

Archeological Investigation

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION FOR THE WATERFRONT PROJECT, CITY OF REDONDO BEACH, CALIFORNIA

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Abstract

The City of Redondo Beach has requested an archaeological survey for the proposed Waterfront Project. The City is in process of executing a program to revitalize its Waterfront.

The proposed project is intended to revitalize approximately 36 acres of the 150-acre waterfront. The main components of the undertaking include the demolition of approximately 207,402 square feet of existing structures, replacement of the existing Pier Parking Structure, and construction of as much as 511,460 square feet to include retail, restaurant, creative office, specialty cinema, public market hall, and boutique hotel facilities. Approximately 12,479 square feet of existing development would remain.

An archaeological survey revealed that almost no ground surface was visible and no archaeological resources were observed. Historical research depicts numerous structures along the east side of the project area, particularly along the frontage on the north and south sides. Structures appear to be residences and commercial buildings. A new building under construction, the Shade Hotel, encountered historical refuse immediately north of the project area indicating the potential for historical deposits (Aaron Jones, personal communication 2014).

Based on previous experience and the observations of Mr. Jones, it is possible that buried features or structural remnants are present. Historical photographs document structures at specific times within the project area but the full extent and range of buildings is unknown, which makes pinpointing specific archaeological targets problematic. It is the conclusion of this investigation that there is a potential for archaeological resources to be present and additional effort is warranted in the form of an extended inventory test to assess if buried resources are present in specific areas which have undergone limited or undocumented disturbance.

USGS Quadrangle: Los Angeles

Acreage: >36 acres

Cultural Resources: None/Possible

Type of Investigation: Archaeological survey

CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	i
INTRODUCTION.....	1
REGULATORY OVERVIEW	1
PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION	2
BACKGROUND	5
LITERATURE AND ARCHIVAL REVIEW	8
CURRENT CONDITIONS	11
METHODS OF THE INVESTIGATION.....	12
CONCLUSIONS.....	14
RECOMMENDATIONS.....	14
REFERENCES.....	16

Figures

1. Vicinity Map.....	3
2. Area of Potential Effects, North Side	4
3. Area of Potential Effects, South Side	4
4. Former Structures in Project Area, ca. 1920.	11
5. Structures in Project Area, date unknown	12

Table

1.Coordination with Local Native American Groups	13
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INTRODUCTION

Greenwood and Associates has conducted background research and an archaeological survey for the proposed Waterfront Project in the City of Redondo Beach. The investigation provides the City of Redondo Beach with the necessary documentation to satisfy its obligations relative to the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 as amended.

This study was prepared in order to identify archaeological resources within the proposed project area. The effort included a review of available archaeological site archives, consultation with Native American groups, preparation of Area of Potential Effects (APE) maps, review of historical maps, documents describing the proposed project area, and a surface survey of the project location (Figures 2 and 3). The report describes the results of the background research, methods and results of the field investigation, and conclusions regarding the probability of impact to archaeological resources by virtue of project-related activities.

REGULATORY OVERVIEW

In 1992, the California legislature established the California Register of Historical Resources based on the federal model which established the National Register of Historic Places (National Historic Preservation Act of 1966). The California Register is to be used as a guide by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change. The California Register, as instituted by the California Public Resources Code (PRC), includes all California properties already listed in the National Register and those formally determined to be eligible, as well as specific listings of State Historical Landmarks and State Points of Historical Interest (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 5024.1[d]). The California Register may also include various other types of historical resources, including local designations, which meet the criteria for eligibility.

As defined by Section 15064.5(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines, the term "historical resource" shall include the following:

A. A resource listed in, or determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (PRC Section 5024.1);

B. 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 an historical resource survey meeting the requirements 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;

C. Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the historical 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 California Register of Historical Resources (PRC Section 5024.1[a]) including the following:

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

It is under these guidelines that the archaeological resources are considered for this project.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The proposed project (also considered the direct Area of Potential Effect [APE]) is intended to revitalize approximately 36 acres of the 150-acre waterfront, as part of a City-wide waterfront revitalization effort initiated by the City. The main components of the proposed project are demolition of approximately 207,402 square feet of existing structures, replacement of the existing Pier Parking Structure, and construction of up to 511,460 square feet (for a total of 304,058 square feet of net new development) to include retail, restaurant, creative office, specialty cinema, a public market hall, and a boutique hotel. Approximately 12,479 square feet of existing development would remain. The proposed project also includes public recreation enhancements such as a new small craft boat launch ramp, improvements to Seaside Lagoon, new parking facilities, expanded promenade/boardwalk along the water's edge, high-quality public open space, and pedestrian and bicycle pathways. Site connectivity and public access to and along the water would be improved by the establishment of a new pedestrian bridge across the Redondo Beach Marina Basin 3 entrance and the reconnection of Pacific Avenue. Figures 2 and 3, depict the project boundary/direct APE, as well as the boundary of the indirect APE.

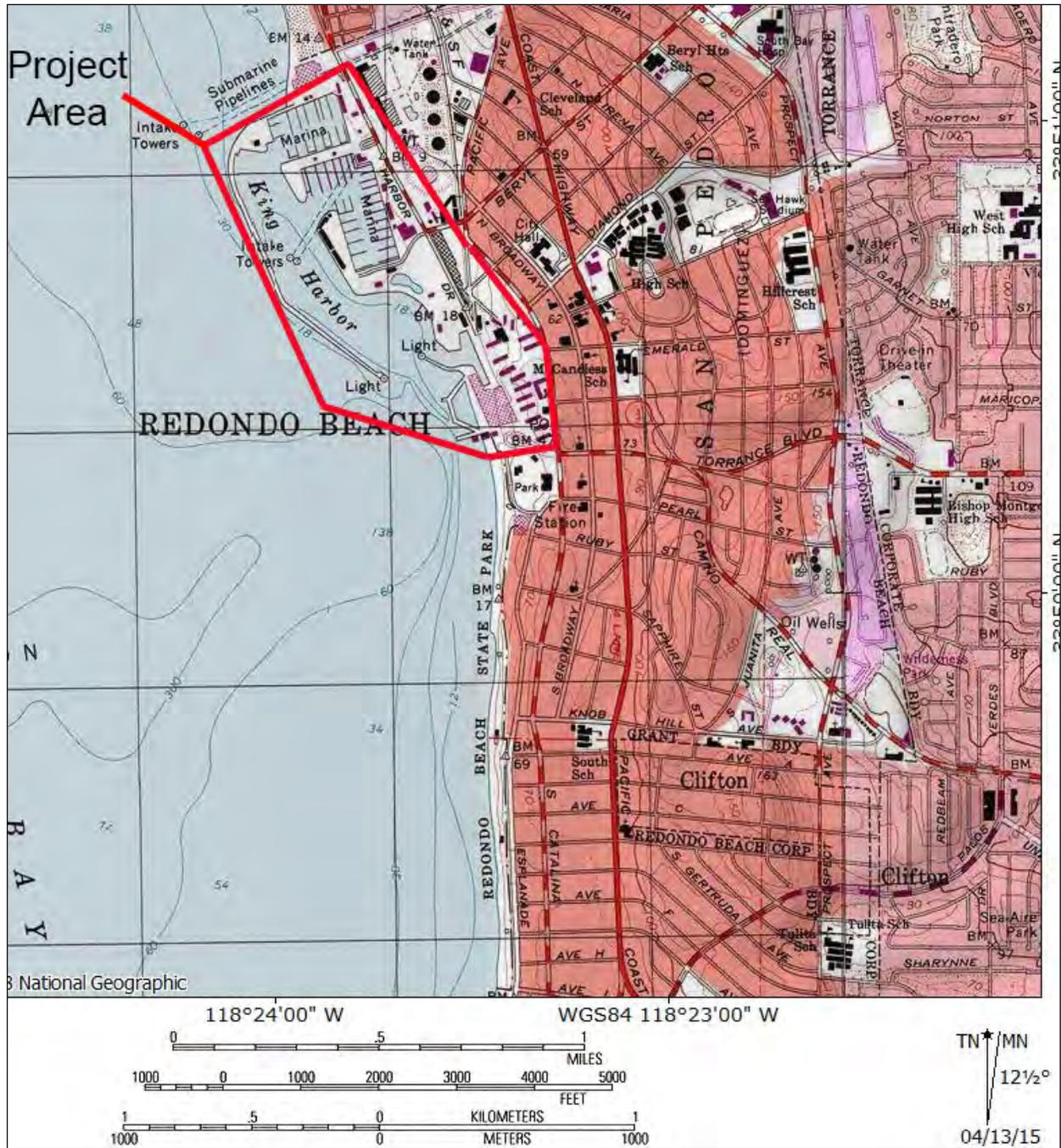


Figure 1. Vicinity Map, USGS Hermosa Beach, CA, Topographic Map (1999).

BACKGROUND

The following summary is based on historical research, review of the Sanborn Insurance Maps, and an archaeological records search. It is designed both to indicate the potential for the presence of cultural resources within the project area, and to provide a context for any cultural data that may be present within the study area.

Prehistory

The archaeological record indicates that sedentary populations occupied the coastal and inland regions of California more than 9,000 years ago. Early periods were characterized by processing of hard seeds with the mano and milling stone and the use of the atlatl (dart thrower) to bring down large game, e.g., deer. Villages were typically situated around permanent water sources that allowed exploitation of a variety of different habitats for food. In the later periods, prior to the arrival of Europeans, the bow and arrow was in use, beads were being used as money, trade and social networks had evolved, and the mortar and pestle were used to process acorns.

Ethnography

Based on their association with the Spanish mission establishment of San Gabriel Archangel, the Native American people described as inhabiting the region surrounding the project area during the historical period became known as Gabrieliño. These people were hunters and gatherers with permanent villages, specialized processing sites, formal cemeteries, and trade networks with local and non-local groups. It is believed that they initially practiced a seasonal strategy, moving from location to location exploiting various food resources, but with technological advances they were able to maintain permanent year round villages with reliance on acorns and marine resources. At the time of European contact, the Gabrieliño occupied an area that included the watersheds of the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana rivers, the Los Angeles Basin, the coast from Orange County's Aliso Creek north to Topanga Canyon, and the Channel Islands of Santa Catalina, San Clemente, and San Nicholas (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1953; McCawley 1996). Several chronological frameworks have been developed for the Gabrieliño region including those by Wallace (1955) and later McCawley (1996).

Spanish Period

The Spanish Period of American history witnessed exploration of the New World from 1541 to 1769. Spanish explorers were searching for wealth, conquest, and adventure. After conquering the Aztecs in Central America, sailing expeditions undertaken by Hernando Cortes and his men surveyed and roughly recorded the coastlines of the western shores of the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of California. Inland expeditions were undertaken by Coronado, de Alarcón, and Diaz through Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Kansas. Diaz explored the east side of the Colorado River in 1541, entering California in what is now Imperial County (Whitehead 1978). In 1542, Juan Rodrigues

Cabrillo undertook a voyage along the Pacific coastline from Puerto de Navidad in Mexico to San Diego, reaching the Channel Islands and as far north as Monterey. Cabrillo met with the Native Americans living along the coast and ventured inland for a short distance. Native Americans related stories to Cabrillo that other contact with Spanish explorers along the Colorado River had resulted in violence and they were afraid of him and his men. Cabrillo died in 1543 and was said to be buried on San Miguel Island. Bartolome Ferrelo continued the voyage to Gold Beach, Oregon and returned to Navidad when his ships needed repairs. Sebastian Vizcaino, backed by the Crown and Church, repeated much of Cabrillo's journey 60 years later. He brought with him four priests, who accurately recorded the coastline and bays and noted all aspects of the land and its peoples. Exploration ceased until Gaspar de Portolá's arrival in the area in 1769 (Whitehead 1978).

California had been claimed by Spain during the sixteenth century as part of the empire it was establishing in the New World. Fearing an invasion of the territory by Russians, Carlos III, King of Spain, ordered that settlements be made in Alta California (Whitehead 1978). To solidify their claims, the Spanish government fortified San Diego and Monterey and started to establish mission outposts. San Gabriel Mission was founded in September 1771. Padres baptized Native American Indians, calling them neophytes, and used their labor to produce items for trade and provide food. San Gabriel was recognized as the richest of the missions (Black 1975:xvii), trading in hides and cattle. Records were kept by each Mission for all baptisms, marriages, and deaths, and it is from these records that we learn much of what occurred. In conjunction with the founding of the missions, the Spanish governor of California, Felipe de Neve, ordered the establishment of several pueblos to provide food and goods to the presidios that would protect Alta California. One of these locations was Los Angeles, founded by colonists from Sinaloa and Sonora on September 4, 1781. With abundant good land, the town prospered and grew and by 1840, it was the largest settlement in California (Costello and Wilcoxon 1978:18). Grants of land were made to individuals who had made contributions to the Crown through service in the government or army or through other means. The lands granted, referred to as ranchos, really represented grazing rights for cattle. These individuals also purchased land around the center of the pueblo to establish homes to use when in town.

Mexican Period

Mexico declared independence from Spain in 1821, and the Los Angeles City Council was formed in 1822. Mission lands during the Mexican period were to be held in trust for the Indians. The missions had never held title to the land (Black 1975:190). Political maneuvering by the Spanish grantees, men like Tiburcio Tapia and Antonio Maria Lugo, forced a weak Governor Figueroa to issue Provisional Regulations allowing them to occupy the land (Black 1975).

American Period

Alta California became a state in 1850 with Monterey as the capital. It was during the American Period that men from the eastern and midwestern states settling in California found the means to acquire great wealth in a relatively short time, often by marrying the

daughters of the so-called Beef Barons. During the 1860s, the population grew rapidly, partly because many of the old rancho families lost title to their land, leaving a vacuum which was promptly filled by settlers from central and eastern United States.

Redondo Beach Harbor History

The community of Redondo Beach was established during the Southern California real estate boom of the late 1880s. Its founders recognized the potential that its coastal location offered both as a site for beachside resort and community development, and as a viable location for a port to serve the emerging Los Angeles region. Early on, rail linkages between Redondo Beach and Los Angeles were established; Redondo Beach became a terminus of the Santa Fe Railroad, connecting the community with Los Angeles, handling passengers and freight. Two electric streetcar lines soon followed, affording easy access to weekend beach-goers and residents of the rapidly expanding community alike.

The first wharf at Redondo Beach was constructed within the current project area in 1889, principally to facilitate lumber trade with the Pacific Northwest. Two additional wharves were constructed in 1895 and 1903, although port activities declined around the turn of the century after San Pedro was designated as the primary port for the region. The last of the three original wharves was dismantled in 1926, signifying the end of shipping as the focus of the harbor's operation.

With the decline of the shipping industry, tourism and recreation became the mainstays of the Redondo Beach economy. Early attractions included the Hotel Redondo, Pavilion (featuring shops, theater, restaurant and dance hall), Plunge (an indoor salt-water pool), a 'tent city' that provided affordable accommodations, and a midway with a carousel, roller coaster, and shooting galleries. These seaside features coupled with convenient rail access to Los Angeles made Redondo a major resort destination. As many as 20,000 people thronged to the local beaches on summer Sundays in 1913. In the late teens a series of major storms severely damaged piers and resort businesses along the shore, and eventually forced the Hotel Redondo to close. Despite these setbacks, the city continued to grow. In 1916, the first municipal "pleasure" pier was constructed as a V-shaped concrete and steel "Endless Pier" as a way to revive the tourism industry. In 1925, the 300-foot Monstad Pier, a private fishing pier, was constructed adjacent to the Endless Pier. The Endless Pier was removed in 1928 due to structural damage and replaced with a wooden "Horseshoe Pier" in roughly the same location and as the current installation.

In recent decades, the Redondo Beach waterfront has undergone many changes. In 1956, construction of a new breakwater began, setting the stage for development of the new harbor and waterfront facilities known as King Harbor. Work on the harbor in its current configuration commenced in 1960 and the first boat slips were occupied in mid 1961. Basin 3, at the center of the current project, was completed in 1965 and the harbor was officially dedicated on November 19, 1966. The development of King Harbor

removed much of the city's early industrial area and adjacent neighborhood of small dwellings.

LITERATURE AND ARCHIVAL REVIEW

Literature Search

A review of available literature, archaeological site archives, and relevant historical maps was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center on November 4, 2014 by Alice Hale, M.A., of Greenwood and Associates, with the following results:

Archaeological Sites

Sites In Project Area – None

Sites In Search Area -

Prehistoric sites –

LAN-383

LAN-127

Historical sites – LAN-1872H

Previous Surveys (all outside the Direct APE)

L-2189 - Demcak, Carol R.

1990 Archaeological Assessment of the Property Located at 811 North Catalina Avenue, Redondo Beach, County of Los Angeles, California. Archaeological Resource Management Corp. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton. 19-001872.

L-858 - Dillon, Brian D.

1980 An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of Torrance Boulevard between Lucia and Francisca Streets, City of Redondo Beach, California. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles, CA. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton. No sites. Same as L-5250. ??

L-10,852 Drizzler, Patricia, Gloria Schneider, Harry Johnson, and Pat Botsai

1986 Historic Resources Survey. City of Redondo Beach. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

L-5917 - Duke, Curt

2002 Cultural Resource Assessment AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 5163a Los Angeles County, California. LSA Associates, Inc. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

L-2201 - Greenwood, Roberta S.

1990 Historical and Architectural Evaluation 811-819 North Catalina Avenue, Redondo Beach. Greenwood and Associates. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton. 19-001872, 19-177518.

L-206 - Hector, Susan M.
1976 Engineer Report for South Bay Cities Main Extension No. 3 Relief Trunk Sewer (No 2). On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton. No sites.

L-10,132 - Johnson, Ken
1965 Fun, Frustration and Fulfillment. An Historical Study of the City of Redondo Beach. Chapter 3, Old Salt Lake. No agency. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton. SHL-373.

L-4171 Maxwell, Pamela
1991 Redondo Beach Breakwater Repair: Cultural Resources. Unites States District, Army Corps of Engineers. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton. Records search, approximately. 50 acres.

L-6206 - McKenna, Jeanette
Evaluation of the Residential Structure Located at 625 Diamond Street, Redondo Beach, Los Angeles County, California. McKenna et al. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton. 19-177668, no sites.

-3544 - McManus, Jim
1996 Results of Phase II Testing: CA-LAN-1872H, 811 Catalina Avenue, Redondo Beach, Los Angeles County, California. Compass Rose, Inc. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton. 19-001872, approximately 1 acre.

L-11,136 - Pecora, Meredith
2011 Cultural Resource Survey Reports for FEMA Project: LA County Beach Repairs, Various Location Project. URS. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton. LAN-453, LAN-456, LAN-133, LAN-190. LAN-127, !9-002921, 19-003759, 19-003756, 19-000137.

L-2197 - Romani, Gwendolyn
1990 Archaeological Investigations at 811 North Catalina Avenue for the Proposed Commercial/Industrial Mint-Storage Located in Redondo Beach, Los Angeles County, California. Greenwood and Associates. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton. LAN-1872H, 19-000127, 19-137, 19-000383, 19-0001872. Same as L-5251.

L-12,595 - Smallwood, Josh
2014 Historical Resource Evaluation for the Redondo Beach Generating Station and SEA Lab, 1021 and 1100 North Harbor Drive, Redondo Beach, Los Angeles County, California. Applied Earthworks. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton. 19-190801.

L-5167 - Sturm, Bradley
1987 Redondo Beach Harbor Feasibility Study - Cultural Resources Analysis. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton. No sites, approximately 5 acres.

L-5166 - Unknown
1983 Cultural History Appendix 1: Redondo Beach Breakwater Emergency Repair History of Redondo Beach King Harbor. City of Redondo Beach. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton. No sites.

L-2190 - Van Wormer, Stephen

1990 Historical Assessment of the Property Located at 811 North Catalina Avenue, Redondo Beach, County of Los Angeles, California. Archaeological Resource Management Corp. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton. 19-1872.

L-2101 - Wallace, William J.

1984 Prehistoric Cultural Development in the South Bay District, Los Angeles County, California. University of Southern California. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton. 19-000127, 19-000137, 19-000138, 19-000344, 19-000383

L-10,652 - Wallace, William J.

2008 Avocados to Millingstones: Papers in Honor of D. L. True - Grave Goods vs. Midden Artifacts: the Case for Palmer-Redondo. Archaeological Research Center. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

L-1624 - Woodward, Jim

1987 Archaeological Survey of Redondo State Beach. California Department of Parks and Recreation. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton. No sites, 26 acres.

Historical Maps:

USGS Redondo Beach 15" Quadrangle, 1894 edition (photo revised 1896):

50 to 100 structures, grid has 4 streets N/S and 8 streets E/W, Redondo branch of the Atchison Topeka rail system is present. A rail spur extends past the shoreline into the shallow water, no other harbor development.

USGS Redondo Beach 15" Quadrangle, 1923 edition:

At least 3 times as many structures as 1894 map, 11 N/S streets and 24 E/W streets. Pacific Electric line present as well as previously cited Atchison Topeka. Edison Intake Pier is present. No other harbor development.

The South Central Coastal Information Center did not have records for any marine cultural resources within the project area.

Archival Review

A review of historical photographs confirms that the north and south portions of the project area once contained numerous residential and commercial structures (Figure 4).. A 1920 aerial photograph shows a cluster of buildings just north of the City pier as well as a few buildings situated along the southern edge of the project in the south.

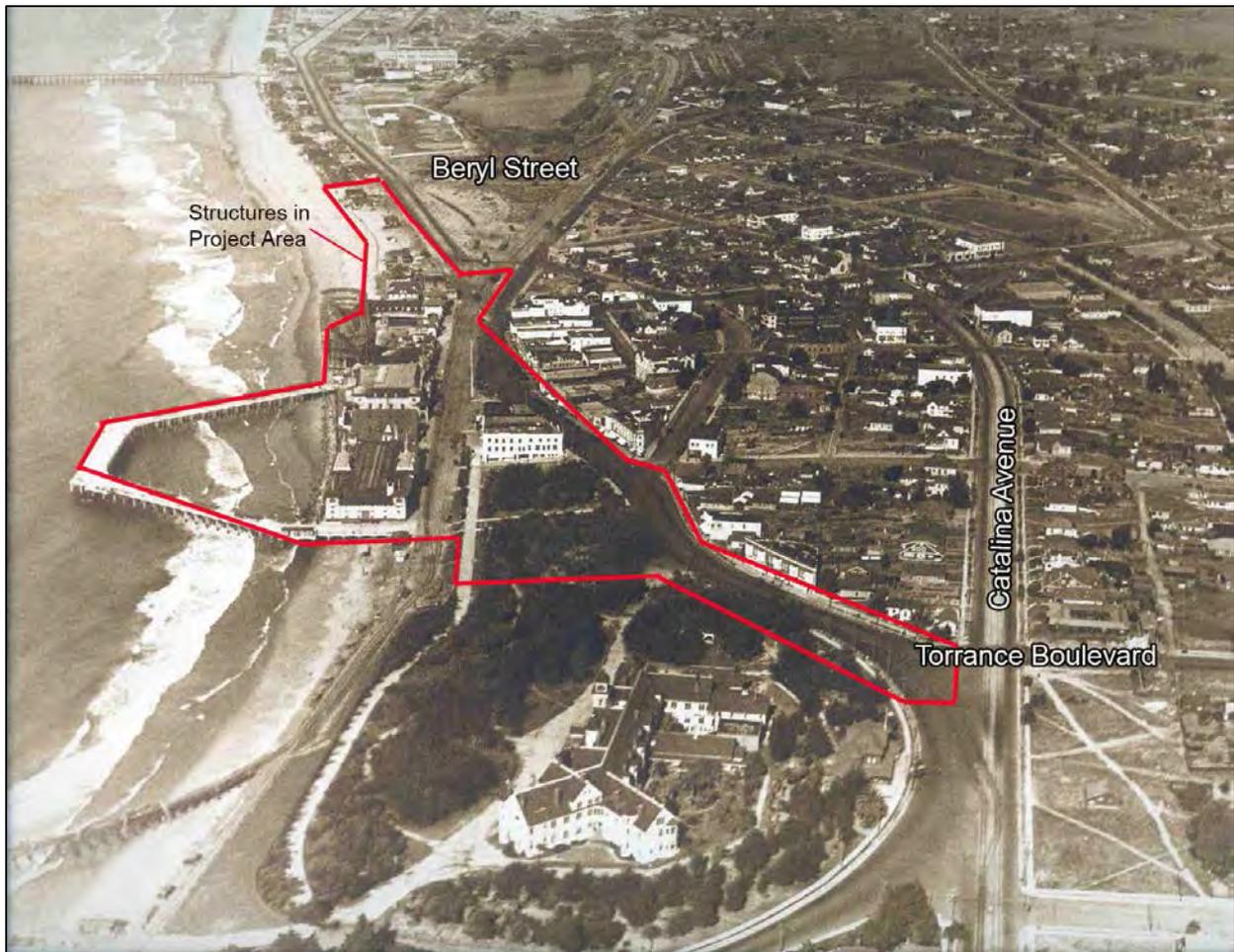


Figure 4. Former Structures in Project Area, ca. 1920.

Structures are depicted in the northern part of the project area dating to ca. 1920 (Figure 4). A close up of the second aerial photograph, undated, also shows structures within the project area (Figure 5). It is possible that the structures may be related to housing local workers. Beryl Street is the key to identifying the northern limit of the project area. Some structures may be present in the south but obstructions make it difficult to place them.

CURRENT CONDITIONS

North Half of the Project Area

The project area consists of extant buildings, piers, playgrounds, and parking lots with lawns in association with streetscapes in the south end. The park near the Seaside Lagoon is located in the north center of the APE and composed of sand, recreational equipment, and some planter hardscape. The rest of the north half consists of parking lots and scattered buildings.

South Half of the Project Area

There are lawns in the southern part of the project area along the streets and some planter hardscape, but essentially no open ground or areas of exposed soil. The remainder of the parcel consists of extant buildings, pier, and paved areas.



Figure 5. Structures in Project Area, date unknown (Fridrich and Shanahan 1985).

METHODS OF THE INVESTIGATION

The Area of Potential Effects was developed in coordination with the City of Redondo Beach (Figures 2 and 3). Research efforts to determine the impact of the proposed project on the cultural resources included a review of available archaeological site archives, historical maps and photographs, documents describing the project area, and field reconnaissance.

The record search for the project area predicted that the general area was sensitive for historical or prehistoric archaeological resources. The field survey was conducted on October 30, 2014 by John M. Foster, RPA. Visibility within the project corridor was poor with most of the project area covered in asphalt pavement and fill dirt. Transects were spaced at 5 m intervals. Vegetation was limited to introduced ornamentals and weedy species. No evidence of archaeological deposits or features was observed.

Based on the observed modifications to the project area setting and in comparison with the surrounding area, it is likely that the majority of the project area has been mechanically modified but to an unknown extent. The only exceptions are in the northeast and southern edge of the project area where there is reasonable potential for archaeological deposits. The paved area in the northeast of the project area was subject to geologic testing (Borings CPT-1, 3, and 5) and characterized as upper fill and beach deposits (GeoDesign 2014:4, Figure 2). Historical refuse and architectural remains are considered fill and do not necessarily reflect the integrity of the subsurface remains. The lack of fill would suggest that historical remains would be less likely to be present although only in the areas tested. Zone 3 in the southern edge of the project area (Borings CPT-20 – 23) were characterized as Pleistocene age marine terrace deposits (GeoDesign 2014:4). It is unclear whether these deposits might be disturbed or not. The rest of the project area appears to have been heavily modified by the construction of existing structures and/or harbor facilities.

Native American Consultation

A request to the Native American Heritage Commission for a search of Sacred Lands files was received on July 7, 2014 and consultation with the individual Native American groups was initiated with two responses to date. This report will be updated as communications are received.

Table 1. Coordination with Local Native American Groups

Native American Contact	Contact	Results
Bernie Acuna Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe 501 Santa Monica Blvd. #500 Santa Monica, CA 90401	Mail	No response
Cindi Alvitre Ti'At Society 6515 E. Seaside Walk #C Long Beach, CA 90803	Mail	No response
Conrad Acuna P.O. Box 180 Bonsall, CA 92003	Mail	No response
Ron Andrade Los Angeles City/County Native American Indian Commission 3175 West 6 th Street, Rm. 403 Los Angeles, CA 90020	Mail	No response
Robert Dorame Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council Bellflower, CA 90707	Mail/phone	April 27, 2015. Mr. Dorame stated that he thought the area was sensitive for prehistoric resources, his group had concerns regarding the project, and that they recommended monitoring.

Sam Dunlap Gabrielino Tongva Nation P.O. Box 86908 Los Angeles, CA 90086	Mail	No response
Anthony Morales Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA 91778	Mail	No response
Andy Salas Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA 91723	Mail/email	April 19, 2015. Mr. Salas in an email recommended a Native American monitor be present with the archaeologist during any or all ground disturbance.
John Tommy Rosas Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation (TATTN) tattnlaw@gmail.com	Mail	No response
Linda Candelaria Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe 501 Santa Monica Blvd. #500 Santa Monica, CA 90401	Mail	No response

CONCLUSIONS

Historical research depicts numerous former structures along the east side of the north end of the project area, particularly along the frontage on the north side. Structures appear to represent both residences and commercial buildings. A new building, currently under construction, encountered historical refuse immediately north of the project area indicating the potential for historical deposits (Aaron Jones, personal communication 2014). Based on the evidence noted above, there is sufficient reason to believe that there is a potential for one or more historical deposits to be present in the northeast area and along the southern edge of the proposed project.

The record search indicates there are three archaeological sites within the search area and that one (CA-LAN-383, a prehistoric site) is adjacent to the east side of the north half of the proposed project, close enough to warrant concern.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the suspected presence of one or more historical deposits immediately north of the project area, the documented presence of previous structures on the northeast and southern edges of the project area, and the known prehistoric resource adjacent to the project area in the northeast, it is our recommendation that the area be subjected to an extended Phase I or Inventory evaluation to determine if historical or prehistoric resources

are present. This type of examination would be conducted with a backhoe, two supervising archaeologists, and a Native American monitor. This has the benefit of determining the presence or absence of resources without the burden of extensive hand excavation. If resources are determined to be present, then an evaluation of their significance would be undertaken, and appropriate recommendations for treatment made. Monitoring of excavation during the actual project development is not considered an appropriate option because of the high potential that archaeological resources would be encountered and their management could impose a significant delay of the construction process.

REFERENCES

Advisory Council of Historic Properties

2004 Protection of Historic Properties, 36 CFR Part 800. U.S. Code of Federal Regulations. Washington, D.C.

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Black, Esther B.

1975 *Rancho Cucamonga and Doña Merced*. San Bernardino County Museum Association, Redlands.

Costello, Julia, and Larry Wilcoxon

1978 An Archaeological Assessment of Cultural Resources in Urban Los Angeles. City of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works.

Edberg, Robert

1978 *Rancho Los Feliz Adobe, Historic Sites Sheet. Primary No. 19-150416*.

Fridrich, William, and Dennis F. Shanahan

1985 *Old Redondo, A Pictorial History of Redondo Beach, California*. Legends Press, Redondo Beach.

GeoDesigns

2014 Revised Report of Preliminary Geotechnical Engineering Services, The Waterfront, Redondo Beach Pier, Redondo Beach, California. Submitted to CenterCal Properties.

Kroeber, A. L.

1953 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. California Book Company, Ltd., Berkeley.

McCawley, William

1996 *The First Angelinos. The Gabrieliño Indians of Los Angeles*. Malki Museum Press, Banning.

Wallace, William James

1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwest Journal of Anthropology* 11(3):214-230.

Whitehead, R. E.

1978 *Lugo: A Chronicle of Early California*. San Bernardino County Museum Association, Redlands, California.

Personal Communication

Aaron Jones

2014 personal communication regarding current construction (Shade Hotel) north of the project area.