



Los Angeles County  
Department of Regional Planning

Planning for the Challenges Ahead



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APPROVED BY THE CEO

APR 07 2020

April 7, 2020

BY DELEGATED AUTHORITY

*Jodi A. Henne*

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

Dear Supervisors:

**CHESTER WASHINGTON GOLF COURSE HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION  
PROJECT NO. 2019-002653-(2)  
CASE NO. RPPL2019004756  
(SECOND SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT) (3-VOTES)**

**SUBJECT**

This action is to approve the designation of the County-owned Chester Washington Golf Course (Golf Course) located at 1818 Charlie Sifford Drive in the unincorporated community of West Athens – Westmont as a Los Angeles County Historic Landmark, as recommended by the Historical Landmarks and Records Commission (Landmarks Commission).

**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 located at 1818 Charlie Sifford Drive in the unincorporated community of West Athens – Westmont as a Los Angeles County Historic Landmark.

## **PURPOSE/JUSTIFICATION OF RECOMMENDED ACTION**

The purpose of the County's historic landmark designation is to enhance and preserve the distinctive historic, architectural, and landscape characteristics which represent the County's cultural, social, economic, political, and architectural history, and provide for their continued preservation.

The Golf Course is an approximately 125-acre public golf course that includes fairways, greens, buildings, parking, landscaping, hardscaping, lakes, a picnic area, and other structures. The Golf Course was designed by John Duncan Dunn in the 1920s and opened in March 1928. The Golf Course is a historic site that is more than 50 years old and satisfies one or more significance criteria and therefore may be designated as a landmark. Contributing elements that relate to the historic context or significance for the designation is described below in Fact and Provisions/Legal Requirements and specified in the attached Resolution.

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

This action implements Strategic Plan Goal No. 2 (Foster Vibrant and Resilient Communities) by preserving a historic resource which contributes to the historic fabric, and therefore the vibrancy, of the West Athens-Westmont community.

### **FISCAL IMPACT/FINANCING**

There is no fiscal impact to the County.

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

#### **Historic Preservation Ordinance**

On September 1, 2015, the Board of Supervisors recognized the importance of preserving the County's distinctive architectural and cultural history by adopting the Historic Preservation Ordinance that:

- Specifies criteria and procedures for the nomination and designation of landmarks and historic districts.
- Specifies criteria and procedures for reviewing proposed work on nominated and designated landmarks or on property within historic districts.
- Establishes penalties for unauthorized work, including demolition, on landmarks or historic district contributors.
- Requires maintenance of landmarks and historic district contributors to prevent deterioration.

The Landmarks Commission reviews nominations for meeting the designation criteria and recommends the Board either deny or approve the designation.

Pursuant to County Code Section 22.124.130.F, a County-owned property designated by the Board as a landmark shall be subject only to the guidelines, standards, restrictions, or regulations set forth in the designating resolution, or in any subsequent resolution adopted by the Board regarding the landmark designation, and shall not otherwise be subject to this Chapter.

### **Chester Washington Golf Course**

The County Department of Parks and Recreation filed the landmark nomination application for the Golf Course on March 14, 2019.

Pursuant to County Code Section 22.124.070.A, the Golf Course is a historic site that is more than 50 years old, satisfies one or more significance criteria and therefore, may be designated as a landmark.

Pursuant to County Code Section 22.124.070.A.1, the property satisfies the significance criterion: that 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 in which it is located. The Golf Course has historical significance as a site of important political and cultural events in the history of African-American golfers. It was the first major golf course to be integrated in the County, and events at the site led to the integration of all County-owned golf courses and the addition of a nondiscrimination clause to County facility contracts with concessionaires. Applicable themes of significance are African-American Social History and African-American Civil Rights in Los Angeles County.

Pursuant to County Code Section 22.124.070.A.1, the Golf Course is associated with the following event that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of the County. In 1955, African-American civil-rights activist and golfer, Maggie Hathaway, applied for membership to the Golf Course's all-Caucasian Women's Golf Club, which rejected her application. Ms. Hathaway brought the matter to the attention of then Supervisor Kenneth Hahn arguing that the club was not allowed to discriminate based on race while playing on County-owned land, which she and other minorities paid taxes to help maintain. Supervisor Hahn agreed, banned the club from the course, and extended the ban throughout the County, forcing golf associations to diversify and admit African-American golfers. Subsequently, notable African-American golfers began to play at the course, including Charles "Charlie" Sifford, Ted Rhodes and Joe Louis.

### **Recommendation by the Historical Landmarks and Records Commission**

On October 25, 2019, the Landmarks Commission conducted a duly noticed public hearing to receive public testimony and to consider whether to recommend approval of

the historic landmark designation. Staff presented a summary of the Staff Report and answered the Commission's questions. One person testified in favor of the landmark designation. The Landmarks Commission closed the public hearing and adopted a resolution recommending that the Board find that the project is categorically exempt from the provisions of the CEQA, pursuant to Section 15331 (Historical Resource Restoration/Rehabilitation–Class 31) of CEQA; and adopt a resolution designating the subject property as a Los Angeles County Historic Landmark. The motion passed unanimously (3-0, 2 absent).

### **Consideration by the Board of Supervisors**

Pursuant to County Code Section 22.124.090.C, review by the Board is necessary to designate any property a Historic Landmark. The Board, after receiving a recommendation from the Landmarks Commission, may adopt a resolution to approve or disapprove the designation. The resolution shall contain a description of the proposed Historic Landmark, location, and findings of fact supporting the designation.

### **Procedures Upon Approval of the Recommendation**

If the Board concurs with the recommendation of the Landmarks Commission and adopts the attached resolution designating the Golf Course as a County Historic Landmark, the Landmarks Commission will enter the Golf Course on the County Register as a historic landmark. Further, the Director of Regional Planning will record a "Notice of Landmark Designation" with the County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk upon the effective date of the designation.

Pursuant to County Code Section 22.124.130, work, as defined in County Code Section 22.14.080, impacting character-defining features shall be consistent with Work Guidelines attached to the Draft Board Resolution.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION**

The adoption of the Resolution is not a project requiring environmental review under CEQA, as such adoption constitutes administrative activities of the County that will not result in a direct or indirect physical change in the environment, pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15378(b)(5). Alternatively, the adoption of a historic landmark designation is categorically exempt from the provisions of the CEQA, pursuant to Section 15331 (Historical Resource Restoration/Rehabilitation–Class 31) of CEQA in that it provides, pursuant to the County's Historical Preservation Ordinance, that projects associated with a designated property will be limited in a manner consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

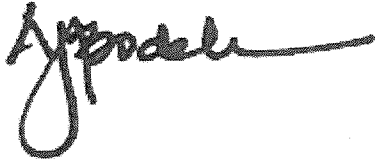


**IMPACT ON CURRENT SERVICES (OR PROJECTS)**

Action on the proposal will not have a significant impact on current services or projects.

For further information, please contact please contact Dean Edwards at (213) 974-0087 or [dedwards@planning.lacounty.gov](mailto:dedwards@planning.lacounty.gov).

Respectfully submitted,



AMY J. BODEK, AICP  
Director of Regional Planning

AB:BS:DE:ra

Attachments:

1. Draft Board Resolution
2. Landmarks Commission Resolution
3. Landmarks Commission Hearing Package

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

**ATTACHMENT A**  
**BOARD RESOLUTION**

**RESOLUTION  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
DESIGNATION OF A PROPERTY AS A  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY HISTORIC LANDMARK**

**Project No. 2019-002653-(2)  
1818 Charlie Sifford Drive  
Chester Washington Golf Course**

**WHEREAS**, the Los Angeles County ("County") Board of Supervisors ("Board"), on April 7, 2019 in the matter of Project No. 2019-002653-(2), considered a recommendation by the County Historical Landmarks and Records Commission ("Landmarks Commission"), to designate a County Historic Landmark pursuant to Part 28 of Chapter 22.124 of the Los Angeles County Code ("County Code"); and

**WHEREAS**, the Board finds:

1. The subject property, hereinafter referred to as Chester Washington Golf Course or Golf Course, is located at 1818 Charlie Sifford Drive in the unincorporated community of West Athens – Westmont;
2. The County Department of Parks and Recreation ("Parks and Rec") filed the landmark nomination application for the Golf Course on March 14, 2019.
3. The boundaries of the Golf Course follow the combined parcel lines of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 4057-032-900 and 4057-032-901.
4. The Golf Course is an approximately 125-acre public golf course that includes fairways, greens, a parking area, hardscaping, a picnic area, 9 buildings (16,669 sq. ft. clubhouse, 4,270 sq. ft. pro shop, 128 sq. ft. storage shed, 4,418 sq. ft. maintenance shed, 1,189 and 1,442 sq. ft. comfort stations, 1,142 sq. ft. concession stand, 110 sq. ft. well house, and 691 sq. ft. pump house), and 3 structures (plaque dedicated to African-American pro-golfer Charlie Sifford, bridges, and gazebo). Landscape treatments, including lawn areas, shrubs, ornamental trees (some mature) and three man-made lakes comprise roughly 90 percent (112 acres) of the golf course.
5. The Golf Course was designed by John Duncan Dunn in the 1920s. Construction on the facility began in 1926 and it opened March 11, 1928. The County acquired the property in 1954 to prevent its subdivision. Previously known as the Western Avenue Golf Course, the facility was renamed in honor of the African-American newspaper publisher, Chester L. Washington, in 1982.
6. Pursuant to Section 22.124.070.A of the County Code the Golf Course is a historic site that is more than 50 years old, satisfies one or more significance criteria and therefore may be designated as a landmark.
7. Contributing elements are those elements on the site that have characteristics and features that relate to the historic context and historic significance of the proposed landmark. The site's six contributing elements are the:
  - A. Landscape and Course: Layout, flow, length, width, tees, greens, bunkers, and hazards of the holes define the design of a golf course. The course has

changed significantly over time, including a major reconfiguration in 1962. The landscaping includes plantings and hardscape associated with buildings and structures as well as the course itself. Landscape treatments include lawn areas, shrubs, ornamental trees, and three man-made lakes. Mature trees are found throughout the grounds, including Deodar cedar, pine, peppertrees, and eucalyptus. These trees are complemented by grassy fields and areas planted with non-native shrubs. A streambed with riparian vegetation traverses the property from northeast to southwest.

B. Clubhouse: The single-story clubhouse, built in 1965, is a Mid-Century Modern-style building that was designed by architects Nielsen-Moffatt and Wolverton, a firm responsible for several Los Angeles-area hospitals, medical centers, and post offices built in the 1950s. Recent alterations at the primary façade are obvious but appear to be limited to replacement or covering of original exterior materials.

C. Pro Shop: The Pro Shop, originally the clubhouse for the course, was constructed around 1956. The building is located immediately south of the current Clubhouse. Designed by County engineers, the Pro Shop is a single-story modest building housing a retail shop and offices.

D. Bridge: The Bridge is the only remaining bridge of six added in the 1960s, when the golf course was redesigned by County engineers. The bridge is constructed of concrete with minimal metal pipe railings that cantilever outward slightly at the top and curve away from the pathway at each end.

E. Comfort Station No. 2: Comfort Station No. 2 was constructed in 1957 in a Mid-Century-Modern architectural style and is located mid-course, near the Concession Stand. It was likely designed by H. L. Architects, along with the Concession Stand. The single-story building has a rectangular plan and a low-pitched front-gabled roof with clerestory openings in the gables and exposed rafter tails. It is constructed of concrete masonry blocks, with a few units slightly projecting from the exterior wall to add texture and simulate quoins.

F. Concession Stand: The Concession Stand was constructed in 1957 and designed by H. L. Architects in a Mid-Century-Modern architectural style. The single-story building is constructed of concrete masonry blocks, with a few units slightly projecting from the exterior wall near the corners to add texture and simulate quoins. It has a square plan and a slightly pitched parallelogram-shaped shed roof that is rotated 45 degrees from the corners of the building. The projecting corners of the roof are cantilevered over the building and supported with exposed wood beams.

8. 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 an historic resource that must be retained to preserve that character.” The contributing elements’ character-defining features are identified on the attached Work Guidelines.

9. Pursuant to Section 22.124.070.A.1 of the County Code, the property satisfies significance criterion, as “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 in which it is located.” The Golf Course has historical significance as the site of important political and cultural events in the history of African-American golfers. It was the first major golf course to be integrated in the County, and events at the site led to the integration of all County-owned golf courses and the addition of a nondiscrimination clause to County facility contracts with concessionaires. Applicable themes of significance are African-American Social History and African-American Civil Rights in Los Angeles County.

10. Pursuant to Section 22.124.070.A.1 of the County Code, the Golf Course is associated with following event that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of the County. In 1955, African-American civil-rights activist and golfer, Maggie Hathaway, applied for membership to the Golf Course’s all-Caucasian Women’s Golf Club, which rejected her application. Hathaway brought the matter to the attention of then Supervisor Kenneth Hahn arguing that the club was not allowed to discriminate based on race while playing on County-owned land, which she and other minorities paid taxes to help maintain. Supervisor Hahn agreed, banned the club from the course, and extended the ban throughout the County, forcing golf associations to diversify and admit African-American golfers. Subsequently, notable African-American golfers began to play at the course, including Charles “Charlie” Sifford, Ted Rhodes and Joe Louis.

11. 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. The Golf Course retains the relevant aspects of integrity for a property important for association with historical events, specifically integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling, and association, which are critical aspects for this type of historical resource. Although there have been some alterations to materials, specifically alterations to the Club House, the majority of the contributing elements of the property have not experienced significant changes in materials or design. As such, those alterations do not diminish the integrity of the resources to the extent that the site no longer conveys its historical associations.

12. 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 for the potential historic site is 1955-1969, beginning when African-American golfers began efforts to integrate the club and ending in 1969, following National Park Service guidance that 50 years from the present should be the end of the period of significance when activities continue to have importance and no more specific date can be defined.

13. Pursuant to County Code Section 22.124.130, work, as defined in County Code Section 22.14.080, impacting character-defining features shall be consistent with the attached Work Guidelines. At the request of Parks and Rec, the Director shall assist Parks and Rec to determine whether proposed work on the landmark is consistent with its landmark designation.

14. Pursuant to County Code Section 22.124.090.A, the County as the property owner is also the applicant, and thereby consents to the landmark designation.

15. Pursuant to County Code section 22.124.090.B, the Landmarks Commission held a duly-noticed public hearing on October 25, 2019. Pursuant to County Code section 22.124.200, the property owner was notified of the public hearing and the subject property was posted with a public hearing notice sign. No comments were received from the public prior to the public hearing regarding the proposed historic landmark designation.

16. During the public hearing, Regional Planning staff presented their report. One person testified in favor of the landmark designation. Hearing no further testimony, based upon Regional Planning's report, public testimony and balance of the record presented to the Commission, Commissioner Lucas made a motion that the Commission close the public hearing adopt a Resolution to recommend that the Board of Supervisors adopt a Resolution designating Chester Washington Golf Course or Golf Course a Los Angeles County Historic Landmark and find that the designation of a historic landmark is categorically exempt from California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Commissioner Kahle seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously (3-0, 2 absent).

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

1. The project is categorically exempt from the provisions of CEQA, pursuant to section 15331 (Historical Resource Restoration/Rehabilitation—Class 31) of CEQA;

2. The property located at 1818 Charlie Sifford Drive, in the unincorporated community of West Athens – Westmont is hereby designated as a Los Angeles County Historic Landmark;

3. The exterior character-defining features of the Golf Course are identified on the attached Work Guidelines;

4. Pursuant to County Code Section 22.124.130, work, as defined in County Code Section 22.14.080, impacting character-defining features shall be consistent with the attached Work Guidelines. At the request of Parks and Rec, the Director shall assist Parks and Rec to determine whether proposed work on the landmark is consistent with its landmark designation;

6. Pursuant to County Code section 22.124.190.A, the effective date of this designation is April 7, 2029, and the decision of the Board is final.

The foregoing Resolution was adopted on the seventh day of April, 2020, by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles.

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

By: \_\_\_\_\_

*Rachelle Amitherman*  
Deputy

APPROVED AS TO FORM:  
MARY C. WICKHAM  
County Counsel

Thomas R.  
Parker

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Parker  
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By: \_\_\_\_\_

Deputy



Attachment: Work Guidelines

**WORK GUIDELINES**  
**LOS ANGELES COUNTY HISTORIC LANDMARK**  
**CHESTER WASHINGTON GOLF COURSE**  
**PROJECT NO. 2019-002653-(2)**  
**CASE NO. RPPL2019004756**

This document identifies the character-defining features of Chester Washington Golf Course's contributing elements, which are described in the resolution, 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>
Landscape and Course	Sand Bunkers (Figure 1)	Any elimination of bunkers should be compensated in-kind (materials, form, and size) by the addition of comparable new bunkers. Reconfiguration or redesign of bunkers is allowable if the course is re-designed by a professional golf course architect in the future. The color of the sand is a character-defining feature of a bunker that should be retained.
Landscape and Course	Circulation pattern, including cart paths and bridges.	Some alterations are allowable as long as general routes are maintained. Alterations should be made only under the supervision of a professional golf course architect.
Landscape and Course	Water Features: three interconnected man-made lakes with straight stone masonry edges and a stream. (Figures 2-4)	Some alterations are allowable as long as location and size are retained. See Landscape Management Recommendations.
Landscape and Course	Berms and Hills	Some alterations are allowable as long as general topography is retained. Alterations should be made only under the supervision of a professional golf course architect.
Landscape and Course	Lawns, fairways, greens, and other turf located throughout the course.	Lawns, fairways, greens, and other turf should be closely cut. Allowable alterations include replacement of some lawns with low-maintenance and low-water landscaping for purposes of sustainability. See Landscape Management Recommendations.
Landscape and Course	Trees, especially mature trees and those that define the space and boundaries between holes (Figures 5-7).	Allowable alterations include replacement of dying trees and pruning of overgrown vegetation. Species of non-mature trees or mature dying trees can be replaced if the new species mimics the characteristics of the original species and design intent. See Landscape Management Recommendations.
Landscape and Course	Views (Figure 8)	Views within the course, particularly between holes, should be maintained.
Landscape and Course	Open Space (Figure 9)	Open space of the course should be maintained by avoiding the addition of fences, buildings, and structures, or by reducing the acreage of the playable areas of the course.



<b>Contributing Elements</b>	<b>Character-defining Features</b>	<b>Work Guidelines</b>
Clubhouse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distinctive C-shaped plan (Figures 10 and 11).</li> <li>• A nearly flat roof with a deep cantilevered overhang.</li> <li>• Floor-to-ceiling glass at the concave façade.</li> <li>• Sections of the building marked by regularly spaced simple stucco-covered vertical walls extending from the exterior wall to the edge of the cantilevered roof (Figure 12).</li> <li>• A prominent porte-cochère at the primary entrance (Figure 13)</li> <li>• Signage consisting of individual geometrical letters attached to the front pylon of the porte-cochère (Figure 14).</li> <li>• Smooth stucco exterior cladding.</li> <li>• Patio with curved pony wall north of primary entrance. (Figure 25)</li> <li>• Patio with concrete-block screen south of primary entrance. (Figures 26 and 27)</li> </ul>	<p>Alterations to contributing buildings and structures should comply with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (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.</p>
Pro Shop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L-shaped plan and domestic feel, evocative of a Ranch-style house.</li> <li>• Low-pitched cross-gabled roof (Figures 15 and 16).</li> <li>• Wood siding (Figure 17).</li> <li>• Casement windows.</li> </ul>	
Bridge (Figure 18)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The concrete deck.</li> <li>• Metal railing form.</li> <li>• The bridge’s connection with the golf cart pathway.</li> </ul>	
Comfort Station No. 2 (Figures 19 & 20)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low pitched gabled roof.</li> <li>• Exposed rafter tails.</li> <li>• Clerestory openings at the gables.</li> <li>• Concrete blocks and their intentional decorative placement.</li> </ul>	
Concession Stand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The unique form of the cantilevered roof.</li> <li>• Exposed rafter beams.</li> <li>• Concrete blocks with intentional decorative placement.</li> </ul>	

**WORK GUIDELINES - FIGURES**  
**LOS ANGELES COUNTY HISTORIC LANDMARK**  
**CHESTER WASHINGTON GOLF COURSE**  
**PROJECT NO. 2019-002653-(2)**  
**CASE NO. RPPL2019004756**



Figure 1. Aerial view of Chester Washington Golf Course, showing locations of paths and sand bunkers.





Figure 2. One of three interconnected lakes.



Figure 3. One of three interconnected lakes.





Figure 4. Bridge between two interconnected lakes.



Figure 5. Berms, lawns, and mature trees.





Figure 6. Naturalistic vegetation and grass.



Figure 7. Trees and vegetation lining stream.





Figure 8. Views across course between holes.



Figure 9. Typical open space throughout course.





Figure 10. The Clubhouse, concave façade.



Figure 11. View from the interior of the Clubhouse.





Figure 12. Vertical wall extensions at convex side of Clubhouse.



Figure 13. The porte-cochère at the primary entrance of the Clubhouse.





Figure 14. Signage at outside pylon of porte-cochère.



Figure 15. Pro Shop, view toward the primary entrance.





Figure 16. Pro Shop, showing side gable.



Figure 17. Exterior siding of Pro Shop.





Figure 18. Original bridge.



Figure 19. Comfort Station No. 2, entrance to women's restroom.





Figure 20. Comfort Station No. 2, entrance to men's restroom.



Figure 21. Concession Stand.





Figure 22. Concession Stand.



Figure 23. Concession Stand.





Figure 25. Patio with curved pony wall.



Figure 26. Patio with concrete-block screen.





Figure 27. Patio with concrete-block screen.

**WORK GUIDELINES – LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**  
**LOS ANGELES COUNTY HISTORIC LANDMARK**  
**CHESTER WASHINGTON GOLF COURSE**  
**PROJECT NO. 2019-002653-(2)**  
**CASE NO. RPPL2019004756**

This document summarizes recommendations for managing the landscape at Chester Washington Golf Course.

**1. Monitor and Control Invasive Vegetation**

Plant species not present during the period of significance that are considered invasive could be avoided in future plantings in order to improve ecosystem health. For the invasive plant species not present during the period of significance, implementation of this management recommendation will not alter a character-defining feature of a contributing resource nor result in an adverse effect to the historic site. As this approach follows the recommendations of specimen plant management within a cultural landscape, implementation of this management recommendation will not result in an adverse effect to the historic site. Removal of invasive plant species that were present during the period of significance is also acceptable if the design intent of the plant is consistent; for example, if vegetation was intended to be a decorative ground cover, a plant with similar features is acceptable. If an invasive tree, planted to be part of the obstacles/playability of the course, is diseased, that tree may be replaced with a non-invasive tree with similar features that provides the same type of challenge to the course's playability.

**2. Thin Overgrown Vegetation**

Vegetation that becomes overgrown could be thinned without altering a character-defining feature of a contributing resource. The continued use of the golf course does not involve activities that will alter a character-defining feature of a contributing element to the potential historic site and is in keeping with the historic function of the site. As such, implementation of this management recommendation will not result in an adverse effect to the historic site.

**3. Remove Excess or Dead Trees and Vegetation Debris**

It is allowable to remove dead and/or dying plant material. Due to the nature of this particular historic property type, it is anticipated that plants will reach an end to their natural lifecycle and require removal or replacement to ensure health and vigorous plant specimens within the historic site (National Park Service 1992 Section D.2). As proposed, the removal of dead and/or dying plant material will not alter a character-defining feature of a contributing resource. As such, implementation of this management recommendation will not result in an adverse effect to the historic site.



#### **4. Monitor Pond Edges and Water Quality**

Monitoring pond edges is recommended to decrease erosion and the associated nutrient and sediment load entering the aquatic ecosystem (National Park Service 1992 Section D.2.B). Bank stabilization options include riprap and/or vegetation. Implementation of this management recommendation will serve to maintain a character-defining feature of these contributing resources. As such, the management recommendation will not result in an adverse effect to the historic site.

#### **5. Sustainable Landscape Maintenance Practices**

The landscape could be managed to promote water conservation. Conservation measures can be achieved by replacing specific areas of turf with drought-resistant landscaping and replacing vegetation on site with plants that are native to this local microclimate or are drought-tolerant/low water-use. The loss of areas of turf is allowable because it will not change the function of the course/playability and will serve to maintain remaining areas of turf by distributing irrigation and fertilization, and therefore will not result in an overall loss of character-defining features. To retain the design and feel of the course, all such modifications of the landscaping should be done only under the supervision of a Historical Landscape Architect who meets the Professional Qualification Standards of the Secretary of the Interior.

The irrigation system could be adjusted by evaluating the timing of watering needs, adjusting irrigation heads, using automatic timers as practicable, combining the multiple irrigation controllers into one centrally controlled system, and using mulches to reduce irrigation and conserve water.

Temporary ground disturbance to adjust the irrigation system will not result in a long-term change to the areas within the site that have historically been lawn; irrigation system improvements will result in better management of the lawn, greens, and turf and ensure the proper management of that character-defining feature of the landscape of the site. As such, implementation of this management recommendation will not alter a character-defining feature of a contributing resource nor result in an adverse effect to the site.

It is recommended to employ sustainable landscape maintenance practices, such as a reduction in irrigation, fertilizer applications, and mowing. Change is inherent to golf courses and landscapes, both because of the need to redesign courses from time to time to keep abreast of tastes and advances in golfing technology and because of the nature of vegetation to change.