

## **Appendix F**



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### Previous Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Assessment



March 31, 2010

Mr. Jeff Winklepleck, Planner  
**CITY OF LONG BEACH**  
Department of Development Services  
333 W. Ocean Boulevard, Fifth Floor  
Long Beach, CA 90802

**Re: ADDENDUM REPORT: RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND  
PALEONTOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED SECOND AND PCH  
PROJECT; CITY OF LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA**

Dear Mr. Winklepleck:

This letter presents the results of the archaeological and paleontological resources assessment for the above-referenced project conducted by **PCR Services Corporation (PCR)**.

#### **PROJECT UNDERTAKING AND PURPOSE**

This letter report is an addendum to a previous archaeological analysis prepared by ESA Associates, Inc. (ESA) for the City of Long Beach (City) to support the original Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the proposed development of a mixed-use retail and housing complex that encompasses approximately 170,000 square feet (proposed project). In ESA's previous analysis, only a cultural resource records search was performed. PCR has determined this to be inadequate to identifying potential impacts to archaeological and paleontological resources. As a result, PCR has conducted an updated and more thorough archaeological and paleontological assessment. This assessment was conducted to determine the potential impacts to archaeological and paleontological resources associated with the proposed project for the purpose of complying with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The scope of work for this assessment included a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search through the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and a follow-up Native American consultation, Senate Bill 18 (SB 18) consultation, an updated archaeological records search through the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), and a paleontological records search through the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM). PCR's methods, results, and recommendations of this assessment are presented below.

#### **PROJECT LOCATION, LAND USE, AND EXISTING CONDITIONS**

The Project site is located within a commercial region of Long Beach, California. Specifically, the Project site encompasses a 10.9-acre parcel and is situated at the southwest corner of Pacific Coast Highway (PCH) and Second Street. The Project site is bounded by Second Street to the north, a retail center to the south, PCH to the east, and Marina Drive to the west. The site is located approximately five miles east of downtown Long Beach and approximately two miles south of Interstate 405 (I-405) (Figure 1, *Regional Map*, attached).



The Applicant, Seaport Marina, LLC, is looking to redevelop the Project site with up to 170,000 square feet of retail development and 425 residential units with structures up to five stories high. The project would be divided into three blocks: Block A, Block B, and Block C. Block A would encompass approximately 80,000 square feet of retail space, 127 residential units and two outdoor plazas. Block B would include approximately 60,000 square feet of retail space, 144 residential units, and a large outdoor plaza. Block C would include 154 residential units, a recreational fitness center and retail space. The existing site (Seaport Marina Hotel) would have to be demolished to allow for construction of the Project site.

The Project site is illustrated in Section 11 of Los Alamitos, CA 1964 (photo-revised 1981) United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map in Township 5 South, Range 12 West (Figure 2, *Location Map*, attached) and is surrounded by a marina in a heavily urbanized setting (Figure 3, *Project Area*, attached).

## **CULTURAL SETTING**

### **Historic Background**

European presence in the Project vicinity began in 1769 with the Portola expedition. Mission San Gabriel, located approximately 23 miles north of the Project site, was established in 1771, and El Pueblo de La Reina de Los Angeles was established in 1781 approximately 20 miles north-northwest of the Project site. During the 1880s, the Ranchos Los Nietos spread across 167,000 acres on the east side of the Los Angeles River. The Rancho Los Alamitos Ranch House built in 1806 is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is located 1.5 miles north of the Project site (National Park Service 1981). A portion of Ranchos Los Nietos became the Ranchos Los Cerritos and the 'Casa de los Cerritos' a two story Monterey Colonial Style Adobe listed on the National Historic Register was built in 1844 is located approximately 7 miles north of the Project site, along the east side of the Los Angeles River (National Park Service 1970).

The City of Long Beach was incorporated in 1888. In June of 1902, Congress approved a harbor improvement project that included a proposal for the construction of a 6,360 foot long dike to deflect floodwaters from the Los Angeles River away from the port at San Pedro (Gumprecht 2001). Charles R. Drake also facilitated the arrival of the Henry Huntington's Pacific Electric Railway which was opened on July 4, 1902 connecting downtown Los Angeles and Long Beach (The Los Angeles Times 1901). In 1903, lots in the Drake Park Historic District were advertised for sale by the Seaside Water Company (City of Long Beach Cultural Heritage Commission 2007). According to a 1905 Los Angeles Times article, the largest private real estate transaction in the history of Long Beach was concluded when a number of investors, intent on turning the 'salt flats' into a vast manufacturing district, purchased 800 acres from the Seaside Water Company. These relinquished parcels were described as having been located between the Salt Lake Railroad and Anaheim Road; and the bluff and the Old San Gabriel River (the Los Angeles River). Within these boundaries, the



article describes the San Gabriel River, Cerritos Slough, and Little River. In December 1905, the Los Angeles Dock and Terminal Company announced the project plans for a six mile free inner harbor within the City Limits of Long Beach (Los Angeles Times 1905). In 1907, Ocean Boulevard (Ocean Avenue) terminated at Golden Shore Avenue (Golden) (Los Angeles Times 1907).

The cyclical and unpredictable flooding of the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers inundated northern and western portions of the City of Long Beach surrounding the uplands and central terrace on all sides. After the particularly large floods during the months of February and April in 1914, which surrounded the City of Long Beach with flood waters, Los Angeles County flood control projects begin in earnest to tame the Los Angeles River (Gumprecht 2001). During WWI, the Long Beach Chamber of Commerce petitioned the Secretary of War for war measures to cut a channel at least 250 feet in width, (preferably 750 feet in width), and three-fourths of a mile long from Cerritos Slough to the ocean (Los Angeles Times 1918). A 1917 City of Los Angeles County Flood bond issue came to fruition in 1921 when the returns on WWI bond funding combined with long-planned engineering and design. Once completed, the diversion of the Los Angeles River away from the Harbor through the construction of a new channel which moved the Los Angeles River one mile east with finished dimensions of 566 feet wide and 14 feet deep (Gumprecht 2001).

Through the period of World War II, the Federal Government became increasingly involved in the development of the Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor and Los Angeles River area due to the existing geographic location of the harbor, transportation, and petroleum-related industrial base of the vicinity (Wilmington Water Front Development n.d). The United States Navy became a permanent presence in the City of Long Beach and this historic relationship has served to shape the focus of West End development for multiple decades. The western portions of the downtown shoreline have undergone extensive development and subsequent redevelopment. The Downtown West Planned Development District Ordinance promoted total recycling of the most deteriorated areas in the West End. According to the Long Beach General Plan, a new high-rise office activity area a tourist and hotel activity district and new high-rise residential condominiums now characterize the downtown shoreline (City of Long Beach General Plan 1997).

Review of the Downey, CA 15-minute USGS quadrangle map from 1896 revealed that the Project site was undeveloped as of the printing of the map. However, review of the Downey, CA 15-minute USGS quadrangle map from 1942 revealed that the Project site and its surrounding vicinity to the west were already moderately to heavily developed. These findings exemplify that historic development of the Project site and surrounding vicinity grew rapidly within a matter of 50 years. Further, one historic resource has also been recorded approximately one-quarter mile north east of the Project site. This is resource 19-187657 and is known as the Bixby Ranch Field Office located within an oil field and was constructed prior to 1927. The Bixby Ranch Field Office is a one-story, rectangular building (McLean and Strudwick 1996).



## Prehistoric Background

In the Project site vicinity, the Gabrielino occupied territory that included Los Angeles Basin, the coast of Aliso Creek in Orange County to the south to Topanga Canyon in the north, the four southern Channel Islands, and watersheds of the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana Rivers. Their name is derived from their association with Mission San Gabriel Archangel. The Gabrielino were not the first inhabitants of the Los Angeles Basin, but arrived around 500 B.C. The language of the Gabrielino people has been identified as a Cupan language within the Tactic family, which is part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language family. Uto-Aztecan speakers arrived in southern California in what is known as the Shoshonean migration, which current archaeological and linguistic evidence suggests originated in of the Great Basin and displaced the already established Hokan speakers. The Gabrielino were advanced in their culture, social organization, religious beliefs, and art and material production. Class differentiation, inherited chieftainship, and intervillage alliances were all components of Gabrielino society. At the time of European contact, the Gabrielino were actively involved in trade using shell and beads as currency. The Gabrielino were known for excellent artisanship in the form of pipes, ornaments, cooking implements, inlay work, and basketry. The Gabrielinos evolved an effective economic system which managed food reserves (storage and processing), exchanged goods, and disturbed resources (Bean and Smith, 1978).

A map of Gabrielino villages was produced by William McCawley documented during the Portola expedition in 1769 and other ethnographic records. Although the scale of the map is small, a coastal strand village by the name of '*Ahwaanga*' is illustrated near the Project site. In Southern California, the coastal strand is defined as a narrow strip extending along the ocean's edge for 75 miles and inland for five miles. It includes 375 square miles of territory and, based on geographical features, is divided into two regions: the northern (sheltered) coast; and the southern (exposed) coast. The exposed coast extended from San Pedro southward to the vicinity of Aliso Creek. During Gabrielino times the shoreline of San Pedro Bay was characterized by fresh and saltwater marshes. Those communities located in the vicinity of the Project site on the southern coastal plain are '*Ahwaanga*' and '*Swaanga*'. Ethnological studies indicate three important Gabrielino communities located within the present boundaries of the City of Long Beach were '*Tevaaxa'anga*', '*Ahwaanga*', and '*Povuu'nga*' (McCawley 1996).

During the original construction of Knoll Park (now called Drake Park in the Willmore Historic District of Long Beach), a substantially stratified prehistoric archaeological site including human remains was recorded approximately 5 miles west of the Project site (Case 1927). The existing archaeological site is a previously recognized and recorded cultural resource and is designated as CA-LAN-693 (Dixon 1974). Ethnographic analysis of this location concluded that this location was likely part of the village of '*Ahwaanga*' which is recorded on the east bank of the Los Angeles River near its mouth (Johnston 1962). The large Gabrielino village of '*Swaanga*' is also known to have been located in the vicinity of San Pedro Bay along the edge of the flood plain to



the west of the Los Angeles River (Johnston 1962). Further, a prehistoric site CA-LAN-1821 has been recorded approximately a quarter-mile east and away from the Project site. This site consists of a shell midden dominated by oyster shells located inside a Texaco Oil Field. Site was found during grading and terracing for the oil field (McKenna 1990).

## **METHODS**

On September 2, 2005, ESA commissioned an expedited cultural resources records search through the CHRIS-SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton. This records search included a review of all recorded historical resources and archaeological sites within a one-half mile radius of the study area as well as a review of cultural resource reports and historic topographic maps on file. In addition, the records search included the review of the California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), the California Historical Landmarks (CHL), the California Register of Historic Places (CRHP), the National Register, the California State Historic Resources Inventory listings (HRI) and the City of Los Angeles Cultural Monuments. The purpose of the record search is to determine whether there are previously recorded archaeological or historical resources within the study area that require evaluation. The results also provide a basis for assessing the sensitivity of the Project site for additional and buried archaeological resources.

On September 14, 2009, PCR archaeologist, Mrs. Fatima Clark, conducted a cultural resource records search at CRHIS-SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton. The objective of this search was to verify the results of the previously conducted records search by ESA and also to find out whether any new resources had been recorded within the half-mile radius of the Project site.

On August 18, 2009, Mrs. Clark, commissioned an SLF records search of the Project site through the NAHC and conducted follow-up SB 18 consultation with Native American groups and/or individuals identified by the NAHC as having affiliation with the Project site vicinity. Each Native American group and/or individual listed was sent a project notification letter and map and was asked to convey any Native American issues or concerns with the proposed undertaking. The letter included information such as Project site location and a brief description of the proposed undertaking. Results of the search and follow-up consultation will provide information as to whether there are any locations in the vicinity of the Project site that are culturally sensitive to Native Americans.

On August 18, 2009, Mrs. Clark commissioned a paleontological resources records search through the LACM. This records search entailed an examination of current geologic maps and known fossil localities inside and within the general vicinity of the Project site. Results of the record search indicate whether or not there are previously recorded paleontological resources within the Project site that require evaluation. The results also provide a basis for assessing the sensitivity of the Project site for additional and buried paleontological resources.



## **RESULTS**

### **Cultural Resource Records Search**

Results of the cultural resources records search commissioned by ESA revealed that one cultural resource study (LA5890) had been conducted within a one-quarter mile radius of the Project site. Six additional studies were also conducted within a one-quarter mile radius. These reports were not mapped as location information was insufficient. No prehistoric or Native American resources were identified within the Project site or within the quarter-mile radius. No historic-period resources were found to be located within the Project site. However, one resource (P-19-186115) was identified as being located within the quarter-mile radius. Resource P-19-186115 has been designated as the Long Beach Marine Stadium and is considered historically significant because it was the site used as the rowing venue for the 10<sup>th</sup> Olympiad of 1932. This resource was also the site for the 1968, 1976, and 1984 United States Olympic Rowing trials and the site for an official United States Olympic Training Center. The Long Beach Marine Stadium has been selected as a CPHI, CHL and CRHP.

The results of the records search conducted by PCR revealed the existence of four additional resources within the half-mile and quarter-mile radius of the Project site that were not identified in the original records search results commissioned by ESA. Of these four resources, two are prehistoric (CA-LAN-278 and -1821) and two are historic (CA-LAN-1473/H and P-19-187657). Resource CA-LAN-278 consists of a camp area/old village with scattered chipping waste. CA-LAN-1821 consists of a shell midden dominated by the presence of oyster shells. Resource CA-LAN-1473/ H was recorded as a large homesite in ruins, including a garage, portable barn and coop, pump house and holding pond. Resource P-19-187657 is located at 6433 Westminster Avenue and has been described as the Bixby Ranch field office building which was originally located 0.3 miles south west of its present location (Marine Stadium).

### **Sacred Lands File Search, Native American and Senate Bill 18 Consultation**

The NAHC SLF records search results did indicate the existence of known Native American cultural resources within a one-half-mile of the Project site. As per NAHC suggested procedure, follow-up letters were sent via certified mail and via e-mail on August 27, 2009 to the seven Native American individuals and organizations identified by the NAHC as being affiliated with the vicinity of the project site to request any additional information or concerns they may have about Native American cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project.

In addition, follow-up phone calls were also made to the Native American contacts as requested by the NAHC per SB 18 Tribal Consultation. As of March 31, 2010, PCR has received one e-mail response from Robert Dorame of the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council indicating that he would reply to the letter sent to him. As of October 2, 2009, PCR



received a telephone call from John Tommy Rosas from the Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation after a follow-up phone call from PCR. Mr. Rosas asked to be sent a regular Native American letter instead of an SB 18 letter for the project. To date, PCR has not received any responses from any of the Native American contacts regarding the proposed project. The 90-day comment period has expired for tribal consultation and, as a result, the City has met its obligations under SB 18.

### **Paleontological Resources Records Search**

Results of the paleontological resources records search through the LACM indicates that no vertebrate fossil localities are located directly within the outline boundaries of the Project site. Moreover, surficial material on the Project site consists of artificial fill of younger Quaternary Alluvium which is unlikely to contain vertebrate fossils. However, older Quaternary deposits encountered at depth may contain significant fossil vertebrate materials. The closest localities of fossil vertebrates from Older Quaternary deposits is LACM 3757 located north west of the Project site, south of 7<sup>th</sup> Street and east of PCH that produced specimens of rays, sharks, bony fish turtle, birds and mammals. LACM 6746 which produced fossil mammoth is located North West of the Project site and along 7<sup>th</sup> Street and west of PCH. Other vertebrate fossil localities are also found north of west of the proposed Project site and these are LACM 2031, LACM 7739, LACM 1005. These localities have generated marine vertebrate fossils including a variety of shark and fish species, stingray, eagle ray, fossil mammoth and ground sloth.

## **SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **Archaeological Resources**

The results of the cultural resources records search commissioned by ESA did not reveal the presence of known cultural resources within the Project site. However, one historic-period resource (P-19-186115) designated as the Long Beach Marine Stadium was recorded within the one-quarter mile radius of the Project site. Resource P-19-186115 is considered historically significant because it was used as the rowing venue for the 10<sup>th</sup> Olympiad of 1932, the United States Olympic Rowing trials of 1968, 1976, and 1984 and the site for an official United States Olympic Training Center. The Long Beach Marine Stadium has been listed as a CPHI, CHL and CRHP. P-19-186115 is located far enough away from the Project site and will not be impacted by the proposed project.

The results of the records search conducted by PCR revealed the existence of four additional cultural resources within the half-mile and quarter-mile radius of the Project site that were not originally identified in the records search results commissioned by ESA. Of these four resources, two are prehistoric (CA-LAN 278 and -1821) and two are historic (CA-LAN-1473/H and P-19-187657). Resource CA-LAN 278 consists of a camp area/old village with scattered chipping waste. CA-LAN-1821 consists of shell midden dominated by the presence of oyster shells. Resource CA-



LAN-1473/H was recorded as a large homesite in ruins, including a garage, portable barn and coop, pump house and holding pond. Resource P-19-187657 is located at 6433 Westminster Avenue and has been described as the Bixby Ranch field office building which was originally located 0.3 miles southwest of its present location (Marine Stadium). Although the current condition of these resources is unknown, their identification confirms the historic and prehistoric occupation in the general vicinity of the project. Given their distance from the Project site, these four resources will not be impacted by the proposed project.

Review of the Downey, CA 15-minute USGS quadrangle map from 1896 revealed that the Project site was undeveloped as of the printing of the map. However, review of the Downey, CA 15-minute USGS quadrangle map from 1942 revealed that the Project site and its surrounding vicinity to the west were moderately to heavily developed. As a result, it seems that in a matter of 50 years, the surrounding vicinity of the Project site had experienced rapid development. As a result of the findings from the records search and the rich historic occupation of the surrounding vicinity of the Project site since at least the 1800s, it is possible that historic archaeological resources could be encountered during project implementation. Therefore, the potential to encounter historic resources during project implementation is considered moderate to high.

The prehistoric background has indicated that the surrounding vicinity for the Project site was occupied by the Gabrielino. Archaeological evidence of prehistoric occupation in the area comes from a substantially stratified prehistoric archaeological site (CA-LAN-693) including human remains located approximately five miles west of the Project site. Ethnographic evidence suggests that the location of the site was likely part of the village of '*Ahwaanga*' which is recorded on the east bank of the Los Angeles River near its mouth. Further, another prehistoric site (CA-LAN-1821) has been recorded within a one-quarter mile east of the Project site. This site consists of a shell midden dominated by oyster shells and was found during grading and terracing for a Texaco Oil Field. Based on the fact that archaeological resources have been encountered in the surrounding vicinity and the ethnographic evidence which suggests that prehistoric groups inhabited the area, the potential to encounter prehistoric resources in native soils during project implementation is considered moderate to high.

Based on the moderate to high potential to encounter prehistoric and historic-period resources, PCR recommends monitoring of the Project site during project implementation. PCR has developed mitigation measures that reflect these recommendations and they can be found in the Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Section of the EIR for the project.

### **Paleontological Resources**

The Project site is located on fill material ranging in depth throughout, due to the disturbances from previous onsite development. Although the Project site has been previously disturbed through grading and/or development, it is likely that the deeper excavations will encounter

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previously undisturbed native soil/sediment that contains intact paleontological resources. Therefore, if deeper excavations occur, there may be the possibility of encountering significant vertebrate fossils per the results of the paleontological records search through LACM. Based on these results, PCR recommends monitoring of the Project site during project implementation. PCR has developed mitigation measures that reflect these recommendations and they can be found in the Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Section of the EIR for the project.

Please contact us if you have any questions about the results and recommendations presented in this report.

Sincerely,  
**PCR SERVICES CORPORATION**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Fatima Clark', written in a cursive style.

Fatima Clark  
Archaeological/Paleontological Technician

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kyle Garcia', written in a cursive style.

Kyle Garcia  
Archaeologist/Project Manager

Attachments



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McLean and Strudwick

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1996 Site Form for 19-187657. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center. Department of Anthropology at California State University, Fullerton.

National Park Service

1970 National Historic Landmarks Number 70000135. NRHP

1981 National Historic Landmarks Number 81000153. NRHP

The Los Angeles Times

1901 'Fight For A Franchise on At Long Beach.' Page 13.

1905 'Sell Tide Flats By Long Beach.' Section II, Page 11.

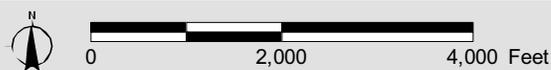
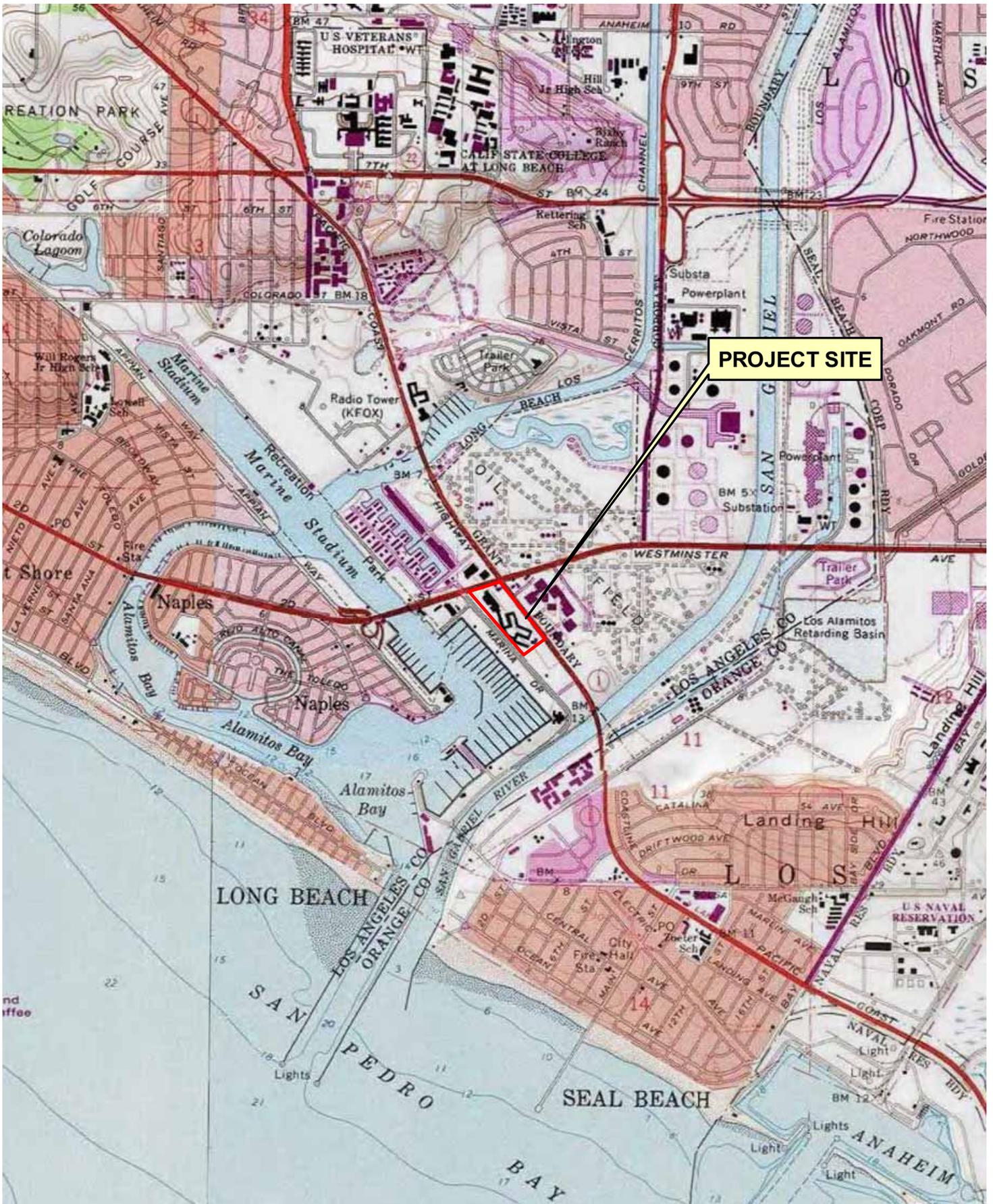
1907 'Told Along The Strand.' Section II, Page 10.

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Wilmington Waterfront Development Project

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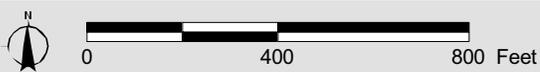
### Location Map

FIGURE

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Second and PCH Development Project

Source: USGS Topographic Series (Los Alamitos, Seal Beach, Long Beach, CA); PCR Services Corporation, 2010.



### Project Area

Second and PCH Development Project  
Source: ESRI, 2010; PCR Services Corporation, 2010.

FIGURE

**3**