CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE 2271-2311 and 2341 205TH STREET PROJECT

TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA

APNs 7352-018-004 and -066

Lead Agency:

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Community Development Department
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Archaeological Database Information

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Report Date:	May 12, 2022; Revised October 5, 2022; Revised December 8, 2022
Report Title:	Cultural Resources Study for the 2271-2311 and 2341 205th Street Project, Torrance, California
Client/Project Proponent:	EPD Solutions, Inc. 2355 Main Street, Suite 100 Irvine, California 92614
Submitted to:	City of Torrance Community Development Department 3031 Torrance Boulevard Torrance, California 90503
Assessor's Parcel Number(s):	7352-018-004 and -066
Type of Study:	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey
USGS Quadrangle:	*Torrance, California* (7.5 minute)
Acreage:	6.25 acres
Key Words:	USGS *Torrance* Quadrangle (7.5 minute); archaeological survey; negative; monitoring recommended.

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

In response to a request by EPD Solutions, Inc., Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) conducted a cultural resources study for the 2271-2311 and 2341 205th Street Project, located at 2271-2311 and 2341 205th Street in the city of Torrance, Los Angeles County, California. The project, which includes Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 7352-018-004 and -066, is located on the 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Torrance, California* topographic quadrangle within the unsectioned San Pedro (Dominguez) Land Grant (Township 4 South, Range 14 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian [Projected]). The applicant proposes to construct an industrial warehouse facility along with hardscape, landscaping, and associated infrastructure.

The purpose of this investigation was to locate and record any cultural resources present within the project and subsequently evaluate any resources as part of the City of Torrance's environmental review process conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The archaeological investigation of the project included an archaeological records search request to be completed by the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton (CSU Fullerton) in order to assess previous archaeological studies and identify any previously recorded archaeological sites within the project boundaries or in the immediate vicinity. The records search identified eight resources (all historic) within one mile of the project; however, no resources are recorded within the subject property. BFSA also requested a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) which was negative for the presence of sacred sites within the search radius.

In addition, BFSA consulted aerial photographs and USGS maps dating between 1896 and 2022 as well as the BFSA research archives. These sources indicated that the subject property and surrounding area have been developed and utilitzed agriculturally and industrially as early as 1927. These sources also indicate that, as of January 2021, no cultural resources have been recorded within the subject property.

The cultural resources survey was conducted on April 6, 2022. Survey conditions were generally fair and ground visibility was consistently poor due to the previous development of the property. Based upon aerial photographs and maps, the property appears to have been impacted by agricultural use, grading, and construction. The Phase I survey of the 2021 West 205th Street Project did not result in the identification of any cultural resources within the project. No impacts to any known resources are associated with the proposed development of the property.

Although the survey did not identify any cultural resources, monitoring is recommended for the project development. Whether or not cultural resources have ever existed on the 2021 West 205th Street Project is unclear. When land is cleared, disked, or otherwise disturbed, evidence of surface artifact scatters is typically lost. Further, the archival data indicates that much of the surrounding area was developed prior to modern environmental regulations and it is unclear the level of prehistoric occupation that may have been impacted by this development. As such, the current status of the property and surrounding area appears to have affected the potential to

discover any resources that may have been masked by the previous development of the property.

Additionally, the subject property is associated with both the Pacific Electric Railway Company car shops to the south as early as 1922 and the church and residential development to the north as early as 1947. As a result, buried cultural deposits associated with the historic use of the property and surrounding area could be present within the project.

Therefore, it is recommended that grading within the upper five feet of the project be monitored by a qualified archaeologist in order to identify any historic or prehistoric deposits or features currently masked or covered by existing parking lots and structures. The protocols to be followed for the mitigation monitoring of the property are presented in Section 4.0 of this report. A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton. All notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be curated at the archaeological laboratory of BFSA in Poway, California.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The archaeological survey program for the 2271-2311 and 2341 205th Street Project was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and City of Torrance environmental guidelines. The project is located at 2271-2311 and 2341 205th Street in the city of Torrance, Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1.1–1). The property, which includes APNs 7352-018-004 and -066, is located on the 7.5-minute USGS *Torrance, California* topographic quadrangle within the unsectioned San Pedro (Dominguez) Land Grant (Township 4 South, Range 14 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian [Projected]) (Figure 1.1–2). The 6.25-acre project includes a 25-dock industrial warehouse with office space totaling 126,048 square feet, along with 144 standard parking stalls and landscaping (Figure 1.1–3). The property is currently developed with six commercial buildings, associated parking, and landscaping (Plate 1.1–1). It is bordered by residential properties and a community park to the north, and commercial properties to the east, west, and south.

Plate 1.1–1: Aerial photograph showing the current project setting.

The decision to request this investigation was based upon the cultural resource sensitivity of the locality, as suggested by known site density and predictive modeling. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known prehistoric settlement and historic development patterns. Given the historic development of the surrounding area, the project is sensitive for resources associated with the agricultural history and early industrialization of the city of Torrance. However, since the project is located adjacent to historic water sloughs and drainages, it is also sensitive for prehistoric cultural resources, which in Los Angeles County are focused around environments with accessible food and water.

1.2 Environmental Setting

The 2271-2311 and 2341 205th Street Project is generally located in southwestern Los Angeles County in the city of Torrance. The subject property is characterized as fully developed and flat, with elevations ranging from approximately 65 to 69 feet above mean sea level. The project is located within the West Coast Basin of the larger Los Angeles Basin, a large, structural, sedimentary basin bounded and cut through by several active fault systems within the Los Angeles metropolitan area (Hillhouse et al. 2002).

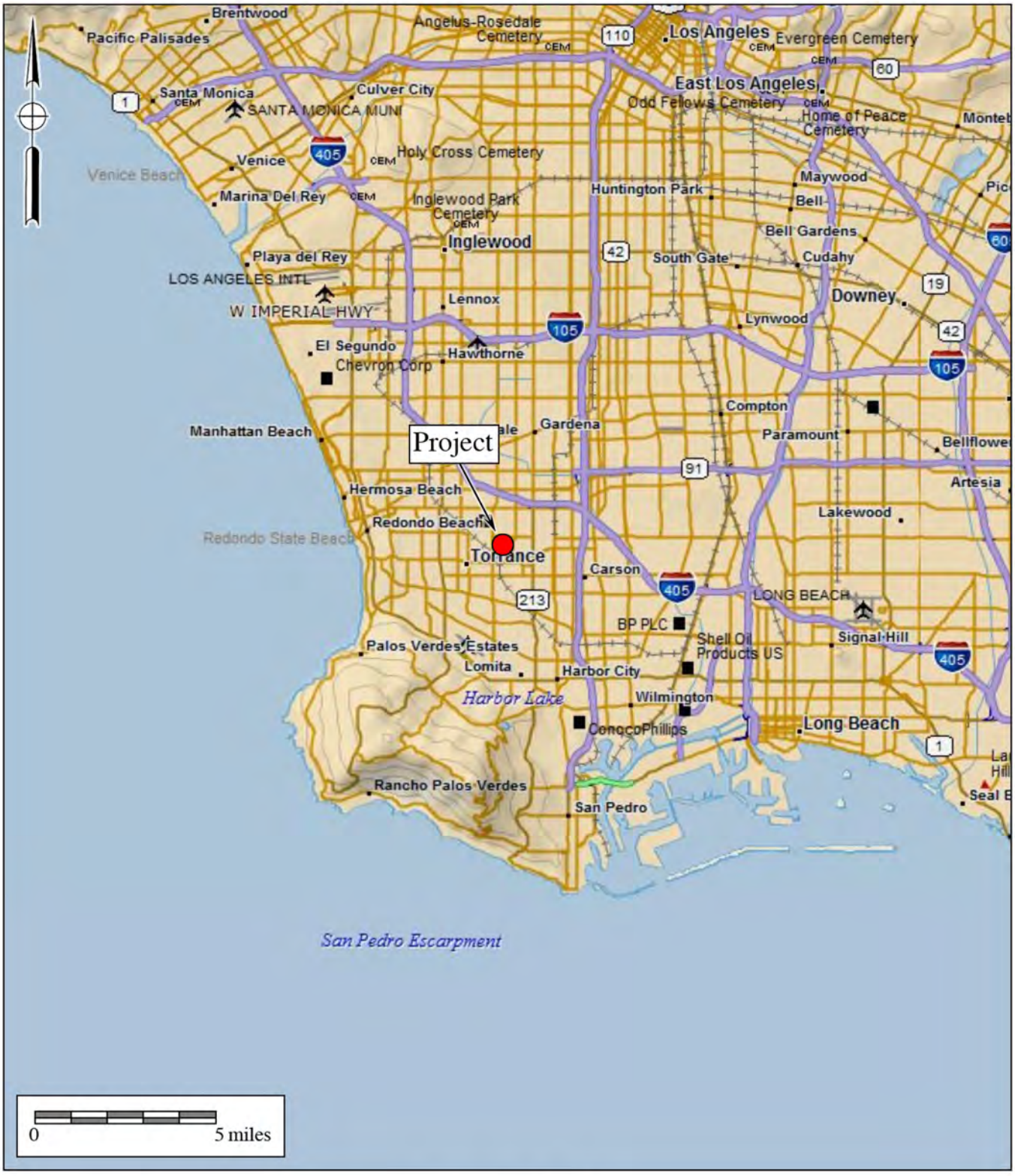


Figure 1.1–1

General Location Map

The 2271-2311 and 2341 205th Street Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)

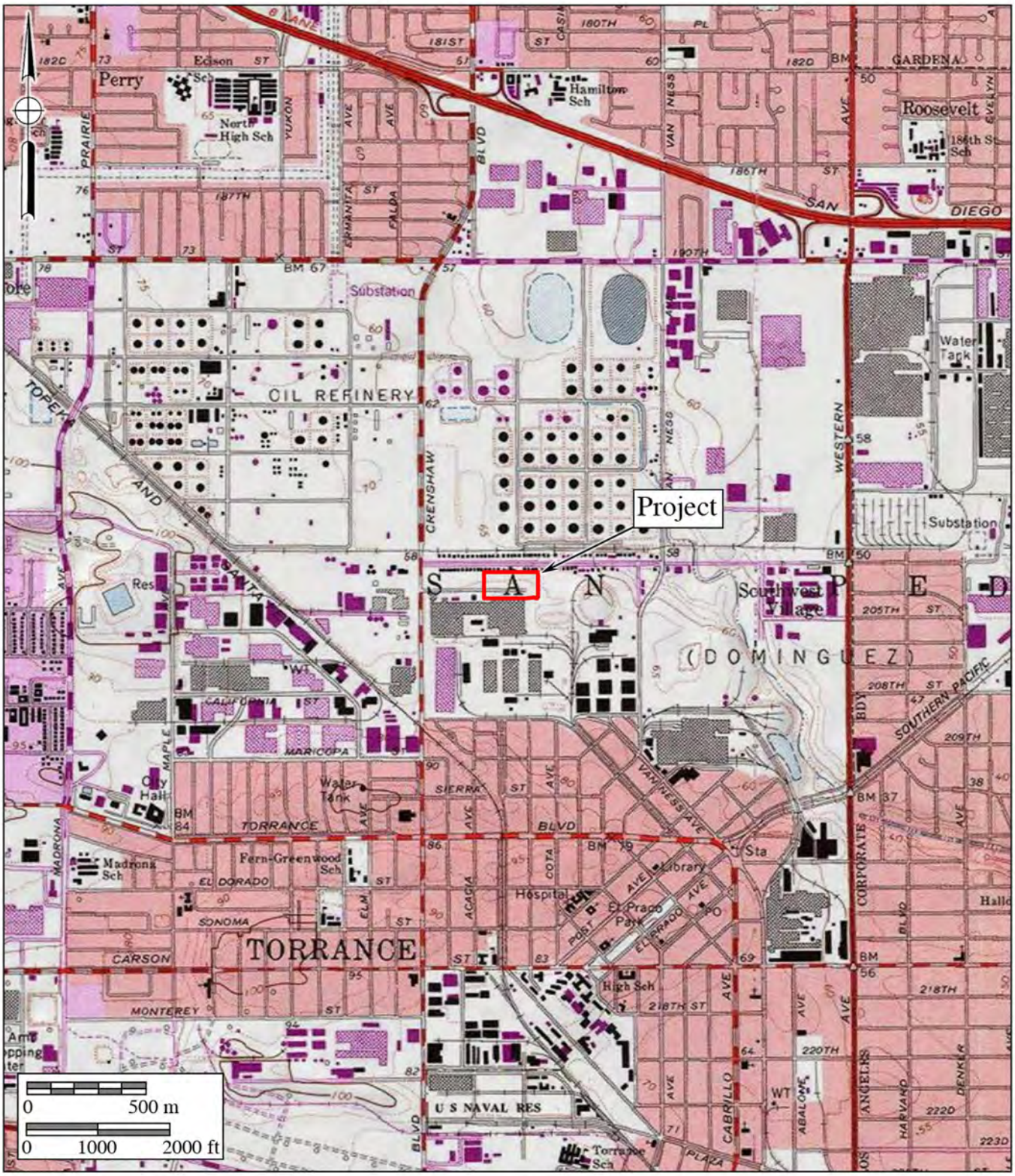
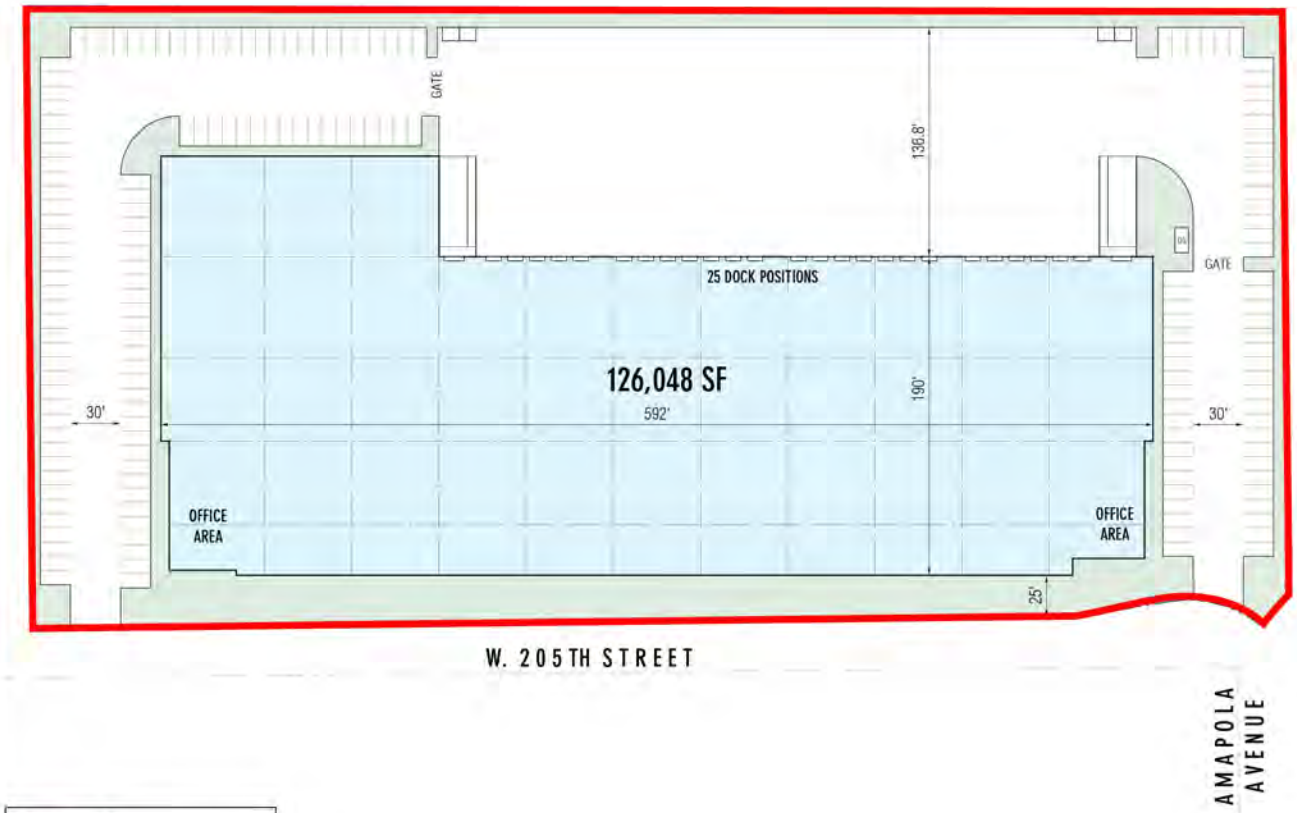


Figure 1.1–2

Project Location Map

The 2271-2311 and 2341 205th Street Project

USGS *Torrance* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)



PROJECT DATA:

ZONE:	M-1
APPROX. GROSS SITE AREA:	00 SF / 00 AC
APPROX. NET SITE AREA:	272,529 SF / 6.25 AC
BUILDING AREA:	
FOOTPRINT	121,048 SF
MEZZANINE	5,000 SF
TOTAL	126,048 SF
LOT COVERAGE:	46.25 %
PARKING REQUIRED:	
10,000 SF OFFICE @ 1/250 SF	40 STALLS
116,048 SF WHSE @ 1/1500 SF	78 STALLS
TOTAL	118 STALLS
PARKING PROVIDED:	144 STALLS
LANDSCAPE PROVIDED:	40,014 SF / 14.68 %

Legend
Project boundary

0 50 100 150 ft
0 15 30 45 m

Figure 1.1–3
Project Development Map
The 2271-2311 and 2341 205th Street Project

The project area is underlain by late to middle Pleistocene old alluvium (Saucedo et al. 2016). Saucedo et al. (2016) describe these deposits as fluvial sediments deposited on canyon floors, consisting of consolidated, poorly sorted, permeable, commonly slightly dissected gravel, sand, silt, and clay-bearing alluvium. In the Torrance quadrangle, the unit includes stream terrace deposits (Wirths 2022).

Prior to the development of the property and through the prehistoric period, vegetation would have consisted of riparian and coastal sage scrub. This vegetation, which would have characterized the surrounding area as well, provided sufficient food resources to support prehistoric human occupants. Animals that inhabited the project during prehistoric times included mammals such as rabbits, squirrels, gophers, mice, rats, deer, and coyotes, in addition to a variety of reptiles and amphibians. The natural setting of the project during the prehistoric occupation offered a rich nutritional resource base. Fresh water was likely obtainable from seasonal drainages and the San Gabriel River to the east while the open coast found to the west of the project provided access to a variety of marine resources.

1.3 Cultural Setting

The oldest directly dated human remains from coastal southern California are those of the "Los Angeles Man." These remains were dated to 26,000 years before the present (YBP) using amino acid racemization and radiocarbon techniques; however, later dates using the more reliable accelerator mass spectrometry method determined that that date was exaggerated (Altschul and Grenda 2002). Evidence of early Holocene occupation along the southern California coast and islands has been increasing, including the Arlington Springs Site on Santa Rosa Island, the Arlington Springs and Daisy Cave Site on San Miguel Island, and Eel Point on San Clemente Island (Altschul and Grenda 2002). These sites appear to suggest an early Holocene migration southward along the coast. The fact that these early sites are present on the islands, and have yet to be found on the coast, lends support for the view that rising sea levels have probably destroyed early Holocene coastal sites. This period covers Wallace's Period I or Early Man cultural sequences (Moratto 1984).

Due to a rapid and prolonged rise in sea level during the early Holocene, between 10,000 and 6,000 YBP, many archaeological sites associated with this early period along coastal southern California were probably destroyed or obscured by sea level advancement or sedimentation (Carbone 1991). The increase in sea levels probably forced a shift from rocky shore resources (shellfish) to estuarine and lagoon resources with a more varied economy, including marine, avian, and terrestrial species (Carbone 1991). The natural history of the Ballona Wetlands has been constructed based upon stratigraphic analysis (Altschul and Grenda 2002). The results suggest that after sea levels stabilized around 7,000 YBP, a variety of depositional environments were created that reshaped the landscape on which inhabitants were living. By 6,200 YBP, a spit of sand migrated across the mouth of the coastal inlet, creating a shallow lagoon; this area appears to have been visited by Native Americans at about this time (Altschul and Grenda 2002). As

sedimentation increased, the lagoon gradually decreased in size. Because tidal waters were blocked, the lagoon shifted from marine to fresh water. As the lagoon gradually turned into tidal marshes and estuarine environments became well established, habitation along the edges of the water source increased. Based upon archaeological evidence, permanent occupation in the area appears to have occurred by 3,000 years ago and lasted until the Protohistoric Period (Altschul and Grenda 2002).

Human adaptations during the middle Holocene (circa 8,000 to 5,000 YBP) in the Los Angeles Basin are characterized by an abundance of grinding implements (specifically manos and metates). Rising sea levels began to stabilize and temperatures reached a thermal optimum at about 6,800 YBP (Altschul and Grenda 2002). Archaeological sites dating to this period tend to be located in grasslands and sagebrush communities on elevated landforms some distance from the shore (Altschul and Grenda 2002). Other characteristics of this period include stone ornaments, large projectile points, and charm stones, while bone and shell tools, ornamentation, and trade items are rare. Sites from this period appear to have consisted of semisedentary settlements with populations ranging from 15 to 100 people, primarily located in the coastal zone and along interior drainages. During this time, the Ballona region was first occupied (Altschul and Grenda 2002). This period covers Warren's Encinitas Tradition and Wallace's Period II (or Milling Stone Horizon) cultural sequences (Moratto 1984). The later date given for the Milling Stone Horizon varies to as late as 3,000 YBP. The lack of trade items such as obsidian and steatite are often used to attribute a site to this period.

A shift appears to have occurred in the later part of the middle Holocene, between 5,000 and 3,350 YBP (Altschul and Grenda 2002). Mortars and pestles were more common, which suggests that acorns were being exploited as an important part of the prehistoric diet in southern California. Other characteristics of this period include variations of large stemmed, leaf-shaped, and side-notched points, basket-hopper mortars, a variety of stone tools, bone tools, and shell ornamentation. This period corresponds to Warren's (1968) Campbell Tradition and Wallace's (1955, 1978) Period III (or Intermediate Horizon); however, the ending date for these periods varies to as late as approximately 1,000 YBP (Moratto 1984). There appears to have been a general shift from a plant-based economy to one that was more diversified, being a generalized hunting/fishing/gathering adaptation, possibly in response to Altithermal conditions (8,000 to 3,000 YBP) (Altschul and Grenda 2002). Evidence suggests that coastal populations placed an understandable emphasis upon marine resources, while the focus of inland occupation was upon hunting land mammals. Trade goods became more common during this period, suggesting intensified regional economic exchange and interaction. Finally, villages appear to have been more permanent during the Intermediate Horizon, closely resembling the later settlement pattern of the region (Altschul and Grenda 2002).

By 3,000 YBP, the Ballona region to the north was intensively and relatively permanently occupied. Some researchers suggest that the increasing population density during the late to middle Holocene did not necessarily grow out of the local population, but was a result of a desert

migration, perhaps as early as 3,000 YBP (Altschul and Grenda 2002).

During the late Holocene, population size and density increased dramatically, calling for an even more diversified economy (Altschul and Grenda 2002). This period is Wallace's Period IV (or Late Horizon). Ethnographic data, the first of which was from Spanish explorers and missionaries, indicates that the Gabrielino (Tongva) were the major tribe established in the project area. The Spanish attributed this name to the Native Americans in the area served by the San Gabriel Mission. Gabrielino territory included the watersheds of the San Gabriel, Santa Ana, and Los Angeles rivers, portions of the Santa Monica and Santa Ana mountains, the Los Angeles basin, the coast from Aliso Creek to Topanga Creek, and the San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina islands (Moratto 1984). The Gabrielino spoke a Cupan language that was part of the Shoshonean or Takic family of Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock; these linguistic ties united a disperse ethnic group occupying 1,500 square miles in the Los Angeles basin region (Altschul and Grenda 2002). Interestingly, this language stock was different from that of the Chumash to the north in the Santa Barbara region, as well as from the Kumeyaay (Tipai and Ipai) in the San Diego region, both of which spoke languages of the Hokan stock (although using different dialects).

Ethnographic data states that the Gabrielino were hunters and gatherers whose food sources included acorns, seeds, marine mollusks, fish, and mammals; archaeological sites support this data, with evidence of hunting, gathering, processing, and storage implements including arrow points, fishhooks, scrapers, grinding stones, and basketry awls (Altschul and Grenda 2002). Santa Catalina Island provided a valuable source of steatite for the Gabrielino, which they quarried and traded to other groups (Heizer and Treganza 1972; Moratto 1984). About 50 to 100 permanent villages are estimated to have been in existence at the time of European contact, most of which were located along lowland rivers and streams and along sheltered areas of the coast (Moratto 1984). Smaller satellite villages and resource extraction sites were located between larger villages. Village sites contained varying types of structures, including houses, sweathouses, and ceremonial huts (Bean and Smith 1978). Artistic items included shells set in asphaltum, carvings, painting, steatite, and baskets (Moratto 1984). Settlements were often located at the intersection of two or more ecozones, thus increasing the variety of resources that were immediately accessible (Moratto 1984). Offshore fishing and hunting were accomplished with the use of plank boats, while shellfish and birds were collected along the coast. At the time of European contact, the Gabrielino, second only to the Chumash, were the wealthiest, most populous, and most powerful ethnic group in southern California (Bean and Smith 1978; Moratto 1984).

As with other Native American populations in southern California, the arrival of the Spanish drastically changed life for the Gabrielino. Incorporation into the mission system disrupted their culture and changed their subsistence practices (Altschul and Grenda 2002). Ranchos were established throughout the area, often in major drainages where Native American villages tended to be located. By the early 1800s, Mission San Gabriel had expanded its holdings for grazing to include much of the former Gabrielino territory (Altschul and Grenda 2002). Eventually, widespread relocation of Native American groups occurred, resulting in further

disruption of the native lifeways. With the introduction of Euro-American diseases, the Gabrielino and other groups of southern California experienced drastic population declines. In the early 1860s, a smallpox epidemic nearly wiped out the remaining Gabrielino population (Moratto 1984). While people of Gabrielino descent still live in the Los Angeles area, the Gabrielino were no longer listed as a culturally identifiable group in the 1900 Federal Census (Bean and Smith 1978; Moratto 1984).

General History of the Los Angeles Area

The historic background of the project area began with the Spanish colonization of Alta California. The first Spanish colonizing expedition reached southern California in 1769 with the intention of converting and civilizing the indigenous populations, as well as expanding the knowledge of and access to new resources in the region (Brigandi 1998). As a result, by the late eighteenth century, a large portion of southern California was overseen by Mission San Luis Rey (San Diego County), Mission San Juan Capistrano (Orange County), and Mission San Gabriel (Los Angeles County), who began colonization the region and surrounding areas (Chapman 1921).

Up until this time, the only known way to feasibly travel from Sonora to Alta California was by sea. In 1774, Juan Bautista de Anza, an army captain at Tubac, requested and was given permission by the governor of the Mexican State of Sonora to establish an overland route from Sonora to Monterey (Chapman 1921). In doing so, Juan Bautista de Anza passed through Riverside County and described the area in writing for the first time (Caughey 1970; Chapman 1921). In 1797, Father Presidente Lausen (of Mission San Diego de Alcalá), Father Norberto de Santiago, and Corporal Pedro Lisalde (of Mission San Juan Capistrano) led an expedition through southwestern Riverside County in search of a new mission site to establish a presence between San Diego and San Juan Capistrano (Engelhardt 1921). Their efforts ultimately resulted in the establishment of Mission San Luis Rey in Oceanside, California.

On September 8, 1771, Father Pedro Cambón and Father Angel Somera established the Mission San Gabriel de Arcángel near the present-day city of Montebello. In 1775, the mission was moved to its current location in San Gabriel due to better agricultural lands. This mission marked the first sustained European occupation of the Los Angeles County area. Mission San Gabriel, despite a slow start, partially due to misconduct by Spanish soldiers, eventually became so prosperous that it was known as "The Queen of the Missions" (Johnson et al. 1972).

Each mission gained power through the support of a large, subjugated Native American workforce. As the missions grew, livestock holdings increased and became increasingly vulnerable to theft. In order to protect their interests, the southern California missions began to expand inland to try and provide additional security (Beattie and Beattie 1939; Caughey 1970). In order to meet their needs, the Spaniards embarked on a formal expedition in 1806 to find potential locations within what is now the San Bernardino Valley. As a result, by 1810, Father Francisco Dumetz of Mission San Gabriel had succeeded in establishing a religious site, or capilla, at a Cahuilla rancheria called Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1939). San Bernardino Valley received

its name from this site, which was dedicated to San Bernardino de Siena by Father Dumetz. The Guachama rancheria was located in present-day Bryn Mawr in San Bernardino County.

These early colonization efforts were followed by the establishment of estancias at Puente (circa 1816) and San Bernardino (circa 1819) near Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1939). These efforts were soon mirrored by the Spaniards from Mission San Luis Rey, who in turn established a presence in what is now Lake Elsinore, Temecula, and Murrieta (Chapman 1921). The indigenous groups who occupied these lands were recruited by missionaries, converted, and put to work in the missions (Pourade 1961). Throughout this period, the Native American populations were decimated by introduced diseases, a drastic shift in diet resulting in poor nutrition, and social conflicts due to the introduction of an entirely new social order (Cook 1976).

The pueblo that eventually became the city of Los Angeles was established in 1781. During this period, Spain also deeded ranchos to prominent citizens and soldiers (though very few in comparison to the later Mexican Period). One such rancho, Rancho San Pedro, was deeded to soldier Juan Jose Dominguez in 1784 and comprised 75,000 acres, encompassing the modern South Bay region from the Los Angeles River on the east to the Pacific Ocean on the west.

The area that became Los Angeles County saw an increase in European settlement during the Mexican Period, largely due to the many land grants (ranchos) to Mexican citizens by various governors. The period ended in early January of 1847, when Mexican forces fought the combined United States Army and Navy forces in the Battle of the San Gabriel River on January 8, 1847 and the Battle of La Mesa on January 9, 1847 (Nevin 1978). On January 10, 1847, leaders of the pueblo of Los Angeles surrendered peacefully after Mexican General Jose Maria Flores withdrew his forces. Shortly thereafter, newly appointed Mexican Military Commander of California, Andrés Pico, surrendered all of Alta California to United States Army Lieutenant Colonel John C. Fremont in the Treaty of Cahuenga (Nevin 1978).

The treatment of Native Americans grew worse during the Rancho Period. Most of the Native Americans were forced off of their land or put to work on the now privately-owned ranchos, most often as slave labor. In light of the brutal ranchos, the degree to which Native Americans had become dependent upon the mission system is evident when, in 1838, a group of Native Americans from Mission San Luis Rey petitioned government officials in San Diego to relieve suffering at the hands of the rancheros:

> We have suffered incalculable losses, for some of which we are in part to be blamed for because many of us have abandoned the Mission … We plead and beseech you … to grant us a Rev. Father for this place. We have been accustomed to the Rev. Fathers and to their manner of managing the duties. We labored under their intelligent directions, and we were obedient to the Fathers according to the regulations, because we considered it as good for us. (Brigandi 1998:21)

Native American culture had been disrupted to the point where they could no longer rely upon prehistoric subsistence and social patterns. Not only does this illustrate how dependent the Native Americans had become upon the missionaries, but it also indicates a marked contrast in the way the Spanish treated the Native Americans compared to the Mexican and United States ranchers. Spanish colonialism (missions) is based upon utilizing human resources while integrating them into their society. The Mexican and American ranchers did not accept Native Americans into their social order and used them specifically for the extraction of labor, resources, and profit. Rather than being incorporated, they were either subjugated or exterminated (Cook 1976).

Settlement of the Los Angeles region accelerated during the early American Period. The county was established on February 18, 1850. It was one of 27 counties established in the months prior to California becoming a state. Many ranchos in the county were sold or otherwise acquired by Americans, and most were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns. Nonetheless, ranching retained its importance, and by the late 1860s, Los Angeles was one of the top dairy production centers in the country (Rolle 1963). In 1854, the United States Congress agreed to let San Pedro become an official port of entry, and by the 1880s, the railroads had established networks throughout the county, resulting in fast and affordable shipment of goods, as well as a means to transport new residents to the booming region (Dumke 1944). New residents included many health-seekers drawn to the area by the fabled climate in the 1870s to the 1880s (Baur 1959). In 1876, the county had a population of 30,000 (Dumke 1944:7); by 1900, it had reached 100,000.

In the early to mid-1900s, population growth accelerated due to industry that was associated with both world wars, as well as emigration from the Midwest "dust bowl" states during the Great Depression. The county became one of the most densely occupied areas in the United States. The county's mild climate and successful economy continued to draw new residents in the late 1900s, and much of the county transformed from ranches and farms into residential subdivisions surrounding commercial and industrial centers. Hollywood's development into the entertainment capital of the world and southern California's booming aerospace industry were key factors in the county's growth.

Brief History of Torrance

The subject property is situated within the former Rancho San Pedro, which was originally granted to Juan Jose Dominguez in 1784 (McKenna 2009). The Dominguez family retained the Rancho, including the subject property, until circa 1911:

> Torrance was founded on May 31, 1911 by Jared Sidney Torrance and Associates by the purchase of 2,791 acres of land from the Dominquez Estate Company for $976,850, Susana Dominquez del Amo sold an additional 730 acres to Torrance for $350 per acre […] At its inception, this planned industrial town provided housing for 500 people.

> In March 1912, Torrance had originally proposed that the new development be named "Dominquez." […] Other names considered included "Southport," "Coronel," "Don Manuel" and "Industrial." Finally, over the objections of Jared Torrance, the board approved a resolution naming the new development "Torrance." The city was incorporated in 1921, and had a population of about 1,800 residents. (Megowan 2008 *in* McKenna 2009)

In order to foster a thriving industrial town, Jared Torrance hired Frederick Law Olmstead, Jr., a landscape architect, to plan the community of Torrance (Sonksen 2015). Torrance envisioned a uniquely planned community that physically separated the commercial and industrial zones from the residential areas, "to prove that a worker decently, pleasantly housed upon an ample plot of ground of his own increases in efficiency and contentment, that these qualities are most important industrial assets" (Megowan 2008 *in* McKenna 2009). With this design, the residential areas were kept mostly free from the smog and smoke generated in the industrial areas.

Torrance grew at a relatively steady pace, but the start of World War I brought an economic recession, slowing the development of the community and curbing the population growth. However, in 1921, soon after the incorporation of the city, petroleum was discovered within the south and central portions of Torrance (City of Torrance n.d.). Soon, a series of oil derricks were deployed throughout the city (Plate 1.3–1).

Plate 1.3–1: A panoramic shot of the Del Amo oil field in southern Torrance, circa 1938.
(Photograph courtesy of Gnerre 2014)

In addition to a booming oil business, jobs in agriculture and heavy industry allowed the city to expand rapidly, with the population expanding from 1,800 in 1921 to over 7,000 by 1930 (City of Torrance n.d.).

Of the varied local economy that aided in allowing Torrance to boom through the early twentieth century, was the presence of the Pacific Electric Railway Company car shops (Plate 1.3–2). The Pacific Electric Railway Company was established in 1901 by Henry E. Huntington and I.W. Hellman to construct 452 miles of electric rail lines connecting Los Angeles to San Bernardino, Riverside, Ventura, and Santa Barbara counties (*Los Angeles Herald* 1901). In 1917, construction on the 125-acre Torrance, California car shop site began, boasting the ability to employ over 1,000 people upon completion of the first phase (*The Redondo Reflex* 1917). These shops employed residents of the Torrance area through World War II, and by 1944 "it was the fastest and most expansive rapid transit system in the county" (City of Torrance n.d.).

Throughout the early and mid-twentieth century, the expansion of industry facilitated the city of Torrance to eventually becoming one of the largest cities in Los Angeles County today with a population of over 145,000 residents (Sonksen 2015).

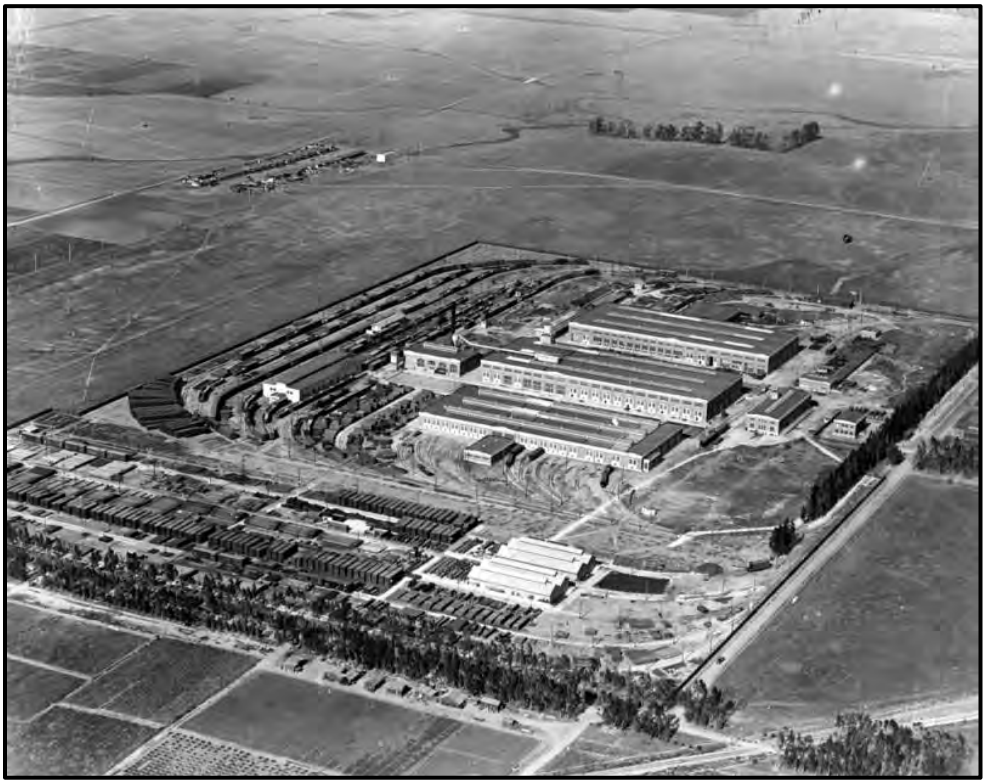


Plate 1.3–2: 1924 aerial photograph of the Pacific Electric Railway Company car shops, facing northeast *(Photograph courtesy of the Los Angeles Public Library).*

1.3.1 Results of the Archaeological Records Search

A records search was conducted by BFSA at the SCCIC to identify any previously recorded resources within a one-mile radius around the subject property. The results of the records search (Appendix B) indicate no resources have been recorded within the subject property; however, eight resources have been recorded within one mile of the subject property (Table 1.3–1). These

resources are all associated with the historic built environment and include the Torrance Health Center, the Fern Avenue School, the Torrance Bridge, historic Dow Chemical Plant, the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) Harbor Subdivision rail alignment, the Alcoa Spur rail alignment, the Exxon Mobile Torrance Refinery administration building, and a commercial building.

Table 1.3–1
Archaeological Sites Located Within One Mile of the Project

Site	Description
P-19-178514	Historic Torrance Health Center
P-19-178516	Historic Fern Avenue (Fern-Greenwood) School
P-19-178539	Historic Torrance Bridge
P-19-186929	Historic Dow Chemical Plant complex
P-19-186930	Historic BNSF Harbor Subdivision railroad alignment
P-19-186931	Historic Alcoa Spur rail alignment
P-19-189420	Historic Exxon Mobile Torrance Refinery administration building
P-19-189959	Historic commercial building

The records search results also indicate that there have been 21 cultural resource studies conducted within a one-mile radius of the project (see Appendix B), one of which is mapped overlapping the subject property (McKenna 2009). The McKenna (2009) study consists of a resource inventory for the city of Torrance. As such, the previous study does not directly address the subject property. However, the McKenna stud, does show that at least 141 historic structures and 12 prehistoric sites had been previously recorded within or directly adjacent to the city of Torrance. This includes the well-known prehistoric Malaga Cove site, LAN-138, which is a habitation site containing a dense midden deposit overlooking the Pacific Ocean (McKenna 2009).

The following historic sources were also reviewed:

- The National Register of Historic Places Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The OHP Built Environment Resources Directory
- 1922 and 1929 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (Appendix D)
- 1896 and 1944 15' *Redondo* Quadrangle and 1924, 1934, and 1951 7.5' *Torrance* Quadrangle USGS topographic maps (Appendix E)
- Aerial photographs ranging between 1924 and 2022 (Appendix F)

These sources indicate that the subject property was utilized agriculturally as early as 1927. The 1928 aerial photograph depicts the development of Del Amo Boulevard and a large structure to the north. To the south of the subject property, an industrial facility is depicted in the 1927 aerial photograph as well. The 1924 USGS map indicates that the industrial facility located to the south of the project was the Pacific Electric Railway Company's car service shops. While detailed Sanborn Map coverage of the area was not available, the 1922 and 1929 Sanborn Map index pages indicate that the subject property was located within the Pacific Electric Railway Company car shops' property boundaries during this time.

The subject property was still vacant in 1938. However, by 1947, the subject property was utilized as a parking lot for the structure located just north of the project's boundaries. As indicated by the 1951 USGS map, this structure was a church by this time. The 1947 aerial photograph also indicates that Del Amo Boulevard had begun to develop residentially and that a large industrial facility was constructed just south of the subject property.

The aerial photographs and USGS maps indicate that the property and surrounding area did not change through the early 1980s. In 1985, following the plotting of Tract No. 39796 (City of Torrance), the subject property was developed with the six buildings and parking that are currently extant within the subject property. By 1990, the large industrial building to the south of the property was replaced with small commercial buildings and parking lots. Between 1994 and 2002, the church was removed from the property to the north of the project and was developed into a community park between 2014 and 2015.

BFSA also requested a SLF search from the NAHC. The NAHC Sacred Lands File search did not indicate the presence of a sacred site within the search radius. All correspondence is provided in Appendix C.

The records search and literature review suggest that there is a potential for both prehistoric and historic resources to be contained within the boundaries. Although the results of the records search suggest historic resources are the most common in the vicinity of the project, the records search does also indicate that much of the surrounding area was developed prior to the establishment of environmental regulations requiring the appropriate identification, recordation, and evaulation of cultural resources. Although this development likely has impacted and removed evidence of prehistoric resources, the level of prehistoric occupation that may have been impacted by this development is unclear and there does remain a potential for prehistoric sites.

1.4 Applicable Regulations

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of Los Angeles County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, the criteria outlined in CEQA provide the guidance for making such a determination, as provided below.

1.4.1 California Environmental Quality Act

According to CEQA (§15064.5a), the term "historical resource" includes the following:

1) A resource listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code [PRC] SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or identified as significant in a historical resource survey, meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (PRC SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:

    a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
    b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
    c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
    d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of the PRC), or identified in a historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1[g] of the PRC) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA (§15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect upon the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired.
2) The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

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

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects upon archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

1. When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is a historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
2. If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is a historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the PRC, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the PRC do not apply.
3. If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the PRC, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in PRC Section 21083.2 (c to f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
4. If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project upon those resources shall not be considered a significant effect upon the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect upon it are noted in the Initial Study (IS) or Environmental Impact Report, if one is

prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5 (d and e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

(d) When an IS identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood of, Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC, as provided in PRC SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
2) The requirements of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project area through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is in the city of Torrance in the southern portion of Los Angeles County. The scope of work for the cultural resources study conducted for the 2271-2311 and 2341 205th Street Project included the survey of a 6.25-acre area. Given the area involved, the research design for this project was focused upon realistic study options. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal here is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of identified resources. Nevertheless, the assessment of the significance of a resource must take into consideration a variety of characteristics, as well as the ability of a resource to address regional research topics and issues.

Although elementary resource evaluation programs are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources. The following research questions take into account the size and location of the project discussed above.

Research Questions:

- Can located cultural resources be associated with a specific time period, population, or individual?
- Do the types of any located cultural resources allow a site activity/function to be determined from a preliminary investigation? What are the site activities? What is the site function? What resources were exploited?
- How do located sites compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the area?
- How do located sites fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for valley environments of the region?

Data Needs

At the survey level, the principal research objective is a generalized investigation of changing settlement patterns in both the prehistoric and historic periods within the study area. The overall goal is to understand settlement and resource procurement patterns of the project area occupants. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from an archaeological perspective is essential for the investigation. The fieldwork and archival research were undertaken with the following primary research goals in mind:

1) To identify cultural resources occurring within the project;
2) To determine, if possible, site type and function, context of the resource(s), and chronological placement of each cultural resource identified;
3) To place each cultural resource identified within a regional perspective; and
4) To provide recommendations for the treatment of each cultural resource identified.

3.0 FIELD SURVEY

The cultural resources study of the project consisted of an institutional records search and an intensive cultural resource survey of the entire 6.25-acre project. This study was conducted in conformance with City of Torrance environmental guidelines, Section 21083.2 of the California PRC, and CEQA. Statutory requirements of CEQA (Section 15064.5) were followed for the identification and evaluation of resources. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995) and the City's Historic Preservation Ordinance.

3.1 Survey Methods

The survey methodology employed during the current investigation followed standard archaeological field procedures and was sufficient to accomplish a thorough assessment of the project. Field Archaeologist Allison Reynolds conducted the intensive pedestrian survey on April 26, 2022. The field methodology employed for the project included walking evenly spaced survey transects set approximately five to 10 meters apart, where possible, while visually inspecting the ground surface; however, buildings limited the ability to maintain uninterrupted transects. Visibility of the natural ground surface was poor throughout the property due to the current development of the property (described below in Section 3.2). All potentially sensitive areas where cultural resources might be located were closely inspected. Photographs documenting survey areas and overall survey conditions were taken frequently.

3.2 Survey Results

The archaeological field survey did not locate any cultural resources within the subject property. The entire property was developed with six commercial buildings and asphalt-covered parking lots. All of the vegetation found within the project was associated with introduced landscaping. All of the noted development and landscaping limited ground visibility. Plates 3.2–1 through 3.2–6 depict the setting of the project at the time of survey.

This characterization of the property as highly surficially disturbed and developed is relevant to the consideration of cultural resources being present within the project. When parcels are cleared, disked, or otherwise disturbed and developed, evidence of surface artifact scatters is lost. Whether or not cultural resources have ever existed in this parcel is unclear, as the current status of the property appears to have affected the potential to discover any surface scatters of artifacts.

Plate 3.2–1: Overview from the southeast corner of the project, facing west.

Plate 3.2–2: Overview from the northeast corner of the project, facing southwest.

Plate 3.2–3: Overview from the northwest corner of the project, facing southeast.

Plate 3.2–4: Overview from the southwest corner of the project, facing northeast.

Plate 3.2–5: Overview of the introduced landscaping within the central portion of the project, facing north.

Plate 3.2–6: An example of introduced landscaping between buildings within the project, facing south.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase I archaeological assessment for the 2271-2311 and 2341 205th Street Project did not identify any cultural resources. As stated previously, the entire property has been impacted by agriculture and commercial development throughout the twentieth century. When land is cleared, disked, or otherwise disturbed, evidence of surface artifact scatters is typically lost. Whether or not cultural resources have ever existed on the 2271-2311 and 2341 205th Street Project is unclear. Further, the archival data indicates that much of the surrounding area was developed prior to modern environmental regulations, and the level of prehistoric occupation that may have been impacted by this development is unclear. As such, the current status of the property and surrounding area appears to have affected the potential to discover any surface scatters of artifacts, and cultural materials may have been masked by the previous impacts to the property.

In addition to prehistoric resources, the subject property also retains the potential to contain buried historic resources, as indicated by historic aerial photographs and maps. These sources indicate that the subject property is historically associated with the Pacific Electric Railway Company car shops and the residential development of Del Amo Boulevard. Such buried historic resources could include, but are not limited to, refuse deposits or building features. Within Los Angeles County, backyard refuse disposal and trash incinerators were the primary means for waste disposal until 1958, when backyard incinerators were banned, and modern waste disposal means were adopted (Los Angeles Almanac n.d.).

Given the prior development of the property and surrounding area that may have buried, covered, or masked archaeological deposits, there remains a potential that buried archaeological deposits or features may exist within the project boundaries. Therefore, it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed with the implementation of a cultural resources monitoring program conducted by an archaeologist during grading of the upper five feet of the property. Monitoring may be halted at any time at the discretion of the archaeologist if the potential for buried cultural resources is found to be diminished by past development. The cultural resources monitoring program recommended as a condition of approval for this property is presented in Section 4.1.

4.1 Cultural Resources Monitoring Program

Monitoring during ground-disturbing activities, such as grading or trenching, by a qualified archaeologist is recommended to ensure that if buried features (*i.e.,* human remains, hearths, or cultural deposits) are present, they will be handled in a timely and proper manner. The scope of the monitoring program is provided below.

1) Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the applicant shall provide written verification that a certified archaeologist has been retained to implement the monitoring program. This verification shall be presented in a letter from the project archaeologist to the lead

agency.

2) The certified archaeologist shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program.
3) During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits within the upper five feet of the property, the archaeological monitor(s) shall be on-site, as determined necessary by the consulting archaeologist, to perform periodic inspections of the excavations. The frequency of inspections will depend upon the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The consulting archaeologist shall have the authority to modify the monitoring program if the potential for cultural resources appears to be less than anticipated.
4) Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be minimally documented in the field so the monitored grading can proceed.
5) In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, the archaeologist shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operation in the area of discovery to allow for the evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The archaeologist shall contact the lead agency at the time of discovery. The archaeologist, in consultation with the lead agency, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The lead agency must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the consulting archaeologist and approved by the lead agency before being carried out using professional archaeological methods. If any human bones are discovered, the county coroner and lead agency shall be contacted. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the NAHC, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.
6) Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The project archaeologist shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis.
7) All cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program shall be processed and curated according to the current professional repository standards. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.
8) A report documenting the field and analysis results and interpreting the artifact and research data within the research context shall be completed and submitted to the satisfaction of the lead agency prior to the issuance of any building permits. The report will include DPR Primary and Archaeological Site Forms.

5.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

The archaeological survey program for the 2271-2311 and 2341 205th Street Project was directed by Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted by Field Archaeologist Allison Reynolds. The report text was prepared by Jillian L.H. Conroy and Brian Smith. The records search was provided by the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton. Graphics were prepared by Jillian Conroy. Technical editing and report production were conducted by Summer Forsman.

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APPENDIX A

Resumes of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
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Education

Master of Arts, History, University of San Diego, California	1982
Bachelor of Arts, History, and Anthropology, University of San Diego, California	1975

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

Principal Investigator — 1977–Present
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. — Poway, California

Brian F. Smith is the owner and principal historical and archaeological consultant for Brian F. Smith and Associates. Over the past 32 years, he has conducted over 2,500 cultural resource studies in California, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, and Texas. These studies include every possible aspect of archaeology from literature searches and large-scale surveys to intensive data recovery excavations. Reports prepared by Mr. Smith have been submitted to all facets of local, state, and federal review agencies, including the US Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Homeland Security. In addition, Mr. Smith has conducted studies for utility companies (Sempra Energy) and state highway departments (CalTrans).

Professional Accomplishments

These selected major professional accomplishments represent research efforts that have added significantly to the body of knowledge concerning the prehistoric life ways of cultures once present in the southern California area and historic settlement since the late 18th century. Mr. Smith has been principal investigator on the following select projects, except where noted.

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects, some of which included Broadway Block (2019), 915 Grape Street (2019), 1919 Pacific Highway (2018), Moxy Hotel (2018), Makers Quarter Block D (2017), Ballpark Village (2017), 460 16th Street (2017), Kettner and Ash (2017), Bayside Fire Station (2017), Pinnacle on the Park (2017), IDEA1 (2016), Blue Sky San Diego (2016), Pacific Gate (2016), Pendry Hotel (2015), Cisterra Sempra Office Tower (2014), 15th and Island (2014), Park and G (2014), Comm 22 (2014), 7th and F Street Parking (2013), Ariel Suites (2013), 13th and Marker (2012), Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7th Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft

Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

1900 and 1912 Spindrift Drive: An extensive data recovery and mitigation monitoring program at the Spindrift Site, an important prehistoric archaeological habitation site stretching across the La Jolla area. The project resulted in the discovery of over 20,000 artifacts and nearly 100,000 grams of bulk faunal remains and marine shell, indicating a substantial occupation area (2013-2014).

San Diego Airport Development Project: An extensive historic assessment of multiple buildings at the San Diego International Airport and included the preparation of Historic American Buildings Survey documentation to preserve significant elements of the airport prior to demolition (2017-2018).

Citracado Parkway Extension: A still-ongoing project in the city of Escondido to mitigate impacts to an important archaeological occupation site. Various archaeological studies have been conducted by BFSA resulting in the identification of a significant cultural deposit within the project area.

Westin Hotel and Timeshare (Grand Pacific Resorts): Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of Carlsbad consisted of the excavation of 176 one-square-meter archaeological data recovery units which produced thousands of prehistoric artifacts and ecofacts, and resulted in the preservation of a significant prehistoric habitation site. The artifacts recovered from the site presented important new data about the prehistory of the region and Native American occupation in the area (2017).

The Everly Subdivision Project: Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of El Cajon resulted in the identification of a significant prehistoric occupation site from both the Late Prehistoric and Archaic Periods, as well as producing historic artifacts that correspond to the use of the property since 1886. The project produced an unprecedented quantity of artifacts in comparison to the area encompassed by the site, but lacked characteristics that typically reflect intense occupation, indicating that the site was used intensively for food processing (2014-2015).

Ballpark Village: A mitigation and monitoring program within three city blocks in the East Village area of San Diego resulting in the discovery of a significant historic deposit. Nearly 5,000 historic artifacts and over 500,000 grams of bulk historic building fragments, food waste, and other materials representing an occupation period between 1880 and 1917 were recovered (2015-2017).

Archaeology at the Padres Ballpark: Involved the analysis of historic resources within a seven-block area of the "East Village" area of San Diego, where occupation spanned a period from the 1870s to the 1940s. Over a period of two years, BFSA recovered over 200,000 artifacts and hundreds of pounds of metal, construction debris, unidentified broken glass, and wood. Collectively, the Ballpark Project and the other downtown mitigation and monitoring projects represent the largest historical archaeological program anywhere in the country in the past decade (2000-2007).

4S Ranch Archaeological and Historical Cultural Resources Study: Data recovery program consisted of the excavation of over 2,000 square meters of archaeological deposits that produced over one million artifacts, containing primarily prehistoric materials. The archaeological program at 4S Ranch is the largest archaeological study ever undertaken in the San Diego County area and has produced data that has exceeded expectations regarding the resolution of long-standing research questions and regional prehistoric settlement patterns.

Charles H. Brown Site: Attracted international attention to the discovery of evidence of the antiquity of man in North America. Site located in Mission Valley, in the city of San Diego.

Del Mar Man Site: Study of the now famous Early Man Site in Del Mar, California, for the San Diego Science Foundation and the San Diego Museum of Man, under the direction of Dr. Spencer Rogers and Dr. James R. Moriarty.

Old Town State Park Projects: Consulting Historical Archaeologist. Projects completed in the Old Town State Park involved development of individual lots for commercial enterprises. The projects completed in Old Town include Archaeological and Historical Site Assessment for the Great Wall Cafe (1992), Archaeological Study for the Old Town Commercial Project (1991), and Cultural Resources Site Survey at the Old San Diego Inn (1988).

Site W-20, Del Mar, California: A two-year-long investigation of a major prehistoric site in the Del Mar area of the city of San Diego. This research effort documented the earliest practice of religious/ceremonial activities in San Diego County (circa 6,000 years ago), facilitated the projection of major non-material aspects of the La Jolla Complex, and revealed the pattern of civilization at this site over a continuous period of 5,000 years. The report for the investigation included over 600 pages, with nearly 500,000 words of text, illustrations, maps, and photographs documenting this major study.

City of San Diego Reclaimed Water Distribution System: A cultural resource study of nearly 400 miles of pipeline in the city and county of San Diego.

Master Environmental Assessment Project, City of Poway: Conducted for the City of Poway to produce a complete inventory of all recorded historic and prehistoric properties within the city. The information was used in conjunction with the City's General Plan Update to produce a map matrix of the city showing areas of high, moderate, and low potential for the presence of cultural resources. The effort also included the development of the City's Cultural Resource Guidelines, which were adopted as City policy.

Draft of the City of Carlsbad Historical and Archaeological Guidelines: Contracted by the City of Carlsbad to produce the draft of the City's historical and archaeological guidelines for use by the Planning Department of the City.

The Mid-Bayfront Project for the City of Chula Vista: Involved a large expanse of undeveloped agricultural land situated between the railroad and San Diego Bay in the northwestern portion of the city. The study included the analysis of some potentially historic features and numerous prehistoric

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Audie Murphy Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,113.4 acres and 43 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination; direction of field crews; evaluation of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; assessment of cupule, pictograph, and rock shelter sites, co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February- September 2002.

Cultural Resources Evaluation of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,947 acres and 76 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of San Diego and CEQA guidelines; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. May-November 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County: Project manager/director for a survey of 29 individual sites near the U.S./Mexico Border for proposed video surveillance camera locations associated with the San Diego Border barrier Project—project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; site identification and recordation; assessment of potential impacts to cultural resources; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Border Patrol, and other government agencies involved; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January, February, and July 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites

for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of two prehistoric and three historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; survey of project area; Native American consultation; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of one prehistoric and five historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; historic structure assessments; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-June 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of the San Diego Presidio Identified During Water Pipe Construction for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project, Pacific Beach, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. March-April 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project and Caltrans, Carlsbad, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Survey and Testing of Two Prehistoric Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Cultural Resources Phase I and II Investigations for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for a survey and testing of a prehistoric quarry site along the border—NRHP eligibility assessment; project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. December 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Westview High School Project for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. October 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 1999-January 2000.

Monitoring of Grading for the Herschel Place Project, La Jolla, California: Project archaeologist/ monitor—included monitoring of grading activities associated with the development of a single- dwelling parcel. September 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Historic Resource for the Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; budget development; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project, Carlsbad, California: Project manager/director —included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California: Project archaeologist—included direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Village 2 High School Site, Otay Ranch, City of Chula Vista, California: Project manager/director —management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July 1999.

Cultural Resources Phase I, II, and III Investigations for the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for the survey, testing, and mitigation of sites along border—supervision of multiple field crews, NRHP eligibility assessments, Native American consultation, contribution to Environmental Assessment document, lithic and marine shell analysis, authoring of cultural resources project report. August 1997- January 2000.

Phase I, II, and II Investigations for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project, Poway California: Project archaeologist/project director—included recordation and assessment of multicomponent prehistoric and historic sites; direction of Phase II and III investigations; direction of laboratory analyses including prehistoric and historic collections; curation of collections; data synthesis; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. February 1994; March-September 1994; September-December 1995.

APPENDIX B

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

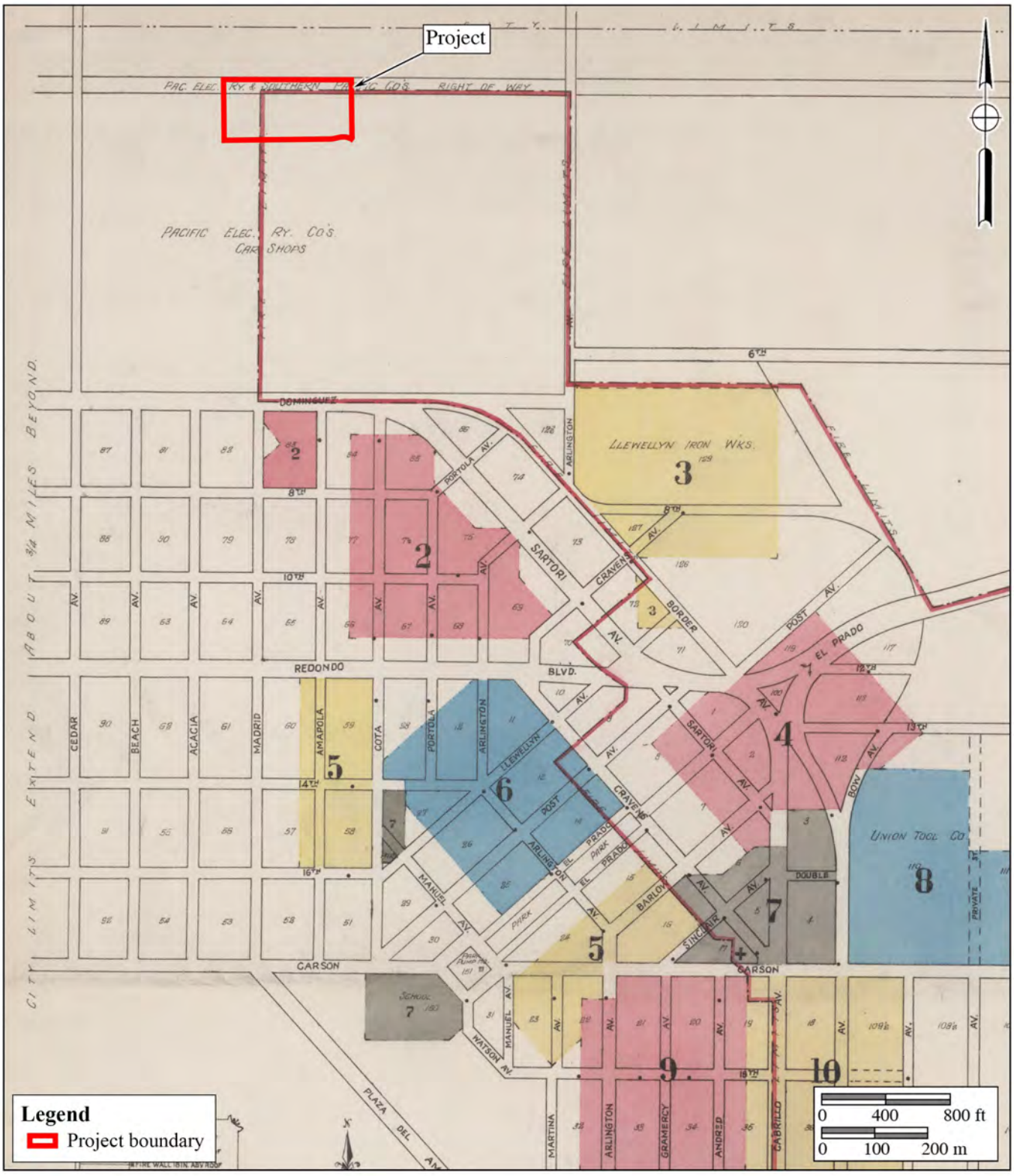
APPENDIX C

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

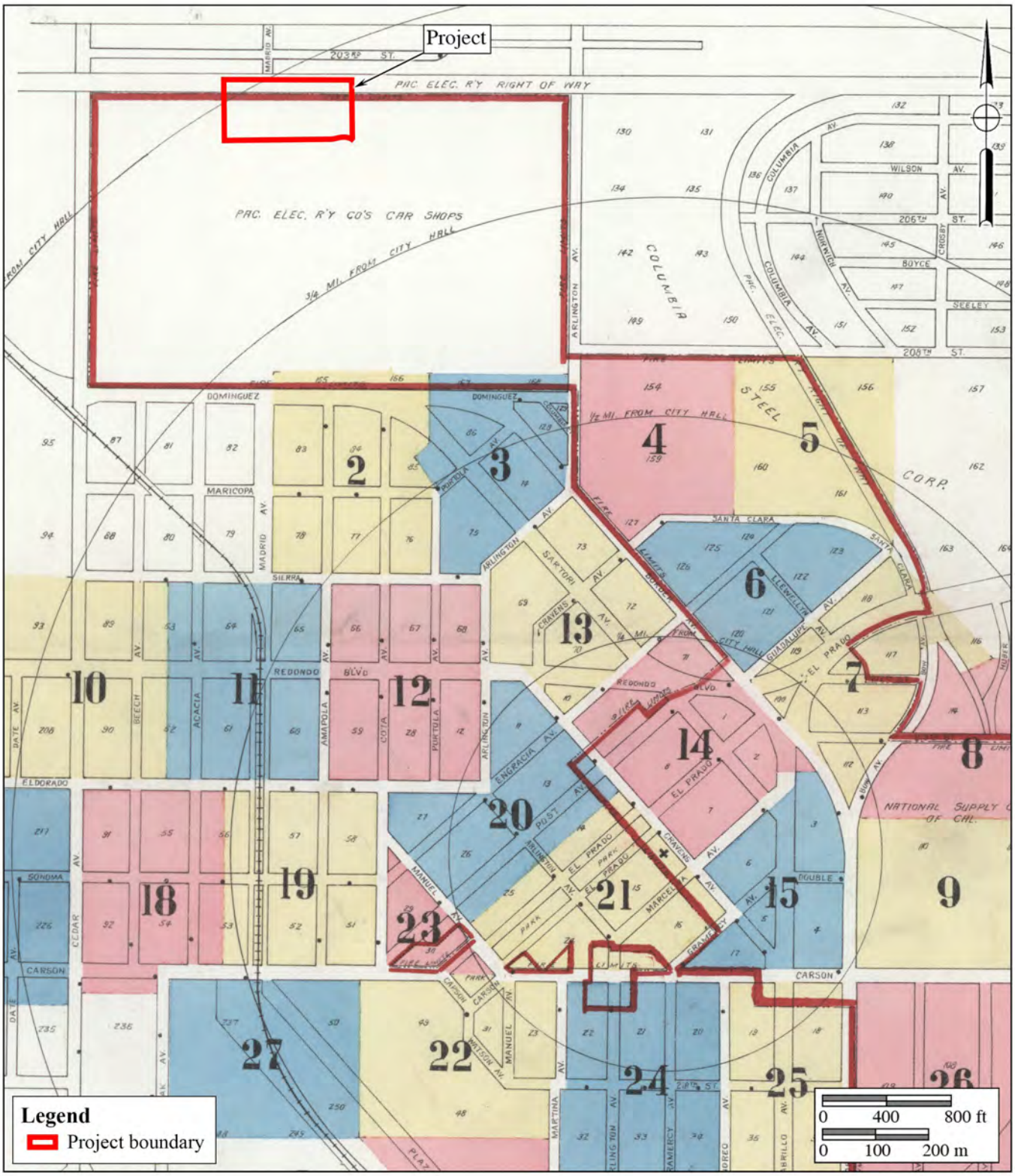
APPENDIX D

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps



1922 Sanborn Map

The 2271-2311 and 2341 205th Street Project

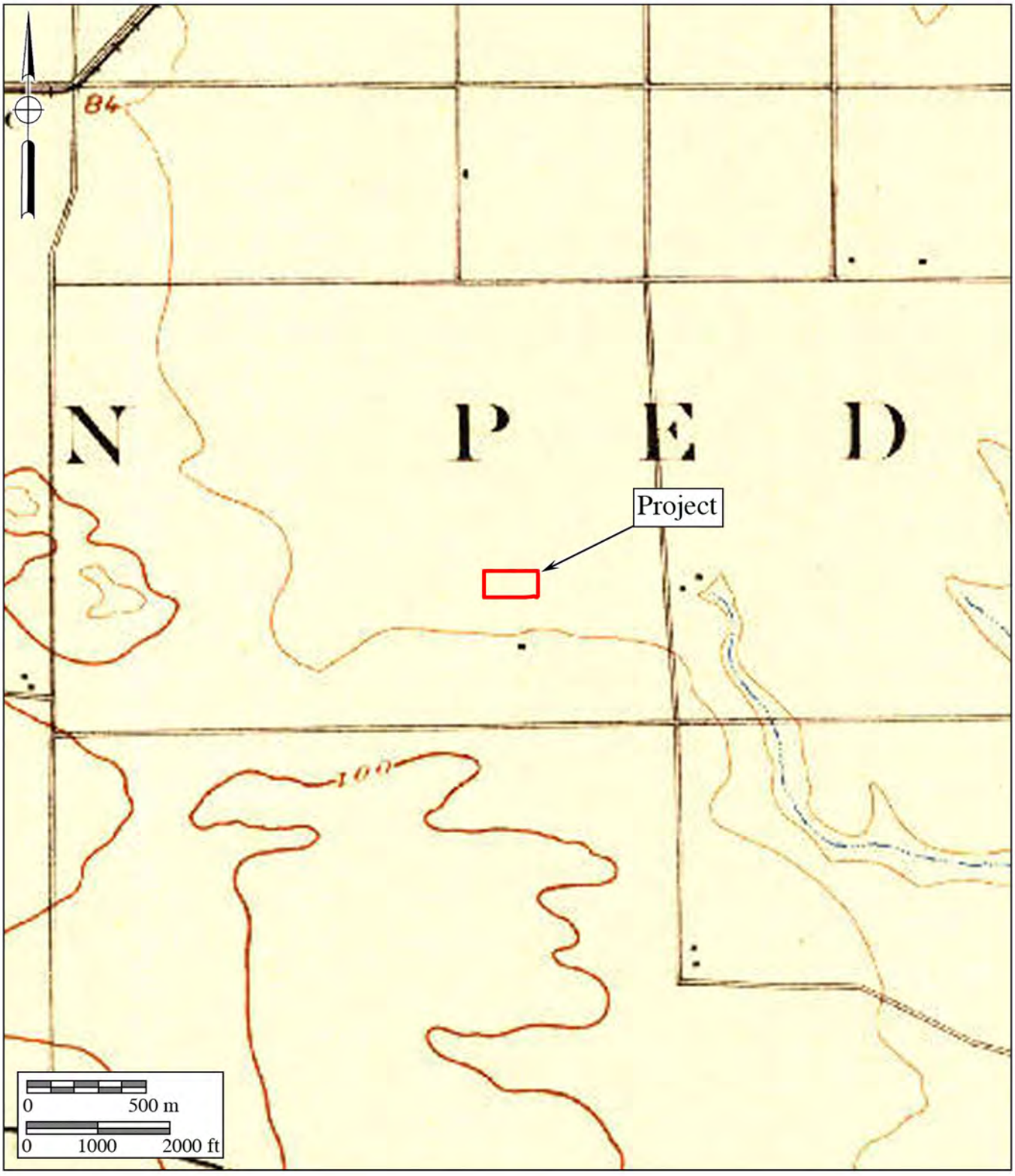


1929 Sanborn Map

The 2271-2311 and 2341 205th Street Project

APPENDIX E

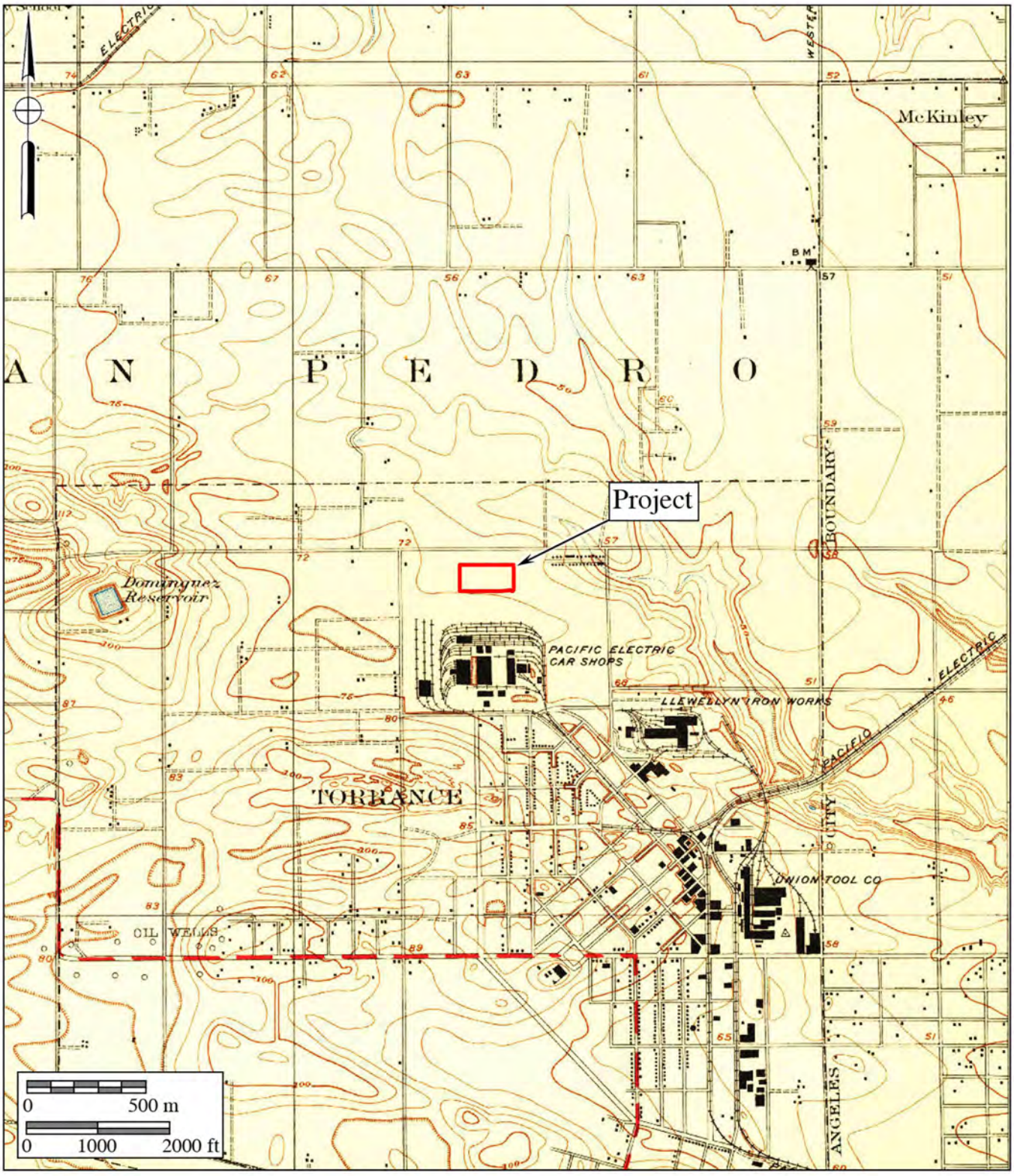
USGS Topographic Maps



1896 Topographic Map

The 2271-2311 and 2341 205th Street Project

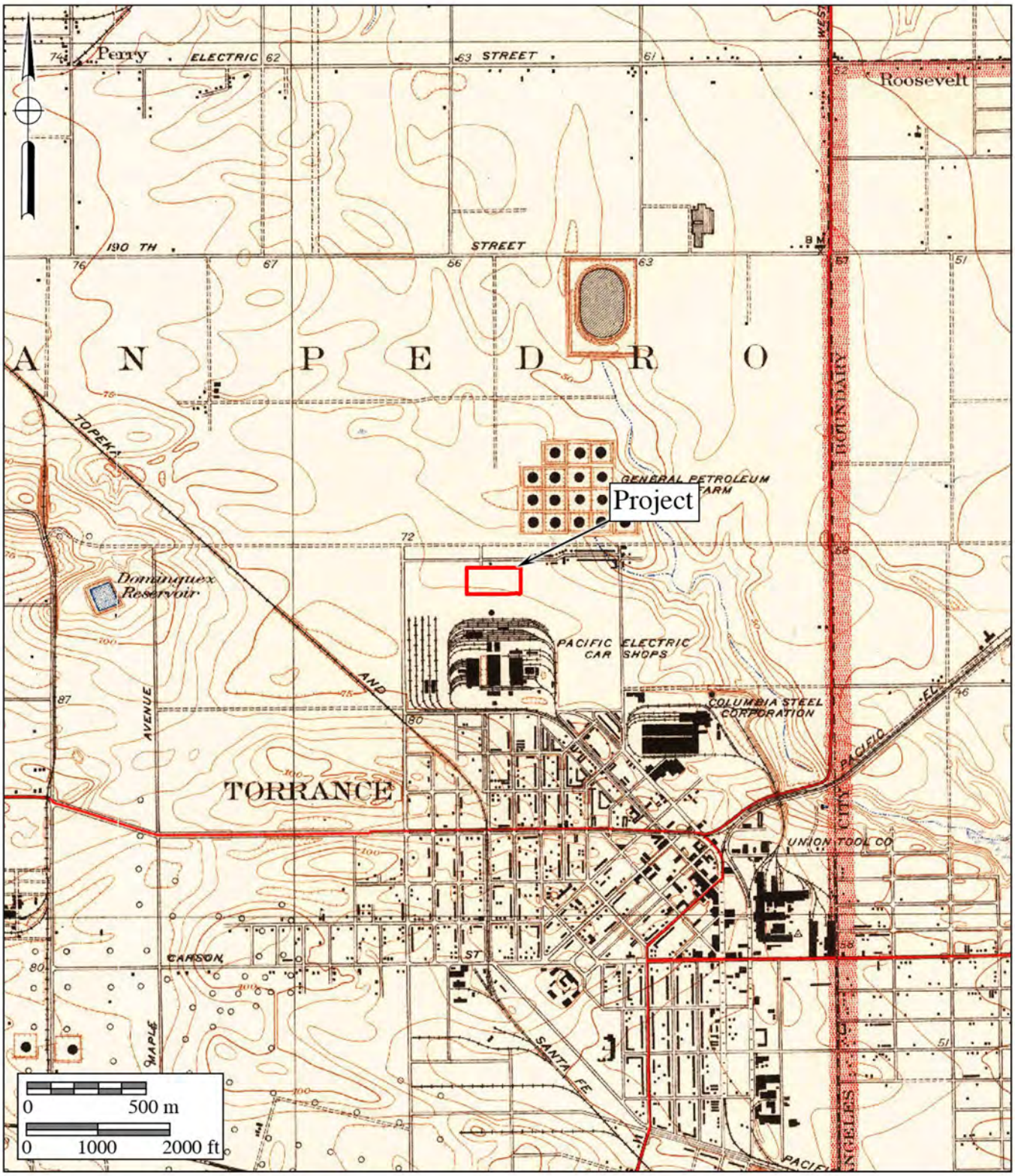
USGS *Redondo* Quadrangle (15-minute series)



1924 Topographic Map

The 2271-2311 and 2341 205th Street Project

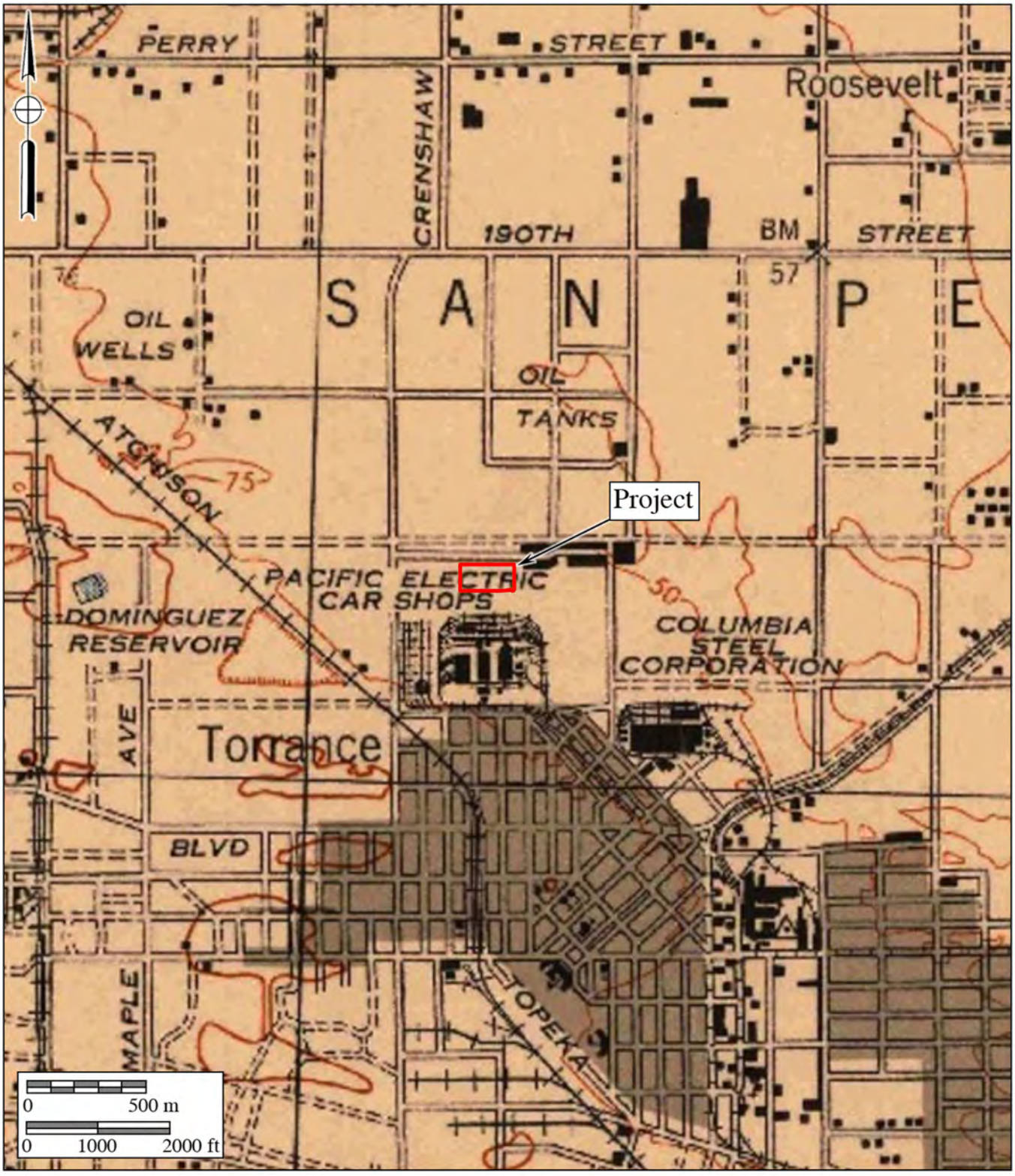
USGS *Torrance* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)



1934 Topographic Map

The 2271-2311 and 2341 205th Street Project

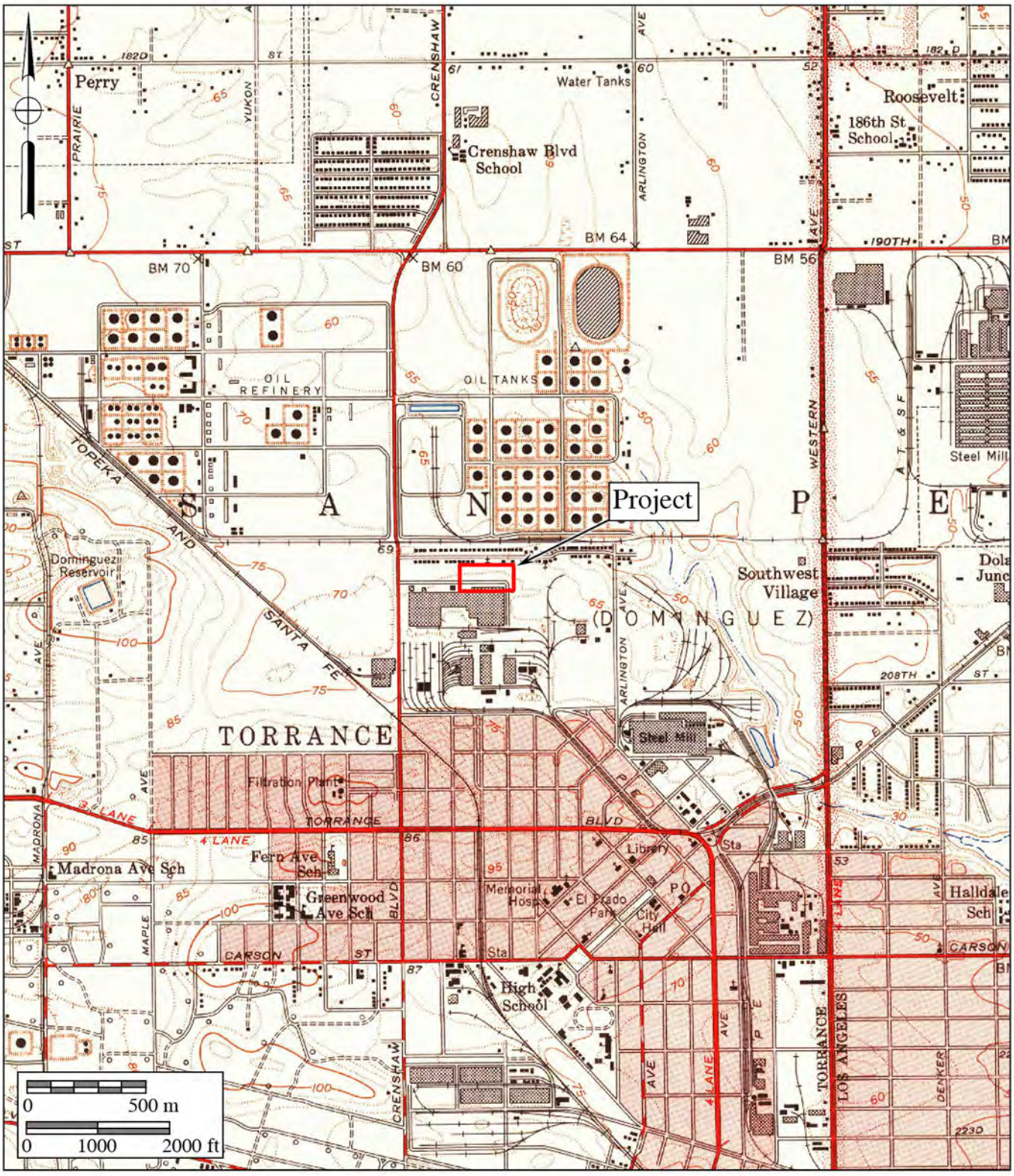
USGS *Torrance* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)



1944 Topographic Map

The 2271-2311 and 2341 205th Street Project

USGS *Redondo* Quadrangle (15-minute series)



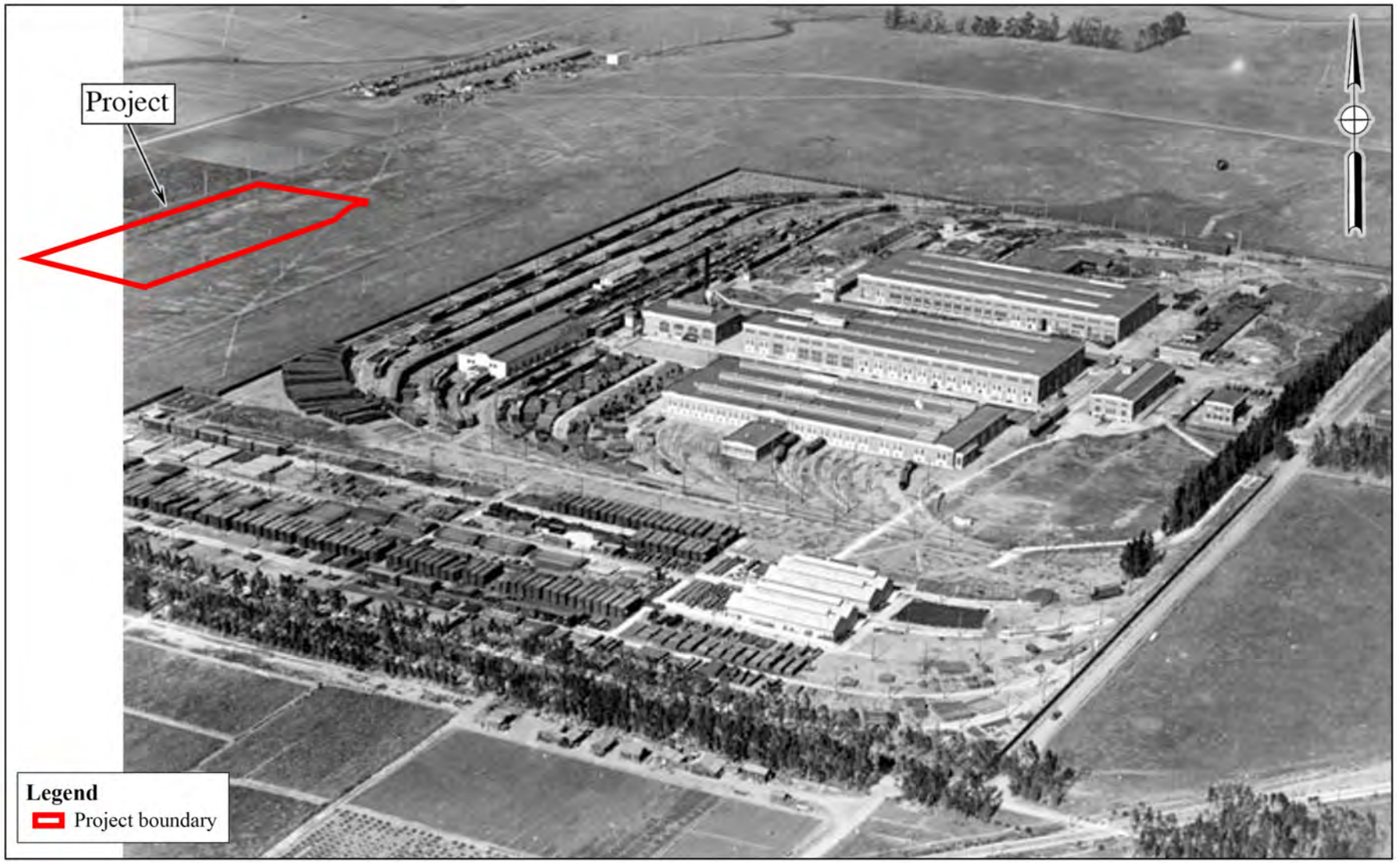
1951 Topographic Map

The 2271-2311 and 2341 205th Street Project

USGS *Torrance* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)

APPENDIX F

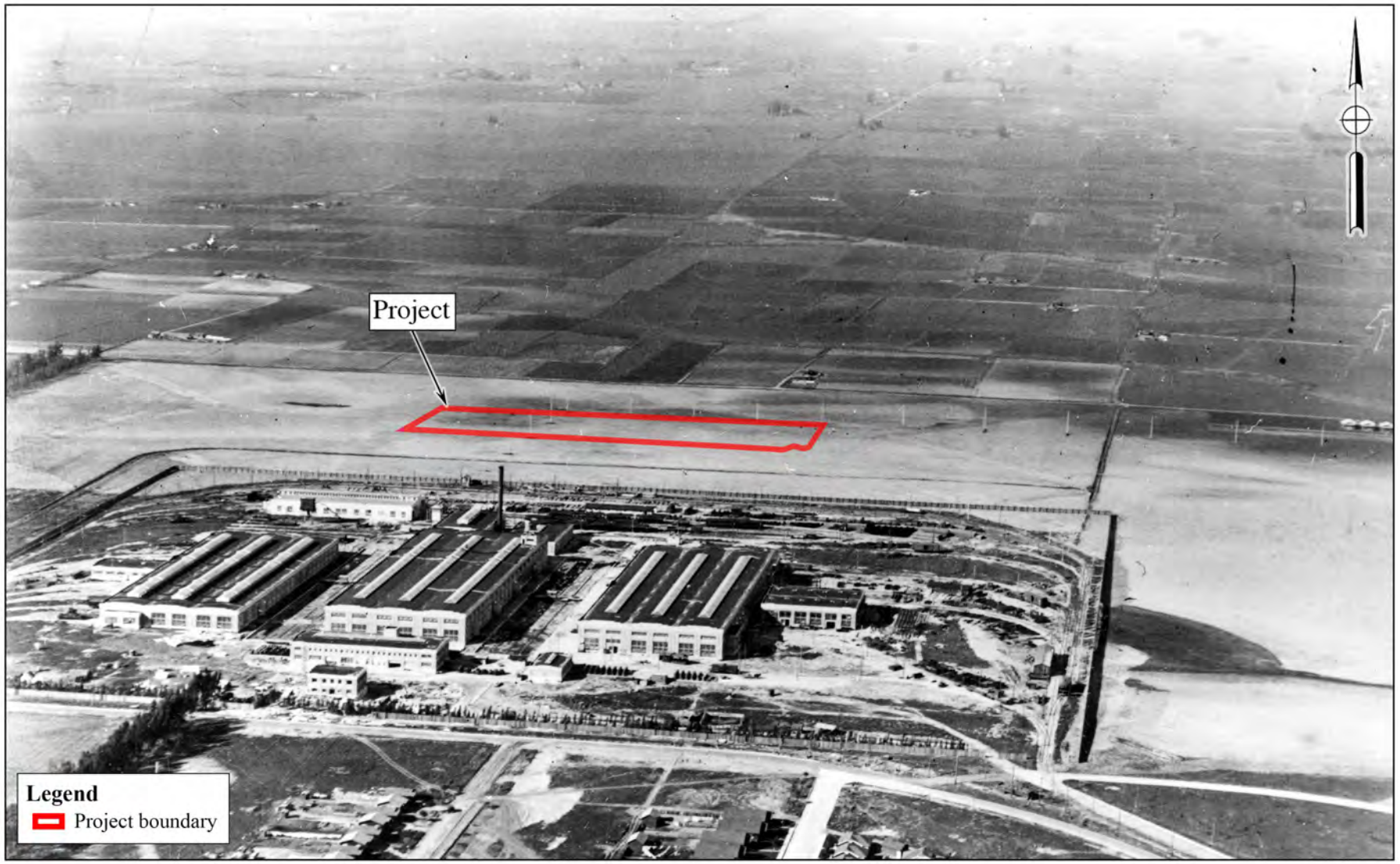
Aerial Photographs



1924 Aerial Photograph

The 2271-2311 and 2341 205th Street Project

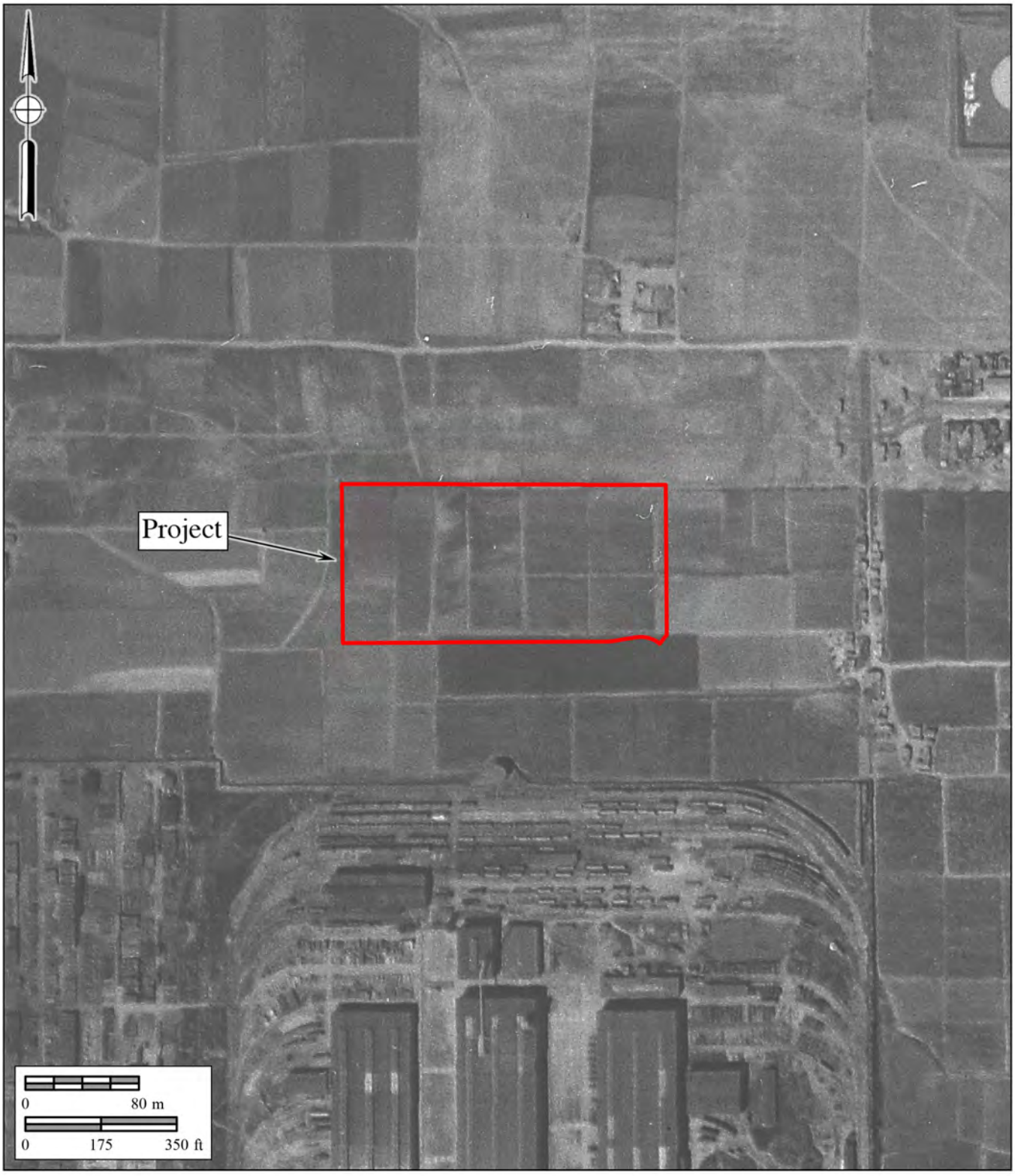
Photograph courtesy of the Los Angeles Public Library



1925 Aerial Photograph

The 2271-2311 and 2341 205th Street Project

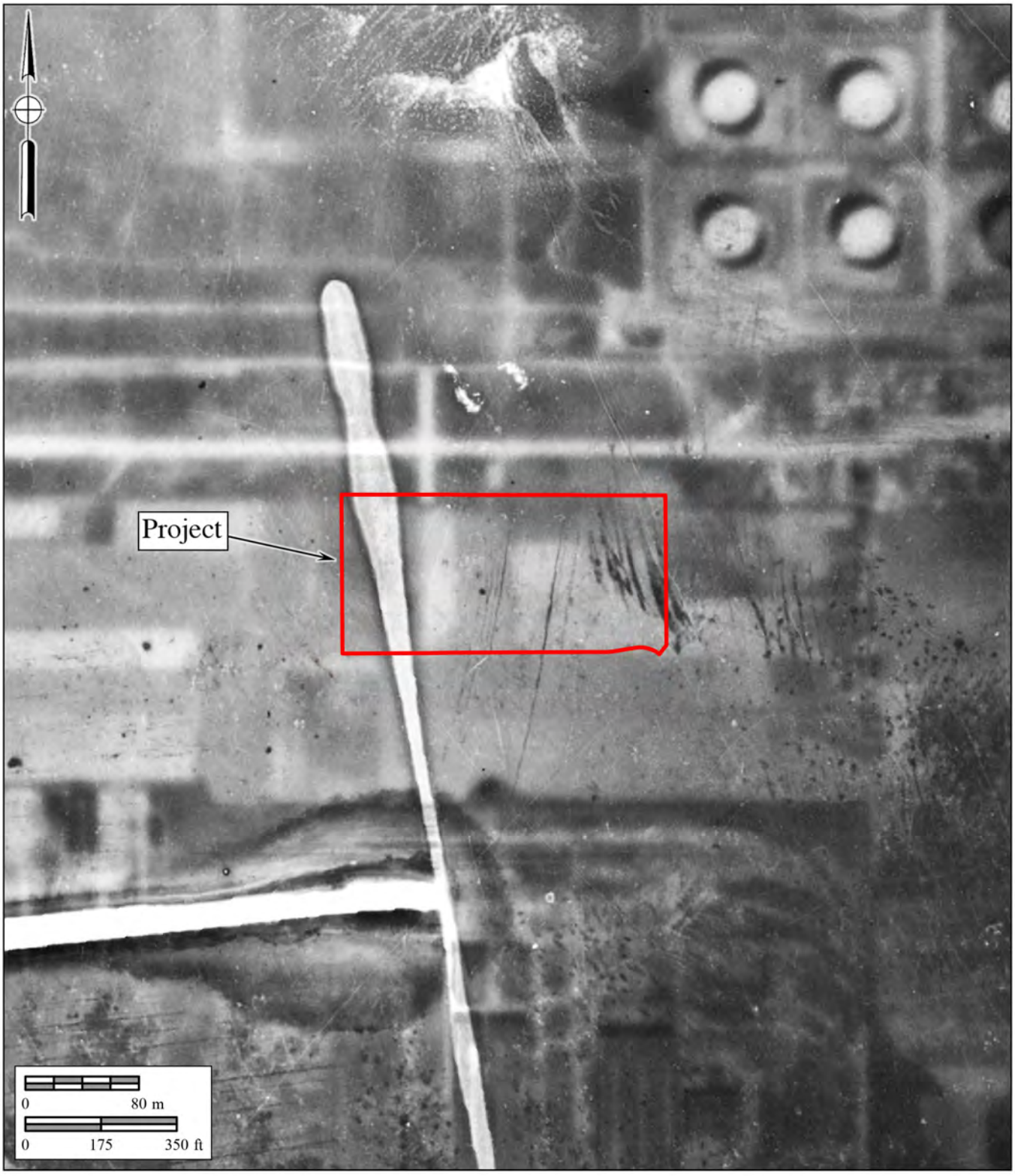
Photograph courtesy of the Metro Transportation Library and Archive



1927 Aerial Photograph

The 2271-2311 and 2341 205th Street Project

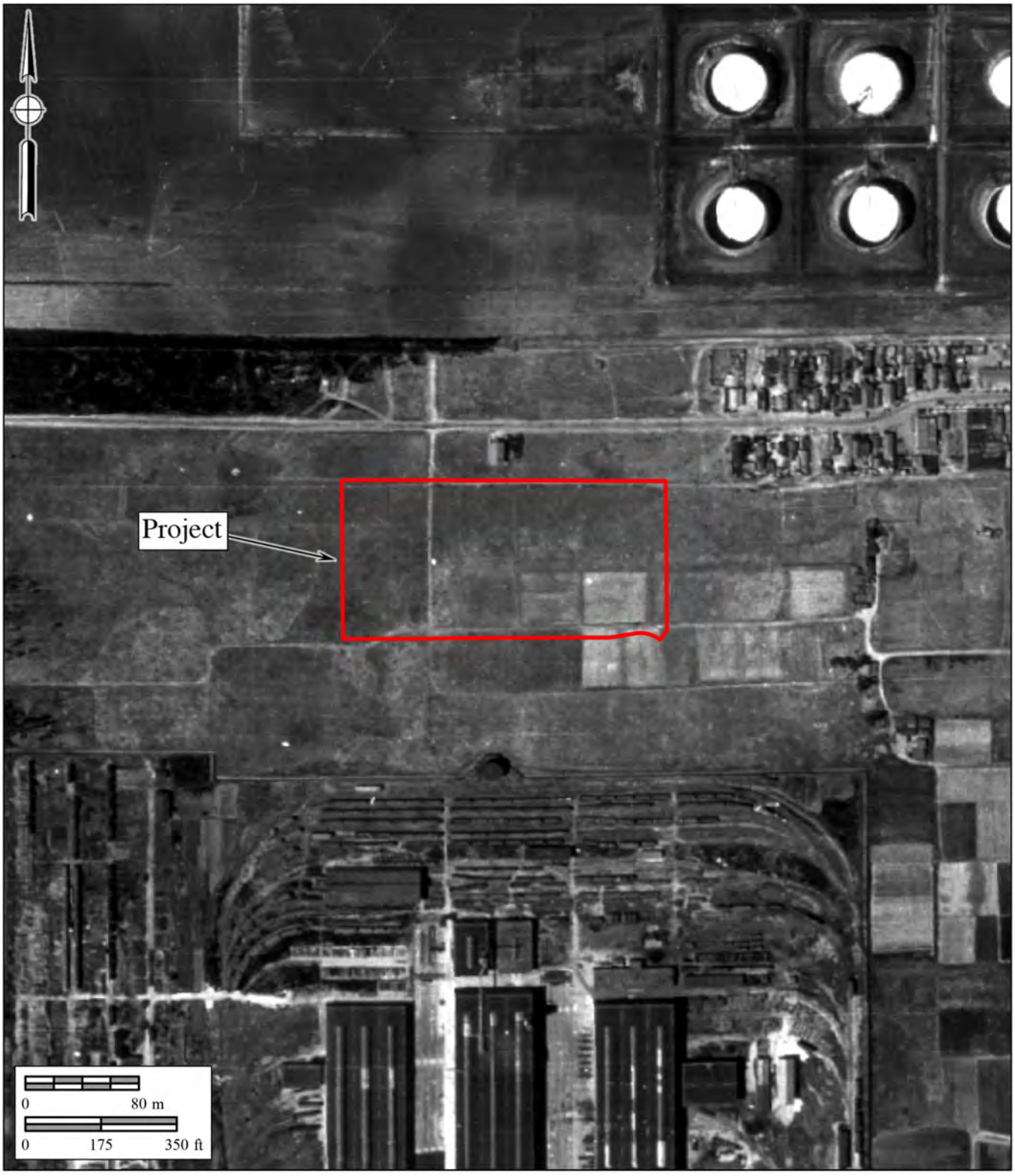
Photograph courtesy of the University of California at Santa Barbara Library



1928 Aerial Photograph

The 2271-2311 and 2341 205th Street Project

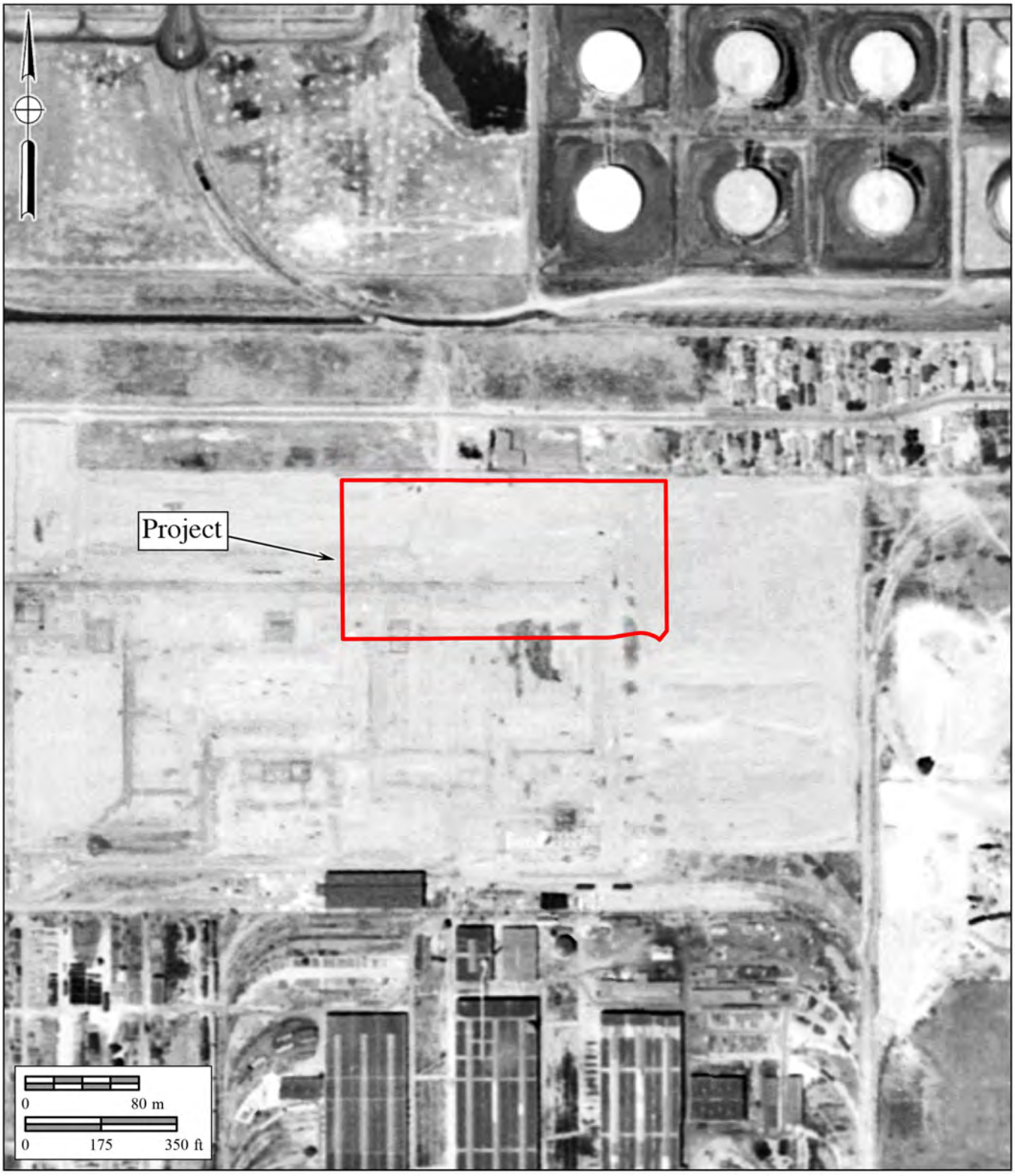
Photograph courtesy of the University of California at Santa Barbara Library



1938 Aerial Photograph

The 2271-2311 and 2341 205th Street Project

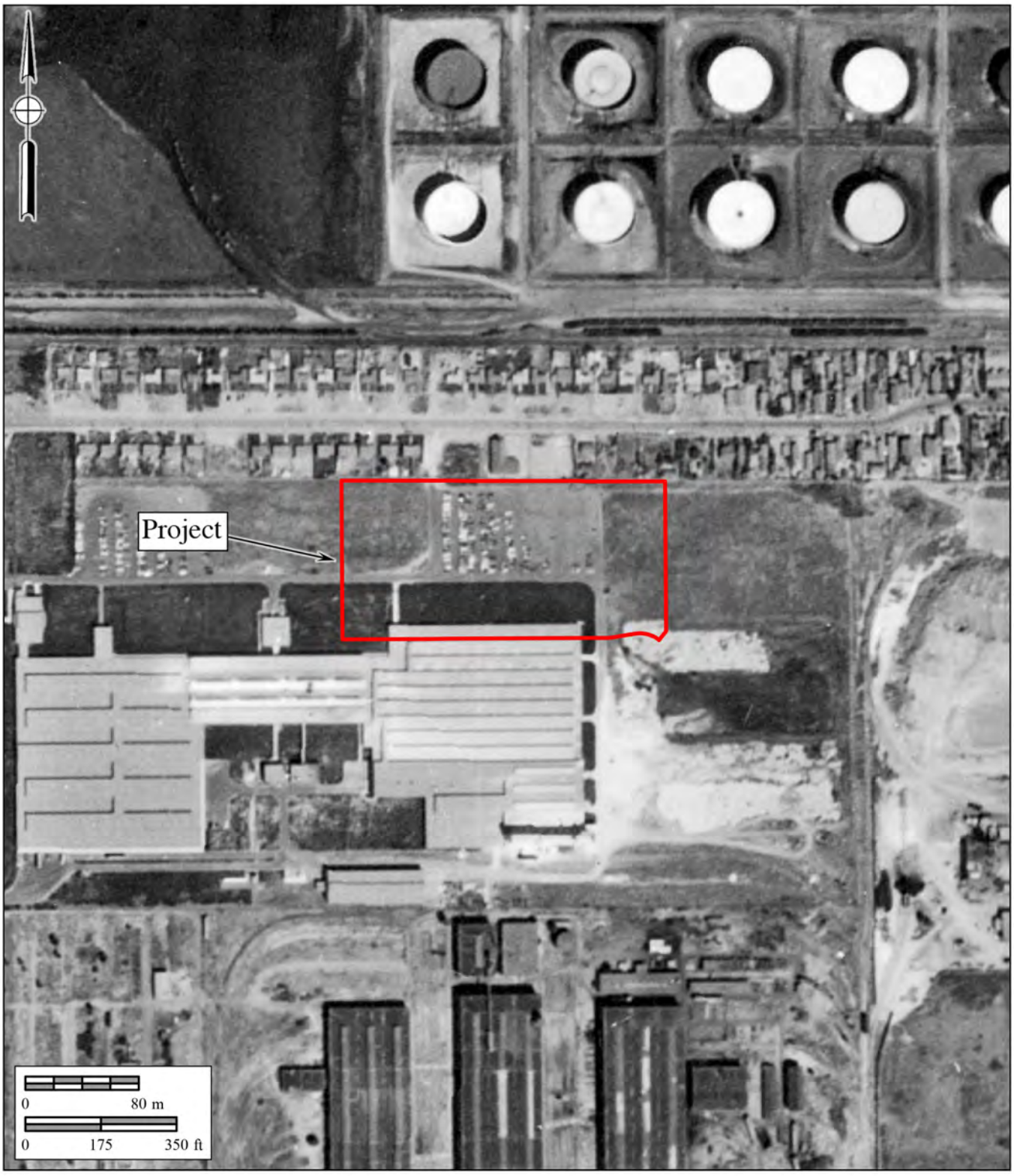
Photograph courtesy of the University of California at Santa Barbara Library



1947 Aerial Photograph

The 2271-2311 and 2341 205th Street Project

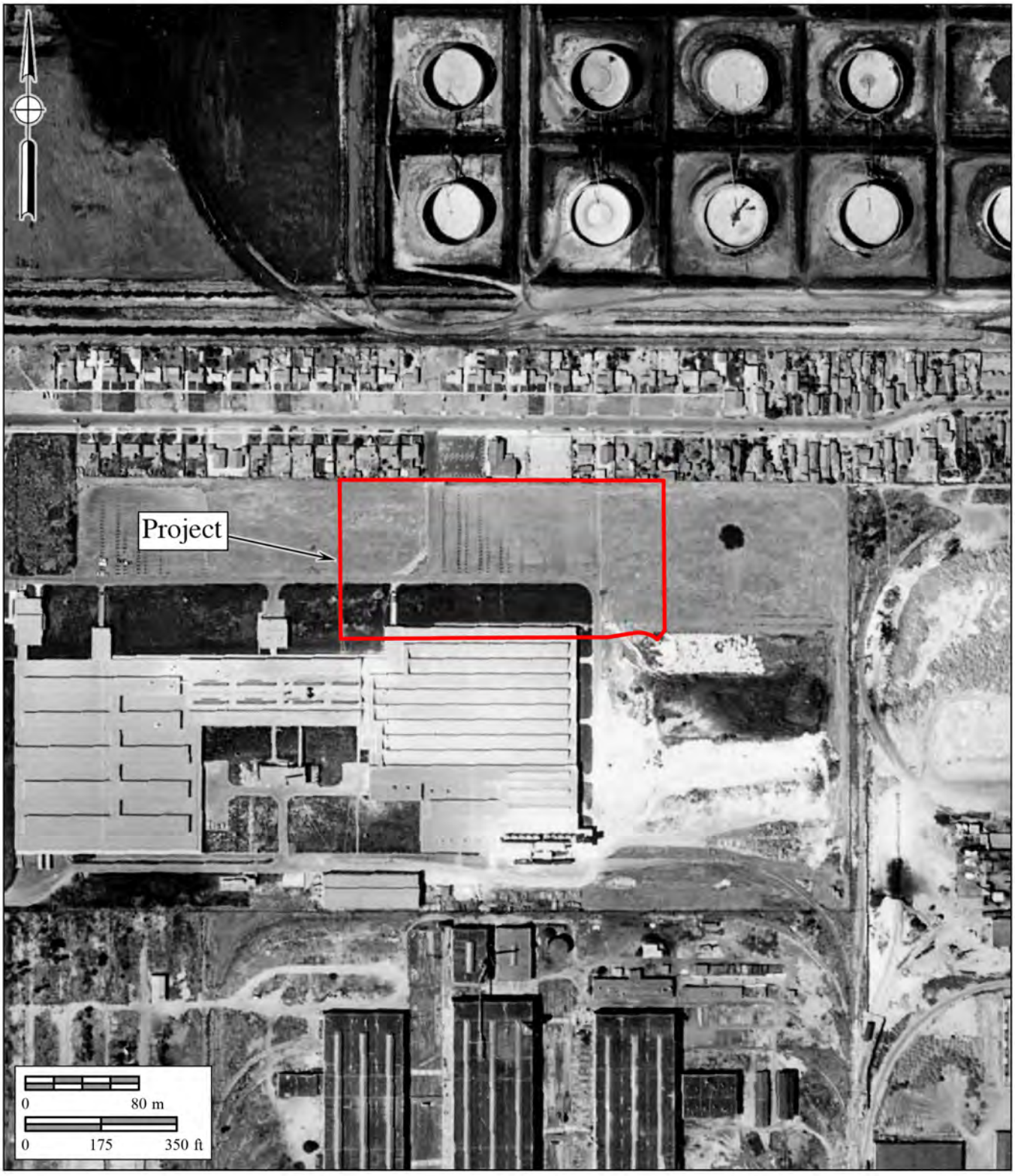
Photograph courtesy of the University of California at Santa Barbara Library



1952 Aerial Photograph

The 2271-2311 and 2341 205th Street Project

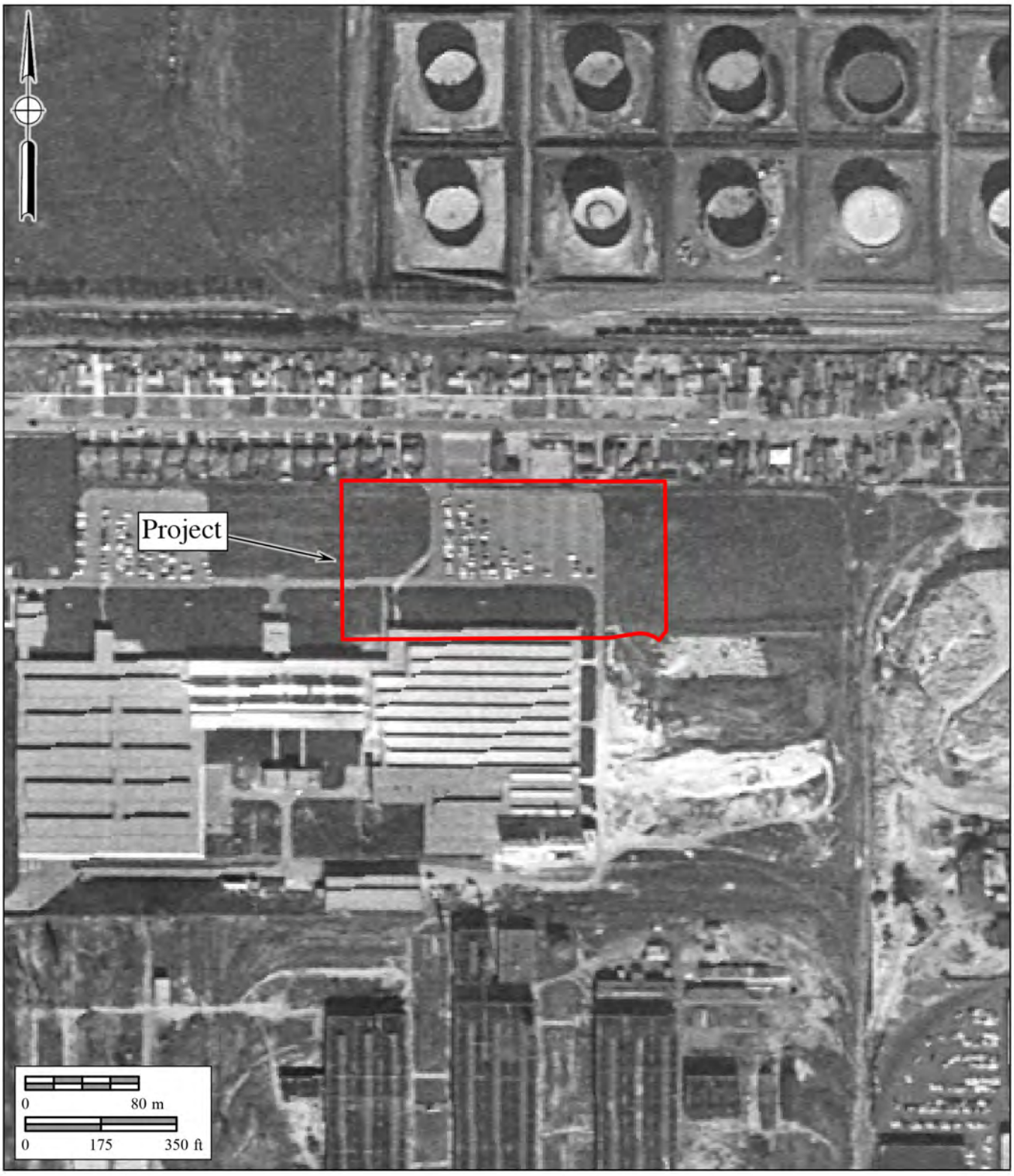
Photograph courtesy of the University of California at Santa Barbara Library



1956 Aerial Photograph

The 2271-2311 and 2341 205th Street Project

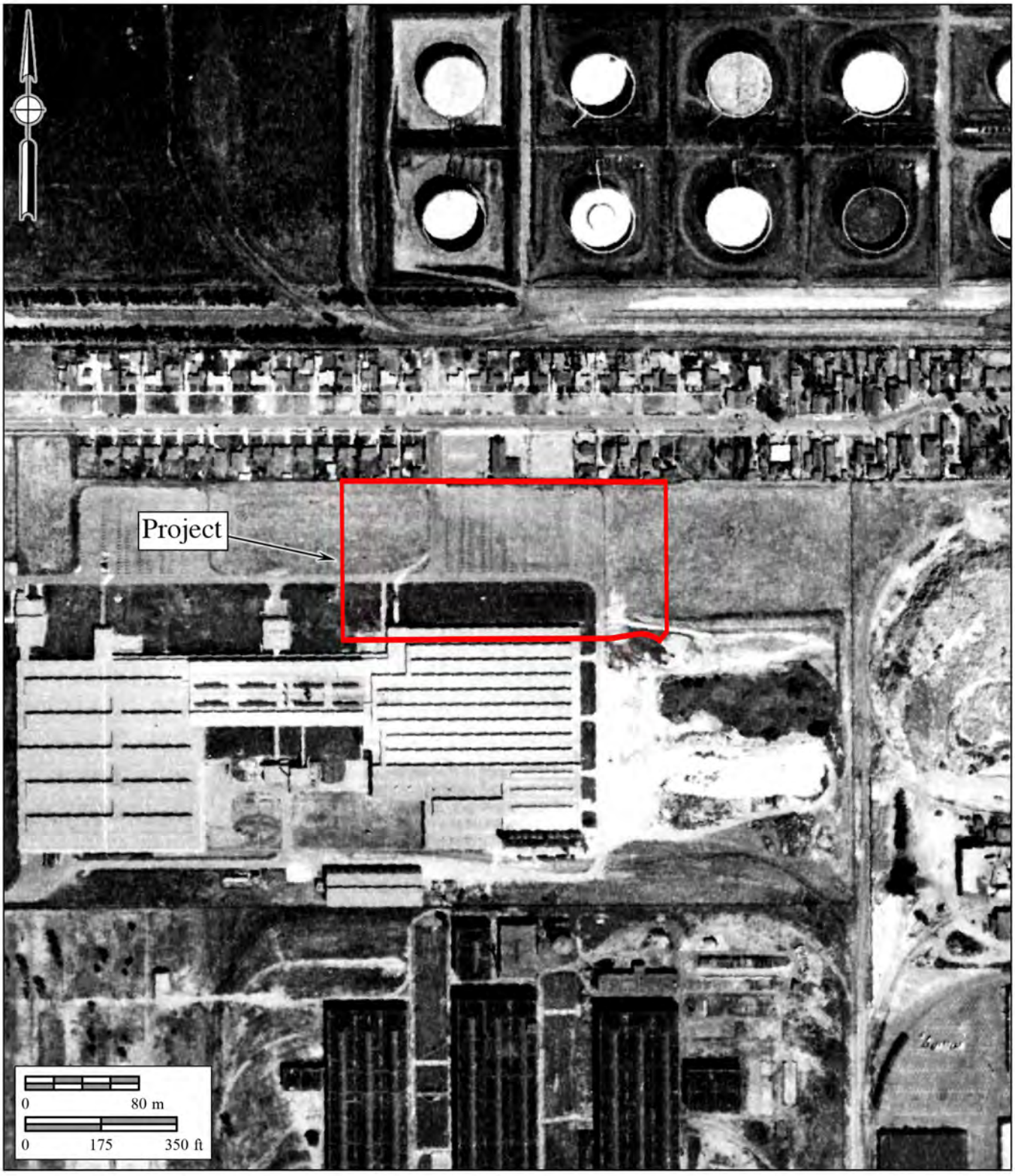
Photograph courtesy of the University of California at Santa Barbara Library



1958 Aerial Photograph

The 2271-2311 and 2341 205th Street Project

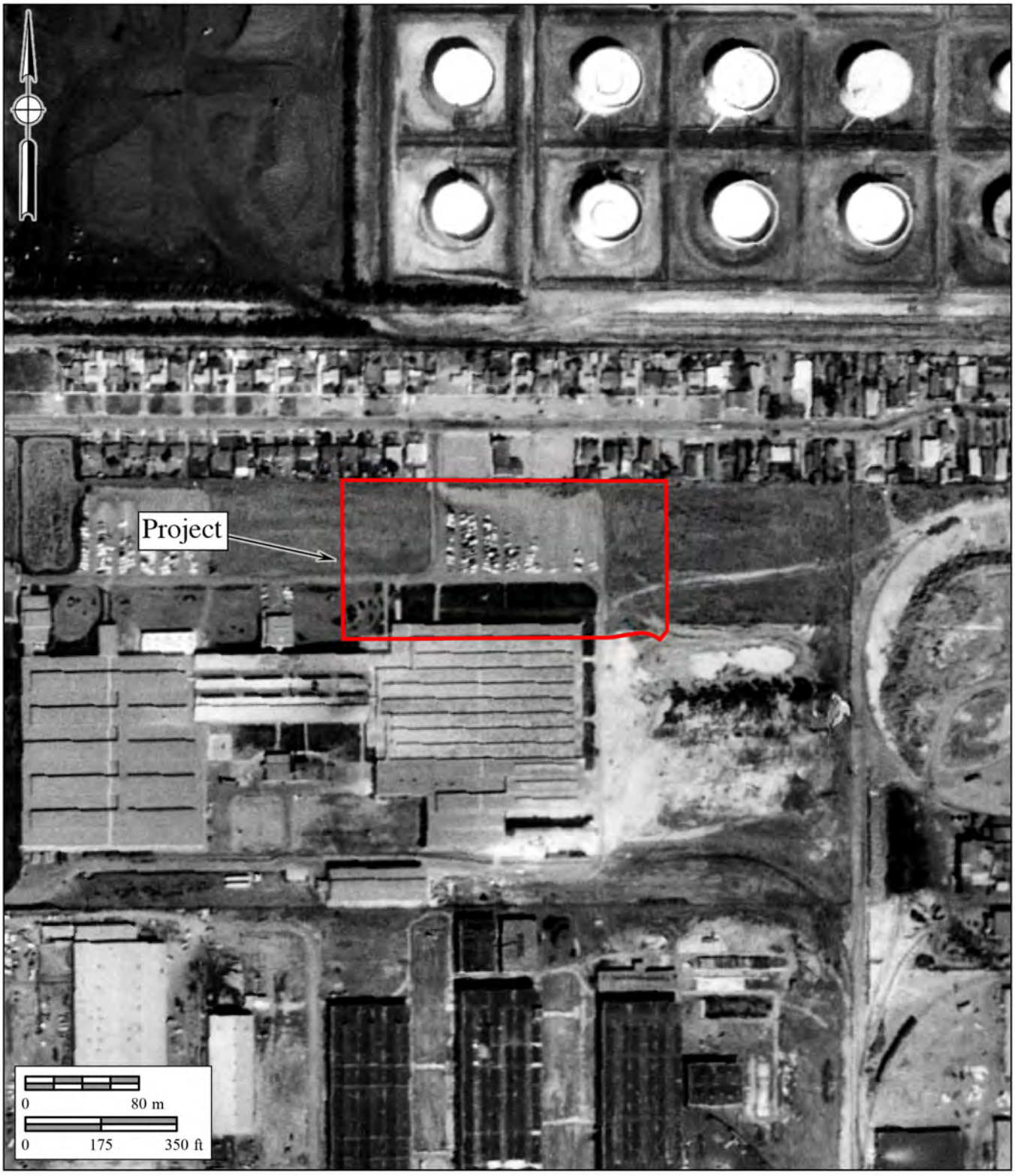
Photograph courtesy of the University of California at Santa Barbara Library



1960 Aerial Photograph

The 2271-2311 and 2341 205th Street Project

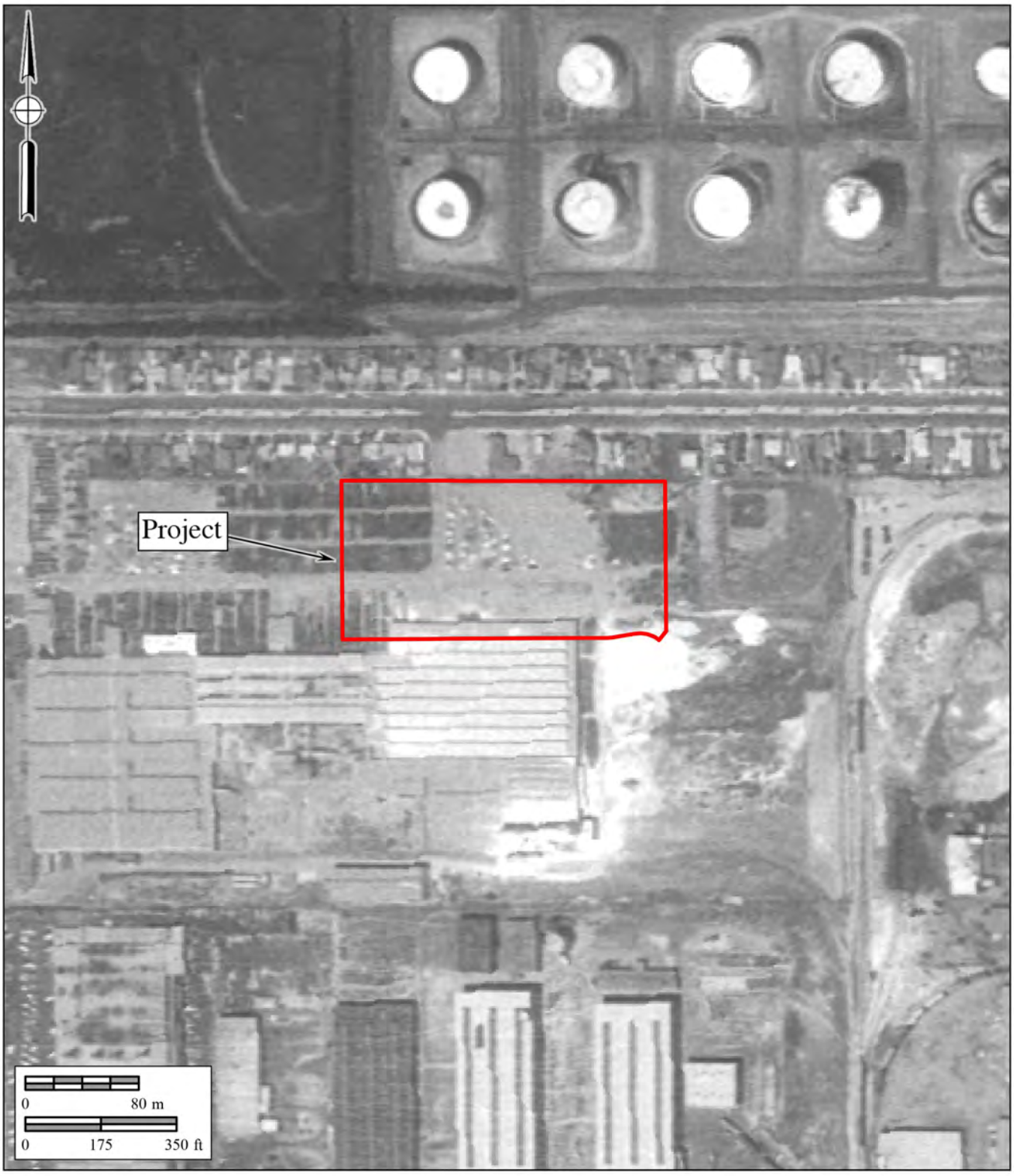
Photograph courtesy of the University of California at Santa Barbara Library



1965 Aerial Photograph

The 2271-2311 and 2341 205th Street Project

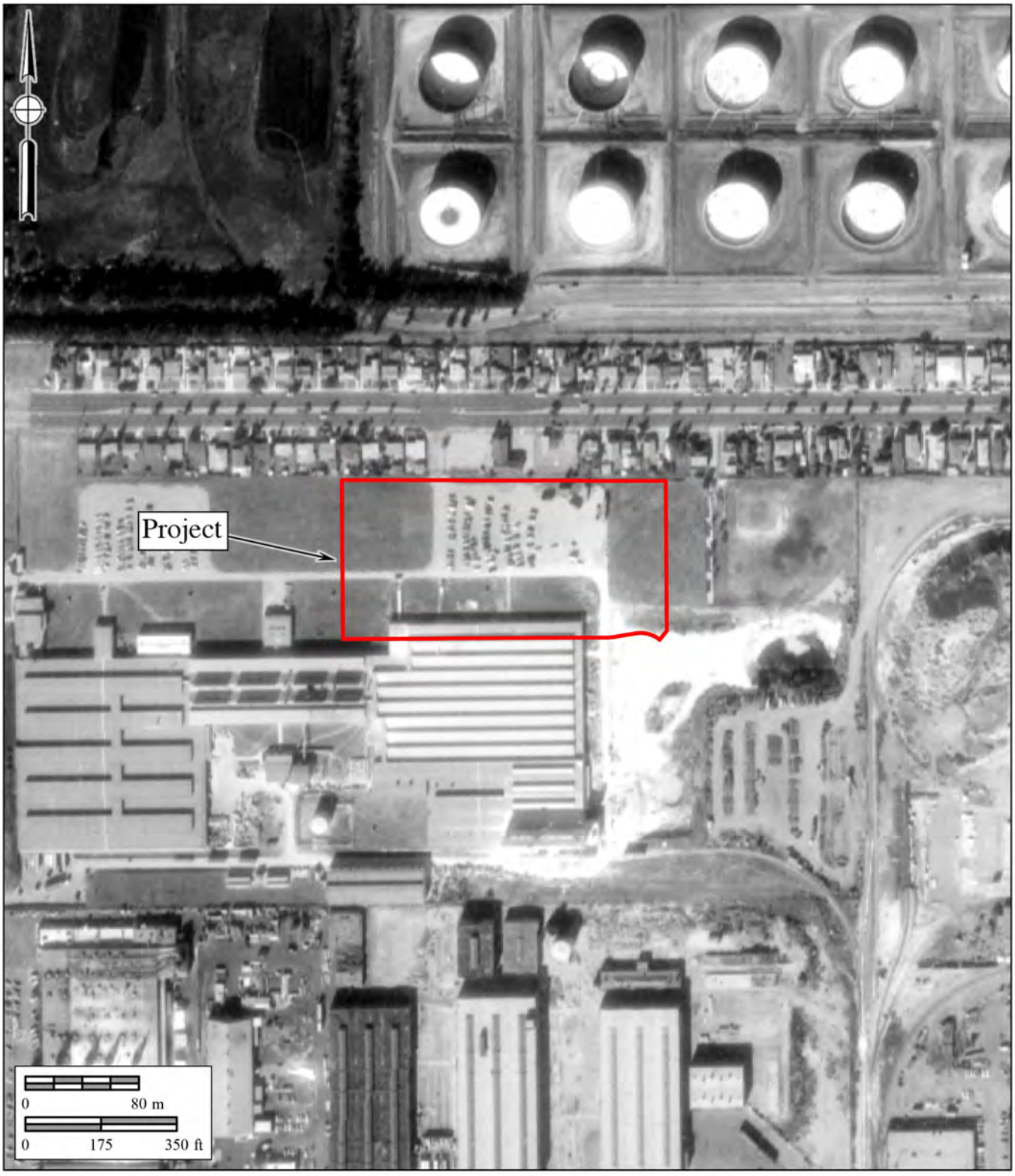
Photograph courtesy of the University of California at Santa Barbara Library



1972 Aerial Photograph

The 2271-2311 and 2341 205th Street Project

Photograph courtesy of the University of California at Santa Barbara Library



1979 Aerial Photograph

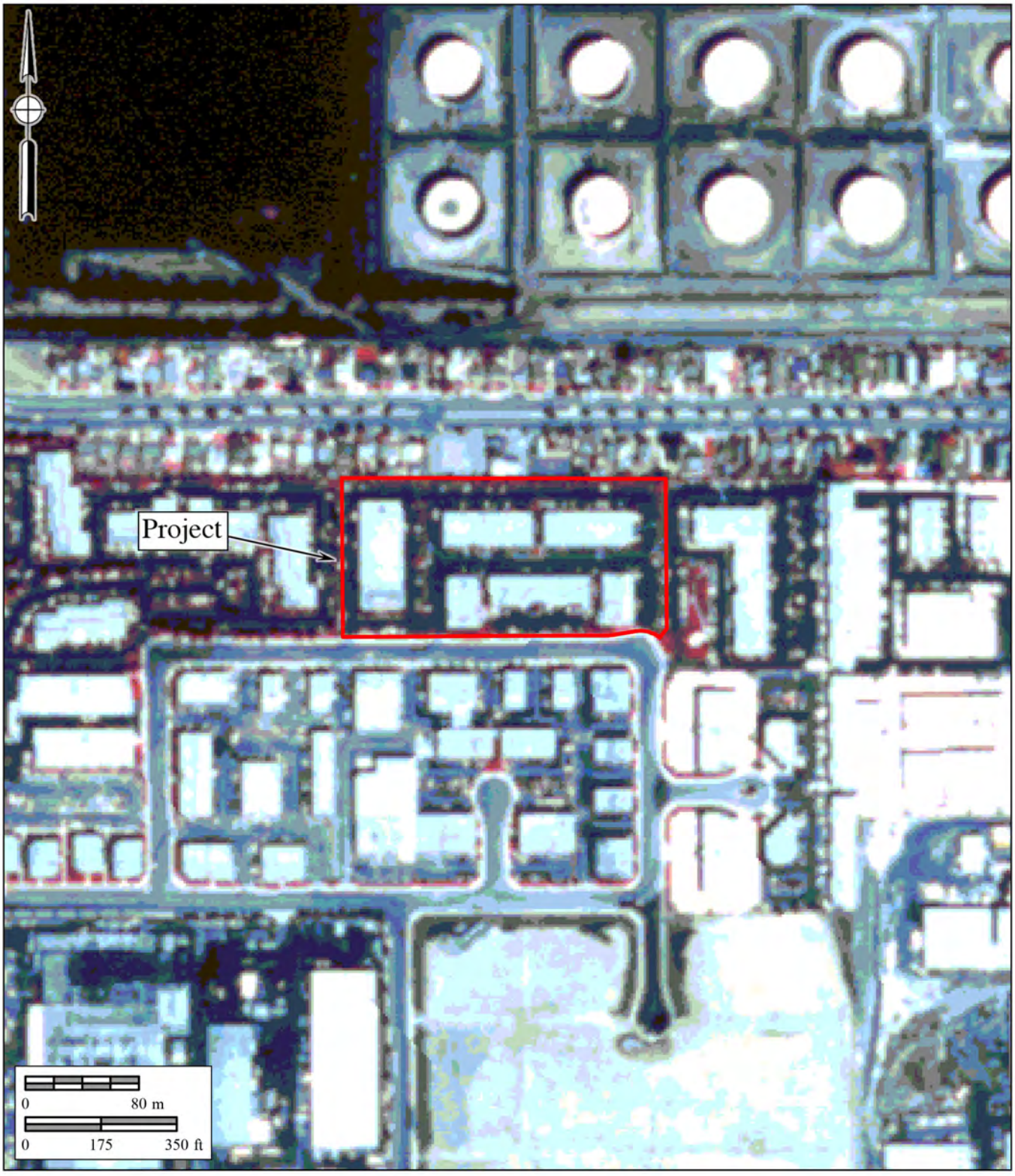
The 2271-2311 and 2341 205th Street Project

Photograph courtesy of the University of California at Santa Barbara Library

1982 Aerial Photograph

The 2271-2311 and 2341 205th Street Project

Photograph courtesy of the University of California at Santa Barbara Library



1990 Aerial Photograph

The 2271-2311 and 2341 205th Street Project

Photograph courtesy of the University of California at Santa Barbara Library

2022 Aerial Photograph

The 2271-2311 and 2341 205th Street Project

Photograph courtesy of the University of California at Santa Barbara Library