

**CRM TECH**

1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

January 18, 2019

Cody Snyder
LINC Housing
3590 Elm Avenue
Long Beach, CA 90807

Re: Historical/Archaeological Resources Records Review
Assessor's Parcel Number 7422-023-047 (1424 Deepwater Avenue)
City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
CRM TECH Contract No. 3431

Dear Mr. Snyder:

At your request, CRM TECH has completed a cultural resources sensitivity assessment on the property referenced above. The subject property, Assessor's Parcel Number 7422-023-047, consists of approximately 1.33 acres of vacant land on the west side of Eubank Avenue and at the southern termini of Deepwater Avenue and Seagrove Avenue, in the Wilmington neighborhood of the City of Los Angeles. It constitutes a small portion of the San Pedro (Dominguez) land grant lying within T5S R14W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figure 1).

The study is part of the environmental review process for a proposed housing development project on the property, as required by the City of Los Angeles in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to identify any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, or potential "historical resources" that may have been recorded in or near the project boundaries and to assess the sensitivity of the project location for such resources. In order to accomplish these objectives, CRM TECH conducted a cultural resources records search and a historical background review on the project area. This letter provides a brief summary of the methods, results, and final conclusion of these research procedures.

On January 16, 2019, CRM TECH archaeologist Ben Kerridge, M.A., completed the records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC). Located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, the SCCIC is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for the County of Los Angeles. During the records search, Kerridge examined maps and records on file at the SCCIC for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a half-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks or Points of Historical Interest as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

SCCIC records indicate that the project area has not been surveyed for cultural resources previously, and no cultural resources have been recorded within or adjacent to the project boundaries. Outside the project area but within the half-mile radius, SCCIC records identify six previous cultural resources studies on various tracts of land and a linear feature, all of them near the outer edge of the records search scope (Figure 2). As a result, six historical/archaeological sites have been recorded within the half-mile radius, as listed in Table 1.

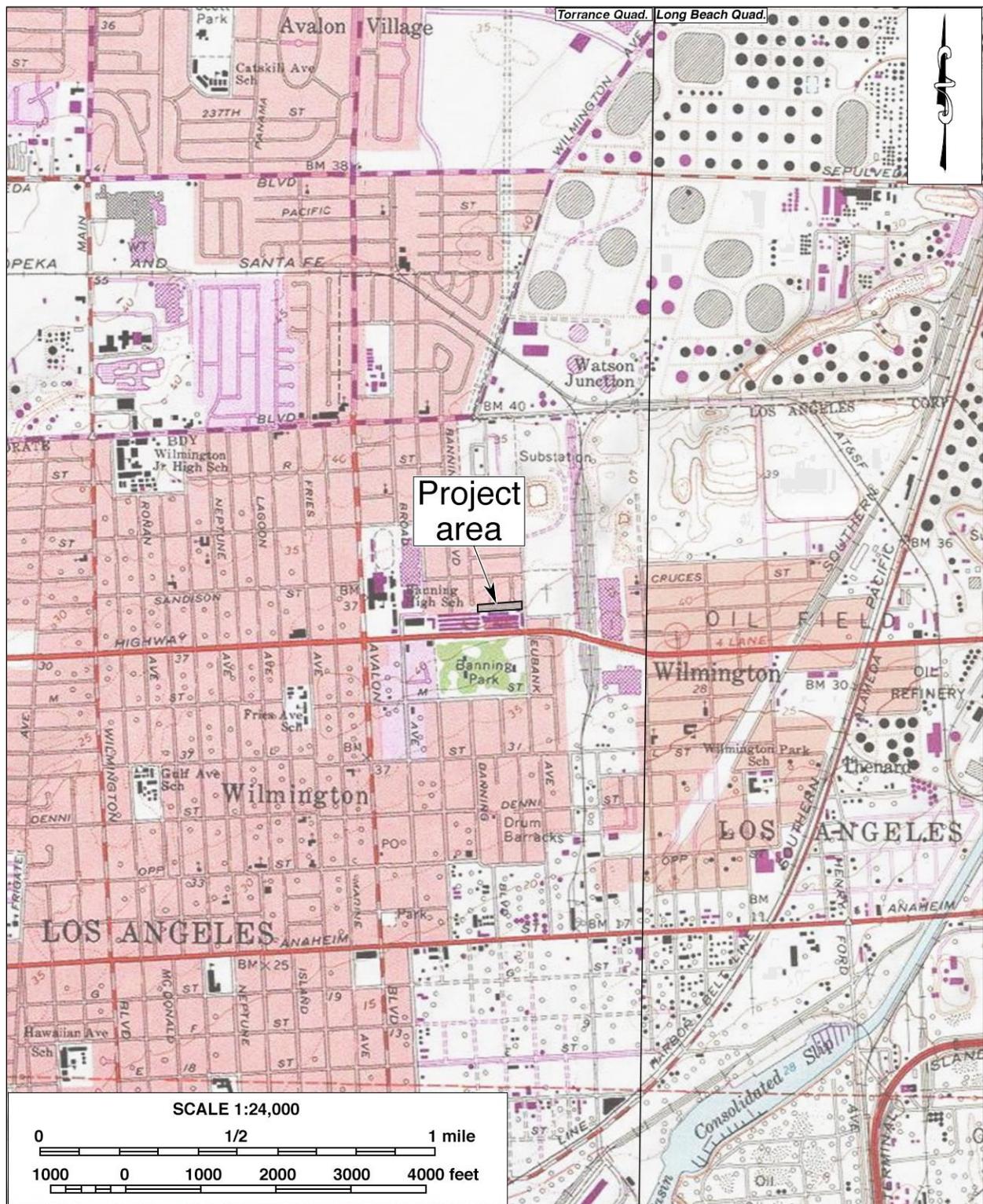


Figure 1. Location of the project area. (Based on USGS Torrance and Long Beach, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1981a; 1981b])

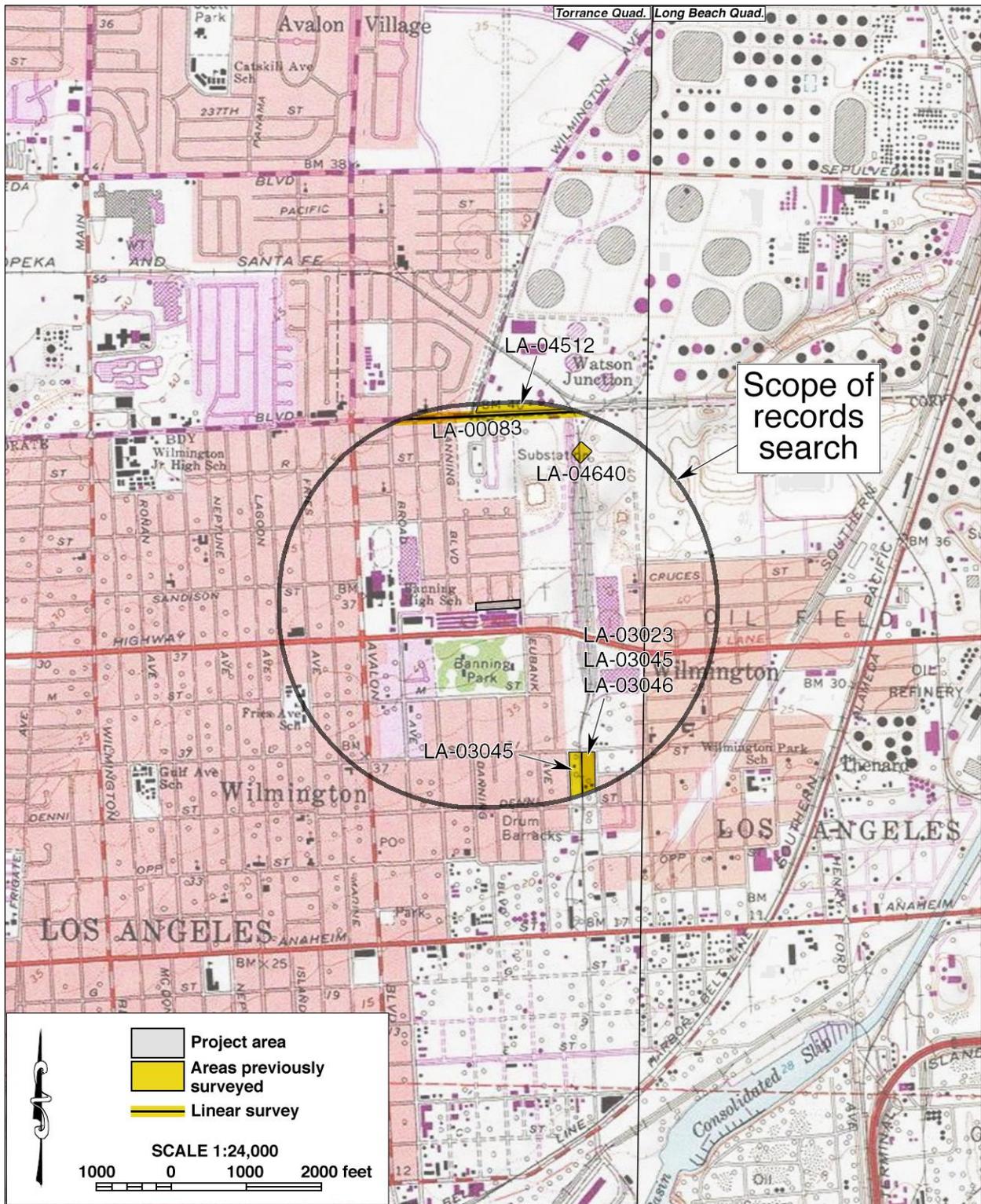


Figure 2. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by SCCIC file number. Locations of known historical/archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.

Primary No.	Trinomial	Date Recorded	Description
19-002208	CA-LAN-2208/H	1994	Prehistoric shell midden and lithic scatter with historic-period refuse scatter
19-002399	CA-LAN-2399	1995	Prehistoric lithic scatter and burned faunal remains
19-176737	N/A	1970	Banning Park/Banning House
19-186116	N/A	1970	Drum Barracks
19-187957	N/A	2006	Single-family residence, ca. 1928
19-187958	N/A	2006	Single-family residence, ca. 1924

As Table 1 shows, one of these sites (19-002399) was of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin, while another (19-002208) contained both prehistoric and historic-period elements. Site 19-002399 was recorded approximately a half-mile to the south of the project area and was described as a temporary camp site consisting of a biface fragment, numerous flakes of a variety of stone types, and more than 20 pieces of burned bones. Site 19-002208 was recorded approximately a half-mile to the southeast of the project area and its prehistoric component was a scatter of shell midden and flaked-stone artifacts.

The other four sites dated solely to the historic period and included Banning Park, the Drum Barracks, and two residences of 1920s vintage. The historic-period component of Site 19-002208 was a dense scatter of glass and ceramic fragments. Among these, Banning Park represents the location of the 1860s mansion of Wilmington founder Phineas Banning, and the Drum Barracks, or Camp Drum, represents the only remaining Civil War-era military facility in the Los Angeles area. Both of them are well-known “historical resources” in Wilmington.

The nearest site to the project area, Banning Park, is located approximately 300 feet to the south at the nearest point, across Pacific Coast Highway and a self-storage facility, with the Banning residence standing some 450 feet further to the south. The other five sites were all recorded more than a quarter-mile from the project location. At these distances, none of the known sites demonstrates any potential for impacts, including visual effects, from the proposed project, and thus none of them requires any further consideration.

In conjunction with the records search at the SCCIC, CRM TECH personnel reviewed historic maps and aerial photographs for pertinent information on the project location and the surrounding area. Among these were U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat map from the 1850s, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1896-1981, and aerial photographs taken in 1952-2017. The historic maps are collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the California Desert District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, located in Moreno Valley. The aerial photographs are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

According to the earliest historic maps, despite the rapid growth of the Wilmington area during the early 20th century, no man-made features were present in the immediate vicinity of the project location in 1923 except the forerunner of present-day Eubank Avenue, known then as Lecouvreur Avenue (USGS 1896; 1925). During the 1940s-1950s, the project area was evidently part of an oilfield, with two oil wells, a generally east-west dirt access road, and what must have been petroleum extraction equipment on the property (USGS 1951; NETR Online 1952).

Between 1952 and 1972, the residential neighborhood to the north and the west of the project area was developed gradually, and the self-storage facility on the adjacent property to the south followed in 1972-1980 (NETR Online 1952-1980; USGS 1964). In the meantime, the petroleum extraction operation in the project area had evidently ceased by 1980, with all associated equipment eventually removed (NETR Online 1980). Since then, the project area was apparently used from time to time for storage of construction materials, but has remained undeveloped to the present time (NETR Online 1980-2012; Google Earth 1994-2017).

In summary, the records search results demonstrate that the project area has not been surveyed for cultural resources, and no cultural resources are known to be present within or adjacent to the project boundaries. In light of past ground disturbances and the pattern of land use on the property during the historic period, the project area appears to be relatively low in sensitivity for both built-environment features and archaeological remains from the historic or the prehistoric period. However, a final determination on the presence or absence of “historical resources” in the project area cannot be made without a field inspection of the property.

Thank you for this opportunity to be of service. If you have any question or need further information regarding the research results presented above, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

Sincerely,



Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.
Principal, CRM TECH

References Cited:

Google Earth

1994-2017 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1994, 2002-2009, and 2011-2017.
Available through the Google Earth software.

NETR Online

1952-2012 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1952, 1963, 1973, 1980, 1994, 2002-2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, and 2014. <http://www.historicaerials.com>.

USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1896 Map: Redondo, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); surveyed in 1894.

1925 Map: Wilmington, Calif. (6', 1:24,000); surveyed in 1923.

1951 Map: Torrance, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000), aerial photographs taken in 1947.

1964 Map: Torrance, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000), aerial photographs taken in 1963.

1981a Map: Long Beach, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1964 edition photorevised in 1981.

1981b Map: Torrance, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000), 1964 edition photorevised in 1981.