

4.13 CULTURAL RESOURCES

4.13.1 Setting

Cultural resources provide both tangible and intangible links with the historic and prehistoric past. They 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. Cultural resources include but are not limited to buildings and structures, archaeological and historical sites, historical landscapes, and traditional cultural properties. Such resources amplify the local population's sense of community, enhance perceptions and enjoyment of the community by residents and visitors, provide an important measure of the physical quality of life in the community, and are a critically important element of the tourist economy.

Local and Regional Prehistory

The prehistory of California's Central Coast spans the entire Holocene and may extend back to the late Pleistocene. Archaeological research in the region began in the late nineteenth century when several individuals excavated archaeological sites to collect museum specimens. In 1877, early California archaeologist Reverend Stephen Bowers excavated portions of several local sites including the Chumash village *Teqepsh*, currently designated as CA-SBA- 477 (Benson 1997). Bowers found a large D-shaped ceremonial structure as well as three burials marked by large upright stone slabs buried as much as 5 feet below the surface.

More systematic archaeological research began in the early twentieth century (Olson 1930; Rogers 1929; Ruth 1936, 1937, 1967) and focused on the development of regional chronological sequences and description of artifacts. These researchers outlined the broad patterns of technological and subsistence change in the region, particularly adjacent to the Santa Barbara Channel. More recent research has focused on the themes of ecological adaptations, the development of maritime-oriented subsistence economies, emergent social and political complexity, and the development of craft specialization. With the use of more systematic recovery methods, a focus on microconstituents from middens, and detailed chronologies based on stratigraphy, seriation, and numerous radiocarbon dates, archaeologists have developed a broad framework of regional culture history that includes models of regional variability in subsistence and settlement, demography, and political organization.

The broad patterns of regional prehistory are thus well known, having been developed by numerous researchers over many decades (Arnold 1992; Erlandson 1991, 1994; Glassow 1996; King 1990; Lebow and Moratto 2005; Rogers 1929; Spanne 1975). However, the prehistory of the Santa Ynez Valley and other interior areas is not understood as well as some other parts of the county, due in part to a lower density of sites in the region, presumed later occupation of the area relative to the coastal zone, and the focus of regional research on the islands and channel coast. Several fluted points, one of the earliest identified artifact styles, have been found along the central coast between Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo, and suggest occupation of the region between 13,000 and 10,000 years ago (Erlandson et al. 1987; Jones 2007; Bertrando 2004b; Gibson 1996). At least two Paleoindian sites on Santa Rosa and San Miguel Islands have been radiocarbon dated to 13,000 B.P. (Erlandson 1991; Orr 1962).



Evidence is growing for more substantial settlement of the coastal zone between 8,000 and 10,000 years ago, though sites of such age have not yet been discovered within the Plan area. The Surf Site (CA-SBA-931), at the mouth of the Santa Ynez River, was occupied at least 9,000 years ago (Glassow 1990, 1996), while other coastal settlements in the region (e.g. CA-SLO-2, CA-SLO-1797) have produced dates of equal or greater antiquity (Fitzgerald 2000; Greenwood 1972; Jones et al. 2002; Lebow et al. 2006).

Site densities throughout the Central Coast are even higher during the Early Period (circa 8500–3000 B.P.), suggesting increased population size and possibly better site preservation. Sites dating between about 8,000 and 6,500 years ago often have relatively high densities of manos and milling slabs that are typically associated with processing hard seeds. In addition, shellfish and terrestrial mammals continued to compose a large part of the diet (Erlandson 1994). Early scholars associated sites of this age with inland knolls and terraces (e.g., Rogers 1929), but subsequent investigations revealed that coastal environments were also utilized (Glassow et al. 1988).

Sites from this period include large and complex settlements with well-developed middens, suggesting a shift towards a more sedentary and stable settlement system, as well as small ephemeral campsites marked by just a few handstones or other milling tools (Glassow 1996; Harro et al. 1999; Lebow et al. 2002; Price 1996a). Projectile points are infrequent in millingstone components, although other informal flaked stone tools are present. Assemblages from this era also contain hammerstones for making flaked tools and for resharpening milling surfaces, small anvils, bone fish gorges, stone sinkers, and other fishing technology.

Although several Early Period sites have been identified in coastal settings near the mouth of the Santa Ynez River (Glassow 1996; Lebow et al. 2001), and in the lower Santa Ynez Valley (Woodman et al. 1991), their occurrence is rare along the upper reaches of the river. However, there is mounting evidence for Early Period occupation in and near the Plan area at sites such as CA-SBA-2707 (Price et al. 2006), CA-SBA-2203 (Mikkelsen and Jones 1998), and CA-SBA-3387 (McKim and Price 1997). The coastal sites show midden accumulations and dietary remains dominated by shellfish (primarily mussel), with small and large terrestrial mammals, fish, birds, and marine mammals playing smaller roles in the diet. Interior sites typically do not contain shellfish, and faunal preservation in general is poor in these non-midden deposits, but the flaked and ground stone assemblages are comparable.

The period between 6500 and 5000 B.P. (before present) is marked by a decrease in population density throughout the Central Coast region. Little is known about this period and it is possible that arid conditions associated with the Altithermal era degraded the environment to the point that only low population densities were possible (Glassow 1996; Glassow et al. 1988).

As conditions became cooler and moister after 5000 B.P., population densities increased to pre-6500 B.P. levels. Mortars and pestles became increasingly common throughout the region between 5000 and 3000 years ago, suggesting intensified use of acorns and other plants. Higher proportions of terrestrial mammals in archaeological assemblages are also noted for this period in San Luis Obispo County; at sites on Vandenberg Air Force Base (AFB), fish and sea mammals composed a larger portion of the diet (Lebow and Moratto 2005:1.12). Shellfish utilization



declines at sites along the Santa Barbara Channel coastline as other animal foods became more important. Glassow (1997) suggested use of more diverse environments during this period.

The Middle Period (circa 3000 B.P.–950 B.P.) is marked by a significant increase in the number and size of archaeological sites. Glassow (1996:22) argues that the increase in archaeological sites dating to this period is due to significant changes in the subsistence economy, which eventually led to changes in the distribution of settlements on the landscape. Technological innovations also occur during the Middle Period, including the development of the *tomol*, or plank canoe, and most of the sophisticated fishing technology, such as the single-piece fishhook and the harpoon, used until historic times (King 1990). The bow and arrow also was introduced during this period (Glenn 1990, 1991). People along the coast began to rely increasingly on marine resources, particularly fish, for food; however, use of terrestrial mammals also remained high, particularly in the Santa Ynez Valley and other interior regions (Macko 1983; Price et al. 2006). In the Plan area, the increased number of sites dating to this period suggests that population increased during the Middle Period, resulting in a more intensive occupation. The presence of marine resources at interior villages such as *Elijman* (CA-SBA-485) and *Xonxon'ata* (CA-SBA-3404) suggests that intervillage exchange systems developed during the Middle Period to facilitate the movement of resources between coastal and interior populations (Hildebrandt 1999).

Price et al. (2006) noted a correlation between Middle Period sites and wetland environments, which may have expanded as a result of global cooling and increased precipitation between about 3000 and 4000 B.P. (Glassow 1996; Price 1996b; Woodman et al. 1991). Rising sea levels during that time may have drowned the most productive shellfish beds, prompting a shift in subsistence focus toward fish and terrestrial mammals, particularly large game like deer and elk. Such game would have congregated near productive wetlands during the subsequent warming and drying interval, and the placement of residential base camps nearby would have facilitated their harvest.

The Middle to Late Period transition (circa A.D. 1150–1300), called the Transitional Period by Arnold (1992), is believed by most local archaeologists to have been the time of emergent political complexity, development of social ranking, and the rapid development of craft specialization in the region. Arnold (1992) proposes that the decreased marine productivity caused by elevated sea-surface temperatures resulted in subsistence stress that allowed an elite population to control critical resources, labor, and key technologies, resulting in hierarchical social organization and the emergence of a shell bead monetary system. Interestingly, this adaptive response to deteriorating environmental conditions is very different than that which emerged north of Point Conception. Data from a large sample of sites on Vandenberg AFB suggest that competition for coastal resources increased during this time, forcing coastal populations to disperse into smaller more mobile groups and establish inland settlements in less favorable locales (Lebow and Moratto 2005). Additionally, subsistence stress provoked an increased use of secondary food resources. A similar response was noted along the coast further north, although a bit later in time (circa A.D. 1250) (Jones et al. 1994; Jones and Waugh 1995).

During the Late Period (circa A.D. 1300 to missionization), population densities reached peak levels (Glassow 1990, 1996). Prehistoric cultures were probably quite similar to the Chumash



encountered by the Spanish when they first arrived in the region. Several interior Ynezeño settlements (*Elijman*, *Xonxon'ata*, *Soxtonokmu'*) have been studied (Hildebrandt 1999; Macko 1983; McRae 1999) and provide evidence for a logistically organized land-use system, intervillage exchange of interior products such as acorn and deer for marine resources, and food storage. Higher numbers of *Olivella* shell beads in these sites reflect increased exchange between the Channel Islands, the Santa Barbara mainland, and the interior valleys. Increased subsistence diversity is apparent, and the range and diversity of site types increased as a greater variety of habitats and resources were used (Glassow 1990; Lebow and Harro 1998; Woodman et al. 1991). Maritime adaptations were increasingly the focus of coastal subsistence, craft specialization was important on the islands, and regional economic, political, and religious organization integrated a broad area of Southern California.

Chumash Culture

Santa Barbara County lies in 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 (Grant 1978a:505). The Chumash spoke at least six related languages, each corresponding to a regionally based group. The Ynezeño Chumash occupied the Santa Ynez River watershed from the mouth of Zaca Creek eastward (Glassow 1979:155). The Plan area contains at least 19 named Chumash village locations, although very few have actually been linked to archaeological sites (Glassow 1979; King 1975). Important ethnographic village sites in or near the Plan area include *Soxtonokmu*, on Alamo Pintado Creek; *Xonxon'ata*, near Zaca Station; *Kalwashaq'*, *Teqepsh*, and *Elijman* (all along the Santa Ynez River); and *Sacciol* (near Los Alamos).

As with other inland groups, the Ynezeño appeared to have had lower population densities and greater seasonal mobility than coastal groups (Landberg 1965). Villages located inland and north of Point Conception numbered approximately 100-200 individuals, in contrast to the 500-1,000 individuals that inhabited settlements along the Santa Barbara Channel (Glassow 1990:2-5). Subsistence focused on acorns and stored food during the winter, and tubers, grass seeds, and bulbs during the spring. Fish provided a high-quality food source in the late summer and early fall, while hunting was best in spring, summer and fall (Landberg 1965:102-114). Triangular side-notched points or leaf-shaped points with rounded bases were typically fashioned from chert or occasionally from imported obsidian (Grant 1978b:515). Milling implements (e.g., mortars and pestles) were made from sandstone, and cooking vessels as well as artistic objects were produced from steatite. Asphaltum, obtained from channel-dwelling groups, served as a natural caulk to seal baskets and other containers.

Chumash social organization was remarkably complex, with society stratified into three general levels: the elites, craft specialists, and commoners. Among the elites, the political leader of the village was the chief or *wot* (Gibson 1991:48). Leadership was hereditary, although the legitimacy of the chief required approval of the members of the village. The influence of some chiefs extended over several villages, indicating a simple chiefdom level of social organization (Arnold 1992; Johnson 1988; Parker 2005). The chief was assisted in his duties by a ceremonial leader or *paxa*, who presided over rites and other religious events (Gibson 1991:57). In addition,



dances and ceremonies were performed by a powerful elite cult organization whose members were referred to as *'antap* (Blackburn 1975).

Exchange within Chumash society was based on differences in resource availability and abundance among the geographic regions of each community. There is evidence that trade resulted in the movement of marine resources to the interior (Colten 1994; Hildebrandt 1999; Macko 1983), while goods such as acorns and deer flowed from inland groups to coastal and island groups (Gibson 1991:43). As early as 1000 B.P., the Chumash economy had developed a shell bead monetary system and craft specialists produced beads, headdresses, tobacco, nets, baskets, canoes, and other products (Gibson 1991:43). The exchange network extended outside Chumash territory; traders bartered beads, fish, and other local goods for steatite from the neighboring Gabrieliño Indians and obsidian from the eastern Sierra Nevada (Gibson 1991:44).

Local and Regional History

Mission Period

The arrival of European settlers in the area brought the complex Chumash culture to the brink of extinction in the late eighteenth century. The establishment of the Spanish Presidio, or military fort, in Santa Barbara and five Franciscan missions in Chumash territory produced significant disruptions in social, economic, and political organization. The introduction of domestic plants and animals as well as European wild grasses caused irreversible changes to the local environment. Native Californians had limited resistance to European diseases, which caused considerable population reduction among the Chumash. Nonetheless, many people of Chumash ancestry still live in the region today, and strive to retain their cultural traditions.

The Santa Ynez Valley is home to the nineteenth mission established in Alta California, which was founded on September 17, 1804 by Father Estevan Tapis. The site chosen for the mission was called *Alajulapu* by the Chumash, which means rincón or corner (Walsh 1930). This site was on a high knoll above the Santa Ynez River, with low-lying fertile land beyond. Although Mission Santa Inés was not as large as other missions in California, it was highly regarded for its livestock and industries, including weaving, herding, leather and metal work.

Most of the Chumash in the Santa Ynez Valley became affiliated with mission communities at Santa Inés and La Purisima. Inter-marriage and population decline through the Mission Period resulted in the coalescence of groups into a few communities associated with each mission (Johnson and McLendon 1998).

The flogging of a native convert from the nearby La Purisima Mission sparked a major Chumash rebellion in 1824. Although the revolt involved several missions between San Luis Obispo and San Fernando, Mission Santa Inés played a major role. Fighting between the Chumash converts and soldiers ensued, with the Chumash eventually setting fire to the buildings at Santa Inés. The following day, the rebels escaped down the Santa Ynez Valley to La Purisima, where the fighting continued (Walsh 1930).

Mexican independence and the secularization of the mission system in 1836 brought a number of changes to the Santa Ynez Valley. Most notably, the Mexican government sold the majority



of mission lands to private owners who established large cattle ranches throughout the region. These ranchos still shape modern land use patterns in the Santa Ynez Valley. Within a few years following secularization, many Chumash converts had returned to their pre-mission homes and lifeways and some also established their own ranchos away from the mission. However, most Ynezeño Chumash remained at their ranchería of adobe homes arranged in linear streets adjacent to Mission Santa Inés (Johnson and Crawford 1999). In 1855 the Chumash were forced to abandon their homes at the mission and relocate to the settlement of Zanja de Cota, on another property owned by the Catholic Church (Johnson 1995). Zanja de Cota was formally designated as the Santa Ynez Indian Reservation in 1901.

Anglo-European Period

California became a state in 1850, but the population of Southern California remained relatively low through the 1860s and 1870s. The region was considered a remote and relatively lawless place, and cattle ranching continued as the principal economic activity; the historic ranchos remained relatively unchanged during this time. However, a period of drought and expensive land title defense cases in U.S. courts resulted in the sale of many of the ranches to Euro-Americans.

The extension of transportation systems into the region was a precursor to more intensive settlement. The arrival of the Coast Line stagecoach in 1861, connecting San Francisco and Yuma, Arizona, and completion of the Santa Ynez Turnpike over San Marcos Pass (originally a Chumash route over the mountains) in 1869 led to greater interest in the region by agricultural developers. The first Anglo-American town in the Santa Ynez Valley was Ballard, officially established by George W. Lewis in 1881 on the El Alamo Pintado Ranch. William N. Ballard, a good friend of Lewis, was the local superintendent of the stagecoach line. With no official stop between San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara, Ballard opened his home as a halfway house for the stage run. This quickly became known as Ballard's Station, and by 1880 included Ballard's home, a passenger dining room, and a Wells Fargo Express office (Rife 1977). Beginning in 1880, Lewis began expanding upon Ballard's Station, laying out streets and encouraging growth. By 1881 the town was flourishing with a post office, general store, and blacksmith shop. A single room schoolhouse was built in 1883, which is still in use as a public school to this day (Rife 1977; Santa Ynez Valley Visitors Assoc. 2008).

The town of Santa Ynez was established a year after Ballard, in 1882; it was also located on the old stagecoach route. In 1881, Bishop Francis Mora received congressional permission to sell College Ranch, which had been granted to the Catholic Church in 1848 by the Mexican government. Settlers were able to purchase tracts of land for \$6 to \$15 per acre, and a lot within the townsite if settlers bought an additional lot for \$15 (Rife 1977). Originally the town was to be named Sagunto, after the bishop's home town in Spain. However, the Santa Ynez Land and Improvement Company purchased much of the land (12,000 acres) and re-subdivided it into farms and town lots (Rife 1977).

The third town to be established in the Santa Ynez Valley was Los Olivos, in 1887. The town was originally named for the olive grove on the mesa east of the town, which was owned by Alden March Boyd (Rife 1977). Boyd's grove was a remnant of an attempt to establish a large olive industry in the area by the Hayne brothers, who imported olive cuttings from Santa



Barbara. As the terminus of the Pacific Coast Railroad, Los Olivos thrived. The railroad ran from Port Harford, near San Luis Obispo, through Central City (Santa Maria) and down to Los Olivos. Passengers would then switch to a stagecoach into Santa Barbara, where they could board the Southern Pacific again. Once the Southern Pacific filled the gap in their railway between San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara, there was no need for the narrow gauge Pacific Coast Railway. As a result, the town of Los Olivos was by-passed completely by the railway.

Although the town of Buellton was not founded until 1918 with the construction of the Santa Ynez River Bridge, it began as a post office on Buell Ranch in 1883 (Buellton Historical Society 2008; Rife 1977). A schoolhouse was established in 1889, and agriculture and ranching quickly became the mainstay of the area surrounding Buellton. Three Danish settler families purchased 10,000 acres of land adjacent to what would become Buellton, forming the Danish American Company in 1910. This land was purchased primarily for agricultural purposes, but a new Danish Colony was established three miles east of Buellton in 1911, known today as Solvang.

Prior Cultural Resources Studies and Recorded Cultural Sites

With the assistance of the Central Coastal Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, housed at the Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. compiled all available records on prior cultural resources inventories and recorded historical and archaeological sites within the Santa Ynez Valley Community Plan area. The Information Center holds 188 archaeological survey reports for the area, covering a total of 911 acres or approximately 2% of the 46,933 acre Plan area. Surveys have been conducted throughout the area, but most are concentrated in the southern portion of the area, particularly in and around Solvang and Mission Santa Inés.

The Information Center has formal records on 43 cultural resources in the Plan area. These include prehistoric Native American archaeological sites, Spanish Colonial/Mexican sites (ca. 1780–1846), and Early American properties (ca. 1846–Early 20th Century). These are listed in Table 4.13-1 and described in greater detail below.

Table 4.13-1 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

Site Number	Description	Period	NRHP/CRHR Status
CA-SBA-188	Village and cemetery	Native American	Not evaluated
CA-SBA-518	Mission Santa Inés and Flynn Adobe	Spanish Colonial/Mexican	NRHP Eligible
CA-SBA-548	Lithic artifact scatter	Native American	Not evaluated
CA-SBA-830	Lithic artifact scatter, adobe remains, trash scatter	Native American, Spanish Colonial/Mexican, Early American	NRHP Eligible, listed in CRHR
CA-SBA-831	Lithic artifact scatter	Native American	Not evaluated
CA-SBA-832	Village and cemetery, Yndart Adobe	Native American, Spanish Colonial/ Mexican	NRHP Eligible
CA-SBA-875	Lithic artifact scatter	Native American	Not evaluated
CA-SBA-876	Lithic artifact scatter	Native American	Not evaluated
CA-SBA-878	Lithic artifact scatter	Native American	Not evaluated
CA-SBA-1097	College Ranch Adobe remains	Spanish Colonial/ Mexican	Not evaluated
CA-SBA-1098	Lithic artifact scatter	Native American	Not evaluated



Table 4.13-1 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

Site Number	Description	Period	NRHP/CRHR Status
CA-SBA-1099	Adobe remains	Spanish Colonial/ Mexican	Not evaluated
CA-SBA-1150	Lithic artifact scatter	Native American	Not evaluated
CA-SBA-1160	Architectural remains	Early American	Not evaluated
CA-SBA-1178	Mission Santa Inés aqueduct remains	Spanish Colonial/ Mexican	Not evaluated
CA-SBA-1197	Lithic artifact scatter	Native American	Not evaluated
CA-SBA-1354	Lithic artifact scatter	Native American	Not evaluated
CA-SBA-1401	Lithic artifact scatter	Native American	Not evaluated
CA-SBA-1402	Lithic artifact scatter	Native American	Not evaluated
CA-SBA-1583	Lithic artifact scatter	Native American	Not evaluated
CA-SBA-1593	Lithic artifact and shell scatter	Native American	Not evaluated
CA-SBA-2130/2223	Lithic artifact scatter	Native American	Not evaluated
CA-SBA-2228	Lithic artifact scatter	Native American	Not evaluated
CA-SBA-2359H	Hayne Adobe	Early American	NRHP Eligible
CA-SBA-2563H	Mission Santa Inés tanning vats	Spanish Colonial/ Mexican	Not evaluated
CA-SBA-2600	Lithic artifact scatter	Native American	Not evaluated
CA-SBA-2601	Lithic artifact and shell scatter	Native American	Not evaluated
CA-SBA-2602	Lithic artifact scatter	Native American	Not evaluated
CA-SBA-2603	Lithic artifact scatter	Native American	Not evaluated
CA-SBA-2604	Lithic artifact scatter	Native American	Not evaluated
CA-SBA-2640	Midden deposit (possible village site)	Native American	NRHP Eligible, listed in CRHR
CA-SBA-2642	Trash scatter	Early American	Not evaluated
CA-SBA-2643	Lithic artifact scatter	Native American	Not evaluated
CA-SBA-2685H	San Marcos Pass roads	Early American	Not evaluated
CA-SBA-2707	Lithic artifact scatter	Native American	NRHP Eligible
CA-SBA-2708H	Architectural remains	Early American	NRHP Eligible
CA-SBA-2723	Lithic artifact scatter	Native American	Not evaluated
CA-SBA-2727	Lithic artifact scatter	Native American	Not evaluated
CA-SBA-2728H	Mission/Fremont Trail	Spanish Colonial/ Mexican	Not evaluated
CA-SBA-2750H	Adobe remains	Spanish Colonial/ Mexican	NRHP Eligible
CA-SBA-3486H	Zaca Station remains	Early American	Not evaluated
CA-SBA-3605	Lithic artifact scatter	Native American	Not evaluated
not applicable	Donahue homestead	Early American	Not eligible

Source: Central Coastal Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System, February 2008

Native American Sites

Twenty-nine sites with Native American components have been recorded within the Plan area. These resources include large village sites, some with cemeteries, but the majority of recorded sites are flaked and ground stone artifact scatters. Several of these sites also contain components dating from the Spanish Colonial/Mexican and Early American periods. Three sites (CA-SBA-830, CA-SBA-2640, and CA-SBA-2707) have been evaluated formally for significance and were determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. CA-SBA-832 has not been evaluated formally; however, Craig (1979) recommended that its prehistoric component was eligible for listing on the National Register.



Spanish Colonial/Mexican Sites (ca. 1780-1846)

Nine resources dating to the Spanish Colonial/Mexican period have been recorded within the Plan area, including Mission Santa Inés and associated structures and land; the College Ranch: the remains of four residential adobes; and a historic transportation route. The site for Mission Santa Inés was first surveyed and selected by the Spanish in 1798, but the Mission was not established until 1804. The Mission, California Historic Landmark No. 305, is recorded as CA-SBA-518 and was determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places in 1999. Along with the religious structures, the Mission complex contains an associated Chumash habitation site, *lavanderia* (laundry), granary, reservoir, grist and fulling mill, tanning vats (recorded separately as CA-SBA-2563H), and pastures and agricultural lands.

Portions of the Mission aqueduct have been recorded separately as CA-SBA-1178 (McIntyre and Burkenroad 1980; McIntyre and Greenwood 1980; Moore 1986). The aqueduct flowed southward to the Mission from a reservoir created by a dam on Alamo Pintado Creek. Much of the aqueduct had been destroyed by development; however, buried portions may still exist along its original route. The *Zanja de Cota* earthen ditch also carried water from the dam down Alamo Pintado Creek to the mill complex. An adobe residence known as the Flynn Adobe was also located within the Mission complex near the tanning vats (Wilcoxon 1987)

Several sites contain architectural debris (roof and floor tiles and other materials) as well as domestic remains from former Spanish Colonial/Mexican residential sites; these include CA-SBA-830, -832, -1097, and -1099 (Craig 1980; Price et al. 2006; Singer 1987; Spanne 1978; Wilcoxon 1987, 1989). Though not officially recorded as Spanish Colonial/Mexican sites, adobe residential remains may also be located at CA-SBA-1401 and -1402 (Perez 1976). These sites frequently have Native American and Early American components as well. As noted above, CA-SBA-830 was determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places in 1992. Additionally, CA-SBA-2750H has been determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (Price et al. 2006). This site contains adobe walls, stone foundations, other structural remains, and associated debris that could be remnants of an outbuilding associated with the College Ranch.

Old College Ranch (CA-SBA-1097), California's first college, was established through a land grant during the Mexican period in 1843. The site contains two standing adobe structures and one frame structure which was incorporated into a ranch residence. Waterworks and outbuildings are also associated with the College. Craig (1980) reported the college dormitory near the adobe structures had recently burned.

The Mission/Fremont Trail is the historically-reconstructed circa 1800 route that connected Mission Santa Barbara to the Santa Ynez Valley (Costello 1994). The trail was also referred to as the *Arrastradera* (Hauling Road) as it apparently was used to haul timbers to the Mission. John C. Fremont is thought to have followed this route when he marched into Santa Barbara to capture the Presidio in 1846 during the Mexican-American War. The capture of Santa Barbara from Mexico began a chain of events that ushered in the Early American period in this part of California.



Early American Sites (ca. 1846–Early 20th Century)

The Early American period in the Santa Ynez Valley is that era of transition from Mission control and domination by large colonial ranchos during the early 1800s to small ranches and farms in the latter part of the century. The precise relationship between these Early American sites and the Spanish Colonial/Mexican sites has not been clearly defined. Eight sites from this time period have been recorded formally within the Plan area. Five of these represent small ranching or farming/dairying operations during the Early American period; they contain domestic refuse, structural remains, and building ruins, as well as agricultural and industrial equipment and debris (Craig 1979; McDowell and Sheets 1993; Price et al. 2006; Singer 1987; Snethkamp and King 1982; Spanne 1969, 1978; Wilcoxon 1987; Wilcoxon et al. 1989). In some cases, such as at CA-SBA-2708H, the remains provide important information about Early American architecture and the melding of Spanish Colonial/Mexican and American construction methods, building styles, and cultural practices. Two of these sites, CA-SBA-830 and -2708H, have been determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (Craig 1979; Price et al. 2006). One site, the Donahue homestead, is not considered eligible for the National Register.

The Hayne Adobe (CA-SBA-2359H), so named for the architects and builders, brothers Benjamin and William Alston Hayne Jr., was built between 1882 and 1884 (Wilcoxon et al. 1989). It consists of a large main house with various adobe and wood frame additions added over the years. This site is unique in this time period because it represents the first large scale olive cultivation operation in the Santa Ynez Valley, thus moving away from the more common small ranching and farming activities. CA-SBA-2359H has not been formally evaluated; however, Wilcoxon et al. (1989) recommended that it be considered eligible for listing on the National Register.

Two transportation-related cultural resources from the Early American period have been recorded within the Santa Ynez Valley. The first is a set of the three routes of San Marcos Pass Road (CA-SBA-2685H), which extends from the foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountains north of Goleta to Los Olivos in the northern Santa Ynez Valley. The earliest and first route, used from roughly 1869–1880s, is not clearly visible and lies largely on private property. The second route, used from the 1880s–1930s, is still mostly visible although largely abandoned. The third route, from 1931–present, is still in use as a State, County, or private road (Costello 1994). The second transportation related resource in the Santa Ynez Valley is CA-SBA-3486H, the remains of the Zaca Station siding of the narrow gauge Pacific Coast Railway, which operated between 1887 and 1934 (Hildebrandt 1999).

Santa Barbara County Historical Landmarks and Places of Historical Merit

The Santa Barbara County Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee (HLAC) has designated nine buildings and structures within the Plan area as County Landmarks. In addition, two other properties in the Plan area are listed as Places of Historical Merit. These properties are listed in Table 4.13-2.

Most of the designated landmarks and meritorious places are concentrated in and around the communities of Los Olivos and Ballard; although formal historical surveys of these



communities have not been performed, the presence of numerous landmarks within the historical towns suggests that the core historical areas of these town sites remain largely intact and retain the ability to convey their important historical associations and values to the general public. Thus, they may qualify as historical districts. The Goals and Policies contained in the draft Community Plan emphasize preservation and protection of these values and education of the public regarding historical values.

Table 4.13-2 Santa Barbara County Historic Landmarks Advisory Commission Designated Historical Landmarks and Places of Historical Merit

Name	Location	Designation
Ballard Adobes	Los Olivos	County Landmark
Berean Baptist Church	Los Olivos	County Landmark
Charles Wilcox House	Ballard	Place of Merit
De La Cuesta Adobe	Buellton	Place of Merit
Foley Estates Vineyard and Winery	Rural (Los Olivos/Ballard)	County Landmark
Hartley House	Los Olivos	County Landmark
Lansing's Bridge	Los Olivos	Place of Merit
Little Red School House	Ballard	County Landmark
Presbyterian Church	Ballard	County Landmark
Rancho El Alamo Pintado Adobe	Rural (Ballard)	County Landmark
Santa Ynez Branch Library	Santa Ynez	County Landmark
Wulff's Windmill	Rural (Solvang)	County Landmark

Source: County of Santa Barbara Historic Landmarks Advisory Commission, May 2006

4.13.2 AHOD Site Setting

AHOD Site A is a 2.27 acre parcel containing Caesar's Auto Detailing and an older single family residence. The auto detailing shop is surrounded by a gravel covered surface; behind it and around the residence is patchy grass. Ground surface visibility was fair; where visible, on-site soils are fine-grained, medium brown sandy loams with numerous gravels and cobbles and some naturally occurring Franciscan chert. There are a few landscape trees near the residence, while the rest of the site is undeveloped.

No archaeological remains were observed at AHOD Site A, during the Phase 1 survey conducted by Applied Earthworks as part of this EIR. According to County records, the residence in the southeastern portion of parcel 141-201-018 was erected in 1925, and thus is greater than 50 years old. Because of its age, the building may qualify as a historical resource according to the Historic Element of the County *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual*. None of the surrounding residential or commercial properties appear to meet the 50 year age criterion.

AHOD Site B is a 1.04 acre parcel adjacent to AHOD Site A and occupied by the Sanja Cota Motor Lodge and associated parking and drive areas. The Sanja Cota motel was built in 1962, and includes a 170 square foot "hay barn", an office/residence, 23 guest rooms and associated parking. Soils on the site appear to be fine-grained sandy loams, but the land owner did not give permission to enter the property to conduct an archaeological survey. The view from State



Highway 246 revealed almost all the ground surface as paved, providing no ground surface visibility. From adjacent parcels a small patchy grass area could be seen behind the Motel.

It appears that AHOD Site B has been graded up to three feet below surface, thereby making it unlikely that archaeological remains would be preserved on the property. The buildings on the property do not meet the 50 year age criterion to qualify as potential historical resources; however, the residential property on the adjacent parcel (discussed under AHOD Site A above) was built in 1925 and may qualify as a historical resource.

AHOD Site C covers approximately two acres on a low knoll with a single family residence. The soil consists of fine-grained medium brown sandy loam with numerous gravels and cobbles and some naturally occurring Franciscan chert. Landscaping around the residence consists of grass, shrubs, and trees. The field around the residence has recently been disked, allowing excellent ground surface visibility.

No archaeological remains were observed at AHOD Site C. According to County records, the residence in the western portion of parcel 139-065-001 was erected in 1950, and thus is greater than 50 years old. Because of its age, the building may qualify as a historical resource according to the Historic Element of the County *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual*. None of the surrounding residential or commercial properties appear to meet the 50 year age criterion.

AHOD Site D encompasses 2.2 acres on the side of a low knoll and across a swale with a small drainage running through it, adjacent to AHOD Site C. The majority of the property is an undeveloped; a relatively new single family residence sits on a graded pad in the southeast portion of the lot, surrounded by pavement and landscaping consisting of grass and shrubbery. The soil consists of fine-grained medium brown sandy loam with numerous gravels and cobbles and some naturally occurring Franciscan chert. The field in the swale is in use as a horse pasture. Ground surface visibility was excellent.

No archaeological remains were observed at AHOD Site D. According to County records, the residence in the southeastern portion of parcel 141-211-043 was erected in 1988, and thus does not meet the 50 year age criterion to qualify as a historical resource. Three adjacent properties, however, were built in 1911, 1927, and 1950, respectively; because of their age, these adjacent building may qualify as historical resources according to the Historic Element of the County *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual*.

4.13.3 Impact Analysis

Regulatory Setting

CEQA. Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines* states that a resource shall be considered “historically significant” if it meets one of the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Pub. Res. Code §§5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852). A resource may qualify for CRHR listing if it:

- (A) *Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history or cultural heritage;*



- (B) *Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;*
- (C) *Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or*
- (D) *Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.*

Cultural resources meeting one or more of these criteria are defined as “historical resources” under CEQA (Office of Historic Preservation 2000). Included in the definition of historical resources are prehistoric archaeological sites, historic archaeological sites, historic buildings and structures, traditional cultural properties important to a tribe or other ethnic group, cultural districts and landscapes, and a variety of other property types.

Resources included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified as significant in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code), also are considered “historical resources” for the purposes of CEQA.

The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources, or identified in an historical resources survey, does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

Codes Governing Human Remains. Section 15064.5 of CEQA also assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. The disposition of human remains is governed by Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code and Sections 5097.94 and 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code, and falls within the jurisdiction of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). If human remains are discovered, the County Coroner must be notified within 48 hours and there should be no further disturbance to the site where the remains were found. If the remains are determined by the coroner to be Native American, the coroner is responsible for contacting the NAHC within 24 hours. The NAHC, pursuant to Section 5097.98, will immediately notify those persons it believes to be most likely descended from the deceased Native Americans so they can inspect the burial site and make recommendations for treatment or disposal.

County of Santa Barbara Cultural Resource Guidelines. In its *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual, Section 8*, the County of Santa Barbara Resource Management Department provides guidelines for implementing CEQA’s provisions pertaining to sites of archaeological, historical, or ethnic importance. Under County standards, an “important archaeological resource” can be defined by one of several criteria. An archaeological site is considered significant for the purposes of CEQA if it demonstrates one or more of the following:

- *Is associated with an event or person of recognized significance in California or American history or recognized scientific importance in prehistory;*
- *Can provide information that is of demonstrable public interest and is useful in addressing scientifically consequential and reasonable research questions;*



- *Has a special or particular quality such as oldest, best example, largest or last surviving example of its kind;*
- *Is at least 100 years old and possesses substantial stratigraphic integrity; or*
- *Involves important research questions that historical research has shown can be answered only with archaeological methods.*

Buildings, structures, and sites from the historical period can also be significant historical resources under CEQA. A list of significance criteria for such resources is found in the Historic Element of the County Guidelines, which state that a building, structure, or site may be historically significant if it possesses integrity, is at least 50 years old, and meets one or more of the following criteria:

- *Is associated with an event, movement, organization, or person that/who has made an important contribution to the community, state, or nation;*
- *Was designed or built by an architect, engineer, builder, artists, or other designer who has made an important contribution to the community, state, or nation;*
- *Is associated with a particular architectural style or building type important to the community, state, or nation;*
- *Embodies elements demonstration outstanding attention to design, detail, craftsmanship, or outstanding use of a particular structural material, surface material, or method of construction or technology;*
- *Is associated with a traditional way of life important to an ethnic, national, racial, or social group, or to the community at large;*
- *Illustrates broad patterns of cultural, social, political, economic, or industrial history;*
- *Is a feature or a cluster of features which convey a sense of time and place that is important to the community, state, or nation;*
- *Is able to yield information important to the community or is relevant to the scholarly study of history, historical archaeology, ethnography, folklore, or cultural geography.*

Thresholds of Significance

The significance of a historical resource, and consequently the significance of any impacts, is determined by whether or not that resource meets the significance criteria outlined in the *State CEQA Guidelines* and the *County of Santa Barbara Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual*, as described above. A project is judged to have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause a substantial adverse change in the characteristics of a historical resource that convey its significance or justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR or a local register, either through demolition, destruction, relocation, alteration, or other means (CEQA Guidelines, §15064.5(b)).

Direct impacts may occur by:

1. *Physically damaging, destroying, or altering all or part of the resource;*
2. *Altering characteristics of the surrounding environment that contribute to the resource's significance;*
3. *Neglecting the resource to the extent that it deteriorates or is destroyed; or*
4. *The incidental discovery of cultural resources without proper notification.*



Removal, demolition, or alteration of historical resources can directly impact their significance by destroying the historic fabric of an archaeological site, structure, or historic district. Direct impacts can be assessed by identifying the types and locations of proposed development, determining the exact locations of cultural resources within the project area, assessing the significance of the resources that may be affected, and determining the appropriate mitigation.

Indirect impacts result primarily from the effects of project-induced population growth. Such growth can result in increased construction as well as increased recreational activities that can disturb or destroy cultural resources. Due to their nature, indirect impacts are much harder to assess and quantify.

CEQA provides guidelines for mitigating impacts to historical resources in Section 15126.4. According to the CEQA Guidelines, public agencies should, whenever feasible, seek to avoid damaging effects on any historical resource of an archaeological nature. The following factors shall be considered for a project involving such an archaeological site:

- (A) *Preservation in place (avoidance) is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to archaeological sites. Preservation in place maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context. Preservation may also avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the site.*
- (B) *Preservation in place may be accomplished by, but is not limited to, the following:*
 - *Planning construction to avoid archaeological sites;*
 - *Incorporation of sites within parks, greenspace, or other open space;*
 - *Covering the archaeological sites with a layer of chemically stable soil before building tennis courts, parking lots, or similar facilities on the site.*
 - *Deeding the site into a permanent conservation easement.*
- (C) *When data recovery through excavation is the only feasible mitigation, a data recovery plan, which makes provision for adequately recovering the scientifically consequential information from and about the historical resource, shall be prepared and adopted prior to any excavation being undertaken. Such studies shall be deposited with the California Historical Resources Regional Information Center. Archaeological sites known to contain human remains shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 7050.5 Health and Safety Code.*
- (D) *Data recovery shall not be required for an historical resource if the lead agency determines that testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the archaeological or historical resource, provided that the determination is documented and that the studies are deposited with the California Historical Resources Regional Information Center.*

Typically, such measures will reduce impacts on archaeological resources to less-than-significant levels.

For architectural resources, maintenance, repair, stabilization, restoration, preservation, conservation, or reconstruction in a manner consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's



Standards and Guidelines (Weeks and Grimmer 1995) generally will constitute mitigation of impacts to a less-than-significant level. Documentation of historic buildings and structures, including documentation to the standards of the Historic American Buildings Survey or Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER), may lessen impacts but may not reduce them to less-than-significant levels.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68) defines four options for the treatment of historic buildings: 1) preservation, 2) rehabilitation, 3) restoration, and 4) reconstruction. Generally:

1. Preservation involves the application of measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment [Weeks and Grimmer 1995:17].
2. Rehabilitation entails making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values [Weeks and Grimmer 1995:62].
3. Restoration is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period [Weeks and Grimmer 1995:118].
4. Reconstruction involves new construction to recreate the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location [Weeks and Grimmer 1995:166].

The Secretary's Standards are not prescriptive, but instead provide general guidelines and are intended to be flexible and adaptable to specific project conditions, including aspects of adaptive use, functionality, and accessibility. The goal is to balance continuity and change and retain historic building fabric to the maximum extent feasible. The National Park Service has compiled a series of bulletins to provide guidance on specific historic preservation topics.

Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The impact analysis evaluates programmatic impacts associated with the Plan as well as project-level impacts of the development of the AHOD sites. Programmatic impacts include buildout of the Plan area, proposed land use and zoning changes, policy changes, and programs proposed as part of the Santa Ynez Valley Community Plan. Project-specific analysis would still be needed for any individual future projects proposed under the amended programs or policies.



For the AHOD sites, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. performed a Phase 1 cultural resources inventory of the four AHOD parcels and analyzed potential site-specific impacts. The Phase 1 inventory made use of the records search results reported in Section 4.13.1 above.

Impact CR-1 Impacts on Significant Historical and Archaeological Resources

Programmatic Impacts of the Plan

Plan Buildout and Rezones

The 20-year buildout and rezoning actions under the proposed Community Plan would result in 516 new primary residential units, 132 new residential second units, 24 new agricultural employee units, and 149 new mixed-use residential units, as well as up to 115 additional primary residential units on the four AHOD sites. In addition, 20-year buildout conditions would result in 555,334 square feet (sf) of additional commercial development. This represents an approximate 19% increase in primary residential units and an approximate 45% increase in commercial development compared to existing conditions (3,384 units and 1,239,202 sf, respectively) throughout the Community Plan area. The Plan also proposes one new 5-acre park adjacent to Zanja de Cota Creek that would include trails and picnic facilities. New parkland also may be proposed by the County as part of new subdivisions. The resulting construction of homes and the necessary infrastructure to support them, along with parks, schools, circulation networks, and other community amenities, may produce significant impacts on historical resources through damage to or destruction of significant properties, or by diminishing the integrity of the context and setting of such properties.

The proposed Plan, along with the mitigation measures proposed below, provides policies and development standards that would ensure that impacts to historical resources (including archaeological sites, traditionally important properties, and historic buildings, structures, and districts) are taken into consideration and reduced or minimized to the extent feasible. For example, impacts to archaeological remains may be reduced to less than significant levels through avoidance, data recovery excavation, or other measures. Loss of significant historic buildings, however, or new developments within the existing townships, may not be fully mitigable. Careful review of design and siting of new development in compliance with proposed policies and programs would reduce this impact but would not avoid perceptible and significant changes to the historical character of the Plan Area. Overall, at a program level, the impact on historical resources under buildout conditions and with the proposed rezones would be Class I, *significant and unavoidable*.

Mixed Use Overlay

Development within the downtown commercial cores of Santa Ynez and Los Olivos has the potential to impact significant historical resources by damaging or destroying historical buildings or structures and their associated archaeological remains, diminishing the integrity of the context and setting of individual properties, or diminishing the integrity of the potential historical districts within these communities. The proposed Plan, along with the mitigation measures proposed below, provides policies and development standards that would reduce or



minimize impacts to the historical townsites and their associated remains to the extent feasible. For example, careful review of design and siting of new development in compliance with proposed policies and programs would reduce this impact, but new construction within the townsites would still create perceptible and significant changes to their historical character and integrity. Overall, at a program level, the impact of the MUOZs on historical resources would be Class I, *significant and unavoidable*.

Design Control Overlay

The Revised Design Control (D) Overlay intends to protect scenic qualities, property values, and neighborhood character on certain key sites and along certain key corridors within the Valley. This overlay would not accommodate new residential development or commercial uses that could not otherwise occur under the existing Zoning Ordinance. Therefore, this program would not create additional impacts on historical resources.

Heritage Sites Overlay

The proposed Heritage Sites (HS) Overlay would designate certain parcels in the Santa Ynez Valley whose potential subdivision requires a higher level of scrutiny and careful consideration. This overlay would not accommodate new residential development or commercial uses that could not otherwise occur under the existing Zoning Ordinance. Therefore, this program would not create additional impacts on historical resources.

Other Applicable Community Plan Policies, Programs, and Standards

One new park is proposed as part of the Community Plan, as are other recreational amenities. The planned Sanja Cota Creek Park would be located along Zanja de Cota Creek. The banks of the creek, extending back at least 300 feet from the mean high water line, are considered extremely sensitive for cultural resources; representatives of the Santa Ynez Tribal Elders Council also have expressed concern regarding development along the creek. Although no formal development plan for this park has been provided, the proposed uses have the potential to impact historical resources.

In addition to the planned Sanja Cota Creek Park, there are several on- and off-road multipurpose trails proposed within the Plan Area. These trail corridors have not yet been acquired for public use, and site-specific consideration of possible adverse impacts to historical resources would be conducted as trail development projects are brought forward for consideration. To reduce the potential for such impacts, the Plan proposes several policies which are listed in the mitigation section below.

Several community improvements are proposed in the Santa Ynez and Los Olivos MUOZs. These include installation of sidewalks, gutters, and drainage structures; installation of underground utilities; and development of community parking lots and on-street parking. These have the potential to impact historical buildings and structures or associated archaeological remains, and mitigation would be required.



The following other Community Plan policies, programs, or standards also could generate impacts to historical resources:

POLICY LUT-SYV-1.6 The County shall consider the approval of Residential Second Units as a means to provide affordable housing opportunities, on appropriate sites in a manner consistent with State mandates, applicable goals, policies, development standards, and ordinance provisions.

Action LUT-SYV-4.3 The County shall prepare separate parking inventory studies for the Los Olivos and Santa Ynez mixed-use areas and, if warranted pursue acquisition and development of one or more community parking lots in the Santa Ynez and Los Olivos Mixed-Use Areas. An in-lieu parking fee program may also be established to assist funding for community parking lots or parking programs.

Action LUT-SYV-4.4 The County shall work to prepare plans for the development of sidewalks, drainage structures, and on-street parking expansion in Santa Ynez and Los Olivos.

Action LUT-SYV-5.7 The County shall pursue a utility undergrounding program for Sagunto Street between Tyndall and Meadowvale Streets in Santa Ynez and for Grand Avenue between Highway 154 and Hollister Street in Los Olivos.

POLICY PRT-SYV-1 The County shall strive to provide new recreation and park facilities and new trails. New trails shall be limited to non-motorized vehicle use and shall only be proposed on public property or public roads.

Each of these actions and policies has the potential to impact the integrity of historical buildings or structures, diminish the integrity of the context and setting of individual properties, diminish the integrity of potential historical districts, and/or impact associated archaeological remains.

To meet the goal of preserving and protecting important historical resources and the historic character and rural architectural style of the three townships, the Plan also includes several policies and development standards which could have a beneficial effect on historical resources within the Valley. These are summarized in the discussion of programmatic Mitigation Measures below.

In summary, certain proposed policies and actions could affect historical resources, while some would serve to mitigate impacts. In general, impacts from proposed policies, programs and standards would be *Class II, significant but mitigable*.

Impacts Related to Development of AHOD Sites

No archaeological remains were discovered on the four AHOD sites, and thus their development will not impact archaeological resources.



Impact CR-1(A,C) Significant Historical and Archaeological Resources Impacts:
AHOD Sites A and C.

AHOD sites A and C contain residential buildings that are greater than 50 years old may qualify as historical resources according to the Historic Element of the County *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual*. Demolition of a building that qualifies as a historical resource is a *Class I, significant and unavoidable* impact. Historical research and documentation of the property may reduce the impact, but would not lessen the impact to a less-than-significant level if the building is demolished.

Impact CR-1(B,D) Significant Historical and Archaeological Resources Impacts:
AHOD Sites B and D.

The buildings on AHOD Sites B and D are not themselves greater than 50 years old, but several adjacent structures do meet the 50 year age criterion and may qualify as historical resources according to the Historic Element of the County *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual*. New construction adjacent to these buildings could diminish the integrity of their context and setting. Such an impact would be *Class II, significant but mitigable*.

Mitigation Measures

Programmatic Mitigation

The following policies, actions, and development standards are included in the proposed Community Plan and are intended to help meet the goal of preserving and protecting significant cultural, historical, and archaeological resources in the Santa Ynez Valley Planning area:

POLICY HA-SYV-1: Archaeological resources shall be protected and preserved to the maximum extent feasible.

DevStd HA-SYV-1.1: A Phase 1 archaeological survey shall be performed when identified as necessary by a county archaeologist or contract archaeologist or if a county archaeological sensitivity map identifies the need for a study. They survey shall include areas of projects that would result in ground disturbances, except where legal ground disturbance has previously occurred. If the archaeologist performing the Phase 1 report, after conducting a site visit, determines that the likelihood of an archaeology site presence is extremely low, a short-form Phase 1 report may be submitted.

DevStd HA-SYV-1.2: All feasible recommendations of an archaeological report analysis including completion of additional archaeology analysis (Phase 2, Phase 3) and/or project redesign shall be incorporated into any permit issued for development.

POLICY HA-SYV-2: Historic resources shall be protected and preserved to the maximum extent feasible.

Action HA-SYV-2.1: The County and the community should continue to work to identify structures and places that qualify for nomination to Landmark Status and forward these requests to the County Historical Landmarks Commission.



Action HA-SYV-2.2: To encourage the preservation of historic resources, the County shall pursue potential funding from federal, state, and local sources to provide monetary assistance for applicants undertaking preservation and renovation projects for historic structures.

Action HA-SYV-2.3: No permits shall be issued for any development or activity that would adversely affect the historic value of officially designated Historic Landmarks and Structures of Merit unless a professional evaluation of the proposal has been performed pursuant to the County's most current Regulations Governing Archaeological and Historical Projects, reviewed and approved by Planning and Development and all feasible mitigation measures have been incorporated into the proposal.

POLICY HA-SYV-3: The County shall encourage and support measures to educate residents and visitors about the Valley's historical resources.

Action HA-SYV -3.1: The County and Valley residents should pursue a monument sign program to identify and educate the public about historic Valley sites and structures.

In addition, the proposed Trail Siting Guidelines included in the Draft Community Plan would reduce potential impacts to archaeological resources:

Trail Siting Guidelines I D: County Parks should monitor trails for potential impacts such as vandalism, impacts to archaeological/historical sites, intensity of use, erosion, etc., and when/where necessary, recommend temporary trail closures to alleviate or remedy the problem.

Trail Siting Guidelines VI A: Trails should be sited and designed to avoid impacts to significant cultural, archaeological, and historical resources to the maximum extent feasible. This may involve re-alignment of the trail corridor, signage, fencing, and/or installation of access control barriers in certain sensitive areas.

Trail Siting Guidelines VI B: A Phase I archaeological survey may be required prior to implementing proposed trail corridors.

The Development Standards and Actions presented above and contained in the draft Plan will help to minimize impacts to historical resources. However, certain standards should be revised to add clarity and consistence with current County Guidelines and professional best practices. In addition to the above policies from the Plan, the following mitigation measures are required to ensure that the treatment of historical resources within the Plan Area is consistent with the Planning and Development Department's *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual* and the State CEQA Guidelines.

CR-1.1 Treatment of Historical Resources. Existing Development Standards and Actions in the draft Plan shall be revised as follows (additions underlined, deletions struck through):

DevStd HA-SYV-1.1: A Phase 1 archaeological survey shall be performed when identified as necessary by a eCounty archaeologist or contract archaeologist ~~or if a county archaeological sensitivity map identifies the need for a study using the best available resources.~~ The content, format, and length of the Phase 1 survey report shall be consistent with the size of the



project and findings of the study. They survey shall include areas of projects that would result in ground disturbances, except where legal ground disturbance has previously occurred. If the archaeologist performing the Phase 1 report, after conducting a site visit, determines that the likelihood of an archaeology site presence is extremely low, a short form Phase 1 report may be submitted.

DevStd HA-SYV-1.2: If archaeological remains are identified and cannot be avoided through project redesign, the proponent shall fund a Phase 2 study to determine the significance of the resource prior to issuance of any permit for development. All feasible proposed mitigation recommendations resulting from the Phase 1 or Phase 2 study, of an archaeological report analysis including completion of additional archaeology analysis (Phase 2, Phase 3) and/or project redesign, shall be incorporated into any permit issued for development.

Action HA-SYV-2.34: No permits shall be issued for any development or activity that would adversely affect the ~~historic value~~ integrity of officially designated Historic Landmarks and Structures of Merit, historical resources eligible for the CRHR, or identified historical 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 ~~have been~~ shall be incorporated into ~~the proposal~~ any permit issued for development.

Plan Requirements and Timing: These standards would be included as a new policy in the Final Santa Ynez Valley Community Plan.

Monitoring: Planning and Development shall ensure that Board of Supervisors-approved revisions to the Community Plan are incorporated into the Santa Ynez Valley Community Plan.

CR-1.2 Inventory of Historical Resources. The Plan shall be revised to include the following additional policies and actions:

Action HA-SYV-2.3: Within five years of adoption of the final Plan, the County shall initiate an inventory of historical resources within the Santa Ynez, Los Olivos, and Ballard townsites to determine whether the core areas of these townsites qualify as historical districts, which resources contribute to the significance of any such districts, and where the boundaries of any such districts lie.

Policy HA-SYV-4: Traditional cultural, historical, and spiritual properties of concern to the Santa Ynez Tribal Elders Council should be protected and preserved to the maximum extent feasible.

Action HA-SYV-4.1: The County shall continue its government-to-government consultations with the Santa Ynez Reservation to ensure that



traditional resources of concern to the Chumash are identified and taken into account in future development planning.

Action HA-SYV-4.2: The County shall ensure the confidentiality of information regarding traditional cultural, historical, and spiritual properties shared by the Tribe.

Action HA-SYV-4.3: The County, Tribe, and community should work together to ensure appropriate tribal access to traditional cultural, historical, and spiritual properties while still respecting the rights and privileges of private property owners.

Plan Requirements and Timing: These policies would be included as new or revised policies into the Final Santa Ynez Valley Community Plan. **Monitoring:** Planning and Development shall review and approve the above policies prior to adoption of the Final Santa Ynez Valley Community Plan.

Implementation of Mitigation Measure PR-2.1 would revise the proposed Trail Siting Guidelines to include Class I Bikeways in addition to on or off road trails, thus reducing potential impacts from on or off-road bikeways to archaeological resources. The following mitigation measure would ensure that trailhead parking and other recreational facilities would also be sited to avoid impacts to archaeological and historical sites:

CR-1.3 Impacts to Historical Resources from New Trail and Recreational Facilities. Existing Development Standards and Actions in the draft Plan shall be revised as follows (additions in bold):

Trail Siting Guidelines VI A: Trails and associated parking areas should be sited and designed to avoid impacts to significant cultural, archaeological, and historical resources to the maximum extent feasible. This may involve re-alignment of the trail corridor, signage, fencing, and/or installation of access control barriers in certain sensitive areas.

DevStd PRT-SYV-1.11: New recreational sites (parks, trails, and related developments) shall be sited and designed to avoid impacts to archaeological and historical resources. Prior to final approval, proposed recreation sites should be surveyed and redesigned where necessary to avoid archaeological or historical resources, subject to final approval by Planning and Development and the Parks Department.

Plan Requirements and Timing: These policies would be included as new or revised policies into the Final Santa Ynez Valley Community Plan. **Monitoring:** Planning and Development shall review and approve the above policies prior to adoption of the Final Santa Ynez Valley Community Plan.

The following mitigation measure is required to ensure that development associated with other community improvement programs avoid impacts to historical or archaeological resources:

- CR-1.4 Impacts to Historical Resources from Other Plan Policies and Actions.** The Plan shall be revised to include the following additional policy:

DevStd HA-SYV-4.4: Development of sidewalks, drainage structures, parking facilities, or the installation of underground utilities in Santa Ynez and Los Olivos shall be done in a manner that preserves the integrity of historical resources, as feasible. Plans for any such development shall be reviewed by the County Archaeologist or a designated historical consultant; Phase 1 surveys and Phase 2 testing and evaluation, if necessary, shall be completed prior to development, and measures to avoid, reduce, or mitigate adverse impacts shall be incorporated into project design.

Mitigation Related to Development of AHOD Sites

The following mitigation measure is required to reduce potential impacts of the AHOD site development on historical resources to the fullest extent possible:

- CR-1.5 Inventory of AHOD Site Historical Resources.** The Plan shall be revised to include the following additional policy:

DevStd HA-SYV-2.3: Prior to issuance of permits for development of any AHOD site, the County shall ensure that buildings or structures greater than 50 years old that are on or surrounding the site(s) are documented according to professional standards and their historical significance is evaluated. Upon review of such documentation and evaluation, the County Archaeologist or a professional consultant may require further documentation to reduce impacts on historical buildings, including but not limited to archival quality photographs, measured drawings, oral histories, interpretive signage, or other measures.

Plan Requirements and Timing: These policies would be included as new or revised policies into the Final Santa Ynez Valley Community Plan. **Monitoring:** Planning and Development shall review and approve the above policies prior to adoption of the Final Santa Ynez Valley Community Plan.

Significance After Mitigation: Programmatic Impacts of the Plan

The mitigation measures above will ensure that historical resources, including archaeological sites, properties important to tribal or ethnic groups, and historical buildings and structures, are treated according to CEQA requirements and County standards and guidelines. Application of these policies and development standards would ensure that impacts are mitigated to the fullest extent possible, and in most cases, impacts of the Plan on archaeological sites would be *less than*



significant. However, demolition of historical buildings or significant changes in the setting or integrity of historic buildings or districts would remain *Class I, significant and unavoidable*.

Significance After Mitigation: Impacts Related to Development of AHOD Sites

The mitigation measures above will ensure that historical resources within or surrounding the AHOD sites are treated according to CEQA requirements and County standards and guidelines. Application of these measures would ensure that impacts are mitigated to the fullest extent possible. However, demolition of historical buildings or significant changes in the setting or integrity of historic buildings associated with the redevelopment of the AHOD sites A and C would potentially result in impacts that remain *Class I, significant and unavoidable*.

Impact CR-2 Cumulative Impacts on Historical and Archaeological Resources

Cumulative impacts on historical resources would result from the increases in population in the Santa Ynez Valley, in-fill development in the Santa Ynez and Los Olivos Mixed Use Overlay Zoning Districts, and increased development and construction throughout the Plan area. In this EIR, the cumulative impact analysis includes the Plan Area build-out and the build-out of the Cities of Solvang and Buellton, as well as residential growth in the Chumash reservation, which accounts for all of the expected growth in the Plan area. Cumulative cultural resources impacts from Plan build-out were addressed as a part of the impact analysis above. As future applications for individual projects are submitted at a project level of detail, the precise evaluation of future project cumulative impacts would be coordinated through the required individual project-level environmental review, as applicable. At the program level, however, alteration of the fundamental character of the historic townships in the Plan Area cannot be avoided given the degree of development anticipated in 20-year buildout conditions. Careful review of design and siting, and compliance with proposed policies and programs would reduce but not eliminate the impact related to the change in the integrity of the historical districts. At a program level, no mitigation measures are available to fully address this impact, which would remain cumulatively considerable and *Class I, significant and unavoidable*.

Mitigation Measures

As discussed in this impact discussion as well as in Impact CR-1 above, a number of policies, standards, and actions within the proposed Community Plan would have a beneficial effect on historical resources within the Valley. Additionally, mitigation measures CR-1 through CR-4 would help ensure that new facilities and improvements are sited and developed in ways that reduce the potential for significant impacts.

Significance After Mitigation

A number of mitigative policies are proposed to reduce the impact on historical resources. Nonetheless, certain actions anticipated in the plan would contribute to the cumulative diminishment of the number of individual historical resources and the integrity of potential historical districts in the Plan area. Because no feasible mitigation measures are available to fully mitigate these impacts, the cumulative impact remains *Class I, significant and unavoidable*.



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