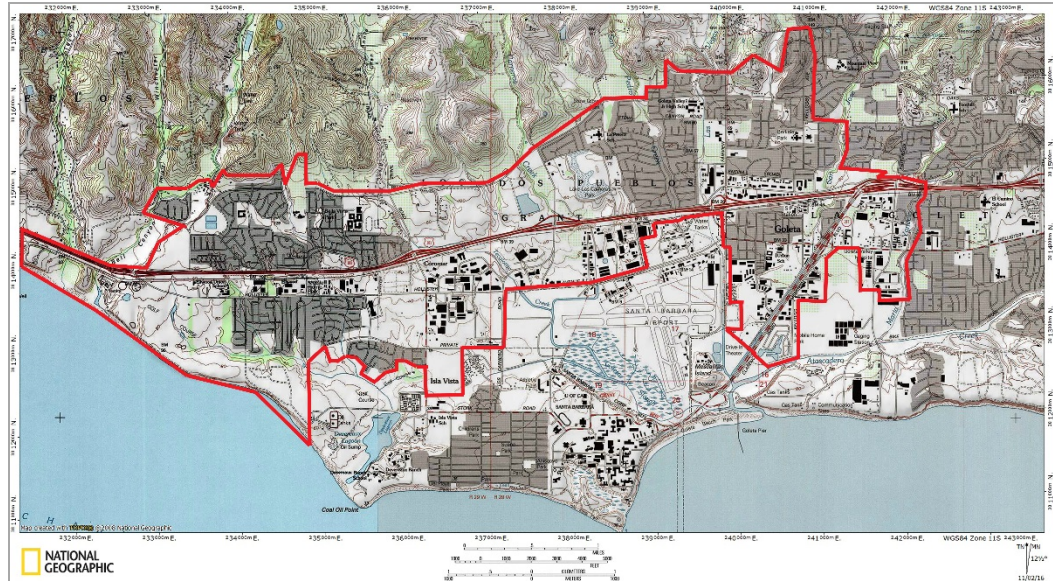


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# Citywide Historic Context Statement, Archaeological Resources City of Goleta



Prepared for  
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Cover Graphic: City of Goleta, USGS Goleta and Dos Pueblos Canyon 7', 1995

# 1.0 Introduction

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## **Purpose**

The City of Goleta has significant archaeological resources within its borders and intends to manage those resources in a responsible and sensitive manner. As part of that effort an archaeological context statement was mandated to become one aspect of the City's historic preservation program. Preparation of the context statement was undertaken in order to bring a greater level of consistency and clarity to the preservation planning efforts, which have been ongoing since the founding of the City. The results will be used by the City of Goleta for such project planning purposes as developing a mitigation program to minimize impacts to significant cultural resources, and in recommending project and land use alternatives.

This document presents the history of Goleta from prehistory to the middle of the American Period in order to support and guide identification and evaluation of archaeological properties throughout the city, as well as to inform future planning decisions. The document identifies important periods, events, themes, and patterns of development, and provides a framework for evaluating individual historic properties and neighborhoods for the National Register of Historical Resources, California Register of Historical Resources, and Goleta Historic Resources Inventory. Historic property types associated with these periods and themes are also identified and described in the historic context statement, and significance and integrity considerations are included for each.

It is important to note that while the context statement identifies key historical themes in Goleta's development, it is not a comprehensive history of the city, nor is it a definitive listing of all the city's significant resources. Instead, it provides a general discussion of the overarching forces that shaped Goleta's archaeological properties, why properties associated with that development are important, and what characteristics they need to qualify as historic resources.

## **Concepts and Time Periods**

Cultural resources include prehistoric and historical archaeological sites, historical structures and buildings, and sites of ethnic significance. Prehistoric archaeological sites may consist of surface and subsurface deposits containing human related artifacts, burial interments, food refuse and/or food preparation features such as hearths, and bedrock associated features containing milling elements, rock art, or living shelters. Historical archaeological sites may consist of surface or subsurface refuse deposits containing artifacts or food refuse and surface-exposed features such as building foundations, wall footings, and other features associated with former historic dwellings and related structures, as well as commercial, agricultural, or other facilities. Historical archaeological sites are distinguished from historic buildings and structures, which consist of standing homes or other buildings related to commercial or agricultural activities. Ethnic resources may consist of locations that hold a particular significance to groups such as Native American, Spanish, Mexican, or early Anglo residents who have prehistoric or historic ties to the local area. In some instances, these ethnic locations may also be archaeological or building/structural sites.

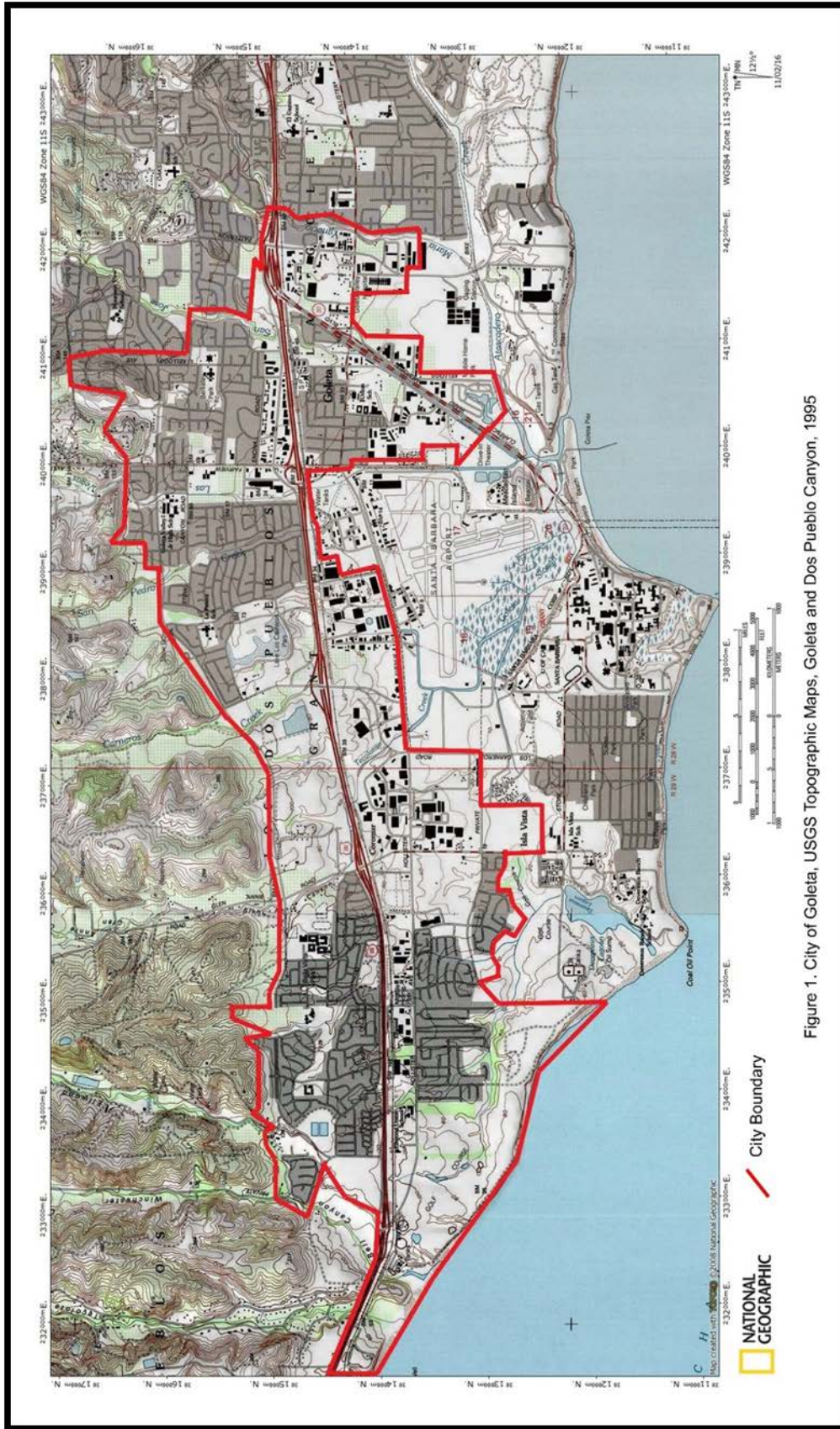


Figure 1. City of Goleta, USGS Topographic Maps, Goleta and Dos Pueblo Canyon, 1995

## Project Location and Description

The “Goleta Valley” is a coastal plain between the Santa Ynez Mountains and the ocean, approximately three miles across (Figure 1). It consists of Holocene and Pleistocene alluvium, colluvium, estuarine deposits, as well as marine terraces created during interglacial high sea level episodes (Minor et al. 2009).

The area has been subject to rapid geologic uplift, as evidenced by its coastal bluffs and narrow beaches. Between the flattest part of the Goleta Valley and the ocean is an area of uplift paralleling the shore which includes, from west to east, Isla Vista, Mescalitan Island, More Mesa, and the Hope Ranch Hills. The elevation of this block of land relative to Goleta Valley increases from 40 to 300 feet along this length. The uplift was caused by motion along the More Ranch Fault, one of the most geologically active faults in the area. This fault roughly follows a line along El Colegio Road, through the southern part of the airport, along Atascadero Creek, and then continues east into Santa Barbara as the Mission Ridge Fault Zone. Soils in Goleta are mostly well drained fine brown sandy loam of the Milpitas series (Minor et al. 2009).

Some of the underlying sedimentary units contain economically recoverable quantities of oil and gas. The Ellwood Oil Field was worked beginning in the 1920s, with its onshore portions only being dismantled in the 1970s (Santa Barbara County Planning & Development Department 2013).

The Santa Ynez Mountains form a scenic backdrop to Goleta. They consist of multiple layers of sandstone and conglomerate units dating from the Jurassic Age to the present, uplifted rapidly since the Pliocene. Rapid uplift has given them their craggy, scenic character, and numerous landslides and debris flows, which form some of the urban and suburban lowland area, are testament to their geologically active nature (Minor et al. 2009).

## 2.0 Background

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### Prehistory

The majority of the background information was derived from *Goleta General Plan/Coastal Land Use Plan FEIR* prepared by Theodore Cooley and Stacie Wilson (2006) and acknowledgment is hereby made.

Evidence exists for the presence of humans in the Santa Barbara coastal area for thousands of years (Figure 2). While some researchers (e.g., Orr 1968) have proposed that the Santa Barbara Channel area may have been settled as early as 40,000 years ago, only limited evidence for occupation much earlier than 9,500 years has been discovered. Even so, human prehistory along the Santa Barbara channel area coast may extend back at least some 12,000 years (Erlandson et al. 1987, 1996). Beginning approximately 7,500 years ago, prehistoric human settlement in the local area apparently increased rapidly with a number of sites dating to approximately this time, and many more dating subsequent to it (Colten 1987; Erlandson 1988, 1997; Glassow 1997).

The period in California prehistory prior to 10,000 years ago has been labeled by some archaeologists as the Early Man or Paleoindian Horizon (Erlandson 1994; Wallace 1955). Subsequent to the Early Man or Paleoindian Horizon, beginning circa 9,000 to 8,000 years ago,

a distinctive artifact assemblage, labeled the Milling Stone Horizon by Wallace (1955), became ubiquitous in California. In the Santa Barbara area, this assemblage was first designated as the Oak Grove by Rogers (1929). The people who produced this assemblage predominated for nearly 4,000 years, or until approximately 5,000 years ago, in most areas of the state. They practiced a mostly gathering subsistence economy, focusing mainly on natural vegetal resources, small animals, and marine resources such as shellfish. One of the major tool types evident in their assemblage was the milling stone and muller (also referred to as mano and metate). This two-part tool was used primarily to process (grind) various kinds of seeds, small animals, and vegetal foodstuffs. The large quantities of these tools found by archaeologists in such sites resulted in the designation of the period as the Milling Stone Horizon.

The earliest sites attributable to this horizon in the Santa Barbara area date to circa 8,000 years ago (Erlandson 1994). In Santa Barbara coastal areas, Milling Stone sites tend to occur on upper elevation landforms such as bluffs, terraces, or knolls, often at some distance from the current shoreline. These coastal sites are often large with extensive midden deposits, large cemeteries, and possible subterranean house pits. The Milling Stone Horizon people may represent the first inhabitants of the Goleta area.

Beginning with sites dating to approximately 5,000 years ago, archaeologists began to notice differences between some site assemblages. These differences involved changes in the tool inventory with new tool types indicative of new subsistence technologies. Most significant of these innovations were projectile points indicative of hunting activities, and the mortar and pestle suggestive of the utilization of a new vegetal foodstuff, the acorn. Another change involved an increase in fishing and the procurement of marine mammals for food. The use of these new technologies increased during the next approximately 3,000 years, until approximately 2,000 to 1,500 years ago. During this period, prehistoric habitation increased considerably in the Goleta area.

The advent of new technologies and subsistence strategies again became evident approximately 2,000 to 1,500 years ago, signaling a distinctive change in the pattern of prehistoric culture in California. Included in these new technologies were the bow and arrow and in some areas, ceramics. Burial practices also changed in some areas of California with cremation of the dead supplanting inhumation. The period is characterized as a time of cultural elaboration and increased sophistication including artistic, technological, and sociological changes (Erlandson and Rick 2002). In the Santa Barbara area, Rogers identified the culture of the period as Canalino, while Warren (1968) later designated this period as the time of the Chumash tradition. Increasing population levels continued from the previous period, as did the level of cultural and social complexity.

## **Ethnography**

The period between the first documented European interaction with the Chumash in 1542 and the Portolà overland expedition in 1769 is known as the protohistoric period (Gamble 2008). At the time of first European contact in 1542, the Goleta area was occupied by a Native American group speaking a distinct dialect of the Chumash language. Historically, this group became known as the Barbareño Chumash (Landberg 1965), the name deriving from the Mission Santa Barbara whose jurisdiction incorporated many local Chumash after its founding in 1776. The Chumash were hunters and gatherers who lived in an area with many potentially useful natural resources. They had developed a number of technologies and subsistence strategies that allowed them to maximize the exploitation of these natural resources.

Consequently, prior to a drastic change caused by disease and other forms of cultural disruption introduced by the Spaniards, Chumash settlements were numerous, with some containing large residential areas, semi-subterranean houses, and large cemeteries. At the time of Spanish contact, the Goleta area and immediate vicinity was densely populated with at least 10 Chumash villages (Johnson et al. 1982). A number of these settlements were situated around what was in prehistoric times a much larger Goleta Slough. The slough, which may have resembled a bay in prehistoric times, contained an abundance of marine resources including shellfish, fish, birds, and marine mammals. Early Spanish explorers, missionaries, and administrators characterized the Chumash as having a strong propensity for trade, commerce, and craft specialization, as well as for intervillage warfare (Erlandson 1994).

## History

The first European contact to the Santa Barbara coastal region was in 1542 by the Portuguese explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, whose voyage up the California coast under the flag of Spain was the first expedition to explore what is now the west coast of the United States. It was, however, Spanish explorer Sebastian Vizcaino, sailing though the region in December 1602, retracing Cabrillo's voyage, who christened the channel Santa Barbara in honor of Saint Santa Barbara, whose day in the Catholic calendar is December 4. After 1602, there is no verified documentation of European contact in the region until Portolá's expedition along the coast of California en route to Monterey Bay in 1769. The goal of his voyage was to relocate the port of Monterey for the establishment of a Presidio to complement the newly founded Presidio of San Diego and to explore the coastline in between. Accompanying Portolá was Sergeant José Francisco Ortega, who would become the first *comandante* of the Santa Barbara Presidio, constructed in 1781–1782.

Although the Santa Barbara region was not initially identified as a recommended site for the establishment of a mission, it was situated along the main route leading from the newly founded missions in the north to the mission in San Diego, and Spanish colonial officials were worried that a Chumash uprising could jeopardize this route. Therefore, it was decided that the establishment of a Presidio and several missions among the Chumash was needed to secure a safe passage (Johnson et al. 1982). Mission Santa Barbara was founded on December 4, 1786, and in the first year of commission, 186 Chumash people were baptized, 83 of whom were from the Goleta region (Johnson et al. 1982:20). In 1803, a proportionally large number of baptisms occurred throughout the five missions located within the Chumash territory, putting such a strain on the missions that the newly baptized were allowed to remain in certain native villages which were renamed after saints. In the Goleta area, there were at least two of such communities, San Miguel and San Francisco, the native villages of Mescalitan (*S'axpilit*) and Cieniguitas (*Kaswa's*), respectively (Johnson et al. 1982:21).

In the time between the establishment of the Santa Barbara Mission and Presidio (1786) and the end of Spanish rule in California in 1822, the Goleta area was primarily used by the Franciscan fathers for grazing cattle and sheep. In 1806, a measles epidemic took many lives and marked the beginning of the decline of both Mission Santa Barbara and the native population (Johnson et al. 1982). In 1822 and 1823, the most severe drought in mission history occurred, resulting in two very poor harvest years. A Chumash revolt occurred in 1824, possibly influenced by the lack in food supply (Johnson et al. 1982:25). Many of the Chumash population dispersed into the mountains and to the southern San Joaquin Valley. After two Mexican expeditions into the interior, many of them were persuaded to return to Santa Barbara.



Although Mexico had gained independence from Spain in 1822, it was not until 1835 that secularization of the missions occurred, the mission became a parish church, and the Chumash were made free citizens (Johnson et al. 1982). The 1824 Secularization Proclamation of Governor José Figueroa decreed that half of the mission lands were to be divided between the Native Americans and the colonists; however, much of the land became available to private persons, as no provisions were made in how the mission properties were to be disposed (King 1982). The policy of the Mexican government was to grant the mission lands and other unclaimed property to prominent citizens who were required to develop the properties and to build homes on them. The City of Goleta encompasses parts of two of these land grants: Los Dos Pueblos Rancho, granted to Nicholas Den in 1842, and La Goleta, granted to Daniel Hill in 1846 (King 1982; Tompkins 1960). Nicholas Den, a native of Ireland, and Daniel Hill, a native of Massachusetts, had migrated to the Santa Barbara area in the 1820s and 1830s, respectively, and had become citizens of Mexico and converts to Catholicism. The ranchos were used by Den and Hill primarily to raise cattle for hide and tallow production (King 1982; Tompkins 1960).

The American period began in 1848, when Mexico signed a treaty ceding California to the United States. Santa Barbara County was one of the original counties of California, formed in 1850 at the time of statehood. In 1851, a land act was passed that required the confirmation of ownership of Spanish land grants, although the process took many years to complete. Daniel Hill received a patent for La Goleta on March 10, 1865, and Los Dos Pueblos was patented to N. A. Den on February 23, 1877, fifteen years after his death.

The 1850s were prosperous for the owners of the ranchos, as the price of beef was inflated greatly due to the gold rush. However, droughts in the early 1860s proved devastating to the cattle ranchers, and the ranchos saw change in ownership for the first time (King 1982; Tompkins 1960). Daniel Hill first sold 400 acres of La Goleta to his son-in-law, T. Wallace More, in 1856 and an additional 1,000 acres in 1864, a year before his death. William Hollister acquired more than 5,000 acres of Dos Los Pueblos in 1869 and 1870. The 1870s saw the characterization of the Goleta area began to shift from sparsely populated cattle ranches to farmsteads and towns. The area of La Goleta north of Hollister Avenue was subdivided into 38 parcels, ranging from 31 to 258 acres each (King 1982:51), and a town taking on the name of Goleta was established in the southwestern portion of the old La Goleta land grant. Early pioneers during this time include J. D. Patterson, Richard Sexton, B. A. Hicks, Ira A. Martin, John Edwards, and Isaac Foster (King 1982). By 1890, the population of Goleta had grown from 200 in 1870 to 700 people (King 1982:51). In a legal battle that began in 1877 and lasted until 1885, the sale of Los Dos Pueblos was deemed illegal based on Nicholas Den's will, and the land was transferred back to Den's children and the lawyer, Thomas B. Bishop, who had represented them. During Hollister's ownership, however, Dos Los Pueblos had changed dramatically. Hollister established Glen Annie Ranch, and, along with Ellwood Cooper, turned the area into the productive agriculture enterprise that is still seen today (Tompkins 1960).

In 1887, the Southern Pacific Railroad connected Santa Barbara County to Los Angeles and in 1901 to San Francisco, bringing with it the expansion and growth of ranching and agriculture in the Goleta Valley. Goleta in the early 1900s was described by J. M. Guinn as a "small village eight miles to the northwest of Santa Barbara. The country around to a considerable extent is devoted to walnut-growing and olive culture" (1907:422). Joseph Sexton, who had developed the softshell walnut, inspired many additional local farmers to plant their land with walnuts and a grower's association was formed (King 1982). In the early 1870s, Sherman Stow planted lemon, walnut, and almond orchards; the lemon orchards were the first commercial lemon planting in California (Tompkins 1960). The lemon industry continued to develop, and in the 1930s, a lemon packing plant was constructed. Today agriculture in the Goleta foothills consists mainly of lemons and avocados (King 1982).

Oil production along the Goleta coast began in the 1920s and boomed in 1928 with the discovery of the Ellwood oil fields. After 1937, oil production began to decline; however, natural gas was also discovered along the coast and is still being tapped today. Suggestions that the Goleta Slough be turned into a harbor first originated in the early 1920s and persisted into the 1960s, although this plan eventually disintegrated with the infilling of marshlands in 1930s and 1940s in order to accommodate an airport. In 1941, the City of Santa Barbara bought Mescalitan Island and the surrounding tide flats (King 1982). The 1950s and 1960s brought tremendous change to the Goleta area, as the construction of Cachuma Dam provided a relief to the area's problem of a reliable water source and fueled rapid growth with commercial and residential development.

## 3.0 Site Information

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### Previously Identified Resources

A record and literature search was undertaken at the Central Coast Information Center at the University of California, Santa Barbara by staff archaeologist Dana N. Slawson, M.A.. Unfortunately, many of the reports have not been digitized and were not available for this study. Nonetheless all of the available site records were obtained and the information is summarized below in Tables 1 and 2.

**Table 1. Archaeological Site Summary**

Site No. SBa-	General Time Period	Site Type	Artifacts	Features	Burials
52	Prehistoric	Habitation	Yes	Hearths	Two cemeteries
53	Prehistoric	Habitation	Yes	Rock clusters	~17
54	Prehistoric	Habitation	Yes	Oval pit	1
55	Prehistoric	Habitation	Yes	None observed	None observed
56	Prehistoric	Habitation	Yes	None recorded	Human remains observed
57	Prehistoric	Habitation	Yes	House pits	27, two components
58	Prehistoric	Habitation	Yes	None recorded	Possible
60	Prehistoric\Historical	Named Village	Yes	Rock features and cache	>100 flexed
61	Prehistoric	Habitation	Yes	None recorded	None recorded
62	Prehistoric	Habitation	Yes	None recorded	Reported
63	Prehistoric	Habitation	None recorded	None recorded	None recorded

**Table 1. Archaeological Site Summary**

<b>Site No. SBA-</b>	<b>General Time Period</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Artifacts</b>	<b>Features</b>	<b>Burials</b>
64	Prehistoric	Midden	Yes	None recorded	Reported
69	Prehistoric	Midden?	Yes	None recorded	Yes
70	Prehistoric	Habitation	Yes	House pits	Yes
71	Prehistoric	Habitation	Yes	Dance platform	Yes
72	Prehistoric	Habitation	Yes	Dance floor/temescal	Yes
73	Prehistoric	Habitation	Yes	Dance floor/temescal	Yes
74	Prehistoric	Habitation	Yes	None recorded	None recorded
75	Prehistoric	Midden	Yes	None recorded	None recorded
106	Prehistoric	Midden	Yes	None recorded	None recorded
137	Prehistoric	Midden	Yes	None recorded	None recorded
142	Prehistoric	Midden	Yes	None recorded	Burials reported
143	Prehistoric	Habitation	Yes	None recorded	Burials reported
168	Prehistoric	Cave	Yes	Basket	None recorded
1093	Historical	Structures	Yes	Refuse deposits	None recorded
1194	Prehistoric	Midden	None observed	None recorded	None recorded
1195	Prehistoric	Midden	None observed	None recorded	None recorded
1203	Prehistoric	Habitation	Yes	Rock clusters	None recorded
1207	Prehistoric	Midden	Yes	None	None recorded
1321	Prehistoric	Processing site	Yes	None recorded	None recorded
1326	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Yes	None recorded	None recorded
1568	Prehistoric	Midden	Yes	None recorded	None recorded
1574	Prehistoric	Midden	Yes	None recorded	None recorded
1575	Prehistoric	Midden	Yes	None recorded	None recorded
1576	Prehistoric	Midden	Yes	None recorded	None recorded
1577	Prehistoric	Midden	Yes	None recorded	None recorded
1663	Prehistoric	Midden	Yes	None recorded	None recorded
1655	Prehistoric	Midden	Yes	None recorded	None recorded

**Table 1. Archaeological Site Summary**

<b>Site No. SBA-</b>	<b>General Time Period</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Artifacts</b>	<b>Features</b>	<b>Burials</b>
1656	Prehistoric	Midden	Yes	None recorded	None recorded
1657	Prehistoric	Midden	Yes	None recorded	None recorded
1672	Prehistoric	Midden	Yes	None recorded	None recorded
1673	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Yes	None recorded	None recorded
1674	Prehistoric	Shell and lithic scatter	Yes	None recorded	None recorded
1688	Prehistoric?	Faunal remains	None recorded	None recorded	None recorded
1689	Prehistoric	Shell and lithic scatter	Yes	None recorded	None recorded
1703	Prehistoric	Midden	Yes	None recorded	None recorded
1717	Prehistoric	Shell scatter	None recorded	None recorded	None recorded
1735	Prehistoric	Shell and lithic scatter	Yes	None recorded	None recorded
1744	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Yes	Possible quarry	None recorded
1745	Prehistoric	Midden	Yes	None recorded	None recorded
1750	Historical	Refuse deposit	Yes	None recorded	None recorded
2153	Prehistoric	Midden	Yes	None recorded	None recorded
2204/H	Historical	House	Yes	27 features	None recorded
2433	Prehistoric	Midden	Yes	None recorded	None recorded
2499	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Yes	None recorded	None recorded
2586	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Yes	None recorded	None recorded
2588	Prehistoric	Midden	Yes	None recorded	None recorded
2674	Historical?	Shell scatter	No	None recorded	None recorded
2768	Prehistoric	Midden	Yes	None recorded	None recorded
3380	Prehistoric	Shell scatter	No	None recorded	None recorded
3384	Prehistoric	Shell scatter	No	None recorded	None recorded
3493	Prehistoric	Habitation	Yes	Fire altered rock	Burials reported
3495	Prehistoric	Shell and lithic scatter	Yes	None recorded	None recorded
3496	Prehistoric	Shell and lithic	Yes	None recorded	None recorded

**Table 1. Archaeological Site Summary**

<b>Site No. SBA-</b>	<b>General Time Period</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Artifacts</b>	<b>Features</b>	<b>Burials</b>
		scatter			
<b>3634H</b>	Historical	Paving stones	Yes	None recorded	None recorded
<b>3636</b>	Prehistoric	Midden	Yes	None recorded	None recorded
<b>3715</b>	Historical	Channelized creek	No	Additional water ways	None recorded
<b>No.</b>	<b>Specific Remains</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Artifacts</b>	<b>Features</b>	<b>Burials</b>
<b>038282</b>	Prehistoric isolate	Flake	Yes	None recorded	None recorded
<b>038283</b>	Two shell fragments, Prehistoric? isolate	Shell fragments	No	None recorded	None recorded
<b>038623</b>	One shell fragment isolate	Shell fragment	No	None recorded	None recorded
<b>038624</b>	Shell fragment isolate	Shell fragment	No	None recorded	None recorded
<b>038627</b>	Shell fragment isolate	Shell fragment	No	None recorded	None recorded
<b>038628</b>	Shell fragment isolate	Shell fragment	No	None recorded	None recorded
<b>038629</b>	Shell fragment isolate	Shell fragment	No	None recorded	None recorded
<b>038630</b>	Shell fragment isolate	Shell fragment	No	None recorded	None recorded
<b>038631</b>	Shell fragment isolate	Shell fragment	No	None recorded	None recorded
<b>038632</b>	Shell fragments isolate	Shell fragments	No	None recorded	None recorded
<b>038644</b>	Prehistoric	Point isolate	Yes	None recorded	None recorded
<b>038646</b>	Prehistoric	Core	Yes	None recorded	None recorded
<b>040911</b>	Historical- NRHP	Stowe House			
<b>040913</b>	Historical – NRHP	Goleta Depot			
<b>040959</b>	Historical	Southern Pacific Railroad line/Bridge			
<b>040960</b>	Historical	Southern Pacific Railroad line/Bridge			
<b>02033</b>	Historical	Sexton House			

**Site Summary**

There are 67 recorded archaeological sites, 12 isolates, and two National Register sites within the city boundaries of Goleta. Of the 67 recorded sites, 60 are classified as prehistoric, 6

historical, and one noted as both prehistoric and historical. A total of 17 sites have been recorded as presenting one or more burials with one containing as many as 100 individuals. Features noted were highly variable and included rock clusters, hearths, oval pits, house pits, rock features, dance floors/platforms (3), a basket, and a lithic quarry.

Of the prehistoric sites 19 have been characterized as habitation/villages, 26 as midden, 5 as lithic and shell scatters, 5 as lithic scatters, 4 as shell scatters, one processing site, and one faunal scatter. Of the recorded historical archaeological sites, one is described as consisting of paving stones, a channelized creek, shell scatter, refuse deposit, house, and various structures.

Of the sites characterized as midden, three are reported to include burials while no features were recorded for the others.

Results of the records search confirm that Goleta has an extensive record of human occupation from the prehistoric era to modern times. While early archaeologists such as D.B. Rogers began locating and compiling lists of archaeological sites during the early 20th century, official recording of archaeological sites has been occurring only over a period of approximately the last 50 years. Over time, sites rarely remain in the same condition as when first recorded. They can be disturbed or even destroyed by natural and/or human actions. While the status of any given site can be revised, updates do not occur in any systematic or regular way. Consequently, recorded sites may remain on the official list, sometimes even if they may have been disturbed or destroyed. The records search results indicated 67 prehistoric and/or historic archaeological sites have been previously recorded within, or partially within, the current City limits. Research also revealed that four sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places; three are historic buildings: the Stowe House, the Sexton House, and the Goleta Depot; and one is a prehistoric site, CA-SBA-52. No State Historic Landmarks are recorded in Goleta.

Most of the prehistoric sites present in the city represent either major villages, places of less substantial habitation such as temporary campsites, or resource procurement and/or processing locations. A significant number of the village or larger habitation sites in the Goleta area either contain, or have the potential to contain, human burials. Historic archaeological sites consist mostly of historic trash deposits, some likely associated with a former dwelling, commercial structure, or other specific activity location.

The records search also revealed that approximately 50 percent of the area within the city limits has been previously surveyed for cultural resources. Most of these surveys have been conducted since the inception of CEQA in the mid-1970s. However, these previous surveys may not have all been of the same intensity. Depending on the intended purpose of the survey, different levels of intensity or professionalism were sometimes employed. Also, over time, methods of archaeological survey have evolved, with approaches employed 20 or 30 years ago often being less methodical than those generally practiced today. In general, if archaeological and historical surveys for currently undeveloped parcels or lands are older than ten years, the results may not adequately or accurately reflect the current conditions and a new effort may be warranted.

### **Field Inspection**

The primary purpose of the field investigation was to assess the archaeological potential of the documented cultural resources within the study area. In conjunction with additional research, a summary of the known attributes of each site was prepared (Table 1). The tabulation provides the site number, general time period, the type of site, features present or recorded, and whether burials were observed. During this investigation 22 of the sites were inspected.

## **Property Types and Eligibility Standards**

A property type is a grouping of individual properties based on shared physical or associative characteristics. Property types link the ideas incorporated in the theoretical historic context with actual historic properties that illustrate those ideas.

### **Prehistoric Sites**

Habitation (Complex Sites). These sites are characterized by multiple categories of artifact types, food remains, burials, and cultural features. They may be called villages, base camps, and habitation sites.

Processing Sites. The primary aspects of such sites include food remains, limited artifact types, and absence of burials and features suggesting occupation. These resources are identified as middens, lithic and shell scatters, or special purpose sites.

### **Locational Patterns**

Plotting of the two resource types revealed a surprisingly clear distribution of sites (Figure 2). The primary locational attribute was the presence of water, particularly around the sloughs and main water courses (creeks and streams). The processing sites were in close proximity of the habitation zones but were clustered in well-defined areas and tended to be inland. If this patterning is correct, then it would seem that there was an intentional separation of habitation areas and processing activities. That is not to say that processing did not occur in the habitation areas but that there were other concomitant activities as well.

It is probable that the inhabitants, over time, tended to process food materials (mainly marine shellfish) and discard the remains in these inland areas to minimize odors and limit animal scavengers.

### **Historic Sites**

Recorded historical archaeological resources are limited to several farm structures, canals, paving stones, and refuse deposits. There is insufficient information to suggest any patterning. It is probable that the primary reason that there are not more historical archaeological sites is that historical parcels in rural areas are generally large and that there were fewer activities, but it is also as likely that there was and is a fundamental bias within the archaeological community regarding knowledge of and recognition of historical resources.

### **Expected Integrity/Condition**

Historical processes that contribute to the degradation of archaeological sites in the Goleta area include transportation corridors including railroad and freeways, agricultural activities including citrus, row crops, and other associated tasks including plowing, tree replacement, excavation for irrigation lines, and diversion of waterways. By far the greatest threat to resources is residential and commercial development. Other activities that have degraded the integrity of archaeological resources include: channelization of streams, new infrastructure, utilities, community expansion, looting, archaeological excavations, and erosion.

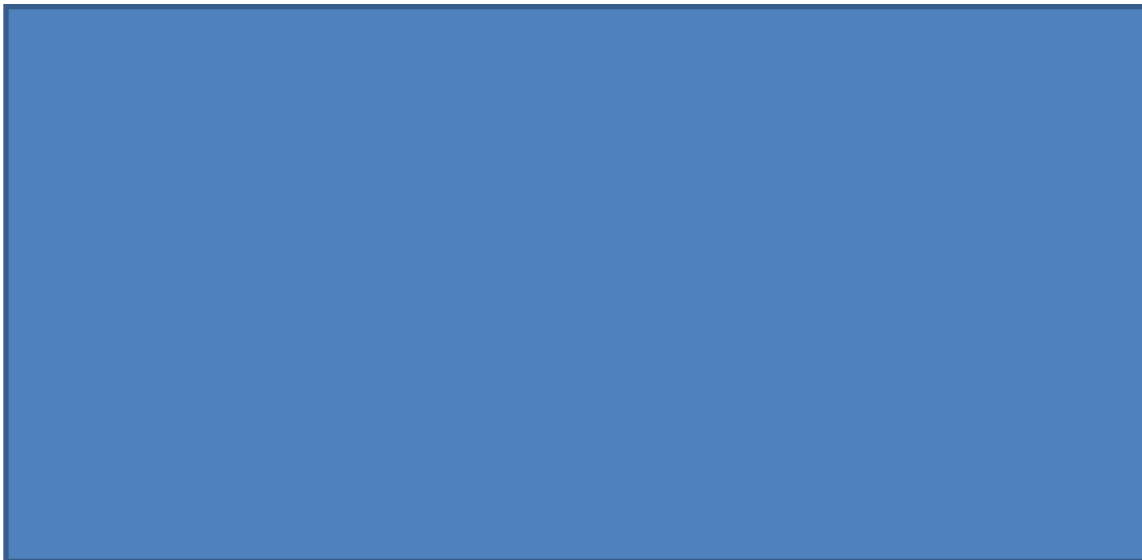


Figure 2. Prehistoric Locational Patterns (redacted; not for public distribution).

## 4.0 *Barbareño* Band of Chumash Indians' Context Statement

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We are the Barbareño Band of Chumash Indians (BBCI). Our mission is to collaborate with the necessary city, county, state agencies as well as provide the community with all cultural and historical knowledge of the Barbareño Chumash, past, present and future. We are the stewards of the land and protectors of our Chumash culture. We educate through sustaining and perpetuating the culture and spiritual practices of our people.

The BBCI is a Native American tribal group organized as a 501(c) (3) nonprofit organization. Our group is composed entirely of families of documented Barbareño Chumash descendants who have continuously existed as a community in the Santa Barbara/Goleta area from the time of first Spanish contact until the present day. There is no other organization claiming Barbareño affiliation who can document any comparable claim to the traditional territory of the native peoples of the Santa Barbara region.

The families who form the BBCI are the people whose ancestors traditionally inhabited coastal Santa Barbara County and parts of the backcountry. Our family members were those whose cultural and linguistic knowledge preserved a record of Barbareño heritage resources by working with anthropologists John P. Harrington, Alfred Kroeber, and others. These direct ancestors and consanguineal relatives of BBCI members are well known sources of Barbareño traditional knowledge as they are the individuals who provided the information cited in all of the articles and books published on Barbareño language and culture.

Over the span of hundreds and thousands of years, Barbareño Chumash ancestors were born, lived and died on our ancestral homelands in present day Goleta and Santa Barbara. We honor their memory even as we honor this land as sacred. It is from our ancestors that we have gained the wisdom of the cultural, historical and spiritual value of this land. We know that the spirits of our ancestors are still with us, forever connected to this land they love.



Our love for the land as sacred derives not from ownership of the land nor what can be extracted from the land for our financial gain. Perhaps the following thoughts can guide the reader towards an understanding of why the land is sacred to us:

Walk softly over the land, beneath it the ancestors sleep.

*Napašnipit hihe'it'i he'lšup,  
'ipwakapi hiptayašnipit,  
k'ayke swil 'it'i hisiywe',  
hikiyohnotšwaš.*

Be still. Listen to the quiet; the spirit of the land speaks.

*Napesa'aqšmul hipitaq,  
'ikapsa'alaqwa'y hipitaqus hisiyašiw  
hihel'a'aha'š,  
hisiyto'n hima'm hihe'it'i he'lšup.*

The spirit of the land today whispers to us that the resting places of our ancestors are in danger as their resting places are dug into, built upon, and exploited.

We are asked to place our thoughts on paper, thoughts which we hold dearest to our hearts, concerning the resting places of our ancestors. With this in mind, our recommendations are included in Section 6.0..

## 5.0 Evaluation

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### **Basis for Site Evaluation**

Although the City of Goleta is ultimately responsible for determining which properties are significant, this study was requested to provide a professional opinion about the integrity and scientific importance of the known sites. Not all of the cultural resources can be assessed because some still require subsurface testing to confirm their locations, evaluate their integrity, and ascertain their cultural context and complexity. Some are buried, and no surface evidence can be observed.

California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1.

The California Register is an authoritative guide in California to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change.

To the extent possible, therefore, the sites have been evaluated according to the criteria for eligibility to the California Register of Historical Resources. The legal criteria defined for significance are important because impacts are to be considered whenever such properties are affected by an undertaking.

The California Register shall include historical resources determined by the commission, according to procedures adopted by the commission, to be significant and to meet the criteria in subdivision (c).

A resource may be listed as an historical resource in the California Register if it meets any of the following National Register of Historic Places criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) 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.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The scientific significance of individual cultural resources is best judged with reference to a broad regional context. This is because individual sites, or even arrays of sites from a single locality, cannot reflect the full range of cultural patterning present in a particular region. Such criteria as representativeness and specific research value are relevant aspects of a site's significance. A knowledge of site structure, content, and integrity is required to evaluate research potentials through the linkage of available classes of data with realistic research questions and domains.

Assessing scientific significance thus involves the examination of a large array of possible articulations between data and research issues--- issues which might include studies of chronology, technology, subsistence, settlement patterns, exchange systems, demography, and other research domains in the prehistoric and historical periods.

An important consideration when evaluating a site's potential to yield significant information is the integrity of its deposits and features. During this study and previous investigations, prior impacts were noted. However, research potentials may be identified even in severely disturbed site contexts; for example, elements of an impacted site may still provide valuable data on technology and settlement pattern, and thus all sites require careful assessment.

In addition to scientific significance, historical cultural resources may possess public and ethnic values. For instance, persons associated with a particular site (or their descendants) may retain strong connections with that place through memories or folklore. The importance of this aspect of significance lies not only in the strength of these associations as they contribute to broad patterns of history, but also in the valuable yet very ephemeral source of information such memories represent. As well, cultural resources may have broader public significance insofar as they can serve to educate the general populace about important aspects of national, state, and local history.

The scientific or research significance is approached at two levels:

1. Does the site contain the data needed, in a condition of integrity, to address important research questions? Or
2. If the site does not meet the criteria by itself, does it contain data which, when considered together with information from other sites, contribute to scientific research?

## **Research Domains**

Data which the sites must contain to satisfy the criteria for significance fall within broad themes or domains which may related to human behavior, factors which influence human behavior, or to

topics concerned with improving the archaeologist's ability to generate information about human behavior. Within each of the domains discussed a number of questions were advanced which merit investigation. These were purposefully formulated to address a wide range of cultural resources with varying condition and degrees of disturbance, of different age and complexity, diverse functions and ethnic/national associations. Research questions posed include chronology, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, technology, regional exchange, and mortuary treatments and human osteology.

These research questions are linked to the archaeological sites through a set of questions followed by a specific listing of archaeological evidence that is needed to address each question, and thus provides a guide for assessing the historic significance of archeological deposits that may be exposed within the project area (Price and Lichtenstein 2008).

#### 1. Chronology

Data Requirements:

- a. Temporally discrete components;
- b. Materials suitable for radiocarbon dating and obsidian hydration;
- c. Stratigraphically discrete strata; and
- d. Discrete archaeological features or sufficient quantities of artifacts to allow for analysis and interpretation.

#### 2. Settlement Patterns

Data Requirements:

- a. Sufficient testing to determine site boundaries; and
- b. Discrete archaeological features or sufficient quantities of artifacts to allow for analysis and interpretation.

#### 3. Subsistence Patterns

Data Requirements:

- a. Floral and faunal data;
- b. Artifact analysis with specific emphasis on procurement and processing tools; and
- c. Evidence of seasonality.

The presence of these tools can indicate the types of plants being utilized and processed at particular sites. Some plants, which were important prehistorically, were stored after processing. Presumably, some types of vessels or storage pits were used to store these foods.

#### 4. Technology

Data Requirements:

- a. Temporal control; and
- b. Discrete archaeological features or sufficient quantities of artifacts to allow for analysis and interpretation.

#### 5. Mortuary Treatment and Human Osteology

Data Requirements:

- a. Temporal control;
- b. Human remains; and
- c. DNA analysis

## Site Assessments

While most of the sites will require additional effort to define boundaries, confirm the presence of subsurface deposits, correlate physical remains with documentary information, determine the nature of the deposit, and evaluate integrity, tentative assessments are offered to provide the City of Goleta with data needed for management decisions, and to suggest avenues of continuing research.

Sites which were deemed ineligible for nomination to the CRHR were so assessed for three basic reasons. Category A sites were said to be no longer intact and the remaining content not associated with significant events or persons of the past; lacking in significant architectural remains; and not likely to yield important historical information. Category B consisted of sites believed to have “little or no physical remains.” The third category of ineligible sites included those “known to have been destroyed by extensive land modifications associated with construction or agricultural activity.”

The data potential of the individual sites is here evaluated based on the context developed earlier in this document, whether each has yielded, or may be likely to yield, the specific classes of information required to address the explicit research questions. For historical sites, the data requirements may be acquired through archival research, archaeological excavation and analysis, technical studies such as palynology, elemental abundances in ceramic types, etc., or any combination these approaches.

The CRHR eligibility of the 67 cultural resources documented during this study is evaluated in relation to the various considerations discussed above. Table 2 provides data regarding the research domains defined above that might be addressed by information present at each site, other forms of significance that are represented, and a preliminary evaluation of the site's CRHR eligibility. Since the significance of many archaeological sites cannot be evaluated adequately from surface observations alone, several sites will require additional assessment should planned developments threaten them with impacts.

<b>Site No. SBa-</b>	<b>Tested/Data Recovery</b>	<b>Research Domains</b>	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Site Integrity</b>
<b>52</b>	Yes	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	NRHP	Estimated that 85% was still intact as of 1991 (P. Snethkamp 1991).
<b>53</b>	Yes	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	PE	90% estimated to have been disturbed (Harrison 1956). Completely destroyed (D.S. Miller. 1962); 1978 site was “piled up” (S. Craig 1979).
<b>54</b>	Yes	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	PE	Destroyed (Schwartz 1957); Possible intact midden (Erlandson and Wilcoxon 1981a); Possible intact portions of site (Foster 1991a); Potential intact portions of site (Fulton 2001a).
<b>55</b>	Unknown	1, 2, 3, 4	?	Destroyed (Chartkoff, Chartkoff, and Kona 1967a)
<b>56</b>	Yes (Chartkoff, Chartkoff, and Kona 1967b)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	PE	Site record suggests “bulldozing top part of site” Chartkoff, Chartkoff, and Kona 1967b) but also indicates “lower part of site may be still salvageable” (ibid). Extensively pothunted and agriculturally related disturbance

<b>Site No. SBa-</b>	<b>Tested/Data Recovery</b>	<b>Research Domains</b>	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Site Integrity</b>
				(Erlandson and Wilcoxon 1981b). Illicit excavation confined to the upper levels of site (Wilcoxon 1981a). Portions of intact midden were found (Fulton 2001b).
<b>57</b>	Yes	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	PE	Appears to have been destroyed (Erlandson and Wilcoxon 1981c).
<b>58</b>	Yes	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	?	"The rest of the site is, to our knowledge at this time being completely destroyed (D.S. Miller (1961). "Much of the site has been graded and compacted. Some areas are intact and have not been badly damaged (Craig 1979).
<b>60</b>	Yes	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	PE	"All of site surface is developed" (Chartkoff, Chartkoff, and Kona 1967c). "Few undisturbed sections of site remain; Canal widening by USA Corps of Engineers will destroy more" (Spanne 1968). Virtually entire site area has been developed, although intact portions undoubtedly remain (Erlandson and Wilcoxon 1981d). Site extensively disturbed but evidence of intact buried deposits below Fairview Overhead and SPRR (D.B. Rogers 1926). Dense midden buried 1.5 to 1.8 m below present surface (Chalmers 1994).
<b>61</b>	Yes (?)	1, 2, 3, 4	?	"60-65% destroyed by land development" (Anonymous n.d.); Housing tract covers site; will be affected by channel – as far as undamaged portions of site (below surface) are concerned (Chartkoff, Chartkoff, and Kona 1967d). Disturbance is extensive by housing and flood channel work (Erlandson and Wilcoxon 1981e).
<b>62</b>	Yes	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	?	"Housing tract covers most of site. Will be affected by channel improvements" (Chartkoff, Chartkoff, and Kona 1967e). Extensive by housing and stream channelization (Erlandson and Wilcoxon 1981f).
<b>63</b>	Yes	1, 2	?	"Housing tract covers most of site. Will be affected by channel improvements" (Chartkoff, Chartkoff, and Kona 1967f). Associated with agriculture and housing (Erlandson and Wilcoxon 1981g).
<b>64</b>	No	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	?	90% destroyed; knoll has been leveled for orchard; Whether intact deposits still exist is unknown (Wilcoxon 1981b). May be largely destroyed (Spanne 1982).
<b>69</b>	Yes	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	PE	Cattle pasture on top (Miller and Klug (1961).
<b>70</b>	Yes	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	PE	Sparse, yet intact, subsurface deposits were found in both loci and that the data extracted has exhausted its research potential. It should be noted that while the majority of the

**Table 2. Site Significance and Integrity.**

Site No. SBA-	Tested/Data Recovery	Research Domains	Significance	Site Integrity
				site has been destroyed, it is unknown if additional intact remains are present north of US 101 (Kajankoski 2013).
71	Yes	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	PE	Not mentioned in site records.
72	Yes	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	PE	Not mentioned in site records.
73	Yes	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	PE	Relatively good because it's a large site. Numerous alterations including pipelines and roads (Swenson, Oslund, and Peterson 1984). Good to fair though formal testing is needed (De Barros 1986).
74	Unknown	1, 2, 3, 4	?	50 to 100 feet of site removed for widening of Highway 101 and Frontage Road (Miller 1961a).
75	Unknown	1, 2, 3, 4	?	Cultivation, Frontage Road (Miller 1961b).
106	Unknown	1, 2, 3, 4	?	Now largely destroyed (Heizer 1948). Could not be relocated in 1999 (Ruby 1999).
137	None	1, 2, 3, 4	?	Road cuts and cultivation (WMH 1956). Development planned (Macko 1979a).
142	Yes	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	PE	An estimated two-thirds of the site has already been cut out by housing and roads. Most of the remainder has approximately 1' graded off the top (Lyon and Pierce 1959). Extensive mechanical disturbance while some areas may retain integrity (Foster 1991b).
143	Yes	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	PE	Probably half the site has been leveled (P. Lyons 1959). Agricultural usage (Wilcoxon 1981c). Extensively disturbed but still contains large amounts of important data (Colten 1985).
168	Yes	1, 2, 3?, 4	?	"Cleaned out" (Orr 1954).
1093H	No?	1, 2, 3, 4	?	Standing structures removed (Craig 1980). Area of former structure has been damaged by housing tract construction (Craig 1980).
1194	Yes	1, 2, 3, 4	?	Site is disturbed from erosion and off-road traffic (Moore 1980a).
1195	Yes	1, 2, 3, 4	?	Site is disturbed from erosion and off-road traffic (Moore 1980b).
1203	No	1, 2, 3, 4	PE	Erosion, stream realignment, ca. 1974 (Serena 1981).
1207	Yes	1, 2, 3, 4	?	Erosion, pothunting, school, and roads (Horne 1972). Top of knoll graded off, apron remains intact (Erlandson and Wilcoxon 1981h).
1321	No	1, 2, 3, 4	PE	Dirt road around and through site (Spanne 1974).
1326	Yes	2, 3, 4	PE	Disturbed by railroad cut, buried pipeline, and access roads (Ehmann, Perez, and Poussan 1975). Has been heavily impacted by paved road and the Southern Pacific Railroad as well as a gas pipeline and earth moving equipment (De Barros 1986b).
1568	Unknown	1, 2, 3, 4	?	Considerable (Erlandson and Heinzen

<b>Site No. SBA-</b>	<b>Tested/Data Recovery</b>	<b>Research Domains</b>	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Site Integrity</b>
				1978a). May consist of secondary fill deposit (Erlandson and Wilcoxon 1981i).
<b>1574</b>	Unknown	1, 2, 3, 4	?	Planned development for this area should have little effect or no effect on the sites (Heinzen 1978).
<b>1575</b>	Unknown	1, 2, 3, 4	?	Nothing noted (Erlandson and Heinzen 1978b).
<b>1576</b>	Unknown	1, 2, 3, 4	?	Nothing noted (Erlandson and Heinzen 1978c).
<b>1577</b>	Unknown	1, 2, 3, 4	?	Nothing noted (Erlandson and Heinzen 1978d).
<b>1653</b>	Unknown	1, 2, 3, 4	?	Rodents, disking, spiking, orchards, grazing, terrace construction, and archaeological testing (Macko 1979b).
<b>1655</b>	Yes	1, 2, 3, 4	?	Reservoir construction on approximately 6 acres of site and archaeological testing (Macko 1979c).
<b>1656</b>	Unknown	1, 2, 3, 4	?	Construction, cultivation, grazing, rodents, and planned development (Macko et al. 1979a).
<b>1657</b>	Unknown	1, 2, 3, 4	?	Grazing, rodents, berm construction, proposed construction (Macko et al. 1979b).
<b>1672</b>	Unknown	1, 2, 3, 4	?	Extensive with road construction and recontouring. Site may be secondary deposition (Erlandson and Garnica 1979).
<b>1673</b>	Yes	1, 2, 3, 4	?	Erosion along coastal bluff and some historic structures. Mentions imported fill but no explanation (Erlandson 1980a).
<b>1674</b>	Yes	1, 2, 3, 4	PE	Erosion and some historic disturbance, possibly extensive (Erlandson 1980b).
<b>1688H</b>	Unknown	1, 2, 3	PE	Road construction and erosion (Serena 1980a).
<b>1689</b>	Unknown	1, 2, 3, 4	PE	Site bisected by old oil facility road (Serena 1980b).
<b>1703</b>	Unknown	1, 2, 3, 4	PE	Damaged by stream rechannelization (Erlandson and Wilcoxon 1981j). Site area substantially impacted by previous residential development, flood control channelization (Victorino 2009).
<b>1717</b>	Unknown	1, 2, 3	?	Discing, portion of site to N. destroyed in mobile home park construction (Pence 1981).
<b>1735</b>	Unknown	1, 2, 3, 4	?	Cultivated, eroded, and disturbed by tree roots (Spanne 1972).
<b>1744</b>	Unknown	1, 2, 4	?	Some disturbance from trails through the site and xxxxxxxxxx; may cut across the northern edge (O'Halloran and English 1982).
<b>1745</b>	Unknown	1, 2, 3, 4	?	Portions of the site removed for fill; low intensity agriculture. Proposed development would remove remainder (Erlandson 1982a).
<b>1750H</b>	Unknown	1, 2, 4	?	Extensive associated with road building and utilities (Erlandson 1982b)

<b>Site No. SBA-</b>	<b>Tested/Data Recovery</b>	<b>Research Domains</b>	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Site Integrity</b>
<b>2153</b>	Unknown	1, 2, 3, 4	?	Site appears to have been impacted by continuous agricultural activity and filling and recontouring of small tributary drainage adjacent. Unclear whether site is primary or secondary deposit. Must be tested to determine (Wilcoxon 1987).
<b>2204/H</b>	Yes	1, 2, 3, 4	?	Some early features (1880s) disturbed by later installation of leach field. Some features to be impacted by future rehabilitation of house, redevelopment of grounds (Brock 1987)
<b>2433</b>	Unknown	1, 2, 3, 4	?	The site area has been modified in the recent past by construction activities. The only potential area that may be undisturbed is near the western end, where the site abuts the xxxxxxxx and there are patches of natural vegetation. Considering the nature of the surrounding area, highway, roads, and channel, it is possible that the site represents redeposited midden, possibly from CA-SBA-54 or CA-SBA-142 (Foster 1991c).
<b>2499</b>	Phase 2 testing	1, 2, 3, 4	?	Entire parcel has been graded/disked for agricultural operation. Revisit to site February 1993, reported most of Concentration A disked. When site was mapped 3/24/93, area had been disked again (Mann 1993). Agricultural disturbance in area (Pfeiffer 1998).
<b>2586</b>	Unknown	1, 2, 3, 4	?	Site may be a redeposit from elsewhere (Peak 1991).
<b>2588</b>	Unknown	1, 2, 3, 4	?	Badly eroded by erosions of tracks (Peak, Gerry, and Oglesby 1991). Potentially intact cultural deposits (Fulton and Strudwick 2001). It is possible that subsurface materials might still be present (Ruby 1999).
<b>2674H</b>	Yes	Unknown	NE	Recently deposited marine shell (Sheets 1994).
<b>2768</b>	Yes, Phase 2 test	1, 2, 3, 4	?	Testing in the area indicates fill over a disturbed deposit containing culturally derived shell. Most of the site appears to lie within an orchard with impacts from roads, water line, and fiber optic line. Site area to the north may be more intact (Toren 1995).
<b>3380</b>	Unknown	1, 2, 3	?	Disced, plowed, bladed. xxxxxxxx may have impacted portions of the site (Dugger 1992a).
<b>3384</b>	Unknown	1, 2, 3	?	Construction of housing, roads, sewer, etc. Site consists of relatively intact deposits as well as redeposited loci (Dugger 1992b).
<b>3493</b>	Yes	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	PE	Paved road and possible fill may have covered deposits along eastern boundary (Esteban, Fleming, and Rockey 1998a).
<b>3495</b>	Unknown	1, 2, 3, 4	PE	Dirt road runs through site and landscaping



**Table 2. Site Significance and Integrity.**

Site No. SBa-	Tested/Data Recovery	Research Domains	Significance	Site Integrity
				for golf course and xxxxxxxxxx has taken place. Site is highly disturbed (Pfeiffer and Eerkens 1998).
3496	Unknown	1, 2, 3, 4	?	Grading and landscaping activities during golf course construction may have impacted site in the past. Sea cliff erosion continues to affect seaward edge of site (Pfeiffer and Munns 1998).
3634H	Unknown	None	NE	Displaced pavers (Strudwick and Knight 2001).
3636	Unknown	1, 2, 3, 4	PE	Site has been heavily disturbed by previous UPRR and US 101 construction. Possible impact by construction of modern industrial complex just south of the site. Testing indicates a highly disturbed area. Subsequent to testing the site area was completely graded away during UPRR maintenance (Haslouer and Kay 2001).
3715H	Unknown	Not determined	NE	Channel largely retains its structural integrity although there is some deterioration evident (Munns 2003).

**Data Potential Key: 1. Chronology; 2. Settlement Patterns; 3. Subsistence; 4. Technology; 5. Mortuary.**  
 xxxxxx = Redacted  
**Significance Key: NRHP = National Register Historic Places site; PE = Potentially eligible; NE = Not eligible (probably); ? = Unknown.**

**Summary**

The opinions expressed about CRHR eligibility in Table 2 are, in most cases, tentative and subjective. At least 22 sites are regarded as potentially eligible based on observed remains with the potential to address questions of importance to the region. Three are probably not eligible. One prehistoric site is on the National Register of Historical Places.

The remaining sites (41) were not evaluated because of inadequate data. Many are currently buried under sediment or under water; for others, structures, some of considerable age, were demolished or relocated when various buildings were constructed. Although it is certainly possible that obscured, submerged, or cleared sites may lack integrity and significant remains, the test excavations conducted to date suggest that it would be premature to assume that they are necessarily destroyed or lack scientific research potential.

# 6.0 Recommendations

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## BBCI Recommendations

1. All Prehistoric archaeological sites are significant to our band.  
Regarding Significance:
  - Local Chumash consider all prehistoric and historical archaeological sites mapped and unmapped to be sensitive and significant.
  - Our heritage is linked spiritually and culturally to prehistoric and historical sites, and former and current resources on sites found within the City of Goleta and its jurisdiction.
  - Procedures for identifying and protecting tribal resources should always address degrees of sensitivity of the sites, implementing CEQA guidelines and SB58 compliance procedures, including identification, evaluation (analysis) and mitigation as part of the environmental review.
  
2. Preservation / Disturbance:
  - Preservation and conservation of open-space land and natural resources are areas of immediate concern to the local Chumash people.
  - Local Chumash continue today to carry on the stewardship of preserving cultural sites, features, and landscapes as our Chumash ancestors had for thousands of years. If our ancestral sites are disturbed and destroyed our lasting legacy of having occupied these homelands will be lost. Therefore, consultation with the BBCI can be an important tool to understand the impact of development on cultural resources in the City of Goleta.
  - Long term preservation/ proper scientific investigation.
  - Ensure City, State and Federal laws and regulatory guidelines are followed.
  
3. Monitors  
Local Chumash monitors shall be present for all ground disturbing activities on projects that we deem important to our Band.
  
4. Burial excavation policy
  - If human remains are exposed, there should be no further excavation or site disturbance in the area.
  - NAGPRA law and regulation legislation must be followed.
  - If a burial is located, Native American burial sites and remains must be protected pending the identification of MLD's.
  
5. Artifact Policy
  - All archaeological materials removed from a project site shall be curated at a local qualified institution that would grant the BBCI access to local collections.
  
6. Sacred Lands File  
Contact and consult with the Native American Heritage Commission regarding documentation.
  
7. Reburial
  - Cultural ceremonies to revere our ancestors must be allowed.

- Make sure all burial items are held with the utmost respect.

## **Archaeological Recommendations**

Some general comments and recommendations are offered to the City of Goleta for management planning purposes and consideration in developing a mitigation program.

Based on existing information, the archaeological resources with the City of Goleta appear to meet Criteria A, B, C, and D for nomination to the CRHR as a district. Contributing themes include chronology, settlement patterns, subsistence, technology, and mortuary. Not all of the individual structures or sites may be determined to be contributing elements, and thus require mitigation of any impacts, but the city comprises a recognizable entity whose archaeological remains have already contributed important information about the broad patterns of life in Southern California and have high potential to illuminate events, patterns, and processes still further.

Because of the potential for undiscovered sites and aspects of the known sites that may not be presently visible, it is suggested that the City of Goleta should consider monitoring during grubbing, earthmoving, or other maintenance and construction activities which might expose deposits now covered by sediments, water, or vegetation.

If private property cannot be presently listed in the California Register solely because of owner objection, the commission shall nevertheless designate the property as eligible for listing.

## **Data Limitations**

Each successive survey and phase of research has added to the cultural resource inventory. It is more than likely even now, therefore, that the inventory is not complete, and that additional sites will be encountered as a result of future research, field work, or the processes of construction, land clearing, and natural erosion.

Some of the sites which were identified and at least tentatively located and dated cannot be inspected or evaluated at the present time because they are obscured by existing structures or facilities or buried below sediments. The results of test excavations suggest that many of these sites known only from archival research may not have been accurately mapped, cannot be relocated, and assumed whether subsurface remains may retain scientific integrity.

One of the most significant data limitations is the systematic lack of boundary testing for the majority of sites, resulting in an incomplete analysis of constituent materials. Other issues are the lack of continuity in research goals, even basic ones, the lack of documentation regarding integrity, and inconsistent application of recovery and reporting methods. These are just a few of the problems that plague determinations of significance and evaluation of integrity.

Each successive study, whether of broad systems or a single site, has yielded additional information about individuals and activities important to regional history or relevant to other sites. In this sense, no investigation can be regarded as ultimately definitive, and no research is ever complete. Each effort over the years has been additive to the understanding of the region as a whole.

## **Goals and Priorities**

One of the most obvious factors regarding archaeological resources in Goleta is the extremely high density of sites within city boundaries. It can be said, with little exaggeration, that the entire city is archaeologically sensitive. Another pertinent factor is the extremely high number of discreet "villages" or "habitation" sites within the city. This is due to the presence of the

numerous environmentally favorable habitats and topography. Many of the “village” sites also contain numerous burial components (12) which highlights the need for sensitive treatment. Because of these factors the following recommendations:

1. Establish a peer review committee of archaeologists, Native Americans, city planners, and historians for all archaeological projects within the city boundaries;
2. Establish archaeological research designs for both prehistoric and historical resources with primary emphasis on current and potential future avenues of data potential and evaluation of integrity Research designs should be regularly updated every five years by the peer review committee;
3. Evaluate and then designate one or more facilities for curation of all collections of artifacts including materials previously excavated and which may be located outside the county;
4. Institute Native American consultation on a regular basis for each project within the city above and beyond AB-52 requirements.
5. Require bonds for each project to ensure that archaeological reports, updated site records, and curation agreements are completed and submitted;
6. Require Native American reports for each project in which consultation is needed;
7. Establish a fund for all future projects within the City of Goleta for archaeological research, Native American projects, public outreach, educational opportunities, and museum exhibits which could be modeled on Public Arts program funding that some cities have. Ideally, this would involve some percentage of the project total and managed by a City commission on cultural resources possibly tied to the Peer Review Committee.
8. Because of the archaeological sensitivity of the city, it is recommended that all ministerial permits contain a provision to halt construction if archaeological remains are encountered. The city would be notified, and appropriate treatment be considered for preservation in place, evaluation of significance, and mitigation if warranted.

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