

## 3.4 Cultural Resources

### 3.4.1 Introduction

This section describes and evaluates potential impacts to historic resources that could result from implementation of the proposed Project. A historical resource is any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that is historically or archaeologically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural history of California, as defined by State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.

A Historic Resources Assessment for the Project site was prepared by ESA in September 2015. The full text of the assessment can be found in Appendix D. This section summarizes information contained in the assessment and provides information on the regulatory framework affecting the treatment of potential historical resources. Existing historical resources within the Project site, applicable policies, ordinances, and regulations, and potential environmental impacts are described.

As determined in the Initial Study prepared for the proposed Project (see Appendix A), the natural environment surrounding the Rose Bowl and Festival site has been extensively modified by construction of the Rose Bowl, the surrounding golf course, parking lots, and roads. Few areas of undisturbed ground surface are located within the Project site, due to extensive paving and landscaping, and regular landscaping maintenance of the Brookside Golf Course. Construction of the Rose Bowl and subsequent construction of parking lots and the golf course required grading and filling, which resulted in extensive ground disturbance. As the proposed Project would not involve any ground-disturbing activities that could potentially uncover buried archeological or paleontological resources, or human remains, no further evaluation of these topics are included in this EIR; instead, the evaluation of Project-related impacts to cultural resources is focused solely on built historic resources.

Several comment letters were received in response to the Notice of Preparation (NOP) requesting that the EIR consider impacts on the Rose Bowl over time and expressing concern about historic resources (see Appendix A). These comments have been acknowledged in the preparation of this analysis.

### 3.4.2 Environmental Setting

#### Historic Overview

The City of Pasadena originated from portions of three Spanish and Mexican-era land grants: Rancho San Rafael, Rancho San Pasqual, and Rancho Santa Anita. Rancho San Rafael was a 36,403-acre Spanish-era land grant given to José María Verdugo in 1784. The land later passed into the hands of 28 separate owners, with a portion just west of the Arroyo Seco Canyon eventually becoming part of Pasadena (Lund, 1999).

Rancho San Pasqual consisted of 14,000 acres that had been previously given to Doña Eulalia Pérez de Guillen in 1826. The land was later formally granted to her husband, Don Juan Mariné, by the Mexican government in 1835. In 1843 the land was granted to Colonel Manuel Garfias (City of Pasadena, 2015). The majority of Pasadena was formed from this rancho. Rancho Santa Anita was a 13,319-acre land grant acquired by Rugo Reid in 1841. Reid was a prominent Scotsman who became a Mexican citizen through marriage (Lund, 1999). The eastern portion of Pasadena was formed from this land grant.

With the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869, advertising and publicity convinced many easterners to relocate to Southern California. In 1873, a group of farmers (the Indiana Colony) moved from Indianapolis to the area now known as Pasadena, purchasing a portion of Rancho San Pasqual. In early 1874, the settlers divided the land into 100 parcels, and the farmers began improving their plots and constructing homes, and named the town 'Pasadena' in 1875. Within two years more than 40 houses were built, and the town's commerce centered on the intersection of Fair Oaks and Colorado. By 1880 the population reached 382, and citrus had become the dominant agricultural commodity (City of Pasadena, 1993).

In 1886, Pasadena incorporated and experienced a land boom, with an additional 1,500 acres subdivided and over 400 new buildings constructed. During this same time period, the city became a popular destination for tourists and those seeking a warm climate in which to recover from pulmonary and other illnesses, and several hotels and sanitariums were constructed. While tourists originally wintered in Pasadena and returned to their homes in the summer, tourists, attracted to the climate and city, began purchasing plots and constructing permanent homes. Pasadena turned from primarily a tourist destination to a residential settlement. Wealthy transplants built fabulous mansions along streets like Orange Grove Boulevard, which became known as "Millionaires' Row," and Grand Avenue. By 1890, the population reached 5,000 and in 1900 grew to 9,000 (City of Pasadena, 1993).

Over the following decade, Pasadena's population tripled to 30,000 with the annexation of North Pasadena and East Pasadena, and residential tracts overtook the once abundant citrus groves and vineyards (City of Pasadena, 1993). The depression of the 1930s took its toll on the city and growth stagnated, but the city again expanded in the post-war boom of the 1950s. Many of the grand mansions were demolished to make way for higher-density apartment complexes, and new housing tracts appeared in northeast and west Pasadena, leading to a decline of the commercial center (Lund, 1999).

### ***Rose Bowl Area History***

Historic maps indicate some portions of the project site had roads as early as 1896 and were known as Linda Vista. The Los Angeles Terminal Rail Road (later Union Pacific) and Altadena Junction are located east of the project site. An 1896 historic map indicates that the majority of Pasadena was located to the east of the Arroyo Seco

Canyon area, as it is today. Brookside Park and the Rose Bowl in its horse shoe form appear on a 1928 historic topographic map (USGS, 2015). Between 1900 and 1920 the area to the west of the Project site developed into a neighborhood known as Linda Vista, at the foot of the San Rafael Hills. A 1948 historic topographic map depicts the Rose Bowl in a full circular bowl form, as well as depicts the municipal golf course and Brookside Park (USGS, 2015). This 1948 map also depicts the Arroyo Seco Flood Control Channel in its present form, travelling through the Arroyo Seco Canyon. Additionally, a 1952 historic aerial depicts the Rose Bowl, Brookside Park and municipal golf course, as well as the Arroyo Seco Flood Control Channel (NETR, 2015).

Historic aerial photographs indicate that the present-day location of the Rose Bowl, Brookside Golf Course, Brookside Park, and the Arroyo Seco Flood Control Channel have not undergone any location changes or substantial alterations (aside from the closing of the Rose Bowl from its original horse shoe shape) since their original construction. Review of historic topographic maps reveals no substantial changes to the site have occurred since this point either.

### ***The Arroyo Seco***

Chapter 3.32, "Arroyo Seco Public Lands Ordinance," of the Pasadena Municipal Code (PMC) defines the Arroyo Seco as those public lands lying within the area generally bounded by Devil's Gate Dam on the north, Linda Vista Avenue, San Rafael Avenue, and Hillside Terrace on the west, the city limits on the south, and Arroyo Boulevard, Arroyo Terrace, Scott Place, Prospect Boulevard, and Armada Drive on the east. This area includes the Central Arroyo and the Lower Arroyo. It does not include Hahamongna Watershed Park to the north.

The City of Pasadena acquired the land for what is now the Central and Lower Arroyo between 1911 and 1927. By 1913, the City had begun to construct a children's playground, picnic areas, and sports fields in the Central Arroyo. In 1914, Mrs. E. W. Brook donated the funds to build the first public pool in Pasadena. The Brookside Plunge was constructed in what became known as Brookside Park in honor of Mrs. Brook. In 1918, the Arroyo Park Committee headed by architect Myron Hunt recommended that noted landscape architect Emile Mische develop a comprehensive plan. This plan recommended that the Lower Arroyo be reserved for trails and bridle paths and that the Central Arroyo (then known as the Upper Arroyo) be dedicated to recreation.

In 1922, the Rose Bowl was constructed just north of Brookside Park when it became evident that the annual Tournament of Roses football game had outgrown Tournament Park at California Avenue and Wilson Avenue. Architect Myron Hunt originally designed the Stadium in an open horseshoe design to seat 57,000. In 1931, the Stadium was expanded to accommodate 86,000 fans. Hunt's design, which placed the Bowl on the flood plain of the Arroyo, had the effect of minimizing its height and visual impact on the surrounding park.

Tennis courts and a baseball field were added to Brookside Park and in 1924 the stone amphitheater was built. The Ordinance identifies specific uses, activities, facilities, and structures permitted on the public lands within the Arroyo Seco as well as their limitations. The Ordinance also identifies sub-areas within the Arroyo Seco for the application of certain regulations. The identified sub-areas include: Natural Preservation area, Brookside Park area, Rose Bowl area, and Brookside Golf Course.

## **Built Environment Historic Resources**

### ***Sources of Information***

A records search for the Project was conducted by ESA on May 27, 2015 housed at California State University, Fullerton. The records search included a review of all previous cultural resources investigations and historic-period built resources within the Project site. The records search also included a review of California Points of Historical Interest, California Historical Landmarks, the CRHR, the NRHP, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) listings.

Research concluded that the Project site is part of a cultural landscape historic district (19-190590 – Pasadena Arroyo Park and Recreation District), and that two additional individual resources were located within the Project site (19-180707 – Rose Bowl Stadium and 19-186859 – Arroyo Seco Flood Control Channel). The Pasadena Arroyo Park and Recreation District contains 27 contributing features and was listed in 2009 on the NRHP (#08000579) at the local level of significance under Criterion A in the areas of entertainment and recreation for its association with the development of Pasadena as a recreational mecca. The parks and recreation facilities and the public open space in the District were nominated in the Cultural Landscapes category. A cultural landscape is a geographic area that includes both cultural and natural resources that are important in history. The nomination documents 27 contributing features characterized as the man-made recreational facilities and natural resources in the Arroyo that collectively comprise the historic district. Of the District's 27 contributing features, four (the Rose Bowl Stadium, the site of the Brookside Golf Course, the circulation system, and the restrooms on the north end of the Brookside Golf Club) are located within the Project site.

The Rose Bowl was listed on the NRHP (#87000755) in 1987. The Rose Bowl is listed under Criterion A for its significant contribution to the broad patterns of the Nation's history and has, since 1922, been the site of the earliest and best known post-season college football "bowl" game. The Stadium is also a National Historic Landmark, as well as a California Historic Civil Engineering Landmark.

As previously mentioned, a portion of the Arroyo Seco Flood Control Channel runs through the Project site. The Arroyo Seco Flood Control Channel was considered eligible at the local level of significance under Criterion A in the areas of water conveyance and flood control for its association with a significant series of events in the Los Angeles Basin and as an individual historic property based on survey evaluation in 2003.

### **Previous Cultural Resources Investigations**

The records search indicated seven previous studies that have been conducted within the Project site, as shown in **Table 3.4-1**.

**Table 3.4-1  
Previous Cultural Studies Conducted within the Project Site**

<b>Author</b>	<b>SCCIC # (LA-)</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>
Curt Duke, LSA Associates, Inc.	5245	<i>Cultural Resources Assessment for AT&amp;T Wireless Services Facility Number C828.1, County of Los Angeles, California</i>	2000
LSA Associates, Inc.	5637	<i>Transmittal for Cultural Resources Assessment for AT&amp;T Wireless Services Facility Number C828.1</i>	2001
Curt Duke, LSA Associates, Inc.	6947	<i>Revised Cultural Resources Assessment for AT&amp;T Wireless Services Facility Number C828.1, County of Los Angeles, California</i>	2001
Christy Dolan, Monica Strauss, EDAW, Inc.	10541	<i>Finding of Effect for the Proposed Arroyo Seco Bike Path, Los Angeles County, California</i>	2005
M.K. Meiser, EDAW, Inc.	11231	<i>Historic American Engineering Record Arroyo Seco Flood Control Channel, Los Angeles County, California</i>	2009
Historic Resource Associates	11336	<i>Cultural Resources Study of the Rose Bowl Project, AT&amp;T Wireless Site No. LAC901, 1001 Rose Bowl Drive, Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California 91103</i>	2011
Wayne Bonner, Kathleen A. Crawford, Michael Brandman Associates	12428	<i>Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE04933A (LA933 Rose Bowl), 1001 Rose Bowl Drive, Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California</i>	2013

Source: ESA, 2015

### **Previously Recorded Resources**

As previously mentioned, a total of three historic resources have been previously recorded within the Project site, including the Rose Bowl Stadium (P-19-189707; NRHP #87000755), the Pasadena Arroyo Park and Recreation District (P-19-190590, NRHP #08000579), and the Arroyo Seco Flood Control Channel (P-19-186859, NRHP Eligibility Status 3S). These resources are listed in **Table 3.4-2**, below.

**Table 3.4-2  
Previously Recorded Historic-Period Built Resources within the Project Site**

Primary Number (P-19-)	Other Designation	Eligibility Status	Description	Date Recorded
189707	Rose Bowl Stadium	<b>1S</b> – Individual property listed in NRHP by the Keeper. Also listed in the CRHR.	Football Stadium	1987
190590	Pasadena Arroyo Park and Recreation District	<b>1D</b> – District or contributor to a district or multiple resource property listed in NRHP by the Keeper. Also listed in the CRHR.	Historic Recreation District	2008
186859	Arroyo Seco Flood Control Channel	<b>3S</b> – Appears eligible for NRHP as an individual property through survey evaluation.	Flood Control Channel	2003

Source: ESA, 2015.

## The Pasadena Arroyo Parks and Recreation District

The 700-acre Pasadena Arroyo Parks and Recreation District consists of 27 recreational features constructed between 1909 and 1939, including the Rose Bowl Stadium, the site<sup>1</sup> of the Brookside Golf Course, Brookside Park, and various other recreational and infrastructure features. The District was listed in the NRHP under Criterion A in the areas of entertainment and recreation for its association with the development of Pasadena as a recreational mecca.

The District played a crucial role in the development of Pasadena as a recreational mecca and its natural beauty inspired the so-called “Arroyo Culture” that formed on its banks. The period of significance for the District begins in 1909 when the City of Pasadena first started to acquire land in the Arroyo to create a public park. In 1918, a plan for the Arroyo recommended that the Lower Arroyo be preserved as a natural park, while the Central Arroyo was to be developed with active recreational uses. That plan continues to shape the Lower and Central Arroyo to this day. The Central Arroyo includes the Brookside Golf Course and Clubhouse, the Rose Bowl Stadium, and Brookside Park. The District possesses a significant concentration of man-made linkages including trails, roads, and retaining walls, which are all united by the natural features shaped by the Arroyo Seco.

The Central Arroyo functions as an urban park with recreational facilities including the Rose Bowl Stadium, while the Lower Arroyo has a more naturalistic landscape, and has been set aside for more passive recreational activities. The District is comprised of a variety of elements including 27 contributing and 57 noncontributing features. Within historic districts, resources are identified as contributing and noncontributing. A contributing building, site, structure, or object adds to the historic associations, historic

<sup>1</sup> “Site” is defined for this contributing resource as “the location of a historic activity” based on National Register Bulletin, [http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15\\_4.htm](http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15_4.htm)

architectural qualities, or archaeological values for which a district is significant because it was either present during the period of significance, relates to the significance of the district, and retains its physical integrity; or it independently meets the criteria for listing in the NRHP. Most of the original features of the District still remain from the period of significance and retain a high degree of physical integrity.

The Central Arroyo Seco is the most intensely developed portion of the Arroyo area. The Central Arroyo contains Brookside Golf Course and Clubhouse on the north, the Rose Bowl Stadium in the center, and Brookside Park on the south. The 62-acre Brookside Park includes the Jackie Robinson Memorial Baseball Field, two other softball diamonds, Kidspace Children's Museum, Rose Bowl Aquatic Center, five tennis courts, an amphitheater, several picnic areas, Rosemont Pavilion, and parking lots. The Central Arroyo is dominated by the uses described above, as well as landscaped features. The slopes of the canyon (or arroyo) are steep and are planted with mature stands of oak and sycamore trees, along with a variety of other native and non-native tree and shrub groupings.

### ***Rose Bowl Stadium***

The Rose Bowl Stadium was completed in 1923 with an original seating capacity of 57,000 patrons. The Stadium has since undergone several renovations throughout the years to increase and then decrease seating capacity. As originally constructed, the Stadium had a horse shoe configuration with an opening at its south end to permit a full 220-yard straightway for a running track extending beyond the Stadium's confines. In 1929 for the Rose Bowl Game, the south end was closed off completing a full bowl, which brought the structure's capacity to 76,000. Further enlargements occurring in 1931 at the time of the Olympics brought the total to nearly 86,000. Changes in seating in 1949 (capacity of 101,000) and 1971, including the replacement and rearrangement of the existing seats, resulted in capacity of up to 104,000. Further renovations in 2004 decreased the seating to approximately 93,000 seats. In January 2011, the Stadium began its largest renovation project to date. The renovations improved tunnel ingress/egress and concourse circulation; increased the number of concession stands and restrooms; added field lighting; and provided a new state of the art press box with premium seating, a new scoreboard, and a video board. The renovations have slightly reduced the seating capacity to 88,000 and are anticipated to be complete in 2017.

The Rose Bowl Stadium was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1987. The Rose Bowl was noted for retaining the majority of its defining features, including the marquee, the elliptical shape of the stadium, the scoreboard housing, and the Arroyo River rock, walls, tunnels, and bridges over the south end drive tunnels. The Stadium is also within the Pasadena Arroyo Parks and Recreation District, which is loosely defined as the central and lower Arroyo. The Rose Bowl Stadium is used throughout the year for sporting events, concerts, and the 4th of July fireworks display. The entire Central Arroyo Seco, containing the Pasadena Arroyo Parks and Recreation District and its contributing features, is in an area that is intensively used on a daily basis by recreational uses, both programmed and passive, as well as smaller events (i.e. Rose

Bowl Flea Market) and large displacement events (i.e., sporting events and concerts). Normal wear and tear associated with these existing and ongoing uses have not been demonstrated to constitute a substantial adverse change in the significance of the Stadium.

### ***Brookside Golf Course Site***

First opened in 1928, the Brookside Golf Course is a 36-hole complex designed by famed golf architect William P. Bell. Owned by the City of Pasadena, Brookside Golf Club features two 18-hole tracks: the C.W. Koiner Course, a par 72 course, and the E.O. Nay Course, a par 70 course. The Clubhouse is approximately 18,000 square feet and contains a full-service restaurant, lounge, banquet facilities, meeting rooms, and a golf shop. The Clubhouse contains a restaurant and a golf shop that are open to the public daily. The golf course attracts approximately 800,000 visitors each year, making it one of the busiest courses in the country. In addition to golf, the golf course turf areas are used as parking and often tailgating areas during Rose Bowl displacement events. The golf course is also used for wedding ceremonies and receptions, corporate events, car shows, alumni events associated with football games at the Stadium, parties and celebrations, and golf tournaments.

### ***Brookside Park***

Brookside Park is a regional draw for pick-up soccer games and formal soccer leagues and tournaments; softball leagues and tournaments; tennis matches; a meeting place for running and sports groups; and family and group picnics. The Park contains the Rose Bowl Aquatics Center, Jackie Robinson Baseball Stadium, two softball fields, five tennis courts, the Kidspace Children's Museum, the Rosemont Pavilion, group picnic facilities, and other park-related elements.

### **The Arroyo Seco Flood Control Channel**

The Channel is a 10-mile masonry-lined open channel, with two soft-bottom (unlined) natural segments. Within the Project site, the channel is lined with concrete. The Channel extends from the base of the Devil's Gate Dam to its confluence at the Los Angeles River. The lined portions of the Channel vary in width from 25 feet to 80 feet, and it is alternately trapezoidal and rectangular in design. Although portions of it travel a straight course, much of the Channel meanders along the topography of the Arroyo Seco Canyon.

### **Offsite Parking Locations**

The proposed Project includes five offsite parking and shuttle locations to accommodate parking demand for the Festival. Three of the offsite parking locations are in the City of Pasadena (Parsons Pasadena Building, Pasadena City College (PCC), and an east PCC campus location). Additional parking locations include Santa Anita Park in the City of Arcadia and University of Southern California (USC) University Park Campus parking in the City of Los Angeles (see Chapter 2, "Project Description" for more detail on locations). Each of these parking locations are within established and developed parking

lots that are used on a daily basis for parking, as well as for occasional large event parking, and would not be used for purposes other than their current use as parking.

### 3.4.3 Regulatory Framework

#### Federal

##### *Secretary of the Interior's Standards*

The Standards (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 68) were originally designed for use by the National Park Service and intended for application in a federal context. The stated intent of the Standards is to “set forth standards for the treatment of historic properties containing standards for preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction” (36 CFR 68.1). One set of standards (preservation, rehabilitation, restoration or reconstruction) will apply to a property undergoing treatment, depending upon the property’s significance, existing physical condition, the extent of documentation available and interpretive goals, when applicable, and are to be applied in a reasonable manner, taking into consideration economic and technical feasibility (36 CFR 68.3). The Standards for Rehabilitation (as defined under 36CFR 68.3(b)) are most applicable to projects where compatibility with historic building alterations or alterations to a building’s environment is being evaluated and can pertain to historic buildings of all materials, construction types, sizes, and occupancy and encompass the exterior and the interior, related landscape features and the building’s site and environment as well as attached, adjacent, or related new construction.

The Standards are referenced in the State CEQA Guidelines Section 15164.5(b). As stated under the prior CEQA subsection, generally a project that complies with the Standards is considered to have mitigated its impacts to historical resources to a less-than-significant level (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(3)).

#### State

##### *California Environmental Quality Act*

In general, a significant effect under CEQA would occur if a project results in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a). Substantial adverse change is defined as “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired” (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1)). According to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2), the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that:

- A. Convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or

- B. Account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of 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
- C. Convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a Lead Agency for purposes of CEQA.

State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(3) states that “generally, a project that follows the *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (Standards) (Weeks and Grimer, 1995) shall be considered as mitigated to a level of less than a significant impact on the historical resource.” (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(3)).

### **California Register of Historical Resources**

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

To be eligible for the CRHR, a cultural resource must be significant at the local, State, and/or federal level under one or more of the following four criteria:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

A resource eligible for the CRHR must be of sufficient age, and retain enough of its historic character or appearance (integrity) to convey the reason for its significance. Integrity is defined as “the ability of a property to convey its significance” (U.S. Department of the Interior, 2002). There are seven qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. To retain historic integrity a resource must possess several, and usually

most, of these seven aspects. Thus, the retention of the specific aspects of integrity most important to a resource is paramount for a resource to convey its significance.

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

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

## **Local**

### ***City of Pasadena General Plan***

#### **Land Use Element**

The City of Pasadena General Plan Land Use Element was adopted on August 18, 2015. The City's identity and character are significantly influenced by historic buildings, properties, districts, landscapes, and civic places. The following goals and policies provide for their continued protection and maintenance.

**Goal 8. Historic Preservation.** Preservation and enhancement of Pasadena's cultural and historic buildings, landscapes, streets and districts as valued assets and important representations of its past and a source of community identity, and social, ecological and economic vitality.

**Policy 8.1 Identify and Protect Historic Resources.** Identify and protect historic resources that represent significant examples of the City's history.

**Policy 8.7 Preservation of Historic Landscapes.** Identify, protect and maintain cultural and natural resources associated with a historic event, activity or person exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values.

**Policy 8.8 Evolving Preservation Practices.** Continue to implement practices for historic preservation consistent with community values and conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, California Historical Building Code, State laws, and best practices.

### ***Arroyo Seco Master Plans***

The City of Pasadena maintains three Master Plans for the Arroyo Seco: the Hahamongna Watershed Park Master Plan (for the Upper Arroyo area); the Central Arroyo Master Plan; and the Lower Arroyo Master Plan. The Project site is located within

the Central Arroyo Seco and is, therefore, subject to the provisions set forth within that plan.

### **Central Arroyo Master Plan**

The Central Arroyo Master Plan Advisory Committee developed the Central Arroyo Master Plan in 2003 based on community input, interviews with public agencies, analysis of the Recreation Loop, and a review of pertinent City plans. The Master Plan, which was designed to modify and enhance existing facilities and to provide recommendations for areas within the Central Arroyo including the area surrounding the Rose Bowl, was adopted by the City Council on September 26, 2005. Recommendations generally fall into the following topic areas: recommendations for Brookside Park (including both hillside areas and group picnic areas), Rosemont Pavilion, the Recreation Loop, recreation trails, landscape and aesthetic improvements, parking, flood protection, the permitting process, management and maintenance, land and conservation acquisitions, accessibility and security, and implementation.

### **Arroyo Seco Design Guidelines**

Adopted on April 14, 2003, the Arroyo Seco Design Guidelines set standards to protect the natural and cultural integrity of the Arroyo Seco and acknowledges its importance as a regional recreation facility. The Guidelines are intended to provide guidance for the implementation of the objectives set forth in the Arroyo Seco Master Plans and other applicable directives such as, but not limited to, the Arroyo Seco Public Lands Ordinance. Additionally, the Guidelines provide design criteria for the preservation, restoration, and conservation of the Arroyo Seco.

The following general guiding principles are at the core of Arroyo Seco Design Guidelines:

- Limit the creation of man-made objects and minimize any impact to the natural environment.
- Enrich and promote the unique natural character of the Arroyo Seco;
- Restore the Arroyo Seco stream course and its environment;
- Encourage simplicity of design and integrity of materials;
- Provide a safe and secure environment for people and animals within the limits of the natural environment;

The proposed Project would not include any permanent alterations to the Rose Bowl Facilities; however, it would include temporary event-related structures in and around the Stadium. Section 3.2, "Public Structures," of the Guidelines define event-related facilities as all "temporary structures and lights related to the facilitation of temporary events including but not limited to fabric or fabric-like structures, tensile structures, inflatable structures, kiosks, directional devices (including temporary signs and way-finding signs), fencing, viewing stands, and corrals. Thus, any event-related facilities that fall within this description would be subject to the Arroyo Seco Design Guidelines. Policies that apply to

the proposed Project relate to architectural design concepts and temporary lighting. Section 3.1, "Architectural Design Concepts," provides the following guideline in regards to structures:

1. All structures shall be of a scale and character appropriate to the Arroyo Seco and their location shall be environmentally sensitive and integrated to the site.

### **City of Pasadena Zoning Code**

#### **Historic Preservation**

Pursuant to Chapter 17.62 of the Pasadena Zoning Code, the City of Pasadena has established a historic preservation program in order to promote "the identification, evaluation, rehabilitation, adaptive use, and restoration of historic structures." The criteria for the designation of historic monuments, landmarks, historic signs, landmark trees, or landmark districts are applied "according to applicable National Register of Historic Places Bulletins for evaluating historic properties." These criteria are further discussed below.

**Historic Monuments.** A historic monument designation may include significant public or semi-public interior spaces and features. A historic monument includes all historic resources previously designated as historic treasures prior to adoption of Chapter 17.62 of the Zoning Code, 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:

- a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of the region, State, or nation.
- b) Is associated with the lives of persons who are significant in the history of the region, State, or nation.
- c) 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.
- d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history of the region, State, or nation.

A historic monument designation may include significant public or semi-public interior spaces and features.

**Landmarks.** A landmark shall include all properties previously designated a landmark before adoption of this Chapter and any historic resource that is of a local level of

significance and meets one or more of the criteria listed below. A landmark may be the best representation in the City of a type of historic resource, or it may be one of several historic resources in the City that have common architectural attributes that represent a particular type of historic resource. A landmark includes all properties previously designated as landmarks prior to adoption of Chapter 17.62 of the Zoning Code, and any historic resource that is of a local level of significance and meets one or more of the following criteria:

- a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of the City, region, or State.
- b) Is associated with the lives of persons who are significant in the history of the City, region, or State.
- c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, architectural style, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of an architect, designer, engineer, or builder whose work is of significance to the City or, to the region or possesses artistic values of significance to the City or to the region.
- d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important locally in prehistory or history.

**Historic Signs.** Historic signs include all signs in the sign inventory prior to adoption of Chapter 17.62 of the Zoning Code and any sign subsequently designated historically significant by the City's Historic Preservation Commission that possesses high artistic values. A historic sign must meet one or more of the following criteria:

- a) The sign is exemplary of technology, craftsmanship or design of the period when it was constructed, uses historic sign materials and means of illumination, and is not significantly altered from its historic period. Historic sign materials must include metal or wood facings, or paint directly on the façade of a building. Historic means the illumination must include incandescent light fixtures or neon tubing on the exterior of the sign. If the sign has been altered, it must be restorable to its historic function and appearance.
- b) The sign is integrated with the architecture of the building. A sign not meeting the criteria above may be considered for inclusion in the inventory if it demonstrates extraordinary aesthetic quality, creativity, or innovation.
- c) A sign not meeting the criteria above may be considered for inclusion in the inventory if it demonstrates extraordinary aesthetic quality, creativity, or innovation.

**Landmark trees.** A tree shall qualify to be of historic or cultural significance and of importance to the community if it meets any one of the following criteria:

- a) It is one of the largest or oldest trees of the species located in the City;
- b) It has historical significance due to an association with a historic event, person, site, street, or structure; or

- c) It is a defining landmark or significant outstanding feature of a neighborhood.

**Landmark Districts.** A landmark district includes all landmark districts previously designated before adoption of Chapter 17.62 of the Zoning Code and any grouping of contiguous properties that also meet the following criteria:

- a) Within its boundaries, a minimum of 60 percent of the properties qualify as contributing; and
- b) The grouping represents a significant and distinguishable entity of Citywide importance and one or more of a defined historic, cultural, development and/or architectural context(s) (e.g., 1991 Citywide historic context, as amended, historic context prepared in an intensive-level survey or historic context prepared specifically for the nominated landmark district).

When considering applications to designate a landmark district, the Historic Preservation Commission uses the National Register of Historic Places Bulletin #21: “Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties.”

### 3.4.4 Impacts

This section describes the impact analysis relating to cultural resources for the proposed Project. It describes the methods and applicable thresholds used to determine the impacts of the proposed Project.

#### Methodology

A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. In general, a significant effect under CEQA would occur if a project results in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a). Substantial adverse change is defined as “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired” (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1)).

In addition, while assessing the project’s impacts under CEQA, it is important to consider the ability of the historic resources to retain their integrity. A project that diminishes the integrity of a resource such that the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired is a project that would result in a significant impact on the environment.

This analysis of impacts to historical resources is based on the detailed technical information provided in the Historic Resources Assessment that can be found as Appendix D.

### ***Festival Operations Features***

As a part of the Festival event, the Festival operator would prepare a Facilities Maintenance Plan. The Facilities Maintenance Plan would be a pre- and post-event plan that would require assessment of the overall condition of facilities at the Project site before and after each annual Festival. Specific areas to be assessed would include but not be limited to turf areas on the Brookside Golf Course and Area H, overall landscaping and trees, the Rose Bowl Stadium, Brookside Clubhouse, parking areas, and other general infrastructure within the heavily used areas of the Project site. This assessment would include photo documentation and ensure no damage outside of the wear and tear experienced at typical displacement event use is experienced at the Rose Bowl facilities, and if it is identified, assign responsible parties (Festival operator, RBOC) for repair and timelines in which the repair must be completed. It would ensure that any repairs needed to historical resources would be conducted in conformance with the Secretary of Interior's Standards. The Facilities Maintenance Plan would be reviewed by RBOC after each year.

### **Thresholds of Significance**

Implementation of the Project would have a significant impact related to cultural resources if it would:

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resources as defined in Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines;
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines;
- Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource site or unique geologic feature; or
- Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

As determined in the Initial Study prepared for the Project (see Appendix A), the environment surrounding the Rose Bowl and Festival site has been extensively modified by construction of the Rose Bowl, the surrounding golf course, parking lots, and roads. Few areas of undisturbed ground surface are located within the Project area, due to extensive paving and landscaping, and regular landscaping maintenance of the Brookside Golf Course. Construction of the Rose Bowl and subsequent construction of parking lots and the golf course required grading and filling, which resulted in extensive ground disturbance. As the proposed Project would not involve any ground-disturbing activities that could potentially uncover buried archeological or paleontological resources, or human remains there is no further evaluation of these topics for this Project and the evaluation is focused solely on built environment historic resources.

## Impact Evaluation

***The proposed Project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of known historical resources as defined in Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. (Less-than-Significant Impact)***

### Project Site

Implementation of the proposed Project would amend PMC, Chapter 3.32, "Arroyo Seco Public Lands Ordinance," to increase the number of times annually that the Rose Bowl and Brookside Golf Course facilities host displacement events from 12 to 15 and allow events beyond golf and parking to occur on the Brookside Golf Course. The proposed temporary use of the Rose Bowl Facilities and Brookside Golf Course for an annual three day festival was analyzed, as it would be the maximum level of disturbance and activity that would occur on the Brookside Golf Course. Other events held on the golf course would continue to be similar in size and scope to those that already occur (i.e., alumni events with amplified music, weddings, car shows, etc.).

The Festival would introduce temporary structures including but not limited to stages, concession areas, a carnival ride such as a carousel, and other related features that would be removed entirely from the Project site within one week after the Festival. On-site parking would be located on Brookside Golf Course and Brookside Park, as during current displacement events. There would be no permanent changes to conditions at the Project site, and there would be no ground disturbing or demolition activities within the Pasadena Arroyo Parks and Recreation District, the Rose Bowl Stadium, or the Arroyo Seco Flood Control Channel. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in impacts related to the physical demolition or destruction of any historically significant resource nor its immediate surroundings, such that material impairment would result, either on the Project site or within its vicinity.

The proposed Project would not relocate any historically significant resources, either on the Rose Bowl site, within the Pasadena Arroyo Parks and Recreation District, the Arroyo Seco Flood Control Channel or within the immediate vicinity of these resources and would not constitute an impact to the resources' aspect of integrity as it pertains to location. The Arroyo Seco channel would be entirely fenced through the Project site to prevent access by Festival attendees. Further, the proposed temporary use of the Project site for an annual three day festival would not convert, rehabilitate, or alter any historically significant resources within the Pasadena Arroyo Parks and Recreation District, the Rose Bowl Stadium, or the Arroyo Seco Flood Control Channel. The Rose Bowl Stadium and its related ancillary buildings are currently being rehabilitated according to the Secretary of the Interior Standards (unrelated to this Project), and no additional rehabilitation or alteration is proposed to accommodate the proposed temporary use by the Festival, resulting in a less-than-significant impact.

Additionally, due to the inclusion of the Facilities Maintenance Plan as a part of the proposed Project, none of the historic resources within the Project site would suffer the loss or substantial alteration of their integrity of design, materials, or workmanship

aspects as a result of the proposed project; therefore, each resource would retain these aspects of integrity. The proposed Project is consistent with regular ongoing large-scale displacement events held in the District area, in particular the Rose Bowl Stadium and Brookside Golf Course, over the course of the 20th century. The Pasadena Arroyo Parks and Recreation District is characterized by heavily accessed daily recreation activities and the proposed Project is aligned with these types of events. As a result, none of the historic resources within the Project site would suffer substantial change of their integrity of setting or feeling aspects as a result of the proposed Project, and each resource would retain these aspects of integrity. The integrity aspects of setting, location, design, workmanship, materials, and feeling, combine to convey integrity of association. The historic resources present at the Project site are utilized by daily recreation and entertainment-related activities and the proposed Project is consistent with these types of historical events. Further, due to the implementation of the Facilities Maintenance Plan, none of the historic resources within the Project site would suffer a loss of integrity. As a result, the association aspect as a result of the proposed Project would remain intact and each resource would retain its integrity of association. The Project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of known historical resources as defined in Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines and would have a less-than-significant impact.

### **Off-site Parking Locations**

The proposed Project includes five offsite parking and shuttle locations to accommodate parking demand for the Festival. Each of these parking locations are within established and developed parking lots that are used on a daily basis for parking, as well as for occasional large event parking. Continued use of the offsite facilities for parking over the three days of the Festival would not change or alter in any way the parking facilities themselves, or the surrounding area, and would have no impact on historical resources. The offsite parking activities would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of known historical resources as defined in Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines and would have a less-than-significant impact.

### ***Mitigation Measures***

Impacts would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

**Significance Determination:** Less than significant.

### 3.4.5 Cumulative Effects

The geographic context for the analysis of cumulative impacts to historic resources is the City of Pasadena, which includes all cumulative growth within the city, as represented by full implementation of the Pasadena General Plan and development of the related Projects provided in Chapter 3, “Environmental Setting, Impacts, and Mitigation Measures,” as well as nationwide, because both the Rose Bowl Stadium and the Pasadena Arroyo Parks and Recreation District are resources of national historic significance and associations, as reflected by their listing on the NRHP, as well as resources with strong local and national historical associations.

The Project proposes an annual three-day event at the Rose Bowl Stadium and portions of the Brookside Golf Course within a portion of the larger Pasadena Arroyo Parks and Recreation District. This would increase the number of displacement events that can occur annually from 12 to 15 without further City Council approval. Of the District’s 27 contributing features, four (the Rose Bowl, the site of the Brookside Golf Course, the circulation system, and the restrooms on the north end of the Brookside Golf Club) are located within the Project site. The Project location within the Rose Bowl Stadium and the Pasadena Arroyo Parks and Recreation District, and adjacent to a segment of the Arroyo Seco Flood Control Channel, would be generally consistent with regular ongoing large-scale displacement events held in the District area, and would not constitute a substantial adverse change to historic resources under CEQA.

The entire Central Arroyo Seco, containing the Pasadena Arroyo Parks and Recreation District and the individual historic features, is in an area that is intensively used on a daily basis by recreational use, both programmed (organized), and passive (walking, running, bicycling), smaller organized events (i.e., organized walks, sporting events, weddings, alumni events, etc.), and large displacement events (i.e., concerts, football games, soccer games, and the Rose Bowl Flea Market, among others). Normal wear and tear associated with these uses, in combination with the proposed Project, would not constitute a substantial adverse change in the significance of the historical resources. Additionally, past events have not been shown to result in a cumulative deterioration that would be considered significant. Implementation of the Facilities Maintenance Plan would ensure that any repairs made to historical features would be done in conformance with the Secretary of Interior’s Standards. Since the annual Festival is temporary, and all related activities regarding the event are temporary and do not involve a substantial adverse change in the significance of any historical resource (by means of physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource, its integrity or its immediate surroundings), and since the significance of any historical resources would not be materially impaired by the project, impacts to historical resources would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

With this Project-required plan, any cumulative effects that could occur to the resources throughout the year, in combination with the annual Festival, would be repaired and would therefore be less than significant. Additionally, the other few improvement projects

that are anticipated to occur within the District (projects 73 through 78 in Table 3-1, “Cumulative Projects”) that could contribute to an overall impact to the historical resources within the District, are minor infrastructure improvement projects that are not anticipated to cause substantial adverse change to character defining features associated with historical resources and would not alter the historical significance of the resources. As such, because this Project and others proposed are not anticipated to cause substantial adverse change to character defining features of the historical resources present, cumulative impacts would be less-than-significant.