

City of Agoura Hills

Courtyard and Townplace Suites Hotel Project

Phase I Cultural Resources Study

U.S.G.S. *Thousand Oaks* quadrangle

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by the City of Agoura Hills to conduct a Phase I cultural resources study for the proposed Courtyard and Townplace Suites Hotel Project (project) located in the City of Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, California. This study has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) statutes and guidelines. This cultural resources study presents the results of a cultural resources records search of the project site and a 0.5-mile buffer, an intensive pedestrian survey of the project site, and preparation of this technical report.

Two prehistoric isolates (P-19-100209 and P-19-100210) were identified within the southeastern portion of the project site and one prehistoric habitation site (P-19-001027) was identified adjacent to the project site as a result of the records search. Cultural resource P-19-001027 was recorded as a habitation site, with associated burials and midden that exceeds 1 meter in depth. At the time of recordation, the boundaries for the site were drawn using Agoura Road as the most northern boundary for the site. It is possible that the site may extend north past the existing road and that the two isolates found within the project site are associated with P-19-001027. Eight additional resources are located within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. At the time of survey, a portion of the project site had been used as a dump site for fill and fill material severely hindered Rincon's ability to identify any cultural material that may be present on the surface of the project site. Due to the limited surface visibility at the time of survey (dense vegetation and fill cover), the previous identification of two isolates within the project site, and the proximity of known cultural resources to the project site, Rincon recommends that archaeological and Native American monitoring take place during all ground disturbances for the proposed project. Prior to construction, a Cultural Resources Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan should be prepared. These recommendations are discussed in greater detail below.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATIVE AMERICAN MONITORING

Rincon recommends archaeological and Native American monitoring of all project-related ground-disturbance activities for the proposed Courtyard and Townplace Suites Hotel Project under the direction of an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983). If archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, all earth disturbing work within 50-feet of the discovery shall be temporarily suspended or redirected until an archaeologist has evaluated the nature and significance of the find. Evaluation of significance for the find may include the determination of whether or not the find qualifies as an archaeological site. Isolated finds typically do not qualify as historical resources under CEQA and therefore require no management consideration under CEQA. Should any resource(s) be identified, an evaluation of eligibility for the CRHR may be required through the development of a treatment plan including a research design and subsurface testing through the excavation of test units and shovel test pits. After effects to the find have been appropriately mitigated, work in the area may resume. Mitigation of effects to the find may include a damage assessment of the find, archival research, and/or data recovery to remove any identified archaeological deposits, as determined by a qualified archaeologist.



UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by the City of Agoura Hills (Agoura Hills) to conduct a Phase I cultural resources study for the proposed Courtyard and Townplace Suites Hotel Project (project) located within the City of Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, California. This study has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) statutes and guidelines. This cultural resources study included the results of a cultural resources records search of the project site and 0.5-mile buffer, an intensive pedestrian survey of the project site, and preparation of this technical report.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The project site is located within the City of Agoura Hills in western Los Angeles County in the eastern Conejo Valley between the Simi Hills and Santa Monica Mountains. The project site is depicted in Township 1 North, Range 18 West of the U.S. Geographical Survey (USGS) Thousand Oaks 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1). The project site consists of one irregularly shaped parcel (Assessor Parcel Number 2061-004-030) on the north side of Agoura Road west of Roadside Drive. The project site includes 5.65 acres and is currently undeveloped.

1.2 REGULATORY SETTING

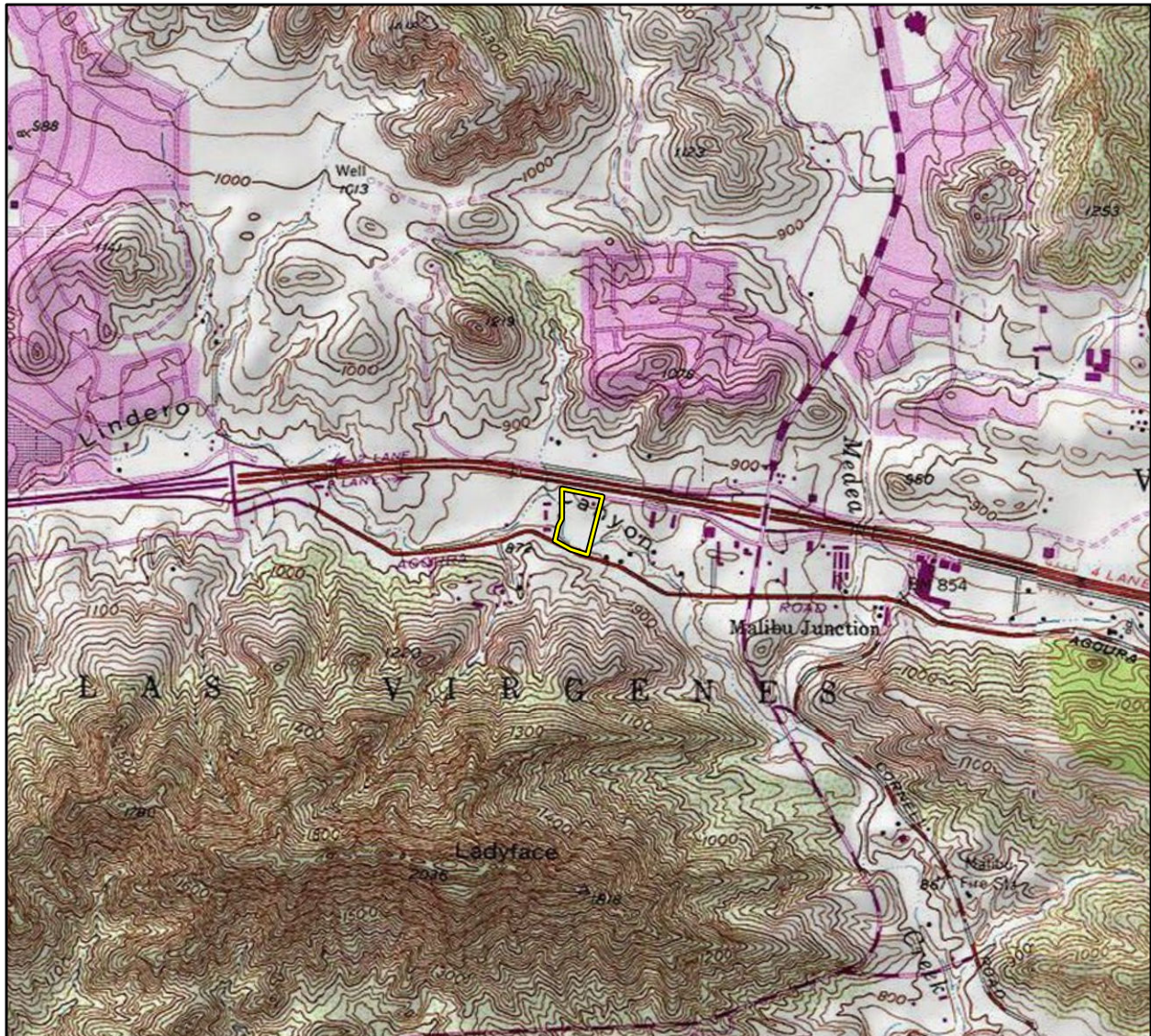
1.2.1 State

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (Public Resources Code [PRC], Section 21084.1). A *historical resource* is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), a resource included in a local register of historical resources or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be *historically significant* (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[a][1-3]).

A resource shall be considered *historically significant* if it:


- 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.





Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, ESRI and its licensors © 2016. Thousand Oaks Quadrangle. T01N R18W S28. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.



 Project Site

0 1,000 2,000
 Feet

1:24,000



Project Location Map

Figure 1



In addition, if it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a *unique archaeological resource*, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC, Section 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]. PRC, Section 21083.2(g) defines a *unique archaeological resource* as 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:

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

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and that:

- (a) Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (b) Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (c) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, 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
- (d) Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

1.3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Courtyard and Townplace suites hotel project would involve the construction of a 225-room, dual brand, hotel on a 5.65-acre, vacant parcel in the City of Agoura Hills. The site is generally situated between the 101 Freeway and Agoura Road west of Roadside Road.

1.4 PERSONNEL

Rincon Cultural Resources Principal Investigator Christopher Duran, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), served as principal investigator for this study, provided program-level oversight for this project, and conducted the intensive pedestrian survey of the project site. Mr. Duran meets the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualification Standards* for prehistoric and historic archaeology (NPS 1983). Rincon Cultural Resources Specialist Breana Campbell, M.A., served as the primary author of this report and conducted the cultural resources records search. Rincon GIS Analyst Doug Carreiro prepared the figures found in the report. Rincon Vice President Joe Power, AICP CEP, reviewed this report for quality control.



2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project site is situated at an elevation of approximately 265 meters (872 feet) above mean sea level (AMSL). The project site is bounded by residential neighborhoods to the northwest, northeast, and southeast, Chumash Park to the southeast and public open space to the southwest. Vegetation within the project site includes valley oak, coast live oak, and California sycamore. The project site is roughly 13.4 km (8.3 miles) north of the Pacific Ocean.

3.0 CULTURAL SETTING

3.1 PREHISTORY

During the twentieth century, many archaeologists developed chronological sequences to explain prehistoric cultural changes within all or portions of southern California (c.f., Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984). Wallace (1955, 1978) devised a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region that included four horizons: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Wallace's chronology was based on early studies and lacked the chronological precision of absolute dates (Moratto 1984:159). Since then, Wallace's (1955) synthesis has been modified and improved using thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by southern California researchers over recent decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217; Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994). The prehistoric chronological sequence for southern California presented below is a composite based on Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) as well as later studies, including Koerper and Drover (1983). The APE lies in what is described as the Santa Barbara Subregion of the Southern Coast (Archaeological) Region, one of 18 organizational subdivisions of the state (Moratto 1984:Fig. 1).

3.1.1 Early Man Horizon (ca. 10,000 – 6,000 B.C.)

Numerous pre-8000 B.C. sites have been identified along the mainland coast and Channel Islands of southern California (c.f., Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984; Rick et al. 2001:609). One of them, the Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island, produced human femurs dating to approximately 13,000 years ago (Arnold et al. 2004; Johnson et al. 2002). On nearby San Miguel Island, human occupation at Daisy Cave (SMI-261) has been dated to nearly 13,000 years ago. This site also included some of the earliest examples of basketry on the Pacific Coast, dating to over 12,000 years old (Arnold et al. 2004).

Although few Clovis or Folsom style fluted points have been found in southern California (e.g., Dillon 2002; Erlandson et al. 1987), Early Man Horizon sites are generally associated with a greater emphasis on hunting than later horizons. Recent data indicate that the Early Man economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, including a significant focus on aquatic resources in coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on inland Pleistocene lakeshores (Moratto 1984). A warm and dry 3,000-year period called the Altithermal began around 6000 B.C. The conditions of the Altithermal are likely responsible for the change in human subsistence patterns at this time, including a greater emphasis on plant foods and small game.



3.1.2 Milling Stone Horizon (6,000–3,000 B.C.)

Wallace (1955:219) defined the Milling Stone Horizon as “marked by extensive use of milling stones and mullers, a general lack of well[-]made projectile points, and burials with rock cairns.” The dominance of such artifact types indicates a subsistence strategy oriented around collecting plant foods and small animals. A broad spectrum of food resources was consumed, including small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, birds, shellfish and other littoral and estuarine species, near-shore fishes, yucca, agave, and seeds and other plant products (Kowta 1969; Reinman 1964). Variability in artifact collections over time and from the coast to inland sites indicates that Milling Stone Horizon subsistence strategies adapted to environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007:220). The Topanga Canyon site in the Santa Monica Mountains is considered one of the definitive Milling Stone Horizon sites in southern California.

Lithic artifacts associated with Milling Stone Horizon sites are dominated by locally available tool stone and in addition to ground stone tools such as manos and metates, chopping, scraping, and cutting tools are very common. Kowta (1969) attributes the presence of numerous scraper-plane tools in Milling Stone Horizon collections to the processing of agave or yucca for food or fiber. The mortar and pestle, associated with acorns or other foods processed through pounding, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon and increased dramatically in later periods (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

3.1.3 Intermediate Horizon (3,000 B.C. - A.D. 500)

Wallace’s Intermediate Horizon dates from approximately 3000 B.C.-A.D. 500 and is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, as well as greater use of plant foods. During the Intermediate Horizon, a noticeable trend occurred toward greater adaptation to local resources including a broad variety of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains along the coast. Tool kits for hunting, fishing, and processing food and materials reflect this increased diversity, with flake scrapers, drills, various projectile points, and shell fishhooks being manufactured.

Mortars and pestles became more common during this transitional period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. Many archaeologists believe this change in milling stones signals a change from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing reliance on acorn (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). Mortuary practices during the Intermediate typically included fully flexed burials oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968:2-3).

3.1.4 Late Prehistoric Horizon (A.D. 500–Historic Contact)

During Wallace’s (1955, 1978) Late Prehistoric Horizon the diversity of plant food resources and land and sea mammal hunting increased even further than during the Intermediate Horizon. More classes of artifacts were observed during this period and high quality exotic lithic materials were used for small finely worked projectile points associated with the bow and



arrow. Steatite containers were made for cooking and storage and an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing is noted. More artistic artifacts were recovered from Late Prehistoric sites and cremation became a common mortuary custom. Larger, more permanent villages supported an increased population size and social structure (Wallace 1955:223).

3.2 ETHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

The project site lies within an area historically occupied by the Ventureño Chumash, so called after their historic period association with Mission San Buenaventura (Grant 1978a). The Chumash spoke six closely related Chumashan languages, which have been divided into three branches—Northern Chumash (consisting only of Obispeño), Central Chumash (consisting of Purisimeño, Ineseño, Barbareño, and Ventureño), and Island Chumash (Jones and Klar 2007:80). The Chumashan language currently is considered an isolate stock with a long history in the Santa Barbara region (Mithun 2004:304). Groups neighboring Chumash territory included the Salinan to the north, the Southern Valley Yokuts and Tataviam to the east, and the Gabrielino (Tongva) to the south.

Early Spanish accounts describe the Santa Barbara Channel as heavily populated at the time of contact. Estimates of the total Chumash population range from 8,000-10,000 (Kroeber 1925:551) to 18,000-22,000 (Cook and Heizer 1965: 21). Coastal Chumash lived in hemispherical dwellings made of tule reed mats, or animal skins in rainy weather. These houses could usually lodge as many as 60 people (Brown 2001). The village of šukuw, (or shuku), at Rincon Point, was encountered by Gaspar de Portola in 1769. This village had 60 houses and seven canoes, with an estimated population of 300 (Grant 1978b).

The tomol, or wooden plank canoe, was an especially important tool for the procurement of marine resources and for maintaining trade networks between Coastal and Island Chumash. Sea mammals were hunted with harpoons, while deep-sea fish were caught using nets and hooks and lines. Shellfish were gathered from beach sands using digging sticks, and mussels and abalone were pried from rocks using wood or bone wedges.

The acorn was an especially important resource. Acorn procurement and processing involved the manufacture of baskets for gathering, winnowing, and cooking and the production of mortars and milling stones for grinding. Bow and arrow, spears, traps and other various methods were used for hunting (Hudson and Blackburn 1979). The Chumash also manufactured various other utilitarian and non-utilitarian items. Eating utensils, ornaments, fishhooks, harpoons, and other items were made using bone and shell. Olivella shell beads were especially important for trade.

The Chumash were profoundly affected by the arrival of Europeans. The Spanish missions and later Mexican and American settlers dramatically altered traditional Chumash lifeways. Chumash population was drastically reduced by the introduction of European diseases. However, many Chumash descendants still inhabit the region.



3.3 HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Post-European contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1822), the Mexican Period (1822–1848), and the American Period (1848–present).

3.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1822)

Spanish exploration of California began when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo led the first European expedition into the region in 1542. For more than 200 years after his initial expedition, Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Russian explorers sailed the California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements (Bean 1968; Rolle 2003). In 1769, Gaspar de Portolá and Franciscan Father Junipero Serra established the first Spanish settlement in what was then known as Alta (upper) California at Mission San Diego de Alcalá. This was the first of 21 missions erected by the Spanish between 1769 and 1823. It was during this time that initial Spanish settlement of the project vicinity began. The establishment of the missions marks the first sustained occupation of Alta California by the Spanish. In addition to the missions four presidios and three pueblos (towns) were established throughout the state (State Lands Commission 1982).

During this period, Spain also deeded ranchos to prominent citizens and soldiers, though very few in comparison to the subsequent Mexican Period. To manage and expand their herds of cattle on these large ranchos, colonists enlisted the labor of the surrounding Native American population (Engelhardt 1927a). The missions were responsible for administrating to the local Indians as well as converting the population to Christianity (Engelhardt 1927b). The influx of European settlers brought the local Native American population in contact with European diseases which they had no immunity against, resulting in reduction in native populations throughout the state (McCawley 1996).

3.3.2 Mexican Period (1822–1848)

The Mexican Period commenced when news of the success of the Mexican Revolution (1810–1821) against the Spanish crown reached California in 1822. This period saw the privatization of mission lands in California with the passage of the Secularization Act of 1833. This Act enabled Mexican governors in California to distribute mission lands to individuals in the form land grants. Successive Mexican governors made more than 700 land grants between 1822 and 1846, putting most of the state’s lands into private ownership for the first time (Shumway 2007). El Rancho Nuestra Señora de Las Virgenes, also referred to as Rancho Las Virgenes, was granted to Jose Maria Dominguez in 1837 and later sold to Maria Antonia Machado in 1845. Rancho Las Virgenes encompassed 26,000 acres, including the modern location of Agoura Hills (City of Agoura Hills 2013).

The Mexican Period for Los Angeles County and adjacent areas ended in early January 1847 when Mexican forces fought and lost to combined U.S. Army and Navy forces in the Battle of the San Gabriel River on January 8 and in the Battle of La Mesa on January 9 (Nevin 1978).



American victory in both of these battles confirmed the capture of Los Angeles by American forces (Rolle 2003). On January 10, leaders of the Pueblo of Los Angeles surrendered peacefully after Mexican General Jose Maria Flores withdrew his forces. Shortly thereafter, newly appointed Mexican Military Commander of California Andrés Pico surrendered all of Alta California to U.S. Army Lieutenant Colonel John C. Fremont in the Treaty of Cahuenga (Nevin 1978).

3.3.3 American Period (1848–Present)

The American Period officially began with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, in which the United States agreed to pay Mexico \$15 million for the conquered territory, including California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming. Settlement of southern California continued to increase during the early American Period. Los Angeles County was established on February 18, 1850, one of the 27 counties established in the months prior to California becoming the 31st state. Many ranchos in the region were sold or otherwise acquired by Americans, and most were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns (Rolle 2003). Maria Antonia Machado filed for petition for the confirmation of the title of Rancho Las Virgenes in 1852 and her claim was confirmed in 1857 (City of Agoura Hills 2013).

The discovery of gold in northern California in 1848 led to the California Gold Rush (Guinn 1977; Workman 1935:26). During the early American period, Southern California was dominated by cattle ranches. This lifeway, however, was supplanted by farming and urban professions during the late 19th century due to droughts and increased population growth. By 1853, the population of California exceeded 300,000. Thousands of settlers and immigrants continued to pour into the state, particularly after the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869.

The U.S. Congress in 1854 agreed to let San Pedro become an official port of entry. By the 1880s, the railroads had established networks throughout the county, resulting in fast and affordable shipment of goods, as well as a means to transport new residents to the booming region (Dumke 1944). New residents included many health-seekers drawn to the area by the fabled climate in the 1870s–1880s (Baur 1959).

3.3.4 City of Agoura Hills

The City of Agoura Hills was once part of the Rancho Las Virgenes (see Section 3.3.2). Following the Gold Rush of 1848, the region, then known as Vejar Junction, became a popular stop on the Butterfield Overland Stage Route. In 1924, Ira and Leon Colodny purchased 500 acres in the area and began selling subdivided lots, calling the property “Independent Acres.” The town was later called Picture City after Paramount Studios purchased land to produce films. The Picture City Chamber of Commerce petitioned for a permanent local name and post office, and in 1928 the name of Agoura was settled on, after shepherd and area resident Pierre Agoure. Today, Agoura Hills is a prosperous community, popular for its schools and family-oriented environment (Pascal 2013).



4.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

4.1 CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

Rincon archaeologist Breana Campbell conducted a search of cultural resource records housed at the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton on February 29, 2016. The search was conducted to identify all previous cultural resources work and previously recorded cultural resources within 0.5-mile radius of the project site. The CHRIS search included a review of the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory list. The records search also included a review of all available historic USGS 7.5- and 15-minute quadrangle maps.

4.1.1 Previous Studies

The SCCIC records search identified 38 previous studies within 0.5-mile radius of the project site the information for these previous studies is provided in Table 1 below. Of these previously conducted studies, two include the current project site. The National Archaeological Database listings for these studies are presented in Appendix A.

Table 1
Previous Studies Within a 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project Site

SCCIC Report No.	Author	Year	Study	Relationship to Project Site
LA-00081	Rosen, Martin D.	1975	Evaluation of the Archaeological Resources for the Areawide Facilities Plan for the Las Virgenes Municipal District	Outside
LA-00241	Singer, Clay A. and John E. Atwood	1988	Archaeological Testing at CA-LAN-1021 in the City of Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-00243	Greenwood, Roberta S.	1976	Archaeological Investigation Property East of Lindero County	Outside
LA-00264	Love, Bruce	1988	The Middle Ranch Adobe: It's Origins and Significance	Outside
LA-00392	Hector, Susan M.	1977	An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of Trailer Lifer Publishing Co., C.U.P. 1191, Los Angeles County	Outside
LA-00401	Singer, Clay A.	1977	Notes on Sites LAN-671 and LAN-776	Outside
LA-00515	Whitney-Desaultes, Nancy A.	1979	Archaeological Progress Report: Work Through July 1978 on LAN-671 and LAN-776, Located on the Levinson Property, Tract 35031 Agoura, California	Outside



Table 1
Previous Studies Within a 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project Site

SCCIC Report No.	Author	Year	Study	Relationship to Project Site
LA-00521	Day, Donna A.	1979	Cultural Resources Survey for Zone Change 6457	Outside
LA-00556	Singer, Clay A.	1979	Cultural Resource Survey and Impact Assessment for a 1.6 Acre Parcel in Agoura, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-00623	Singer, Clay A.	1979	Systematic Archaeological Testing at LAN-1021- An Evaluation of Potential Impacts from the Proposed Construction of the Miller and Folse Office Complex in Agoura, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-00819	Leach, Melinda	1980	An Archaeological Resources Assessment of the Proposed Medical Office Facility Site Located North of Canwood Street and West of Kanan Road, Agoura, California	Outside
LA-00926	D'Atroy, Terence N.	1976	Assessment of the Impact on Archaeological Resources of the Proposed Development of Two Parcels of Land West of Agoura, Los Angeles County	Outside
LA-01768	Singer, Clay A. and John E. Atwood	1989	Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for the Proposed Agoura Canyon Ranch Center in the City of Agoura Hills	Outside
LA-01791	Hatheway, Roger and Jeanette McKenna	1989	Archaeological, Historical, Architectural, and Paleontological Investigation of the Kanan Road Interchange at Route 101 (Ventura Freeway) Project Area, Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, California	Within
LA-01916	McKenna, Jeanette A., Roger G. Hatheway, and Paul E. Langewalter II	1989	Historic Property Survey Report: the Kanan Road Interchange at Route 101 (Ventura Freeway) Project Area	Within
LA-01977	Rosen, Martin D.	1980	Archaeological Evaluation of Tract No. 37246, Agoura, California	Outside
LA-03355	Maki, Mary K. and Larry Carbone	1996	A Phase 2 Archaeological Investigation at Site CA-LAN-467 and an Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation at Site CA-LAN-1436 for the Creekside Center Project, Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-03546	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1996	A Phase I Archaeological Study Bikeway Gap Closure Project Cities of Calabasas, Agoura Hills, Westlake Village and Unincorporated Los Angeles County	Outside
LA-03587	King, Chester	1994	Prehistoric Mative American Cultural Sites in the Santa Monica Mountains	Outside
LA-03674	Brock, James P.	1980	Cultural Resources Survey of a 27 Acre Parcel of Property in Agoura and Subsequent Test Excavation	Within



Table 1
Previous Studies Within a 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project Site

SCCIC Report No.	Author	Year	Study	Relationship to Project Site
LA-04246	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1998	A Phase I Archaeological Study: Agoura Hills Riverwalk EIR Project, City of Agoura Hills, County of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-06601	King, Chester and Parsons, Jeff	2000	Archaeological Record of Settlement and Activity in the Simi Hills Malu'liwini	Outside
LA-07675	Singer, Clay A.	2004	Phase II Archaeological Investigations at CA-LAN-41, a Prehistoric Deposit in the City of Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-07679	Wlodarski, Robert J.	2004	A Phase I Archaeological Study for 29515 Canwood Street City of Agoura Hills, County of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-8872	Bonner, Wayne H.	2006	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate Sv11183a (agf Kanan Rd. 2107098e), 4856 Kanan Road, Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-09152	Wlodarski, Robert J.	2008	A Phase I Archaeological Study for Proposed Improvements to APN #2061-033-015, The Proposed Gupta Corporate Offices (Tentative Address: 28760 Agoura Road) City of Agoura Hills, County of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-09862	Toren, George A. and John F. Romani	2009	Archaeological Reconnaissance Report: Two Parcels Located within the City of Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-09902	Toren, George A. and John F. Romani	2009	Results of the Extended Phase I Archaeological Investigation at CA-LAN-1027 located within the Gateway Foursquare Church Property, City of Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-10092	Singer, Clay A.	2000	Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for an ~18 Acre Property at the Junction of Kanan Road and Agoura Road in the City of Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, California: a Status Report on Archaeological Site CA-LAN-41	Outside
LA-10208	Sylvia, Barbara	2001	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Metal Beam Guardrail (MBGR) Along Sections of Route 101 from Route 134 to the Ventura County Line	Outside
LA-10390	Schmidt, James and John F. Romani	2010	Archaeological Reconnaissance Report: Gateway 2 (Por APN 2061-033-013), located within the City of Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-10475	Toren, A. George and Gwen R. Romani	2010	Phase I Archaeological Survey: The Las Virgenes Municipal Water District 1235 ft. Backbone System Improvement Program: Agoura Hills Pipeline Alignment	Outside



Table 1
Previous Studies Within a 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project Site

SCCIC Report No.	Author	Year	Study	Relationship to Project Site
LA-10778	King, Chester	2010	Archaeological Backhoe Test Excavation Program to Determine if Cultural Deposits Exist beneath Agoura Road in the Areas of CA-LAN-41 and CA-LAN-467, Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (LVMWD) Backbone System Improvement Program	Outside
LA-10779	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2010	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Assessor Parcel No. 2061-005-031, 29900 Ladyface Court, in the City of Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-11835	Grimes, Teresa and Dory, Elysha	2011	Agoura Road Widening, 29008 Agoura Road, Agoura Hills, CA Historic Resource Report	Outside
LA-11836	GPA Environmental	2012	Agoura Road Widening, Draft Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration	Outside
LA-12002	Bonner, Wayne H.	2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV00157A (VY157 Foursquare Agoura) 29646 Agoura Road, Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-12027	McKenna, Jeanette	2013	A Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Kanan Road - Agoura Road Roundabout Project in the City of Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-12308	Harper, Caprice and Robin Turner	2011	Cultural Resources and Paleontological Resources Assessment for the Agoura Road Widening Project, Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, California	Outside

Source: South Central Coastal Information Center, February 2016

4.1.2 Previously Recorded Sites

The SCCIC records search identified 11 previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile of the current project site. Two isolates (P-19-100209 and P-19-100210) have been previously recorded within the current project site and one dense habitation site (P-19-001027) is recorded adjacent to the project site. Information for these cultural resources is provided below in Table 2.



Table 2
Known Cultural Resources Within a 0.5-mile Radius of the Project Site

Resource Designation	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded/Updated By and Year	Relationship to Project Site
P-19-000041	Habitation site	Insufficient information	S.L. Peck 1951; E. Chandonet, H. Blackburn, and C. King 1961; M. Glassow and J. Hill 1965; C.A. Singer 2000; J. Parsons and C. King 2010; R. Turner 2011	Outside
P-19-000467	Dense lithic scatter	Insufficient information	Coleman 1972; C.A. Singer and J.E. Atwood 1988; L. Carbone, D. McDowell and K. Lotah 1996; R. Turner 2011	Outside
P-19-000776	Possible milling feature	Insufficient information	C.A. Singer 1977	Outside
P-19-001021	Lithic scatter	Insufficient information	D. Day 1979; C. Singer 1979	Outside
P-19-001027	Dense habitation site and associated lithic scatter	Insufficient information	C.A. Singer and J. Karl 1979	Adjacent
P-19-001236	Prehistoric camp with associated artifact scatter	Insufficient information	L. Smith 1985	Outside
P-19-001436	Lithic scatter	Insufficient information	C.A. Singer and J.E. Atwood 1988; L. Carbone, D. McDowell and M. Maki 1996	Outside
P-19-100207	Isolated groundstone	Presumed ineligible	J. McKenna 1989	Outside
P-19-100208	Isolated quartz battered stone	Presumed ineligible	J. McKenna	Outside
P-19-100209	Isolated basalt flake	Presumed ineligible	J. McKenna 1989	Within
P-19-100210	Isolated basalt core	Presumed ineligible	J. McKenna 1989	Within
P-19-190308	Religious Building	Determined ineligible	K.A. Crawford 2012	Outside

Source: South Central Coastal Information Center, February 2016

5.0 FIELDWORK

Rincon Principal Investigator Christopher Duran conducted a cultural resources survey of the site on March 2, 2016. The survey consisted of walking over the APE in transects oriented east to west and spaced no greater than ten meters apart. During the survey, Mr. Duran examined all areas of exposed ground surface for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., chipped stone tools and production debris, stone milling tools, ceramics), historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics), or soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden. He recorded site characteristics and survey conditions using a field notebook and a digital camera. Copies of the field notes and digital photographs are on file with Rincon Consultants.



6.0 FINDINGS

The survey identified no previously unrecorded cultural resources within the project site. Surface visibility within the project site was poor. Much of the site has been covered in fill material, preventing any investigation of the original surface grade. In areas with little or no fill cover, the vegetation density obscured approximately 80 percent of the surface area. Several large oak trees were noted within the project site. Other sites within the area have been found in proximity to oak trees where acorns were harvested by the local indigenous populations. The ground cover surrounding the oak trees prevented a thorough investigation of the ground surface.

The southwestern portion of the project site was thoroughly investigated in an attempt to relocate resources P-19-100209 and P-19-100210, but the dense vegetation cover prevented the relocation of either resource. The southern boundary of the project site was also inspected for the continuation of site P-19-001027, but dense vegetation and a berm from Agoura Road obscured much of the ground surface. No cultural resources were identified during the pedestrian survey.



Photograph 1. Overview of the project site.



Photograph 2. Mound of fill material located on the project site.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The records search identified two prehistoric isolates (P-19-100209 and P-19-100210) within the southeastern portion of the project site and one prehistoric habitation site (P-19-001027) adjacent to the project site. Cultural resource P-19-001027 was recorded as a large scale habitation site, with associated burials and midden that exceeds 1 meter in depth. At the time of recordation, the boundaries for the site were drawn using Agoura Road as the most northern boundary for the site. It is possible that the site may extend north past the existing road and that the two isolates found within the project site are associated with P-19-001027. Eight additional resources are located within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. At the time of survey, a large portion of the project site had been used as a dump site for fill. The presence of fill material severely hindered Rincon's ability to identify any cultural material that may be present on the surface of the project site.

Due to the sensitivity of the project site and surrounding area, Rincon recommends that monitoring take place during all ground disturbances for the proposed project. Cultural resources deposits may remain under the existing fill areas where the original ground surface was obscured during the pedestrian survey. Prior to construction a Cultural Resources Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan should be prepared. These recommendations are discussed in greater detail below.

7.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATIVE AMERICAN MONITORING

Rincon recommends archaeological and Native American monitoring of all project-related ground-disturbance activities for the proposed Courtyard and Townplace Suites Hotel Project under the direction of an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional



Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983). If archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, all earth disturbing work within 100-feet of the discovery shall be temporarily suspended or redirected until an archaeologist has evaluated the nature and significance of the find. Evaluation of significance for the find may include the determination of whether or not the find qualifies as an archaeological site. Isolated finds typically do not qualify as historical resources under CEQA or historic properties under the NHPA and require no management consideration under either regulation. Should any resource(s) be identified, an evaluation of eligibility for the CRHR and NRHP may be required through the development of a treatment plan including a research design and subsurface testing through the excavation of test units and shovel test pits. After effects to the find have been appropriately mitigated, work in the area may resume. Mitigation of effects to the find may include a damage assessment of the find, archival research, and/or data recovery to remove any identified archaeological deposits, as determined by a qualified archaeologist.

7.2 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

If human remains are found, State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In accordance with this code, in the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the Los Angeles County Coroner would be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD would complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.



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Appendix A

Records Search Summary

Report List

16-02403 Agoura Hills Courtyard Project

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-00081		1975	Rosen, Martin D.	Evaluation of the Archaeological Resources for the Areawide Facilities Plan for the Las Virgenes Municipal District, (Malibu Coast, Western Santa Monica Mountains, Southern Simi Hills), Los Angeles and Ventura Counties.	University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey	19-000018, 19-000019, 19-000028, 19-000029, 19-000031, 19-000032, 19-000093, 19-000129, 19-000133, 19-000187, 19-000189, 19-000190, 19-000195, 19-000215, 19-000246, 19-000265, 19-000266, 19-000268, 19-000269, 19-000314, 19-000331, 19-000352, 19-000450, 19-000505, 19-000506, 19-000517, 19-000707, 56-000008, 56-000012, 56-000123, 56-000176, 56-000177, 56-000180, 56-000181, 56-000267, 56-000270
LA-00241		1988	Singer, Clay A. and John E. Atwood	Archaeological Testing at CA-LAN-1021 in the City of Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, California	C.A. Singer & Associates, Inc.	19-001021
LA-00243		1976	Greenwood, Roberta S.	Archaeological Investigation Property East of Lindero Canyon	Roberta Greenwood	19-000671, 19-000776
LA-00264		1988	Love, Bruce	The Middle Ranch Adobe: It's Origins and Significance	Pyramid Archaeology	19-001421
LA-00392		1977	Hector, Susan M.	An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of Trailer Lifer Publishing Co., C.u.p. 1191, Los Angeles County	University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey	19-000671, 19-000776
LA-00401		1977	Singer, Clay A.	Notes on Sites LAN-671 and LAN-776	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	19-000671, 19-000776
LA-00515		1979	Whitney-Desautels, Nancy A.	Archaeological Progress Report: Work Through July, 1978 on Lan 671 and LAN-776, Located on the Levinson Property, Tract 35031 Agoura, California	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	19-000671, 19-000776
LA-00521		1979	Day, Donna A.	Cultural Resources Survey for Zone Change 6457,		19-001021
LA-00556		1979	Singer, Clay A.	Cultural Resource Survey and Impact Assessment for a 1.6 Acre Parcel in Agoura, Los Angeles County, California.		19-001021
LA-00623		1979	Singer, Clay A.	Systematic Archaeological Testing at LAN-1021-- an Evaluation of Potential Impacts From the Proposed Construction of the Miller and Foise Office Complex in Agoura, Los Angeles County California. California		19-001021

Report List

16-02403 Agoura Hills Courtyard Project

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-00819		1980	Leach, Melinda	An Archaeological Resources Assessment of the Proposed Medical Office Facility Site Located North of Canwood Street and West of Kannan Road, Agoura, California	University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey	
LA-00926		1976	D'Altroy, Terence N.	Assessment of the Impact on Archaeological Resources of the Proposed Development of Two Parcels of Land West of Agoura, Los Angeles County		19-0000846
LA-01768		1989	Singer, Clay A. and John E. Atwood	Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for the Proposed Agours Canyon Ranch Center in the City of Agours Hills, Los Angeles County, California	C.A. Singer & Associates, Inc.	19-000041, 19-000313, 19-000314, 19-000467, 19-001027, 19-001059, 19-001438
LA-01791	Paleo -	1989	Hatheway, Roger and Jeanette McKenna	Archaeological, Historical, Architectural, and Paleontological Investigation of the Kanan Road Interchange at Route 101 (Ventura Freeway) Project Area, Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, California	Hatheway and McKenna	
LA-01916		1989	McKenna, Jeanette A., Roger G. Hatheway, and Paul E. Langenwalter II	Historic Property Survey Report: the Kanan Road Interchange at Route 101 (Ventura Freeway) Project Area, Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, California	Hatheway & McKenna	
LA-01977		1980	Rosen, Martin D.	Archaeological Evaluation of Tract No. 37246, Agoura, California	University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey	19-0000846
LA-03355		1996	Maki, Mary K and Larry Carbone	A Phase 2 Archaeological Investigation at Site CA-LAN-467 and an Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation at Site CA-LAN-1436 for the Creekside Center Project, Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, California	Fugro West, Inc.	
LA-03546		1996	Wlodarski, Robert J.	A Phase 1 Archaeological Study Bikeway Gap Closure Project Cites of Calabasas, Agoura Hills, Westlake Village and Unincorporated Los Angeles County, California	Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team	19-000041, 19-000042, 19-000229, 19-000238, 19-000243, 19-000315, 19-000320, 19-000413, 19-000420, 19-000463, 19-000467, 19-000669, 19-000842, 19-000862, 19-000890, 19-000972, 19-001021, 19-001027, 19-001099, 19-001352, 56-000071, 56-000095, 56-000096, 56-000179, 56-000186, 56-000242, 56-000261, 56-000341, 56-000342, 56-000737, 56-000865

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16-022403 Agoura Hills Courtyard Project

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-03587		1994	King, Chester	Prehistoric Native American Cultural Sites in the Santa Monica Mountains	Topanga Anthropological Consultants	19-000001, 19-000002, 19-000007, 19-000019, 19-000040, 19-000043, 19-000052, 19-000059, 19-000060, 19-000069, 19-000070, 19-000071, 19-000072, 19-000073, 19-000074, 19-000080, 19-000111, 19-000114, 19-000174, 19-000186, 19-000189, 19-000193, 19-000194, 19-000207, 19-000213, 19-000222, 19-000225, 19-000227, 19-000229, 19-000242, 19-000243, 19-000264, 19-000267, 19-000324, 19-000352, 19-000373, 19-000466, 19-000629, 19-000666, 19-000669, 19-000690, 19-000776, 19-000807, 19-000958, 19-001107, 19-001117, 19-001248, 19-001326, 19-001327, 19-001341, 19-001352, 19-001424, 19-002153, 19-002154, 19-002155, 19-002156, 19-002157, 19-002158, 19-002159, 19-002160, 19-002161, 19-002162, 19-002163, 19-002164, 19-002165, 19-002167, 19-002168, 19-002177, 19-002200, 19-002201, 19-002202, 19-004322, 19-100036, 19-100037, 19-100038, 19-100039, 19-100040, 19-100041, 19-100042, 19-100043, 19-100044, 56-000001, 56-000003, 56-000010, 56-000024, 56-000039, 56-000044, 56-000045, 56-000065, 56-000070, 56-000071, 56-000089, 56-000095, 56-000096, 56-000100, 56-000110, 56-000115, 56-000123, 56-000124, 56-000145, 56-000146, 56-000174, 56-000179, 56-000195, 56-000204, 56-000221, 56-000222, 56-000261, 56-000271, 56-000294, 56-000341, 56-000342, 56-000535, 56-000536, 56-000538, 56-000606, 56-000639, 56-000640, 56-000705, 56-000706, 56-000707, 56-000721, 56-000737, 56-000853, 56-000865, 56-000869, 56-000870, 56-000871, 56-000872, 56-000873, 56-000874, 56-000875, 56-000876, 56-000877, 56-000878,

Report List

16-02403 Agoura Hills Courtyard Project

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-03674		1980	Brock, James P.	Cultural Resources Survey of a 27 Acre Parcel of Property in Agoura and Subsequent Test Excavation	Archaeological Associates, Ltd.	19-000041, 19-000320, 19-000671, 19-000776, 19-001024, 19-001027, 19-001069, 56-000065, 56-000261, 56-000535, 56-000536, 56-000537
LA-04246		1998	Wlodarski, Robert J.	A Phase I Archaeological Study: Agoura Hills Riverwalk Eir Project, City of Agoura Hills, County of Los Angeles, California	Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team	19-000129, 19-000238, 19-000243, 19-000249, 19-000250, 19-000314, 19-000315, 19-000424, 19-000466, 19-000669, 19-000712, 19-000807, 19-000867, 19-000973, 19-001060, 19-001236, 19-001352, 19-001521, 19-001580, 19-001581, 19-001883, 19-001914, 56-000043, 56-000044, 56-000045, 56-000069, 56-000078, 56-000079, 56-000122, 56-000123, 56-000124, 56-000125, 56-000180, 56-000181, 56-000220, 56-000221, 56-000271, 56-000536, 56-000537, 56-000556, 56-000561, 56-000607, 56-000608, 56-000622, 56-000624, 56-000628, 56-000629, 56-000632, 56-000640, 56-000682, 56-000759, 56-000803, 56-000927, 56-001020, 56-001153
LA-06601		2000	King, Chester and Parsons, Jeff	Archaeological Record of Settlement and Activity in the Simi Hills Maluivwini	Topanaga Anthropological Consultants	19-000041, 19-000314, 19-001436, 19-002078, 19-002488
LA-07675		2004	Singer, Clay A.	Phase II Archaeological Investigations at CA-LAN-41, a Prehistoric Deposit in the City of Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, California	C.A. Singer & Associates, Inc.	19-000041
LA-07679		2004	Wlodarski, Robert J.	A Phase I Archaeological Study for 29515 Carwood Street City of Agoura Hills, County of Los Angeles, California	Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team	19-000041, 19-000314, 19-001436, 19-002078, 19-002488
LA-08872		2006	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-mobile Candidate SV11183a (agf Kanan Rd. 2107098e), 4856 Kanan Road, Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	19-000041, 19-000314, 19-001436, 19-002078, 19-002488

Report List

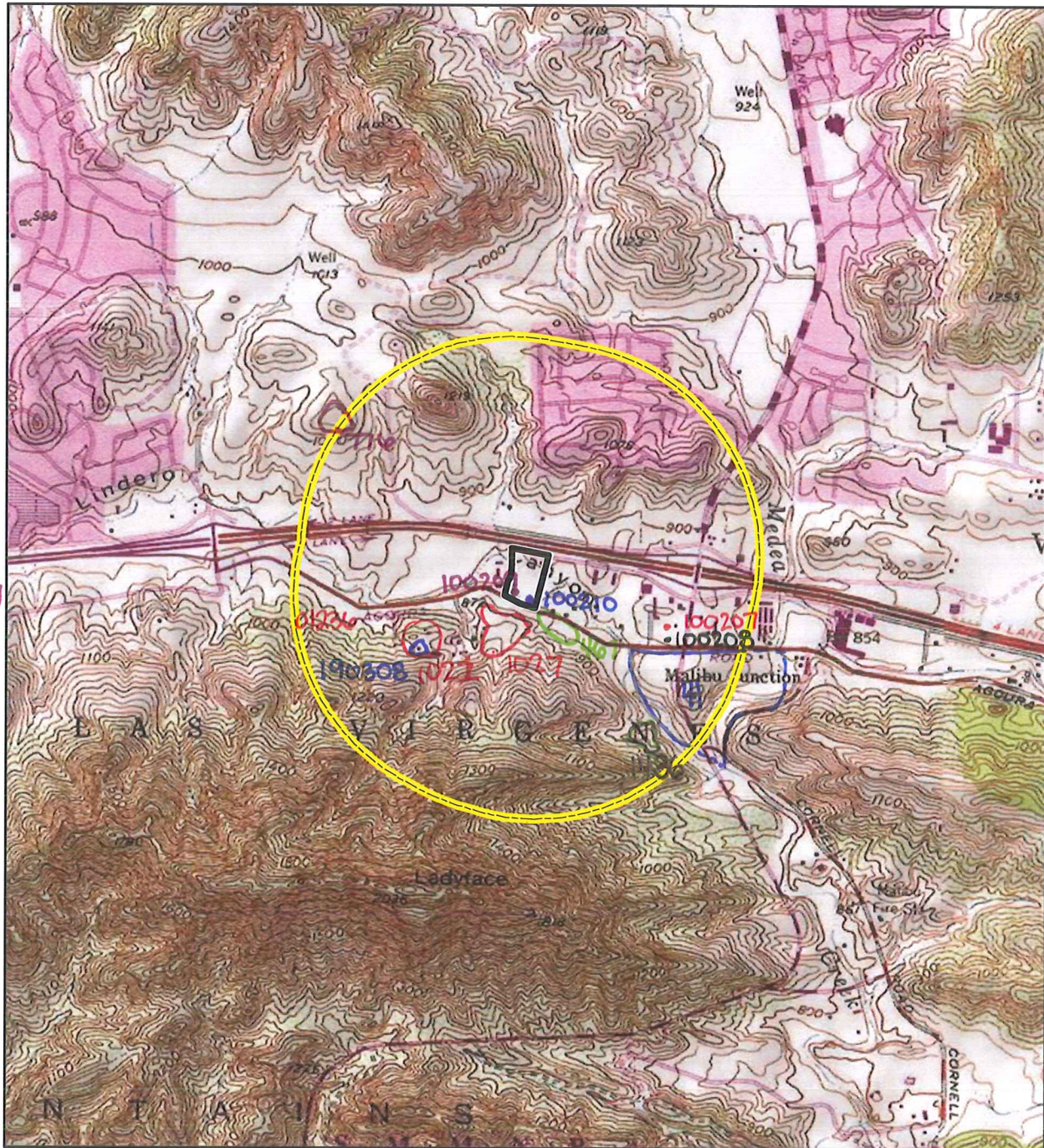
16-02403 Agoura Hills Courtyard Project

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-09152		2008	Wlodarski, Robert J.	A Phase I Archaeological Study for Proposed Improvements to APN#2061-033-015 The Proposed Gupta Corporate Offices (Tentative address: 29760 Agoura Road) City of Agoura Hills, County of Los Angeles, California	Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team	19-000320, 19-000321, 19-000432, 19-000462, 19-000671, 19-000776, 19-000842, 19-000970, 19-000971, 19-001021, 19-001024, 19-001027, 19-001069, 19-001236
LA-09862		2009	Toren, George A. and John F. Romani	Archaeological Reconnaissance Report: Two Parcels located within the City of Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, CA	Compass Rose	19-000467, 19-001027
LA-09902		2009	A. George Toren and John F. Romani	Results of the Extended Phase I Archaeological Investigation at CA-Lan-1027 located within the Gateway Foursquare Church property, City of Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, California	Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc.	19-001027
LA-10092		2000	Singer, Clay A.	Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for an ~18 Acre Property at the Junction of Kannan Road and Agoura Road in the City of Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, California: a Status Report on Archaeological Site CA-LAN-41.	C.A. Singer & Associates, Inc.	19-000007, 19-000041, 19-000208, 19-000209, 19-000210, 19-000314, 19-000467, 19-001027, 19-001059, 19-001352, 19-002078, 19-002482, 19-002483, 19-100207
LA-10208		2001	Sylvia, Barbara	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Metal Beam Guardrail (MBGR) Along Sections of Route 101 From Route 134 to the Ventura County Line.	Caltrans District 7	
LA-10390		2010	Schmidt, James and John F. Romani	Archaeological Reconnaissance Report: Gateway 2 (Por APN 2061-033-013), located within the City of Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, California	Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc.	19-000467, 19-001027
LA-10475		2010	Toren, A. George and Gwen R. Romani	Phase I Archaeological Survey: The Las Virgenes municipal water district 1235 ft. backbone system improvement program: Agoura Hills pipeline alignment	Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc.	19-000041, 19-000467, 19-000671, 19-000726, 19-001069, 19-001352, 19-100207, 19-100208, 19-100209, 56-000040
LA-10778		2010	King, Chester	Archaeological Backbone Test Excavation Program to Determine if Cultural Deposits Exist beneath Agoura Road in the Areas of CA-LAN-41 and CA-LAN-467, Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (LVMWD) Backbone System Improvement Program... Agoura Hills	Topanga Anthropological Consultants	19-000041, 19-000467

Report List

16-02403 Agoura Hills Courtyard Project


Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-10779		2010	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Assessor Parcel No. 2061-005-031, 29900 Ladyface Court, in the city of Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna, et al	19-000042, 19-000165, 19-000313, 19-000320, 19-000321, 19-000461, 19-000462, 19-000463, 19-000466, 19-000467, 19-000671, 19-000726, 19-000776, 19-000812, 19-000822, 19-000846, 19-000847, 19-000970, 19-000971, 19-001021, 19-001024, 19-001027, 19-001069, 19-001236, 19-001908, 19-001909, 19-001910, 19-001911, 19-001912, 19-001913, 19-002391, 19-100151, 19-100209, 19-100210
LA-11835		2011	Grimes, Teresa and Dory, Elysha	Agoura Road Widening, 29008 Agoura Road Agoura Hills, CA Historic Resource Report	Galvin Preservation Associates	19-000041, 19-000314, 19-000462, 19-000463, 19-000467, 19-000842, 19-001027, 19-001069, 19-001236, 19-001352, 19-100207, 19-100208, 19-100209, 19-100210
LA-11836		2012	unknown	Agoura Road Widening, Draft Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration	GPA Environmental	19-000041, 19-000314, 19-000462, 19-000463, 19-000467, 19-000842, 19-001027, 19-001069, 19-001236, 19-001352, 19-100207, 19-100208, 19-100209, 19-100210
LA-12002		2012	Bonner, Wayne	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV00157A (YY157 Foursquare Agoura) 29646 Agoura Road, Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, California	MBA	19-000320, 19-000321, 19-000467, 19-000671, 19-000776, 19-001021, 19-001024, 19-001027, 19-001069, 19-001236, 19-001236, 19-100209, 19-100210, 19-190308
LA-12027		2013	McKenna, Jeanette	A Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Kanan Road-Agoura Road Roundabout Project in the City of Agour Hills, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna et al	19-000041, 19-000314, 19-000467, 19-001027, 19-001352, 19-001436, 19-002078, 19-002483, 19-100207, 19-100208, 19-100209, 19-100210
LA-12308	Paleo -	2011	Harper, Caprice and Turner, Robin	Cultural Resources and Paleontological Resources Assessment for the Agoura Road Widening Project, Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, California	ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management	19-000041, 19-000463, 19-000467, 19-000842



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 Project Boundary
 Half-Mile Buffer

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Records Search Map



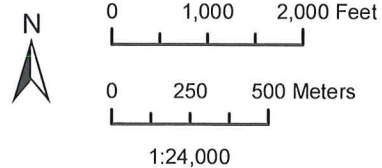


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-  Project Boundary
-  Half-Mile Buffer



Records Search Map





401, 3587,
515
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-  Project Boundary
-  Half-Mile Buffer



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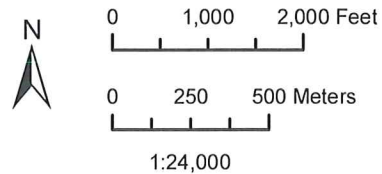
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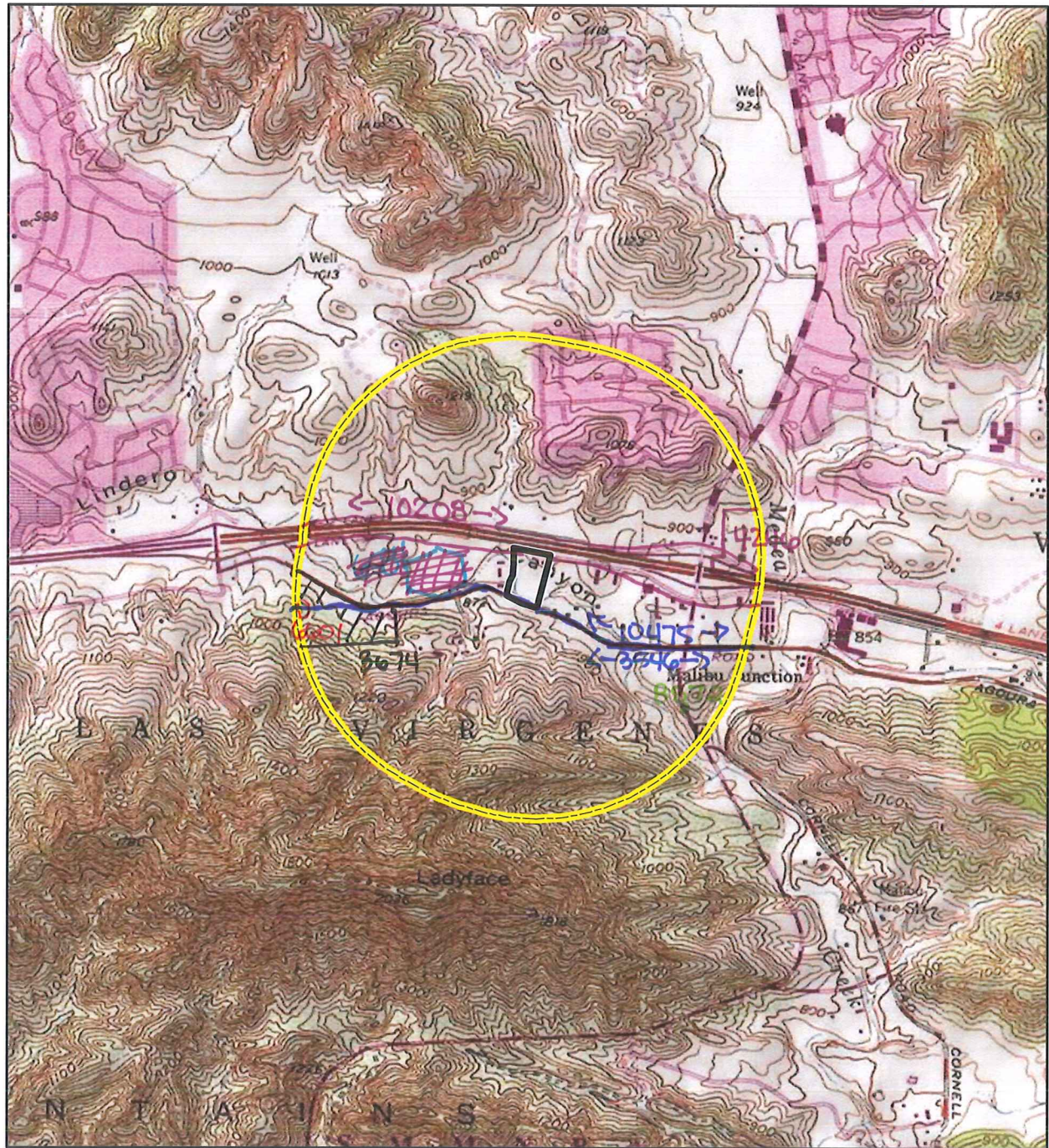
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-  Half-Mile Buffer





Records Search Map





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-  Project Boundary
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