

3D. Cultural Resources

3D.1 Introduction

This analysis is based upon a field assessment by ESA’s preservation planner in July 2007, research of the City of Pasadena documents and records, review of project applicant materials, and an archaeological records search provided by the South Central Coastal Information Center.

3D.2 Environmental Setting

Prehistoric and Ethnographic Setting

Southern California archaeological researchers have generally divided regional prehistory into a four-stage chronology, based on observed changes in artifact assemblages and evolving ecological adaptations. The prehistoric chronology for Southern California occurs in four distinct cultural horizons, as described in **Table 3D-1**.

**TABLE 3D-1
 PREHISTORIC CHRONOLOGY FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA**

Horizon	Time Period	Characteristics
Early Horizon	Pre-6000 B.C. to 5500 B.C.	Predominantly hunting culture Presence of large, fluted bifacial points Use of spear, atlatl.
Milling Stone Horizon	5500 B.C. to 3000 B.C.	Hunting/gathering, plant collection and processing Presence of groundstone artifacts: mano, metate Bifaces, if present, are similar to Early Horizon.
Intermediate Horizon	3000 B.C. to A.D. 500–700	Increased reliance on marine resources Possible diversification in seed collecting strategy Presence of mortar and pestle, discs and crescents.
Late Horizon	A.D. 500-700 to A.D. 1769	Possible immigration of Shoshonean cultural group Presence of smaller points, obsidian, shell fishhooks at coastal sites, effigies, smoking pipes, pottery, cremated burials. Late Horizon ends with establishment of missions.

SOURCE: City of Pasadena, 2003

Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo’s expedition along the Southern California coast in 1542 provided the first recorded contact between Spanish society and Native Americans in the Los Angeles area. Expeditions in 1769 and 1770 by Gaspar de Portola provided the first record of contact between the Spanish and the Native American populations that were located more inland. Mission San Gabriel Arcangel was founded on September 8, 1771, near the present Rio Hondo. However, frequent flooding instigated a move five years later to the present location of the mission. The Spanish called the Native Americans occupying the area “Gabrielino,” after the mission of San Gabriel. The City of Pasadena falls within Gabrielino territory. Subsisting on local game and vegetation, the Gabrielino lived in villages scattered along the Arroyo Seco and the canyons from the San Gabriel Mountains down to the South Pasadena area. With the arrival of the Spaniards

and the establishment of the San Gabriel Mission, most of the Native Americans were converted and provided labor for the mission.

An archaeological records search conducted in 1993 for the General Plan EIR identified eleven cultural resources studies conducted within the City. One prehistoric archaeological site, CA-LAN-26 (Walker's Sheldon Reservoir Site) was identified within the City, and numerous other archaeological sites were identified directly adjacent to CA-LAN-26, but outside of City boundaries.

Historic Setting

The San Gabriel Mission, established on September 8, 1771, was the fourth in California and became prosperous with abundant orchards, vineyards and herds. The vast lands which it administered for the Spanish Crown were divided into ranchos. After the rule of California passed from Spain to Mexico, the Mexican government in 1833 secularized the mission lands and awarded them to individuals. The northeast corner of San Gabriel Mission, consisting of the 14,000 acres known as Rancho el Rincon de San Pascual, was granted by the Mexican government to Don Juan Mariné in 1835. The Rancho San Pascual passed through numerous owners, and in 1852, two years after California was admitted as a state to the Union, the Rancho was owned by the son of a prominent Mexican family, Colonel Manuel Garfias. Garfias built an adobe hacienda on the eastern bank of the Arroyo Seco where he and his family lived in grand style until he could not meet the interest payment due on a loan. Title to the land was transferred in 1859 to Garfias's creditors, Dr. John S. Griffin and Benjamin "Don Benito" Wilson. Portions of the Rancho San Pasqual were thereafter sold, leaving Griffin and Wilson with 5,328 acres in 1873.

The area that is today's Pasadena grew rapidly throughout the late 1800s and became known as a winter resort area, due to its mild, year-round climate and proximity to the San Gabriel Mountains. Numerous resort hotels were constructed in Pasadena during the late 1800s, and by 1886, the City incorporated. City population grew rapidly from 9,117 in 1900 to 30,291 by 1910. The area of the city increased through annexations, the first sections to the north and east, then in 1914 San Rafael Heights and Linda Vista, which had been physically linked to the city by the Colorado Street Bridge in 1913. The Linda Vista neighborhood, within which the project site is located, experienced the majority of its residential growth in the mid-twentieth century, although the San Rafael hills above Linda Vista did not experience residential development until the mid to late twentieth century.

History of the Art Center

Founded in 1930 by advertiser and educator Edward A. "Tink" Adams, Art Center taught skills to artists and designers and prepared them for leadership roles in advertising, publishing and industrial design. The College's early successes in advertising design and illustration spurred the expansion of curricular offerings to include photography and industrial design in 1931 and 1932, respectively.

Art Center's original campus was located on West Seventh Street in Los Angeles, a site sufficient for the needs of Art Center's then 12 teachers and eight students. By 1940, enrollment had grown to nearly 500 students representing 37 states and several foreign countries. After World War II, returning veterans increased the enrollment, prompting a move to a larger building on Third Street in 1946, as well as a commitment to a year-round schedule. In 1949, Art Center became an accredited four-year college, and offered its first bachelor of professional arts degrees in Industrial Design, Photography, Illustration and Advertising. The College founded the first advanced-concept design studio for the automotive industry in the 1950s, but by the late 1960s, the need for updated and expanded facilities to accommodate a larger student body and new technologies was apparent. The Art Center's move to Pasadena began in 1969 with the purchase of 175 acres in the Linda Vista neighborhood of the San Rafael Hills above Pasadena. The Art Center commissioned Craig Ellwood Associates to design the new hillside campus in 1971. Groundbreaking occurred in November 1974, and by February 1976, construction had been completed and classes began. The centerpiece of the Art Center's new Hillside Campus was the black steel and glass Ellwood Building, which spanned a man-made ravine and mirrored the Center's modernist aesthetic (see discussion of this building, below).

In the 1980s, Art Center was the first design school to install computer labs, anticipating the revolution in digital design. In 1989, the Tyler addition to the south wing of the Ellwood Building was completed, providing a total of approximately 220,000 square feet of educational space. The Sinclair Pavilion, designed by Hodgetts + Fung Architects, was completed in 2001.

Ellwood Building

Description

Completed in 1976, the mid-century Modern design of the building reflects the International Style of renowned architect, Mies van der Rohe. The two-story, rectangular-plan, flat-roofed black steel and glass building spans a man-made ravine between two hills, with the lower story sunk into the hillsides giving the impression of a modern truss bridge.

East and west elevations of the building are identical with walls of divided tinted glass panels with wide steel beams at the top and bottom; all materials on the exterior are painted a uniform black. Walls on the 192-foot single-span bridge portion of the building are recessed to form a walkway, the outside edge of which has massive alternating vertical and diagonal trusses (see **Figure 3D-1**, below). A simple steel railing spans the walkway just inside the truss framework.

The entry to the building on the southern section of the west elevation is accessed by a wide set of floating stairs divided by five steel handrails to a wide deck with the same railing design. Within a single horizontal block are classrooms, workshops and studios, darkrooms, administrative offices, meeting rooms, galleries, an auditorium, library, cafeteria with two dining areas, and student store. The central bridge span contains the school library and administrative facilities.



SOURCE: ESA, 2007

Pasadena Art Center . 207278
Figure 3D-1
Photographs of the Ellwood Building
Central Bridge Section

Since the building's completion in 1976, the College has made two substantial alterations: a south wing addition and a renovation of the atrium. The south wing was originally designed by Ellwood Associates but was not built due to economic constraints. In 1989, the College commissioned James Tyler, the design architect for the original building, to adapt the plans to the College's current program. The 25,000-square foot addition, completed in 1991, consists of a connector and structure that is the same width as and similar to the design of the original building. In 1991-92, the College retained Frederick Fisher to convert the atrium into the Alyce De Roulet Williamson Gallery, a flexible contemporary-art space to present traveling exhibitions.

Significance

According to the application to designate the Art Center building as a City of Pasadena Historic Monument (City of Pasadena, 2005), the Art Center building is of major architectural significance both as an important example of modern public architecture in Southern California and as the last completed building by Los Angeles-based architect Craig Ellwood. The Art Center College of Design building represents an important architectural style (Mid-Century International Style) and is a major work of a master architect (Craig Ellwood Associates.)

Craig Ellwood, born Jon Nelson Burke, (1922-92) never studied architecture formally. He began his architectural design career in Southern California in 1948 after serving in the U.S. Army and a short career as an actor, a contractor, and a cost estimator for new homes. He had an early exposure in his youth and early adulthood in Southern California to the modern residential architecture of Neutra, Schindler, Soriano and Eames and to the products of the mid-1950s construction industry. With this experience and courses for five years in structural engineering at UCLA extension night school, he received recognition as a designer of residential architecture was almost immediate. From the beginning, his houses followed the Miesian principles for use of modern materials, exposed structural elements, transparency, exquisite detailing and straightforward rectilinear form. Late in his career as an architect, he explored the theme of a "building as a bridge" using steel. The Art Center building is the largest and most notable example from this phase of his career.

In 1952, 1956 and 1957, Ellwood was selected to design Case Study Houses for Arts and Architecture magazine and in 1953 received a first prize for the design of an apartment building where he first used the steel truss in the International Exhibition of Architecture at Sao Paulo. Jurors for the exhibit included Le Corbusier, Walter Gropius, Alvar Aalto and Jose Luis Sert. Although Ellwood was not a licensed architect, he is credited as the driving force in the firm that produced numerous noteworthy residential and non-residential projects with innovative ideas about the execution of designs using modern materials and an ability to manage costs. The Art Center College of Design, completed in 1976, is the last of his major commissions. It received recognition in *Architectural Review* (1977) and *Progressive Architecture* (1978) magazines and is the most recognized design of Craig Ellwood Associates. Its architectural significance is supported by the facts that the building received numerous awards after it was constructed and in 2001, a special 25-year award by the Los Angeles AIA.

The building's form and structure makes architectural references to the work to Mies's Crown Hall, which houses the School of Architecture at Illinois Institute of Technology (IIT). For Art Center's landscape design, Ellwood enlisted Mies collaborator Alfred Caldwell.

Recent studies¹ of this project have identified James Tyler, FAIA (an associate in the firm from 1965-1977) as the principal designer of the building and its subsequent addition in 1989. Tyler is also credited with bringing the Miesian influence to the work of Craig Ellwood Associates. James Tyler came to Los Angeles in 1965, when he joined the design staff of Craig Ellwood Associates, and opened his own firm in 1977.²

The Art Center College of Design building at 1700 Lida Street was designated as a City of Pasadena Historic Monument by the Pasadena City Council on October 24, 2005 (Resolution # 8527). The City defines a 'historic monument' as any historic resource that is significant at a regional, state or national level, and is an exemplary representation of a particular type of historic building.

According to the staff report appended to the designation resolution, "1700 Lida Street meets designation criterion "C" in the Pasadena Municipal Code (PMC) S17.62.040 because it an exemplary representation of Modern International Style architecture and is an important work of the architectural firm of Craig Ellwood Associates that is significant at the regional and national level." (City of Pasadena, 2005.) See also discussion under *Regulatory Framework*, below.

The staff report also found that, "the south wing is a non-contributing feature because of its later construction date." The staff report concluded by stating that the, "The Art Center College of Design building by Craig Ellwood Associates is eligible for designation as a historic monument because it is an outstanding representation of modern architectural design." (City of Pasadena, 2005) As a designated City of Pasadena Historic Monument, the Art Center's Ellwood Building at 1700 Lida Street is a 'historic resource' for CEQA purposes.

Methodology

ESA cultural resources staff conducted a records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), at California State University, Fullerton (SCCIC, 2007). This included a review of all recorded archaeological sites within one quarter mile of the project site as well as a review of cultural resources reports on file. In addition, the records search included a review of the Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for Los Angeles County for information on sites of recognized historical significance listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, the California Inventory of Historic Resources,

¹ Craig Ellwood, *International Review of Architecture* (Spain), 1999, pp. 28-30, 135. Also: <http://volume5.com/archonarch/>.

² According to the City's staff report (City of Pasadena, 2005), Tyler has designed major buildings, including facilities for the aerospace and computer industries and educational institutions. He designs have won significant awards and been published in *Architectural Record*, *Architectural Forum*, *Architecture Design* (England), *Architecture and Urbanism* (Japan), and *Bauen and Wohnen* (Germany). He has taught at Art Center College of Design, Polytechnic University, and UCLA. He taught at USC from 1978 to 1985 and is currently teaching the undergraduate building science program [source: USC Website/faculty/2005].

California Historical Landmarks, and the California Points of Historical Interest. A host of additional sources from the City of Pasadena were also accessed.

In July 2007, a reconnaissance-level survey of the property was completed by ESA cultural resources staff to identify and confirm the existence of historic architectural resources. Buildings and structures were documented through the use of photography and field notes, and closely examined by field staff. In general, it was noted that neither the Ellwood Building nor the grounds appear to have been modified or altered since the building was designated a historic monument.

Results

Prehistoric and Paleontological Resources

The archival research revealed that there are no recorded prehistoric or paleontological sites on the project site or within one quarter mile of the Master Development Plan area (SCCIC, 2007). Due to the highly disturbed nature of the setting from construction grading for the campus in the 1970s, the likelihood of encountering intact archaeological resources is low, but not nonexistent.

Historic Architectural Resources

The archival research revealed that the Art Center College of Design building by Craig Ellwood Associates at 1700 Lida Street was designated a City of Pasadena Historic Monument in October, 2005. This building may additionally be eligible for listing on federal and state historical registers. The 1989 Tyler addition to this structure was not identified as part of the historic monument due to its later construction date. No other buildings or structures at the Art Center campus were identified as existing or potentially-eligible historic architectural resources. The only other designated historic resource in the project vicinity (within 0.5mile) is the Rapor House at 1430 Wicks Road; a City of Pasadena designated monument built in 1976 located about 0.3 miles southeast from the Art Center.³

3D.3 Regulatory Framework

Regulations that apply to the proposed project for cultural resources are discussed below.

Federal

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places, the nation's master inventory of known historic resources, is administered by the National Park Service in conjunction with the State Historic Preservation Office. The National Register includes listings of buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts that possess historic, architectural, engineering, archaeological, or cultural significance at the national, state, or local level. The National Register criteria and associated definitions are outlined in *National Register Bulletin Number 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (NPS, 1990). Bulletin 15 indicates that resources (i.e., structures,

³ The Linda Vista neighborhood has not been designated as historic by any local, state or federal agency.

sites, buildings, districts, and objects) over 50 years of age can be listed in the National Register provided that they meet the evaluative criteria described below.

However, properties under 50 years of age that are of exceptional importance or are contributors to a district, and that also meet the evaluative criteria, can also be included in the National Register. Resources can be listed individually in the National Register or as contributors to a historic district.

The National Register includes four criteria under which a structure, site, building, district or object can be considered significant for listing in the register. These include:

- Resources that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history; or
- Resources that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- Resources that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- Resources that have yielded or may likely yield information important in prehistory or history.

A resource may be considered eligible for listing in the National Register if it meets one or more of the above-listed criteria for significance *and* possesses integrity. Historic properties must retain their integrity to convey their significance. Although the evaluation of integrity is sometimes a subjective judgment, it must be grounded in an understanding of the resource's physical features and how they relate to its significance. The National Register recognizes seven aspects or qualities that define integrity; location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

National Historic Preservation Act

Federal involvement in a local project through permitting, approval, or funding requires project compliance with Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Section 36, Part 800, Protection of Historic Properties. If future Master Development Plan projects require a permit from a federal agency (e.g., the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers), completion of cultural resource studies in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Results of these studies would require concurrence from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and would be supplied to the Corps or other federal permitting/funding agency for incorporation into its National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process.

State

California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register of Historical Resources is a listing of resources that are significant within the context of California's history. The California Register is a statewide program of similar scope to the National Register. All resources listed in or formally determined eligible for the National Register are also eligible for listing in the California Register. In addition, properties designated under municipal or county ordinances are also eligible for the California Register. A historic resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following criteria defined in the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Chapter 11.5, Section 4850.

- It is associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; or
- It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or
- It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; or
- It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

The California Register criteria are similar to National Register criteria, and are tied to CEQA, as any resource that meets the above criteria is considered a historical resource under CEQA.

California Environmental Quality Act Statute and Guidelines

The CEQA Statute and Guidelines include procedures for identifying, analyzing, and disclosing potential adverse impacts on cultural resources, which include all resources listed in or formally determined eligible for the National Register, the California Register, or local registers.

CEQA requires the lead agency to consider the effects of a project on archaeological resources and to determine whether any identified archaeological resource is a historical resource (i.e., if the archaeological resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register) (CEQA Guidelines Sections 15064.5[a][1] and [3] and [c][1] and [2]). An archaeological resource that qualifies as a historical resource under CEQA generally qualifies for listing under Criterion D of the California Register (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[a][3][D]). An archaeological resource may qualify for listing under Criterion D when it can be demonstrated that the resource has the potential to significantly contribute to questions of scientific or historical importance. Archaeological resources that are not historical resources according to the above definitions may be "unique archaeological resources," as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2, which generally provides that "non-unique archaeological resources" do not receive any protection under CEQA. If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological resource nor a historical resource, the effects of a project on those resources are not considered significant.

CEQA defines a historical resource as a resource that meets any of the following criteria:

- A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the National Register or California Register.
- A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code, unless the *preponderance* of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- A resource identified as significant (e.g., rated 1 through 5) in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(g) (Department of Parks and Recreation Form 523), unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- 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, provided the determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource is considered “historically significant” if it meets the criteria for listing in the California Register (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5).
- A resource that is determined by a local agency to be historically or culturally significant even though it does not meet the other four criteria listed here (e.g., Article 10 and Article 11 of the San Francisco Planning Code).

According to the CEQA Guidelines (Section 15064.5[a][3]), a resource is generally considered historically significant if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, CCR, Title 14, Section 4852). A historical resource is defined as any site that:

- Is listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the California Register, or is determined to be significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, or cultural annals of California; and
- Meets any of the four criteria described on page 3D-9:

In addition, a resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined by Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, is presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Archaeological resources may be historical resources under CEQA.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 provides that, in general, a resource not listed in state or local registers of historical resources shall be considered by the lead agency to be historically

significant if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register. This section also provides standards for determining what constitutes a “substantial adverse change” on archaeological or historical resources, including physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the historical resource would be materially impaired (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[b][1]). The significance of a historical resource is considered to be materially impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those characteristics that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion on a historical resource list (CEQA Guidelines 15064.5[b][2]).

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(3) indicates that projects that are consistent with the *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings* generally “shall be considered as mitigated to a level of less than a significant impact on the historic resource”.

Local

The Historic/Cultural Element of the City of Pasadena General Plan (City of Pasadena, 1994), contains a number of goals and policies related to the identification and protection of cultural resources. Goals and objectives that would apply to the proposed project are provided below:

Goal: Preservation and enhancement of the City’s cultural and historic buildings, streets and districts, not merely as gentle reminders of a pleasant past but also as relevant and unique alternatives for the present and the future - a source of community identity, social, ecological and economic vitality.

Objectives:

- Identification, maintenance and protection of buildings, streets or districts having historic and cultural significance.
- A program of public awareness and support for historic and cultural preservation as a key to Pasadena’s uniqueness and future economic vitality.
- A positive philosophy of preservation as a valid and necessary component at every phase of governmental decision making.
- Relating new development to existing environment in scale, material and character so that Pasadena’s inherent human scale, visual and functional diversity may be maintained and enhanced.

City of Pasadena Historic Preservation Ordinance

Section 17.62 of the Pasadena Municipal Code is the City’s Historic Preservation Ordinance, which specifies significance criteria for the designation of historic resources, procedures for designation, and review procedures to enhance, perpetuate, and preserve architecturally and

historically significant structures in the City of Pasadena. A Certificate of Appropriateness is required for any person, owner, or entity applying for a permit for exterior work that substantially alters, demolishes, or relocates a designated historic resource [PMC 17.62.90(C)(1)].

According to the review procedures for Certificates of Appropriateness, the Planning Director, the Historic Preservation Commission, and Design Commission shall apply the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and the Illustrated Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (or when applicable the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties) to all reviews affecting historic properties [PMC 17.62.030(A)(4)]. In addition, for individually designated monuments, the Planning Director or Historic Preservation Commission shall concentrate reviews on features open to view from public streets and public sidewalks [PMC 17.62.030(A)(6)].

According to Section 17.62.040, *Criteria for Designation of Historic Resources*, a historic monument shall include all historic resources previously designated as historic treasures, historic resources that are listed in the National Register at the State-wide or Federal level of significance (including National Historic Landmarks) and any historic resource that is significant at a regional, State, or Federal level, and is an exemplary representation of a particular type of historic resource and meets one or more of the following criteria:

- It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of the region, State, or nation.
- It is associated with the lives of persons who are significant in the history of the region, State, or nation.
- It is exceptional in the embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a historic resource property type, period, architectural style, or method of construction, or that is an exceptional representation of the work of an architect, designer, engineer, or builder whose work is significant to the region, State, or nation, or that possesses high artistic values that are of regional, State-wide or national significance.
- It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history of the region, State, or nation.

The Art Center College of Design building by Craig Ellwood Associates at 1700 Lida Street is a City of Pasadena Designated Historic Monument because it meets the historic resources designation criteria "C." As a designated historic monument, any new development at Art Center would be subject to the City's Historic Preservation Ordinance, and the City's design review procedures for new construction and rehabilitation. In compliance with the statutes protecting the existing building, the Art Center would be required to submit a Certificate of Appropriateness and any alteration to the exterior of the building and substantial changes visible from public roads or sidewalks would be reviewed by the Historic Preservation Commission.

3D.4 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

3D.4.1 Significance Criteria

According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, the proposed project could have a significant impact on cultural resources if it would result in any of the following:

- A substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource that is either listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or a local register of historic resources;
- A substantial adverse change in the significance of a unique archaeological resource;
- Disturbance or destruction of a unique paleontological resource or site or a unique geologic feature; or
- Disturbance of any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

CEQA provides that a project may result in a significant environmental effect if it would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource (Public Resources Code, Section 21084.1). CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, subdivision (b)(1), defines a “substantial adverse change” in the significance of a historical resource to mean “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.”

CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5, subdivision (b)(2), defines “materially impaired” for purposes of the definition of “substantial adverse change...” as follows:

The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

- Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or
- Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, 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
- Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

3D.4.2 Project Impacts

*Archaeological Resources*⁴

Impact 3D.1: Project construction could adversely affect currently unknown historical resources, including unique archaeological resources (less than significant with mitigation).

Although there are no recorded archaeological sites on the project site or within one quarter from the project site, there is a possibility that previously unknown archaeological sites may occur anywhere within the project area, including those areas considered to have low sensitivity for the existence of prehistoric cultural resources. Inadvertent damage to significant buried archaeological deposits during project construction would be a significant impact.

Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3D.1, however, would reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure 3D.1: If any prehistoric or historic subsurface cultural resources are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, all work within 50 feet of the resources will be halted and the project proponent will consult with a qualified archaeologist to assess the significance of the find according to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. If any find is determined to be significant, the project proponent and the archaeologist will meet to determine the appropriate avoidance measures or other appropriate mitigation. All significant cultural materials recovered will be, as necessary and at the discretion of the consulting archaeologist, subject to scientific analysis, professional museum curation, and documentation according to current professional standards.

In considering any suggested mitigation proposed by the consulting archaeologist in order to mitigate impacts to historical resources or unique archaeological resources, the project proponent will determine whether avoidance is necessary and feasible in light of factors such as the nature of the find, project design, costs, and other considerations. If avoidance is infeasible, other appropriate measures (e.g., data recovery) will be instituted. Work may proceed on other parts of the project site while mitigation for historical resources or unique archaeological resources is being carried out.

Significance After Mitigation: Less than significant.

Paleontological Resources

Impact 3D.2: The proposed project could adversely affect unidentified paleontological resources (less than significant with mitigation).

Paleontological resources are the fossilized evidence of past life found in the geologic record. Despite the tremendous volume of sedimentary rock deposits preserved worldwide and the

⁴ For ease of discussion, the term “archaeological resources” refers to those resources recognized as either historical resources or unique archaeological resources as defined by CEQA and the Public Resources Code (see Section 4.6.2, Significance Criteria, above).

enormous number of organisms that have lived through time, preservation of plant or animal remains as fossils is an extremely rare occurrence. Because of the infrequency of fossil preservation, fossils—particularly vertebrate fossils—are considered to be nonrenewable resources. Due to their rarity and the scientific information they can provide, fossils are highly significant records of ancient life.

The project site is primarily underlain with deep layers of artificial fill, imported from when the campus was constructed in the 1970s, colluvium consisting of silty brown sand, and granite bedrock (Wilson Quartz Diorite; an igneous rock deposit). Neither the fill, colluvium, nor the Wilson Quartz Diorite has the potential to contain fossil-bearing units. Construction for the proposed Master Development Plan components would likely occur only within the upper levels of the artificial fill, and would not reach the granite bedrock below. While fossils are not expected to be discovered during project construction, in the unlikely event that a paleontological resource is discovered, the impact to the resource could be substantial. However, implementation of Mitigation Measure 3D.2 would reduce the potential impact to a less-than-significant level.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure 3D.2: In the event that paleontological resources are discovered during project construction, the project proponent will notify a qualified paleontologist. The paleontologist will document the discovery as needed, evaluate the potential resource, and assess the significance of the find under the criteria set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. If fossil or fossil bearing deposits are discovered during construction, excavations within 50 feet of the find will be temporarily halted or diverted until the discovery is examined by a qualified paleontologist (in accordance with Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standards (Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, 1995). The paleontologist will notify the appropriate agencies to determine procedures that would be followed before construction is allowed to resume at the location of the find. If the project proponent determines that avoidance is not feasible, the paleontologist will prepare an excavation plan for mitigating the effect of the project on the qualities that make the resource important. The plan will be submitted to the project proponent for review and approval prior to implementation.

Significance After Mitigation: Less than significant.

Human Remains

Impact 3D.3: Project construction could result in damage to previously unidentified human remains (less than significant with mitigation).

There is no indication that any particular site in the project area has been used for human burial purposes in the recent or distant past. Therefore, it is unlikely that human remains would be encountered during construction of the proposed project. However, in the unlikely event that human remains were discovered during project construction, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries, the human remains could be inadvertently damaged, which could be a

significant impact. However, this impact would be minimized by implementation of Mitigation Measure 3D.3.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure 3D.3: If human skeletal remains are uncovered during project construction, the project proponent will immediately halt work, contact the Los Angeles County coroner to evaluate the remains, and follow the procedures and protocols set forth in Section 15064.5 (e)(1) of the CEQA Guidelines. If the County coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the project proponent will contact the NAHC, in accordance with Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, subdivision (c), and Public Resources Code 5097.98 (as amended by AB 2641). Per Public Resources Code 5097.98, the landowner shall ensure that the immediate vicinity, according to generally accepted cultural or archaeological standards or practices, where the Native American human remains are located, is not damaged or disturbed by further development activity until the landowner has discussed and conferred, as prescribed in this section (PRC 5097.98), with the most likely descendents regarding their recommendations, if applicable, taking into account the possibility of multiple human remains.

Significance After Mitigation: Less than significant.

Historic Architectural Resources

Impact 3D.4: The proposed project could significantly impact the Ellwood Building, a City of Pasadena Designated Historical Monument (less than significant).

Implementation of the proposed Master Development Plan would allow construction of the new DRC building approximately 45 feet to the east of the Ellwood Building, a City of Pasadena designated historical monument. Another component of the plan is the construction of a two-story addition a-top the existing Tyler Wing of the Ellwood Building and creation of a separation between the wing and the original Elwood Building, establishing a separate four-story Tyler Building. Remodeling of the interior of the Ellwood Building is also proposed. All of these actions have the potential to affect the historic significance of this locally important architectural resource, as described below.

Construction of the Design Research Center (DRC) Building

The 48,183 square-foot DRC would be a multi-story, contemporary glass and steel structure situated on the site of the current sculpture garden, approximately 45 feet east of the Tyler Addition of the Ellwood Building. The main components of the DRC would include the atrium, the library, and assembly workshop areas for student projects. The height of the DRC would range up to approximately 86 feet to the top of the glazed central atrium, as measured from the existing grade (98 feet in height from the lowest level of the structure, which is subterranean). With the exception of the atrium, the DRC would be a maximum of five stories and 60 feet in

height. The atrium would provide the main entrance into the DCR and would be a glass covered central court.

The DRC would have no direct impacts to the historic Ellwood Building, such as demolition or substantial alteration. The DRC would, however, be a large, new building constructed in the immediate vicinity of the Ellwood Building, with the potential to adversely affect the setting of this historic resource. The DRC would be setback from the Ellwood Building by approximately 45 feet, and directly in front of that portion of the building which is not considered historically significant; the Tyler Wing. The remainder of the Ellwood Building would appear as it currently does from nearly all exterior elevations. The multi-story glass sculptural forms and irregular plan of the DRC would be architecturally distinct from the low, horizontal, and rectilinear plan of the Ellwood Building, allowing the historic resource to continue to “read” as a distinct structure. At approximate 86 feet in height from grade level, the glass atrium structure of the DRC would not be immediately visible by pedestrians entering the front door of the Ellwood Building, which is on the west side of the building and opposite from the DRC’s location. Similarly, the DRC building would not be immediately visible to motorists on the campus driveway (Lida Street,) directly in front of the Ellwood Building. Due to the setback from the Ellwood Building, its visually distinct forms, and lack of visibility from the front entrance by pedestrians or motorists, the proposed DRC building would not have a substantially adverse impact to the historic setting of the Ellwood Building, such that it would no longer qualify as a City of Pasadena historical monument. As such, this portion of the Master Development Plan would have no significant impact on historic architectural resources.

Addition to Tyler Wing

The proposed project would also include a 42,226 square-foot, two-story addition to the Tyler Wing of the Ellwood Building. This new addition would separate the Tyler Wing from the original Ellwood Building and modify the circulation and organization within each structure. The new four-floor Tyler Building would be approximately 44 feet in height, and would be constructed of steel and glass in style that is compatible to both the existing Tyler Wing, and the main body of the Ellwood Building. The Tyler Wing is a non-contributing feature to the Ellwood Building because of its later construction date (1991), and is not a historic resource. Alterations to non-contributing portions of a historic building, including additions, would have no significant impact to historic architectural resources.⁵ Due to its proposed physical separation from the Ellwood Building, the proposed addition would have no direct impact to the historic significance of the Ellwood Building. Also, although the new addition would be clearly visible from the main body of the Ellwood Building, it would be compatible in terms of scale, materials, and massing with both the existing Tyler Wing and the main body of the Ellwood Building. The proposed addition to the Tyler Wing would not have a substantially adverse impact to the historic setting of the Ellwood Building, such that it would no longer qualify as a City of Pasadena historical monument. As such, this portion of the Master Development Plan would have no significant impact on historic architectural resources.

⁵ National Park Service, Technical Preservation Series, *Preservation Brief #14. New Exterior Additions to Historic Buildings Preservation Concerns*, Kay D. Weeks, 1986.

Interior Remodel of the Ellwood Building

While no detailed plans for the interior remodel of the Ellwood Building are currently available, this portion of the Master Development Plan project would consist of a reorganization of interior spaces to better accommodate the School's functions, including more flexible interior spaces, and reuse of the library for other educational functions, as a new library will be constructed within the DRC. The interior remodeling effort would have no visible impact on the exterior of the Ellwood Building, which would appear as it currently does from all exterior elevations. In compliance with PMC 17.62.90(C)(1), any exterior alterations to the Ellwood Building would be reviewed by the Historic Preservation Commission to ensure protection of the building's historic significance. As part of this review, the Art Center would be required to receive a Certificate of Appropriateness for any alteration to the exterior of the building and/or substantial changes visible from public roads or sidewalks. While no changes to the exterior of the building or changes visible from public roads or sidewalks are anticipated as a result of the Master Development Plan, the Art Center may nonetheless be required to undergo design review by the Design Commission.

Mitigation: None required.

3D.4.3 Cumulative Impacts

Impact 3D.5: The proposed project could significantly impact cultural and historic resources on a cumulative level (less than significant).

The proposed Master Plan's incremental effect to cultural resources is less than significant. In addition, because there are no other known past, present, or future projects in the Master Plan vicinity with the potential to significantly affect cultural resources, the incremental effects of the proposed project are not cumulatively considerable. None of the proposed projects on the cumulative project list (see Chapter 2, Project Description, sub-section 2.8), including the master development plan for the Chandler School, the 33-unit condominium development at 285 W. Green Street, or the mixed use development at 751 N. Orange Grove Boulevard are anticipated to have significant adverse impacts to cultural resources.⁶ If unanticipated cultural resources were encountered during project construction at these other project sites, measures similar to **Mitigation Measures 3D.1, 3D.2, and 3D.3** for the proposed project would be implemented. Therefore, the proposed project would have no significant cumulative impacts.

Mitigation: None required.

⁶ Personal communication, Brad Brewster, ESA, with Robert Avila, City of Pasadena, February 13, 2008.