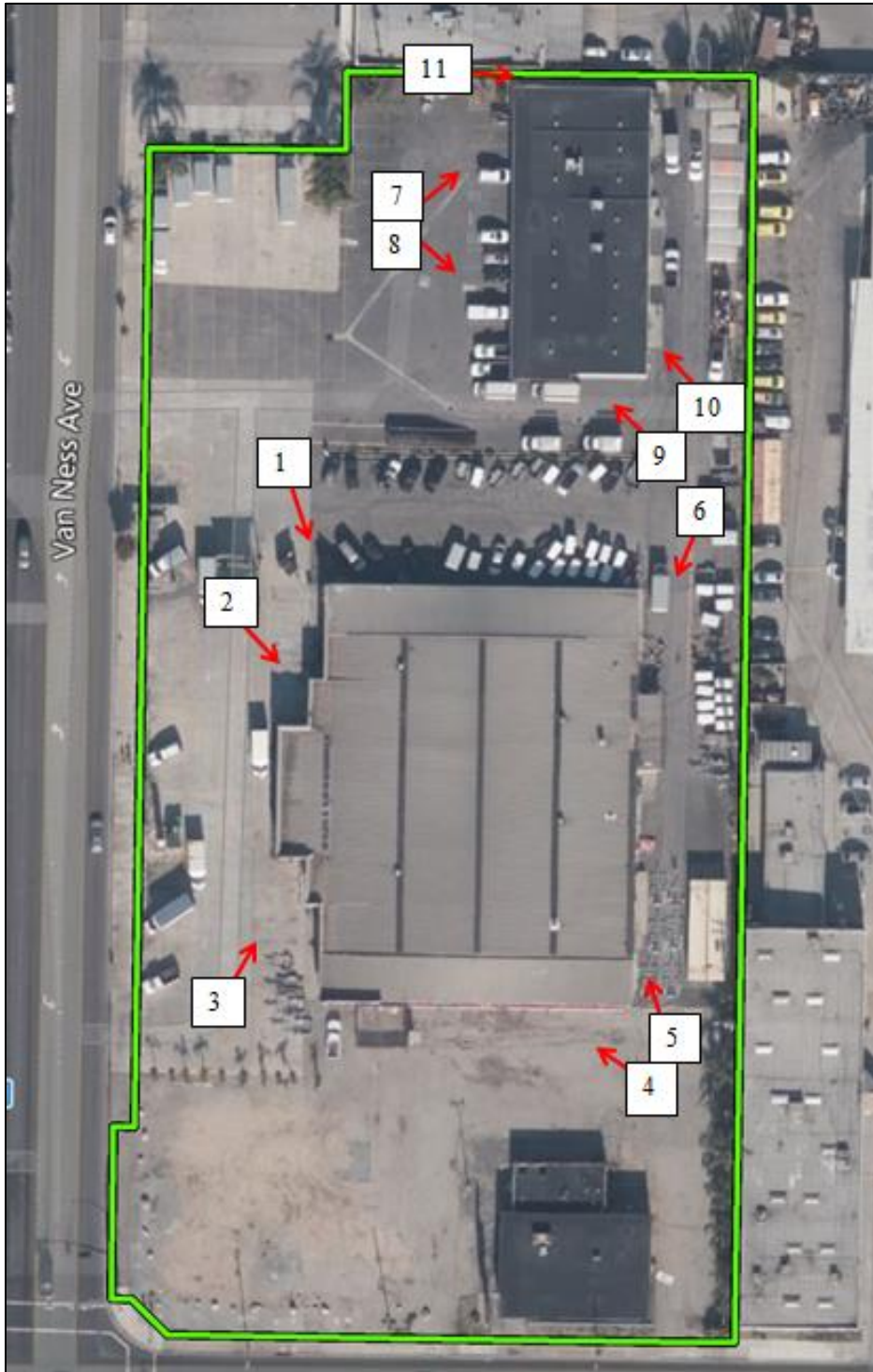


Photo Key for 14202 and 14206 Van Ness Avenue



1. North elevation (left) and west façade (right); 14206 Van Ness Avenue



2. Portion of west façade of 14206 Van Ness Avenue



3. Portion of west façade (left) and portion of south elevation (right) of 14206 Van Ness Avenue



4. South elevation (left) and partial east elevation (right) of 14206 Van Ness Avenue

CONTINUATION SHEET



5. Portion of south elevation (left) and east elevation (right) of 14206 Van Ness Avenue



6. East elevation (left) and portion of north elevation (right) of 14206 Van Ness Avenue

CONTINUATION SHEET



7. Northern half of west façade of 14202 Van Ness Avenue



8. Southern half of west façade of 14202 Van Ness Avenue



9. South elevation (left) and portion of east elevation (right) of 14202 Van Ness Avenue



10. South elevation (left) and portion of east elevation (right) of 14202 Van Ness Avenue

CONTINUATION SHEET



11. North elevation (left) and west façade (right) of 14202 Van Ness Avenue

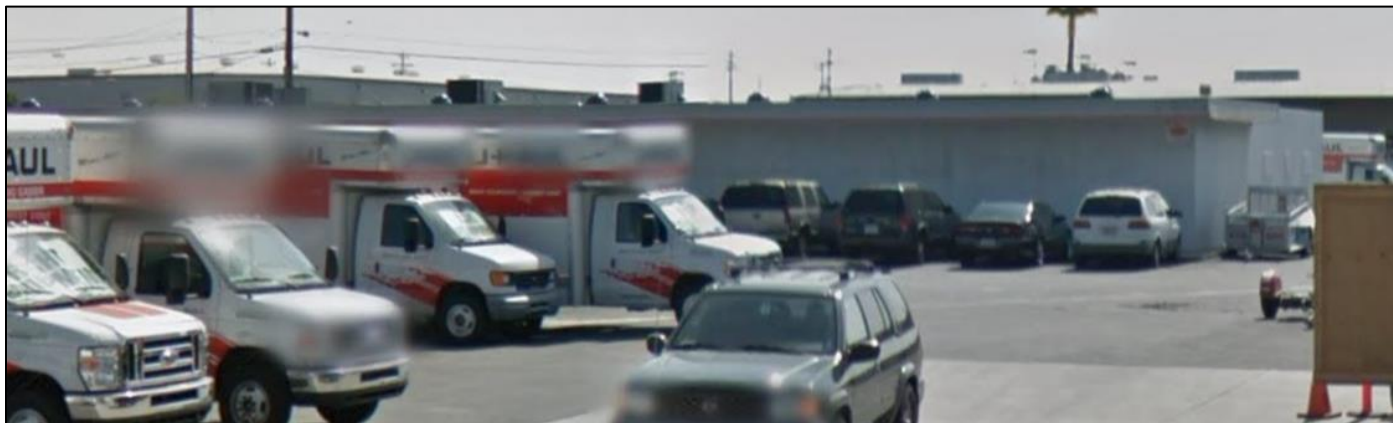


Main storage building, Google Street View; May 2012



Main storage building, Google Street View; Dec. 2015

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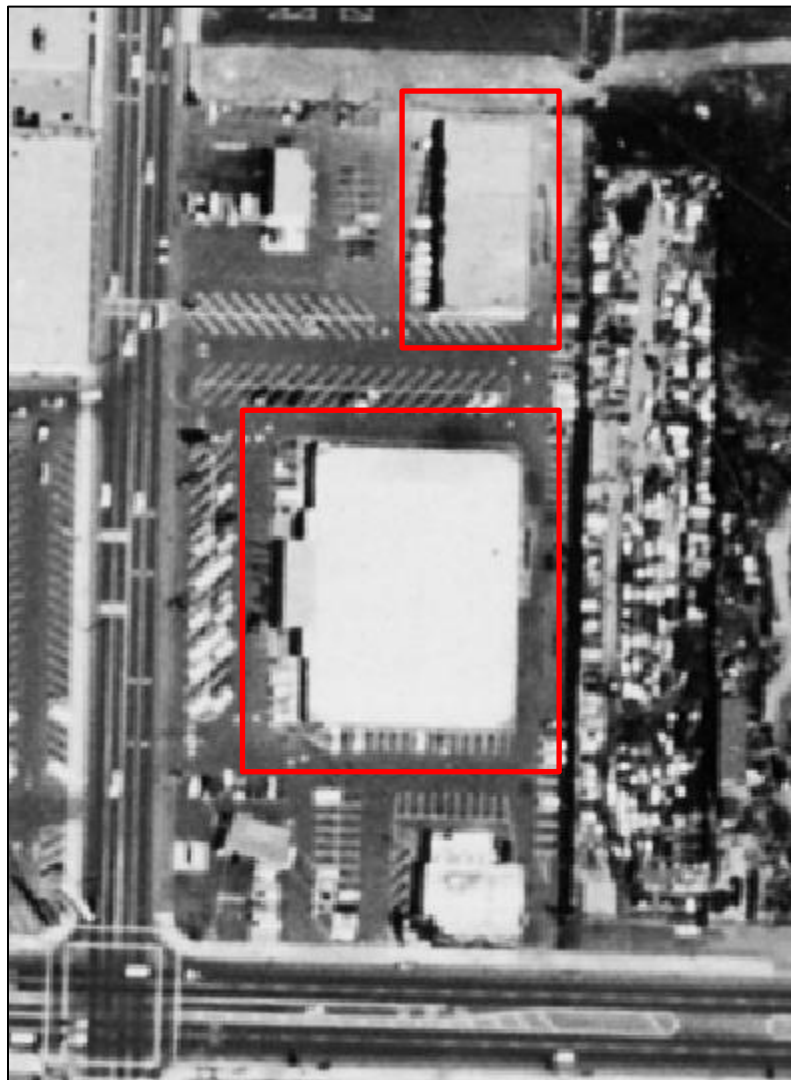


Administration building, Google Street View; May 2012



Administration building, July 2021

CONTINUATION SHEET



14202 and 14206 Van Ness Avenue, 1960; (FrameFinder 1960)

CONTINUATION SHEET

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