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**INGLEWOOD BASKETBALL AND ENTERTAINMENT
CENTER PROJECT, INGLEWOOD, CALIFORNIA
Cultural Resources Assessment Report**

Prepared for
City of Inglewood
One Manchester Boulevard
Inglewood, CA 90301-1750

January 2019



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January 2019

Prepared by:
ESA
626 Wilshire Blvd. Suite 1100
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Project Director:
Monica Strauss, M.A., R.P.A.

Project Manager:
Sara Dietler, B.A.

Report Authors:
Amber Grady, M.A.
Michael Vader, B.A.

Project Location:
Inglewood (CA) USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quad
Section 3 and Unsectioned Portions of Township 3 South, Range 14 West

Acreage: Approx. 28 acres

Assessor Parcel Numbers: 4034-004-900 – 4034-004-909, 4034-004-911 – 4034-004-913, 4034-005-900 – 4034-005-905, 4034-005-907 – 4034-005-912, 4032-001-005 and 4032-001-006, 4032-001-033, 4032-001-039, 4032-001-048 and 4032-001-049, 4032-001-900 – 4032-001-913, 4032-002-913 – 4032-002-917, 4032-003-912, 4032-003-914 and 4032-003-915, 4032-004-913 and 4032-004-914, 4032-007-035, 4032-007-901 – 4032-007-905, 4032-008-001, 4032-008-034, 4032-008-900 – 4032-008-902, 4032-008-904 and 4032-008-905, 4032-008-907 and 4032-008-908

626 Wilshire Boulevard
Suite 1100
Los Angeles, CA 90017
213.599.4300
www.esassoc.com



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STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction and Project Description Summary. The City of Inglewood (City) has retained Environmental Science Associates (ESA) to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the Inglewood Basketball and Entertainment Center (Proposed Project) in support of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The Project proposes the construction and operation of the Inglewood Basketball and Entertainment Center (IBEC), which would include an approximately 915,000-square-foot (sf), 18,000-fixed-seat arena suitable for National Basketball Association (NBA) games, public plaza, outdoor stage, community space, practice facility, sports medicine clinic, team offices, retail/restaurants, a hotel, employee access pavilion, and a parking facilities for team and public parking. These activities are referred to collectively as the Proposed Project. The City is the lead agency pursuant to CEQA.

The Project Site is located in the southwestern portion of the City of Inglewood within Los Angeles County, approximately 10 miles south/southwest of downtown Los Angeles. The 28-acre Project Site consists of four components (the Arena Site, the West Parking and Transportation Hub Site, the East Parking and Hotel Site, and the Well Relocation Site) situated on the south side of West Century Boulevard, near the intersection of South Prairie Avenue. There are two project variants that, while not part of the Proposed Project, are being identified and analyzed to provide the flexibility to allow the City to approve them. The West Century Boulevard Pedestrian Bridge Variant would result in the construction of a second pedestrian bridge across West Century Boulevard, connecting a retail portion of the Arena Site to the Hollywood Park Specific Plan area to the north. The Alternate South Prairie Avenue Access Variant would expand the boundary of the Arena Site portion of the Project Site by adding two additional properties to the Proposed Project: 10204 South Prairie Avenue and 10226 South Prairie Avenue.

Archival Research Summary. A records search for the Proposed Project was conducted on May 7, 2018 by ESA staff at the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) housed at California State University, Fullerton. The records search included a review of all recorded archaeological resources and previous studies within the Project Site and a 0.5-mile radius of the Project Site, and historic architectural resources within or adjacent to the Project Site. The records search indicates that four cultural resources studies have been conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project Site. Of the four previous studies, only two (LA-10567 and LA-11150) are adjacent and none overlap the Project Site. The records search also indicates that no cultural resources have been previously recorded within the Project Site or the 0.5-mile radius addressed in the records search.

The California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) maintains a confidential Sacred Lands File (SLF) which contains sites of traditional, cultural, or religious value to the Native American community. The NAHC was contacted on April 24, 2018 to request a search of the

SLF. The NAHC responded to the request in a letter dated April 25, 2018 with negative finding. Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) consultation conducted for the Project by the City is separately documented in section 3.4, Cultural Resources, of the Draft EIR.

A desktop geoarchaeological review was conducted by Chris Lockwood, Ph.D., RPA. The purpose of the review was to characterize the geology of, and assess the potential for the presence of subsurface archaeological resources in, the Project Site. The geoarchaeological review indicates that much of the Project Site is underlain by Pleistocene-aged alluvium which has low potential for intact archaeological deposits. An area of Late Pleistocene to Holocene alluvium is mapped along South Doty Avenue between the northern portion of the Arena Site and East Parking and Hotel Site; the Late Pleistocene to Holocene alluvium has higher potential to contain buried archaeological deposits. However, the entirety of the Project Site has been subject to prior disturbance that includes some or all of the following: ~~historic~~ ~~previous~~ development, subsequent demolition of structures and removal of foundations and other components, and regular maintenance including grading and/or plowing. The likely net effect of these actions, particularly in areas with little to no younger alluvium, would have been the disturbance or removal of cultural resources, which further reduces the prehistoric archaeological sensitivity of these areas.

Historic maps and aerial photographs were examined to provide historical information about the development of land uses on the Project Site and to contribute to an assessment of the Project Site's archaeological sensitivity. The review indicates the Project Site and its vicinity remained undeveloped until the 1920s when residential development began. Between 1928 and 1963, the area became nearly fully developed with single- and multi-family residences, while the properties within the Project Site along West Century Boulevard and South Prairie Avenue transitioned from residential to commercial use. Between 1952 and 1963 many of the single family residences and lower density multi-family residences east of South Prairie Avenue were replaced with apartment buildings, hotels, and commercial buildings that took up most of any given parcel with zero or minimal lot line setbacks.

Survey Summary. Cultural resources surveys of the Project Site were conducted by ESA cultural resources specialists on April 24, May 10, and May 23, 2018. The surveys were aimed at identifying historic architectural resources and archaeological resources within or immediately adjacent to the Project. Areas with visible ground surface were subject to pedestrian survey using transect intervals spaced no more than 10 meters (approximately 30 feet) apart. Existing on-site buildings and structures, as well as the immediate surroundings, were photographed. In addition, a reconnaissance survey of the adjacent residential neighborhood south of the Project Site was conducted to assess the potential for indirect impacts. Four cultural resources were identified as a result of the cultural resources survey and include one historic-period isolate (EAN-1 [beverage bottle]), one isolate of undetermined age (WSN-1 [abalone shell fragment]), and two historic-age architectural resources (Turf and Sky Motel and 10212 South Prairie Avenue).

Conclusions and Recommendations. There are two historic-age architectural resources (Turf and Sky Motel and 10212 South Prairie Avenue) on the Project Site. They were evaluated and are not recommended eligible for listing in the National Register and California Register under Criteria A/1-D/4. As such, they do not qualify as historical resources under CEQA and the Project

would not result in a direct impact to historical resources. Indirect impacts to adjacent historical resources were analyzed and the Project would not result in an indirect impact to historical resources. No further work is recommended for these resources.

During the archaeological surveys of the Project Site, two archaeological resources consisting of one historic-period isolate (EAS-1) and one possible prehistoric isolate (WSN-1) were identified within the Project Site. Due to their isolated nature and lack of clear cultural context, EAS-1 and WSN-1 are not eligible for listing in the California Register and do not otherwise qualify as historical or unique archaeological resources pursuant to CEQA. Given the degree of disturbance within the Project Site, which has included the construction and demolition of residential and commercial buildings, prehistoric and/or historic-period archaeological deposits that may have underlain the Project Site have likely been destroyed. Although, the likelihood of encountering prehistoric and/or historic-period archaeological deposits is low, there still exists the possibility that Project-related ground disturbance, which will extend to a maximum depth of 35 feet below ground disturbance, could encounter archaeological deposits that qualify as historical resources or unique archaeological resources pursuant to CEQA. Therefore, recommended mitigation measures for the retention of a qualified archaeologist, cultural resources sensitivity training, and inadvertent discovery protocols are provided in the *Conclusion and Recommendations* section at the close of this report.

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INGLEWOOD BASKETBALL AND ENTERTAINMENT CENTER PROJECT

Cultural Resources Assessment Report

Introduction

The City of Inglewood (City) has retained Environmental Science Associates (ESA) to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the Inglewood Basketball and Entertainment Center (Project) in support of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The Project proposes the construction and operation of the Inglewood Basketball and Entertainment Center (IBEC), an approximately 915,000 square foot (sf), 18,000-fixed-seat arena suitable for National Basketball Association (NBA) games, public plaza, outdoor stage, community space, practice facility, sports medicine clinic, team offices, retail/restaurants, employee access pavilion, and a parking facilities for team and public parking. These activities are referred to collectively as the Proposed Project. The City is the lead agency pursuant to CEQA.

ESA personnel involved in the preparation of this report are as follows: Monica Strauss, M.A., RPA, Project Director; Sara Dietler, B.A., Project Manager; Amber Grady, M.A. and Michael Vader, B.A., report authors; Chris Taylor, M.H.P., Vanessa Ortiz, M.A., RPA, and Amber-Marie Madrid, B.A., surveyors; Chris Lockwood, Ph.D. geoarchaeological review, and Jessie Lee, GIS specialist. Resumes of key personnel are included in **Appendix A**.

Project Location and Description

The Project Site is located in the southwestern portion of the City of Inglewood within Los Angeles County, approximately 10 miles south/southwest of downtown Los Angeles (**Figure 1**). The 28-acre Project Site consists of four components (the Arena Site, the West Parking and Transportation Hub Site, the East Parking and Hotel Site, and the Well Relocation Site), situated south of West Century Boulevard, near the intersection of South Prairie Avenue (**Figure 2**). The Arena Site is bounded by West Century Boulevard on the north, South Prairie Avenue on the west, South Doty Avenue on the east, and a straight line extending east from West 103rd Street to South Doty Avenue to the south. A portion of 102nd Street would be vacated to allow construction on the Arena Site. The Arena Site would be occupied by a proposed event arena, team offices, a sports medicine clinic, a parking garage, a public plaza, community facilities, and retail and restaurant uses.

The West Parking and Transportation Hub Site is an approximately 5-acre site on the north and south sides of West 101st Street, bounded by West Century Boulevard to the north, hotel and residential uses to the west, South Prairie Avenue to the east, and West 102nd Street to the south. A portion of West 101st Street would be vacated to allow construction of the parking garage. This

Figure 1 Regional Location

Figure 2 Project Detail

site would accommodate a new parking garage, and would include a pedestrian bridge across South Prairie Avenue connecting the parking garage to retail uses on the Arena Site.

The East Parking and Hotel Site is an approximately 5-acre site bounded by West Century Boulevard to the north, industrial and commercial uses to the east and west, and West 102nd Street to the south. This site would include a surface parking lot for arena attendees and a limited service hotel with associated parking facilities.

The Well Relocation Site is an approximate 0.7-acre site located at 3812 West 102nd Street, surrounded by vacant land to the west and south and bounded by residential uses to the east. This parcel would accommodate a new Water Well #8, including its associated infrastructure.

The Project Site is located within Section 3 and unsectioned portions of Township 3 South, Range 14 West on the Inglewood, CA 7.5-minute U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle (**Figure 3**).

The Proposed Project would include demolition of approximately 54,098 square feet of existing on-site vacant and commercial uses across multiple parcels for the construction of the Proposed Project.

Project Variants

The Proposed Project includes ~~several two~~ variants to circulation infrastructure. These variants are briefly described in this technical report and are fully described in Chapter 5, Project Variants, of the EIR. While these variants are not part of the Proposed Project, they are being identified and analyzed for purposes of the environmental documentation to provide the flexibility to allow the City to approve them.

Comment [A1]: Variant edits to match updated Project Description.

Each project variant would include the same parking/loading, mechanical equipment, vehicular circulation, TDM plan, streetscape improvements, and sustainability features as the Proposed Project.

West Century Boulevard Pedestrian Bridge Variant

The West Century Boulevard Pedestrian Bridge Variant would result in the construction of a second pedestrian bridge across West Century Boulevard, connecting a retail portion of the Arena Site to the Hollywood Park Specific Plan area to the north. The pedestrian bridge would provide a vertical clearance of approximately 14-15 feet over West Century Boulevard. The pedestrian bridge would connect with similar retail uses on the north side of West Century Boulevard. The pedestrian bridge would be constructed of materials similar to the Proposed Project's retail building in the plaza or the arena structure. The West Century Boulevard Pedestrian Bridge Variant could be incorporated into the development of either the Proposed Project or the Alternate South Prairie Avenue Access Variant. No additional parcels are needed to be demolished or acquired to implement this variant.

Figure 3 Project Location

This variant is being included because it is unknown whether the property owner north of the Project Site would be interested in agreeing to connecting a pedestrian bridge to their property on the north side of West Century Boulevard. The pedestrian bridge connection north of West Century Boulevard could tie into future retail or other uses planned on that site. Because there is uncertainty about whether a pedestrian bridge could tie into the property to the north, this element is being evaluated as a project variant.

Alternate South Prairie Avenue Access Variant

This variant would expand the boundary of the Arena Site portion of the Project Site by adding two additional properties to the Proposed Project: 10204 South Prairie Avenue and 10226 South Prairie Avenue (see Figure 2-21 in EIR Chapter 2, Project Description). These two properties are currently occupied by residential units currently contain a single-family home and a triplex. Under this variant, the properties owners of the two homes would be acquired through voluntary sales of the properties from the existing by the property owners to the project applicant and the two homes would be removed as part of the Proposed Project. The residential uses on these two properties would be acquired and demolished as part of the Proposed Project, if this variant were implemented. The removal acquisition and demolition of these two structures of these homes would result in would allow the arena Arena structure Structure to be shifted shifting turning slightly, resulting in the arena structure becoming parallel with West Century Boulevard. As part of this the Alternate Prairie Access Variant, the drop-off area for employees, team members, and visitors to the Arena Site would also shift slightly south, and site access to South Prairie Avenue may would be slightly shifted south to more closely align with West 103rd Street. However, the overall circulation plan for the Project Site would not change.

This variant is being included because whether the owners of these residential properties will agree to sell them to the applicant is unknown at this time. The properties could be acquired by eminent domain, but the City has elected not to exercise this authority. For this reason, there is uncertainty about whether these parcels will be acquired.

Background

Natural Setting

The Project Site is located within the fully urbanized City of Inglewood. The Project Site is surrounded by residential and commercial development to the west, south, and east, and Hollywood Park to the north, part of which is currently under development and will result in new commercial, office, residential, parking, and sports stadium uses. Prior to the development of the area, historic topo maps indicate a north-south trending ephemeral drainage originating north from the Baldwin Hills and formerly running to just north of the Project Site's northern boundary.

Prehistoric Setting

Based on recent research in the region (Homburg et al., 2014), the following prehistoric chronology has been divided into four general time periods: the Paleocoastal Period (12,000 to

8,000 Before Present [B.P.]), the Millingstone Period (8,000 to 3,000 B.P.), the Intermediate Period (3,000 to 1,000 B.P.), and the Late Period (1,000 B.P. to the time of Spanish Contact in A.D. 1542). This chronology is manifested in the archaeological record by particular artifacts and burial practices that indicate specific technologies, economic systems, trade networks, and other aspects of culture

Paleocoastal Period (12,000–8,000 B.P.)

While it is not certain when humans first came to California, their presence in southern California by about 11,000 B.P. has been well documented. At Daisy Cave, on San Miguel Island, cultural remains have been radiocarbon dated to between 11,100 and 10,950 B.P. (Byrd and Raab, 2007). During this time period, the climate of southern California became warmer and more arid and the human population, residing mainly in coastal or inland desert areas, began exploiting a wider range of plant and animal resources (Byrd and Raab, 2007).

Possible evidence of a Paleocoastal occupation comes from site CA-LAN-61, located on a bluff top east of Lincoln Boulevard about 4.75 miles northwest of the Project Site, and site CA-LAN-63, located to the west of Lincoln Boulevard about 4.80 miles northwest of the Project Site. The evidence of occupation includes artifact types that generally date to early periods, although no radiocarbon dates from either site confirm an early occupation (Homburg et al., 2014).

Millingstone Period (8,000–3,000 B.P.)

During the Millingstone period, there is evidence for the processing of acorns for food and a shift toward a more generalized economy. The first definitive evidence of human occupation in the Los Angeles area dates to at least 9,000 years B.P. and is associated with the Millingstone cultures (Wallace, 1955; Warren, 1968).

Millingstone cultures were characterized by the collection and processing of plant foods, particularly acorns, and the hunting of a wider variety of game animals (Byrd and Raab, 2007; Wallace, 1955). Millingstone cultures also established more permanent settlements that were located primarily on the coast and in the vicinity of estuaries, lagoons, lakes, streams, and marshes where a variety of resources, including seeds, fish, shellfish, small mammals, and birds, were exploited. Early Millingstone occupations are typically identified by the presence of handstones (manos) and millingstones (metates), while those Millingstone occupations dating later than 5,000 B.P. contain a mortar and pestle complex as well, signifying the exploitation of acorns in the region.

The earliest confirmed human occupation associated with the Millingstone Period dates to approximately 8,000 to 7,000 B.P. Site CA-LAN-64, located at the top of the Westchester Hills about 5.1 miles northwest of the Project Site, appears to have been occupied by small seasonal foraging groups subsisting on a mix of terrestrial and marine resources (Altschul et al., 2007).

Intermediate Period (3,000–1,000 B.P.)

During the Intermediate period, many aspects of Millingstone culture persisted, but a number of socioeconomic changes occurred (Erlandson, 1994; Wallace, 1955; Warren, 1968). The native populations of southern California were becoming less mobile and populations began to gather in

small sedentary villages with satellite resource-gathering camps. Increasing population size necessitated the intensified use of existing terrestrial and marine resources (Erlandson, 1994). Evidence indicates that the overexploitation of larger, high-ranked food resources may have led to a shift in subsistence, towards a focus on acquiring greater amounts of smaller resources, such as shellfish and small-seeded plants (Byrd and Raab, 2007).

This period is characterized by increased labor specialization, expanded trading networks for both utilitarian and non-utilitarian materials, and extensive travel routes. Although the intensity of trade had already been increasing, it now reached its zenith, with asphaltum (tar), seashells, and steatite being traded from southern California to the Great Basin. Use of the bow and arrow spread to the coast around 1,500 B.P, largely replacing the dart and atlatl (Homburg et al., 2014). Increasing population densities, with ensuing territoriality and resource intensification, may have given rise to increased disease and violence between 3,300 and 1,650 B.P. (Raab et al., 1995).

Archaeological sites with components that date to this period include CA-LAN -61, -62, -63, -64, and -206, which are within 4.75 to 5.1 miles of the Project Site. Current data suggests that during the Intermediate Period, sites on bluff tops and lowland areas were occupied at the same time. At least some permanent settlements on bluff tops (CA-LAN-63, -64, and -206) appear to have been highly structured, with areas set aside for refuse disposal, burials, ritual activities, and food-processing. Sites in the lowland areas (CA-LAN-62) appear to have been utilized primarily for resource procurement and processing. Recovery of numerous microblades from CA-LAN-61 and the prevalence of stone beads with a decrease in shell beads, coupled with linguistic and osteological data, have been interpreted as representative of a migration of desert (or non-maritime) groups in to the area (Homburg et al., 2014; Sutton, 2009).

Late Period (1,000 B.P.–A.D. 1542)

The Late Period is associated with the florescence of the Gabrielino, who are estimated to have had a population numbering around 5,000 in the pre-contact period. The Gabrielino occupied what is presently Los Angeles County and northern Orange County, along with the southern Channel Islands, including Santa Catalina, San Nicholas, and San Clemente (Kroeber, 1925). This period saw the development of elaborate trade networks and use of shell-bead currency. Fishing became an increasingly significant part of subsistence strategies at this time, and investment in fishing technologies, including the plank canoe, are reflected in the archaeological record (Erlandson, 1994; Raab et al., 1995). Settlement at this time is believed to have consisted of dispersed family groups that revolved around a relatively limited number of permanent village settlements that were located centrally with respect to a variety of resources.

In contrast to other parts of southern California, occupation appears to decrease during the Late Period, possibly due to drier conditions in the area. Sites with Late Period components include CA-LAN-61, -62, and -63, which are within about 5 miles of the Project Site. During this time period, a formal or dedicated cemetery was established at site CA-LAN-62, which would continue in use into the Historic Period which began after contact (Homburg et al., 2014).

Ethnographic Setting

Protohistoric Period (A.D. 1542 to 1771)

The Project Site is located in a region traditionally occupied by the Gabrielino Indians. The term “Gabrielino” is a general term that refers to those Native Americans who were administered by the Spanish at the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel. Their neighbors included the Chumash and Tataviam to the north, the Juañeno to the south, and the Serrano and Cahuilla to the east. The Gabrielino are reported to have been second only to the Chumash in terms of population size and regional influence (Bean and Smith, 1978). The Gabrielino language is part of the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family.

At the time of Spanish contact in A.D. 1542, also the beginning of what is known as the Protohistoric Period (A.D. 1542 to 1771), many Gabrielino practiced a religion that was centered around the mythological figure Chinigchinich (Bean and Smith, 1978). This religion may have been relatively new when the Spanish arrived, and at that time was spreading to other neighboring Takic groups. The Gabrielino practiced both cremation and inhumation of their dead. A wide variety of grave offerings, such as stone tools, baskets, shell beads, projectile points, bone and shell ornaments, and otter skins, were interred with the deceased.

Coming ashore on Santa Catalina Island in October of 1542, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo was the first European to make contact with the Gabrielino; the 1769 expedition of Portolá also passed through Gabrielino territory (Bean and Smith, 1978). Native Americans suffered severe depopulation and their traditional culture was radically altered after Spanish contact. Nonetheless, Gabrielino descendants still reside in the greater Los Angeles and Orange County areas and maintain an active interest in their heritage.

Historic Setting

Spanish Period (A.D. 1769 – 1821)

Although Spanish explorers made brief visits to the region in 1542 and 1602, sustained contact with Europeans did not commence until the onset of the Spanish Period. In 1769 Gaspar de Portolá led an expedition from San Diego, passing through the Los Angeles Basin and the San Fernando Valley, on its way to the San Francisco Bay (McCawley, 1996). Father Juan Crespi, who accompanied the 1769 expedition, noted the suitability of the Los Angeles area for supporting a large settlement. This was followed in 1776 by the expedition of Father Francisco Garcés (Johnson and Earle, 1990).

In the late 18th century, the Spanish began establishing missions in California and forcibly relocating and converting native peoples as well as exposing them to diseases that they had no resistance to. Mission San Gabriel Arcángel was founded on September 8, 1771 and Mission San Fernando Rey de España on September 8, 1797. By the early 1800s, the majority of the surviving Gabrielino had entered the mission system, either at San Gabriel or San Fernando. Mission life offered some degree of security in a time when traditional trade and political alliances were failing and epidemics and subsistence instabilities were increasing. This lifestyle change also brought with it significant negative consequences for Gabrielino health and cultural integrity.

On September 4, 1781, El Pueblo de la Reina de los Angeles was established not far from the site where Portolá and his men camped during their 1769 excursion, with a land grant of 28 acres issued to California Governor Felipe de Neve in 1781 (Gumprecht, 2001). The pueblo was established in response to the increasing agricultural needs of Spanish missions and presidios in California. The original pueblo consisted of a central square surrounded by twelve houses and a series of agricultural fields. Thirty-six fields occupied 250 acres between the town and the river to the east (Gumprecht, 2001).

By 1786, the flourishing pueblo attained self-sufficiency and funding by the Spanish government ceased. Fed by a steady supply of water and an expanding irrigation system, agriculture and ranching grew, and by the early 1800s the pueblo produced surplus wheat, corn, barley, and beans for export. A large number of livestock, including cattle and sheep, grazed in the surrounding lands (Gumprecht, 2001).

A Gabrielino village, or “rancheria,” known as Guaspét, or Guasna or Gaucha, appears to have been located northwest of the Project Site. Based on mission baptism records, the rancheria appears to have been occupied from about 1790 to 1820 (Reedy, 2015). At least 193 people are known to have lived at the rancheria and been baptized. Records suggest that recruitment into the mission system did not occur until native populations in closer proximity to Mission San Gabriel had been assimilated, and after grazing expanded into the Project Site vicinity, bringing native inhabitants of the region into closer contact with Spanish-era ranchers (Stoll et al., 2009). Two archaeological sites with components dating to the Spanish era (CA-LAN-62 and -211), located within about 4.73 to 4.75 miles from the Project, may be the location of Guaspét, although this has not been confirmed in the historical record (Reedy, 2015).

A 1938 map titled *The Kirkman-Harriman Pictorial and Historical Map of Los Angeles County 1860 A.D.-1937 A.D.* depicts approximate locations of Gabrielino villages in Los Angeles (Figure 4). It depicts the location of unnamed villages about 2 to 5 miles north of the Project Site.

Mexican Period (A.D. 1821-1848)

After Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, Los Angeles became the capital of the California territory in 1835 (Gumprecht, 2001). Mexico continued to promote settlement of California with the issuance of land grants. In 1833, Mexico began the process of secularizing the California missions, reclaiming the majority of mission lands and redistributing them as land grants throughout California. According to the terms of the Secularization Law of 1833 and Regulations of 1834, at least a portion of the lands would be returned to the Native populations, but this did not always occur (Milliken et al., 2009). Because of the disbursement that the Gabrielino populations suffered during the Mission period no land was returned to the Gabrielino Tribes.

During the Mexican Period many ranchos continued to be used by settlers for cattle grazing. Hides and tallow from cattle became a major export for Mexican settlers in California, known as Californios, many of whom became wealthy and prominent members of society. The Californios led generally easy lives, leaving the hard work to vaqueros and Indian laborers (Pitt, 1994; Starr, 2007).

American Period (A.D. 1848-present)

Mexico ceded California to the United States as part of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hildalgo in 1848. California officially became one of the United States in 1850. While the treaty recognized the right of Mexican citizens to retain ownership of land granted to them by Spanish or Mexican authorities, the claimant was required to prove their right to the land before a patent was given. The process was lengthy and generally resulted in the claimant losing at least a portion of their land to attorney's fees and other costs associated with proving ownership (Starr, 2007).

Figure 4 1938 Kirkman Map

When the discovery of gold in northern California was announced in 1848, an influx of people from other parts of North America flooded into California and the population of Los Angeles tripled between 1850 and 1860. The increased population led to additional demand of the Californios' cattle. As demand increased, the price of beef skyrocketed and Californios reaped the benefits. However, a devastating flood in 1861, followed by droughts in 1862 and 1864, led to a rapid decline of the cattle industry; over 70 percent of cattle perished during these droughts (McWilliams, 1946; Dinkelspiel, 2008). These natural disasters, coupled with the burden of proving ownership, caused many Californios to lose their lands during this period. Former ranchos were subsequently subdivided and sold for agriculture and residential settlement (Gumprecht, 2001; McWilliams, 1946).

Los Angeles was connected to the Transcontinental Railroad via San Francisco on September 5, 1876 and the population again exploded. The city would experience its greatest growth in the 1880s when two more direct rail connections to the East Coast were constructed. The Southern Pacific Railroad completed its second transcontinental railway, the Sunset Route from Los Angeles to New Orleans, in 1883 (Orsi, 2005). In 1885, the Santa Fe Railroad completed a competing transcontinental railway to San Diego, with connecting service to Los Angeles (Mullaly and Petty, 2002). The resulting fare wars led to an unprecedented real estate boom. Despite a subsequent collapse of the real estate market, the population of Los Angeles increased 350 percent from 1880 to 1890 (Dinkelspiel, 2008). Los Angeles continued on its upward trajectory in the first few decades of the 20th century with the rise of tourism, automobile travel, and the movie industry (McWilliams, 1946).

History of Inglewood

Settlement of Inglewood

During the rancho period. The City of Inglewood was part of the *Rancho Aguahe de la Centinela* and the *Rancho Sausal Redondo*. A year after Mexico gained independence from Spain and control of California in 1822, Los Angeles resident Antonio Avila received a land grant for *Rancho Sausal Redondo* and grazed cattle there as well. The rancho encompassed Redondo Beach, Inglewood, Hawthorne, El Segundo, Lawndale, Manhattan Beach and Hermosa Beach. In 1834 Ygnacio Machado, one of the original leather jacket soldiers that escorted settlers to Los Angeles, built the Centinela Adobe, located 2.5-miles from the Project Site, in the center of what was became a 2,200-acre ranch overlooking the now gone Centinela Creek, on a portion of the *Rancho Sausal Redondo*. Machado had moved onto what he claimed was still public land, and built his adobe on a portion of the *Rancho Sausal Redondo*, which was granted to him as the *Rancho Aguahe de la Centinela*.

Soon after Machado traded it for a keg of whiskey and a home in the Pueblo of Los Angeles. The property traded hands many times and was eventually acquired by a Scottish noble man named Robert Burnett who eventually added the much larger *Rancho Sausal Redondo* to his holdings and once again combining the ranchos. Burnette eventually returned to Scotland and leased the ranch to a Canadian immigrant who was considered by many to be the founding father of Inglewood: Daniel Freeman. In spite of drought and other hardship Freeman was successful with

farming barley on the ranch and purchased it from Burnette with gold in 1885. Freeman went on to become a major land developer in Inglewood (Kielbasa, 1998).

Centinella Springs, or Aguaje de Centinela, was a valued source of spring water for the Rancho Aguaje de la Centinela described as continuously existing since the Pleistocene Era, and is now California Historical Landmark 363. The site is still located at the corner of Centinela Avenue and Florence Boulevard, approximately 2-miles north of the Project Site in the City of Inglewood (OHP 2019).

Excursion trains from Los Angeles brought many prospective land buyers to Inglewood and it was able to grow to 300 residents by 1888. On May 21, 1888, a school opened with 33 students. Businesses, including Mrs. Belden's Boarding House, two grocery stores, a drug store, a planning mill, a wagon repair shop, a plumbing shop, a livery stable, and five real estate offices, were built on Commercial Street (now La Brea) (Waddingham, 1994). With a population of about 1,200, Inglewood was incorporated on February 10, 1908. That same year, the high school building was completed (Waddingham, 1994).

On the evening of June 21, 1920, a large earthquake struck Inglewood. While there was a lot of damage to buildings, there was no loss of life. The next few days saw a large number of tourists coming to Inglewood to check out the damage. The climate impressed many of the visitors who had previously never been to Inglewood, and many settled there. The population grew to 3,286 in 1920, and in the next two years, the population doubled, making Inglewood the fastest growing city in the nation at that time (Waddingham, 1994).

The Andrew Bennett Ranch was leased by the City of Los Angeles and converted into Mines Field in 1927, the airport of Los Angeles. National Air Races were held on Mines Field in 1927, and the first passenger flight to Mines field landed in 1928. In 1929, the Graf Zeppelin (a German hydrogen filled ridged airship) landed on the Mines Field (Waddingham, 1994).

The 1932 Olympic Games was held in Los Angeles, which was big news in Inglewood, as three Inglewood High School alumni won medals. Many buildings in Inglewood were used as training facilities, and the marathon route went through the town (Waddingham, 1994). Until World War II, Inglewood had largely been supported by agricultural industry. The defense industries in response to WWII, transformed Inglewood into an urban community when industrial activities brought more people to live in the city. In 1946, major airlines moved operations to the airport and two new hangars needed to be constructed (Waddingham, 1994). In 1949, the airport was designated as an intercontinental air terminal by the federal government (Waddingham, 1994).

In 1967, The Forum, located less than one-mile north of the Project Site, was opened as the home of the Lakers and the Kings. It also hosted a number of events such as concerts, rodeos, boxing, the circus, and ice shows (Waddingham, 1994).

In the 1970s, a new health center was built on Manchester, north of the Project Site, and high-rise office buildings were being constructed on La Brea, northwest of the Project Site (Waddingham, 1994). A new civic center was dedicated in 1973. Airport Park Hotel opened between Hollywood Park Race Track and The Forum (Waddingham, 1994). Many senior housing developments were

also built in Inglewood during the 1970s. Project site specific history is included below in the following sections.

Architectural Themes

The following themes were developed to provide a context for evaluation of the existing buildings on the Project Site and their potential to qualify as historical resources: Hotels and Motels, and Apartment Hotels.

Hotels and Motels

In early America, lodging for travelers typically took the form of the public house or tavern, establishments which were granted licenses to serve alcohol in exchange for offering public lodging (Sandoval-Strausz, 2007). Following the Revolution and the War of 1812, a new generation of American hotels emerged, with a boom in hotel construction from about 1820 to 1830. By 1840, the hotel was ubiquitous across the eastern half of the United States Sandoval-Strausz, 2007). The first hotel in the City of Los Angeles was the Bella Union, built on Main Street in downtown Los Angeles in 1835 (**Figure 5**). The Bella Union was typical of mid-19th century hotels in Los Angeles, which tended to be small operations in modest buildings. After the Civil War, larger and more luxurious hotels began to appear in downtown Los Angeles, including the Pico House Hotel built in 1864, and the Hotel Nadeau, which opened in 1882 (**Figure 6**) (Wallach, et al., 2008).



Figure 5
The Bella Union hotel, as it appeared in 1871 after several remodels



Figure 6
The Hotel Nadeau circa 1905 in downtown Los Angeles

At the end of the 19th century, American tourism began to expand rapidly as a result of increased leisure time and the availability of long-distance transportation in the form of the railroad. The expansion of the rail lines to the West Coast allowed many middle-class Americans the chance to venture west, tempted by reports of dramatic landscapes and healthful climates. The first major hotel in southern California was the Hotel Raymond, built in the fledgling town of Pasadena in 1886 (**Figure 7**). The success of the Hotel Raymond and subsequent hotels established Pasadena as a resort destination and helped bring tourists and settlers to the greater Los Angeles area (Wallach et al., 2008). By the first decades of the 20th century, Los Angeles was experiencing tremendous growth. In the first thirty years of the century, the population of Los Angeles grew from 100,000 to 1,000,000, surpassing San Francisco as the largest city in the state. In accordance with this impressive growth, Los Angeles moved away from its humble pueblo beginnings as the commercial core shifted south to the new major thoroughfares of Main, Spring, Broadway, Hill, and Olive streets. The buildings (including hotels) that rose up in this new commercial district were architect-designed structures meant to rival the architecture of San Francisco and the cities of the East Coast. Major hotels in early 20th century Los Angeles included the Alexandria Hotel (1906), the Rosslyn Hotel (1914), and the Biltmore Hotel (1923) (**Figure 8**).

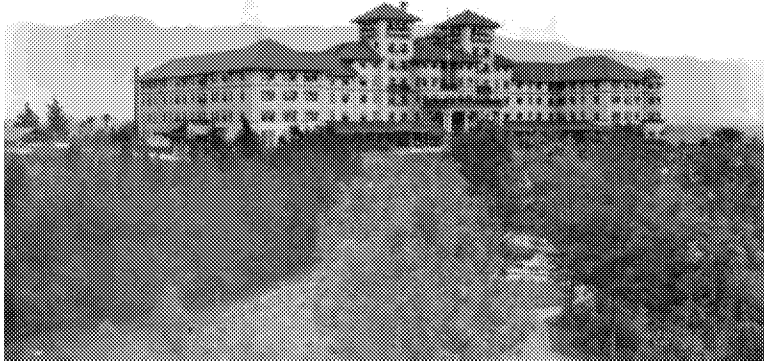


Figure 7
The Hotel Raymond in Pasadena circa 1890



Figure 8
The Biltmore Hotel (1923) in downtown Los Angeles,
as pictured circa 1937-1938

The early 20th century also marked the beginning of a business model that would come to dominate the hotel industry by the postwar period: the chain hotel. Rather than catering to an elite class looking for luxurious accommodation, the chain hotels of the 20th century focused on appealing to the masses. An early champion of this model was E.M. Statler, who opened his first hotel in Buffalo, New York in 1908. Statler poured his money into designs and furnishings that exuded home comfort, de-emphasizing location and luxury in the process. For a price aimed to draw salesmen and families on the road, Statler's hotel offered many of the amenities that are now the staple of every hotel in America, including "private baths, telephones, clocks, full-length mirrors, readings lamps, and stationery" (Wallach et al., 2008). The hotel was an instant success and launched Statler into a career running a national hotel chain, based on a foundation of standardization and affordability that became the new standard for American hotels (Wallach et al., 2008). Indeed, Statler's influence was even felt in Los Angeles when in 1950 he opened the Hotel Statler at the corner of Figueroa Street and Wilshire Boulevard (**Figure 9**).



Figure 9
The Hotel Statler at Figueroa and Wilshire, circa 1950s

The rising importance of the automobile had a profound influence on the American hotel. Initially, car owners abandoned the hotel for "autocamping," but the rise of the new motor hotel, or motel, offered the highway traveler a hotel experience along the roadside, often far from urban centers. By about 1940, motels outnumbered hotels in the United States and became the dominant form of lodging for the American traveler during the postwar years (Sandoval-Strausz, 2007).

The middle of the 20th century also saw the rise of the hotel chain. Among the largest and most successful American hotel chains were Holiday Inn (discussed further below), Hilton, and Sheraton. Conrad Hilton entered the hotel business in Texas in 1919 and opened the first Hilton in Dallas in 1925. His company expanded across the nation and in 1943 Hilton became the first coast-to-coast hotel chain. In 1954, Hilton acquired the Statler Hotels. Similarly, Sheraton began

in Springfield, Massachusetts in 1937 and quickly grew into a large chain with hotels stretching the length of the east coast from Florida to Maine (Sheraton, 2016). Both Sheraton and Hilton became publicly traded companies in the 1940s and ultimately became huge international corporations.

Many smaller hotel chains also emerged during the postwar years. The Doric Company was a relatively small operator of hotels and motels in the western United States during this period. In 1963, operations included eight hotels or motels in Washington State, one in Oregon, three in Idaho, and eight in California. In contrast, while Holiday Inn had humble beginnings in the motor hotel sector it grew into a successful hotel chain in the second half of the 20th century. The first Holiday Inn was opened by Kemmons Wilson in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1952. Wilson developed his hotel after finding his lodging options during family road trips expensive and lacking in amenities. With considerable government funds pouring into highway expansion in 1956, Wilson expanded his operation to cover growing demand for motels on the nation's roads. The company went public in 1967, the same year it acquired the hotel on the subject property. Holiday Inn went on to be an international hotel chain and in 1972 became the first chain to exceed \$1 billion in revenues (Orrill, 2015).

Apartment Hotels

Apartment hotels are structures that provide a room or a suite of rooms, which include facilities for food preparation as well as amenities found in standard hotels such as traditional common spaces and housekeeping services. Buildings that were advertised as apartment hotels began to be built prior to World War I. Most of these structures were large, with around 100 units per building. They were fully furnished and usually located in central business districts (SurveyLA, 2017). The construction of apartment hotels tapered after the Great Depression and did not resume again after World War II since they were not well suited to the automobile. Their function was replaced with motels with kitchenettes after World War II (SurveyLA, 2017).

Regulatory Framework

Numerous laws and regulations require state and local agencies to consider the effects a project may have on cultural resources. These laws and regulations define important cultural resources, stipulate a process for compliance, define the responsibilities of the various agencies proposing the action, and prescribe the relationship among other involved agencies.

State

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA is the principal statute governing environmental review of projects occurring in the state and is codified at Public Resources Code (PRC) section 21000 et seq. CEQA requires lead agencies to determine if a proposed project would have a significant effect on the environment, including significant effects on historical or unique archaeological resources. Under CEQA (PRC section 21084.1), a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.

The *CEQA Guidelines* (Title 14 California Code of Regulations (CCR) section 15064.5) recognize that historical resources include: (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 (California Register); (2) a resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC section 5024.1(g); and (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 by the lead agency, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. The fact that a resource does not meet the three criteria outlined above does not preclude the lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in PRC sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

If a lead agency determines that an archaeological site is a historical resource, the provisions of section 21084.1 of CEQA and section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines apply. If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria for a historical resource contained in the CEQA Guidelines, then the site may be treated in accordance with the provisions of section 21083, which is as a unique archaeological resource. As defined in PRC section 21083.2, a "unique" archaeological resource is an archaeological artifact, object, or site, about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

Pursuant to PRC section 21083.2, if the lead agency determines that a project would have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place (PRC section 21083.1(a)). If preservation in place is not feasible, mitigation measures are required. The CEQA Guidelines note that if an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor a historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment (CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(c)(4)).

A significant effect under CEQA would occur if a project results in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(a). Substantial adverse change is defined as "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" (CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(b)(1)). According to CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(b)(2), the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that:

- A. Convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
- B. Account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of PRC section 5024.1(g), 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. Convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

In general, a project that complies with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (Standards) (Weeks and Grimer, 1995) is considered to have mitigated its impacts to historical resources to a less-than-significant level (*CEQA Guidelines* section 15064.5(b)(3)).

California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) is “an authoritative listing and guide to be used by State and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the State and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (PRC section 5024.1[a]). The criteria for eligibility for the California Register are based upon National Register criteria (PRC section 5024.1[b]). Certain resources are determined by the statute to be automatically included in the California Register, including California properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register.

To be eligible for the California Register, a prehistoric or historic-period property must be significant at the local, state, and/or federal level under one or more of the following four criteria:

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.

A resource eligible for the California Register must meet one of the criteria of significance described above, and retain enough of its historic character or appearance (integrity) to be recognizable as a historical resource and to convey the reason for its significance. It is possible that a historic resource may not retain sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, but it may still be eligible for listing in the California Register.

Additionally, the California Register consists of resources that are listed automatically and those that must be nominated through an application and public hearing process. The California Register automatically includes the following:

- California properties listed on the National Register and those formally determined eligible for the National Register;
- California Registered Historical Landmarks from No. 770 onward; and
- Those California Points of Historical Interest that have been evaluated by the State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) and have been recommended to the State Historical Commission for inclusion on the California Register.

Other resources that may be nominated to the California Register include:

- Historical resources with a significance rating of Category 3 through 5 (those properties identified as eligible for listing in the National Register, the California Register, and/or a local jurisdiction register);
- Individual historical resources;
- Historical resources contributing to historic districts; and
- Historical resources designated or listed as local landmarks, or designated under any local ordinance, such as an historic preservation overlay zone.

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

California Health and Safety Code section 7050.5 requires that in the event human remains are discovered, the County Coroner is required to be contacted to determine the nature of the remains. In the event the remains are determined to be Native American in origin, the Coroner is required to contact the NAHC within 24 hours to relinquish jurisdiction.

Public Resources Code Section 5097.98

PRC section 5097.98, as amended by Assembly Bill 2641, provides procedures in the event human remains of Native American origin are discovered during project implementation. PRC section 5097.98 requires that no further disturbances occur in the immediate vicinity of the discovery, that the discovery is adequately protected according to generally accepted cultural and archaeological standards, and that further activities take into account the possibility of multiple burials. PRC section 5097.98 further requires the NAHC, upon notification by a County Coroner, designate and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) regarding the discovery of Native American human remains. Once the MLD has been granted access to the site by the landowner and inspected the discovery, the MLD then has 48 hours to provide recommendations to the landowner for the treatment of the human remains and any associated grave goods.

In the event that no descendant is identified, or the descendant fails to make a recommendation for disposition, or if the land owner rejects the recommendation of the descendant, the landowner may, with appropriate dignity, reinter the remains and burial items on the property in a location that will not be subject to further disturbance.

Assembly Bill 52 and Related Public Resources Code Sections

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 was approved by Governor Brown on September 25, 2014. The act amended PRC section 5097.94, and added PRC sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2,

21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3. AB 52 applies specifically to projects for which a Notice of Preparation (NOP) or a Notice of Intent to Adopt a Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) is filed.

The primary intent of AB 52 is to include California Native American tribes early in the environmental review process and to establish a new category of resources related to Native Americans, known as tribal cultural resources, that require consideration under CEQA. PRC section 21074(a)(1) and (2) defines tribal cultural resources as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” that are either included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register or included in a local register of historical resources, or a resource that is determined to be a tribal cultural resource by a lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence. On July 30, 2016, the California Natural Resources Agency adopted the final text for tribal cultural resources update to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, which was approved by the Office of Administrative Law on September 27, 2016.

PRC section 21080.3.1 requires that within 14 days of a lead agency determining that an application for a project is complete, or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency provide formal notification to the designated contact, or a tribal representative, of California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project (as defined in PRC section 21073) and who have requested in writing to be informed by the lead agency (PRC section 21080.3.1(b)). Tribes interested in consultation must respond in writing within 30 days from receipt of the lead agency’s formal notification and the lead agency must begin consultation within 30 days of receiving the tribe’s request for consultation (PRC sections 21080.3.1(d) and 21080.3.1(e)).

PRC section 21080.3.2(a) identifies the following as potential consultation discussion topics: the type of environmental review necessary; the significance of tribal cultural resources; the significance of the project’s impacts on the tribal cultural resources; project alternatives or appropriate measures for preservation; and mitigation measures. Consultation is considered concluded when either: (1) the parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if a significant effect exists, on a tribal cultural resource; or (2) a party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached (PRC section 21080.3.2(b)).

If a California Native American tribe has requested consultation pursuant to PRC section 21080.3.1 and has failed to provide comments to the lead agency, or otherwise failed to engage in the consultation process, or if the lead agency has complied with Section 21080.3.1(d) and the California Native American tribe has failed to request consultation within 30 days, the lead agency may certify an EIR or adopt an MND (PRC Section 21082.3(d)(2) and (3)).

PRC section 21082.3(c)(1) states that any information, including, but not limited to, the location, description, and use of the tribal cultural resources, that is submitted by a California Native American tribe during the environmental review process shall not be included in the environmental document or otherwise disclosed by the lead agency or any other public agency to the public without the prior consent of the tribe that provided the information. If the lead agency

publishes any information submitted by a California Native American tribe during the consultation or environmental review process, that information shall be published in a confidential appendix to the environmental document unless the tribe that provided the information consents, in writing, to the disclosure of some or all of the information to the public.

Senate Bill 18

Senate Bill 18 (SB 18) (Statutes of 2004, Chapter 905), which went into effect January 1, 2005, requires local governments (city and county) to consult with Native American tribes before making certain planning decisions and to provide notice to tribes at certain key points in the planning process. The intent is to “provide California Native American tribes an opportunity to participate in local land use decisions at an early planning stage, for the purpose of protecting, or mitigating impacts to, cultural places” (Governor’s Office of Planning and Research, 2005).

The purpose of involving tribes at these early planning stages is to allow consideration of cultural places in the context of broad local land use policy, before individual site-specific, project-level, land use designations are made by a local government. The consultation requirements of SB 18 apply to general plan or specific plan processes proposed on or after March 1, 2005.

According to the *Tribal Consultation Guidelines: Supplement to General Plan Guidelines* (Governor’s Office of Planning and Research, 2005), the following are the contact and notification responsibilities of local governments:

- Prior to the adoption or any amendment of a general plan or specific plan, a local government must notify the appropriate tribes (on the contact list maintained by the NAHC) of the opportunity to conduct consultations for the purpose of preserving, or mitigating impacts to, cultural places located on land within the local government’s jurisdiction that is affected by the proposed plan adoption or amendment. Tribes have 90 days from the date on which they receive notification to request consultation, unless a shorter timeframe has been agreed to by the tribe (Government Code section 65352.3).
- Prior to the adoption or substantial amendment of a general plan or specific plan, a local government must refer the proposed action to those tribes that are on the NAHC contact list and have traditional lands located within the city or county’s jurisdiction. The referral must allow a 45-day comment period (Government Code section 65352). Notice must be sent regardless of whether prior consultation has taken place. Such notice does not initiate a new consultation process.
- Local government must send a notice of a public hearing, at least 10 days prior to the hearing, to tribes who have filed a written request for such notice (Government Code section 65092).

Archival Research

SCCIC Records Search

A records search for the Proposed Project was conducted on May 7, 2018 by ESA staff at the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) housed at California State University, Fullerton. The records search included a review of all recorded archaeological resources and previous studies within the Project Site and a

0.5-mile radius of the Project Site, and historic architectural resources within or adjacent to the Project Site.

Previous Cultural Resources Investigations

The records search results indicate that four cultural resources studies have been conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project Site (**Table 1**). Of the four previous studies, two (LA-10567 and 11150) run adjacent to the Project Site along West Century Boulevard, there are none which overlap with the Project Site. LA-10567 is a linear survey report that covers several communities for a pipeline alignment, and LA-11150 is a memorandum from the Office of Historic Preservation regarding the Section 106 process for the same project.

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The records search results indicate that no cultural resources have been previously recorded within the Project Site or the 0.5-mile records search radius.

TABLE 1
PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS ON FILE WITH SCCIC

Author	P-LA-	Title	Year
Gary E. Stickel, ERA	02904	<i>Draft Report: A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Literature Search for the West Basin Water Reclamation Project</i>	1993
Michael Hogan, Bai *Tom* Tang, Josh Smallwood, Laura Hensley Shaker, and Casey Tibbitt, CRM TECH	10567*	<i>Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: West Basin Municipal Water District Harbor-South Bay Water Recycling Project Proposed Project Laterals</i>	2005
Pamela Maxwell, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	11150*	<i>West Basin Municipal Water District Harbor/ South Bay Water Recycling Project</i>	2003
Metro	11973	<i>Crenshaw/LAX Transit Corridor Project FEIS/FEIR</i>	2011

NOTE:

*Indicates study overlaps the Project Site.

Sacred Lands File Search

The NAHC maintains a confidential Sacred Lands File (SLF) which contains sites of traditional, cultural, or religious value to the Native American community. The NAHC was contacted on April 24, 2018 to request a search of the SLF. The NAHC responded to the request in a letter dated April 25, 2018 with negative findings (**Appendix B**).

Geoarchaeological Review

The following desktop geoarchaeological review is provided to characterize the geology of the Project Site and assess the potential for the presence of subsurface archaeological resources in the Project Site.

Geology

The Project Site is located on the alluvial Torrance Plan and is situated approximately 0.6 miles east of the Newport-Inglewood Fault Zone at the intersection of West Century Boulevard and

Crenshaw Boulevard. Elevation within the Project Site ranges between 87 and 106 feet above mean sea level and slopes towards the south and west. Presently, the majority Project Site is previously disturbed, and previously contained residences but is currently vacant. The remainder of the Project Site are developed with commercial properties, utilities, and paved road and parking.

Geologically, the Project Site is situated within the West Coast Basin portion of the greater Los Angeles Basin, a broad trough formed by tectonic activity and stream erosion of nearby mountains, and filled with Quaternary-aged terrestrial and shallow marine sediments overlying Tertiary-aged marine sediments. Older geological mapping (DWR, 1961) depicts shallow sediments underlying the Project Site as Pleistocene-aged Lakewood Formation sand, silt, silty sand, and silty clay with occasional gravel lenses (EKI, 2017). Jennings (1962) identifies sediments beneath the Project Site as river terrace deposits. Recent maps by Dibblee and Minch (2007) and Saucedo et al. (2016) are generally consistent with earlier maps in identifying Pleistocene-aged alluvium beneath the Project Site; however, these maps additionally identify a small area of Late Pleistocene to Holocene alluvial sediment in the vicinity of South Doty Avenue (**Figure 10**). A review of historic topographic maps (1923, 1924 and 1930) and aerial photos (1923 and 1928) shows an intermittent stream flowing from north to south across the Project Site in this location suggesting a source of the sediment. As a result of the construction of the Hollywood Park racetrack in 1938, the stream is no longer evident on maps and aerial photos.

Soils

Mapped soils for the Project Site consist of Urban land-Windfetch-Centinelita complex east of South Doty Avenue, and Urban land-Windfetch-Typic Haploxerolls complex west of South Doty Avenue (NRCS, 2018). These soils develop on uplifted alluvial terraces and fan remnants in human transported material overlying alluvial parent material. The alluvial soil constituents exhibit well developed and deep soil B-horizons, which imply substantial landform stability over a long-period of time. However, the Urban land designation reflects a high degree of urbanization and development, which tends to obscure natural soil or pedological characteristics, and impart anthropogenic or artificial soil characteristics. Urban land is recognized by human disturbances to natural soil characteristics resulting from development such as grading and filling.

Prehistoric Archaeological Sensitivity

Based on previous geological and geotechnical work, the Project Site is likely to contain alluvial sedimentary deposits dating to the Late Pleistocene and Holocene. These deposits are expected to be most prevalent in the vicinity of South Doty Avenue between the northern portion of the Arena Site and the East Parking and Hotel Site, which formerly contained a drainage channel. Based on age and environment, these middle/late Holocene sediments are considered more sensitive for buried, intact cultural resources than areas to the east and west, which are underlain by older alluvium. The older alluvial unit has low sensitivity to contain buried cultural resources since these landforms remained have remained relatively stable through the Holocene; if cultural remains had been left behind they would have tended to remain at or near ground surface, and subject to decay or other destructive forces.

Figure 10 Project Site Geology

The entirety of the Project Site has been subject to prior ~~development disturbance~~ that includes some or all of the following; ~~historic previous~~ development, demolition of development and removal of foundations and other components and the surface of the portions of the project that are currently undeveloped have been graded and/or plowed. The likely net effect of these actions, particularly in areas with little to no younger alluvium, would be to destroy or disturb cultural resources further reducing the prehistoric archaeological sensitivity of these areas.

Additional Research

Additional research included a review of online newspaper databases and photo collections, census data. The results of this research have been incorporated into the *Historic Setting* section of this report. A review of historic maps, aerial photographs, and building permits was also conducted, and the results of this research are provided in the following section.

Historic Maps and Aerial Photographs

Historic maps and aerial photographs were examined to provide historical information about land uses of the Project Site and to contribute to an assessment of the Project Site's archaeological sensitivity. Available topographic maps include the 6-minute series 1924 and 1934 Venice Quadrangles, the 6-minute series 1948 Inglewood Quadrangle, the 1896 and 1944 Redondo Quadrangles, and the 1902 and 1921 Santa Monica Quadrangles. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps were not available for the area. However, aerial photographs were available for the years 1923, 1928, 1938, 1947, 1952, 1963, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1989, 1994, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, and 2012 (EDR, 2018).

The available historic maps and aerial photographs indicate that the vicinity of the Project Site was largely rural until the early 1920s. An aerial image of the area from 1923 shows a mixture of residential development and agricultural properties (**Figure 11**). In 1928, the area remained sparsely developed but the agricultural properties appear uncultivated or developed with residential buildings (**Figure 12**). Between 1928 and 1963, the area became nearly fully developed with single- and multi-family residences, while the properties in the Project Site along West Century Boulevard and South Prairie Avenue transitioned from residential to commercial use (**Figure 13**). Between 1952 and 1963 many of the single family residences and lower density multi-family residences east of South Prairie Avenue were replaced with apartment buildings, hotels and commercial buildings that took up most of any given parcel with zero or minimal lot line setbacks.

Building Permits

Building permit information obtained from the City of Inglewood's Building Safety Division provide a history of ownership and construction within the Project Site for the two parcels (3940 West Century Boulevard and 10212 South Prairie Avenue) containing historic age buildings (**Table 2**).

Figure 11 1923 Aerial Photograph

Figure 12 1928 Aerial Photograph

Figure 13 1963 Aerial Photograph

**TABLE 2
CITY OF INGLEWOOD BUILDING PERMITS**

Issued	Permit# (BLARC-)	Owner	Contractor	Architect	Valuation	Description
3940 West Century Blvd						
6/25/1993	1993-06-00446	-	-	-	\$18,000	Mansard and canopy
8/19/1993	1993-08-00603	-	-	-	\$80,000	Remodel 32 units. Create arches along interior exit balconies.
12/17/1993	1993-12-00910	-	-	-	\$3,600	10 foot high monument sign and 3 foot by 9 foot wall sign
3/30/1994	1994-03-00183	-	-	-	\$20,000	Add two laundry rooms on 1st floor and two linen rooms on 2nd floor
1/22/1999	1999-01-00037	-	-	-	\$20,000	Add two laundry rooms on 1st floor and two linen rooms on 2nd floor (renewed previous permit)
10212 South Prairie Ave						
12/11/1953	41617	Chris Leserer	Chris Leserer	None	\$100	One room, one story, 25 sq. ft., wash room
5/27/1965	53687	Joseph Rosetti	Anthony J. Fisher	None	\$5,000	New building, 990 sq. ft., one story, stucco & masonry, delicatessen and beauty shop,
5/27/1965	53689	None listed	Anthony J. Fisher	None	\$250	Demolish commercial building
9/27/1965	57686	Rosetti's Pizza	Hayden Small Associates	None	\$500	New building, 800 sq. ft., one story, stucco exterior walls, restaurant and beauty shop.
5/24/1976	125586	Hoges B-B-Q	Lamb Sign Maintenance	None	\$1,000	Replace sign panel on existing pole structure, existing signs on parapet to be removed.
3/7/1977	(Not legible)	(Not legible)	United Fire Intelligence	None	\$400	Dry chem hood system, piping and dry extinguisher system over hood.
6/22/1977	141361	None listed	Owner	None	\$567	Interior alterations, 6' x 6' addition, café.
7/10/1974		Talmus Hodges	Jim's Lighting	None	None listed	Change face of existing double faced sign (5'x5'), additional painted window sign
7/28/1998	8237-0109	Victor Morales	Victor Morales	Darrull Smith	\$30,000	Interior remodel
8/30/2000	0238-0238	Mi Terra	Alpha Systems	None	\$1,200	Hood & duct fire suppression system
10204 South Prairie Ave						
10/20/1952	03226	Lottie T. Blake	Max Porter	None	\$12,480	New three unit apartment building, stucco, comp. roof, 12 rooms, 1560 sq.ft., lot size 58.6x87
10/20/1952	03227	Lottie T. Blake	Max Porter	None	\$1,020	New double garage, two rooms, stucco, comp. roof, 408 sq.ft., lot size 58.6x87
05/17/2005	5137-0118	(not legible)	Five Constr.	None	\$5,900	Replace shingles

TABLE 2
CITY OF INGLEWOOD BUILDING PERMITS

Issued	Permit# (BLARC-)	Owner	Contractor	Architect	Valuation	Description
03/07/2011	1106601-1-222	Mohamad (not legible)	(same as owner)	None	\$30,000	Remodel kitchens & baths in three (3) units; remove and install windows, doors and drywall throughout as needed.
10226 South Prairie Ave						
No permits were on file for this property.						
SOURCE: City of Inglewood 2018						

Cultural Resources Survey

Methods

An initial site visit was conducted on April 24, 2018 by ESA staff Sara Dietler, B.A. and Christian Taylor, M.H.P. to develop the appropriate survey methodology. On May 10, 2018, ESA staff Vanessa Ortiz, M.A., RPA, and Amber-Marie Madrid, B.A. conducted an intensive survey of the entire Project Site for archaeological resources. The surveys were aimed at identifying historic architectural resources and archaeological resources within or immediately adjacent to the Project Site. Areas with visible ground surface were subject to pedestrian survey using transect intervals spaced no more than 10 meters (approximately 30 feet) apart. Existing on-site buildings and structures, as well as the immediate surroundings, were photographed. In addition, a reconnaissance survey of the adjacent residential neighborhood south of the Project Site was conducted by Christian Taylor, M.H.P. and Max Loder, M.A. on May 23, 2018 in order to assess the potential for a historic district and to assist in the assessment of indirect impacts. The survey area was bounded by West 102nd Street to the north, South Doty Avenue to the east, 106th Street to the south, and Freeman Avenue to the west. All resources on the Project Site meeting the OHP's 45-year age threshold were documented on California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms (**Appendix C**). Survey coverage is depicted in **Figure 14**.

Results

The Project Site is comprised of four discontinuous areas as described above. These areas are largely undeveloped with the exception of the Arena Site. The northern portion of the Arena Site contains buildings within its northwestern and south-central portions, as well as a construction staging yard in its eastern half (**Figure 15**). The undeveloped portions of the Project Site were subject to pedestrian survey and all seven parcels contain low-lying non-native grasses which obscured ground surface resulting in ground surface visibility ranging from 30 to 70 percent (**Figures 16, 17, and 18**). All five parcels contained modern debris including plastic, glass, metal, ceramic, cement, and brick fragments. One historic-period isolate, a clear-glass beverage bottle (EAN-1), and one abalone shell fragment (WSN-1), were identified as a result of the survey (see Figure 14).

Figure 14 Survey Coverage

Two historic-age architectural resources were identified on the Project Site as a result of the survey including the former Turf and Sky Motel (now the ~~Roadway~~ Rodeway Inn) located at 3940 West Century Boulevard within the northwest portion of Arena Site, and a commercial building located at 10212 South Prairie Avenue, within the southern portion of the Arena Site (see Figure 14). In addition, the neighborhood south of the Project Site dates from the early 20th century and was surveyed in order to analyze potential indirect impacts. Also, two historic-age architectural resources were identified within the Project Boundary Expansion Variant; 10204 South Prairie Avenue and 10226 South Prairie Avenue.

The resources documented as part of the survey are described in detail below.

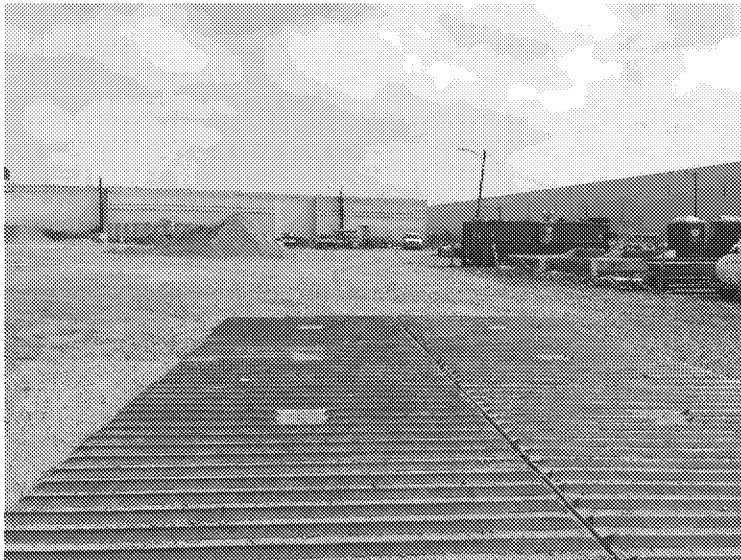


Figure 15
Staging yard within northern portion of Arena Site (view to East)



Figure 16
Survey conditions in Well Relocation Site (view to south)



Figure 17
Survey conditions in East Parking and Hotel Site (view to SE)



Figure 18
Survey conditions in West Parking and Transportation Hub Site
(view to north)

Resource Descriptions

Archaeological Resources

EAN-1

This resource is a historic-period isolate consisting of a concave-base beverage bottle with a screw top finish and a stippled base with “6” embossed on it (**Figure 19**). The bottle contains no diagnostic markings; however, the screw top finish indicates that it was manufactured on an automatic bottling machine and most likely postdates 1905 (Society for Historical Archaeology, 2018). Given the degree of previous disturbances within the Project Site, it is unclear as to whether the isolate originated from on site. The isolate was identified within the northwestern portion of Arena Site.

WSN-1

This resource is an isolate consisting of an abalone shell fragment identified within the northern portion of the West Parking and Transportation Hub Site. The shell fragment is worn, possibly due to surficial exposure to the elements, and does not exhibit any modification (**Figure 20**). It is unclear as to whether the shell fragment is the result of cultural processes such as prehistoric subsistence practices or historic, or modern debris.



Figure 19
Detail of EAN-1

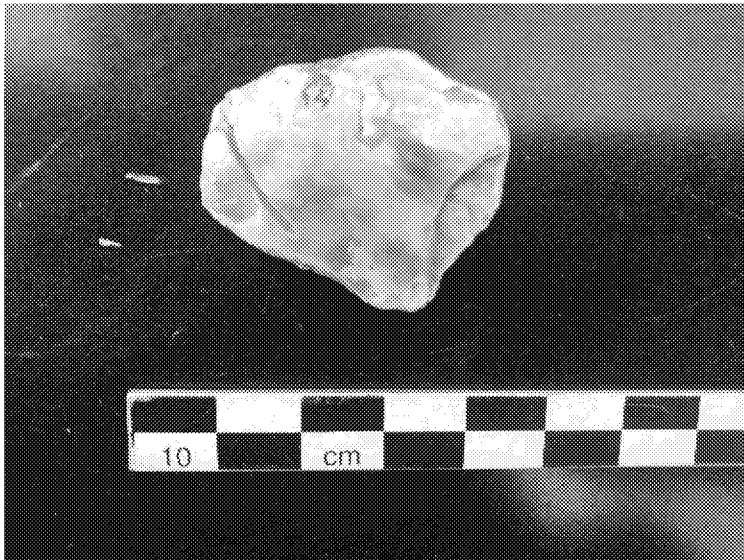


Figure 20
Detail of WSN-1

Architectural Resources

The following includes evaluations of all historic-age architectural resources on the Project Site as well as within the footprint of the Alternate South Prairie Avenue Access Variant. **Table 3** provides a list of all buildings located with the Project Site and the project boundary expansion variant.

TABLE 3
BUILDINGS PRESENT ON PROJECT SITE AND ALTERNATE SOUTH PRAIRIE AVENUE ACCESS VARIANT

Address	Parcel #	Building Date(s) of Construction	Evaluated (Y/N)	Project Site or Variant
3940 West Century Boulevard	4032-001-049	1955	Y	Project Site
10212 South Prairie Avenue	4032-008-035	1965	Y	Project Site
10204 South Prairie Avenue	4032-008-002	1952	Y	Variant
10226 South Prairie Avenue	4032-008-006	1928	Y	Variant
10004 South Prairie Avenue	4032-001-039	1977	N	Project Site
3838 West 102 nd Street	4032-007-035	1990	N	Project Site

NOTE:
Only buildings that are historic-age were evaluated.

Turf and Sky Motel (~~Roadway-Rodeway Inn~~)

Architectural Description

The former Turf and Sky Motel (now the ~~Roadway-Rodeway Inn~~) is located at 3940 West Century Boulevard on the south side of West Century Boulevard and the east side of South Prairie Avenue. It is improved with a two-story hotel designed in a contemporary and modest interpretation of the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The hotel was originally constructed in 1955 and has an “O” shaped footprint with a rectangular courtyard situated in the middle that includes a driveway providing access to the surface parking lot at the rear of the property. It is oriented toward the north with horizontal massing. It is clad in stucco and has a mansard roof with clay tiles. The hotel is set back from the road behind an asphalt parking lot. Planters are located on the east and west sides of the parking lot with mature palm trees and shrubbery. There is also a planter centered on the front property line and flanked by two driveways (**Figure 21**). There is a concrete wall present at the side (east and west) and rear (south) property lines.

The north (front) façade has a large portico in the center leading to the courtyard and rear parking lot. On the second story, there are column and arch detailing. There are four aluminum sliding windows. The entrance is west of the portico under an awning. It is a wood and glass door. There are six aluminum sliding windows. There are box planters to the west of the entrance door (**Figure 22**). The hotel rooms are accessed from entrances in the center courtyard. All the hotel rooms have inward facing windows. There are balconies and stairs leading to the second story hotel rooms (**Figure 23**). The east and west (side) facades have no windows (**Figure 24**).



Figure 21
Landscaping and hardscaping of the Hotel



Figure 22
North (front) façade, view facing south



Figure 23
North (primary) façade with a view into the courtyard



Figure 24
East (side) façade, view facing west

Construction History

The building located at 3940 West Century Boulevard was originally constructed in 1955 (Figure 25) (Los Angeles County Assessor's Records). A limited number of building permits were available for this property, and all were filed during the 1990s. Based on a review of available building permits, historic aerial photographs, and other archival materials, it is apparent that the building been significantly altered from its original date of construction. A number of alterations have been completed, including the removal of the pool, addition of a mansard roof and arches along the interior exit balconies, removal or stuccoing over of first floor siding, replacement of windows, alteration of window openings, and interior remodeling of rooms (addition of two laundry room, two linen rooms, and signs).

Comment [A2]: Move figure reference, doesn't clearly indicate 1955 construction.



Figure 25
Turf and Sky Apartment Motel Postcard

10212 South Prairie Avenue

Architectural Description

The property at 10212 South Prairie Avenue includes a one-story commercial building that was constructed in 1965 (Figure 26). It abuts the west property line, and the primary (west) façade faces South Prairie Avenue. It is rectangular in plan and does not represent any particular architectural style. It has a flat roof with a mansard parapet covered in Spanish-style roof tiles. The primary façade is symmetrical and features a pair of glazed, metal-frame doors flanked by two large plate glass windows. This façade is clad in stucco and large rocks while the secondary facades are clad only in stucco. One smaller accessory building, which is noted on one building permit application as a detached garage, is located along the east property line. This building is clad in stucco and has a hipped roof with shallow eaves and composite shingles.



Figure 26
10212 South Prairie Avenue, looking east

Construction History

Early topographic maps and aerials indicate that the site was developed as early as 1930, likely with a residential building(s) similar to those still present in the neighborhoods to the south and west of the Project Site. The existing building located at 10212 South Prairie Avenue was constructed in 1965, replacing an earlier building (Los Angeles County Assessor's Records). In 1965, the one-story building measured 800 square feet, was clad in stucco, and featured a roof-mounted sign.¹ The roof sign was altered and a new painted window sign was added in 1974.² In 1976, the signs on the parapet were removed and the sign panels on the existing pole sign were replaced.³ In 1977, a 36-square foot addition was constructed at the "left rear corner" of the building⁴ and a dry chemical hood system was installed.⁵ The interior was remodeled between 1998 and 2000.⁶ The site plan included in the permit application in 2000 shows a 1,158-square foot restaurant at the property line adjacent to the sidewalk; a detached two-car garage at the rear (east) property line; and a concrete block enclosure around a trash bin at the northeast corner of the parcel.

¹ City of Inglewood Building Permit Application #57686, September 27, 1965.

² City of Inglewood Building Permit Application (no number), July 10, 1974.

³ City of Inglewood Building Permit Application #125586, June 10, 1976.

⁴ City of Inglewood Building Permit Application #141361, June 22, 1977.

⁵ City of Inglewood Building Permit Application (no number), June 22, 1977.

⁶ City of Inglewood Building Permit Application #8237-0109/Plan Check #8204-0011, August 28, 1998.

10204 South Prairie Avenue

Architectural Description

There are two buildings on parcel 4032-008-002 (**Figures 27 and 28**), addressed as 10204 South Prairie Avenue, including a single story tri-plex and a detached, double garage. Entrances for the residences appear to be on the north and south sides of the main building with a secondary (side) façade fronting South Prairie Avenue. The tri-plex has an irregular footprint and a cross-hipped roof that is clad in composite shingles. The exterior walls are clad in stucco. Windows and doors are modern replacements and there are no distinct architectural details. The garage has an L-shaped footprint and a flat roof. Modern roll up garage doors are located on the west façade. It is also clad in stucco and devoid of architectural detailing.

Construction History

The existing buildings located at 10204 South Prairie Avenue were constructed in 1952.⁷ A permit was issued in 2005 for replacement of roof shingles. In 2011, a permit was issued to remodel the kitchens and baths in all three units and install new windows, doors and drywall throughout as needed.

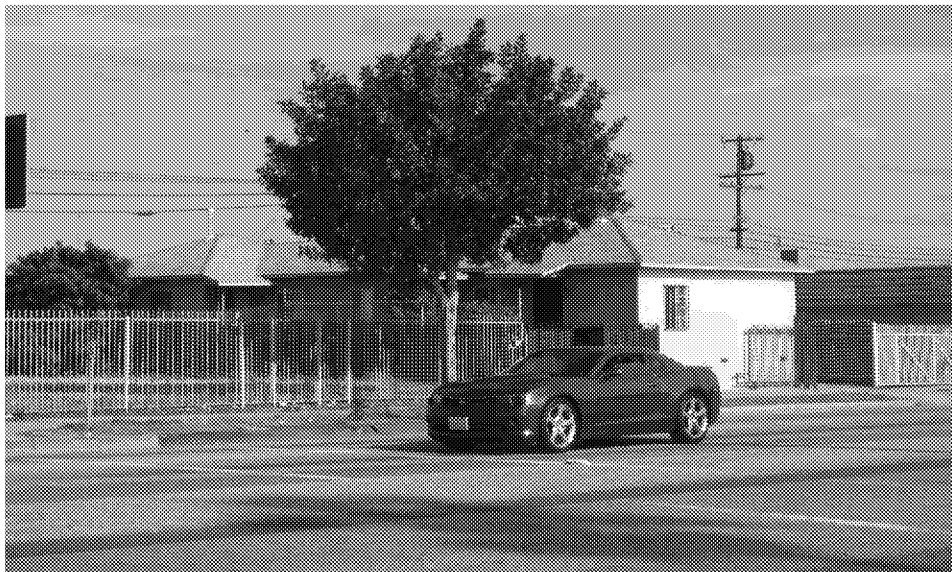


Figure 27
10204 South Prairie Avenue, looking southeast

⁷ City of Inglewood Building Permit Application #03226.



Figure 28
10204 South Prairie Avenue, looking west

10226 South Prairie Avenue

Architectural Description

A single family home currently occupies 10226 South Prairie Avenue (4032-008-006) (**Figure 29**). The residence appears to have been rectangular in plan originally. A large addition on the south side is visible from the right-of-way and one small addition visible on aerial photographs. The front gabled roof projects out over a porch that run the full length of the original, west (primary) façade. The west façade is asymmetrical and includes a single pedestrian door and two aluminum slider windows. The exterior is clad in stucco. Security bars cover many of the windows.

Construction History

Assessor's records indicate that the residence was constructed in 1928. No permit records were on file; however, there are a number of obvious additions and alterations including the large addition to the south façade, the smaller addition on the east (rear) façade at the southeast corner, replacement of the windows and front door, and the addition of security bars over the window and door openings.

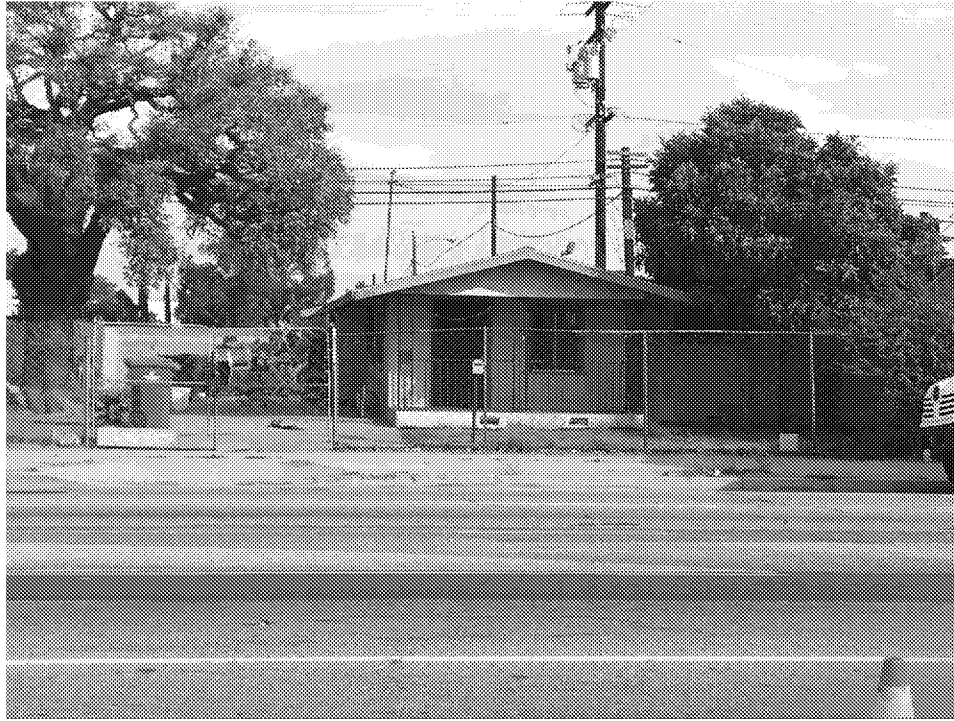


Figure 29
10226 South Prairie Avenue, looking west

Significance Evaluations

Archaeological Resources

EAN-1 and WSN-1

Two isolates were documented as a result of the cultural resources survey. EAN-1 is an historic-period isolate consisting of a machine-made, concave base beverage bottle, and WSN is an isolate consisting of an abalone shell fragment of unknown age. Given the degree of previous disturbance associated with the Project Site it is unclear as to whether the isolates are in-situ. Due to the isolated nature and lack of clear cultural context, isolates are generally considered ineligible for inclusion in the California Register unless the artifact itself is of exceptional significance. EAN-1 and WSN-1 do not appear to be of exceptional significance nor do they have the potential to yield information important to the study of history. Therefore, neither isolate is eligible for listing in the California Register, nor do they meet the criteria for an historical or unique archaeological resource under CEQA.

Architectural Resources

Turf and Sky Motel (Now the Roadway Rodeway Inn)

The building located at 3940 West Century Boulevard was evaluated for eligibility for listing on the National and California registers under the following architectural theme: Hotels and Motels.

Criterion 1: Events

Inglewood began to take shape in the late 19th century as the Butterfield Overland Stage route opened in 1858, followed by the California Southern Railroad line in 1882, which greatly increased the number of people coming to Southern California. Specifically, in 1888 excursion trains brought people to the area now known as Inglewood. The Project Site was initially developed for residential uses, generally single-family homes and low-density multi-family residences, on parcels measuring one-half acre or larger. Over time, portions of the Project Site were converted to denser multi-family residences, hotel/motels, commercial uses such as restaurants, and other community-serving uses such as churches and schools.

The building at 3940 West Century Boulevard was constructed in 1955 as the Turf & Sky Motel, and it was not one of the first commercial lodgings in Inglewood. The building was contributed to the transition of this area from primarily single-family residences to commercial uses between 1953 and 1963.

The building at 3940 West Century Boulevard does not reflect the early settlement patterns of Inglewood. Although it is associated with the transition of this area from residential to more commercial uses during the mid-20th century, that is not considered a significant event in the history of the City of Inglewood or the more specific historic context of the vicinity. No evidence relating the building to any specific, significant historic events was identified during the course of this evaluation. Therefore, 3940 West Century Boulevard is not recommended eligible for listing under National Register Criterion A or California Register Criterion 1.

Criterion B/2: Significant Persons

The building at 3940 West Century Boulevard is listed in city directories as the “Turf & Sky Motel” until 1964, at which time it is listed as the “Turf Sky Apts Motel.” A limited number of building permits were available for this property, and all were filed during the 1990s. Archival research identified only one individual associated with the property: “H. Chittenden” is listed in the 1964 city directory. Research on H. Chittenden did not reveal that he/she was a prominent member of the local community or an important person in the development of the City of Inglewood.

There does not appear to be any known significant association between 3940 West Century Boulevard and personages important to national, state, or local history. For this reason, 3940 West Century Boulevard is not recommended eligible for listing under National Register Criterion B or California Register Criterion 2.

Criterion C/3: Design/Construction

A limited number of building permits were available for this property, and all were filed during the 1990s. Based on a review of available building permits, historic aerial photographs, and other

archival materials, it is apparent that the building been significantly altered from its original date of construction. Alterations include the removal of the swimming pool, addition of a mansard roof and arches along the interior exit balconies, removal or stuccoing over of first-floor siding, replacement of windows, alteration of window openings, and interior remodeling of rooms (e.g., addition of two laundry rooms, two linen rooms, and signage). The building is not architecturally distinctive and does not exemplify any particular architectural style. The architect is unknown, and the building does not appear to represent a notable work of a master builder or architect. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible under National Register Criterion C or California Register Criterion 3.

Criterion D/4: Data Potential

While most often applied to archaeological districts and sites, Criterion D/4 can also apply to buildings, structures, and objects that contain important information. In order for these types of properties to be eligible under Criterion D/4, they themselves must be, or must have been, the principal source of the important information. The building at 3940 West Century Boulevard does not appear to yield significant information that would expand our current knowledge or theories of design, methods of construction, operation, or other information that is not already known. Therefore, 3940 West Century Boulevard has not yielded and is not likely to yield information important to prehistory or history and do not appear to satisfy National Register Criterion D or California Register Criterion 4.

Integrity Analysis

In order to be eligible for listing in the National and/or California registers, a property must be significant under one or more of the four criteria and retain sufficient integrity to convey that significance. As stated above, 3940 West Century Boulevard does not appear to be eligible for listing under any criteria. Therefore, an integrity analysis is not necessary.

Eligibility Assessment

In summary, the building is not recommended eligible under any of the four criteria is therefore not considered to be a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

10212 South Prairie Avenue

The building located at 10212 South Prairie Avenue was evaluated for eligibility for listing on the National and California registers.

Criterion A/1: Events

Inglewood began to take shape in the late 19th century as the Butterfield Overland Stage route opened in 1858, followed by the California Southern Railroad line in 1882, which greatly increased the number of people coming to Southern California. Specifically, in 1888 excursion trains brought people to the area now known as Inglewood. The Project Site was initially developed for residential uses, generally single-family homes and low-density multi-family residences, on parcels measuring one-half acre or larger. Over time, portions of the Project Site were converted to denser multi-family residences, hotel/motels, commercial uses such as restaurants, and other community-serving uses such as churches and schools.

While the 10212 South Prairie Avenue property was developed as early as 1930, likely with a single-family residence, it is currently developed with a commercial building, a detached garage, and a walled enclosure. The detached garage likely predates the main building that now occupies the site. According to building permits, the main building at 10212 South Prairie Avenue was constructed in 1965 as a small commercial building to house Rosetti's Pizza, and/or a delicatessen, and a beauty shop. The owner is listed as Joseph Rosetti. City directories indicate that Joseph and Angela Rosetti were residents of Los Angeles and that Angela Rosetti is associated with Angela's Hair Fashion. It is likely that Angela's Hair Fashion occupied 10212 South Prairie in 1965. A variety of business have occupied the site since its construction including Hoges (Hodges) BBQ, Mi Terra, and "Let's Have a Cart Party."

The buildings at 10212 South Prairie Avenue do not reflect the early settlement patterns of Inglewood. Furthermore, no evidence relating the buildings to any other specific significant historic events was identified during the course of this evaluation. Therefore, 10212 South Prairie Avenue is not recommended eligible for listing under National Register Criterion A or California Register Criterion 1.

Criterion B/2: Significant Persons

The commercial building currently at 10212 South Prairie Avenue was constructed in 1965 for commercial uses as a restaurant and beauty shop. Permit records indicated that by 1974 the property was owned by Talmus Hodges. Research on Joseph and Angela Rosetti and Talmus Hodges does not indicate that these individuals were significant to the development of the City of Inglewood or any other significant events.

There do not appear to be any known significant associations between 10212 South Prairie Avenue and personages important to national, state, or local history. The property is not recommended eligible for listing under National Register Criterion B or California Register Criterion 2.

Criterion C/3: Design/Construction

The buildings on the subject property are not architecturally distinctive and have undergone alterations including the addition of the mansard roof and various interior alterations. Research did not reveal any significant architects associated with either the original construction or any subsequent alterations to the property. Only one contractor was identified on the 1965 permit, Anthony J. Fisher. City directories indicate that in 1942 Mr. Fisher was an aircraft worker and in 1947 he was plasterer. The property does not represent a notable work of a master builder or architect.

For these reasons, 10212 South Prairie Avenue is not recommended eligible under National Register Criterion C or California Register Criterion 3.

Criterion D/4: Data Potential

While most often applied to archaeological districts and sites, Criterion D/4 can also apply to buildings, structures, and objects that contain important information. In order for these types of properties to be eligible under Criterion D/4, they themselves must be, or must have been, the principal source of the important information. 10212 South Prairie Avenue does not appear to

yield significant information that would expand our current knowledge or theories of design, methods of construction, operation, or other information that is not already known and it is not likely to yield information important to prehistory or history. Therefore, 10212 South Prairie Avenue is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion D or California Register Criterion 4.

Integrity Analysis

In order to be eligible for listing in the National and/or California registers, a property must be significant under one or more of the four criteria and retain sufficient integrity to convey that significance. As stated above, 10212 South Prairie Avenue does not appear to be eligible for listing under any criteria. Therefore, an integrity analysis is not necessary.

Eligibility Assessment

In summary, 10212 South Prairie Avenue is not recommended eligible under any of the four criteria is therefore not considered to be a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

10204 South Prairie Avenue

The building located at 10204 South Prairie Avenue was evaluated for eligibility for listing on the National and California registers.

Criterion A/1: Events

Inglewood began to take shape in the late 19th century as the Butterfield Overland Stage route opened in 1858, followed by the California Southern Railroad line in 1882, which greatly increased the number of people coming to Southern California. Specifically, in 1888 excursion trains brought people to the area now known as Inglewood. The Project Site was initially developed in 1920s for residential uses, generally single-family homes and low-density multi-family residences, on parcels measuring one-half acre or larger. Over time, portions of the Project Site were converted to denser multi-family residences, hotel/motels, commercial uses such as restaurants, and other community-serving uses such as churches and schools.

The 10204 South Prairie Avenue property is currently developed with a multi-family residence and a detached, double garage; it was constructed in 1952, well outside of the initial period of development for the neighborhood. The original owner is listed as Mrs. Lottie T. Blake. In the 1933 City Directory she is listed as living at 10200 South Prairie Avenue and in the 1947 City Directory she is listed as living at 10202 South Prairie Avenue. It is unclear as to whether or not this refers to one of the units on the subject property or at a residence next door.

The building at 10204 South Prairie Avenue does not reflect the early settlement patterns of Inglewood. Furthermore, no evidence relating the buildings to any other specific significant historic events was identified during the course of this evaluation. Therefore, 10204 South Prairie Avenue is not recommended eligible for listing under National Register Criterion A or California Register Criterion 1.

Criterion B/2: Significant Persons

The residential building currently at 10204 South Prairie Avenue was constructed in 1952 as a triplex. It is likely that the original owner, Lottie T. Blake, occupied one of the units, along with her husband Fred Blake, and rented out the other two. Research on Lottie and Fred Blake did not indicate that these individuals were significant to the development of the City of Inglewood or any other significant events. As a rental property there have likely been numerous tenants over the years. It is highly unlikely that, even if a previous resident were an important figure in history, their associations with a rental property would be significant.

There do not appear to be any known significant associations between 10204 South Prairie Avenue and personages important to national, state, or local history. The property is not recommended eligible for listing under National Register Criterion B or California Register Criterion 2.

Criterion C/3: Design/Construction

The buildings on the subject property are not architecturally distinctive and have undergone alterations including the replacement of doors and windows and various interior alterations. Research did not reveal any significant architects associated with either the original construction or any subsequent alterations to the property. Only one contractor was identified on the 1952 permit, Max Porter. The property does not represent a notable work of a master builder or architect.

For these reasons, 10204 South Prairie Avenue is not recommended eligible under National Register Criterion C or California Register Criterion 3.

Criterion D/4: Data Potential

While most often applied to archaeological districts and sites, Criterion D/4 can also apply to buildings, structures, and objects that contain important information. In order for these types of properties to be eligible under Criterion D/4, they themselves must be, or must have been, the principal source of the important information. 10204 South Prairie Avenue does not appear to yield significant information that would expand our current knowledge or theories of design, methods of construction, operation, or other information that is not already known and it is not likely to yield information important to prehistory or history. Therefore, 10204 South Prairie Avenue is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion D or California Register Criterion 4.

Integrity Analysis

In order to be eligible for listing in the National and/or California registers, a property must be significant under one or more of the four criteria and retain sufficient integrity to convey that significance. As stated above, 10204 South Prairie Avenue does not appear to be eligible for listing under any criteria. Therefore, an integrity analysis is not necessary.

Eligibility Assessment

In summary, 10204 South Prairie Avenue is not recommended eligible under any of the four criteria is therefore not considered to be a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

10226 South Prairie Avenue

The building located at 10226 South Prairie Avenue was evaluated for eligibility for listing on the National and California registers.

Criterion A/1: Events

Inglewood began to take shape in the late 19th century as the Butterfield Overland Stage route opened in 1858, followed by the California Southern Railroad line in 1882, which greatly increased the number of people coming to Southern California. Specifically, in 1888 excursion trains brought people to the area now known as Inglewood. The Project Site was initially developed for residential uses, generally single-family homes and low-density multi-family residences, on parcels measuring one-half acre or larger. Over time, portions of the Project Site were converted to denser multi-family residences, hotel/motels, commercial uses such as restaurants, and other community-serving uses such as churches and schools.

The residential building currently at 10226 South Prairie Avenue was constructed in 1928 likely as a single family residence. The building at 10226 South Prairie Avenue does not reflect the early settlement patterns of Inglewood. Furthermore, no evidence relating the buildings to any other specific significant historic events was identified during the course of this evaluation. Therefore, 10226 South Prairie Avenue is not recommended eligible for listing under National Register Criterion A or California Register Criterion 1.

Criterion B/2: Significant Persons

The residential building currently at 10226 South Prairie Avenue was constructed in 1928 likely as a single family residence. City directories revealed a number of occupants including J.A. Evans in 1933 and 1935, Mrs. A.B. Evans in 1940, D.R. Adams in 1942, F.B. Clay in 1947, R.O. Madden in 1950, and J. Anger in 1964. Research does not indicate that these individuals were significant to the development of the City of Inglewood or any other significant events.

There do not appear to be any known significant associations between 10226 South Prairie Avenue and personages important to national, state, or local history. The property is not recommended eligible for listing under National Register Criterion B or California Register Criterion 2.

Criterion C/3: Design/Construction

The buildings on the subject property are not architecturally distinctive and have undergone alterations including the large addition to the south façade, the smaller addition on the east (rear) façade at the southeast corner, replacement of the windows and front door, and the addition of security bars over the window and door openings. Research did not reveal any significant architects associated with either the original construction or any subsequent alterations to the property. The property does not represent a notable work of a master builder or architect.

For these reasons, 10226 South Prairie Avenue is not recommended eligible under National Register Criterion C or California Register Criterion 3.

Criterion D/4: Data Potential

While most often applied to archaeological districts and sites, Criterion D/4 can also apply to buildings, structures, and objects that contain important information. In order for these types of properties to be eligible under Criterion D/4, they themselves must be, or must have been, the principal source of the important information. 10226 South Prairie Avenue does not appear to yield significant information that would expand our current knowledge or theories of design, methods of construction, operation, or other information that is not already known and it is not likely to yield information important to prehistory or history. Therefore, 10226 South Prairie Avenue is recommended not eligible under National Register Criterion D or California Register Criterion 4.

Integrity Analysis

In order to be eligible for listing in the National and/or California registers, a property must be significant under one or more of the four criteria and retain sufficient integrity to convey that significance. As stated above, 10226 South Prairie Avenue does not appear to be eligible for listing under any criteria. Therefore, an integrity analysis is not necessary.

Eligibility Assessment

In summary, 10226 South Prairie Avenue is not recommended eligible under any of the four criteria is therefore not considered to be a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

Impacts Analysis

Direct Impacts

The buildings at 3490 West Century Boulevard, 10212 South Prairie Avenue, 10204 South Prairie Avenue, and 10226 South Prairie Avenue are not recommended eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register. As such, they do not meet the definition historical resources as outlined in CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(a)(1) or (2), and the Proposed Project, including the Alternate South Prairie Avenue Access Variant, would not have a direct impact on historical resources.

Indirect Impacts

Indirect impacts were analyzed to determine if the Proposed Project would result in a substantial adverse change to the integrity of adjacent or nearby historical resources. The indirect impacts study area was defined as the area adjacent to the Project Site. A reconnaissance survey was performed to assess the possibility of indirect impacts. While no listed historic resources are located adjacent to the Project Site, historic aerial photographs indicate that there are historic-age residences along West 102nd Street to the south and west of the West Parking and Transportation Hub Site. This portion of the Project Site is currently vacant land; however, it was previously developed with residences along West 101st and West 102nd Streets with commercial buildings along South Prairie Avenue and West Century Boulevard and the larger surrounding area has been developed since the 1920s. While the proposed six-story parking garage would be taller than the buildings that previously occupied this portion of the Project Site, redevelopment in an urban setting such as this does not generally constitute a substantial adverse change. Also, The Forum, a

National Register-eligible historic resource, is located approximately 1-mile north of West Century Boulevard, along South Prairie Avenue. While The Forum is currently visible from some points in and around the project sites it is likely that these views will be blocked by the pending development in the HPSP. However, rather or not The Forum is visible from the Project Site is not relevant to its continued eligibility. No listed historic resources are present adjacent to any of the four areas that constitute the Project Site and altered views to and from The Forum would not result in its ineligibility; therefore, a significant indirect impact would not result from the Proposed Project.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Historic Architectural Resources

Two historic-age buildings (~~Roadway~~ ~~Roadway~~ Inn, formerly the Turf and Sky Motel and 10212 South Prairie Avenue) were identified within the Project Site and two additional historic-age buildings (10202 and 10226 South Prairie Avenue) were identified within the project boundary expansion variant. None are recommended eligible for listing in the National Register and California Register under Criteria A/I-D/4. As such, they do not qualify as historical resources under CEQA and the Proposed Project, including the Alternate South Prairie Avenue Access Variant, would not result in a direct impact to historical resources. Indirect impacts to adjacent historical resources were analyzed and the Proposed Project, including the Alternate South Prairie Avenue Access Variant, would not result in an indirect impact to historical resources. No further work with regards to historic architectural resources is recommended.

Archaeological Resources

Known Resources

As a result of the archival research and archaeological resources survey two archaeological resources consisting of one historic-period isolate (EAS-1) and one shell isolate of undetermined age (WSN-1) were identified within the Project Site. Due to their isolate nature and lack of clear cultural context, EAS-1 and WSN-1 are not eligible for listing in the California Register and do not otherwise qualify as historical or unique archaeological resources pursuant to CEQA.

Unknown Resource

The geoarchaeological review indicates that much of the Project Site is underlain by Pleistocene-aged alluvium which has low potential for intact archaeological deposits. An area of Late Pleistocene to Holocene alluvium is mapped along South Doty Avenue between the Arena Site and the East Parking and Hotel Site; the Late Pleistocene to Holocene alluvium has higher potential to contain buried archaeological deposits. Furthermore, the historic map and aerial photograph review indicates the Project Site was developed by the 1920s with residential subdivisions, which were largely replaced by commercial buildings sometime in the 1960s. As such, there may be historic-period archaeological deposits associated with the early residential development of the Project Site. Given the degree of disturbance within the Project Site, which has included the construction and demolition of residential and commercial buildings, prehistoric and/or historic-period archaeological deposits that may have underlain the Project Site could have been destroyed.

Although the likelihood of encountering prehistoric and/or historic-period archaeological deposits is low, there remains the possibility that Project-related ground disturbance, which could extend to depths of 35 feet below ground disturbance, could encounter archaeological deposits that qualify as historical resources or unique archaeological resources pursuant to CEQA. Therefore, recommended mitigation measures for the retention of a qualified archaeologist, cultural resources sensitivity training, and inadvertent discovery protocols are provide below.

Mitigation Measure CUL-1. Retention of Qualified Archaeologist. Prior to the start of ground-disturbing activities associated with the Project, including demolition, trenching, grading, and utility installation, the City shall retain a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (U.S. Department of the Interior, 2008) to carry out all mitigation related to cultural resources.

Mitigation Measure CUL-2. Cultural Resources Sensitivity Training. Prior to start of ground-disturbing activities associated with the Project, the qualified archaeologist shall conduct cultural resources sensitivity training for all construction personnel associated with the Project. Construction personnel shall be informed of the types of archaeological resources that may be encountered, and of the proper procedures to be enacted in the event of an inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources or human remains. The City shall require the inclusion in construction contracts a requirement that construction personnel are made available for and attend the training and retain documentation demonstrating attendance.

Mitigation Measure CUL-3. Inadvertent Discoveries. In the event of the unanticipated discovery of archaeological materials during implementation of the Project, all work shall immediately cease within 100 feet of the discovery until it can be evaluated by the qualified archaeologist. Construction shall not resume until the qualified archaeologist has conferred with the City on the significance of the resource.

If it is determined that the discovered archaeological resource constitutes a historical resource or a unique archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA, avoidance and preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigation. Preservation in place may be accomplished by, but is not limited to, avoidance, incorporating the resource into open space, capping, or deeding the site into a permanent conservation easement.

In the event that preservation in place is demonstrated to be infeasible and data recovery through excavation is the only feasible mitigation available, a Cultural Resources Treatment Plan shall be prepared and implemented by the qualified archaeologist in consultation with the City, which provides for the adequate recovery of the scientifically consequential information contained in the archaeological resource.

If the resource is identified as a Native American or tribal cultural resources, the qualified archaeologist and City shall consult with appropriate Native American representatives, as identified through the AB 52 consultation process in determining treatment for prehistoric or Native American resources to ensure cultural values ascribed to the resource, beyond that which is scientifically important, are considered, to the extent feasible.

Mitigation Measure CUL-4. Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains. In the event of the unanticipated discovery of human remains during excavation or other ground disturbance related to the Project, all work shall immediately cease within 100 feet of the

discovery and the County Coroner shall be contacted in accordance with PRC section 5097.98 and Health and Safety Code section 7050.5. The City shall also be notified. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) shall be notified in accordance with Health and Safety Code section 7050.5, subdivision (c), and PRC section 5097.98 (as amended by AB 2641). The NAHC shall designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the remains per PRC Section 5097.98. Until the landowner has conferred with the MLD, the City shall ensure that the immediate vicinity where the discovery occurred is not disturbed by further activity, is adequately protected according to generally accepted cultural or archaeological standards or practices, and that further activities take into account the possibility of multiple burials.

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Appendix A [TO COME]
Personnel

Appendix B [TO COME]
Sacred Lands File Search

Appendix C [TO COME]
DPR 523 Forms [Confidential]