



Los Angeles County  
Department of Regional Planning

*Planning for the Challenges Ahead*



Amy J. Bodek, AICP  
Director of Regional Planning

Dennis Slavin  
Chief Deputy Director,  
Regional Planning

**ADOPTED**

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

112 June 14, 2022

CELIA ZAVALA  
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

June 14, 2022

The Honorable Board of Supervisors  
County of Los Angeles  
383 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration  
500 West Temple Street  
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Supervisors:

**JACKIE ROBINSON PARK LANDMARK DESIGNATION  
PROJECT NO. PRJ2022-000998-(5)  
CASE NO. RPPL2022002863  
(FIFTH SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT) (3-VOTES)**

**SUBJECT**

This action is to designate Jackie Robinson Park, located at 8773 E. Avenue R in the unincorporated community of Sun Village, as a Los Angeles County Landmark.

**IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE BOARD:**

1. Find that the project is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the reasons stated in this letter and the record of the project; and
2. Adopt a resolution designating the property as a Los Angeles County Landmark.

**PURPOSE/JUSTIFICATION OF RECOMMENDED ACTION**

The purpose of this action is to designate Jackie Robinson Park as a Los Angeles County Landmark, thereby preserving the County's distinctive architectural history.

Jackie Robinson Park, which was established in 1964, is associated with events related to the development of Sun Village by African Americans seeking employment and housing that is unrestricted by discriminatory practices.

In 1939, African American attorney, Melvin Ray Grubbs, purchased approximately 1,000 acres of land in the Antelope Valley. In 1944, Mr. Grubbs' real-estate company, Sun Village, Inc., was incorporated. In 1946 and 1947, Sun Village, Inc. subdivided land in Sun Village and subsequently began marketing and selling land and houses to African Americans in the Los Angeles area that were restricted from living in many communities due to racially restrictive covenants.

Jackie Robinson Park is the most significant historical public amenity in the community and therefore represents the apex of the community's development. In 1956, the African American Women's Club of Sun Village responded to the lack of public space for recreational activities in their community by securing land for a park through fundraising and personal donations. In 1960, a groundbreaking and naming ceremony was held. The park was named after Jackie Robinson, the first African American to play in Major League Baseball and African American civil rights activist.

### **Implementation of Strategic Plan Goals**

This action supports the County's Strategic Plan Goal No. 2 (Foster Vibrant and Resilient Communities). Designating Landmarks and Historic Districts preserves the unincorporated communities' architectural and cultural heritage, thereby fostering community vibrancy.

### **FISCAL IMPACT/FINANCING**

There is no fiscal impact for this project.

### **FACTS AND PROVISIONS/LEGAL REQUIREMENTS**

The subject property is approximately 14-acres in size. The boundaries of the proposed landmark follow parcel lines of Assessor's Parcel Numbers: 3027-013-901, 3027-013-900, and 3027-013-902.

#### **Designation Criteria**

Pursuant to County Code Section 22.124.070.A.3, the subject property is eligible for designation as a Los Angeles County Landmark because it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of the unincorporated community of Sun Village and Los Angeles County.

#### **Landmarks Commission Recommendation**

Pursuant to County Code Section 22.124.090.B, at a duly noticed public hearing held on April 29, 2022, the Historical Landmarks and Records Commission (Landmarks Commission) unanimously (4-0, 1 absent) adopted a resolution to recommend that the Board of Supervisors (Board) find that the designation of Jackie Robinson Park as a Los Angeles County Landmark is categorically exempt from the provisions of the CEQA and adopt a resolution designating Jackie Robinson Park as a Los Angeles County Landmark. During the public hearing, six people testified in favor of the recommended designation.

#### **Board Public Hearing Requirement**

On September 14, 2021, the Department of Parks and Recreation filed a landmark nomination application for Jackie Robinson Park.

Pursuant to County Code Section 22.124.090.A, the property owner is the County and the applicant,

and thereby consents to the Los Angeles County Landmark designation. Pursuant to County Code Section 22.124.130.B, designation of County-owned property as a landmark may be by written resolution that establishes guidelines and standards for future proposed changes to the landmark.

#### Board Consideration

Pursuant to County Code Section 22.124.090.C, following the filing by the Landmarks Commission adopted resolution, the Board is also required to adopt a resolution approving the landmark designation, in whole or in part and with or without modifications; or disapproving the landmark designation and deny the nomination application if the Board determines that the criteria applicable to the designation have not been met.

#### Designation Effective Date

Pursuant to County Code Section 22.124.090.D, a landmark designation shall be effective as of the date a resolution approving the designation is adopted by the Board.

#### Procedures Upon Approval

Pursuant to County Code Section 22.124.090.E., upon the effective date of a landmark designation, the Landmarks Commission shall promptly enter the property into the County Register as a "Los Angeles County Landmark," and shall specify the effective date of the landmark designation.

Pursuant to County Code Section 22.124.090.F., the Director of the Department of Regional Planning shall cause a document titled "Notice of Landmark Designation" to be promptly recorded with the Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk upon the effective date of a landmark designation.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION**

Pursuant to Section 15331 (Historical Resource Restoration/Rehabilitation—Class 31) of CEQA, a historic landmark designation is categorically exempt from the provisions of the CEQA because the designation will preserve a historical resource in a manner consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings (1995).

### **IMPACT ON CURRENT SERVICES (OR PROJECTS)**

The proposed action will not impact current County services or projects.

### **CONCLUSION**

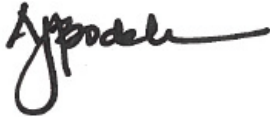
For additional information regarding this item, please contact Dean Edwards at [dedwards@planning.lacounty.gov](mailto:dedwards@planning.lacounty.gov).

The Honorable Board of Supervisors

6/14/2022

Page 4

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Amy J. Bodek", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Amy J. Bodek, AICP

Director

AJB:CC:BD:DE:el

Enclosures

c: Executive Officer, Board of Supervisors  
Chief Executive Office  
County Counsel  
Historical Landmarks and Records Commission



**RESOLUTION**  
**HISTORICAL LANDMARKS AND RECORDS COMMISSION**  
**JACKIE ROBINSON PARK COUNTY LANDMARK DESIGNATION**  
**PROJECT NO. PRJ2022-000998-(5)**  
**CASE NO. RPPL2022002863**

**WHEREAS**, on April 29, 2022, the Los Angeles County ("County") Historical Landmarks and Records Commission ("Landmarks Commission"), considered a recommendation that the Board of Supervisors designate Jackie Robinson Park ("Park"), located at 8773 E Avenue R in the unincorporated community of Sun Village, a County Landmark pursuant to Part 28 of Chapter 22.124 of the Los Angeles County Code ("County Code"); and

**WHEREAS**, the Landmarks Commission finds:

1. On September 14, 2021, the Department of Parks and Recreation filed a landmark nomination application for the subject property.
2. The boundaries of the proposed landmark follow parcel lines of Assessor's Parcel Numbers: 3027-013-901, 3027-013-900, and 3027-013-902.
3. The subject property is approximately 14-acres in size. The northeast portion of the subject property is vacant. The remaining property is landscaped with lawns, shrubs and trees, and is developed with the following 18 structures totaling 116,524 square feet:

<b>Building/Structure</b>	<b>Area (Sq. Ft.)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Year Built</b>
Hitching Post	N/A	Unknown
Trash Enclosure	227	c. 2002
Community Center	5,144	1984
Park Office (Former Community Center)	1,118	1964
Courtyard	NA	c. 1964
Picnic Shelter	2,986	1963
Comfort Station	2,637	1963
Fitness Zone	2,082	2010
Gymnasium	10,669	2002
Children's Play Area	9,688	1963
T-Ball Field	9,624	1963
Storage Area	927	c. 2010
Baseball Field	58,206	1963
Voltage Area	1,157	1963
Equipment Shed	160	c. 2010

<sup>1</sup> Square footages were derived from the Countywide Building Outlines data located on the LACO GIS Data Portal and/or from aerial imagery analysis. Available at: <http://egis3.lacounty.gov/dataportal/2011/04/28/countywide-building-outlines/>

Water Pump	236	1961
Horseshoe Pits	3,454	c. 1963
Basketball Courts	7,081	1963
Community Garden	1,128	c. 2010
Sign Wall	NA	c. 1964

4. The park office, comfort station, and picnic shelter were designed in the Mid-Century modern architectural style, which was prevalent from 1933 to 1965 and characterized by clean lines, simplicity and integration with nature.
5. The National Park Service defines period of significance as “the span of time during which significant events and activities occurred” associated with the historic site. The period of significance of the subject property is 1958 to 1964 when the Park was constructed by the County.
6. Pursuant to County Code Section 22.124.070.A, the subject property is a historic site that is more than 45 years old, satisfies one or more significance criteria, and therefore may be designated as a County Landmark.
7. Pursuant to County Code Section 22.124.070.A.3, the subject property is eligible for designation as a County Landmark because it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of the unincorporated community of Sun Village and Los Angeles County. Specifically, the Park is associated with events related to the development of Sun Village by African Americans seeking employment and housing, unrestricted by discriminatory practices. The Park is the most significant historical public amenity in the community, and therefore represents the apex of the community’s development. The following significant events are associated with the development of Sun Village and the Park:
  - a. African Americans were restricted from living in many communities, including nearby Palmdale and Littlerock, until 1968 when the Fair Housing Act abolished discriminatory housing practices;
  - b. In 1939, African American attorney, Melvin Ray Grubbs, purchased approximately 1,000 acres of land in the Antelope Valley;
  - c. In 1941, President Roosevelt established the Fair Employment Practices Commission by executive order to eliminate discriminatory hiring practices of government agencies and their contractors. Subsequently, the aerospace industry became one of the leading employers of African Americans;



- d. In 1944, Mr. Grubbs' real-estate company, Sun Village, Inc., was incorporated;
  - e. In 1946 and 1947, Sun Village, Inc. subdivided land in Sun Village and subsequently began marketing and selling land and houses to African Americans in the Los Angeles area;
  - f. In the early 1950s, the aerospace industry was established in the City of Palmdale. Subsequently, African Americans seeking employment in the industry and racially unrestricted housing, moved to Sun Village;
  - g. In 1956, the African American Women's Club of Sun Village responded to the lack of public space for recreational activities in their community by securing four acres for a park through fundraising and personal donations;
  - h. In 1958, the Department of Parks and Recreation adopted the Park as a County project and subsequently added land to the Park;
  - i. In 1960, a groundbreaking and naming ceremony was held at the Park. The Park, which includes a baseball field, was named after Jackie Robinson, the first African American to play in Major League Baseball and a civil rights activist. Although Mr. Robinson, who attended the groundbreaking ceremony, was not previously associated with Sun Village, he grew up in the City of Pasadena and was a classmate and friend of Warren Dorn, the County Supervisor for the applicable district at the time; and
  - j. In 1964, construction of the Park was completed.
8. Historic integrity is commonly defined as the ability of a site to convey its historical significance and is the composite of seven qualities: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Minor alterations to the subject property include the replacement of playground equipment, the addition of a hitching post, and the construction of a contemporary gymnasium. The alterations are clearly discernable as new construction and do not detract from the overall integrity of the site.
9. Contributing elements are those elements on the site that have characteristics and features related to the historic context and significance of the proposed landmark, were constructed during the period of significance, and have sufficient historical integrity. Pursuant to County Code Section 22.14.080, character-defining features are "the materials, forms, location, spatial configurations, uses, and cultural associations or meanings that contribute to the historic character of a historic resource that must be retained to preserve that character." The subject property's

contributing elements and exterior character-defining features are identified in the attached Work Guidelines.

10. Pursuant to County Code Section 22.124.090.A, the property owner is the County and the applicant, and thereby consents to the County Landmark designation.
11. Pursuant to County Code Section 22.124.130.B, designation of County-owned property as a landmark may be by written resolution that establishes guidelines and standards for future proposed changes to the landmark. The Work Guidelines for the Park are attached.
12. Two letters of support for designation were received from the public.
13. The Department of Regional Planning presented the staff report for this case before the Commission in a public hearing. Six people testified in support of designation, recounted their personal experiences at the park and indicated the park's importance to Sun Village's African American community. One of the testifiers stated that the park was the first to be named after Jackie Robinson. Commissioners spoke individually of their support for designation.

Vice Chair Duarte-White inquired about the challenges of preparing the case and the current popularity of the park. Staff responded that the challenge was identifying the correct historical event to associate the park with. Carrie Chasteen of Sapphos Environmental, Inc., Consulting Architectural Historian to the Department of Regional Planning affirmed that the park is still popular.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT** the Historical Landmarks and Records Commission recommends that the Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles:

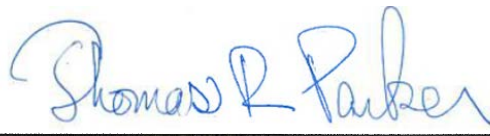
1. Find the project categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act, pursuant to Section 15331 of the State CEQA Guidelines (Historical Resource Restoration/Rehabilitation – Class 31); and
2. Adopt a resolution designating Jackie Robinson Park, located at 8773 E Avenue R in the unincorporated community of Sun Village, as a County Landmark.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was adopted by a majority of the voting members of the Historical Landmarks and Records Commission on April 29, 2022.



Chair Stephen J. Sass  
Historical Landmarks and Records Commission  
County of Los Angeles

APPROVED AS TO FORM:  
DAWYN HARRISON  
Acting County Counsel

By 

Deputy County Counsel  
Property Division

VOTES

Yes: Commissioners Carol A. Kearns and Edward R. Bosley,  
Vice Chair Yolanda Duarte-White, Chair Stephen J. Sass

No: None

Abstain: None

Absent: Commissioner Benjamin J. Kahle

Attachments: Work Guidelines

**RESOLUTION  
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES  
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
JACKIE ROBINSON PARK COUNTY LANDMARK DESIGNATION  
PROJECT NO. PRJ2022-000998-(5)  
CASE NO. RPPL2022002863**

**WHEREAS**, on June 8, 2022, the Los Angeles County ("County") Board of Supervisors ("Board"), designated Jackie Robinson Park ("Park"), located at 8773 E Avenue R in the unincorporated community of Sun Village, a County Landmark pursuant to Part 28 of Chapter 22.124 of the Los Angeles County Code ("County Code"); and

**WHEREAS**, the Board finds:

1. On September 14, 2021, the Department of Parks and Recreation filed a landmark nomination application for the subject property.
2. The boundaries of the proposed landmark follow parcel lines of Assessor's Parcel Numbers: 3027-013-901, 3027-013-900, and 3027-013-902.
3. The subject property is approximately 14-acres in size. The northeast portion of the subject property is vacant. The remaining property is landscaped with lawns, shrubs and trees, and is developed with the following 18 structures totaling 116,524 square feet:

<b>Building/Structure</b>	<b>Area (Sq. Ft.)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Year Built</b>
Hitching Post	N/A	Unknown
Trash Enclosure	227	c. 2002
Community Center	5,144	1984
Park Office (Former Community Center)	1,118	1964
Courtyard	NA	c. 1964
Picnic Shelter	2,986	1963
Comfort Station	2,637	1963
Fitness Zone	2,082	2010
Gymnasium	10,669	2002
Children's Play Area	9,688	1963
T-Ball Field	9,624	1963
Storage Area	927	c. 2010
Baseball Field	58,206	1963
Voltage Area	1,157	1963
Equipment Shed	160	c. 2010

<sup>1</sup> Square footages were derived from the Countywide Building Outlines data located on the LACO GIS Data Portal and/or from aerial imagery analysis. Available at: <http://egis3.lacounty.gov/dataportal/2011/04/28/countywide-building-outlines/>



Water Pump	236	1961
Horseshoe Pits	3,454	c. 1963
Basketball Courts	7,081	1963
Community Garden	1,128	c. 2010
Sign Wall	NA	c. 1964

4. The park office, comfort station, and picnic shelter were designed in the Mid-Century modern architectural style, which was prevalent from 1933 to 1965 and characterized by clean lines, simplicity and integration with nature.
5. The National Park Service defines period of significance as “the span of time during which significant events and activities occurred” associated with the historic site. The period of significance of the subject property is 1958 to 1964 when the Park was constructed by the County.
6. Pursuant to County Code Section 22.124.070.A, the subject property is a historic site that is more than 45 years old, satisfies one or more significance criteria, and therefore may be designated as a County Landmark.
7. Pursuant to County Code Section 22.124.070.A.3, the subject property is eligible for designation as a County Landmark because it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of the unincorporated community of Sun Village and Los Angeles County. Specifically, the Park is associated with events related to the development of Sun Village by African Americans seeking employment and housing, unrestricted by discriminatory practices. The Park is the most significant historical public amenity in the community, and therefore represents the apex of the community’s development. The following significant events are associated with the development of Sun Village and the Park:
  - a. African Americans were restricted from living in many communities, including nearby Palmdale and Littlerock, until 1968 when the Fair Housing Act abolished discriminatory housing practices;
  - b. In 1939, African American attorney, Melvin Ray Grubbs, purchased approximately 1,000 acres of land in the Antelope Valley;
  - c. In 1941, President Roosevelt established the Fair Employment Practices Commission by executive order to eliminate discriminatory hiring practices of government agencies and their contractors. Subsequently, the aerospace industry became one of the leading employers of African Americans;

- d. In 1944, Mr. Grubbs' real-estate company, Sun Village, Inc., was incorporated;
  - e. In 1946 and 1947, Sun Village, Inc. subdivided land in Sun Village and subsequently began marketing and selling land and houses to African Americans in the Los Angeles area;
  - f. In the early 1950s, the aerospace industry was established in the City of Palmdale. Subsequently, African Americans seeking employment in the industry and racially unrestricted housing, moved to Sun Village;
  - g. In 1956, the African American Women's Club of Sun Village responded to the lack of public space for recreational activities in their community by securing four acres for a park through fundraising and personal donations;
  - h. In 1958, the Department of Parks and Recreation adopted the Park as a County project and subsequently added land to the Park;
  - i. In 1960, a groundbreaking and naming ceremony was held at the Park. The Park, which includes a baseball field, was named after Jackie Robinson, the first African American to play in Major League Baseball and a civil rights activist. Although Mr. Robinson, who attended the groundbreaking ceremony, was not previously associated with Sun Village, he grew up in the City of Pasadena and was a classmate and friend of Warren Dorn, the County Supervisor for the applicable district at the time; and
  - j. In 1964, construction of the Park was completed.
8. Historic integrity is commonly defined as the ability of a site to convey its historical significance and is the composite of seven qualities: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Minor alterations to the subject property include the replacement of playground equipment, the addition of a hitching post, and the construction of a contemporary gymnasium. The alterations are clearly discernable as new construction and do not detract from the overall integrity of the site.
9. Contributing elements are those elements on the site that have characteristics and features related to the historic context and significance of the proposed landmark, were constructed during the period of significance, and have sufficient historical integrity. The subject property's contributing elements are identified in the attached Work Guidelines.



10. Pursuant to County Code Section 22.124.090.A, the property owner is the County and the applicant, and thereby consents to the County Landmark designation.
11. Pursuant to County Code Section 22.124.130.B, designation of County-owned property as a landmark may be by written resolution that establishes guidelines and standards for future proposed changes to the landmark. The Work Guidelines for the Park are attached.
12. On April 29, 2022, Historical Landmarks and Records Commission voted unanimously to recommend that Board find the project categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act and designate the park as a County landmark.

**NOW, THEREFORE, THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES DOES HEREBY RESOLVE, DETERMINE AND ORDER AS FOLLOWS:**

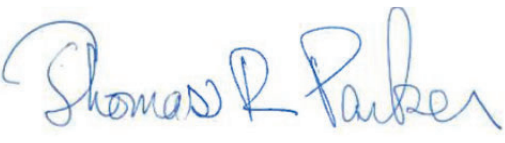
1. Find the project categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act, pursuant to Section 15331 of the State CEQA Guidelines (Historical Resource Restoration/Rehabilitation – Class 31);
2. The property located at 8773 E Avenue R in the unincorporated community of Sun Village, as a County Landmark is hereby designated as a Los Angeles County Historic Landmark;
3. Pursuant to County Code Section 22.14.080, character-defining features are defined as “the materials, forms, location, spatial configurations, uses, and cultural associations or meanings that contribute to the historic character of a historic resource that must be retained to preserve that character.” The property’s character-defining features are identified in the attached Work Guidelines; and
4. Pursuant to County Code section 22.124.190.A, the effective date of this designation is June 8, 2022 and the decision of the Board is final.



CELIA ZAVALA  
Executive Officer-Clerk of the Board of  
Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles

By:   
Deputy

APPROVED AS TO FORM:  
DAWYN HARRISON  
Interim County Counsel

By:   
Deputy

Attachment: Work Guidelines

**WORK GUIDELINES**  
**LOS ANGELES COUNTY HISTORIC LANDMARK**  
**JACKIE ROBINSON PARK**  
**PROJECT NO. PRJ2022-000998-(5)**  
**CASE NO. RPPL2022002863**

This document identifies the character-defining features of Jackie Robinson Park's contributing elements and guidelines for future work on those features. To maintain the property's historical integrity, character-defining features should be retained during any work (with exceptions noted).

	<b>Contributing Elements</b>	<b>Character-Defining Features</b>	<b>Work Guidelines</b>
1	Park Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Footprint</li> <li>-Massing</li> <li>-Scale</li> <li>-Multi-level flat roof with overhanging eaves</li> <li>- brick walls</li> <li>-Aluminum storefront windows on all facades</li> <li>-Steel Doors</li> <li>- 2 at-grade planters with concrete curb</li> <li>- 2 raised brick planters</li> </ul>	Alterations to the park office should comply with the Secretary of the Interior's <i>Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> (Standards). To ensure compliance with the Standards, it is recommended that the proposed alterations be reviewed by a preservation professional who meets the Professional Qualification Standards of the Secretary of the Interior.
2	Courtyard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- brick walls</li> <li>- Concrete and brick hardscaping</li> <li>-Interior and exterior raised and at-grade planters.</li> <li>-Wall mounted bronze County dedication plaque</li> </ul>	Maintain as needed.
3	Picnic Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Footprint</li> <li>-Massing</li> <li>-Scale</li> <li>-Cast in place concrete floor</li> <li>- brick walls</li> <li>-Cast in place concrete walkway consists of a flat roof with metal column supports with cross bracing</li> <li>-Picnic shelter has flat roof with two brick end walls</li> <li>-Fascia board</li> <li>-Open space</li> </ul>	Alterations to the park office should comply with the Standards. To ensure compliance with the Standards, it is recommended that the proposed alterations be reviewed by a preservation professional who meets the Professional Qualification Standards of the Secretary of the Interior.

	<b>Contributing Elements</b>	<b>Character-Defining Features</b>	<b>Work Guidelines</b>
4	Comfort Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Footprint</li> <li>-Scale</li> <li>-Massing</li> <li>- brick walls</li> <li>-Vents</li> <li>-Flat roof with eave overhang supported by metal columns with cross bracing.</li> <li>-Cast in place concrete walkway</li> <li>-Steel Doors</li> </ul>	Alterations to the park office should comply with the Standards. To ensure compliance with the Standards, it is recommended that the proposed alterations be reviewed by a preservation professional who meets the Professional Qualification Standards of the Secretary of the Interior.
5	Horseshoe Pits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Open space defined by the wood backstops</li> <li>-Wood backstops</li> </ul>	Some alterations are allowable as long as the general topography is retained.
6	Children's Play Area	-Footprint of the playground area consisting of two circular shapes connected by an arch shape demarcated by concrete edge border	The playground equipment is modern and not a character-defining feature of the children's play area. The concrete border should be maintained.
7	Baseball Field	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Diamond shape infield with hard rubber pitcher's mound and home plate, and finely-ground clay surface</li> <li>- Outfield lawn</li> <li>-Chain link fence backstop</li> </ul>	Replacement of bases and clay surfacing material is allowed Pitcher's mound and home plate should be replaced in kind as a result of wear and tear. The general configuration of the diamond with spatial relationship of bases and chain link fence backstop should be maintained. The outfield lawn should be maintained or may be replaced by artificial turf.
8	Basketball Court	- Concrete court	Maintain as needed.
9	Landscaping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mature trees</li> <li>- Open space south of the baseball diamond and east of the outfield.</li> </ul>	Replace deceased trees in kind. The lawn area not used for outfield can be converted to drought tolerant landscaping or open recreational use, such as a soccer-field.
10	Original Monument Sign Wall	brick wall	This short wall located on the south side entrance of the subject property near the parking lot used to have a sign mounted to it. Maintain as needed.

WORK GUIDELINES - FIGURES  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY HISTORIC LANDMARK JACKIE ROBINSON PARK  
PROJECT NO. PRJ2022-000998-(5)  
CASE NO. RPPL2022002863

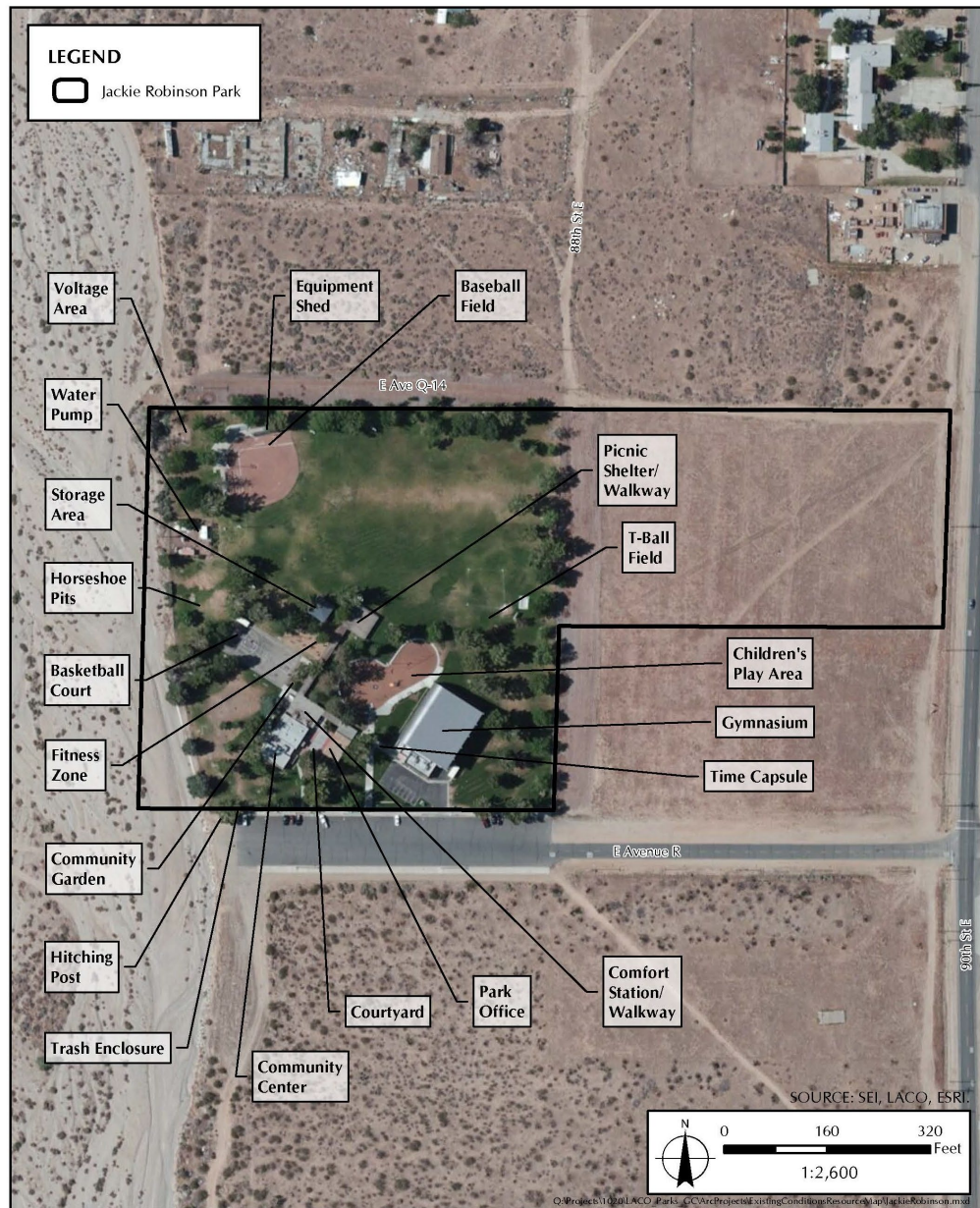


Figure 1. Aerial view of Jackie Robinson Park showing location of features





Figure 2. General view of Jackie Robinson Park



Figure 3. View of the Park Office facing southwest



Figure 4. View of the Park Office facing Northwest



Figure 5. View of the Picnic Shelter facing North





Figure 6. View of the Comfort Station facing South

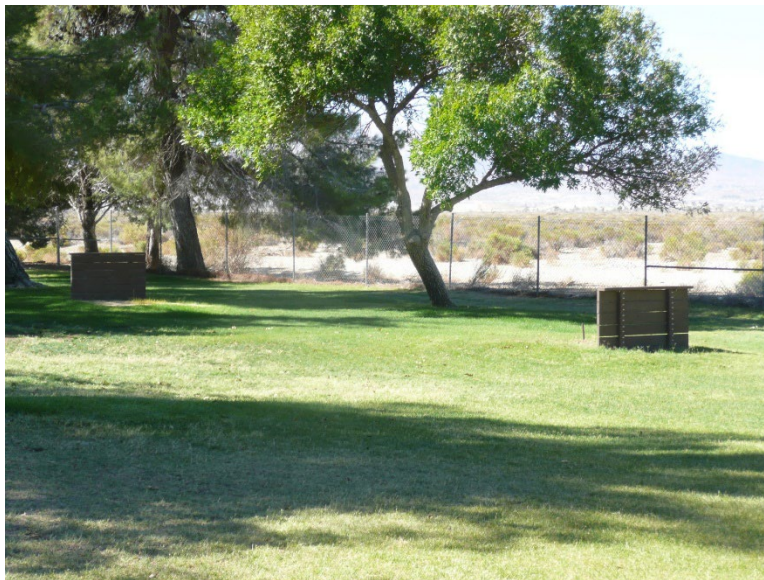


Figure 7. View of the Horseshoe Pits facing West





Figure 8. View of the Children's Play Area facing North



Figure 9. View of the Baseball Field facing East

# BOARD LETTER/MEMO CLUSTER FACT SHEET

☒ Board Letter☐ Board Memo☐ Other

<b>CLUSTER AGENDA REVIEW DATE</b>	5/25/22	
<b>BOARD MEETING DATE</b>	6/8/22	
<b>SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT AFFECTED</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <sup>st</sup> <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <sup>nd</sup> <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <sup>rd</sup> <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <sup>th</sup> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 <sup>th</sup>	
<b>DEPARTMENT(S)</b>	Regional Planning	
<b>SUBJECT</b>	Designation of Jackie Robinson Park as a Los Angeles County Landmark	
<b>PROGRAM</b>		
<b>AUTHORIZES DELEGATED AUTHORITY TO DEPT</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>SOLE SOURCE CONTRACT</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If Yes, please explain why:	
<b>DEADLINES/ TIME CONSTRAINTS</b>	Goal to have the designation of Jackie Robinson Park as a Los Angeles County Landmark in time for Juneteenth.	
<b>COST &amp; FUNDING</b>	Total cost: \$	Funding source:
	TERMS (if applicable):	
	Explanation:	
<b>PURPOSE OF REQUEST</b>	To designate Jackie Robinson Park as a Los Angeles County Landmark	
<b>BACKGROUND (include internal/external issues that may exist including any related motions)</b>	Jackie Robinson Park, which was established in 1964, is associated with events related to the development of Sun Village by African Americans seeking employment and housing that is unrestricted by discriminatory practices. Jackie Robinson Park is the most significant historical public amenity in the community and therefore represents the apex of the community's development. In 1956, the African American Women's Club of Sun Village responded to the lack of public space for recreational activities in their community by securing land for a park through fundraising and personal donations. In 1960, a groundbreaking and naming ceremony was held. The park was named after Jackie Robinson, the first African American to play in Major League Baseball.	
<b>EQUITY INDEX OR LENS WAS UTILIZED</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If Yes, please explain how:	
<b>SUPPORTS ONE OF THE NINE BOARD PRIORITIES</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If Yes, please state which one(s) and explain how: Anti-Racism, Diversity, and Inclusion Celebrates the historic development of the community of Sun Village for African Americans seeking employment and housing that is unrestricted by discriminatory practices.	
<b>DEPARTMENTAL CONTACTS</b>	Name, Title, Phone # & Email: Dean Edwards, Senior Planner, (213) 974-0087, dedwards@planning.lacounty.gov	

**RESOLUTION**  
**HISTORICAL LANDMARKS AND RECORDS COMMISSION**  
**JACKIE ROBINSON PARK COUNTY LANDMARK DESIGNATION**  
**PROJECT NO. PRJ2022-000998-(5)**  
**CASE NO. RPPL2022002863**

**WHEREAS**, on April 29, 2022, the Los Angeles County ("County") Historical Landmarks and Records Commission ("Landmarks Commission"), considered a recommendation that the Board of Supervisors designate Jackie Robinson Park ("Park"), located at 8773 E Avenue R in the unincorporated community of Sun Village, a County Landmark pursuant to Part 28 of Chapter 22.124 of the Los Angeles County Code ("County Code"); and

**WHEREAS**, the Landmarks Commission finds:

1. On September 14, 2021, the Department of Parks and Recreation filed a landmark nomination application for the subject property.
2. The boundaries of the proposed landmark follow parcel lines of Assessor's Parcel Numbers: 3027-013-901, 3027-013-900, and 3027-013-902.
3. The subject property is approximately 14-acres in size. The northeast portion of the subject property is vacant. The remaining property is landscaped with lawns, shrubs and trees, and is developed with the following 18 structures totaling 116,524 square feet:

<b>Building/Structure</b>	<b>Area (Sq. Ft.)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Year Built</b>
Hitching Post	N/A	Unknown
Trash Enclosure	227	c. 2002
Community Center	5,144	1984
Park Office (Former Community Center)	1,118	1964
Courtyard	NA	c. 1964
Picnic Shelter	2,986	1963
Comfort Station	2,637	1963
Fitness Zone	2,082	2010
Gymnasium	10,669	2002
Children's Play Area	9,688	1963
T-Ball Field	9,624	1963
Storage Area	927	c. 2010
Baseball Field	58,206	1963
Voltage Area	1,157	1963
Equipment Shed	160	c. 2010

<sup>1</sup> Square footages were derived from the Countywide Building Outlines data located on the LACO GIS Data Portal and/or from aerial imagery analysis. Available at: <http://egis3.lacounty.gov/dataportal/2011/04/28/countywide-building-outlines/>



Water Pump	236	1961
Horseshoe Pits	3,454	c. 1963
Basketball Courts	7,081	1963
Community Garden	1,128	c. 2010
Sign Wall	NA	c. 1964

4. The park office, comfort station, and picnic shelter were designed in the Mid-Century modern architectural style, which was prevalent from 1933 to 1965 and characterized by clean lines, simplicity and integration with nature.
5. The National Park Service defines period of significance as “the span of time during which significant events and activities occurred” associated with the historic site. The period of significance of the subject property is 1958 to 1964 when the Park was constructed by the County.
6. Pursuant to County Code Section 22.124.070.A, the subject property is a historic site that is more than 45 years old, satisfies one or more significance criteria, and therefore may be designated as a County Landmark.
7. Pursuant to County Code Section 22.124.070.A.3, the subject property is eligible for designation as a County Landmark because it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of the unincorporated community of Sun Village and Los Angeles County. Specifically, the Park is associated with events related to the development of Sun Village by African Americans seeking employment and housing, unrestricted by discriminatory practices. The Park is the most significant historical public amenity in the community, and therefore represents the apex of the community’s development. The following significant events are associated with the development of Sun Village and the Park:
  - a. African Americans were restricted from living in many communities, including nearby Palmdale and Littlerock, until 1968 when the Fair Housing Act abolished discriminatory housing practices;
  - b. In 1939, African American attorney, Melvin Ray Grubbs, purchased approximately 1,000 acres of land in the Antelope Valley;
  - c. In 1941, President Roosevelt established the Fair Employment Practices Commission by executive order to eliminate discriminatory hiring practices of government agencies and their contractors. Subsequently, the aerospace industry became one of the leading employers of African Americans;

- d. In 1944, Mr. Grubbs' real-estate company, Sun Village, Inc., was incorporated;
  - e. In 1946 and 1947, Sun Village, Inc. subdivided land in Sun Village and subsequently began marketing and selling land and houses to African Americans in the Los Angeles area;
  - f. In the early 1950s, the aerospace industry was established in the City of Palmdale. Subsequently, African Americans seeking employment in the industry and racially unrestricted housing, moved to Sun Village;
  - g. In 1956, the African American Women's Club of Sun Village responded to the lack of public space for recreational activities in their community by securing four acres for a park through fundraising and personal donations;
  - h. In 1958, the Department of Parks and Recreation adopted the Park as a County project and subsequently added land to the Park;
  - i. In 1960, a groundbreaking and naming ceremony was held at the Park. The Park, which includes a baseball field, was named after Jackie Robinson, the first African American to play in Major League Baseball and a civil rights activist. Although Mr. Robinson, who attended the groundbreaking ceremony, was not previously associated with Sun Village, he grew up in the City of Pasadena and was a classmate and friend of Warren Dorn, the County Supervisor for the applicable district at the time; and
  - j. In 1964, construction of the Park was completed.
8. Historic integrity is commonly defined as the ability of a site to convey its historical significance and is the composite of seven qualities: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Minor alterations to the subject property include the replacement of playground equipment, the addition of a hitching post, and the construction of a contemporary gymnasium. The alterations are clearly discernable as new construction and do not detract from the overall integrity of the site.
9. Contributing elements are those elements on the site that have characteristics and features related to the historic context and significance of the proposed landmark, were constructed during the period of significance, and have sufficient historical integrity. Pursuant to County Code Section 22.14.080, character-defining features are "the materials, forms, location, spatial configurations, uses, and cultural associations or meanings that contribute to the historic character of a historic resource that must be retained to preserve that character." The subject property's



contributing elements and exterior character-defining features are identified in the attached Work Guidelines.

10. Pursuant to County Code Section 22.124.090.A, the property owner is the County and the applicant, and thereby consents to the County Landmark designation.
11. Pursuant to County Code Section 22.124.130.B, designation of County-owned property as a landmark may be by written resolution that establishes guidelines and standards for future proposed changes to the landmark. The Work Guidelines for the Park are attached.
12. Two letters of support for designation were received from the public.
13. The Department of Regional Planning presented the staff report for this case before the Commission in a public hearing. Six people testified in support of designation, recounted their personal experiences at the park and indicated the park's importance to Sun Village's African American community. One of the testifiers stated that the park was the first to be named after Jackie Robinson. Commissioners spoke individually of their support for designation.

Vice Chair Duarte-White inquired about the challenges of preparing the case and the current popularity of the park. Staff responded that the challenge was identifying the correct historical event to associate the park with. Carrie Chasteen of Sapphos Environmental, Inc., Consulting Architectural Historian to the Department of Regional Planning affirmed that the park is still popular.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT** the Historical Landmarks and Records Commission recommends that the Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles:

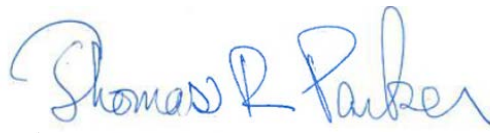
1. Find the project categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act, pursuant to Section 15331 of the State CEQA Guidelines (Historical Resource Restoration/Rehabilitation – Class 31); and
2. Adopt a resolution designating Jackie Robinson Park, located at 8773 E Avenue R in the unincorporated community of Sun Village, as a County Landmark.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was adopted by a majority of the voting members of the Historical Landmarks and Records Commission on April 29, 2022.



Chair Stephen J. Sass  
Historical Landmarks and Records Commission  
County of Los Angeles

APPROVED AS TO FORM:  
DAWYN HARRISON  
Acting County Counsel

By 

Deputy County Counsel  
Property Division

VOTES

Yes: Commissioners Carol A. Kearns and Edward R. Bosley,  
Vice Chair Yolanda Duarte-White, Chair Stephen J. Sass

No: None

Abstain: None

Absent: Commissioner Benjamin J. Kahle

Attachments: Work Guidelines



Photo Credit: Sapphos Environmental, Inc. 2016

# Historical Resource Evaluation for Jackie Robinson Park

June 2019

**Prepared for:**  
County of Los Angeles  
Department of  
Parks and Recreation

**Prepared by:**  
Sapphos Environmental, Inc.  
430 North Halstead Street  
Pasadena, California 91107



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

---

Sapphos Environmental, Inc. has determined that Jackie Robinson Park and its structures meet the criteria to be treated as a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5(a) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines. The landscape, setting, buildings, and structures retain sufficient historic integrity and meet the criteria for listing in the County of Los Angeles Register of Landmarks and Historic Districts (County Register) as a historic district pursuant to Criterion 1 for its association with the establishment of Sun Village by African-Americans avoiding redlining practices in Los Angeles. Although Jackie Robinson Park is significant in the history of the development of the County of Los Angeles (County), this significance does not rise to the threshold to merit listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

Jackie Robinson Park is a property with historical significance that was built between 1958 and 2002. The development of the park was a direct consequence of the establishment of Sun Village by African-Americans fleeing redlining segregation in Los Angeles. The community of African-American families built much of the town with little government aid. The fight for a bettered community by the residents of Sun Village reflects the movement of such communities out of larger cities in the wake of prejudiced housing and investing programs such as redlining. One result of this planning was Jackie Robinson Park. The first 4 acres for the park were purchased by the Women's Club of Sun Village with the intent of creating a park. Although the County took over the design and construction of the park, the recreational area directly reflects the community's integrity and success in the face of adversity. For this reason, Jackie Robinson Park is eligible for listing as a historic district in the County Register pursuant to Criterion 1. Contributing features of this historic district include the park office, picnic shelter/walkway, comfort station/walkway, horseshoe pits, children's play area, and baseball field. The park office, picnic shelter/walkway, comfort station/walkway, horseshoe pits, children's play area are also individually eligible for listing pursuant to Criterion 1; the baseball field is not individually eligible because it is generally utilitarian. However, their significance does not rise to the threshold to merit listing in the NRHP or CRHR either individually or when considered together as a historic district. The period of significance is from 1958 to 1964 when the park was constructed by the County.

The determination was made by Sapphos Environmental, Inc. (Ms. Alexandra Madsen) who meets the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualification Standards* for History and Architectural History. The determination was based on a review of published and unpublished literature and a site investigation in 2016. In addition to the significance evaluation, a review of the record search was conducted to ensure that any recorded archaeological sites within or near Jackie Robinson Park were considered. No archaeological studies have been conducted within the park boundary. One archaeological study has been conducted exclusively within the 0.25-mile buffer zone. No unique archaeological resources, as defined in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resource Code, have been previously identified within the park boundaries or 0.25-mile buffer zone.

Although a record search was completed, a Phase I Pedestrian Survey to assess the presence or absence of archaeological resources was not completed. Generally, in existing developed parks, native soils will be several feet below grade due to prior excavation and grading activities that were conducted for constructing buildings and structures, irrigation, and landscaping. Projects that can be reviewed pursuant to a CEQA Categorical Exemption would not likely create an unusual circumstance with regard to archaeological resources unless a project requires grading and excavation of native soils not disturbed during construction, maintenance, and operation of the park. Any work that involves earth-moving activity in previously undisturbed native soils should be monitored by, at minimum, workers that have received cultural resource training pursuant to a cultural resources management plan and worker education and awareness program.



**Jackie Robinson at Park Groundbreaking (1963), Jackie Robinson Park**

SOURCE: Los Angeles County CEO Photo Unit #24323

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>SECTIONS</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
ES EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	ES-1
1.0 PROPOSED PROJECT .....	1-1
2.0 LOCATION .....	2-1
3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS .....	3-1
3.1 Topography and Geology .....	3-1
3.2 Setting and Landscape .....	3-1
3.3 Buildings and Structures .....	3-1
4.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK .....	4-1
4.1 Federal .....	4-1
4.2 State .....	4-2
4.3 Local .....	4-4
5.0 METHODS .....	5-1
5.1 Record Search .....	5-1
5.2 Evaluation of Historical Photographs and Maps .....	5-2
5.3 Consideration of Published and Unpublished Literature .....	5-2
5.4 Site Visit .....	5-3
6.0 RESULTS .....	6-1
6.1 Archaeological Resources .....	6-1
6.2 Historic Resources .....	6-2
6.3 History .....	6-2
6.4 Chronology .....	6-19
6.5 Significance Evaluation .....	6-21
7.0 CONCLUSION .....	7-1
8.0 REFERENCES .....	8-1

<b>TABLES</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
3.3-1 Buildings and Structures .....	3-2
6.1-1 Previous Archaeological Surveys and Reports within the Study Area .....	6-1
6.5-1 Buildings and Structures Evaluated .....	6-22

**FIGURES****FOLLOWS PAGE**

1	Regional Vicinity Map, Jackie Robinson Park.....	2-1
2	Topographic Map, Jackie Robinson Park.....	2-1
3	Existing Conditions Map, Jackie Robinson Park .....	3-2
4	View of Trash Enclosure, Jackie Robinson Park.....	3-2
5	View of Community Center, Jackie Robinson Park.....	3-3
6	View of Fitness Zone, Jackie Robinson Park.....	3-3
7	Northeastern-facing View of Gymnasium, Jackie Robinson Park .....	3-4
8	Southeastern-facing View of Gymnasium, Jackie Robinson Park .....	3-4
9	View of T-Ball Field, Jackie Robinson Park .....	3-5
10	View of Storage Area, Jackie Robinson Park .....	3-5
11	View of Voltage Area, Jackie Robinson Park .....	3-6
12	View of Equipment Shed, Jackie Robinson Park.....	3-6
13	View of Water Pump, Jackie Robinson Park.....	3-7
14	View of Basketball Court, Jackie Robinson Park.....	3-7
15	View of Community Garden, Jackie Robinson Park .....	3-8
16	Jackie Robinson Dedicates Community Center (1965), Jackie Robinson Park.....	6-15
17	View of Community Center Plaque, Jackie Robinson Park .....	6-15
18	View of Completed Community Center (Park Office) (1965), Jackie Robinson Park .....	6-16
19	View of Community Center Plaque (1984), Jackie Robinson Park .....	6-17
20	Significance Evaluation Map, Jackie Robinson Park .....	6-22
21	Jackie Robinson and Warren Dorn holding Jackie Robinson Park Design (1963).....	6-22
22	Jackie Robinson Park Architectural Concept (1963) .....	6-22
23	View of Park Office (1965), Jackie Robinson Park.....	6-23
24	East-facing View of Park Office, Jackie Robinson Park .....	6-23
25	View of Park Office and Walkway, Jackie Robinson Park.....	6-24
26	View of Walkway Facing Picnic Shelter, Jackie Robinson Park .....	6-25
27	View of Picnic Shelter, Jackie Robinson Park.....	6-25
28	View of Comfort Station, Jackie Robinson Park.....	6-26
29	View of Horseshoe Pits, Jackie Robinson Park .....	6-27
30	Aerial View of Children's Play Area, Jackie Robinson Park (1965) .....	6-28
31	View of Children's Play Area, Jackie Robinson Park.....	6-28
32	Jackie Robinson at Children's Play Area (1965), Jackie Robinson Park .....	6-29
33	View of Baseball Field, Jackie Robinson Park .....	6-29
34	View of Hitching Post, Jackie Robinson Park .....	6-30

**APPENDICES**

A	Resumes of Key Personnel
B	Record Search Results, Jackie Robinson Park
C	Sapphos Environmental, Inc. Sources
D	County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation Sources
E	DPR 523 Series Forms
F	National Park Service Preservation Briefs

## **SECTION 1.0**

### **PROPOSED PROJECT**

---

The County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation requested an evaluation of Jackie Robinson Park to determine if this property qualifies for treatment as a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines. This evaluation will be used to inform advance planning, planning and design, and ongoing operation and maintenance activities at Jackie Robinson Park. At the time of preparation of this report in 2019, there were no specific capital improvements under consideration for the facility.

## **SECTION 2.0**

### **LOCATION**

---

Jackie Robinson Park is located in Sun Village, a census-designated place in the Antelope Valley region of Los Angeles County, California. Jackie Robinson Park is located in the Fifth Supervisorial District of Los Angeles County, approximately 67 miles northeast of the Los Angeles Civic Center (Figure 1, *Regional Vicinity Map, Jackie Robinson Park*). The park address is 8773 E. Avenue R, Littlerock, California 93543. The park occupies approximately 14 (13.8) acres on four parcels owned by the County of Los Angeles (AINs 3027-013-901, 3027-013-900, 3027-013-902, and 3027-013-903). Jackie Robinson Park is located within the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series Littlerock topographic quadrangle in Township 6 North, Range 10 West, Section 30 (Figure 2, *Topographic Map, Jackie Robinson Park*).

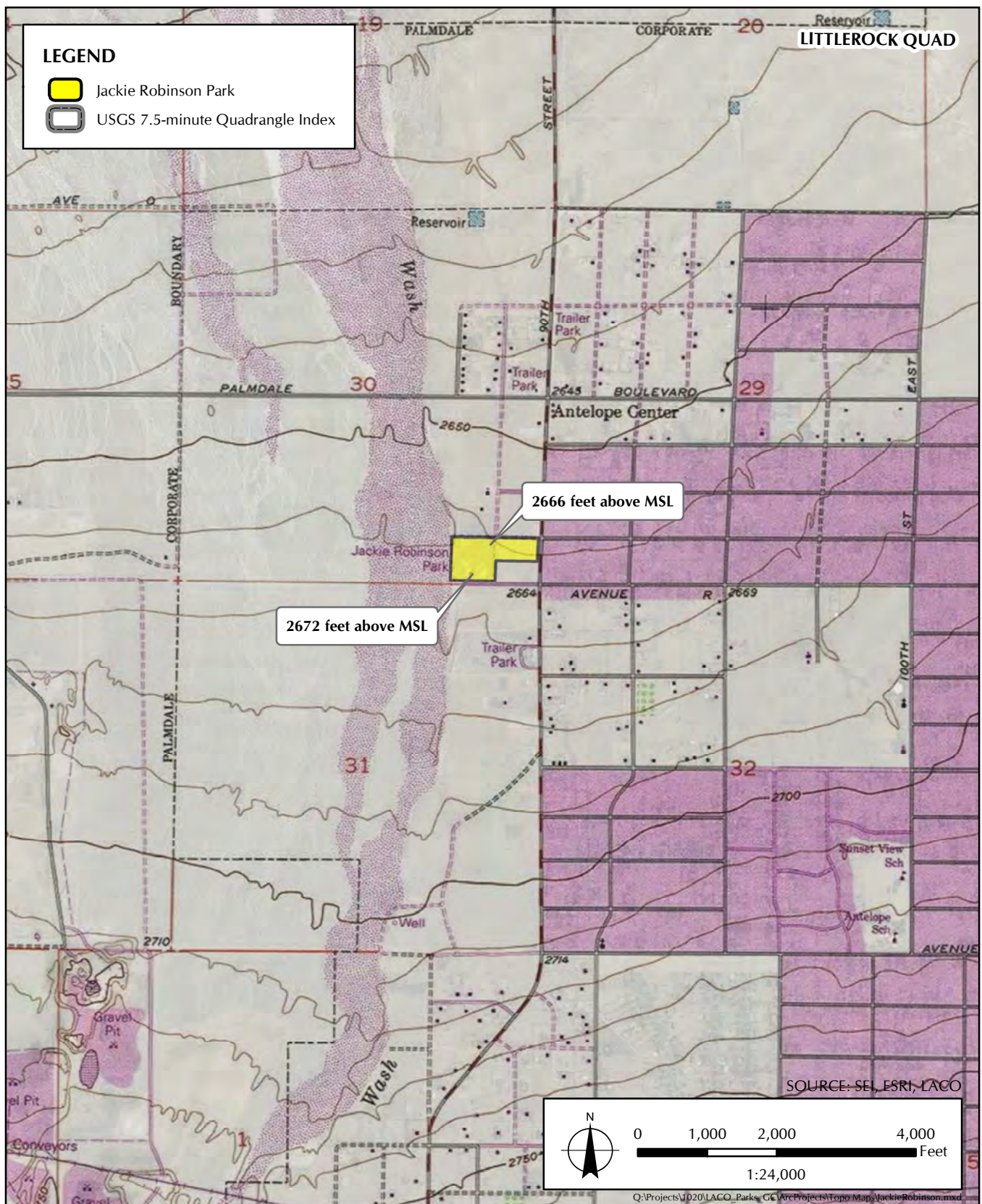
The park is located in a rural area; there are empty lots surrounding the park. The park is bounded to the north by E. Avenue Q 14, to the east by an empty lot, to the south by E. Avenue R, and to the west by an empty lot. Jackie Robinson Park can be reached from U.S. Highway 101 North (US-101 N) followed by Interstate 5 North (I-5 N). On I-5 N, turn right for exit 162 toward State Route 14 North (CA-14 N). Take exit 30 toward Pearblossom Highway and exit on E. Avenue T towards E. Avenue R. After 0.2 mile, turn right onto E. Avenue R; the park entrance is on the right.

p



**FIGURE 1**  
Regional Vicinity Map, Jackie Robinson Park





**FIGURE 2**

Topographic Map, Jackie Robinson Park



## SECTION 3.0

### EXISTING CONDITIONS

---

Jackie Robinson Park is a community park serving the communities of Sun Village and Littlerock.

#### 3.1 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

Jackie Robinson Park is situated on the edge of a flood zone within the southern portion of the Antelope Valley. The Antelope Valley is primarily an alluviated desert plain containing bedrock hills and low mountains. The Antelope Valley is covered primarily by alluvial deposits of Quaternary age: Holocene Alluvium and Pleistocene Older Alluvium. The Holocene alluvial deposits consist of slightly dissected alluvial fan deposits of gravel, sand, and clay. The Older Alluvium is located primarily near the margins of the Antelope Valley and consists of weakly consolidated, uplifted, and moderately to severely dissected alluvial fan and terrace deposits composed primarily of sand and gravel.<sup>1</sup> The ridges are comprised of crystalline rocks of igneous and metamorphic composition.

The landscape is predominantly flat, with elevations of the park property ranging between 2,666 feet above mean sea level (msl) at the northeast corner of the park and 2,672 msl at the southwest corner.

#### 3.2 SETTING AND LANDSCAPE

Jackie Robinson Park is an approximately 14-acre neighborhood park that is 50 percent developed. The park was originally constructed between 1963 and 2002 and includes a parking area, hardscaping, picnic areas, children's play areas, walkways, and a large open field.

Landscape treatments, including lawn areas, shrubs, and ornamental tree plantings, compose roughly 80 percent (11 acres) of the park. The park contains a number of mature trees including the following non-native trees: Aleppo pine (*Pinus halepensis*), Italian stone pine (*Pinus pinea*), American sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), craepe myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*), Indian laurel fig (*Ficus microcarpa*), carrotwood (*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*), sycamore (*Platanus* sp.), strawberry tree (*Arbutus unedo*), ash (*Fraxinus* sp.), Mediterranean fan palm (*Chamaerops humilis*), callery pear (*Pyrus calleryana*), deodar cedar (*Cedrus deodara*). Grass fields are complemented by these mature trees and areas planted with non-native shrubs.

#### 3.3 BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Jackie Robinson Park includes a basketball court, children's play area, community rooms, fitness zone, gymnasium, horseshoe pits, indoor kitchen, large group picnic areas, lighted ball diamond, and picnic tables and shelters (Table 3.3-1, *Buildings and Structures*; Figure 3, *Existing Conditions Map, Jackie Robinson Park*).

---

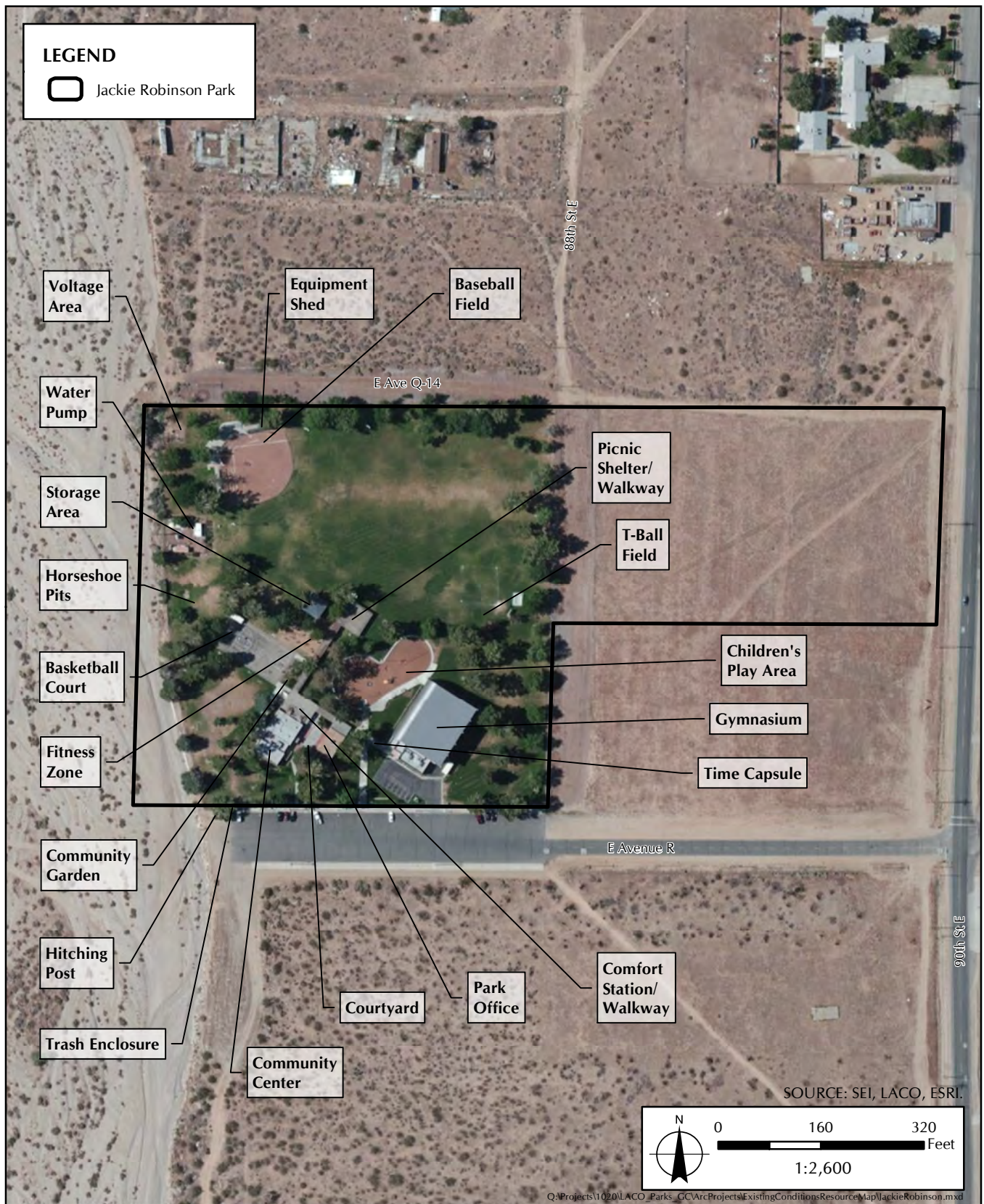
<sup>1</sup> Dibblee, T.W., Jr. 2002. Geologic Map of the Condor Peak Quadrangle, Los Angeles County, California. *Dibblee Geology Center Map #DF-84*.

**TABLE 3.3-1  
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

<b>Building/Structure</b>	<b>Area (Sq. Ft.)<sup>2</sup></b>
Hitching Post	N/A
Trash Enclosure	227
Community Center	5,144
Park Office	1,118
Picnic Shelter/Walkway	2,986
Comfort Station/Walkway	2,637
Fitness Zone	2,082
Gymnasium	10,669
Children's Play Area	9,688
T-Ball Field	9,624
Storage Area	927
Baseball Field	58,206
Voltage Area	1,157
Equipment Shed	160
Water Pump	236
Horseshoe Pits	3,454
Basketball Courts	7,081
Community Garden	1,128

There are 18 buildings, structures, and features in Jackie Robinson Park. Seven of these features—park office, picnic shelter/walkway, comfort station/walkway, horseshoe pits, children's play area, baseball field, and hitching post—date to the historic period and were carried forward for detailed evaluation. The trash enclosure, fitness zone, gymnasium, T-Ball field, storage area, baseball field, voltage area, equipment shed, water pump, basketball courts, and community garden are less than 50 years of age and utilitarian or mass produced, and therefore, are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, or County of Los Angeles Register of Landmarks and Historic Districts pursuant to Criteria A/1, B/2, C/3, or D/4.

<sup>2</sup> Square footages were derived from the Countywide Building Outlines data located on the LACO GIS Data Portal and/or from aerial imagery analysis. Available at: <http://egis3.lacounty.gov/dataportal/2011/04/28/countywide-building-outlines/>



**FIGURE 3**  
Existing Conditions Map, Jackie Robinson Park



## Trash Enclosure

The 227-square-foot trash enclosure is a prefabricated building with a square footprint, gable roof, and metal siding (Figure 4, *View of Trash Enclosure, Jackie Robinson Park*). The trash enclosure is located next to the parking lot.



**Figure 4. View of Trash Enclosure, Jackie Robinson Park**  
SOURCE: Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2016

## Community Center

Constructed in 1981 and dedicated in 1984, the 5,144-square-foot Jessie L. Carroll Community Center was built to accommodate the growing population in Sun Village. Constructed with concrete masonry units (CMUs), the community center mimics the original buildings and structures in design and style. It is located to the west of the park office, its eastern edge forming a boundary of a courtyard which connects with the original community center. It has a flat roof and simple fenestration which is broken only by screen print blocks along the building's southern façade (Figure 5, *View of Community Center, Jackie Robinson Park*). The roof was repaired in 2011.<sup>3</sup>

---

<sup>3</sup> County of Los Angeles Construction Report. On file with the County Department.



**Figure 5. View of Community Center, Jackie Robinson Park**  
 SOURCE: Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2016

### **Fitness Zone**

Situated in the central-eastern region of the park to the southwest of the picnic shelter is the new fitness zone. This 2,082-square-foot area was installed in the March 2010 and includes exercise machines (Figure 6, *View of Fitness Zone, Jackie Robinson Park*).



**Figure 6. View of Fitness Zone, Jackie Robinson Park**  
 SOURCE: Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2016



## Gymnasium

The most recent addition to the park, the gymnasium was completed in 2002 by Carde Ten Architects and Hayward Construction. Carde Ten Architects is based in Santa Monica and Hayward Construction is based in Monrovia. Measuring 10,669 square feet, it is the largest building in the park. The gymnasium has a complex floor plan composed of various projections of differing heights and shapes that give the building an asymmetrical, boxy feel (Figure 7, *Northeastern-facing View of Gymnasium, Jackie Robinson Park*). One vertical projection displays the name of the gymnasium next to a quadrant of fixed-pane windows. The second bay includes screen block windows and an overhanging door shelter.



**Figure 7. Northeastern-facing View of Gymnasium, Jackie Robinson Park**  
SOURCE: Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2016

Overall, the gymnasium has a mostly rectangular footprint with a slightly-slanted, curvilinear roof that arches over its western façade to create a false arcade of windows (Figure 8, *Southeastern-facing View of Gymnasium, Jackie Robinson Park*). Projecting CMUs create the feel of columns along the building's secondary façade, and rough-hewn cast concrete stone blocks create intermittent belt courses. The gymnasium roof was repaired in 2011 and floor was re-done in 2014.<sup>4</sup>



**Figure 8. Southeastern-facing View of Gymnasium, Jackie Robinson Park**  
SOURCE: Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2016

<sup>4</sup> County of Los Angeles Construction Report. On file with the County Department.

## T-Ball Field

The T-Ball field was originally designed in 1963 by R.C. Gallyon Construction Company. It has undergone many renovations since then,<sup>5</sup> including a refurbishment completed in 1985.<sup>6</sup> The T-Ball field is located next to the baseball field and measures approximately 9,624 square feet (Figure 9, *View of T-Ball Field, Jackie Robinson Park*).



**Figure 9. View of T-Ball Field, Jackie Robinson Park**  
SOURCE: Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2016

## Storage Area

The storage area consists of a fenced area covered in tarp that is used to store recreational equipment. It measures 927 square feet and is situated west of the picnic shelter/walkway (Figure 10, *View of Storage Area, Jackie Robinson Park*).



**Figure 10. View of Storage Area, Jackie Robinson Park**  
SOURCE: Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2016

<sup>5</sup> Paige, Ronald F. 13 November 1963. Memo. Subject: Jackie Robinson Park, Littlerock General Development and Comfort Station.

<sup>6</sup> Prather, Joe E. 14 January 1985. Letter to Art Waller. Subject: 11th Year CDBG Funding.



## Voltage Area

The 1,157-square-foot voltage area is located in the most northwestern region of the park next to the baseball field (Figure 11, *View of Voltage Area, Jackie Robinson Park*).



**Figure 11. View of Voltage Area, Jackie Robinson Park**  
SOURCE: Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2016

## Equipment Shed

Situated next to the baseball field is the equipment shed. This rectangular structure measures 160 square feet (Figure 12, *View of Equipment Shed, Jackie Robinson Park*).



**Figure 12. View of Equipment Shed, Jackie Robinson Park**  
SOURCE: Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2016

## Water Pump

The water pump region of the park was purchased by the County of Los Angeles in 1961. Although the pump itself is original to the park, the enclosure is filled with storage containers and prefabricated structures. The area measures 236 square feet (Figure 13, *View of Water Pump, Jackie Robinson Park*).



**Figure 13. View of Water Pump, Jackie Robinson Park**  
SOURCE: Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2016

## Basketball Court

The basketball court was originally designed in 1963 by R.C. Gallyon Construction Company. It has undergone many renovations since then such as resurfacing and new posts and backboards.<sup>7</sup> Measuring 7,081 square feet, it is located next to the children's play area (Figure 14, *View of Basketball Court, Jackie Robinson Park*). The basketball court was refurbished in 2014.<sup>8</sup>



**Figure 14. View of Basketball Court, Jackie Robinson Park**  
SOURCE: Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2016

<sup>7</sup> Paige, Ronald F. 13 November 1963. Memo. Subject: Jackie Robinson Park, Littlerock General Development and Comfort Station.

<sup>8</sup> County of Los Angeles Construction Report, n.d.

## Community Garden

The 1,128-square-foot community garden, planted within the last 10 years, is located near the comfort station and includes figs, grapes, pomegranate, palms, and vines (Figure 15, *View of Community Garden, Jackie Robinson Park*).



**Figure 15. View of Community Garden, Jackie Robinson Park**  
SOURCE: Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2016



## **SECTION 4.0**

### **REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

---

This section identifies applicable federal statutes, ordinances, or policies that govern the conservation and protection of historical resources that must be considered during the decision-making process for any undertaking with the potential to affect historical resources.

#### **4.1 FEDERAL**

##### **National Historic Preservation Act**

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (Public Law 89-665; 16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.) is legislation intended to preserve historical and archaeological sites in the United States of America. The act created the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the list of National Historic Landmarks, and the State Historic Preservation Offices.

##### ***Evaluation of a Property's Significance***

To be listed in the NRHP, a property must not only be shown to be significant under NRHP criteria, but it also must have integrity. The evaluation of integrity is sometimes a subjective judgment, but it must always be grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance.<sup>1</sup> The quality of significance is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity and:

- 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 significant persons in our past; or
- C. embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.<sup>2</sup>

##### ***Evaluation of a Property's Integrity***

Historic properties either retain integrity (that is, convey their significance) or they do not. Within the concept of integrity, the NRHP criteria recognize seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity:<sup>3</sup>

**Location:** Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

---

<sup>1</sup> National Park Service. "How to Evaluate the Integrity of a Property." *National Register Bulletin 15*. Available at [http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15\\_8.htm#seven aspects](http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15_8.htm#seven%20aspects)

<sup>2</sup> National Park Service. "How to Apply the National Criteria for Evaluation." *National Register Bulletin 15*. Available at [http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15\\_2.htm](http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15_2.htm)

<sup>3</sup> National Park Service. "How to Evaluate the Integrity of a Property." *National Register Bulletin 15*. Available at [http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15\\_8.htm#seven aspects](http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15_8.htm#seven%20aspects)

**Design:** Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

**Setting:** Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.

**Materials:** Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

**Workmanship:** Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

**Feeling:** Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

**Association:** Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

To retain historic integrity, a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects. The retention of specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance. Determining which of these aspects are most important to a particular property requires knowing why, where, and when the property is significant.<sup>4</sup>

## 4.2 STATE

### California Environmental Quality Act

Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), a historical resource is a resource listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code [PRC], Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1).<sup>5,6</sup> In addition, resources included in a local register of historical resources or identified as significant in a local survey conducted in accordance with state guidelines are also considered historical resources under CEQA unless a preponderance of facts demonstrates otherwise. According to CEQA, the fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the CRHR or is not included in a local register or survey shall not preclude a Lead Agency, as defined by CEQA, from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in California PRC Section 5024.1.

Historical resources (buildings, structures, or archaeological resources) are considered part of the environment and are subject to review under CEQA. A proposed project that may cause a substantial adverse effect on the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.

---

<sup>4</sup> National Park Service. "How to Evaluate the Integrity of a Property." *National Register Bulletin 15*. Available at [http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15\\_8.htm#seven aspects](http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15_8.htm#seven%20aspects)

<sup>5</sup> California Public Resources Code, Division 13, Section 21083.2.

<sup>6</sup> California Public Resources Code, Division 13, Section 21084.1.

## California Register of Historical Resources Program

Created in 1992 and implemented in 1998, the CRHR is a state government program to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change (PRC Section 5024.1[a]).<sup>7</sup> Certain properties, including those listed in, or formally determined eligible for listing in, the NRHP and California Historical Landmarks (CHL) numbered 770 and higher, are automatically included in the CRHR. Other properties recognized under the CPHI program, identified as significant in historical resources surveys, or designated by local landmarks programs may be nominated for inclusion in the CRHR. A resource, either an individual property or a contributor to a historic district, may be listed in the CRHR if the State Historical Resources Commission determines that it meets one or more of the following criteria, which are modeled on NRHP criteria (PRC Section 5024.1[c]):<sup>8</sup>

**Criterion 1:** It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

**Criterion 2:** It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

**Criterion 3:** It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of an important creative individual; or possesses high artistic values.

**Criterion 4:** It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. Resources nominated to the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance.<sup>9</sup>

It is possible that a resource whose integrity does not satisfy NRHP criteria may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the CRHR if, under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.<sup>10</sup> Resources that have achieved significance within the past 50 years may be also eligible for inclusion in the CRHR provided that enough time has lapsed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource.<sup>11</sup>

---

<sup>7</sup> California Public Resources Code, Section 5024.1.

<sup>8</sup> California Public Resources Code, Section 5024.1.

<sup>9</sup> Office of Historic Preservation. 14 March 2006. "Technical Assistance Bulletin 6: California Register and National Register, A Comparison (for Purposes of Determining Eligibility for the California Register)." Available at: <http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov>

<sup>10</sup> Office of Historic Preservation. 4 September 2002. "Technical Assistance Series #3, California Register of Historical Resources: Questions and Answers." Available at: <http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov>

<sup>11</sup> Office of Historic Preservation. 14 March 2006. "Technical Assistance Bulletin 6: California Register and National Register, A Comparison (for Purposes of Determining Eligibility for the California Register)." Available at: <http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov>

## **Public Resources Code, Section 5097.5**

Public Resources Code, Section 5097.5 defines a misdemeanor as the unauthorized disturbance or removal of archaeological, historic, or paleontological resources located on public lands.

### **4.3 LOCAL**

#### **County of Los Angeles Historic Preservation Ordinance (*Title 22 – Planning and Zoning of the Los Angeles County Code, Part 29 of Chapter 22.52*)**

##### **22.52.3010 Purpose**

The County of Los Angeles Historic Preservation Ordinance has seven established basic purposes:

- A. Enhance and preserve the distinctive historic, architectural, and landscape characteristics which represent the county's cultural, social, economic, political, and architectural history.
- B. Foster community pride in the beauty and noble accomplishments of the past as represented by the county's historic resources.
- C. Stabilize and improve property values and enhance the aesthetic and visual character and environmental amenities of the county's historic resources.
- D. Recognize the county's historic resources as economic assets.
- E. Encourage and promote the adaptive reuse of the county's historic resources.
- F. Promote the county as a destination for tourists and as a desirable location for businesses.
- G. Specify significance criteria and procedures for the designation of landmarks and Historic Districts, and provide for the ongoing preservation and maintenance of landmarks and Historic Districts.

##### **22.52.3060 Criteria for Designation of Landmarks and Historic Districts**

- A. Property which is more than 50 years of age may be designated as a landmark if it satisfies one or more of the following criteria:
  - 1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of the nation, state, county, or community.
  - 2. It is associated with the lives of persons who are significant in the history of the nation, state, county, or community.
  - 3. It 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 nation, state, county, or community; or possesses artistic values of significance to the nation, state, county, or community.
  - 4. It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important locally in prehistory or history.
  - 5. It is listed or has been formally determined eligible by the National Park Service for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or is listed or has been determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources.
  - 6. It is one of the largest or oldest trees of the species located in the county.



- 7. It is a tree, plant, landscape, or other natural land feature having historical significance due to an association with a historic event, person, site, street, or structure, or because it is a defining or significant outstanding feature of a neighborhood.
- B. Property less than 50 years of age may be designated as a landmark if it meets one or more of the criteria set forth in Section 22.52.3060.A, above, and exhibits exceptional importance.
- C. The interior space of a property, or other space held open to the general public, including, but not limited to, a lobby, may itself be designated as a landmark or included in the landmark designation of a property if the space is more than 50 years of age and satisfies one or more of the criteria set forth in Subsection A, above, or if the space is less than 50 years of age and satisfies the requirements of Section 22.52.3060.B, above.

## SECTION 5.0 METHODS

---

A thorough inventory and evaluation was undertaken to determine if Jackie Robinson Park, or any of the related structures or buildings constitute as a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5(a) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines; that is, whether it is listed in, has been determined eligible for listing in, or appears to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, or County of Los Angeles Register of Landmarks and Historic Districts.

This evaluation was performed by Sapphos Environmental, Inc. (Ms. Alexandra Madsen), who meets the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualification Standards* for History and Architectural History (Appendix A, *Resumes of Key Personnel*).

The determination of eligibility for consideration as a historical resource was based on:

- Evaluation of historic photographs and Sanborn maps;
- Consideration of reasonably available published and unpublished literature, including newspaper articles, other primary sources, and secondary sources provided by the County of Los Angeles (County) and Sapphos Environmental, Inc.;
- Compilation of land use and land ownership data;
- Review of records available through the California Historical Resources Inventory System (CHRIS), accessed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton on October 3, 2016; and
- Surveys of the park, appurtenant structures and buildings, and landscape on September 14, 2016.

### 5.1 RECORD SEARCH

Sapphos Environmental, Inc. submitted a request for a record search of Jackie Robinson Park to the SCCIC on August 26, 2016. The record search was submitted to obtain known cultural sites either on or within the area, and previous studies conducted within the 0.25-mile boundary of the Jackie Robinson Park property.

Sapphos Environmental, Inc. reviewed one cultural resource survey/report in addition to one topographic map (Appendix B, *Record Search Results, Jackie Robinson Park*):

- U.S. Geological Survey. 1945 Topographic Map. Alpine Butte, CA.

## 5.2 EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS AND MAPS

Sapphos Environmental, Inc. reviewed archival research, planning documentation, and historic photos of the park and its buildings, which was provided by the County Department of Parks and Recreation (County Department) from their archival files:

- Ninety-two (92) historic photos dated 1960, 1963, or 1965 from the County CEO Photo Unit
- Thirteen (13) historic photos dated 1963, 1965, or 1968 from the County Department of Public Works
- Two (2) historic photos dated 1963 or 1966 from the County Department
- One hundred seventeen (117) general photos dated 2008, 2009 or 2012 from the County Department

Sapphos Environmental, Inc. also included a review of four sets of 1:24,000 topographic maps:

- U.S. Geological Survey. 1930 Topographic Map. Littlerock, CA.
- U.S. Geological Survey. 1934 Topographic Map. Littlerock, CA.
- U.S. Geological Survey. 1957 Topographic Map. Littlerock, CA.
- U.S. Geological Survey. 1974 Topographic Map. Littlerock, CA.

## 5.3 CONSIDERATION OF PUBLISHED AND UNPUBLISHED LITERATURE

Sapphos Environmental, Inc. considered additional information available in published literature and was supplemented with online research. The Jackie Robinson Park staff shared their knowledge of the history of the park; information provided by staff for the period pre-dating their tenure was validated through primary and secondary source material (Appendix C, *Sapphos Environmental, Inc. Resources*).

The County Department also provided extensive resources from their files for consideration in the evaluation of Jackie Robinson Park (Appendix D, *County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation Sources*):

- One (1) film documentary
- Nine (9) unpublished documents
- Articles from four (4) local newspapers
- Two (2) correspondence
- One (1) press release

## 5.4 SITE VISIT

Sapphos Environmental, Inc. (Ms. Madsen and Ms. Carrie Chasteen) conducted a site inspection on September 14, 2016. The purpose of the site visit was to evaluate the integrity of the setting, buildings, and structures that date to the original construction of the park and subsequent rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of selected structures, replacement structures, and key landscape elements were documented using GPS points for comparison with plans and specification. This information was used to characterize original materials versus those buildings and structures that have been subject to modification. County Department staff shared their knowledge of the history of the park, and accompanied Ms. Madsen and Ms. Chasteen on a tour of the park. Photographic documentation was conducted by Ms. Chasteen.



## SECTION 6.0 RESULTS

This section of the report describes the results of the record search for surveys related to archaeological and historic resources that have been conducted within the Jackie Robinson Park boundaries and/or 0.25-mile buffer zone, and archaeological and historic resources recorded as a result of those surveys. This section also provides a historic context for the development of recreation and parks in the United States and Los Angeles, California. This section then specifically describes the results of the evaluation of the extant resources that was undertaken to assess their eligibility for being treated as a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5(a) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines.

### 6.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Upon receiving the record search on September 29, 2016, Sapphos Environmental, Inc. reviewed the data in order to obtain information regarding any cultural sites located within the Jackie Robinson Park boundaries or 0.25-mile buffer zone. The search was conducted in Township 6 North, Range 10 West, Section 30 within the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series Littlerock topographic quadrangle.

The results of the record search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) indicate that no archaeological studies have been conducted within the park boundaries. One archaeological study has been conducted exclusively within the 0.25-mile buffer zone (Table 6.1-1, *Previous Archaeological Surveys and Reports within the Study Area*). No unique archaeological resources, as defined in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resource Code, have been identified within or near Jackie Robinson Park.

**TABLE 6.6-1  
PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS AND REPORTS  
WITHIN THE AREA**

Report No.	Year	Report Title	Report Type	Within Property	Within 0.25-Mile Buffer	Authors
LA-10447	2009	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of WO 8—6718 / 8—6732, SCE Pole Relocation Program Project Area	Archaeological, Field Study		X	RSO Consulting Orfila, Rebecca

**LA-10447:** In 2009, RSO Consulting conducted a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment in and around 90th Street East, Littlerock in support of the SCE Pole Relocation Program Project. The assessment did not include the park property, but did include a portion of the 0.25-mile buffer zone. Archaeological investigations yielded negative findings within the 0.25-mile buffer zone.

Although a record search was completed, a Phase I Pedestrian Survey to assess the presence or absence of archaeological resources was not completed. Generally, in existing developed parks, native soils will be several feet below grade due to prior excavation and grading activities that were conducted for constructing buildings and structures, irrigation, and landscaping. Projects that can be reviewed pursuant to a CEQA Categorical Exemption would not likely create an unusual circumstance with regard to archaeological resources unless a project requires grading and excavation of native soils not disturbed during construction, maintenance, and operation of the park. Any work that involves earth-moving activity in previously undisturbed native soils should be monitored by, at minimum, workers that have received cultural resource training pursuant to a cultural resources management plan and worker education and awareness program.

## 6.2 HISTORIC RESOURCES

Sapphos Environmental, Inc. reviewed the data obtained through a record search to identify historic resources located on or within a 0.25-mile radius of Jackie Robinson Park.

The results of the record search conducted at the SCCIC indicate that no historic studies have previously been conducted within the park boundary or 0.25-mile buffer zone. No historic resources have been identified within or near Jackie Robinson Park.

## 6.3 HISTORY

### Parks

By definition, a park is “a tract of land that often includes lawns, woodland, and pasture attached to a country house and is used as a game preserve and for recreation; a piece of ground in or near a city or town kept for ornament and recreation; and an area maintained in its natural state as a public property.”<sup>1</sup>

Parks originated in Asia, existing in ancient Assyria, Persia, India, and the Far East, as well as Egypt, Greece, and Rome. References to parks were inscribed on tablets and paintings in tombs. King Tiglath-Pileser I of Assyria brought back trees from countries he conquered to plant in his personal parks, stocking them with goats, wild oxen, stags, and young elephants; in addition to digging fishponds for fish he received as gifts from foreign rulers. Complex water systems, temples, and shrines were built on the palace property by the king’s successors. Around 700 BC, Sennacherib, the Assyrian king from 705 BC to 681 BC, created a park with trees, water, and a summer house. The queen of Assyria, Semiramis, whose empire spanned from India to Babylon, was said to have created a park wherever she built.<sup>2</sup>

Ancient Persians called their parks *pairidaeza*, a word for a universal concept of a place of bliss. Their gardens were enclosed for harboring wild animals and included trees and streams, symbols of eternal life. Hunting parks were used during the Han dynasty of China from 206 BC to 220 AD. In Greece, public parks were used for training and where the public could come to watch athletes practice. Romans also developed parks, specifically pleasure gardens, to escape city life. These gardens inspired the development of English parks.<sup>3</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> “Park.” Merriam-Webster. Accessed April 2016. Available at: <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/park>

<sup>2</sup> Lasdun, Susan. 1992. *The English Park: Royal, Private & Public*. New York, NY: The Vendome Press.

<sup>3</sup> Lasdun, Susan. 1992. *The English Park: Royal, Private & Public*. New York, NY: The Vendome Press.

It was during the Norman Conquest in 1066 that the ancient traditions of park development came to England. The earliest English “parks” were an area of land surrounded by woodland, enclosed to distinguish itself from the surrounding countryside. They were used primarily for keeping deer and as royal hunting preserves. Eventually, livestock such as cows, sheep, horses, and pigs were kept on the property. Thus, English medieval parks were utilitarian and functioned as a type of auxiliary farm. Specially dug ponds were later included to raise fish; this concept eventually turned into the ornamental lake of the 18th century.<sup>4</sup> By the late 18th century, medieval parks transitioned into formal garden parks and English gardens.<sup>5</sup> The use of open spaces and landscaping of the Roman, French, and Italian gardens heavily influenced the development of English gardens.<sup>6</sup> Grass walkways, native trees and shrubs, and manicured areas of lawn for lawn bowling, were customary in garden design.<sup>7</sup> Although they were initially enjoyed by the upper bourgeois class, gardens eventually opened to the public, especially in large cities to provide healthier environments for working class citizens.

## **Parks in the United States**

### ***Pleasure Grounds***<sup>8,9</sup>

Precedent for the provision of public open spaces was set by the early American colonists. “Commons” as they were known in England, were used for keeping livestock and as market places and drill fields. Spanish conquistadors introduced plazas and pueblos to the southwest while French and English settlers built squares for musical events and social gatherings.

The earliest example of outdoor recreation is the Boston Common, a city park established in 1634. The proceeding years saw an enlargement of towns and increase in population which resulted in a decrease of adjoining woodlands. It is then that preservation and reclamation of open space within the city came to the forefront.

In 1733, British General James Oglethorpe, founder of present-day Georgia drew up plans for what would be the future settlement of Savannah. The plans included a large square in every quarter for markets and other public purposes in addition to a public garden that would provide colonists a supply of olives, white mulberry trees, vines, oranges, and other fruits.

In 1791, under the direction of President George Washington, Pierre Charles L’Enfant was tasked with the development of the Federal City of present-day Washington, D.C. L’Enfant’s plans envisioned a city that included 15 squares in addition to parks and gardens.

---

<sup>4</sup> Lasdun, Susan. 1992. *The English Park: Royal, Private & Public*. New York, NY: The Vendome Press.

<sup>5</sup> Hurd, Amy R., and Denise M. Anderson. 2011. *The Park and Recreation Professionals Handbook*. Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics.

<sup>6</sup> Laird, Mark. 1999. *The Flowering of the Landscape Garden: English Pleasure Grounds, 1720-1800*. Hong Kong: University of Pennsylvania Press.

<sup>7</sup> Doell, Chas. E. and Gerald B. Fitzgerald. 1954. *A Brief History of Parks and Recreation in the United States*. Chicago, IL: The Athletic Institute.

<sup>8</sup> Doell, Chas. E. and Gerald B. Fitzgerald. 1954. *A Brief History of Parks and Recreation in the United States*. Chicago, IL: The Athletic Institute.

<sup>9</sup> Cranz, Galen. 1982. *The Politics of Park Design: A History of Urban Parks in America*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press.

Although small areas of land were set aside for outdoor recreational use, the concept of large public parks, or pleasure grounds as they were called back then, did not pick up until the mid-1800s.

Andrew Jackson Downing, editor of the *Horticulturist* from 1846 to 1852 “preached the gospel” of the establishment of public parks in England, and influenced two key influencers in park development, Calvert Vaux and Frederick Law Olmstead, Senior. Vaux moved from England to the United State to help Downing on the *Horticulturist*. After Downing died, Vaux continued his work. In the late 1850s, Vaux enlisted Olmstead to collaborate on a potential pleasure grounds design for Central Park.

Vaux and Olmstead’s design was based on the idea that “the park should not only be an immunity from urban conditions, but in the laying out of its landscape features should provide the antithesis of urban conditions.” Born from this premise, Central Park opened in 1857 to become the first large public park in the United States and subsequently provided the template for future pleasure grounds designs.

Massachusetts Agricultural College professor Frank A. Waugh summarized Olmstead’s principles as followed:

- “1. Preserve the natural scenery and if necessary restore and emphasize it.
2. Avoid all formal design except in very limited areas without buildings.
3. Keep open lawns and meadows in large central areas.
4. Use native trees and shrubs, especially in heavy border plantings.
5. Provide circulation by means of paths and roads laid in wide sweeping curves.
6. Place the principal road so that it will approximately circumscribe the whole area.”<sup>10</sup>

Aesthetically, walls were built to create a boundary between the park and the outside world, elaborate entrances were created to stress the prominence of the pleasure ground, and buildings, no more than two stories, were built to contribute to the landscape, rather than dominate it. Trees were planted to offset the buildings, separate paths were created for pedestrians and carriages, and artificial lakes were created.

As a result, unlike their European counterparts, pleasure grounds were viewed not as a means to improve the cityscape, but as an escape from city life.

*“The new American parks thus were conceived as great pleasure grounds meant to be pieces of the country, with fresh air, meadows, lakes, and sunshine right in the city. Park proponents argued that the presence of these green expanses could do much to alleviate the problems of city life.”*

---

<sup>10</sup> Doell, Chas. E. and Gerald B. Fitzgerald. 1954. *A Brief History of Parks and Recreation in the United States*. Chicago, IL: The Athletic Institute.

## ***Playgrounds and Small Parks***<sup>11</sup>

Playgrounds were developed several years before they were institutionalized in municipal park service. By 1868, a Boston schoolyard had been devoted to play; in 1876, a playground had been developed in the athletic fields of Chicago's Washington Park; and in 1885, Dr. Marie Zakrzewska started a children's sand garden in Boston after seeing one in Berlin. Subsequently, the idea of designated play areas grew in popularity, forcing city governments to install play equipment in existing parks and public squares.<sup>12</sup>

Boston was also responsible for the creation of playgrounds. In 1890, Boston's City Council dedicated its first playground. The cities of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, New Haven, Providence, and San Francisco also had playground facilities, but had not passed legislation to purchase land specifically for this purpose.

Earlier playgrounds integrated play equipment into an overall picturesque composition, and were organized in a central open field, encircled by curved walkways and shrubbery, and protected by berms. Buildings were placed to the side, and where possible, a lake completed the overall layout. This transitional type of park was called the small park."<sup>13</sup>

Small parks reflected the continuity between the pleasure ground—now called the “large park”—and what would be later known as the reform park.

## ***Reform Parks***<sup>14</sup>

The pleasure ground was designed to imitate nature and used primarily during the day. The reform park focused on organized activity with no restrictions based on weather and time. Park programming commonly divided recreation into categories such as physical, social, aesthetics, and civic, or active, passive, and social. When athletics came to the forefront, parks included extensions of gymnasiums rather than being just pieces of landscape; pools and gymnasiums were constructed alongside outdoor playground equipment.

After the turn of the 19th century, park designers, who were mostly parks department employees, shifted their design priorities from artistic to utilitarian. Reform parks were designed to incorporate landscape features such as trees, shrubs, and flowers to work in tandem with the modern facilities. Although reform park landscaping was less ornate than its predecessor, the pleasure ground was encouraged to stimulate park visitors to engage in their own activities.

During the reform park era, physical activities branched out to crafts-making and vegetable gardens, which would serve as a precursor to the Victory Gardens of World War I. Previously considered inappropriate to the pleasure ground, educational activities were a welcome addition to reform parks; public libraries were constructed within the smaller parks. The reform park also

---

<sup>11</sup> Cranz, Galen. 1982. *The Politics of Park Design: A History of Urban Park in America*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press.

<sup>12</sup> Cranz, Galen. 1982. *The Politics of Park Design: A History of Urban Parks in America*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press.

<sup>13</sup> Cranz, Galen. 1982. *The Politics of Park Design: A History of Urban Parks in America*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press.

<sup>14</sup> Cranz, Galen. 1982. *The Politics of Park Design: A History of Urban Parks in America*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press.



welcomed a military presence, organizing park programming for the entertainment of the troops. Civic meetings were also a welcome addition. Like the pleasure grounds, political assemblies, gospel meetings, peddling, advertising, and gambling, and commercial venues such as theaters, motion picture houses, saloons, and bowling alleys were banned in reform parks. There was also an occasional ban on the use of bats and hardballs due to the rise of injury.

Previous pleasure ground activities that were not present in the reform park were boating and fishing. Musical concerts declined as well. Many park services offered healthy refreshments which led to a rise of picnicking, even extending to the beach as evening campfire roasts grew in popularity. To accommodate the plethora of activities, parks buildings were more numerous, larger, and more varied in function in comparison to previous years.

Later on, as popularity of playgrounds and reform parks grew, citizens requested that playgrounds be integrated into existing parks. Thus, future park designs included landscaping elements such as trees and paths to function as a boundary surrounding park facilities and playground equipment.

### **Recreation<sup>15</sup>**

In the 1930s, parks were no longer seen as a means for social reformation, but rather a fundamental element of urban life. As the standard for living rose, leading people to think more of play, the demand for park services increased, as did the number of park facilities. Land was now purchased for recreational purposes, not just limited to playground or small parks. As such, the San Francisco Playground Commission re-designated itself as the recreation commission,<sup>16</sup> and parks were later referred to as recreational facilities.

During the Great Depression and after, leisure time increased—people were living longer and retiring at an earlier age; automobiles and road systems were improving; and shorter work weeks, longer weekends, and daylight-savings time all meant there was more time to spend outside.

As such, recreational activities were no longer seen as leisurely. Both the Great Depression and World War II provided parks programmers the opportunity to facilitate “useful” activities such as first aid classes, demonstrations for proper methods for combating incendiary bombs, and morale-boosting endeavors for children to support wartime efforts. Sports activities were now “physical fitness programs.” Wartime urgency placed a strong emphasis on athletic pursuits as a means to condition American youths to a more disciplined way of life.

As interagency cooperation grew, so did the idea of interest groups. The idea was that enthusiasts in a shared activity, regardless of location, could get together and pool resources for interests such as photography, tennis, archery, fishing, and dog training.

---

<sup>15</sup> Cranz, Galen. 1982. *The Politics of Park Design: A History of Urban Parks in America*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press.

<sup>16</sup> San Francisco Recreation Commission. 1939. “Supervised Recreation.”

### ***Neighborhood Parks***<sup>17</sup>

As an answer to city street activities that were considered dangerous, reform parks gave birth to the neighborhood park. Reformers proposed closing off quieter streets for the use of playgrounds for districts that did not have enough parks.<sup>18</sup>

Open space around buildings and schools was also used; the shared use of playground and schoolyards by the parks departments and schools led to school-parks programs throughout the country. Sometimes, school children were sent to playgrounds during the school hour for recreation while park personnel would oversee the use of schoolyards after school had closed. Small parks were favored due to being able to fit in anywhere. Oftentimes, individuals offered plots of land for sale or as a donation for the use of parks.

### ***City Beautiful Movement***<sup>19</sup>

Both reform parks and pleasure grounds served as precursors to urban renewal, replacing less desirable land previously used for cemeteries, slums, breweries, piers, rooftops, and vacant lots. Owners of unused and unattractive lots were encouraged to allow the city to convert them to areas for play. Communities themselves bought vacant lots to be turned into play areas.<sup>20</sup> Backyards were also included as suitable proposed areas for play areas. However, the “backyard movement” failed to gain steam in comparison to larger-scale urban beautification projects involved in the City Beautiful Movement.

### ***Open Space System***<sup>21</sup>

During the 1930s and 1940s, recreation facilities had enough clout to transform older parks, but construction of new parks was delayed until after World War II. Priority was placed on maintenance and repairs; construction did not become prominent until the 1950s. Most new parks, much smaller than the previous reform parks, were developed in the more populated areas of the inner city and public housing projects and suburbs. Regardless of the local site conditions, elements of the newer park design were standardized to include fences, benches, asphalt paving and curbs, and prescribed trees.<sup>22</sup>

In the mid-1960s, municipal systems and federal programs began to characterize urban parks as open spaces. The term was used to suggest that parks were not regulated for sanctioned programming, but an area where “anything goes” in terms of park activities. Open spaces were not necessarily built on, but rather, left open for preservation and the enjoyment of the population. Parameters were fluid; oftentimes, there was no delineation between the park and the city.

---

<sup>17</sup> Cranz, Galen. 1982. *The Politics of Park Design: A History of Urban Parks in America*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press.

<sup>18</sup> San Francisco Playground Commission. 10 June 1915. San Francisco Playground Commission Minutes.

<sup>19</sup> Cranz, Galen. 1982. *The Politics of Park Design: A History of Urban Parks in America*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press.

<sup>20</sup> Farrier, Edna. May 1921. “Utilizing the City’s Waste Spaces for Recreation.” *Park International*.

<sup>21</sup> Cranz, Galen. 1982. *The Politics of Park Design: A History of Urban Parks in America*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press.

<sup>22</sup> Nichols, Robert B. July 1963. “New York City’s Park-Design Controversy.” *Landscape Architect*, vol. 31.

The shift towards suburbanization in the 1960s and 1970s further created the need and desire for additional parks and recreational services. In 1965, the National Recreation and Park Association was formed from the original Playground Association of America. In the 1970s, government budget cuts reduced funding for government-sponsored recreational services, which continues to be an issue today.

Throughout the end of the 20th century, multiple factors continued to affect procedures related to the use and maintenance of recreational facilities in the United States. These included sponsorship, partnerships, and privatization. The passage of The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) marked a drastic increase in the demand of services and infrastructure needs for the growing diverse populations of the United States.

As the 21st century progresses, new challenges that are at the forefront of American society have created an even greater demand for outside recreational activities. Issues such as technology, demographic changes, health and environmental concerns, immigration, poverty, and the general increase in population have led governments and leisure services professionals to seek solutions to these issues.

## **Parks in Los Angeles, California**

### ***City of Los Angeles***

Colonel Felipe de Neve, Governor of the Spanish province of Alta California officially founded "El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora La Reina de los Ángeles," which translates to "The Town of Our Lady, Queen of the Angels" on September 4, 1781. Shortly thereafter, a plaza was built in the city's center; this became the first small unit Los Angeles' original park system. Today, the park is a singular department known as El Pueblo de Los Angeles Historic Monument.<sup>23</sup>

Development of parks in Los Angeles from the mid to late 1800s included original pueblo lands of the old plaza (1869), Exposition Park (formerly Agricultural Park in 1872), Elysian Park (1886), MacArthur Park (formerly Westlake Park in 1886), and Pershing Square (formerly Plaza Abaja in 1886). In 1889, the Los Angeles City Council created the Department of Parks. During that time, several pieces of land suitable for park purposes were under city ownership, and eventually transferred to the newly organized Department of Parks which was comprised of a Parks Commission of four unpaid citizens appointed by the Council and the Mayor, an ex-officio member. In December 1896, Colonel Griffith J. Griffith donated 5 square miles of Los Feliz Rancho to the City of Los Angeles (City) currently known as Griffith Park. Subsequently, several more parks, Lincoln Park (formerly East Los Angeles Park in 1889), Prospect Park (1889), Echo Park (1891), St. James Park (1891), Hollenbeck Park (1892), Lafayette Park (formerly Sunset Park in 1896), and South Park (1899) were developed in the mid to late 1800s.<sup>24,25</sup>

With the popularity of the playground movement and the creation of the National Playground Association of America, many Los Angeles citizens supported the idea of a municipal playground

---

<sup>23</sup> "History." City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks. Accessed February 24, 2016. Available at: <http://www.laparks.org/dos/dept/history.htm>

<sup>24</sup> "History." City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks. Accessed February 24, 2016. Available at: <http://www.laparks.org/dos/dept/history.htm>

<sup>25</sup> Masters, Nathan. 9 May 2013. "When L.A.'s Oldest Parks were Young." KCET. Available at: [http://www.kcet.org/updaily/socal\\_focus/history/la-as-subject/when-las-oldest-parks-were-young.html](http://www.kcet.org/updaily/socal_focus/history/la-as-subject/when-las-oldest-parks-were-young.html)

department. In 1904, the first municipal playground department in the United States was created by the City. As a result, several playgrounds were established between 1905 and 1911.<sup>26</sup> The Department's core duties included acquiring land in public ownership, building playgrounds and recreation centers, and conducting and supervising play activities.<sup>27</sup> Charles B. Raitt was hired by the Parks Commission as the first Superintendent of the Los Angeles Playground Department.<sup>28</sup>

Raitt created a strong foundation for the Los Angeles Playground Department. He designed and planned several new playgrounds, including Violet Street Playground, Recreation Center on Power Street, Salt Lake Playground, Exposition Playground, and Echo Park Playground. Raitt also developed indoor recreation centers that included gymnasiums, game rooms, stages for drama and other performances, food service facilities, and showers. By 1915, the Los Angeles Playground Department saw the need for organized social activities for the public. Raitt insisted that each recreation center should have professionally trained recreation directors who could organize, promote, and instruct youth in activities.

### **County of Los Angeles**

On May 8, 1911, the County of Los Angeles (County) Board of Forestry was created by the County Board of Supervisors (County Board). The County Board of Forestry was mainly responsible for planting rose bushes along certain County roads, planting pine and oak trees along the roadside of the old Foothill Boulevard from Pasadena easterly toward the San Bernardino County line, and maintaining roadside trees on various County roads throughout the County. About nine years later, the County Board of Forestry was abolished on January 7, 1920. The Office of County Forester was created in its place, and former Board of Forestry County Forester, Stuart J. Flintham was retained in his prior position.<sup>29,30</sup>

In 1922, 740 acres of land in Swartout Valley was purchased by the County Board to be developed as a mountain park and playground. In June of that same year, the County Board established Big Pines Recreation Camp which would later include 1,290 acres of land located at the head of the north fork of San Gabriel Canyon, leased from the U.S. Forest Service at Crystal Lake in May 1928. Big Pines Recreation Camp, along with another leased parcel located in the prairie fork of the San Gabriel Canyon operated until July 1944 as a mountain camp.<sup>31</sup>

After Flintham's death in 1925, Spence Turner was appointed as the County Forester and Fire Warden that same year. Turner continued Flintham's prior efforts in watershed planning which focused on:

---

<sup>26</sup> "History." City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks. Accessed February 24, 2016. Available at: <http://www.laparks.org/dos/dept/history.htm>

<sup>27</sup> Hjelte, George. 1977. *Footprints in the Parks*. Los Angeles, CA: Public Service Publications.

<sup>28</sup> Hjelte, George. 1977. *Footprints in the Parks*. Los Angeles, CA: Public Service Publications.

<sup>29</sup> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation. n.d. *Salient Dates in the History of the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation*.

<sup>30</sup> Gruendyke, B.P. November 1946. "Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation." *Los Angeles Employee's Association Magazine*.

<sup>31</sup> Gruendyke, B.P. November 1946. "Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation." *Los Angeles Employee's Association Magazine*.

*“rehabilitation of denuded watershed areas and extension of existing timbered areas with a view to future development of mountain park sites.”<sup>32</sup>*

The watershed planning program remained in place until June 1929. That same month, J.R. Wimmer became Assistant Forester. Under his direction, the creation and improvement of park sites, both present and future, in mountainous and lowland areas of the County were greatly emphasized.<sup>33</sup> The following month, the Department of Recreation, Camps, and Playgrounds was established to administer mountain camps and beaches under the County’s jurisdiction.<sup>34</sup>

On July 1, 1932, the Department of Recreation, Camps, and Playgrounds was appointed alongside the Department of Forester and Fire Warden to develop, supervise, and maintain parks, beaches, and mountain recreation camps.<sup>35,36</sup> Nineteen parks and three parkways totaling 453.94 acres of land were operated by the Department of Forester and Fire Warden. Three mountain recreation areas totaling 5,739 acres on national forest land and four beaches with 2.34 miles of ocean frontage were operated by the Department of Recreation, Camps, and Playgrounds.<sup>37</sup>

During the Great Depression, the Department of Recreation, Camps, and Playgrounds created programs and other devices to divert juvenile delinquency, a problem manifesting in the County, to more wholesome avenues. The Department of Recreation, Camps, and Playgrounds, with the cooperation of state and government agencies, also provided much-needed job opportunities for hundreds of the unemployed through beach and playground development and maintenance. Federal funds provided through the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and Emergency Conservation Act<sup>38</sup> program also made significant development of park, beach, and recreation areas possible during this time.<sup>39</sup>

The Department of Recreation, Camps, and Playgrounds was placed under the County Forester and Fire Warden’s jurisdiction in July 1938, until it was reestablished as a separate department in July 1939. Two new ordinance departments, the Department of Recreation and Department of Parks, were created later that year by the County Board. The Department of Parks remained within the Department of Forester and Fire Warden and was responsible for gardening and maintaining lawns, trees, and shrubs on County-owned properties. The Department of Recreation was exclusively

---

<sup>32</sup> Gruendyke, B.P. November 1946. “Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation.” *Los Angeles Employee’s Association Magazine*.

<sup>33</sup> Gruendyke, B.P. November 1946. “Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation.” *Los Angeles Employee’s Association Magazine*.

<sup>34</sup> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation. n.d. *Salient Dates in the History of the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation*.

<sup>35</sup> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation. n.d. *Salient Dates in the History of the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation*.

<sup>36</sup> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation. 8 August 1960. *The Role of the County of Los Angeles in Parks and Recreation*.

<sup>37</sup> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation. 8 August 1960. *The Role of the County of Los Angeles in Parks and Recreation*.

<sup>38</sup> The Emergency Conservation Work Act of 1933 ordered the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) to recruit young unemployed men from urban areas to conduct conservation work throughout the nation’s forests, parks, and fields.

<sup>39</sup> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation. 8 August 1960. *The Role of the County of Los Angeles in Parks and Recreation*.



responsible for recreation in those areas. With the creation of these departments, new beach and playground areas were added.<sup>40,41</sup>

On July 1, 1944, the Department of Parks and Department of Recreation merged to become the County Department of Parks and Recreation (County Department). The newly formed County Department was formed to “create a well-rounded adequate public recreation program which would completely fill the physical, social, and cultural needs of each community in the county” that would be available to the public as economically efficient as possible.<sup>42</sup> At the time of the union, the County Department was responsible for 15 park and recreation areas with a total of 1,075.25 acres, and 9 beach properties spanning 7.42 miles of shoreline.<sup>43</sup>

In 1946, the County Department maintained over 4,000 miles of country roadside trees, oversaw 58 County parks, 2 district parks, 1 parkway district, and 11 beaches.<sup>44</sup>

Until 1957, acquisition of land, parks, facilities, and recreation areas development and operation was performed without County policy. On April 16, 1957, a formal policy guide was adopted to be implemented by the County Department at the behest of the County Board. The County Department was now officially responsible for the acquisition, development, and operation of local and particularly, regional parks. The County Board then adopted the Regional Recreation Areas Plan on January 20, 1959, as an amendment to the recreation element of the County Master Plan of Parks which was originally prepared in 1948.<sup>45</sup>

In August 1960, the County Department managed 140 park and recreation areas totaling approximately 11,393 acres and 15 beaches spanning 10.52 miles of oceanfront. In a County Department document dated that same month, the following acquisitions made between 1957 and 1960 were outlined:<sup>46</sup>

*“The United States Forest Service has given the County a Term Permit for 80 acres and a Special Use Permit for 1,190 acres, (total 12.70 acres) of national forest land contiguous to the 40 acres of private land the county is purchasing at Devil’s Punch Bowl.*

*The Department of Defense several years ago advertised a parcel of land comprising 10.5 acres with 1,270 linear feet of shoreline along the rugged Palos Verdes Peninsula between Marineland and Point Vicente Lighthouse as being in excess of government needs. [The] county, ever vigilant, made application to acquire and secured [a] fee title at a cost of*

---

<sup>40</sup> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation. 8 August 1960. *The Role of the County of Los Angeles in Parks and Recreation*.

<sup>41</sup> Gruendyke, B.P. November 1946. “Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation.” *Los Angeles Employee’s Association Magazine*.

<sup>42</sup> Gruendyke, B.P. November 1946. “Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation.” *Los Angeles Employee’s Association Magazine*.

<sup>43</sup> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation. 8 August 1960. *The Role of the County of Los Angeles in Parks and Recreation*.

<sup>44</sup> Gruendyke, B.P. November 1946. “Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation.” *Los Angeles Employee’s Association Magazine*.

<sup>45</sup> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation. 8 August 1960. *The Role of the County of Los Angeles in Parks and Recreation*.

<sup>46</sup> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation. 8 August 1960. *The Role of the County of Los Angeles in Parks and Recreation*.

*\$18,988.10. The area, known as Point Vicente Access Way, is now completely developed from funds totaling \$34,000 made available to the County by the Wildlife Conservation Board.*

*The Department of the Army Corps of Engineers on June 11, 1957, granted the County of Los Angeles a 50-year license for public park and recreation purposes approximately 1,200 acres of land in the Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin. This vast recreational area is currently being developed by the Department of Parks and Recreation. More than \$500,000 was granted [to] the county by the Wildlife Conservation Board for development of the popular Herbert C. Legg Fishing Lake.*

*The State Park Commission has negotiated a 25-year Master Operating Agreement with the County of Los Angeles for development and operation of state park and beach lands. This Agreement or Lease includes Redondo, Manhattan, Surfriders, Malibu, and Point Dume Beach State Parks. Inland park properties include Puddingstone Reservoir (1,138 acres) and Placerita Canyon (346 acres) State Parks.*

*The State Division of Highways has given the County a 20-year lease for the development and operation of Corral-Solstice Beach north of Malibu.*

*A five-year agreement between the County of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles County Flood Control District for recreational use of District lands (626 acres) was negotiated on July 1, 1959. The agreement stipulated that the County of Los Angeles purchase and store water suitable for public recreational purposes.*

*Assignment of tax-deeded lands by the Board of Supervisors on request of the Department of Parks and Recreation has results in setting aside 15 parcels of land totaling 1,324 acres in Antelope Valley and vicinity for future park and recreation use. These areas include local and regional parks, and notably, [Native American] Reservations. Three large parcels aggregating 800 acres have been designated by the Board of Supervisors as Wildflower or Wildlife Sanctuaries...These methods of utilizing public lands for recreational purposed are to be continued in order to reduce in so far as possible the expenditure of public funds for land acquisition."*

In 1977, excluding beaches, the County Department administered a total of 124 facilities operating a network of major regional parks, swimming pools, golf courses, nature centers, trails, and wildlife sanctuaries including Catalina Island; all of which totaled 71,953 acres.<sup>47</sup>

As of 2016, the County Department operates 180 parks which includes natural areas, wildlife sanctuaries, arboreta and botanic gardens, and local, community, and regional parks; in addition to cultural venues such as the John Anson Ford Amphitheatre and Hollywood Bowl.<sup>48</sup>

## **Sun Village**

The Tataviam Native Americans, currently known as the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians, lived in the valley for centuries before the Spanish arrived in 1769. The valley served as

---

<sup>47</sup> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation. 29 July 1977. "Department of Parks and Recreation."

<sup>48</sup> "History." County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation, Los Angeles, CA. Accessed January 2016. Available at: <http://parks.lacounty.gov/wps/portal/dpr/AboutUs/History/>

cattle-grazing land during the Mission Era, and after the Mexican War of Independence, the area became a 48,000-acre land grant called Rancho San Francisco owned by the Del Valle family.<sup>49</sup>

The Tataviam were assimilated into the Spanish mission system during the 18th and 19th centuries. Spanish reports estimate that village populations ranged between 50 and 200 inhabitants. As many as 50 to 100 villages existed during the late 18th century in the San Fernando Valley and Los Angeles Basin.<sup>50</sup> The Tataviam, Kawaiisu, Kitanemuk, Serrano, and Vanyume tribes occupied the Antelope Valley from 1000 B.C. to 1700 A.D.

The Antelope Valley's lakes had dried up by the time Spanish influence arrived in the form of Pedro Fages, the first governor of Alta California, who surveyed the land in 1772. In 1776, Francisco Garcés, tasked with finding a trade route between the missions of Arizona and California, also visited the area. One important route, an old Native American path (now Highway 138) was quickly adopted in the 19th century. Kit Carson and John C. Fremont traveled the road in 1844; John Rogers and William Manly of the Bennet-Arcan Party and "Fish and Isham" of the Jayhawkers Party traversed it in 1849;<sup>51</sup> and the Mormon Battalion followed it south to Mexico in the mid-1840s.<sup>52</sup>

The U.S. Government Land Office subdivided the Antelope Valley in 1853, and the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad through the valley on its way from Los Angeles to San Francisco further divided the land. The establishment of the Fort Tejon military post in 1854 near Grapevine Canyon created a gateway for valley traffic. Many farmers were attracted to the area in the 1880s and 1890s when the region experienced an unprecedented abundance of rainfall. In 1894, this prosperity was brought to a halt when a decade-long drought decimated the regional economy. Irrigation in the valley was not secured until the 1913 completion of the 233-mile Los Angeles Aqueduct between the Owens Valley and the City of Los Angeles. Much of the valley, including Sun Village, was settled in the early 20th century once the area had a secure source of water.<sup>53</sup>

In 1933, President Roosevelt founded the Homeowners' Loan Corporation (HOLC). Under the HOLC, instead of refinancing of mortgages every 5 to 10 years as the precedent, mortgage terms were extended to about 20 years, after which they were fully paid off.<sup>54</sup> The Federal Housing Administration (FHA), intended to determine areas safe for bank investment versus those with low property values, was formed in 1934. In order to relay these findings, "safety-maps" were created by real estate agents, which showed the hazards and amenities of the city, block-by-block. Green and blue areas were deemed desirable, yellow areas were mediocre, and red areas indicated neighborhoods in decline. Tellingly, red areas often had a so-called 'subversive racial element,'

---

<sup>49</sup> Placerita Canyon Nature Center. n.d. Placerita Canyon Nature Center Timeline.

<sup>50</sup> Bean, L.J., and C.R. Smith. 1978. "Gabrielino." In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, ed. R.F. Heizer. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.

<sup>51</sup> Wheat, Carl. December 1939. "The Forty-Niners in Death Valley: A Tentative Census." *Historical Society of Southern California Quarterly*. Accessed August 19, 2016. Available at: <http://www.scvhistory.com/scvhistory/wheat-49ers.htm>

<sup>52</sup> Gregg, Ann. 23 December 1994. "History of Quartz Hill."

<sup>53</sup> "Antelope Valley Community History." County of Los Angeles Public Library. Available at: <http://www.colapublib.org/history/antelopevalley/>

<sup>54</sup> Wright, Russell O. 2007. *Chronology of Housing in the United States*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Co. p. 23.

indicating that Jews, Mexicans, Chinese, or African-Americans lived in the area, which banks claimed indicated low property value. These maps were the origins of “redlining.”<sup>55</sup>

As a result of this discriminatory real estate practice, many of these red areas, typically located in the core of inner cities, were neglected by investors and fell into decay. To simulate the move to suburbia, the FHA services were mostly dispensed on the edges of cities in new developments.<sup>56</sup> However, African-American families were prohibited from participating in the suburban housing boom,<sup>57</sup> and many moved to designated black neighborhoods, which were often located in the most undesirable areas.<sup>58</sup>

In the Antelope Valley, that area was Sun Village, located to the east of Palmdale. An anomaly, this land was originally owned by a local white family that agreed to sell it to Melvin Ray Grubbs, an African-American lawyer-turned-real-estate-agent. Grubbs sold parcels of the thousand-acre lot to African-Americans in the 1940s, creating a self-determined community. Legal restrictions ensured that Sun Village was a separate entity from Littlerock, an all-white farming town, and Sun Village residents were forced to improve their town with little government aid.<sup>59</sup> Founding members of the Women’s Club of Sun Village remember the unpaved roads of the town in the 1960s, and how there was never any fear of vandalism in the small town.<sup>60</sup> For these reasons, Sun Village was a unique settlement in the Antelope Valley.

Frank Zappa lived in Sun Village while working at Studio Z, and referred to the town in his song “Village of the Sun.” He remembered of the area: “the lowest rung on the ladder in this 1957 social arrangement was reserved for the sons and daughters of the black families who raised turkeys in an area beyond Palmdale-Sun Village. Only slightly above that rung was a little slot for the Mexicans.”<sup>61</sup>

After the eventual passage of fair housing and nondiscrimination laws in the 1960s, and as segregation faded, the two towns of Sun Village and Littlerock became increasingly mixed. Whites, African-Americans, and Latinos blurred previously impermeable boundaries. After some decades, a number of long-time Sun Village residents felt that Littlerock encroached on their town wrongfully,<sup>62</sup> and called for town boundaries to be drawn. In 2007, the two town councils decided on a Community Standard District together that was approved by the County Board. In 2014,

---

<sup>55</sup> Nichols, Chris. 13 January 2013. “Disp L.A. Case #29: Redlining Maps.” *Los Angeles Magazine*. Available at: <http://www.lamag.com/askchris/displa-case-29-redlining-maps/>

<sup>56</sup> Wright, Russell O. 2007. *Chronology of Housing in the United States*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Co. p. 24.

<sup>57</sup> Wright, Russell O. 2007. *Chronology of Housing in the United States*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Co. p. 24.

<sup>58</sup> Madrigal, Alexis C. “The Racist Housing Policy That Made Your Neighborhood.” 22 May 2014. *The Atlantic*. Available at: <http://www.theatlantic.com/business/archive/2014/05/the-racist-housing-policy-that-made-your-neighborhood/371439/>

<sup>59</sup> Simmons, Ann M. 23 September 2012. “For Sun Village and Littlerock, Historic Distrust Persists.” *The Los Angeles Times*. Available at: <http://articles.latimes.com/2012/sep/23/local/la-me-sun-village-20120924>

<sup>60</sup> “The Women’s Club of Sun Village and the Origins of Jackie Robinson Park.” 2009. County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation.

<sup>61</sup> Zappa, Frank. 1989. *The Real Frank Zappa Book*. New York, NY: Poseidon Press.

<sup>62</sup> Simmons, Ann M. 23 September 2012. “For Sun Village and Littlerock, Historic Distrust Persists.” *Los Angeles Times*. Available at: <http://articles.latimes.com/2012/sep/23/local/la-me-sun-village-20120924/2>

Palmdale signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to remove its sphere of influence from Sun Village.<sup>63</sup>

Sun Village had a population of over 11,000 in 2010. Unlike during its founding in the 1940s, today, Sun Village is very diverse, but has a much diminished African-American community, which makes up only seven percent of the population.<sup>64</sup>

### **Jackie Robinson Park**

The property that originally contained Jackie Robinson Park—9.2 acres—was acquired in multiple stages from 1956 to 1961; an additional 5-acre parcel was acquired in 2005 resulting in 13.8 acres in total at the time of this report. The idea of a local park germinated from the Women’s Club of Sun Village’s desire to better the community by providing recreational activities to dissuade gang activity. The club secured approximately 3 acres for the creation of the park; the club’s president, Jessie L. Carroll, and her husband secured an extra acre for the park.<sup>65</sup> Five acres were added to these original 4 acres with the involvement and adoption of the project by the County in 1958. The County Department secured an additional 5 acres in 2005.

The groundbreaking ceremony and naming of the park honored African-American ballplayer Jackie Robinson in 1960. A comfort station and picnic shelter were completed in 1963. Honored guest Jackie Robinson again accompanied Supervisor Warren Dorn in the dedication of the completed community center, now the park office, in 1965 (Figure 16, *Jackie Robinson Dedicates Community Center [1965]*, *Jackie Robinson Park*; Figure 17, *View of Community Center Plaque, Jackie Robinson Park*).<sup>66</sup>

---

<sup>63</sup> “Sun Village, CA Zip Codes.” Clarity Listings. Accessed November 2017. Available at: [Antelope Valley Times \(Palmdale, CA\). Available at: <http://theavtimes.com/2014/09/22/palmdale-signs-mou-with-sun-village/>](http://claritylistings.com/choose_zip.php?city=Sun%20Village&county=Los%20Angeles&state=CA&prop_type=Ind;Palmdale Signs MOU with Sun Village.)

<sup>64</sup> “Sun Village.” 2010. United States 2010 Census Interactive Population Search. Available at: <http://www.census.gov/2010census/popmap/ipmtext.php?fl=06:0677308>

<sup>65</sup> Heuer, Robert B. 9 April 1958. Letter to Norman S. Johnson. Subject: Acquisition of Four Acre Portion of Park Site.

<sup>66</sup> Joske, Pierre W. 7 May 1964. “Jackie Robinson Park- Recreation Activity Building.”





**Figure 16. Jackie Robinson Dedicates Community Center (1965), Jackie Robinson Park**  
 SOURCE: *Los Angeles County CEO Photo Unit #35166, 1965*



**Figure 17. View of Community Center Plaque, Jackie Robinson Park**  
 SOURCE: *Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2016*

Former star of the Brooklyn Dodgers, Jackie Robinson broke the color boundaries of the sport in America as the first African-American to be signed to a Major League baseball team.<sup>67</sup> Raised for much of his life in Pasadena, California, Jackie Robinson was a classmate and friend of Supervisor Warren Dorn, which is one reason the park was dedicated in his honor.<sup>68</sup> According to members of the Women's Club, Jackie Robinson Park was the first park named in his honor.

The community center was designed by County Engineer John A. Lambie and constructed by Si-Mar Construction Corp and completed prior to Robinson's dedication (Figure 18, *View of Completed Community Center [Park Office] [1965], Jackie Robinson Park*). Also constructed at this time were the original baseball field, children's play area landscaping, and likely the horseshoe pits.



**Figure 18. View of Completed Community Center (Park Office) (1965), Jackie Robinson Park**

SOURCE: *Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, 1965*

The second community center, completed in 1981, was dedicated in 1984 in honor of Mrs. Jessie L. Carroll, the president of the Women's Club of Sun Village and community advocate for the creation of Jackie Robinson Park (Figure 19, *View of Community Center Plaque [1984], Jackie Robinson Park*). As president of the Sun Village Women's Club, Carroll encouraged others to become involved in the push for a local park and is one reason Jackie Robinson Park was established. She personally donated an acre of land to the park.<sup>69</sup>

<sup>67</sup> "Jackie Robinson." National Baseball Hall of Fame. Available at: <http://baseballhall.org/hof/robinson-jackie>

<sup>68</sup> "Jackie's Park Will Get New Building." 28 May 1964. *Los Angeles Sentinel*.

<sup>69</sup> "The Women's Club of Sun Village and the Origins of Jackie Robinson Park." 2009. County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation.



**Figure 19. View of Community Center Plaque (1984), Jackie Robinson Park**  
 SOURCE: Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2016

The gymnasium was completed in 2002 by Carde Ten Architects and Hayward Construction. Many recreational activities, including afterschool programs, are held at the gymnasium for local children.

Juneteenth and the Miss Juneteenth pageant are two events held annually at the park. Juneteenth, a holiday that celebrates the freeing of slaves on United States soil, began on June 19, 1865, when word that President Abraham Lincoln had freed the slaves reached Galveston, Texas, more than two years after the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation.<sup>70</sup> Sun Village, originally established by African-Americans, began celebrating the holiday shortly after its founding.

In 2009, the County created a documentary short film of founding members of the Women's Club, including Jessie Culver, Cornelia Scott, Ilesster Hooker, Bernyse Hunter, Virginia Holmes, and Saphrine Philips, explored the members' rationale for creating the park and memories of early Sun Village. One pervasive theme was the need for recreation in the area, which after the paving of streets, was of crucial importance to the members.<sup>71</sup>

<sup>70</sup> Dilworth, M. "Countdown to Sun Village Juneteenth Celebration." 14 June 2012. *The Antelope Valley Times* (Palmdale, CA). Available at: <http://theavtimes.com/2012/06/14/countdown-to-sun-village-juneteenth-celebration/>

<sup>71</sup> "The Women's Club of Sun Village and the Origins of Jackie Robinson Park." 2009. County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation.

## 6.4 CHRONOLOGY

This section examines the construction and design history of the Jackie Robinson Park and its buildings as seen in Section 6.5, *Significance Evaluation*.

1.     **1956**  
The Women's Club of Sun Village was incorporated in 1956.
2.     **April 9, 1958**  
The County acquired 3 acres of land from the Women's Club and 1 acre from Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Carroll for a park in Sun Village.<sup>72</sup>
3.     **September 26, 1958**  
Under Supervisor Dorn, the County purchased 5 additional acres for the creation of the park from Joseph Gary.<sup>73</sup>
4.     **January 5, 1960**  
County Board officially adopted the name of Jackie Robinson Park for the Sun Village neighborhood park.<sup>74</sup>
5.     **December 29, 1961**  
John A. Lambie appraised a less-than-1-acre parcel as an addition to Jackie Robinson Park.<sup>75</sup>
6.     **November 19, 1963**  
Groundbreaking ceremony for the park was held.<sup>76</sup>
7.     **May 22, 1964**  
Groundbreaking ceremony for community building (current park office) was held. The unveiling of the plaque was performed by Supervisor Dorn and honored guest Jackie Robinson. The community building was designed by John A. Lambie and constructed by Si-Mar Corporation.<sup>77</sup>
8.     **June 16, 1965**  
Park was dedicated with a ceremony.
9.     **January 17, 1975**  
County Engineer estimated costs for drainage improvements.<sup>78</sup>

---

<sup>72</sup> Heuer, Robert B. 9 April 1958. Letter to Norman S. Johnson. Subject: Acquisition of Four Acre Portion of Park Site.

<sup>73</sup> Heuer, Robert B. 26 September 1958. Letter to Norman S. Johnson. Subject: Five Acres Acquired from Joseph Gary, Sun Village.

<sup>74</sup> County of Los Angeles. 5 January 1960. Memo.

<sup>75</sup> Lambie, John A. 29 December 1961. "Appraisal Jackie Robinson Park (1): Parcel No. 1-C North of Littlerock." Department of County Engineer.

<sup>76</sup> Joske, Pierre W. 27 May 1964. "Jackie Robinson Park- Recreation Activity Building."

<sup>77</sup> Joske, Pierre W. 27 May 1964. "Jackie Robinson Park- Recreation Activity Building."

<sup>78</sup> Cansler, Jim, Los Angeles County Engineer. January 17, 1975. Letter to Sy Greben. Subject: Jackie Robinson- Drainage Improvements.

10. **July 24, 1980**  
County Board approved contract of D.J. Anderson Construction Co. for the construction of a community building.<sup>79</sup>
11. **June 20, 1981**  
The community center was dedicated.
12. **February 28, 1984**  
County Board designated the community building the "Jessie L. Carroll Community Building."<sup>80</sup>
13. **November 17, 1990**  
Friends of Jackie Robinson County Park held a proclamation ceremony for the 25th anniversary of the park.
14. **November 29, 2000**  
Groundbreaking ceremony for the gymnasium was held.
15. **2002**  
The gymnasium, designed by Carde Ten Architects and constructed by Hayward Construction, was completed. An addition to the Carroll Community Building, includes restroom improvements, was also constructed.
16. **2005**  
The County acquired 5 acres of undeveloped land for the park (APN 3027-013-903).
17. **March 2010**  
Construction installed a fitness zone.<sup>81</sup>
18. **December 2011**  
Construction repaired gymnasium and community center roofs.<sup>82</sup>
19. **March 2013**  
Construction repaired park office roof.<sup>83</sup> Additionally, the air conditioning system was replaced for the Carroll Community Building.
20. **May 2014**  
Basketball court refurbished.<sup>84</sup>
21. **July 2014**  
Construction re-floored gymnasium.<sup>85</sup>

---

<sup>79</sup> Mize, James S. 24 July 1980. Letter to Board of Supervisors. Subject: Award of Contract Jackie Robinson County Park.

<sup>80</sup> Minutes of the Board of Supervisors. 28 February 1984. Director of Parks and Recreation.

<sup>81</sup> County of Los Angeles Construction Report. n.d.

<sup>82</sup> County of Los Angeles Construction Report. n.d.

<sup>83</sup> County of Los Angeles Construction Report. n.d.

<sup>84</sup> County of Los Angeles Construction Report. n.d.



22. **July 2015**

Construction installed shade structures and new children's play areas.<sup>86</sup>

## 6.5 SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION

### Buildings and Structures

Jackie Robinson Park includes two buildings, four structures, and one object that were evaluated to assess the eligibility of the facility in relation to making a determination regarding the eligibility of the park as a whole for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), or County Register of Landmarks and Historic Districts (County Register). There is a total of approximately 78,089 square feet in the buildings structures evaluated (Table 6.5-1, *Buildings and Structures Evaluated*; Figure 20, *Significance Evaluation Map, Jackie Robinson Park*).

---

<sup>85</sup> County of Los Angeles Construction Report, n.d.

<sup>86</sup> County of Los Angeles Construction Report, n.d.

**TABLE 6.5-1  
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES EVALUATED**

Building/Structure	Construction Year	Alteration Year	Demolition Year	Architect(s)	Builder(s)	Area (Sq. Ft.)	No. of Stories	Contributing	Non-Contributing	Historic District or Contributing Element	Period of Significance
Park Office (Former Community Center)	1964	2013	N/A	Mac A. Cason	Si-Mar Corporation	1,118	1	X		Contributing Element	1964
Picnic Shelter/Walkway	1963	N/A	N/A	Mac A. Cason	R. C. Gallyon Construction Company (Likely)	2,986	N/A	X		Contributing Element	1963
Comfort Station/Walkway	1963	N/A	N/A	Mac A. Cason	R. C. Gallyon Construction Company	2,637	1	X		Contributing Element	1963
Horseshoe Pits	c. 1963	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	3,454	N/A	X		Contributing Element	1960s
Children's Play Area	1963	N/A	N/A	R. C. Gallyon Construction Company	R. C. Gallyon Construction Company	9,688	N/A	X		Contributing Element	1963
Baseball Field	1963	N/A	N/A	R. C. Gallyon Construction Company	R. C. Gallyon Construction Company	58,206	N/A	X		Contributing Element	1963
Hitching Post	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A		X	N/A	N/A



**FIGURE 20**

Significance Evaluation Map, Jackie Robinson Park





### ***Park Office (Former Community Center)***

The park office, originally the park community center, was designed by Mac A. Cason, County Chief Architect in 1963. Cason was a finalist for the Paris Prize and worked at the firm Ellsworth & M.A. Cason before becoming the Chief Architect for the County.<sup>87,88</sup> It was built by Si-Mar Corporation, based in Loma Linda, California, in 1964. During Jackie Robinson's 1963 visit he looked over plans for the park and building (Figure 21, *Jackie Robinson and Warren Dorn holding Jackie Robinson Park Design* [1963]; Figure 22, *Jackie Robinson Park Architectural Concept* [1963]).



**Figure 21. Jackie Robinson and Warren Dorn holding Jackie Robinson Park Design (1963)**  
SOURCE: *Los Angeles County CEO Photo Unit #24266, 1963*



**Figure 22. Jackie Robinson Park Architectural Concept (1963)**  
SOURCE: *Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, 1963*

<sup>87</sup> "Cason, Mac Alfred." 1962. *American Architects Directory*. The American Institute of Architects.

<sup>88</sup> "Office of Architects and Engineers Office." Online Archive of California. Available at: [http://www.oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/c8r214nk/entire\\_text/](http://www.oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/c8r214nk/entire_text/)

The park office is constructed with concrete masonry units (CMUs), has a flat roof, and a generally rectangular floor plan measuring 1,118 square feet. Large, double-hung, two-light windows line the east and west façades of the building creating an open feel (Figure 23, *View of Park Office [1965], Jackie Robinson Park*; Figure 24, *East-facing View of Park Office, Jackie Robinson Park*). The building is framed by a low CMU wall.



**Figure 23. View of Park Office (1965), Jackie Robinson Park**  
SOURCE: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, 1965



**Figure 24. East-facing View of Park Office, Jackie Robinson Park**  
SOURCE: Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2016

The park office has two stacked, low-sloped shed roofs, one of which projects to create a covered walkway which leads to the comfort station. Six-light casement windows open to the walkway on the northern façade (Figure 25, *View of Park Office and Walkway, Jackie Robinson Park*). The roof was repaired in 2013.





**Figure 25. View of Park Office and Walkway, Jackie Robinson Park**  
 SOURCE: Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2016

The building has retained its integrity, and has only received minor maintenance alterations. As the first community center constructed at the park, it accurately reflects the development by locals, notably the Women's Club of Sun Village, of a recreation area for youth in the area. The park office is a reflection of the movement of African-American families to the area as a direct reaction to redlining, and the effort this community exerted to secure public spaces for their self-built community. Therefore, the park office contributes to a potential historic district and is individually eligible for listing in the County Register pursuant to Criteria 1 for its association with the movement of African-Americans to Sun Village as a reaction to prejudiced housing programs. The park office's significance does not rise to the threshold for listing in the NRHP or CRHR.

### ***Picnic Shelter and Walkway***

The picnic shelter was constructed in 1963 contemporaneous to the comfort station, and was therefore likely also designed by Mac A. Cason, County Chief Architect and built by R. C. Gallyon Construction Company. The picnic shelter has wood siding and is connected to the comfort station by a covered walkway (Figure 26, *View of Walkway Facing Picnic Shelter, Jackie Robinson Park*). Together they measure 2,986 square feet. Information about the park is displayed on plaques along the walkway. The picnic shelter and walkway are situated next to the fitness zone.



**Figure 26. View of Walkway Facing Picnic Shelter, Jackie Robinson Park**  
 SOURCE: Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2016

The picnic shelter is a rectangular structure that covers a number of concrete picnic tables and metal grills (Figure 27, *View of Picnic Shelter, Jackie Robinson Park*).



**Figure 27. View of Picnic Shelter, Jackie Robinson Park**  
 SOURCE: Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2016

The picnic shelter and walkway have retained their integrity, and have only received necessary minor maintenance measures. As the first structure constructed within the park, it accurately reflects the development of the park by locals, notably the Women's Club of Sun Village. The need for recreational areas was a consequence of the movement of African-American families to the area as a direct reaction to redlining, and the effort this community exerted to secure public spaces for their self-built community. Therefore, the picnic shelter and walkway contribute to a potential historic district and are individually eligible for listing in the County Register pursuant to Criteria 1 for their association with the movement of African-Americans to Sun Village as a reaction to

prejudiced housing programs. The picnic shelter and walkway's significance does not rise to the threshold for listing in the NRHP or CRHR.

### ***Comfort Station and Walkway***

The comfort station was designed by Mac A. Cason and constructed in 1963 by R. C. Gallyon Construction Company and was the first building constructed at the park. It is built with CMUs, has a flat roof, and a rectangular floorplan (Figure 28, *View of Comfort Station, Jackie Robinson Park*). The comfort station and walkway combined measure 2,637 square feet. Large slotted vents cover the north façade of the building to provide passive air flow. The projecting walkway ensures cover from the elements.



**Figure 28. View of Comfort Station, Jackie Robinson Park**

SOURCE: *Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2016*

Heaters were added in the maintenance room of the comfort station in 1964.<sup>89</sup> This is the only major renovation to the building, which generally retains its integrity. Like the park office and picnic shelter, the comfort station/walkway reflects the effort of local families to provide a recreation area for youth in the area. The building contributes to the early development of the park, which in turn is a reflection of the movement of African-American families to the area as a direct reaction to redlining. Therefore, the comfort station and walkway contribute to a potential historic district and are individually eligible for listing in the County Register pursuant to Criteria 1 for their association with the movement of African-Americans to Sun Village as a reaction to prejudiced housing programs. The comfort station and walkway's significance does not rise to the threshold for listing in the NRHP or CRHR.

<sup>89</sup> Joske, Pierre. 25 March 1964. Letter to Coleman Jenkins. Subject: Jackie Robinson Park: General Development and Comfort Station." Spec 2300 of 1961.



### ***Horseshoe Pits***

The horseshoe pits are located along the western edge of the park and measure approximately 3,454 square feet (Figure 29, *View of Horseshoe Pits, Jackie Robinson Park*). They were likely installed in the 1960s but their exact date of construction is unknown.



**Figure 29. View of Horseshoe Pits, Jackie Robinson Park**  
SOURCE: Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2016

The horseshoe pits were built for, and by, the community and adheres to the theme of recreation. Therefore, the horseshoe pits contribute to a potential historic district and are individually eligible for listing in the County Register pursuant to Criteria 1 for their association with the movement of African-Americans to Sun Village as a reaction to prejudiced housing programs. The horseshoe pit's significance does not rise to the threshold for listing in the NRHP or CRHR.

### ***Children's Play Area***

Landscaping for the tot's sand lot and playground, later the children's play area, began in 1963 by R. C. Gallyon Construction Company and was reduced for construction of the gymnasium.<sup>90</sup> Although a newer playground with a shade structure is located in the landscaped area, the kidney bean-shaped site was part of the original park design and was intended to hold a playground; moreover, it reflects a unique design layout that references landscape patterns of the 1960s. Jackie Robinson visited the playground during his dedication of the park (Figure 30, *Aerial View of Children's Play Area, Jackie Robinson Park* [1965]; Figure 31, *View of Children's Play Area, Jackie Robinson Park*; Figure 32, *Jackie Robinson at Children's Play Area* [1965], *Jackie Robinson Park*).

---

<sup>90</sup> Paige, Ronald F. 13 November 1963. Memo: Jackie Robinson Park, Littlerock General Development and Comfort Station.



**Figure 30. Aerial View of Children's Play Area, Jackie Robinson Park (1965)**  
SOURCE: Los Angeles County CEO Photo Unit, #35067, 1965



**Figure 31. View of Children's Play Area, Jackie Robinson Park**  
SOURCE: Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2016





**Figure 32. Jackie Robinson at Children's Play Area (1965), Jackie Robinson Park**  
 SOURCE: *Los Angeles County CEO Photo Unit #35191, 1965*

The children's play area landscape reflects the theme of recreation. Therefore, the designed sand-lot area, excluding the current play structure and shade shelter, contributes to a potential historic district and is individually eligible for listing in the County Register pursuant to Criteria 1 for its association with the movement of African-Americans to Sun Village as a reaction to prejudiced housing programs. The children's play area's significance does not rise to the threshold for listing in the NRHP or CRHR.

### ***Baseball Field***

The baseball field was designed and constructed in 1963 by R.C. Gallyon Construction Company. It lines the northwestern boundaries of the park and measures approximately 58,206 square feet (Figure 33, *View of Baseball Field, Jackie Robinson Park*).



**Figure 33. View of Baseball Field, Jackie Robinson Park**  
 SOURCE: *Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2016*

The baseball field reflects the theme of recreation at the park. Therefore, the baseball field contributes to a potential historic district and is eligible for listing in the County Register pursuant to Criteria 1 for its association with the movement of African-Americans to Sun Village as a reaction to prejudiced housing programs. The baseball field is not individually eligible for listing and its significance does not rise to the threshold for listing in the NRHP or CRHR because it is generally utilitarian and does not convey its significance outside of the historic district.

### ***Hitching Post***

The hitching post is located near the parking lot. It was likely installed in the 1950s or 1960s and is constructed with metal poles (Figure 34, *View of Hitching Post, Jackie Robinson Park*). It is possible the hitching post is used for the trail that connects the park to a segment of Avenue R.



**Figure 34. View of Hitching Post, Jackie Robinson Park**  
SOURCE: *Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2016*

The hitching post does not reflect the theme of recreation at the park, as it is associated with the trail, not the park's early development. Moreover, it is not significant in design or execution. Therefore, hitching post does not contribute to a potential historic district and is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or County Register pursuant to Criteria A/1, B/2, C/3, or D/4.

### **Jackie Robinson Park**

Jackie Robinson Park is a property with exceptional historical significance in the County that was built between 1958 and 2002. The park was a direct consequence of the establishment of Sun Village by African-Americans fleeing redlining segregation in Los Angeles. The community of African-American families built much of the town by themselves with little government aid. One result of this planning was Jackie Robinson Park. The first 4 acres for the park were purchased by the Women's Club of Sun Village with the intent of creating a park. Although the County designed and built the park, the recreational area directly reflects the community integrity and success in the

face of adversity. For this reason, Jackie Robinson Park is eligible for listing as a historic district in the County Register pursuant to Criterion 1. Contributing features of this historic district include the park office, picnic shelter/walkway, comfort station/walkway, horseshoe pits, children's play area, and baseball field. Moreover, the park office, picnic shelter/walkway, comfort station/walkway, horseshoe pits, and children's play area are individually eligible for listing in the County Register pursuant to Criterion 1 for the same reasons listed above. The baseball field is not individually eligible for listing in the County Register as it is generally utilitarian and does not convey its significance outside of the historic district. However, these buildings and structures significance do not rise to the threshold to merit listing in the NRHP or CRHR either individually or when considered together as a historic district. The fight for a bettered community by the residents of Sun Village reflects the movement of such communities out of larger cities in the wake of prejudiced housing and investing programs that resulted in redlining.

Jackie Robinson Park reflects the determination of an African-American community to better their town in the face of racial segregation. Many of the founders of the Women's Club of Sun Village recounted the state of their town shortly after people started moving there, when school buses could not traverse unpaved roads to pick up students. Jackie Robinson Park is a lasting monument to the energy local residents infused in their community, providing a space for recreation and learning for the next generation. The period of significance is from 1958 to 1964 when the park was constructed.

Famed baseball player Jackie Robinson was honored in the naming of this park, and although he attended both the groundbreaking and dedication of the park, he was not associated with the area for any other reasons and therefore is not impetus for eligibility pursuant to Criterion B/2. Persons who made specific contributions to the history of the nation, state, or region are not known to be associated with this property; therefore, Jackie Robinson Park, inclusive of the appurtenant buildings, facilities, and landscape, is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or County Register pursuant to Criterion B/2 as a historic district.

Jackie Robinson Park was not designed by a master architect, and is not noted for its landscape design or for its unique park features. Therefore, Jackie Robinson Park does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. The park, inclusive of the appurtenant buildings, facilities, and landscape, is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or County Register pursuant to Criterion C/3 as a historic district.

Jackie Robinson Park was constructed using common and utilitarian materials and does not have the potential to yield information regarding local building traditions and methods. Therefore, Jackie Robinson Park, inclusive of the appurtenant buildings, facilities, and landscape, is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or County Register pursuant to Criterion D/4 as a historic district.

Jackie Robinson Park has been minimally altered since its initial opening, and retains much of its integrity. The park office, picnic shelter/walkway, comfort station/walkway, horseshoe pits, children's play area, and baseball field all retain their integrity. The landscape, setting, buildings, and structures therefore retain sufficient historic integrity and meet the criteria for listing as a historic district for listing in the County Register.

## SECTION 7.0 CONCLUSION

---

Jackie Robinson Park, inclusive of the appurtenant buildings, structures, and landscape, meets the criteria to be treated as a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5(a) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines. The landscape, setting, buildings, and structures retain sufficient historic integrity and meet the criteria for listing as a historic district in the County of Los Angeles Register of Landmarks and Historic Districts for their association with the African-American establishment of Sun Village after redlining practices were established in Los Angeles. The park office, picnic shelter/walkway, comfort station/walkway, horseshoe pits, children's play area are also individually eligible for listing pursuant to Criterion 1; the baseball field is not individually eligible because it is generally utilitarian. However, their significance does not rise to the threshold to merit listing in the NRHP or CRHR either individually or when considered together as a historic district (Appendix E, *DPR 523 Series Forms*).

In general, the resources at Jackie Robinson Park are significant for their association with an event, not for their architecture, yet still need to be protected as they contribute to the association of that event. In general, the landscape, structure, and building resources found significant at Jackie Robinson Park can be preserved with common methods of careful maintenance, but may also benefit by guidance from the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* and related U.S. National Park Service *Preservation Briefs Nos. 1, 4, 6, 10, 15, and 47* (Appendix F, *National Park Service Preservation Briefs*).<sup>1</sup>

In addition to the significance evaluation, a review of the record search was conducted to ensure that any recorded archaeological sites within or near Jackie Robinson Park were considered. No archaeological studies have been conducted within the park boundaries. One archaeological study has been conducted exclusively within the 0.25-mile buffer zone. No unique archaeological resources, as defined in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resource Code, have been identified within or near Jackie Robinson Park.

Although a record search was completed, a Phase I Pedestrian Survey to assess the presence or absence of archaeological resources was not completed. Generally, in existing developed parks, native soils will be several feet below grade due to prior excavation and grading activities that were conducted for constructing buildings and structures, irrigation, and landscaping. Projects that can be reviewed pursuant to a CEQA Categorical Exemption would not likely create an unusual circumstance with regard to archaeological resources unless a project requires grading and excavation of native soils not disturbed during construction, maintenance, and operation of the park. Any work that involves earth-moving activity in previously undisturbed native soils should be monitored by, at minimum, workers that have received cultural resource training pursuant to a cultural resources management plan and worker education and awareness program.

---

<sup>1</sup> "Preservation Briefs." National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at: <https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs.htm>

Currently, Los Angeles County has a limited number of open spaces; therefore, effective planning and the salvage of historical resources are crucial. Based on this evaluation, it is anticipated that future renovations proposed by the County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation would not result in impacts to historical resources with implementation of the previously identified *Preservation Briefs* in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.



## SECTION 8.0 REFERENCES

---

- "Antelope Valley Community History." County of Los Angeles Public Library. Available at: <http://www.colapublib.org/history/antelopevalley/>
- Bean, L.J., and C.R. Smith. 1978. "Gabrielino." In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, ed. R.F. Heizer. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.
- California Public Resources Code*, Division 13, Section 21083.2.
- California Public Resources Code*, Division 13, Section 21084.1.
- California Public Resources Code*, Section 5024.1.
- Cansler, Jim, Los Angeles County Engineer. January 17, 1975. Letter to Sy Greben. Subject: Jackie Robinson-Drainage Improvements.
- County of Los Angeles Construction Report, n.d.
- County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation. 29 July 1977. "Department of Parks and Recreation."
- County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation. 8 August 1960. *The Role of the County of Los Angeles in Parks and Recreation*.
- County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation. n.d. *Salient Dates in the History of the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation*.
- County of Los Angeles. 5 January 1960. Memo.
- Cranz, Galen. 1982. *The Politics of Park Design: A History of Urban Parks in America*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press.
- Dibblee, T.W., Jr. 2002. Geologic Map of the Condor Peak Quadrangle, Los Angeles County, California. *Dibblee Geology Center Map #DF-84*.
- Dilworth, M. "Countdown to Sun Village Juneteenth Celebration." 14 June 2012. *The Antelope Valley Times* (Palmdale, CA). Available at: <http://theavtimes.com/2012/06/14/countdown-to-sun-village-juneteenth-celebration/>
- Doell, Chas. E. and Gerald B. Fitzgerald. 1954. *A Brief History of Parks and Recreation in the United States*. Chicago, IL: The Athletic Institute.
- Farrier, Edna. May 1921. "Utilizing the City's Waste Spaces for Recreation." *Park International*.
- Gregg, Ann. 23 December 1994. "History of Quartz Hill."

- Gruendyke, B.P. November 1946. "Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation." *Los Angeles Employee's Association Magazine*.
- Heuer, Robert B. 26 September 1958. Letter to Norman S. Johnson. Subject: Five Acres Acquired from Joseph Gary, Sun Village.
- Heuer, Robert B. 9 April 1958. Letter to Norman S. Johnson. Subject: Acquisition of Four Acre Portion of Park Site.
- "History." City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks. Accessed February 24, 2016. Available at: <http://www.laparks.org/dos/dept/history.htm>
- "History." County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation, Los Angeles, CA. Accessed January 2016. Available at: <http://parks.lacounty.gov/wps/portal/dpr/AboutUs/History/>
- Hjelte, George. 1977. *Footprints in the Parks*. Los Angeles, CA: Public Service Publications.
- Hurd, Amy R., and Denise M. Anderson. 2011. *The Park and Recreation Professionals Handbook*. Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics.
- "Jackie Robinson." National Baseball Hall of Fame. Available at: <http://baseballhall.org/hof/robinson-jackie>
- "Jackie's Park Will Get New Building." 28 May 1964. *Los Angeles Sentinel*.
- Joske, Pierre W. 27 May 1964. "Jackie Robinson Park- Recreation Activity Building."
- Joske, Pierre. 25 March 1964. Letter to Coleman Jenkins. Subject: Jackie Robinson Park: General Development and Comfort Station." Spec 2300 of 1961.
- Laird, Mark. 1999. *The Flowering of the Landscape Garden: English Pleasure Grounds, 1720-1800*. Hong Kong: University of Pennsylvania Press.
- Lambie, John A. 29 December 1961. "Appraisal Jackie Robinson Park (1): Parcel No. 1-C North of Littlerock." Department of County Engineer.
- Lasdun, Susan. 1992. *The English Park: Royal, Private & Public*. New York, NY: The Vendome Press.
- Madrigal, Alexis C. "The Racist Housing Policy That Made Your Neighborhood." 22 May 2014. *The Atlantic*. Available at: <http://www.theatlantic.com/business/archive/2014/05/the-racist-housing-policy-that-made-your-neighborhood/371439/>
- Masters, Nathan. 9 May 2013. "When L.A.'s Oldest Parks were Young." KCET. Available at: [http://www.kcet.org/updaily/socal\\_focus/history/la-as-subject/when-las-oldest-parks-were-young.html](http://www.kcet.org/updaily/socal_focus/history/la-as-subject/when-las-oldest-parks-were-young.html)
- Minutes of the Board of Supervisors. 28 February 1984. Director of Parks and Recreation.

- Mize, James S. 24 July 1980. Letter to Board of Supervisors. Subject: Award of Contract Jackie Robinson County Park.
- National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15, "How to Apply the National Criteria for Evaluation."* Available at [http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15\\_2.htm](http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15_2.htm)
- National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15, "How to Evaluate the Integrity of a Property."* Available at [http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15\\_8.htm#seven](http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15_8.htm#seven) aspects
- Nichols, Chris. 13 January 2013. "Disp L.A. Case #29: Redlining Maps." *Los Angeles Magazine*. Available at: <http://www.lamag.com/askchris/displa-case-29-redlining-maps/>
- Nichols, Robert B. July 1963. "New York City's Park-Design Controversy." *Landscape Architect*, vol. 31.
- Office of Historic Preservation. 14 March 2006. "Technical Assistance Bulletin 6: California Register and National Register, A Comparison (for Purposes of Determining Eligibility for the California Register)." Available at: <http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov>
- Office of Historic Preservation. 4 September 2002. "Technical Assistance Series #3, California Register of Historical Resources: Questions and Answers." Available at: <http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov>
- Paige, Ronald F. 13 November 1963. Memo. Subject: Jackie Robinson Park, Littlerock General Development and Comfort Station.
- "Palmdale Signs MOU with Sun Village." 22 September 2014. *Antelope Valley Times* (Palmdale, CA). Available at: <http://theavtimes.com/2014/09/22/palmdale-signs-mou-with-sun-village/>
- "Park." Merriam-Webster. Accessed April 2016. Available at: <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/park>
- Placerita Canyon Nature Center. n.d. Placerita Canyon Nature Center Timeline.
- Prather, Joe E. 14 January 1985. Letter to Art Waller. Subject: 11th Year CDBG Funding.
- San Francisco Playground Commission. 10 June 1915. San Francisco Playground Commission Minutes.
- San Francisco Recreation Commission. 1939. "Supervised Recreation."
- Simmons, Ann M. 23 September 2012. "For Sun Village and Littlerock, Historic Distrust Persists." *The Los Angeles Times*. Available at: <http://articles.latimes.com/2012/sep/23/local/la-me-sun-village-20120924>
- "Sun Village, CA Zip Codes." Clarity Listings. Accessed November 2017. Available at: [http://claritylistings.com/choose\\_zip.php?city=Sun%20Village&county=Los%20Angeles&state=CA&prop\\_type=Ind;](http://claritylistings.com/choose_zip.php?city=Sun%20Village&county=Los%20Angeles&state=CA&prop_type=Ind;)

"Sun Village." 2010. United States 2010 Census Interactive Population Search. Available at:  
<http://www.census.gov/2010census/popmap/ipmtext.php?fl=06:0677308>

"The Women's Club of Sun Village and the Origins of Jackie Robinson Park." 2009. County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation.

Wheat, Carl. December 1939. "The Forty-Niners in Death Valley: A Tentative Census." *Historical Society of Southern California Quarterly*. Accessed August 19, 2016. Available at:  
<http://www.scvhistory.com/scvhistory/wheat-49ers.htm>

Wright, Russell O. 2007. *Chronology of Housing in the United States*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Co.

Zappa, Frank. 1989. *The Real Frank Zappa Book*. New York, NY: Poseidon Press.

## **APPENDIX A**

### ***RESUMES OF KEY PERSONNEL***



## Marie C. Campbell, MA

---

### Principal

#### Certified Wetland Delineator

MA, Geography, Geomorphology/  
Biogeography, UCLA

- Ensure technical and procedural adequacy pursuant to NEPA, CEQA, and other federal, state, and local statutes and regulations
- Agency coordination
- Coordination with special interests
- Identify opportunities for issue resolution
- Public outreach
- Quality assurance / quality control

Years of Experience: 30 +

#### Relevant Experience:

- SCAG 2015 RTP/SCS PEIR
- Union Station Master Plan PEIR
- Martin Luther King Jr. Medical Center Campus EIR
- St. John's Wellness Center EA
- Arroyo Seco Master Plan EIR/CE
- Grand Avenue Realignment and Music Center Improvement Project EIR/CE
- Plaza de Cultura y Artes EIR/CE
- Hollywood Bowl Acoustical Shell Replacement Project EIR
- KROC Community Center EIR
- Kenneth Hahn Regional Park Ballfield Complex EIR
- Rehabilitation and Adaptive Reuse of Boddy House Garage CE
- Bosque del Rio Hondo MND/EA
- College Park Mixed Use EIR
- China Shipping Yard EIS/EIR
- ROEN Development Section 8 Housing CE
- Marina del Rey Affordable Housing Policy MND
- County Ordinance to Ban Single-use Carryout Plastic Bags EIR and Subsequent Addendum EIRs for five cities
- Bellingham School and 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue School EIRs

Ms. Marie Campbell, owner of Sapphos Environmental, Inc., is an environmental compliance specialist with more than 30 years of experience in managing environmental documents prepared pursuant to National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for projects involving complex community development and infrastructure issues. Ms. Campbell has served as the principal-in-charge for a wide range of other projects including transportation, community development, and healthcare projects.

Ms. Campbell serves as the principal-in-charge providing strategic environmental compliance oversight and quality assurance for the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy Program EIR, a comprehensive document that evaluates transportation improvement projects and land use patterns for six counties and 191 cities in the SCAG region. Ms. Campbell serves in a comparable capacity for LA Metro's Union Station Master Plan EIR and the Doran Grade Street Separator SE/CE. She has also provided environmental compliance services for the Crenshaw/LAX and Regional Connector transit corridor projects, including SWPPP oversight, archaeological and paleontological monitoring, evaluation of historic structures, and noise and vibration monitoring.

Having started her career as an Environmental Compliance Specialist with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, she has an extensive background in NEPA, as well as CEQA, and has overseen documents for a variety of community development projects, including mixed use projects, schools, community facilities, and parks. She served as the project manager for the College Park Mixed-Use project EIR, Keeler Dunes Dust Control Project EA/EIR, the Plaza de Cultura y Artes EIR/CE, the KROC Community Center EIR, Lennox Section 8 housing CE, and the Music Center Annex CE. Many of these community development projects have involved rights-of-way on federal lands, or the use of federal funds, including the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Federal Highway Administration, and Federal Railroad Administration. She has served as project manager for the Arroyo Seco Master Plan EIR, the Grand Avenue Realignment Project EIR/CE, the Hollywood Bowl EIR, the Kenneth Hahn Regional Park EIR, and the Bosque del Rio Hondo MND/EA. For each of these projects, Ms. Campbell directed the organization and scope of the environmental analysis, provided quality assurance for written work products, conducted the public outreach meetings, agency coordination, and made public presentations before the respective decision-making body.

She served as the principal-in-charge for the Martin Luther King Jr. Medical Center EIR to facilitate reopening of an interim Outpatient Hospital and construction of the Multi-Service Ambulatory Care Center, in the wake of a controversial closure of the facility that left a large area of south central Los Angeles with compromised accessibility to healthcare, particularly emergency medical services. She served in a comparable capacity for the St. John's Wellness Center EA and the Long Beach Memorial Medical Center EIR.

Ms. Campbell is recognized by the LA Bar Association as an expert witness for NEPA and CEQA. The majority of projects for which environmental compliance documentation has been prepared have not involved litigation; however, in each of the 13 cases (on 11 projects) that were litigated, Sapphos Environmental, Inc.'s client prevailed and was able to proceed with the project as analyzed. She serves on the board of the National Association of Environmental Professionals and the California Association of Environmental Professionals.

## Carrie E. Chasteen, MS, BA

---

### Senior Historic Resource Specialist

MS, Historic Preservation,  
School of the Art Institute of  
Chicago, Chicago, IL

BA, History and Political  
Science, University of South  
Florida, Tampa, FL

Phi Alpha Theta historical honor  
society

- Cultural resources management and legal compliance
- History of California
- Identification and evaluation of the built environment
- Historic American Building Survey (HABS) and Engineering Record (HAER) documentation
- Historic Property Survey Reports (HPSRs)
- Historical Resources Evaluation Reports (HRERs)

Years of Experience: 15 +

### Relevant Experience

- Certified Oregon Transportation Investment Act (OTIA) III CS3 Technical Lead
- Historic Preservation Commissioner, City of Pasadena, CA
- Historic consultant for the Shangri La Hotel renovation project, Santa Monica, CA
- Principal Architectural Historian for the Interstate 10 (I-10) Corridor Project
- HABS/HAER documentation for Mission Control at NASA JPL in Pasadena, CA

Ms. Carrie Chasteen has more than 15 years of experience in the field of cultural resources management and the built environment, including project management, agency coordination, archival research, managing large surveys, preparation of Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) sections, peer review, and regulatory compliance. She meets and exceeds the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualification Standards* in the fields of History and Architectural History.

Ms. Chasteen has served as Principal Investigator / Principal Architectural Historian on projects in Kern, San Bernardino, Riverside, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, Imperial, and San Diego Counties in Southern California. She has extensive experience with the California Office of Historic Preservation, the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG), Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation, the City of Los Angeles, and various other State, county, and local government agencies.

Ms. Chasteen served as the historic consultant for the design team for the renovation of the Shangri La Hotel, Santa Monica, California, which won a historic preservation award from the Santa Monica Conservancy. For the Shangri La Hotel project, Ms. Chasteen documented and ranked the character-defining features of the building and structures on the property; reviewed plans for consistency with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*; assisted with developing creative solutions to meet the objectives of updating the hotel amenities while maintaining the historic character of the building; assisted with the entitlement process including presentations before the Planning Commission; and prepared Historic American Building Survey (HABS) documentation of the linoleum flooring which was set in unique patterns per room throughout the entire building. Additional experience includes serving as Principal Architectural Historian for the Interstate 10 (I-10) Corridor Project. For this project, Ms. Chasteen prepared a Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR), Historical Resources Evaluation Report (HRER), and a Finding of No Adverse Effect with Non-Standard Conditions (FNAE). As part of the FNAE, she conducted agency consultation with the Cities of Redlands, Upland, and Ontario, and with other interested parties including regional historical societies. Ms. Chasteen has also prepared Historic American Buildings Survey / Historic American Engineering Record (HABS / HAER) documentation for the former Caltrans District 7 headquarters building and the Space Flight Operations Facility, commonly referred to as Mission Control, a National Historic Monument, at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) in Pasadena.

Ms. Chasteen is a member of the Society of Architectural Historians, National Trust for Historic Preservation, California Preservation Foundation, and Pasadena Heritage. Ms. Chasteen is also a Historic Preservation Commissioner for the City of Pasadena.

## Alexandra I. Madsen, MA, BA

---

### Senior Architectural Historian

MA, Art History, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX

BA (Magna Cum Laude), History, Saint Anselm College, Manchester, NH

- Cultural resources management and legal compliance
- Identification and evaluation of the built environment
- Archival documentation
- Historic preservation consultation
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties
- CEQA cultural resources analysis

Years of Experience: 5 +

### Relevant Experience

- Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation Series 523 forms
- Los Angeles Unified School District Design Review Reports
- Historic American Buildings Survey Report and Pamphlet
- Historic Evaluations

Ms. Alexandra Madsen, Senior Architectural Historian for Sapphos Environmental, Inc., has over five years of experience in the field of cultural resource management including experience in historic institutions, museums, and firms. Ms. Madsen has a Master's Degree in Art History from the University of Texas at Austin, where she focused on built environments. She meets and exceeds the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualification Standards* in History and Architectural History.

Ms. Madsen has experience in completing cultural resources reports and in evaluating properties under federal, State, and local criteria. She has surveyed, conducted research on, and evaluated over 20 Los Angeles County Parks. This work includes archival research, identification and evaluation reports, and Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Series 523 Forms. Ms. Madsen has also evaluated educational institutions for the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) as well as individual residential and commercial properties for various cities. This work required preparation of reports to demonstrate compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (Standards)*, preparation of DPR 523 series forms, and in some cases scoping for Environmental Impact Reports (EIR). She has worked on historic projects located in Los Angeles, Orange, and Kern Counties. She is experienced with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards* and CEQA compliance.

Ms. Madsen comes from a background specializing in historical and pre-historical artifacts and resources. She has worked in research, curatorial, collections management, and educational capacities. As a senior student assistant at the UT Dolphe Briscoe Center for American History, curatorial assistant at Gunn Memorial Historical Museum, and research intern at the Institute for American Indian Studies, Ms. Madsen was responsible for collections management and archival work. Moreover, she has participated in archaeological excavations in Italy and Connecticut.

Ms. Madsen is a member of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, California Preservation Foundation, L.A. Conservancy, Pasadena Heritage, and Highland Park Heritage Trust.

## Donald M. Faxon, MA, BS

---

### **Architectural Historian Preservation Specialist**

MA, Historic Preservation,  
Savannah College of Art &  
Design, Savannah, GA

BS, Public Communications,  
Boston University, Boston,  
MA

- Cultural resources management and legal compliance
- History of California
- Identification and evaluation of the built environment
- Archival documentation
- Historic preservation consultation
- Historic treatment planning, monitoring, and management.
- ADA assessment
- Historic structure reports and conditions assessment
- Scientific materials evaluation
- Architectural history

Years of Experience: 25 +

- *Society of Architectural Historians*
- *Former Cultural Heritage Commissioner, City of Sierra Madre*
- *Sigma Pi Kappa Historic Preservation Fellowship*
- *Former Historical Architect at a State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)*
- *Section 106 reports*

Donald M. Faxon has professional experience as both an Architectural Historian and Architectural Preservation Specialist. He served as Senior Historical Architect at a state office of historic preservation (SHPO) and as a city Cultural Heritage Commissioner; and has worked for the National Park Service and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. He has explained, interpreted, applied, and/or enforced the Secretary of the Interior's Standards in positions on both coasts. His experience includes providing inventory, significance evaluations, re-use studies, and interpretation options. He also provides architectural technical expertise in design review, visual and scientific condition assessments, preservation and conservation treatments, historic structure reports, project monitoring, compatible integration design for code required elements, and accessibility planning for the disabled. Additional skills include architectural project planning and monitoring. He has prepared technical reports for historical built environment resources to satisfy compliance requirements under CEQA, Section 106, and local ordinances.

Mr. Faxon has more than 25 years of experience as a historic preservation professional on projects involving a wide variety of building, structure and landscape styles and types, including agricultural, maritime, industrial, residential, commercial, transportation, civic, religious, entertainment, and military related resources.

Mr. Faxon's selected project experience includes:

- Secretary of the Interior's Standards Conformance Review for Los Angeles Unified School District's Lincoln High School HVAC Project.
- Evaluation and recommendations for properties owned by the Preservation Society of Newport County (The Newport Mansions) for Americans with the Disabilities Act (ADA) accessibility, Newport, RI.
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards evaluation of "Old State House" buildings and other properties owned by the State Government of Rhode Island for repair, restoration, and ADA accessibility, Providence, RI, including design recommendations and implementation.
- Evaluation of the state-owned Veteran's Auditorium in Providence, RI for ADA accessibility.
- Evaluations and historic contexts for multiple County parks for the Los Angeles Department of County Parks and Recreation, including assessment for the NRHP, SRHP, and County Register.
- Cultural Resource Management Plan research and preparation for the Los Angeles Department of County Parks and Recreation.
- CEQA evaluation of historical significance and design review of a proposed rehabilitation, San Luis Obispo, CA.
- Administration and monitoring of Congressionally-funded seismic disaster grant projects at Castle Green Apartments, Pasadena, CA; Shrine Auditorium, 665 Western Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA; and Case Study House Number 18, 199 Chautauqua Blvd, Pacific Palisades, CA.
- Field evaluations and recommendations for endangered properties at Rocky Mountain National Park, CO.

## **APPENDIX B**

### ***RECORD SEARCH RESULTS, JACKIE ROBINSON PARK\****

\*Appendix B, *Record Search Results, Jackie Robinson Park* has been provided to the County of Los Angeles as a separate .ZIP file.

Appendix B, *Record Search Results, Jackie Robinson Park* ("Submitted Record") is designated confidential and must be managed as confidential, pursuant to California Government Code § 6254(r). The Submitted Record must be managed as confidential information by the County of Los Angeles to protect cultural resources from risk that the information could be used to loot, vandalize, or otherwise damage sensitive cultural, archaeological, or paleontological resources. The Submitted Record contains sensitive information related to cultural, archaeological or historical objects, structures, landscapes, resources, sacred places, or sites of concern to local Native Americans or other ethnic groups, or resources or objects described in California Public Resources Code §§ 5097.9 or 5097.993. The Submitted Record may not be released to the public. The submitted record is provided to the County, limited to use by those in a "need to know" position for use in ongoing operations and maintenance activities, and advance planning effort.



## **APPENDIX C**

### ***SAPPHOS ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. SOURCES\****

\*Appendix C, *Sapphos Environmental, Inc. Sources* has been provided to the County of Los Angeles as a separate .ZIP file.

**APPENDIX D**

***COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF  
PARKS AND RECREATION SOURCES***

## REFERENCE MATERIALS\*

- Board of Supervisors County of Los Angeles. n.d. Jackie Robinson Park Groundbreaking Ceremonies Community Building Invite. (JackieRobinson.pdf, pg. 19)
- County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and History. 22 May 1964. Jackie Robinson Park Groundbreaking Community Recreation Building program. (JackieRobinson.pdf, pg. 17)
- County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and History. 29 November 2000. Jackie Robinson County Park Groundbreaking Ceremony for the new Community Gymnasium program. (JackieRobinson.pdf)
- County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation. 12 September 1996. "A History of Jackie Robinson County Park." (Jackie Robinson Park History.pdf)
- County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation. 13 November 2000. "Jackie Robinson Gymnasium Project." (Jackie Robinson Park Site.pdf)
- County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation. 20 June 1981. Jackie Robinson Park Community Building Dedication program. (JackieRobinson.pdf, pg. 15)
- County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation. n.d. "Jackie Robinson Park History." (Jackie Robinson.pdf)
- County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation. n.d. Jackie Robinson Park Groundbreaking Community Recreation Building program (Jackie Robinson Community Bldg Pamphlet.pdf, pg. 1)
- Delta Sigma Theta Sorority Inc. 5 May 1984. Delta Sigma Theta Sorority Inc. Honors Jessie L. Carroll program. (Jackie Robinson Jessie Carroll.pdf)
- Gillis, Bill. 15 June 1997. "The case of the lost time capsule at Robinson Park?" Antelope Valley Press (Palmdale, CA). (JackieRobinson.pdf, pg. 6)
- Jackie Robinson Foundation. 7 December 2000. "Jack Roosevelt Robinson." (JackieRobinson.pdf, pg. 11)
- Office of Supervisor Michael Antonovich. 21 August 1981. "For Immediate Release: Community Building at Jackie Robinson Park Opens." (JackieRobinson.pdf, pg. 16)
- Paolinelli, Fran. n.d. "Blaze consumes." Antelope Valley Press (Palmdale, CA). (Jackie Robinson Community Bldg Pamphlet.pdf, pg. 2)
- Parsons, Joanna. 29 October 2000. "Sun Village: a thriving, quiet community." Antelope Valley Press (Palmdale, CA). (Jackie Robinson Community.pdf)
- Shaw, Dr. William B. Shaw, Sun Village Chamber of Commerce. 13 January 1984. Letter to Honorable Michael Antonovich, Los Angeles County 5th District Supervisor. (JackieRobinson.pdf, pg. 14)
- Video documentary
- Zahn, Brenda. 1 December 2000. "Park breaks ground for new gymnasium." Antelope Valley Press (Palmdale, CA). (JackieRobinson.pdf, pg. 5)

*\*Additional files were pulled from the County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation Jackie Robinson Park archives.*

## **PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS\***

- Ninety-two (92) historical photos dated 1960, 1963, or 1965 from the Los Angeles County CEO Photo Unit
- Thirteen (13) historical photos dated 1963, 1965, or 1968 from the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
- Two (2) historical photos dated 1963 and 1966 from the County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation
- One hundred seventeen (117) general photos dated 2008, 2009 or 2012 from the County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation

*\*Additional files were pulled from the County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation Jackie Robinson Park archives.*

## **APPENDIX E**

### ***DPR 523 SERIES FORMS***



**State of California — Natural Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
DISTRICT RECORD**

**Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial #**

Page 1 of 18

**\*NRHP Status Code:** 5D3

**\*Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder): Jackie Robinson Park

**D1. Historic Name:** Jackie Robinson Park

**D2. Common Name:** Jackie Robinson Park

**\*D3. Detailed Description** (Discuss overall coherence of the district, its setting, visual characteristics, and minor features. List all elements of district.):

Jackie Robinson Park is located in Sun Village, a census-designated area in the Antelope Valley region in the Fifth Supervisorial District of Los Angeles County. Jackie Robinson Park is situated within the southern portion of the Antelope Valley. The Antelope Valley is primarily an alluviated desert plain containing bedrock hills and low mountains. The landscape is predominantly flat, with elevations of the park property ranging between 2,666 feet above mean sea level (msl) at the northeast corner of the park and 2,672 msl at the southwest corner. Jackie Robinson Park is managed by the County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation.

**\*D4. Boundary Description** (Describe limits of district and attach map showing boundary and district elements.):

The park is located in a rural area; there are empty lots surrounding the park. The park is bounded to the north by E. Avenue Q 14, to the east by an empty lot, to the south by E. Avenue R, and to the west by an empty lot. The district boundary is defined by the Los Angeles County Assessor's parcels which comprise the property.

**\*D5. Boundary Justification:**

The park occupies approximately 14 acres on four parcels owned by the county of Los Angeles (AINs 3027-013-901, 3027-013-900, 3027-013-902, and 3027-013-903).

**D6. Significance:**

**Theme:** County Park

**Area:** Sun Village

**Period of Significance:** 1958–1964

**Applicable Criteria:** 1

(Discuss district's importance in terms of its historical context as defined by theme, period of significance, and geographic scope. Also address the integrity of the district as a whole.)

The property that contains Jackie Robinson Park was acquired in multiple stages from 1956 to 1961; a final parcel was purchased in 2005, resulting in 13.8 acres. The idea of a local park germinated from the Women's Club of Sun Village's desire to better the community by providing recreational activities to dissuade gang activity. The club secured approximately 3 acres for the creation of the park; the club's president, Jessie L. Carroll, and her husband secured an extra acre for the park. 1 Five acres were added to these original 4 acres with the involvement and adoption of the project by the County in 1958. (See *Continuation Sheet page 4*)

**\*D7. References** (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any informants, where possible): See *Continuation Sheet page 6*.

**\*D8. Evaluator:** Alexandra Madsen

**Date:** February 10, 2017

**Affiliation and Address:**

Sapphos Environmental, Inc.  
430 North Halstead Avenue

Pasadena, California 91107

---

<sup>1</sup> Heuer, Robert B. Letter to Norman S. Johnson. 9 April 1958. "Acquisition of Four Acre Portion of Park Site."

State of California — Natural Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
SKETCH MAP

Primary #  
HRI#  
Trinomial

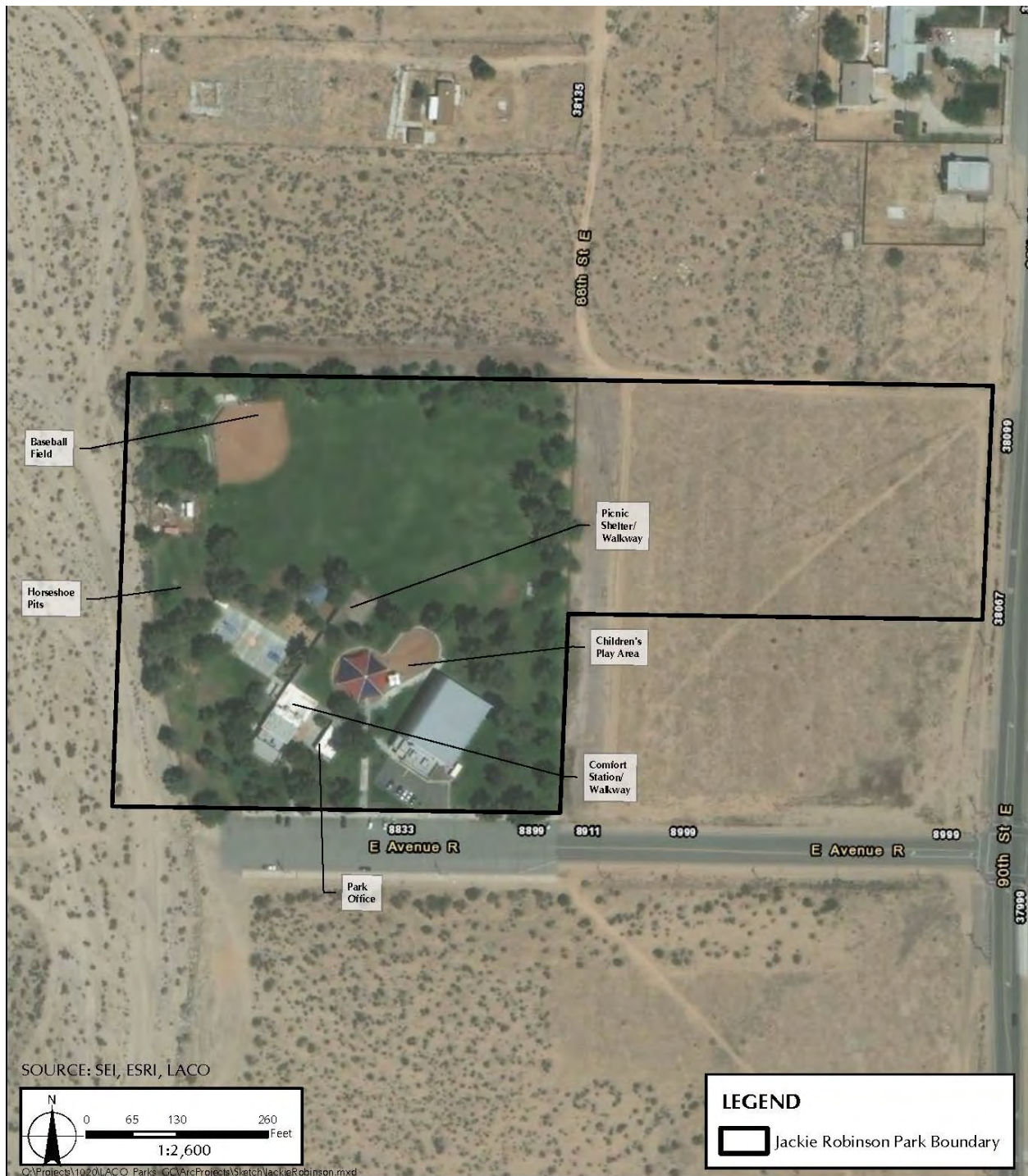
Page 2 of 18

\*Map Name: Littlerock

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): Jackie Robinson Park

\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Date of map: 1974





State of California — Natural Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
SKETCH MAP

Primary #  
HRI#  
Trinomial

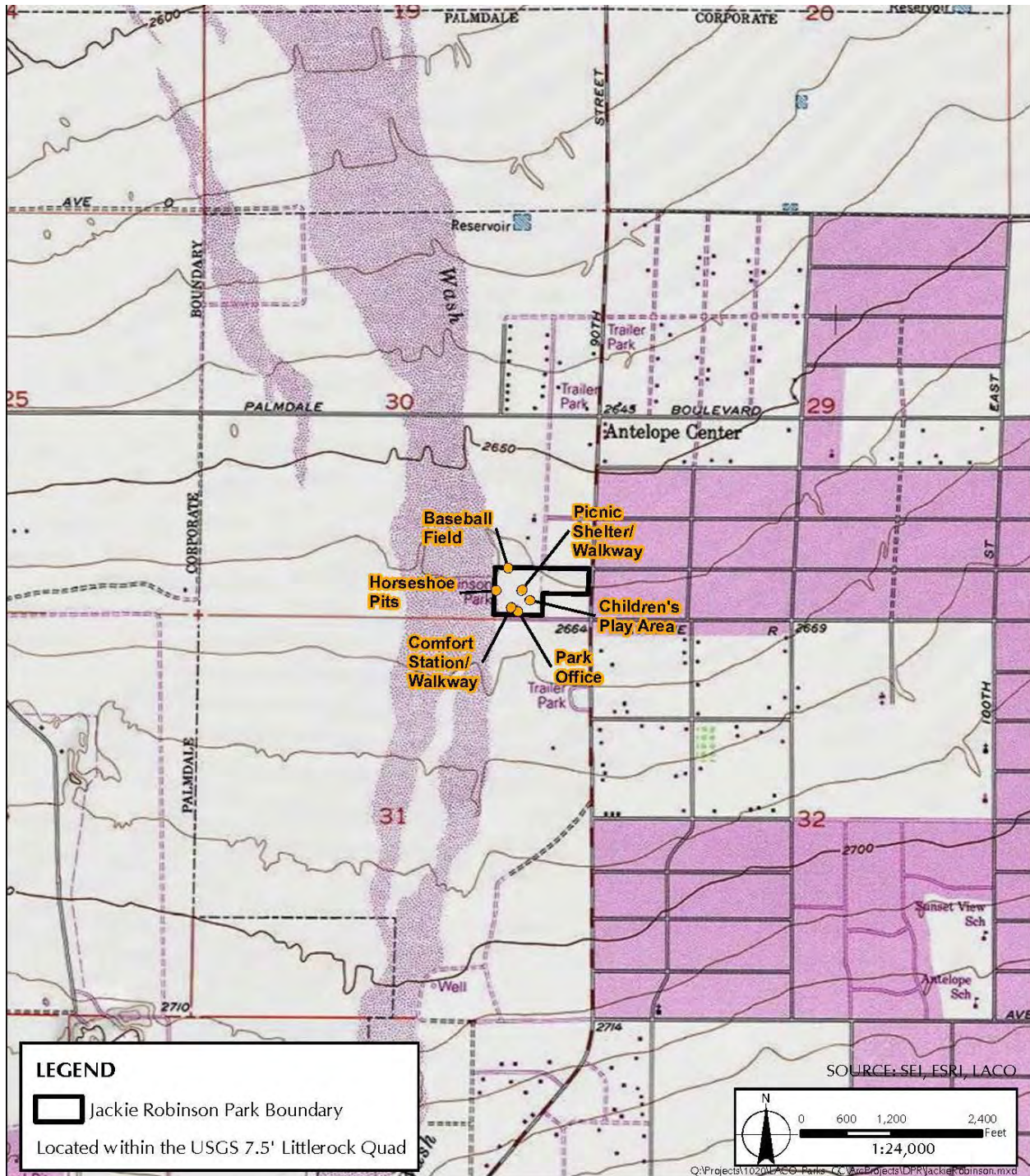
Page 3 of 18

Drawn by: Heruy Wolde-Yohannes

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): Jackie Robinson Park

\*Date of map: March 19, 2018

Sketch Map:



**State of California — Natural Resources Agency**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Property Name: Jackie Robinson Park  
Page 4 of 18

**Primary #**  
**HRI #**  
**Trinomial**

**D6. Significance:** *(Continued from District Record page 1)*

The groundbreaking ceremony and naming of the park honored African-American ballplayer Jackie Robinson in 1960. A comfort station and picnic shelter were completed in 1963. Honored guest Jackie Robinson again accompanied Supervisor Warren Dorn in the dedication of the completed community center, now the park office, in 1965.

Former star of the Brooklyn Dodgers, Jackie Robinson broke the color boundaries of the sport in America as the first African-American to be signed to a Major League baseball team.<sup>2</sup> Raised for much of his life in Pasadena, California, Jackie Robinson was a classmate and friend of Supervisor Warren Dorn, which is one reason the park was dedicated in his honor.<sup>3</sup> According to members of the Women's Club, the park was the first named in his honor.

The community center was designed by County Engineer John A. Lambie and constructed by Si-Mar Construction Corp and completed prior to Robinson's dedication. Also constructed at this time were the original baseball field, children's play area landscaping, and likely the horseshoe pits.

The second community center, completed in 1981, was dedicated in 1984 for Mrs. Jessie L. Carroll, the president of the Women's Club of Sun Village and community advocate for the creation of Jackie Robinson Park. As president of the Sun Village Women's Club, Carroll encouraged others to become involved in the push for a local park, and is one reason Jackie Robinson Park was established. She personally donated an acre of land to the park.<sup>4</sup>

The gymnasium was completed in 2002 by Carde Ten Architects and Hayward Construction. Many recreational activities, including afterschool programs, are held at the gymnasium for local children.

Juneteenth and the Miss Juneteenth pageant are two events held annually at the park. Juneteenth, a holiday that celebrates the freeing of slaves on United States soil, began on June 19, 1865, when word that President Abraham Lincoln had freed the slaves reached Galveston, Texas, more than two years after the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation.<sup>5</sup> Sun Village, originally established by African-Americans, began celebrating the holiday shortly after its founding.

In 2009, the County created a documentary short film of founding members of the Women's Club, including Jessie Culver, Cornelia Scott, Ilester Hooker, Bernyse Hunter, Virginia Holmes, and Sarphine Philips, explored the members' rationale for creating the park and memories of early Sun Village. One pervasive theme was the need for recreation in the area, which after the paving of streets, was of crucial importance to the members.<sup>6</sup> *(See Continuation Sheet page 5)*

---

<sup>2</sup> "Jackie Robinson." National Baseball Hall of Fame.  
<http://baseballhall.org/hof/robinson-jackie>

<sup>3</sup> "Jackie's Park Will Get New Building." 28 May 1964. *Los Angeles Sentinel*.

<sup>4</sup> "The Women's Club of Sun Village and the Origins of Jackie Robinson Park." 2009. *County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation*.

<sup>5</sup> Dilworth, M. "Countdown to Sun Village Juneteenth Celebration." 14 June 2012. *The Antelope Valley Times*. <http://theavtimes.com/2012/06/14/countdown-to-sun-village-juneteenth-celebration/>

<sup>6</sup> "The Women's Club of Sun Village and the Origins of Jackie Robinson Park." 2009. *County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation*.

**State of California — Natural Resources Agency**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Property Name: Jackie Robinson Park  
Page 5 of 18

**Primary #**  
**HRI #**  
**Trinomial**

**D6. Significance:** *(Continued from Continuation Sheet page 4)*

Jackie Robinson Park is a property with exceptional historical significance in the County that was built between 1958 and 2002. The park was a direct consequence of the establishment of Sun Village by African-Americans fleeing redlining segregation in Los Angeles. The community of African-American families built much of the town by themselves with little government aid. One result of this planning was Jackie Robinson Park. The first 4 acres for the park were purchased by the Women's Club of Sun Village with the intent of creating a park. Although the County designed and built the park, the recreational area directly reflects the community integrity and success in the face of adversity. For this reason, Jackie Robinson Park is eligible for listing as a historic district in the County Register pursuant to Criterion 1. Contributing features of this historic district include the park office, picnic shelter/walkway, comfort station/walkway, horseshoe pits, children's play area, and baseball field. Moreover, the park office, picnic shelter/walkway, comfort station/walkway, horseshoe pits, and children's play area are individually eligible for listing in the County Register pursuant to Criterion 1 for the same reasons listed above. The baseball field is not individually eligible for listing in the County Register as it is generally utilitarian and does not convey its significance outside of the historic district. However, these buildings and structures significance do not rise to the threshold to merit listing in the NRHP or CRHR either individually or when considered together as a historic district. The fight for a bettered community by the residents of Sun Village reflects the movement of such communities out of larger cities in the wake of prejudiced housing and investing programs that resulted in redlining.

Jackie Robinson Park reflects the determination of an African-American community to better their town in the face of racial segregation. Many of the founders of the Women's Club of Sun Village recounted the state of their town shortly after people started moving there, when school buses could not traverse unpaved roads to pick up students. Jackie Robinson Park is a lasting monument to the energy local residents infused in their community, providing a space for recreation and learning for the next generation. The period of significance is from 1958 to 1964 when the park was constructed.

Famed baseball player Jackie Robinson was honored in the naming of this park, and although he attended both the groundbreaking and dedication of the park, he was not associated with the area for any other reasons and therefore is not impetus for eligibility pursuant to Criterion B/2. Persons who made specific contributions to the history of the nation, state, or region are not known to be associated with this property; therefore, Jackie Robinson Park, inclusive of the appurtenant buildings, facilities, and landscape, is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or County Register pursuant to Criterion B/2 as a historic district.

Jackie Robinson Park was not designed by a master architect, and is not noted for its landscape design or for its unique park features. Therefore, Jackie Robinson Park does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. The park, inclusive of the appurtenant buildings, facilities, and landscape, is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or County Register pursuant to Criterion C/3 as a historic district.

Jackie Robinson Park was constructed using common and utilitarian materials and does not have the potential to yield information regarding local building traditions and methods. Therefore, Jackie Robinson Park, inclusive of the appurtenant buildings, facilities, and landscape, is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or County Register pursuant to Criterion D/4 as a historic district. *(See Continuation Sheet page 6)*



**State of California — Natural Resources Agency**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Property Name: Jackie Robinson Park  
Page 6 of 18

**Primary #**  
**HRI #**  
**Trinomial**

**D6. Significance:** *(Continued from Continuation Sheet page 5)*

Jackie Robinson Park has been minimally altered since its initial opening, and retains much of its integrity. The park office, picnic shelter/walkway, comfort station/walkway, horseshoe pits, children's play area, and baseball field all retain their integrity. The landscape, setting, buildings, and structures therefore retain sufficient historic integrity and meet the criteria for listing as a historic district for listing in the County Register.

**D7. References:** *(Continued from District Record page 1)*

Dilworth, M. "Countdown to Sun Village Juneteenth Celebration." 14 June 2012. *The Antelope Valley Times*. <http://theavtimes.com/2012/06/14/countdown-to-sun-village-juneteenth-celebration/>

Heuer, Robert B. Letter to Norman S. Johnson. 9 April 1958. "Acquisition of Four-Acre Portion of Park Site."

"Jackie Robinson." National Baseball Hall of Fame.  
<http://baseballhall.org/hof/robinson-jackie>

"Jackie's Park Will Get New Building." 28 May 1964. *Los Angeles Sentinel*.

"The Women's Club of Sun Village and the Origins of Jackie Robinson Park." 2009.  
*County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation*.

State of California — Natural Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code 5B  
Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer: \_\_\_\_\_

Page 7 of 18

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): Jackie Robinson Park

P1. Other Identifier: Jackie Robinson Historic District

\*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

\*a. County: Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Littlerock Date: 1974 T60N; R100W; \_\_\_ of \_\_\_ of Sec 30; \_\_\_ B.M.

c. Address: 8773 East Avenue R City: Littlerock Zip: 93543

d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: 11, 410755.56 mE/ 3826161.75 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate):

Assessor's Parcel No.: 3027-013-901, 3027-013-900, 3027-013-902, and 3027-013-903

\*P3a. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): Of the 18 buildings, structures and objects located within Jackie Robinson Park, the following seven resources contribute to the Jackie Robinson Park Historic District: park office, picnic shelter/walkway, comfort station/walkway, horseshoe pits, children's play area, baseball field, and hitching post. The following buildings and structures do not contribute to the Jackie Robinson Park Historic District: trash enclosure, fitness zone, gymnasium, T-Ball field, storage area, baseball field, voltage area, equipment shed, water pump, basketball courts, and community garden.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes): HP31 Urban Open Space; HP36 Ethnic Minority Property

\*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☒ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #): View facing east, September 14, 2016

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

\*P7. Owner and Address:

County of Los Angeles  
500 W. Temple St., Room 754  
Los Angeles, CA 90012

\*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation,

and address): Alexandra Madsen  
Sapphos Environmental, Inc.  
430 N. Halstead Street  
Pasadena, CA 91107

\*P9. Date Recorded: 12/10/17

\*P10. Survey Type (Describe):

Intensive, CEQA Compliance

\*P11. Report Citation (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none"): Sapphos Environmental, Inc. June 2019. Historical Resource Evaluation for Jackie Robinson Park.

Attachments: ☒ NONE ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
HRI #

Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code: 5B

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer:

Date:

Page 8 of 18

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): Jackie Robinson Park

P1. Other Identifier: Park Office

\*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

\*a. County: Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Littlerock Date: 1974 T60N; R100W; \_\_\_ of Sec 30; \_\_\_ B.M.

c. Address: 8773 East Avenue R City: Littlerock Zip: 93543

d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: 11, 410755.56 mE/ 3826161.75 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate):

Assessor's Parcel No.: 3027-013-901, 3027-013-900, 3027-013-902, and 3027-013-903

\*P3a. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): The park office, originally the park community center, was designed by Mac A. Cason, County Chief Architect in 1963. It was built by Si-Mar Corporation, based in Loma Linda, California, in 1964. During Jackie Robinson's 1963 visit he looked over plans for the park and building. The park office is constructed with concrete masonry units, has a flat roof, and a generally rectangular floor plan measuring 1,118 square feet. (See Continuation Sheet page 9)

\*P3b. Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes): HP13 Community Center/Social Hall

\*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #): View of park office, September 14, 2016

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
County of Los Angeles  
500 W. Temple Street, Room 754  
Los Angeles, CA 90012

\*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address): Alexandra Madsen  
Sapphos Environmental, Inc.  
430 N. Halstead Street  
Pasadena, CA 91107

\*P9. Date Recorded: 12/10/17

\*P10. Survey Type (Describe):  
Intensive, CEQA Compliance

\*P11. Report Citation (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none"): Sapphos Environmental, Inc. 2019. Historic Evaluation for Jackie Robinson Park.

Attachments: ☐ NONE ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Jackie Robinson Park

Page 9 of 18

**\*P3a. Description:** *(Continued from Primary Record page 8)*

Large, double-hung two-light windows line the east and west façades of the building creating an open feel. The park office has two stacked, low-sloped shed roofs, one of which projects to create a covered walkway that leads to the comfort station. Six-light casement windows open to the walkway on the northern façade. The building has retained its integrity, and has only received minor maintenance alterations. As the first community center constructed at the park, it accurately reflects the development by locals, notably the Women's Club of Sun Village, of a recreation area for youth in the area. The park office is a reflection of the movement of African-American families to the area as a direct reaction to redlining, and the effort this community exerted to secure public spaces for their self-built community. Therefore, the park office contributes to a potential historic district and is individually eligible for listing in the County Register pursuant to Criteria 1 for its association with the movement of African-Americans to Sun Village as a reaction to prejudiced housing programs. The park office's significance does not rise to the threshold for listing in the NRHP or CRHR.

State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
HRI #

Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code: 5B

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer:

Date:

Page 10 of 18

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): Jackie Robinson Park

P1. Other Identifier: Picnic Shelter and Walkway

\*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

\*a. County: Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Littlerock Date: 1974 T60N; R100W; \_\_\_ of \_\_\_ of Sec 30; \_\_\_ B.M.

c. Address: 8773 East Avenue R City: Littlerock Zip: 93543

d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: 11, 410755.56 mE/ 3826161.75 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate):

Assessor's Parcel No.: 3027-013-901, 3027-013-900, 3027-013-902, and 3027-013-903

\*P3a. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): The picnic shelter was constructed in 1963 contemporaneous to the comfort station, and was therefore likely also designed by Mac A. Cason, County Chief Architect and built by R. C. Gallyon Construction Company. The picnic shelter has wood siding and is connected to the comfort station by a covered walkway. Together they measure 2,986 square feet. (See Continuation Sheet page 11)

\*P3b. Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes): HP39 Other

\*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #): View of picnic shelter/walkway, September 14, 2016

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
County of Los Angeles  
500 W. Temple St., Room 754  
Los Angeles, CA 90012

\*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address): Alexandra Madsen  
Sapphos Environmental, Inc.  
430 N. Halstead Street  
Pasadena, CA 91107

\*P9. Date Recorded: 2/10/17

\*P10. Survey Type (Describe):  
Intensive, CEQA Compliance

\*P11. Report Citation (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none"): Sapphos Environmental, Inc. June 2019. Historical Resource Evaluation for Jackie Robinson Park.

Attachments: ☐ NONE ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Jackie Robinson Park

Page 11 of 18

**\*P3a. Description:** *(Continued from Primary Record page 10)*

Information about the park is displayed on plaques along the walkway. The picnic shelter and walkway are situated next to the fitness zone. The picnic shelter is rectangular structure that covers a number of concrete picnic tables and metal grills. The picnic shelter and walkway have retained their integrity, and have only received necessary minor maintenance measures. As the first structure constructed within the park, it accurately reflects the development of the park by locals, notably the Women's Club of Sun Village. The need for recreational areas was a consequence of the movement of African-American families to the area as a direct reaction to redlining, and the effort this community exerted to secure public spaces for their self-built community. Therefore, the picnic shelter and walkway contribute to a potential historic district and are individually eligible for listing in the County Register pursuant to Criteria 1 for their association with the movement of African-Americans to Sun Village as a reaction to prejudiced housing programs. The picnic shelter and walkway's significance does not rise to the threshold for listing in the NRHP or CRHR.

State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
HRI #

Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code: 5B

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer:

Date:

Page 12 of 18

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): Jackie Robinson Park

P1. Other Identifier: Comfort Station and Walkway

\*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

\*a. County: Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Littlerock Date: 1974 T60N; R100W; \_\_\_ of \_\_\_ of Sec 30; \_\_\_ B.M.

c. Address: 8773 East Avenue R City: Littlerock Zip: 93543

d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: 11, 410755.56 mE/ 3826161.75 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate):

Assessor's Parcel No.: 3027-013-901, 3027-013-900, 3027-013-902, and 3027-013-903

\*P3a. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): The comfort station was designed by Mac A. Cason, County Chief Architect, and constructed in 1963 by R. C. Gallyon Construction Company and was the first building constructed at the park. It is built with concrete masonry units, has a flat roof, and a rectangular. (See Continuation Sheet page 13)

\*P3b. Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes): HP4 Ancillary Building

\*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #): View of comfort station/walkway, September 14, 2016

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
County of Los Angeles  
500 W. Temple Street, Room 754  
Los Angeles, CA 90012

\*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address): Alexandra Madsen  
Sapphos Environmental, Inc.  
430 N. Halstead Street  
Pasadena, CA 91107

\*P9. Date Recorded: 2/10/17

\*P10. Survey Type (Describe):  
Intensive, CEQA Compliance

\*P11. Report Citation (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none"): Sapphos Environmental, Inc. June 2019. Historical Resource Evaluation for Jackie Robinson Park.

Attachments: ☐ NONE ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Jackie Robinson Park  
Page 13 of 18

**\*P3a. Description:** *(Continued from Primary Record page 12)*

The comfort station and walkway combined measure 2,637 square feet. Large slotted vents cover the north façade of the building to provide passive air flow. The projecting walkway ensures cover from the elements. Heaters were added in the maintenance room of the comfort station in 1964.<sup>1</sup>

This is the only major renovation to the building, which generally retains its integrity. Like the park office and picnic shelter, the comfort station/walkway reflects the effort of local families to provide a recreation area for youth in the area. The building contributes to the early development of the park, which in turn is a reflection of the movement of African-American families to the area as a direct reaction to redlining. Therefore, the comfort station and walkway contribute to a potential historic district and are individually eligible for listing in the County Register pursuant to Criteria 1 for their association with the movement of African-Americans to Sun Village as a reaction to prejudiced housing programs. The comfort station and walkway's significance does not rise to the threshold for listing in the NRHP or CHRH.

---

<sup>1</sup> Joske, Pierre. Letter to Coleman Jenkins. 25 March 1964. "Jackie Robinson Park: General Development and Comfort Station." Spec 2300 of 1961.

State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code: 5B

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 14 of 18

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): Jackie Robinson Park

P1. Other Identifier: Horseshoe Pits

\*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

\*a. County: Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Littlerock Date: 1974 T60N; R100W; \_\_ of \_\_ of Sec 30; \_\_ B.M.

c. Address: 8773 East Avenue R City: Littlerock Zip: 93543

d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: 11 410755.56 mE/ 3826161.75 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate):

Assessor's Parcel No.: 3027-013-901, 3027-013-900, 3027-013-902, and 3027-013-903

\*P3a. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): The horseshoe pits are located along the western edge of the park and measure approximately 3,454 square feet. They were likely installed in the 1960s but their exact date of construction is unknown. The horseshoe pits were built for and by the community and adheres to the theme of recreation. Therefore, the horseshoe pits contribute to a potential historic district and are individually eligible for listing in the County Register pursuant to Criteria 1 for their association with the movement of African-Americans to Sun Village as a reaction to prejudiced housing programs. The horseshoe pit's significance does not rise to the threshold for listing in the NRHP or CRHR.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes): HP39 Other

\*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☒ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #): View of horseshoe pits, September 14, 2016

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
County of Los Angeles  
500 W. Temple Street, Room 754  
Los Angeles, CA 90012

\*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address): Alexandra Madsen  
Sapphos Environmental, Inc.  
430 N. Halstead Street  
Pasadena, CA 91107

\*P9. Date Recorded: 2/10/17

\*P10. Survey Type (Describe):  
Intensive, CEQA Compliance

\*P11. Report Citation (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none"): Sapphos Environmental, Inc. June 2019. Historical Resource Evaluation for Jackie Robinson Park.

Attachments: ☒ NONE ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
HRI #

Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code: 5B

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer:

Date:

Page 15 of 18

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): Jackie Robinson Park

P1. Other Identifier: Children's Play Area

\*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

\*a. County: Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Littlerock Date: 1974 T60N; R100W; \_\_\_ of \_\_\_ of Sec 30; \_\_\_ B.M.

c. Address: 8773 East Avenue R City: Littlerock Zip: 93543

d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: 11, 410755.56 mE/ 3826161.75 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate):

Assessor's Parcel No.: 3027-013-901, 3027-013-900, 3027-013-902, and 3027-013-903

\*P3a. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): Landscaping for the tot's sand lot and playground, later the children's play area, began in 1963 by R. C. Gallyon Construction Company and was reduced for construction of the gymnasium.<sup>1</sup> (See Continuation Sheet page 16)

\*P3b. Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes): HP39 Other

\*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☒ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #): View of children's play area, September 14, 2016

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
County of Los Angeles  
500 W. Temple Street, Room 754  
Los Angeles, CA 90012

\*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address): Alexandra Madsen  
Sapphos Environmental, Inc.  
430 N. Halstead Street  
Pasadena, CA 91107

\*P9. Date Recorded: 2/10/17

\*P10. Survey Type (Describe):  
Intensive, CEQA Compliance

\*P11. Report Citation (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none"): Sapphos Environmental, Inc. June 2019. Historical Resource Evaluation for Jackie Robinson Park.

Attachments: ☐ NONE ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

<sup>1</sup> Paige, Ronald F. "Jackie Robinson Park, Littlerock General Development and Comfort Station." 13 November 1963. Memo.



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Jackie Robinson Park  
Page 16 of 18

**\*P3a. Description:** *(Continued from Primary Record page 15)*

Although a newer playground with shade structure is located in the landscaped area, the kidney bean-shaped site was part of the original park design and was intended to hold a playground; moreover, it reflects a unique design layout that references landscape patterns of the 1960s.

Jackie Robinson visited the playground during his dedication of the park. The children's play area landscape reflects the theme of recreation. Therefore, the designed sand-lot area, excluding the current play structure and shelter, contributes to a potential historic district and is individually eligible for listing in the County Register pursuant to Criteria 1 for its association with the movement of African-Americans to Sun Village as a reaction to prejudiced housing programs. The children's play area's significance does not rise to the threshold for listing in the NRHP or CRHR.

State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
HRI #

Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code: 5D3

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer:

Date:

Page 17 of 18

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): Jackie Robinson Park

P1. Other Identifier: Baseball Field

\*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

\*a. County: Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Littlerock Date: 1974 T60N; R100W; \_\_\_ of \_\_\_ of Sec 30; \_\_\_ B.M.

c. Address: 8773 East Avenue R City: Littlerock Zip: 93543

d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: 11, 410755.56 mE/ 3826161.75 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate):

Assessor's Parcel No.: 3027-013-901, 3027-013-900, 3027-013-902, and 3027-013-903

\*P3a. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries):

The baseball field was designed and constructed in 1963 by R. C. Gallyon Construction Company. It lines the northwestern boundaries of the park and measures approximately 58,206 square feet. (See Continuation Sheet page 18)

\*P3b. Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes): HP39 Other

\*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☒ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #): View of baseball field, September 14, 2016

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
County of Los Angeles  
500 W. Temple Street, Room 754  
Los Angeles, CA 90012

\*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address): Alexandra Madsen  
Sapphos Environmental, Inc.  
430 N. Halstead Street  
Pasadena, CA 91107

\*P9. Date Recorded: 2/10/17

\*P10. Survey Type (Describe):  
Intensive, CEQA Compliance

\*P11. Report Citation (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none"): Sapphos Environmental, Inc. June 2019. Historical Resource Evaluation for Jackie Robinson Park.

Attachments: ☐ NONE ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Jackie Robinson Park  
Page 18 of 18

**\*P3a. Description:** *(Continued from Primary Record page 17)*

The baseball field reflects the theme of recreation at the park. Therefore, the baseball field contributes to a potential historic district and is eligible for listing in the County Register pursuant to Criteria 1 for its association with the movement of African-Americans to Sun Village as a reaction to prejudiced housing programs. The baseball field is not individually eligible for listing and its significance does not rise to the threshold for listing in the NRHP or CRHR because it is generally utilitarian and does not convey its significance outside of the historic district.

## **APPENDIX F**

### ***NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PRESERVATION BRIEFS\****

\*Appendix F, *National Park Service Preservation Briefs* has been provided to the County of Los Angeles as a separate .ZIP file.