

D. CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural resources include but are not limited to buildings, structures, and districts, prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, historical landscapes, and traditional cultural properties. Such resources are valued as symbols of our shared history and group identity, as memorials to historical events and individuals, and for their scientific, aesthetic, and economic importance. These resources amplify the local population's sense and enjoyment of the community and provide a measure of the physical quality of life in the community.

Thematic Context

The Plan area includes cultural resources associated with many thematic periods. These include native prehistory from as early as 13,000 years ago; Santa Barbara Mission from 1760 to 1840; Ranching from 1840 to 1870; Agricultural Development from 1860 to 1950; Commercial and Industrial Development from 1920 to 1964; and Suburban Development from 1920 to 1964.

Santa Barbara County lies within the ethnographic territory of the Chumash, one of the most populous and socially complex native groups in California. The Chumash homeland encompasses the coastal and inland areas from present-day San Luis Obispo 250-miles south to Malibu Canyon, and includes the Santa Barbara Channel Islands. Early Spanish expeditions to the Santa Barbara Channel area encountered villages along the Santa Barbara-Goleta area coast, including villages in the Goleta Slough area that had at least 2,000 residents, over 100 houses, and more than 16 plank canoes.

The arrival of European settlers brought the Chumash culture to the brink of extinction in the late eighteenth century. The introduction of domestic plants and animals and wild grasses caused irreversible changes to the local environment. Native Californians had limited resistance to European diseases, which caused significant population reduction among the Chumash. Nonetheless, many people of Chumash ancestry still live in the region today and strive to retain and regain their cultural traditions.

Spanish occupation of the area began with the establishment of the Santa Barbara Presidio in 1782 and Mission Santa Barbara in 1786. Pueblo Santa Barbara grew around the presidio as a collection of scattered adobe buildings. The mission drew from the Native American population for labor and as the mission prospered, the Goleta Valley was utilized for ranching and agriculture.

In 1821, Mexico gained independence from Spain. The Mexican government continued the Spanish policy of colonizing California and in 1833, enacted the Secularization Act. This gave the governor the power to grant large areas of former mission lands to private citizens. As a

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result, lands divided into large tracts, or ranchos, were ceded to private citizens through grants from the Mexican government. Land grants in the Plan area include Los Dos Pueblos, La Goleta, and Las Positas y La Calera. Cattle ranching was the primary occupation on the ranchos.

With the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo in 1848, California formally became an American territory, and two years later, California joined the Union as the 31st state. While much of Northern California was occupied with gold mining, rancho owners made a fortune selling cattle to beef dealers to supply the miners. Their success continued until severe droughts in 1863-1864 brought devastation and starvation to the herds. The loss of income ultimately resulted in many rancho owners losing their land.

Beginning in 1860, former rancho and mission lands in the Goleta Valley were subdivided and sold as large farmsteads or estates. Until after World War II, farming played a significant role in the local economy. Early farms focused on vegetable crops while post World War I farms successfully converted to orchard crops such as walnuts, avocados, and lemons. Although farming still contributes to the Goleta Valley economy, much of the farmland has been converted into commercial and residential properties.

The primary east west road through the area was Hollister Avenue. This thoroughfare appears to have served travelers by horse, carriage, or automobile for over 100 years. Small commercial establishments catering to the needs of travelers, such as motels, restaurants, and gas stations, were constructed near the crossing of Hollister Avenue and the Southern Pacific Railroad line from as early as 1927. Farm supply stores and small grocery stores were also built in this area to serve the local farmers.

Residential tracts in the Plan area developed in two very distinct periods: 1924-1934 and 1958-1963. The subdivisions during the 1924-1934 period include the La Cumbre Estates and the Santa Barbara Estates located south of Hollister Avenue and the Rancho Sueno located north of U.S. Highway 101 (U.S. 101) and west of St. Vincent's School. While the La Cumbre and Santa Barbara estates were large, expensive lots generally purchased by the wealthy, the Rancho Sueno subdivision appears to be the first middle class residential development in the area. Many of the homes in the Rancho Sueno neighborhood were constructed between 1930 and 1940 and appear to remain in the neighborhood today. The second development period occurred following the completion of the realigned section of U.S. 101 in Goleta in 1948 and the widened U.S. 101 in Santa Barbara in 1956. The new highway improved transportation between the Goleta Valley and the City of Santa Barbara facilitating an easy commute for those wishing to live outside of the city.

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Other external factors such as limits to sprawl and an increase in real estate prices in Santa Barbara may have influenced the growth shift to the Plan area. From 1955 to 1964, 96 residential subdivisions were created on each side of U.S. 101 within the Plan area.

Protection of Known and ‘Yet-to-be Discovered’ Resources

Today there are more than 121 archaeological sites and 378 cultural resources surveys recorded within the Plan area. The recorded cultural resources vary widely in their nature and time of use or occupation, including prehistoric Native American sites dating from 9,000 years ago to the time of European contact; and historic sites associated with the settlement and development of the Goleta Valley. Despite extensive development in and around these sites, many retain a high degree of research potential and thus retain their significance under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The distribution of mapped prehistoric sites is concentrated in areas along and above drainages, including creek intersections, bluffs, knolls, and ridges. This information is important to keep in mind when planning work in the Plan area.

To be eligible for designation as a Historic Landmark or Place or Historic Merit, a building or site must be located within the unincorporated area of Santa Barbara County and meet one or more of the following criteria:

- It exemplifies or reflects a special element of the county's history.
- It is identified with a significant historical person or event.
- It demonstrates a distinctive style, type, period or method of construction/craftsmanship.
- It represents the work of a notable builder, designer or architect.
- It contributes to the significance of an historic area.
- It has unique physical characteristics representing an established and familiar visual feature.
- It embodies elements of architecture or craftsmanship that represent significant achievement or innovation.
- It reflects significant geographical patterns associated with different eras of settlement and growth.
- It is one of the few remaining examples of its type possessing distinguishing architectural or historical characteristics.

Eastern Goleta Valley is home to six historic landmarks and two places of historic merit as designated by the Santa Barbara County Historical Landmark Advisory Commission:

1. Historical Landmark #10: Hope House, 399 Nogal Drive, Santa Barbara
2. Historic Landmark #19: San Marcos Barn and Spring House, 1520 San Marcos Pass Road, Santa Barbara

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3. Historic Landmark #25: San Jose Winery, 5320 Vineyard Road, Goleta
4. Historic Landmark #44: Irvine-Richard Property, 5048 Lara Lane, Units A and B, Santa Barbara
5. Historic Landmark #48: Bryce Beach House, Cabana and Funicular, 1553 Roble Drive, Santa Barbara
6. Historic Landmark #49: Rich Beach Cabana, 4353 Marina Drive, Santa Barbara
7. Place of Historic Merit: Lane Family Farmhouse, 5050 Hollister Avenue, Santa Barbara
8. Place of Historic Merit: Main/Begg House, 5001 Hollister Avenue, Santa Barbara

Eastern Goleta Valley also contains the Chumash Painted Cave State Historic Park, a valuable historical and archeological resource in the County. These important resources are protected by their designations as historic resources. As new resources are either discovered or become categorically registered as historical or archeological resources, land use and development decisions should prioritize the preservation and conservation of these resources under this Plan. Tables found in Appendix III identify existing and potential historical resources within the plan area.

Land Use and Development Policies and Implementation Strategies

GOAL #15. THE HISTORIC AND ARCHEOLOGICAL FEATURES OF EASTERN GOLETA VALLEY ARE PRESERVED.

OBJECTIVE HA-EGV-1: Protect and preserve significant archaeological, historic built environment, and tribal cultural resources in the Eastern Goleta Valley.

Policy HA-EGV-1.1: Known and discovered significant historic, archeological, and tribal cultural resources shall be protected from immitigable disturbance or destruction.

DevStd HA-EGV-1A: *Any significant archaeological site and 50-foot buffer area shall be temporarily fenced with chain link or other structurally sound material in the event of proposed construction within 100 feet of a sensitive area.*

DevStd HA-EGV-1B: *A Phase 1 archaeological investigation and report shall be performed when identified as necessary by the Director of Planning and Development using the best available resources. The content, format, and length of the Phase 1 report shall be commensurate with the size of the project and the findings of the investigation. If it is not possible to avoid impacts to archaeological resources through project redesign, then the proponent shall fund a Phase 2 investigation and report to determine the significance*

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of the resource prior to approval of any permit for development. All feasible recommendations resulting from the Phase 1 and, if required, Phase 2 investigation and report, including project redesign and/or additional archaeological analyses (Phase 3) shall be incorporated into any permit approved for development.

Policy HA-EGV-1.2: Development resulting in increased building size or demolition of buildings/structures included in the list of historic, or buildings/structures over 50 years of age and evaluated as important at the local, state or national level, shall be reviewed for consistency with historic resource preservation policies by P&D.

DevStd HA-EGV-1C: *A Phase 1 and, if required, Phase 2 historic built environment investigation and report shall be performed when identified as necessary by the Director of Planning and Development. The investigation shall include areas of projects that could result in direct or indirect impacts to historic-age buildings, structures, or districts or could change the integrity of the setting for such resources on adjacent parcels. The content, format, and length of the Phase 1 and, if required, Phase 2 historic report shall be commensurate with the size of the project and the findings of the investigation. All feasible recommendations resulting from the Phase 1 and, if required, Phase 2 historic built environment investigation and report, including project redesign and/or recommended mitigation, shall be incorporated into any permit approved for development.*

DevStd HA-EGV-1D: *No permits shall be issued for any development or activity that would adversely affect integrity, including historic setting, of officially designated Historic Landmarks and Places of Historic Merit, historic resources eligible for the CRHR, or identified historic districts unless a professional evaluation of the proposal has been performed pursuant to the County's most current Regulations Governing Archaeological and Historical Projects. All such professional studies shall be reviewed and approved by Planning and Development and all feasible mitigation measures shall be incorporated into any permit approved for development.*

Policy HA-EGV-1.3: To the greatest extent feasible, significant historic and/or cultural landscapes shall be preserved, including those emblematic of Native American tribes, early pioneers, ranch and agricultural operations, and the development of the community over the long term.

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OBJECTIVE HA-EGV-2: Protect and preserve significant tribal cultural resources in the Plan area.

Policy HA-EGV-2.1: Significant tribal cultural resources of concern to the Chumash Indians should be protected and preserved to the maximum extent feasible.

Action HA-EGV-2A: The County, Chumash representatives, and community should work together to ensure appropriate tribal access to significant tribal cultural resources while respecting the rights and privileges of private property owners.