PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE SURVEY

PROPOSED GOLETA FIRE STATION #10 FEASIBILITY STUDY
7952 HOLLISTER AVENUE
A.P.N. 079-021A-075 (1.20-Acres)
GOLETA, CALIFORNIA

(U.S.G.S. 1950 Dos Pueblos 7.5-Minute Quadrangle [Photorevised 1967]
Township 4 North, Range 29 West)

Prepared for:
City of Goleta
RDA, Neighborhood Services & Public Safety
Claudia Dato Management Analyst
130 Cremona Drive
Goleta, California

Prepared by;
Heather Macfarlane
Principal Investigator

July 14, 2010

MACFARLANE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS
7290 Marmota Street
Ventura, California 93003-6845
(805) 659-2657 (Office/Fax); (805) 216-7597 (Cell)
Email: h.macfarlane@adelphia.net
CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY ........................................................................................................... 4
INTRODUCTION .......................................................................................................................... 5
EXISTING CONDITIONS ............................................................................................................. 9

Project Location and Setting ................................................................................................... 9
Cultural Setting .......................................................................................................................... 10
Prehistory ................................................................................................................................... 10
Ethnohistory and History ........................................................................................................... 11
Records Search .......................................................................................................................... 13

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY .................................................................................................. 19

EXTENDED PHASE 1 INVESTIGATION ............................................................................ 19

Soil Description ......................................................................................................................... 20
Trench Descriptions ................................................................................................................... 21
Results ....................................................................................................................................... 31

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE ......................................................................................... 31

CONCLUSIONS, IMPACTS, AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS ....................... 33
REFERENCES ............................................................................................................................ 34

OVERSIZED PLATE: GOLETA FIRE STATION #10 TRENCH LOCATIONS .............. 37
APPENDIX A: CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY CENTRAL COAST INFORMATION CENTER CONFIRMATION OF RECORD SEARCH AND REFERENCES ................................................................................................. 39

APPENDIX B CALIFORNIA NATIVE HERITAGE COMMISSION SACRED LANDS RECORD SEARCH AND CONSULTANTS LIST ......................................................................................................................... 45

APPENDIX C NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS SAMPLE LETTER .......................... 50
FIGURES

Figure
1  Project Location
2  Parcel Map
3  Site Plan
4  Aerial Photograph
5  1903 Goleta 15-Minute Quadrangle
6  1943 Goleta 15-Minute Quadrangle
7  Trench 1 East Profile
8  Trench 2 East Profile
9  Trench 3 East Profile
10  Trench 4 East Profile
11  Trench 5 East Profile
12  Trench 6 East Profile
13  Trench 7 East Profile

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph
1 & 2  Overview of Project Parcel (Looking East)
3  Overview of Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 4
4  Trench 1 East Profile
5  Trench 2 East Profile
6  Trench 3 East Profile
7  Trench 4 East Profile
8  Trench 5 East Profile
9  Trench 6 East Profile
10  Trench 7 East Profile

TABLES

Table
1  Barbarenco Chumash Placenames
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Macfarlane Archaeological Consultants (MAC) in response to a request by the City of Goleta conducted a Phase I Archaeological Resource Survey in support of development of a parcel located at 7952 Hollister Avenue, Goleta, California (Figures 1 and 2). The proposed construction consists of a Fire Station (Figures 3-4). Although the project requires no demolition of existing facilities some additional remediation of a former gas station may be required.

The portion of the parcel on which the former gas station was located consists of a graded (cut & fill) pad. Removal of the subsurface storage tanks and remediation has resulted in extensive disturbance of subsurface soil in the area of the service station. Some grading elsewhere within the parcel is also evident. The parcel has been subjected to additional surface disturbance resulting from remediation and fire retardation activities including vegetation clearance and soil stabilization.

The reliability of any archaeological survey depends on the amount of visibility of the ground surface. The visibility ground surface at the time of the survey varied from poor to good varying with the presence of seasonal grasses, brush and eucalyptus leaf detritus. This visibility, however, was substantially augmented by extensive rodent activity which exposed surface and subsurface soils at the top of burrows scattered across the surface of the site. In addition, visibility was further augmented by archaeologists who removed swaths of grasses by shovel during the course of the survey in order to increase visibility of the ground surface. There was, therefore, sufficient visibility on which to determine the presence of an archaeological site or artifacts present.

No prehistoric or historic archaeological sites were identified within the subject parcel and no indication of a prehistoric or historical site, artifacts or other remains was observed during the survey. However, due the presence of several recorded prehistoric sites nearby and local geology indicating alluvial soil present that can result in burial of surface deposits, an extended Phase 1 survey consisting of the excavation of seven backhoe trenches was conducted. Chumash representative Gilbert Unzueta served as Native American monitor during trenching.

No buried archaeological sites, artifacts or other remains older than 50 years were located during the trenching. No buried archaeological sites, artifacts, or other remains older than 50 years were located during the trenching and no paleontological deposits were observed at this location. No direct or indirect impacts to archaeological and paleontological resources, therefore, is anticipated to occur as the result of further remediation of the former service station area, grading (cut and fill), trenching regardless of depth of excavation, or other construction activities at this location. The planned development of this property as Goleta Fire Station #10 as shown in Figure 3, both within the APE and previously undeveloped portions of the site, should result in no adverse, cumulative or residual effects on extant cultural or paleontological resources.
INTRODUCTION

Macfarlane Archaeological Consultants (MAC) in response to a request by the City of Goleta conducted a Phase I Archaeological Resource Survey in support of development of a 1.20-acre parcel located at 7952 Hollister Avenue, Goleta, California (Figures 1 and 2). The proposed construction consists of an 8000 square foot Fire Station and three apparatus bays and appurtenant site development features (Figures 3). Although the project requires no demolition of existing facilities some remediation of a former gas station will be required.

The project site is the location of a former Chevron Products Company Service Station #9-4268 (Luft Site #502421) demolished in January 1993. The most recent on-site Chevron facilities included a station building with service bays, two hydraulic lifts, three gasoline underground storage tanks (USTs), one used-oil UST, two dispenser islands, and associated product and vent piping. The portion of the parcel on which the former service station was located consists of a graded (cut & fill) pad. Some grading elsewhere within the parcel is also evident. In addition, the parcel has been subjected to extensive surface disturbance resulting from previous grading, excavation of USTs, fire retardation activities including vegetation clearance, remediation and soil stabilization activities.

Archaeologist Heather Macfarlane was responsible for the archaeological survey and evaluation. Archaeologist Robert Sheets assisted in the research and fieldwork for the Phase 1 survey. Archaeologists Michael Imwalle, Arturo Ruelas, Robert Sheets, LeeAnn Haslouer and archaeological technician Brendon Greenaway participated in the backhoe trenching and mapping of the trench locations.

The objective of a Phase 1 investigation is to identify and inventory areas of possible cultural resource sensitivity within the project area. Cultural resources include prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, historic structures, sites of ethnic importance and paleontological resources.

To achieve this objective the cultural resources scope of work included the following procedures:

- Comprehensive literature and records search of archaeological and historic documents pertaining to the project site in order to identify and inventory extant cultural resources and define areas potentially sensitive for the occurrence of as yet unidentified cultural resources;

- Systematic intensive walkover survey by a qualified archaeologist to identify and inventory as yet undocumented cultural resources;

- An extended survey consisting of backhoe trenching to test for subsurface/buried archaeological deposits.
FIGURE 1. Project Location
FIGURE 2. Parcel Map
FIGURE 3. SITE PLAN

FIGURE 4. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
Assessment of impacts of the construction on any potentially significant cultural resources encountered; and,

Formulation of appropriate management recommendations to mitigate adverse impacts to cultural resources.

This study was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines 15064.5, and the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual Section 8 “Cultural Resources Guidelines” (City of Goleta, 2003) and County of Santa Barbara Prehistoric Archaeological Project Requirements and professional standards and procedures as outlined in The Airlie House Report (1978).

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Project Location and Setting

The project area is located south of the coastal foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountains, part of an east-west trending Transverse Range Province. The origin of these rolling foothills is marine Pleistocene terrace (Minor, et al., 2003; Dibblee, 1950). The geology of the project area is upper Pleistocene marine terrace deposits, weakly to moderately consolidated, variably stratified, fossiliferous gravel, sand, and silt deposited as marine intertidal, beach, and estuarine deposits and overlying nonmarine eolian, alluvial, and colluvial deposits (Dibblee, 1987; U.S. Geological Survey, 2007). Marine terrace deposits rest on elevated marine wave-cut platforms and form single terraces or flights of terraces ranging in elevation from 10 to 90 m (30-300 ft) and about 20 m in depth (U.S. Geological Survey, 2007). The site vicinity is underlain by Quaternary alluvium with a thickness of less than 200 ft overlying unconsolidated deposits of the Santa Barbara and Monterey formations and the Vaqueros Sandstone (Dibblee, 1987). The alluvium is derived from the erosion of the Santa Ynez Mountains to the north. Based on previous site assessment activities (Holguin, Fahan and Associates 2009:2), the site itself is underlain by sand and silty sand from the surface to 30 ft. below ground.
The project site is a currently undeveloped parcel at an elevation of about 120 feet above mean sea level (MSL). The local topography slopes toward the south. It is bounded by the Union Pacific railroad right-of-way on the north, vacant land to the east, and Hollister Avenue to the south. The Sandpiper Golf Course is situated south of the project site. Ellwood School is located about 0.5-miles to the southeast. The area surveyed is currently marked by chain link and orange plastic fencing. It is located near the western boundary of the Goleta basin within the U.S.G.S. 1950 Dos Pueblos Topographic Quadrangle [Photorevised 1967] (Township 4 North, Range 29 West) at an elevation of 114 to 120 ft. above mean sea level (MSL). Vegetation in the area consists of annual grasses and forbes and imported Eucalyptus trees. Devereaux Creek, an intermittent or seasonal water course located just east of the project site and Bell Canyon Creek, also seasonal located about 1900 feet west of the site are the closest water sources.

The area has been evaluated as potentially sensitive for the occurrence of prehistoric or historic archaeological sites, artifacts and other remains. (Figures 1-2).

Land use in the area was formerly agricultural and industrial (oil related). It is presently in an area of vacant land surrounded by residential developments.

**Cultural Setting**

**Prehistory**

Initial habitation of the foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountains overlooking the Goleta Valley may have occurred as early as 9,000 years ago (Wilcoxon, et al., 1982). These early inhabitants had their roots in the Paleo-Indian Tradition of the Late Pleistocene. Researchers believe that earlier Paleo-Indian period sites (dating prior to 10,000 years ago) may exist in the area, but have either been covered by deep sediments or were inundated by rising post-Pleistocene (Holocene) sea levels.

The earliest well-defined cultural tradition in the area is the Milling Stone Horizon best represented by the Oak Grove culture first defined by D.B. Rogers (1929) (Wilcoxon, et al., 1982). The Oak Grove culture is characterized by generalized hunting and gathering adaptation with emphasis on the collection and processing of wild plant seeds. The importance of plant foods in this early economy is represented by the large number of grinding implements (oval manos and large elliptical metates) frequently associated with sites of this period. Sites of this period are associated with raised terraces or other elevated landforms situated away from the sea and near areas of high plant biomass. The degree to which shellfish was exploited by populations of this period varies throughout the Santa Barbara region (cf., Wilcoxon, et al., 1982; Macko and Erlandson, 1980; Wallace, 1980). The presence of crude projectile points, core and flake tools and occasionally preserved faunal remains indicates that although hunting continued during this period it appears to have been of less importance than during the postulated early Big Game Hunting traditions.
By 5000 years ago, hunting of larger land mammals such as deer, elk and bear and the limited exploitation of marine and riparian resources emerged as the major economic activity. Rogers (1929) has defined this second cultural horizon as the Hunting People. Evidence indicates that hook and net fishing industries had been developed by this period. Other artifacts associated with Middle or Hunting period sites include well-shaped projectile points, mortars, pestles, sandstone bowls and baskets. Archaeological sites of this period occur throughout the Goleta Valley and surrounding foothills. Sites of this period are represented by sedentary villages with associated residential features and cemeteries, minor settlements occupied intermittently and/or seasonally, and short term resources extraction and processing camps (Wilcoxon, et al., 1982).

Sometime between A.D. 800 and A.D. 1100, regional populations began to specialize in the exploitation of the marine environment utilizing marine resources from tidal, estuary and nearshore kelp and deep sea pelagic sources. This specialization produced a reliable, diverse resource base on which a complex prehistoric society emerged. The archaeological record for this era points to high population densities, large coastal communities and extended trade networks exhibiting links with the Channel Islands, California desert and greater Southwestern groups (Wilcoxon, et al., 1982, p. 12). Sites of this period range from small limited activity loci (e.g., resource extraction camps, rock shelters with pictographs, shrines) to major sedentary village communities with houses, cemeteries and ceremonial structures. Assemblages are generally characterized by well made tools such as small concave-base and leaf-shaped projectile points, flat-rimmed sandstone mortars (some with shell bead inlay) and circular shell fishhooks with divided shanks, and Olivella callus and Tivella cylinder beads (Wilcoxon, et al., 1982, p. 12).

**Ethnohistory and History**

Extensive prehistoric utilization of the area is supported by the large number of Chumash placenames attributed to Santa Barbara County by early ethnographers (Table 2). Applegate (1974, 1975) lists several placenames for the Goleta area originally transcribed by John P. Harrington (1912-1922). Harrington's ethnographic sources included Mission Baptismal Records and Henshaw's list of Indian villages referenced above (Heizer, 1955:194-200 as cited in Applegate, 1975:21), as well as Chumash informants.

At the time of first European contact with the California Indians, the Goleta Valley was one of the most densely settled areas in all of aboriginal southern California (Johnson, n.d.a and n.d.b in Wilcoxon, et al. 1982; Warren 1977 in Wilcoxon, et al., 1982). Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo was the first European to encounter the Chumash. In a summary of Cabrillo's diary, Wagner (1929, pp. 86-88) indicates placenames which were later identified as sites around the Goleta lagoon: Poltoltuc (or Patocac), Nacbuc (or Anacbus), and Qua (Kuah, Chuah).The largest Goleta town of the Mission Period, S'axpilil is absent on Cabrillo's list.

Taylor (1861) identified Poltoltuc as "the Indian cemetery on the Mesa of La Patera, near the sea", and Nacbuc as "near the islet of La Patera, near the sea shore" (Heizer, 1973, p. 75). J.P. Harrington (Field notes, 1928) more accurately identified Paltuqac (Paltocac, etc.) as a site on More Mesa (SBA-42); and Anacbus (or Nacbuc) with SBa-1695 at
Goleta Beach, or possibly SBa-48 or SBa-48 on the UCSB campus. A list of Chumash placenames published in 1860 identifies the native name of La Goleta as Chuah which may correspond to Qua which also appears on Cabrillo's lists (Heizer, 1973, p. 45; King 1975, p. 76). J.P. Harrington (field notes, 1928) later identified this site as SbA-46 (Kuwa) on Mescalitan Island. Johnson (n.d.a and n.d.b in Wilcoxon, et al. 1982) indicate that these three villages may correspond to the historically occupied settlements known as 'qalkash, Helo', and Helivik. A total of twenty-eight Chumash placenames (Table 1) have been recorded for the Goleta Valley in addition to the four occupied villages of the early Mission Period. These names refer mostly to geographical features such as canyons, marshes, springs, rock points on the coast, etc.

The next historic contact with the Chumash in the Goleta area occurred with the Portola Expedition of 1769-1782. After Portola's visit in 1769-70 there is little data on the Goleta Valley from historic sources until the beginning of the Mission period. Induction of the Chumash population into the Mission system had a deleterious effect on the population. The introduction of European diseases coupled with cultural shock brought on by adaptation to an unaccustomed lifestyle resulting in lowered fertility rates, a high infant mortality and high death rate generally among all age groups (Cook and Borah 1979) which all but decimated the population (Wilcoxon, et al., 1982). Secularization of the Missions occurred in 1835 and the surviving Chumash were made free citizens and the Mission became a parish Church.

During the Mexican Era (1835-1850) the secularization of the Missions produced a change in land tenure in California. According to the secularization decree half the Mission lands were to be divided among the colonists and ex-neophyte Indians. In Santa Barbara the commandant of the Presidio confiscated lands around Goleta and distributed the smaller parcels or suertes, to military families by lot. A portion of the area "Rancho Los Dos Pueblos" was granted to Nicholas A. Den, an Irish immigrant. The rancho "La Goleta," (4,400 acres), in which the subject parcels are located, was granted in 1846 to Daniel Hill an American from Massachusetts. "La Goleta" extended from what today is Fairview Avenue to the present boundary of Hope Ranch. Hill later sold 1000 acres extending from Mescalitan Island to Hope Ranch to T.Wallace More who owned the land north of Atascadero Creek.

Land continued to change hands during this period and as new areas were opened up in the Goleta Valley, the Hispanic traditions of the Ranchos declined (Camarillo, 1979, pp. 37-38). By the 1870's there were 200 people in Goleta and by 1890 the population had increased to 700, mostly Scottish and Italian immigrants. Increasing land values and commercial expansion were stimulated by the construction of a wharf in the 1870's (More's Landing, c.1874-1904/05) and arrival of the railroad in the 1880's (King, in Wilcoxon, et al., 1982, p. 54). Until the storm and floods in 1860-1861 and resulting sedimentation, the Goleta Slough was a deep and large enough harbor for ocean-going vessels (Wilcoxon, et al., 1982). The following droughts of 1862-1863 brought Daniel Hill and many other California Cattle Ranchers to the brink of economic calamity (Wilcoxon, et al., 1982:50). Although later agriculture and dairy farming became the vital industries of the Goleta Valley, much of Goleta's early economic and social activity focused around the harbor and Slough. In 1870 a whaling camp was established at the
### TABLE 1. Barbareno Chumash Placenames

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘alwat’alam</td>
<td>‘one that is choked (with weeds)’</td>
<td>village on Goleta Slough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘anisq’oyo’</td>
<td>‘at the manzanita’?</td>
<td>Mesa W of mouth of Goleta Slough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hel’apunitae</td>
<td>‘the guitarra fish’</td>
<td>village at mouth of Tecolote Canyon, W of Santa Barbara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heliyik</td>
<td>‘the middle’</td>
<td>village on Goleta Slough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helo’</td>
<td>‘the water’</td>
<td>village on Mescalitan Island in Goleta Slough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huspat hulkilik</td>
<td>‘nest of the kilik a song bird’</td>
<td>Eagle Canyon, W of Santa Barbara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mihas</td>
<td>‘place of sand’</td>
<td>dunes W of mouth of Goleta Slough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘mikiw’</td>
<td>‘on the other side’? in Dos Pueblos</td>
<td>larger of the two villages of Dos Pueblos, W of Santa Barbara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mis’ik</td>
<td>‘at the mouth’</td>
<td>mouth of Goleta Slough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>napti’mi</td>
<td></td>
<td>mouth of Atascadero Creek in Goleta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pok’oy</td>
<td></td>
<td>point W of mouth of Goleta Slough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quwa’</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mescaltitan Island in Goleta Slough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qwa’</td>
<td>‘kind of duck’</td>
<td>place on Goleta Slough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s’ahpilil</td>
<td>‘rout’</td>
<td>village on Goleta Slough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sismikiw</td>
<td></td>
<td>sea-rock W of mouth of Goleta Slough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tikshma’</td>
<td>‘ear of the rabbit’?</td>
<td>Elwood Canyon, W of Goleta Slough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘uksh ulo’</td>
<td>‘stink water’</td>
<td>place on Goleta Slough</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

mouth of the Slough and continued in use until 1880 when use of whale oil began to be replaced by petroleum products.

**Records Search**

All pertinent prehistoric, ethnohistoric and historic information was reviewed for the project. This review included archive records, published reports and unpublished manuscript materials and maps. Research materials were evaluated at the California Archaeological Site Inventory, Central Coast Information Center of the Office of Historic Preservation at the Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara (Invoice No. 5030 dated 03/09/2010). This institution maintains files for the Santa
Barbara County area and current information pertaining to extant prehistoric and historic archaeological sites is available there for review. Other sources of map and archive data included the University of California, Map and Imagery Laboratory, Santa Barbara Public Library and the Santa Barbara Historical Society, Gledhill Library. Other sources of information are listed in the references section of this report. The result of this research is presented below.

The project area for the purposes of this report is defined as a ½-mile radius centered on the project site. No documented archaeological sites are identified within the project site. The research identified four (4) archaeological sites within a ½-mile radius of the project site (CA-SBa-70, CA-SBa-1717, CA-SBa-3634H, and CA-SBa-3495).

CA-SBa-70 [P-42-000070] is located north of US 101 and east of the junction of Hollister and the freeway. The site was first located by Rogers prior to 1929 and listed as Winchester #1. The site consisted of habitation debris. One partially subterranean circular structure about 12 to 18 ft in diameter was found. Fragmentary human remains were present near the southern border of the site along with flakes, hammerstones and manos.

CA-SBa-1717 [P-42-001717] is located in an open field north of US 101, east of Winchester Canyon Road and northeast of Winchester Canyon Restaurant and parking lot. The site consists of a shell scatter containing Haliotis sp. (abalone), Mytilus sp. (mussel) and Ostrea sp. (oyster), all historically utilized species. No evidence of lithic detritus or artifacts was present. The site had been previously disturbed by disking and portion of the site destroyed by construction of a mobile home park. The site was recorded by Robert Pence in 1981.

CA-SBa-3634H [P-42-003634] consists of three historic paving stones located along the Union Pacific Railroad right-of-way just west of Ellwood Union School between Hollister Avenue and US 101. The site was recorded by Ivan Strudwick in 2001. Strudwick indicates the paving stones occur sporadically along the tracks and are abundant in the vicinity of Refugio Beach State Park. The paving stones located near Ellwood are not associated with any feature or railroad related culvert. The granite pavers are hand-hewn and were used in the 1800s to pave streets with heavy vehicular traffic. Along the railroad they are used as footings to support ballast or to add structural support to bridge abutments, culverts and drainages. Their use in the construction of concrete culverts with impressed dates of 1943 just west of Refugio Beach State Park (SBa-88) suggest they were imported from elsewhere prior to World War II.

CA-SBa-3495 is located south of Hollister Avenue along the northern property fence adjacent to a dirt service road east of the entrance to the Sandpiper Golf Course parking lot. The site is reported to consist of a medium density shell and lithic scatter exposed in the dirt roadway. The site was documented as highly disturbed on the surface from golf cart and foot traffic and possibly from grading of the course. The site was recorded by Pfeiffer and Berkens (SAIC) in 1998. The site was relocated in 1999. A low to medium shell scatter was concentrated in a
small area within the central portion of the original site boundary. Only a few, widely scattered shell fragments could be located beyond this one area of concentration. The chipped stone material previously reported was not observed. A closer examination of the service road indicated it had once been paved with asphalt. Subsequent subsurface testing by Rasmussen and Stone (SAIC 1999) to delineate the horizontal and vertical extent of the cultural material within a 90-meter (300-foot) buffer zone around the original site boundary indicated no subsurface deposit was present at this location. Unlike the shell and lithic scatter at the surface modern cultural debris was recorded as deep as 60 cm. (about 24 inches) below the surface indicative of previous soil disturbance. If shell and lithic debris had been present at the time of the subsurface disturbance, then shell and lithic debris should have been mixed throughout the deposit along with the modern debris. The shell and lithic debris appears to be limited to the service road. Researchers concluded that the site does not represent an intact archaeological deposit but is likely that the cultural deposit had been imported as fill during construction of the maintenance road. The site was evaluated under CEQA as an insignificant cultural deposit because it is located within a non-native (i.e., redeposited) and heavily disturbed context (SAIC 1999).


A search of the inventories of the State Historic Property Data Files, National Register of Historic Places, National Register of Determined Eligible Properties, California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historic Interest, California OHP Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility and the CalTrans State and Local Bridge Surveys yielded no property evaluation(s) within the search radius.

A Sacred Lands record search at the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)(Sanchez 2010)(Appendix B) proved negative for additional cultural resources. A letter was sent to Chumash representatives identified on the Native American contact list provided by the NAHC (Appendix C). No additional information concerning the project site was provided by Native Americans contacted by letter, email and/or telephone. Chumash representatives Gilbert Unzueta, Charles Parra, and Frank Arredondo expressed interest in the project. Mr. Arredondo requested grading plans for the project and was referred to the City of Goleta for additional information.
In addition to the record search, the following maps were researched at the Map and Imagery Laboratory at the Davidson Library, University of Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, California.

U.S. Coast Survey, Benjamin Pierce, Sup., Section X of the Coast of California, Santa Barbara Channel from Pelican Point to Dos Pueblos Reg. 1267 (1:10,000). The area is shown as undeveloped.

1888 Map of the County of Santa Barbara, Reichert, Huber and Mench, Civ. Eng., Drawn by Paul Riecker. This map details ownership information. The map shows the parcel as part of lands owned by E[llwood] Cooper, a nineteenth century rancher and olive oil producer. Ellwood Cooper is also known for the Ellwood Oil Fields west of the project site. Ellwood Cooper is responsible the local production and bottling of olive oil in the Santa Barbara area. Bell Canyon Creek is shown as Armas Creek in 1888.

The Goleta Grant, with properties in and around it (c. 1900) Accession No. 2079. This map was unavailable at the time of the survey.

Map of Santa Barbara and Vicinity (1900). W.W. Burton & Co., Santa Barbara. No coverage of the project area.

Goleta, U.S. Topographic Map (1902), T-Series Accession No. 2712. Map details both developed and dirt roadways in the project area. There are a number of structures located north-northeast of the project site in Ellwood Canyon. The project area is undeveloped.

1903 Santa Barbara County Goleta Quadrangle, Grid Zone G, 15 Minute Series (1:62,500) (Figure 5) details the project area as being undeveloped. This map details the same information as above.

Official Map of the County of Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara Abstract and Guaranty Co., Inc. (1909) and Official Map of the County of Santa Barbara, 1910 (Special Assessment Districts). The area is shown as undeveloped. Ownership is shown as C.M. Bell. No information on C.M. Bell could be found in the local histories (Thompson & West 1883 [Mason, 1961 Reprint]; Storke, 1891; Gidney et al., 1917; O’Neill, 1931; Tompkins, 1966; Rughe, 1991). However, based on the location of the parcel C.M. Bell is most likely related to William F. Bell who designed the Sandpiper Golf Course located south of the project site.

1934 Map of Goleta details ownership of the area in which the project site is located as Cheney-Bell.

1943 Santa Barbara County Goleta Quadrangle, Grid Zone G, 15 Minute Series (1:62,500) (Figure 6) details the project area (Figure 6). At this time there is development in both Winchester and Ellwood Canyons and along Hollister Avenue (then US Hwy 101). The project site appears to have remained undeveloped at this time.
FIGURE 6. 1943 Goleta 15-Minute Quadrangle [Reprinted 1938]
The project location is detailed in the following Aerial Photographs taken in 1929 (C-430 B-22), 1938 C-4950 (E 168), 1947 (GS-EM 6103), 1965 (HBDR 86), and 1974 (PW 1974 8). The photographs depict the site area as undeveloped until 1938. In 1947 a small structure appears to be located north of Hollister about mid-site. Nothing remains of this structure in 1965 and 1974. The former Chevron Products Company Service Station #9-4268 (Luft Site #502421) was demolished in 1993.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

An intensive systematic walkover survey of the project parcel was conducted by two archaeologists walking in parallel linear transects about 5 meters apart. Archaeologists included Heather Macfarlane and Robert Sheets. Transects of opportunity were also utilized in and around trees and other vegetation.

The portion of the parcel on which the former gas station was located was found to consist of a graded (cut & fill) pad. Extensive disturbance to the parcel has occurred due to removal of subsurface gas and oil storage tanks as well as from soil remediation and stabilization activities. Some grading elsewhere within the parcel is also evident. In addition the parcel has been subjected to surface disturbance resulting from fire retardation activities including vegetation clearance.

The reliability of any archaeological survey depends on the amount of visibility of the ground surface. The visibility ground surface at the time of the survey varied from poor to good (20 to 65%) due to the presence of seasonal grasses, forbs and eucalyptus leaf detritus. This visibility, however, was substantially augmented by extensive rodent activity on site which exposed surface and subsurface soils at the top of burrows scattered across the soil surface. Visibility was further augmented by archaeologists who removed swaths of grasses by shovel during the course of the survey in order to increase visibility of the ground surface. Special consideration was give to clearing detritus in the southeast corner of the parcel nearest CA-SBa-3495 located on the south side of Hollister Avenue and in the northeast corner nearest CA-SBa-70 and CA-SBa-1717 located north of the Railroad right-of-way and US Highway 101.

There was, therefore, sufficient visibility on which to determine the presence of an archaeological site or artifacts present. No indication of a prehistoric or historical site, artifacts or other remains older than 50 years was observed during the survey. However, due to the location of previously recorded prehistoric sites and area geology indicating the presence of alluvial and eolian soil overlying marine terrace deposits of Pleistocene age, an extended Phase 1 survey consisting of the excavation of seven backhoe trenches was conducted.

EXTENDED PHASE 1 INVESTIGATION

A total of 7 backhoe trenches were excavated to determine the presence/absence of archaeological resources. Archaeologists Heather Macfarlane and Michael H. Imwalle are responsible for the backhoe trenching and interpretation of results. They were assisted in the field by archaeologists LeeAnn Haslouer, Arturo Ruelas, Roberts Sheets and
Brendon Greenaway. The backhoe and operator was provided by Bob’s Backhoe and Trucking. Chumash representative Gilbert Unzueta served as Native American monitor during trenching activities. Mr. Unzueta has served as MLD (most likely descendant) recognized by the NAHC for several archaeological site excavation and monitoring programs in the Santa Barbara and Goleta area.

Trench 1 was excavated a distance from the known buried tank (previously removed) locations within the former gas station graded construction pad to establish a baseline. Once the depth of construction fill was documented, six additional trenches were excavated outside of the original graded pad May 8, 2010. The trenches and resulting soil information are presented as follows. Photographs and Figures follow text.

**Soil Description**

According to the United States Department of Agriculture soil survey of Santa Barbara County, site soils consist of Milpitas-Positas fine sandy loam (Shipman 1981:37). This complex consists of 40 percent Milpitas fine sandy loam and 40 percent Positas fine sandy loam. The Milpitas series consist of moderately well drained soils on terraces. The soils form in mixed alluvial deposits. Slopes on which this soil is located range from 2 to 50 percent and elevations range from 30 to 800 feet. Vegetation associated with this soil consists of annual grasses and forbs, sagebrush, and scattered oak trees.

PHOTOGRAPH 3. Overview of Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 4 (Looking Northeast)
In a representative profile, the surface layer is brown and light brownish gray fine sandy loam and loam about 60 centimeters thick. The upper 40 centimeters of the subsoil is dark yellowish brown clay and the lower 30 centimeters is brown heavy sandy clay loam (USDA 1981:37-39).

**Trench Descriptions**

**Trench 1**

**Length:** 4.0 meters  **Width:** 0.64 meters  **Depth:** 1.9 meters

**Stratigraphy:** Stratum I consists of imported fill with asphalt and gravel inclusions. It is dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2). Stratum I occurs between the surface and 16 cm below surface (b.s.). Stratum I is separated from the underlying Stratum II soil by a clear flat boundary. Stratum II consists of redeposited native soil that occurs between 15 and 45 cm b.s. Stratum II is a mottled brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy loam. It is separated from the underlying Stratum III soil by a diffuse undulating boundary. Stratum III consists of a mottled yellow (10YR 7/8) sand fill with small sandstone inclusions. Stratum III occurs between 45 and 100 cm b.s. Stratum III is separated from the underlying Stratum IV soil by a clear flat boundary indicating the Stratum IV was mechanically truncated. Stratum IV consists of intact A Horizon topsoil that occurs between 100 and 175 cm below surface (b.s.). Stratum IV is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam that grades into a firm yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay subsoil (Stratum V). Stratum V was exposed between 175 centimeters and the bottom of the trench (190 cm b.s.). An overview of Trench 1 is presented in Photographs 3 and 4 and the trench profile in Figure 7.

**Cultural Materials:** No prehistoric or historic cultural materials observed in screened soil sample or trench backdirt.

**Trench 2**

**Length:** 6.0 meters  **Width:** 0.64 meters  **Depth:** 1.35 meters

**Stratigraphy:** Stratum II consists of redeposited native soil that occurs between the ground surface and 60 cm b.s. Stratum II is a mottled brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy loam. It is separated from the underlying Stratum III soil by a diffuse undulating boundary. Stratum III consists of a mottled yellow (10YR 7/8) sand fill with small sandstone inclusions. Stratum III occurs between 60 and 75 cm b.s. Stratum III is separated from the underlying Stratum IV soil by a clear flat boundary indicating the Stratum IV was mechanically truncated. Stratum IV consists of intact A Horizon topsoil that occurs between 75 and 105 cm b.s. Stratum IV is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam that grades into a firm yellowish brown (10YR 5/3) silty loam at approximately 105 cm b.s. The silty loam (Stratum IV-A) transitions to a firm yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay subsoil (Stratum V) at approximately 125 cm b.s. Stratum V was exposed between 125 centimeters and the bottom of the trench (135 cm b.s.). The soil profile for Trench 2 is presented in Photograph 5 and Figure 8.
PHOTOGRAPH 4. Trench 1 East Profile

FIGURE 7. Trench 1 East Profile
PHOTOGRAPH 5. Trench 2 East Profile

FIGURE 8. Trench 2 East Profile
Cultural Materials: No prehistoric or historic cultural materials observed in screened soil sample or trench back dirt.

Trench 3

Length: 4.6 meters  Width: 0.64 meters  Depth: 1.10 meters

Stratigraphy: Trench 3 stratigraphy is typical of intact site soils. There is no evidence of mechanical disturbance or imported fill soil in the trench profile. Stratum IV consists of intact A Horizon topsoil that occurs between the surface and 68 cm b.s. The upper 25 centimeters of Stratum IV exhibits moderate root and rodent disturbance. Stratum IV is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam that grades into a brown (10YR 5/3) silty loam at approximately 68 cm b.s. The silty loam (Stratum IV-A) transitions to a firm yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay subsoil (Stratum V) at approximately 80 cm b.s. Stratum V was exposed between 80 centimeters and the bottom of the trench (110 cm b.s.). The soil profile for Trench 2 is presented in Photograph 6 and Figure 9.

Cultural Materials: No prehistoric or historic cultural materials observed in screened soil sample or trench back dirt.

Trench 4

Length: 4.0 meters  Width: 0.64 meters  Depth: 1.04 meters

Stratigraphy: Trench 4 stratigraphy is typical of intact site soils. There is no evidence of mechanical disturbance or imported fill soil in the trench profile. Stratum IV consists of intact A Horizon topsoil that occurs between the surface and 70 cm b.s. The upper 15 centimeters of Stratum IV exhibits moderate root and rodent disturbance. Stratum IV is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam that grades into a brown (10YR 5/3) silty loam at approximately 70 cm b.s. The silty loam (Stratum IV-A) transitions to a firm yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay subsoil (Stratum V) at approximately 80 cm b.s. Stratum V was exposed between 80 centimeters and the bottom of the trench (104 cm b.s.). The soil profile for Trench 2 is presented in Photograph 7 and Figure 10.

Cultural Materials: No prehistoric or historic cultural materials observed in screened soil sample or trench back dirt.

Trench 5

Length: 4.0 meters  Width: 0.64 meters  Depth: 1.7 meters

Stratigraphy: Trench 5 stratigraphy is representative of intact site soils that have been capped by imported fill soil. Stratum I consists of imported fill with asphalt and gravel inclusions. It is dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2). Stratum I occurs between the surface and 16 cm b.s. Stratum I is separated from the underlying Stratum III soil by a clear flat boundary. Stratum III consists of a mottled yellow (10YR 7/8) sand fill with small sandstone inclusions. Stratum III occurs between 15 and 80 cm b.s. Stratum III is separated from the underlying Stratum IV soil by a clear flat boundary indicating that
PHOTOGRAPH 6. Trench 3 East Profile

FIGURE 9. Trench 3 East Profile
PHOTOGRAPH 7. Trench 4 East Profile

FIGURE 10. Trench 4 East Profile
PHOTOGRAPH 8. Trench 5 East Profile

FIGURE 11. Trench 5 East Profile
Stratum IV may have been mechanically truncated. Stratum IV consists of intact A Horizon topsoil that occurs between 80 and 145 cm b.s. Stratum IV is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam that grades into a brown (10YR 5/3) silty loam at approximately 145 cm b.s. The silty loam (Stratum IV-A) transitions to a firm yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay subsoil (Stratum V) at approximately 160 cm b.s. Stratum V was exposed between 160 centimeters and the bottom of the trench (170 cm b.s.). The soil profile for Trench 2 is presented in Photograph 8 and Figure 11.

Cultural Materials: No prehistoric or historic cultural materials observed in screened soil sample or trench back dirt.

Trench 6

Length: 3.8 meters Width: 0.64 meters Depth: 2.15 meters

Stratigraphy: Trench 6 stratigraphy is representative of intact site soils that have been capped by imported fill soil. Stratum I consists of imported fill with asphalt and gravel inclusions. It is dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2). Stratum I occurs between the surface and 20 cm b.s. Stratum I is separated from the underlying Stratum II soil by a clear flat boundary. Stratum II consists of redeposited native soil that occurs between 20 and 90 cm b.s. Stratum II is a mottled brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy loam. It is separated from the underlying Stratum IV soil by a clear flat boundary. Stratum IV consists of intact A Horizon topsoil that occurs between 90 and 165 cm b.s. Stratum IV is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam that grades into a brown (10YR 5/3) silty loam at approximately 165 cm b.s. The silty loam (Stratum IV-A) transitions to a firm yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay subsoil (Stratum V) at approximately 200 cm b.s. Stratum V was exposed between 200 centimeters and the bottom of the trench (215 cm b.s.). The soil profile for Trench 2 is presented in Photograph 9 and Figure 12.

Cultural Materials: No prehistoric or historic cultural materials observed in screened soil sample or trench back dirt.

Trench 7

Length: 4.15 meters Width: 0.64 meters Depth: 1.85 meters

Stratigraphy: Stratum I consists of imported fill with asphalt and gravel inclusions. It is dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2). Stratum I occurs between the surface and 30 cm b.s. Stratum I is separated from the underlying Stratum III soil by a clear flat boundary. Stratum III consists of a mottled yellow (10YR 7/8) sand fill with small sandstone inclusions. Stratum III occurs between 30 and 135 cm b.s. It is separated from the underlying Stratum II soil by a clear flat boundary. Stratum II consists of redeposited native soil that occurs between 135 and the bottom of the trench (185 cm b.s.). Stratum II is a mottled brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy loam. Several large pieces of asphalt were noted within the redeposited Stratum II soil. No intact soils were observed within the profile of Trench 7. The soil profile for Trench 2 is presented in Photograph 10 and Figure 13.
PHOTOGRAPH 9. Trench 6 East Profile

FIGURE 12. Trench 6 East Profile
PHOTOGRAPH 10. Trench 7 East Profile

FIGURE 13. Trench 7 East Profile
Cultural Materials: No prehistoric or historic cultural materials observed in screened soil sample or trench back dirt.

Results
The backhoe trenching revealed the presence of both intact (native) and non-intact (disturbed) soil in the project site area. No prehistoric or historic archaeological or paleontological remains were encountered during trenching in either context (intact/non-intact soil).

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE
The significance of impacts to historical and archaeological resources is generally determined by whether the project will adversely affect resources that are listed or are eligible for listing on a local register, the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) or National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). While resources that have been listed on a local, State or federal register of historical resources are generally evaluated as significant, the CEQA Guidelines specifically state that a resource need not be listed to be considered significant for the purposes of a CEQA analysis (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)(4)).

Public Resources Code (PRC), Section 5020.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2) define a significant effect as one that would materially impair the significance of an historical resource. According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2) material impairment of a resource’s historic significance could result if the project would:

- Demolish or materially alter in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey the historical significant and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for the CRHR;
- Demolish or material alter in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to local ordinance or resolution (PRC Section 5020.1 [k] or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1[g]; or
- Demolish or materially alter in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a resource and convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for its inclusion on the CRHR.

A project that follows the Secretary of the Interior’s guidelines will be considered mitigated to a less than significant level according to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(3). Other applicable thresholds of significant may include whether a project would disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries; directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site; or exceed an applicable standard of significance which may be important to Goleta’s culture and history, but not qualify for local, State, or national listing.
PRC Section 5020.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1) define “substantial adverse change” as demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of a historical resource or its immediate surroundings such that a resource’s value would be materially impaired.

CEQA Guidelines 15064.5(a) define “historical resources” to include:

1. A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the CRHR (PRC Section 5024.1, Title 14 California Code of Regulation Division 3, Chapter 11.5 Section 4850 et seq.)

2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1[k], or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements in PRC Section 5024.1[g] shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

3. Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. A resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (PRC Section 5024.1, Title 1’4 CCR Division 3, Chapter 11.5, Section 4852 including the following:

   (A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California History and colonial heritage; or

   (B) Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

   (C) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values; or

   (D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

A resource may still be considered historical if it does not meet these standards. CEQA Statutes Section 21084.1 states that a resource need not be listed on any register to be historical. CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)(4) states that “until such time as a structure is evaluated for possible inclusion in the inventory pursuant to subdivisions (b) and (c) of PRC Section 5024.5 [historical significance criteria], state agencies shall assure that any structure which might qualify for listing is not inadvertently transferred or unnecessarily altered.”
According to CEQA Guidelines 15064.5 (c)(4), however, if the study fields that an archaeological resource is neither a historical resource nor a unique archaeological resource, the project effects on the resource shall not be considered significant.

**CONCLUSIONS, IMPACTS, AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

In assessing the impacts of a specific project the lead agency, in this case the City of Goleta, must determine if there is a historical resource that may be affected by the proposed project and whether or not the project will result in a substantial adverse change to the extent that the resource’s historical value is materially impaired or lost.

The records search indicated that although there are no prehistoric or historic archaeological sites or landmarks documented within the subject parcel three prehistoric sites, one of which may represent a historic shell scatter, and one historic archaeological site are documented within a ½-mile radius of the parcel. No indication of a prehistoric or historic site, artifacts or other remains older than 50 years was identified during the pedestrian survey. Much of the area of potential effect (A.P.E.) from the proposed construction of Goleta Fire Station #10 consists of a previously graded (cut/fill) pad for the former Chevron Products Company Service Station #9-4268 (Luft Site #502421), pumps and subsurface storage tanks.

The parcel was found to have been disturbed both within the graded pad and in two lower terraces. In addition, the parcel has been subjected to extensive surface disturbance resulting from fire retarding activities including vegetation clearance and soil stabilization.

Although there was sufficient visibility on which to determine the presence of an archaeological site or artifacts present, an extended survey consisting of backhoe trenching was deemed advisable due to the presence of alluvial soil documented and prehistoric sites recorded nearby to rule out the possibility of buried archaeological resources at this location.

No buried archaeological sites, artifacts, or other remains older than 50 years were located during the trenching and no paleontological deposits were observed at this location. No direct or indirect impacts to archaeological, historical and paleontological resources, therefore, is anticipated to occur as the result of further remediation of the former service station area, grading (cut and fill), trenching regardless of depth of excavation, or other construction activities at this location. The site closest to the project site is CA-SBa-3495 evaluated by SAIC (Rasmussen and Stone 1999) as imported (i.e., redeposited) site matrix. In addition, archaeological monitoring for a utility undergrounding along the 7900 block of Hollister between CA-SBa-3495 and the project site also proved negative for the presence of cultural resources (Eisentraut, 1994). Although monitoring of properties within 100 m of a known site is generally warranted, the evaluation of CA-SBa-3495 as non-intact cultural remains negates the need for this mitigation procedure.
In summary, based on observations the planned development of this property as Goleta Fire Station #10 as shown in Figure 3, both within the APE and previously undeveloped portions of the site, should result in no adverse, cumulative or residual effects on extant archaeological, historical and/or paleontological resources.

The following procedures, therefore, are recommended:

1) No further archaeological investigation shall be required at this time.

2) In the unlikely event that archaeological remains are encountered during grading, work shall be stopped immediately or redirected until a City qualified archaeologist and Chumash representative are retained by the applicant to evaluate the significance of the find pursuant to Phase 2 investigations of the County of Santa Barbara Archaeological Guidelines. If remains are found to be significant they shall be subject to a Phase 3 mitigation program consistent with the County of Santa Barbara Guidelines and funded by the Applicant.

3) If a discovery consists of possible human remains, the Santa Barbara County Coroner shall be contacted immediately. If the Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the Coroner shall contact the California Native American Heritage Commission.

4) The results of additional archaeological investigations shall be reported to the City of Goleta as an addendum to the Phase 1 Archaeological Survey Report or as a formal technical report. This report shall be submitted to the City within 180-days of completion of the work.

REFERENCES


Bonner, Wayne, 2008. Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11519A (Cavaletto Ranch), 1096 North Patterson Avenue, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County, California.


Costello, Julia, 1994. Primary Record P-42-002728 (CA-SBa-2728/H).
Dibblee, T.W., Jr. 1987a. Geologic map of the Goleta quadrangle, Santa Barbara County,


Macko, Michael F. and Jon M. Erlandson, 1980. Results of Archaeological Investigations at SBa-16, Santa Barbara, California. County of Santa Barbara, California.


Rincon Consultants, 2008a. (May 14) Additional Soil Assessment, Former Service Station, 7952 Hollister Avenue, Goleta, California.

Rincon Consultants, 2008b. (March 19) Site Assessment and Work Plan for Additional Soil Assessment, Former Service Station, 7952 Hollister Avenue, Goleta, California.
Rogers, David Banks, 1929. Prehistoric Man of the Santa Barbara Coast. Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History.


Ruhge, Justin, History of Goleta. www.goletavalley.com/realestate/history.asp


OVERSIZED PLATE
GOLETA FIRE STATION #10
TRENCH LOCATIONS
PLATE 1. Goleta Fire Station #10 Trench Locations
APPENDIX A

CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

CENTRAL COAST INFORMATION CENTER

CONFIRMATION OF RECORD SEARCH AND REFERENCES
March 9, 2010

To Whom It May Concern:

On the above date, Heather Macfarlane performed a record search on behalf of Macfarlane Archaeological Consultants for the 7952 Hollister Ave., Goleta: Proposed Fire House Project.

If you have any questions about this project, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Amy Goulet
Assistant Coordinator
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E Number</th>
<th>V Number</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Moore, J.</td>
<td>Phase I Archaeological Investigations, Aminol Pipeline Project, Goleta, California.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Erlanson, J.</td>
<td>Letter Report: Results of the Archaeology Monitoring of the Ellwood-Aminol Oil Pipeline Route</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Spanne, L.</td>
<td>Archaeological Remains in the Atlantic Richfield Site Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>Wlodarski, R.; Pence, R.</td>
<td>Archaeological Survey Report Winchester Canyon Santa Barbara County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>724</td>
<td></td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Waldron, W.</td>
<td>CALTRANS Phase 1 report, Freeway Interchange rehabilitation between Glen Annie and Hollister Rds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quad</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>ReportType</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dos Pueblos</td>
<td>SBA-1194; SBA-1195</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Units</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dos Pueblos</td>
<td>SBA-1750</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Units</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dos Pueblos</td>
<td>SBA-71; SBA-72; SBA-73; SBA-76; SBA-106; SBA-1321; SBA-1322; SBA-1323</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Units</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dos Pueblos</td>
<td>SBA-1717</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Units</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goleta, Dos Pueblos</td>
<td>SBA-1194; SBA-1195</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Units</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>SBA-71; SBA-72; SBA-73; SBA-76; SBA-106; SBA-1321; SBA-1322; SBA-1323</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Units</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E Number</td>
<td>V Number</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>751</td>
<td></td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Woodman, C.</td>
<td>A Phase I Archaeological Survey on the Sandpiper Golf Course, Goleta, California.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quad: Dos Pueblos Site: Negative Area: 8094 sq. Units: ReportType: Comments: Pages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>752</td>
<td></td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Macko, M.</td>
<td>Results of a Supplementary Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Winchester Common Residential Development Project Site and Recommendations for Phase II.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quad: Dos Pueblos Site: SBA-69; SBA-70; SBA-752 Area: None Units: ReportType: Comments: Pages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>753</td>
<td></td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Harmon, J.; Snethkamp, P.</td>
<td>Arroyo Vista Phase I Archaeological Survey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quad: Dos Pueblos Site: SBA-69; SBA-70 Area: 242820 Units: ReportType: Comments: Pages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quad: Dos Pueblos Site: Negative Area: 1412.2 sq. Units: ReportType: Comments: Pages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quad: Dos Pueblos Site: SBA-71 Area: 234124 Units: ReportType: Comments: Pages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E Number</td>
<td>V Number</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Author</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>780</td>
<td></td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Macko, M.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Results of Boundary Testing at Sites CA-SBA-69 &amp; CA-SBA-70 within the Winchester Common Residential Development and Cathedral Oaks Road Extension Project Sites</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quad</td>
<td>Dos Pueblos</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site</td>
<td>SBA-69; SBA-70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReportType</td>
<td>Units</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E Number</th>
<th>V Number</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>787</td>
<td></td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Wilcoxon, L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Final Report: A Phase 1 Cultural Resource Evaluation for Proposed Processing Facility Upgrade Modifications at Chevron's Gas Plant, Carpinteria, California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quad</td>
<td>Carpinteria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site</td>
<td>SBA-6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReportType</td>
<td>Units</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E Number</th>
<th>V Number</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1029</td>
<td></td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Wilcoxon, L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A phase 1 cultural resource evaluation for a portion of Goleta Water District’s proposed reclaimed water pipeline network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quad</td>
<td>Goleta; Dos Pueblos</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReportType</td>
<td>Units</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E Number</th>
<th>V Number</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1447</td>
<td></td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Peak and Associates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Report on the Shovel Testing of 24 Prehistoric Period Cultural Resources and the Class 3 Reassessment-Pacific Coast Pipeline Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Los Angeles Counties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quad</td>
<td>Carpinteria; Santa Barbara; Goleta; Dos Pueblos Canyon; Tajiguas; Gaviota</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site</td>
<td>SBA-1870; 2190; 1915; 1506; 1151; 1204; 1900; 88; 87; 86; 1731; 1921; 131; 1676;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReportType</td>
<td>Units</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey + Testing</td>
<td>Comments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E Number</th>
<th>V Number</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1580</td>
<td></td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Sheets, R.; Stone, D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Phase I Cultural Resources Final Report for the Proposed Mountain View Residential Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quad</td>
<td>Dos Pueblos Canyon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site</td>
<td>SBA-2499</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>89034 sq.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReportType</td>
<td>Units</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E Number</td>
<td>V Number</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Author</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1728</td>
<td></td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Elsentrut, P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2276</td>
<td></td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>SAIC Environmental Programs Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2350</td>
<td></td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Anderson, Karin and David Stone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quad</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>ReportType</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dos Pueblos</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>2560</td>
<td>Units</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dos Pueblos</td>
<td>SBA-3495, SBA-3496</td>
<td>200 acres</td>
<td>Units</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dos Pueblos Canyon</td>
<td>SBA-69, SBA-70</td>
<td>2400 sq</td>
<td>Units</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX B

CALIFORNIA NATIVE HERITAGE COMMISSION

SACRED LANDS RECORD SEARCH AND CONSULTANTS LIST
May 3, 2010

Heather McFarlane
7290 Marmot Street
Ventura, CA 93003-6845

Sent by Mail
Number of Pages: 2

RE: Goleta Fire Station, 7952 Hollister Avenue Project, Santa Barbara County

Dear Ms. McFarlane:

A record search of the sacred lands file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 653-4040.

Sincerely,

Katy Sanchez
Program Analyst

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
917 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 445-0853
Fax (916) 445-2390

Macfarlane Archaeological Consultants
Native American Contact List
Santa Barbara County
May 3, 2010

Ernestine DeSoto
1027 Cacique Street, #A
Santa Barbara, CA 93103
(805) 982-3598
Chumash

Julie Lynn Tumamaít
395 North Poli Ave
Ojai, CA 93023
jtumamaít@sbcglobal.net
(805) 646-8214

Beverly Salazar Folkes
1901 Shadybrook Drive
Thousand Oaks, CA 91362
805 492-7255
(805) 558-1154 - cell
ysfolkes@msn.com
Chumash

Patrick Tumamaít
992 El Camino Corto
Ojai, CA 93023
(805) 640-0481
(805) 216-1253 Cell
Chumash

Owl Clan
Dr. Kote & Lin A-Lui'Koy Lotah
49825 Sapaque Road
Bradley, CA 93426
(805) 472-9536
Chumash

San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council
Chief Mark Steven Vigil
1030 Ritchie Road
Grover Beach, CA 93433
chiefmvigil@fix.net
(805) 481-2461
(805) 474-4729 - Fax
Chumash

Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians
Vincent Armenta, Chairperson
P.O. Box 517
Santa Ynez, CA 93460
varmenta@santaynezchumash.com
(805) 688-7997
(805) 686-9578 Fax
Chumash

John Ruiz
1826 Stanwood Drive
Santa Barbara, CA 93103
(805) 965-8983
Chumash

This list is current only as of the date of this document.
Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7065.6 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.9 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.99 of the Public Resources Code.
This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Goleta Fire Station #10, Goleta, Santa Barbara County.
Native American Contact List
Santa Barbara County
May 3, 2010

Gilbert M. Unzueta Jr.
571 Citation Way
Thousand Oaks, CA 91320
(805) 375-7229
Chumash

Randy Guzman - Folkes
655 Los Angeles Avenue, Unit E
Moorpark, CA 93021
rg@Randy@gmail.com
(805) 905-1675 - cell
Chumash
Fernandeño
Tataviam
Shoshone Paiute
Yaqui

Diane Napoleon and Associates
Diane Napoleon
1493 Camino Trillado
Carpinteria, CA 93013
805-684-4213
Chumash

Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation
Janet Garcia, Chairperson
P.O. Box 4484
Santa Barbara, CA 93140
805-964-3447
Chumash

Stephen William Miller
189 Cartagena
Camarillo, CA 93010
(805) 484-2439
Chumash

Charles S. Parra
P.O. Box 6612
Oxnard, CA 93031
(805) 340-3134 (Cell)
(805) 486-0481 (Home)
Chumash

Santa Ynez Tribal Elders Council
Adeline Alva-Padilla, Chair Woman
P.O. Box 365
Santa Ynez, CA 93460
elers@santaynezchumash.org
(805) 688-8446
(805) 693-1768 FAX
Chumash

Richard Angulo
P.O. Box 182
Salome, AZ 85348
Chumash

This list is current only as of the date of this document.
Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.96 of the Public Resources Code.
This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Goleta Fire station #10, Goleta, Santa Barbara County.
Native American Contact List
Santa Barbara County
May 3, 2010

Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians
Sam Cohen, Tribal Administrator
P.O. Box 517  Chumash
Santa Ynez  CA 93460
(805) 688-7997
(805) 688-9578 Fax

Carol A. Pulido
165 Mountainview Street     Chumash
Oak View  CA 93022
805-649-2743 (Home)

Melissa M. Para-Hernandez
119 North Balsam Street  Chumash
Oxnard  CA 93030
805-983-7964

Frank Arredondo
PO Box 161  Chumash
Santa Barbara  CA 93102
805-617-6884
ksen_sku_mu@yahoo.com

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5697.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 987.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Goleta Fire station #10, Goleta; Santa Barbara County.
APPENDIX C

NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS SAMPLE LETTER
May 15, 2010

Ernestine DeSoto 805-962-3598
1027 Cacique Street, #A
Santa Barbara, CA 93103

Ms. DeSoto:

Macfarlane Archaeological is conducting a Phase 1 Archaeological Resources Survey for the City of Goleta, Santa Barbara County, California. The project site is the proposed location for the Goleta Fire Station #10, 7952 Hollister Avenue, Goleta, California. Project. A location map is attached (USGS Dos Pueblos Quadrangle, T4N R29W).

Research at the Central Coast Information Center, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara indicates there are four recorded archaeological sites within a ½-mile radius of the project site. One site is situated south of Hollister and east of the entrance to the Bocara Spa. A second site is located north of the project site on the north side of the SPRR Right-of-Way and Highway 101. In addition, the Sacred Lands record search requested April 24, 2010 from the Native American Heritage Commission failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area (K. Sanchez, 2010. Personal communication).

The Phase 1 survey consisting of a systematic 100% pedestrian survey by two archaeologists was conducted in April 2010. Due to the presence of recorded sites within a ½ mile radius of the project site an extended survey consisting of subsurface examination by backhoe trenching was conducted April 29, 2010. Both investigations proved negative for archaeological resources. Gilbert Unzueta served as Native American Monitor for the extended Phase 1 trenching program.

If you have any information on the project area other than what has been presented above or wish to discuss the project please contact me at (805) 659-2657 or (805) 216-7597 or by Email: h.macfarlane@roadrunner.com. You may also contact Claudia Dato, Management Analyst for the City of Goleta at (805) 961-7554; Fax (805) 961-8084. Email: cdato@cityofgoleta.org

Yours truly,

Heather Macfarlane
Archaeologist

Attachment