



4.4 CULTURAL RESOURCES

PHOTO: SYUXTUN STORY CIRCLE MOSAIC

Coastal Act policies related to Cultural Resources that are relevant to Santa Barbara include the following:

Section 30244. Where development would adversely impact archaeological or paleontological resources as identified by the State Historic Preservation Officer, reasonable mitigation measures shall be required.

Please see Chapter 4.3 Scenic Resources & Visual Quality for discussion of Historic Resources.

INTRODUCTION

Archaeological and paleontological resources are irreplaceable and provide valuable information on Santa Barbara's pre-history and history. The Coastal Act includes a policy that requires reasonable mitigation for adverse impacts to important or unique archaeological or paleontological resources. The Coastal LUP further protects these valuable, nonrenewable resources through 1) methods for identification of important or unique archaeological resources and evaluation of impacts; 2) development standards to minimize impacts and protect archaeological and paleontological resources; 3) Native American consultation requirements; and 4) reasonable mitigation if adverse impacts cannot be feasibly avoided.



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL & PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION & PROTECTION

Archaeological Resources

Evidence of cultural activity along the Santa Barbara coastline extends over 9,000 years and indicates an increasing level of complexity and technological development through time. The indigenous populations encountered by the Spanish in the late 1700s were the Barbareño Chumash. Populations associated with these peoples are considered to have been some of the highest in California, with population estimates of 7,000 Barbareño Chumash living along the Santa Barbara Channel coastline.

The City's Archaeological Resources Sensitivity Map covers the Coastal Zone and indicates areas of known and suspected sites of archaeological significance. The mapped locations are purposely vague so as not to be helpful for those who would seek to despoil or pilfer artifacts from the sites. Development proposed in an area known or suspected to contain archaeological resources, or identified as archaeologically sensitive on the City of Santa

Barbara's Archaeological Resources Sensitivity Map, is evaluated to identify the potential for important or unique archaeological resources at the site and whether the proposed development may potentially have adverse impacts on those resources. Development is sited and designed to preserve in-situ or avoid important or unique archaeological resources if feasible, and if not feasible, then sited and designed to reduce impacts to the extent feasible.



SYUXTUN STORY CIRCLE MOSAIC

Areas of sensitivity for unknown pre-historic archaeological resources are located primarily along coastal bluffs; the coastline; Arroyo Burro, Arroyo Honda, Lighthouse, Mission, and Sycamore Creeks; other tributaries and

drainages; the margins of the Laguna Channel estuary; and the Andrée Clark Bird Refuge. This pattern is related to several factors, including the availability of water and access to the beach.

Areas of sensitivity for unknown historic archaeological resources are in an area bounded roughly by the bluff edge comprising the eastern boundary of Santa Barbara City College (SBCC) to Garden Street and in the East Beach neighborhood. The SBCC to Garden Street area is sensitive for historic resources from the Hispanic-American Transition Period (1850-1870), the American Period (1870-1900), and the Early Twentieth Century Period (1900-1920). The East Beach neighborhood is sensitive for historic archaeological resources from the American Period (1870-1900) and the Early Twentieth Century Period (1900-1920).

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Relative to known archaeological sites, according to the California State Parks Office of Historic Preservation, Santa Barbara's Coastal Zone includes one State Landmark archaeological site: Burton Mound, which was once a part of the larger Chumash Indian village of Syujtún. The knoll was once an island, thirty feet above sea level, and covered an area 600 feet long by 500 feet wide. Today little remains of the ancient mound, and apartment dwellings occupy the site.

Also within Santa Barbara's Coastal Zone is one locally designated archaeological Site of Merit: Chumash Barbareño "village of undetermined size,"¹ located near the intersection of Castillo Street and West Cabrillo Boulevard.

Other pre-historic and historic archaeological sites have been identified within Santa Barbara's Coastal Zone. In fact, Cabrillo Boulevard is one of the most archaeologically sensitive locations throughout Santa Barbara and the South Coast due to clustering of Chumash villages with diverse artefactual inventories and cemeteries (Stone, 2007). While these sites have not been designated, they do contribute to the general body of knowledge of pre-historic and historic heritage of the City.

All archaeological sites known to contain the remains of Native American ancestors are sacred and as such, are to be protected.



BURTON MOUND

Paleontological Resources

There is only one known location of any paleontological significance in the City's Coastal Zone, and this site is on property administered by Santa Barbara City College under its certified Public Works Plan (which reflects the SBCC Long Range Development Plan). Students of paleontology utilize the site for studying a variety of constituents found in the shallow marine deposits.

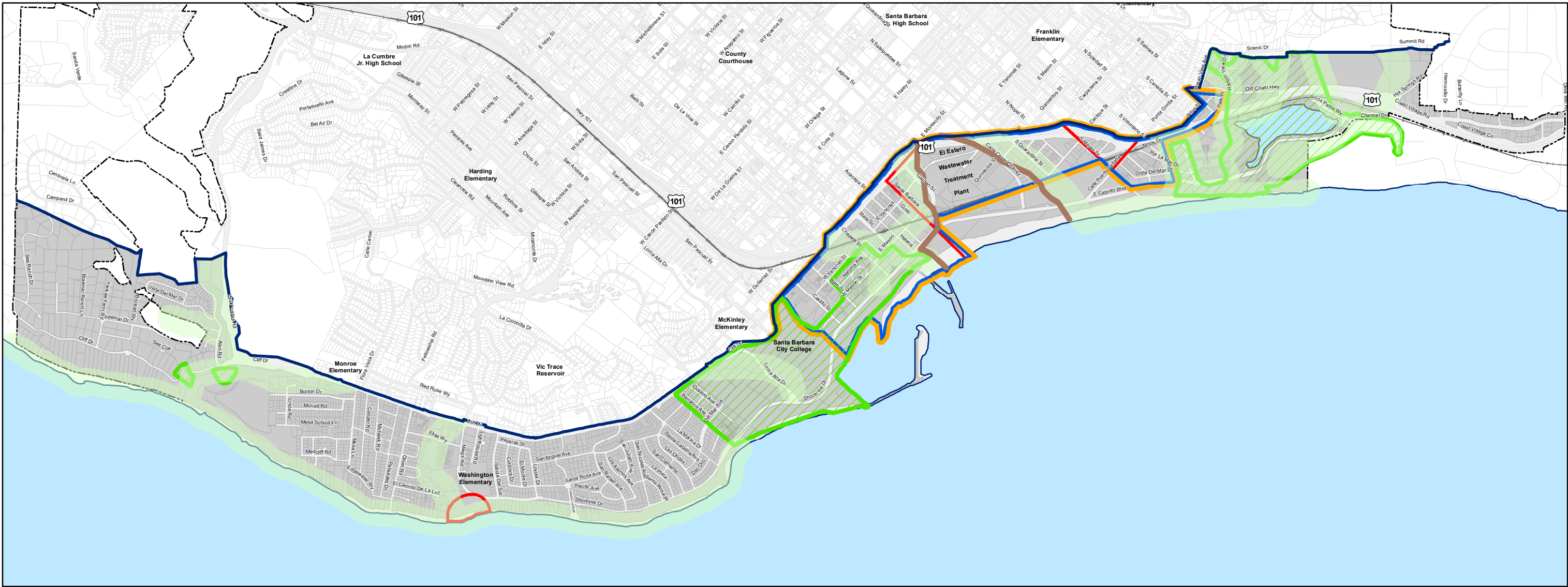
The remainder of the Coastal Zone, like the entire City, is of low sensitivity for paleontological resources. When development is proposed in any area known or suspected to contain significant paleontological resources, a condition of approval of the Coastal Development Permit is applied that requires evaluation of the nature and importance of any discovered paleontological resources, and mitigation of any adverse impacts.

¹ Rodgers, David Banks. 1929. *Prehistoric Man of the Santa Barbara Coast*. Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History.

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FIGURE 4.4-1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SENSITIVITY



Note: Southern city limits extend into the Santa Barbara Channel. See Official Annexation Map for official city limit boundary. The Coastal Zone Boundary depicted on this map is shown for illustrative purposes only and does not define the Coastal Zone. The delineation is representational, may be revised at any time in the future, is not binding on the Coastal Commission, and does not eliminate the possibility that the Coastal Commission must make a formal mapping determination.

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CULTURAL RESOURCES POLICIES

CITY PLANNING EFFORTS & PROGRAMS

- Policy 4.4-1** Preserve, Protect, and Enhance Cultural Resources. Protect the heritage of the City by preserving, protecting, and enhancing the City's pre-historic and historic past, which includes, but it is not limited to, important or unique pre-historic and historic archaeological artifacts, objects, and/or sites, and important paleontological resources and sites.
- Policy 4.4-2** Prohibit Disturbing or Destroying Archeological Resources. Unauthorized collecting of artifacts or other activities that have the potential to destroy or disturb archaeological resources shall be prohibited.
- Policy 4.4-3** Increase the Visibility of Chumash History and Culture. Encourage and participate in partnerships between the City, developers, landowners, non-profits, and representation from most likely descendants of Barbareño Chumash and local Native American associations and individuals to increase the visibility of Chumash history and culture by:
- A. Supporting public displays or exhibits of Chumash arts, culture, and history;
 - B. Encouraging the incorporation of elements from Chumash art and culture into public and private development; and
 - C. Supporting the creation of a permanent Chumash archaeological museum and interpretive center in addition to the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History.

DEVELOPMENT REVIEW POLICIES

General

- Policy 4.4-4** Paleontological and Archaeological Resource Consideration and Protection. Potential damage to paleontological and archaeological resources shall be considered when making land-use decisions. Project alternatives and conditions offering the most protection feasible to important paleontological or important or unique archaeological resources shall be implemented.

Policy 4.4-5 Avoid Adverse Impacts to Important Paleontological and Important or Unique Archaeological Resources. Development shall be sited and designed to avoid adverse impacts to important paleontological and important or unique archaeological resources to the maximum extent feasible. If there is no feasible alternative that can avoid impacts to important paleontological or important or unique archaeological resources, then the alternative that would result in the least adverse impacts to important paleontological and important or unique archaeological resources that would not result in additional adverse impacts to other coastal resources shall be required. Impacts to important or unique archaeological or important paleontological resources that cannot be avoided through siting and design alternatives shall be mitigated.

Policy 4.4-6 Native American Consultation Requirement. The City shall consult with Native American tribal groups and individuals approved by the Native American Heritage Commission for the area prior to amending or adopting its General Plan or any specific plan, or amending the Coastal LUP, when designating any land as open space, when development may adversely impact Native American archaeological and/or cultural resources, during preparation of any mitigation plan to address adverse impacts to Native American archaeological and/or cultural resources, and prior to release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report prepared for the project.

Archaeology

Policy 4.4-7 Archaeological Resources Evaluation Requirement. Development proposed in any area known or suspected to contain archaeological resources, or identified as archaeologically sensitive on the City of Santa Barbara's Archaeological Resources Sensitivity Map, shall be evaluated to identify the potential for important or unique archaeological resources at the site and whether the proposed development may potentially have adverse impacts on those resources if present at the site.

Policy 4.4-8 In-situ Preservation and Avoidance Preferred. In-situ preservation and avoidance is the preferred manner of preserving and protecting important or unique archaeological resources. Where in-situ preservation and avoidance is not feasible, partial or total recovery of important or unique archaeological resources shall be undertaken. Examples of methods to accomplish in-situ preservation and/or avoidance include, but are not limited to:

- A. Siting and designing structures to avoid important or unique archaeological resources;
- B. Planning construction to prevent contact with important or unique archaeological deposits;

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- C. Planning parks, green space, or other open space to preserve important or unique archaeological sites;
- D. "Capping" or covering important or unique archaeological sites with a layer of soil before building tennis courts, parking lots, or similar facilities. Capping may be used where:
 - i. The soils to be covered will not suffer serious compaction;
 - ii. The cover materials are not chemically active;
 - iii. The site is one in which the natural processes of deterioration have been or can be effectively arrested; and
 - iv. The site has been recorded.

Although the placement of fill on top of an archaeological site may reduce direct impacts of construction, indirect impacts will possibly result from the loss of access to the site for research purposes and scarification and compaction of soils. To mitigate these impacts, a sample of the cultural resource shall be excavated and appropriately curated for research purposes; and

- E. Deeding important or unique archaeological sites into permanent conservation easements held for the benefit of the public.

Policy 4.4-9 Mitigation if In-Situ Preservation or Avoidance is not Feasible. Where development will or is likely to adversely impact any important or unique archaeological resources and it is not feasible to avoid or preserve resources in-situ, mitigation measures that are sensitive to the cultural beliefs of the affected population(s) and would result in the least significant adverse impacts to resources shall be required and implemented as conditions of the Coastal Development Permit.

If total or partial recovery through excavation is the only feasible mitigation measure, a Data Recovery Plan specifying how the archaeological excavation will be carried out and a requirement for a Data Recovery Report summarizing the results of the archaeological excavation(s) shall be prepared by a City-Qualified Archaeologist (Registered Professional) in consultation with the City's Environmental Analyst, the City's Archaeological Resources Advisor at the UCSB Department of Anthropology, and as appropriate, Native American tribal groups or individuals approved by the Native American Heritage Commission for the area, and a City-Qualified Barbareño Chumash Monitor. The Data Recovery Plan shall be reviewed and approved by the City's Historic Landmarks Commission, and implemented as a condition of the Coastal Development Permit.

The Data Recovery Plan shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- A. The nature and purpose of the Data Recovery Plan; dates of the fieldwork; names, titles, and qualifications of personnel involved; and the nature of any permits or permission obtained;
- B. The level of excavation needed;
- C. The analytical protocols for the data;
- D. Detailed notes, photographs, and drawings of all excavations and soil samples; and
- E. The location of where archaeological resources will be curated.

The Data Recovery Report shall be submitted to the City following the archaeological excavation detailing the implementation of the Data Recovery Plan and recovery measures that were performed, including the integrity of the site deposits and any other information, as necessary. The Data Recovery Report shall be reviewed by the City's Environmental Analyst, the City's Archaeological Resources Advisor at the UCSB Department of Anthropology, and as appropriate, Native American tribal groups or individuals approved by the Native American Heritage Commission for the area and a City-Qualified Barbareño Chumash Monitor, and accepted by the Historic Landmarks Commission prior to issuance of a building permit for the development.

Policy 4.4-10 Condition of Approval—Monitoring Requirement. When recommended by a City-Qualified Archaeologist (Registered Professional) due to a likelihood of uncovering or otherwise disturbing unknown subsurface archaeological resources, the following mitigation measures shall be a condition of approval of the Coastal Development Permit:

- A. Onsite monitoring by a City-Qualified Archaeologist and as appropriate, a City-Qualified Barbareño Chumash Site Monitor of all grading, excavation, trenching, vegetation or paving removal, ground clearance, and site preparation that involves earthmoving operations;
- B. All contractors and construction personnel shall be alerted to the possibility of uncovering unanticipated subsurface archaeological features or artifacts associated with past human occupation of the parcel; and
- C. If archaeological resources are encountered or suspected, work shall immediately be halted or redirected to an area with no known archaeological resources, and the City's Environmental Analyst shall be notified. The City's Environmental Analyst shall evaluate the nature, extent, and importance of any discoveries or suspected archaeological resources based upon input from the City's Archaeological Resources Advisor at the UCSB Department of Anthropology, Native American tribal groups or individuals approved by the Native American Heritage Commission for the area, a City-Qualified Archaeologist (Registered Professional), and/or a

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City-Qualified Barbareño Chumash Site Monitor, as appropriate. If archaeological resources are determined to be important or unique, the City's Environmental Analyst shall require a City-Qualified Archaeologist (Registered Professional) to prepare a mitigation plan (which may include but is not limited to a Data Recovery Plan and a Data Recovery Report) and, if feasible, redirect grading and/or excavation activities to an area with no archaeological resources until such time as adequate mitigation measures are implemented to protect or preserve the identified important or unique archaeological resources. The City's Environmental Analyst shall determine whether the development or mitigation measures require a new or amended Coastal Development Permit. Activities that may adversely impact these resources shall not resume without written authorization from the City's Environmental Analyst that construction may proceed.

If a discovery consists of possible human remains, all work in the area shall be immediately halted, and the Santa Barbara County Coroner shall be contacted. A Barbareño Chumash representative from the most current City-Qualified Barbareño Chumash Site Monitors List shall be retained to monitor all further subsurface disturbance in the area of the find. The City's Environmental Analyst shall determine whether the development or mitigation measures require a new or amended Coastal Development Permit. Activities that may adversely impact these resources shall not resume without written authorization.

Paleontology

Policy 4.4-11 Condition of Approval--Discovery of Paleontological Resources. When development is proposed in any area known or suspected to contain paleontological resources, the following mitigation measures shall be a condition of approval of the Coastal Development Permit:

If paleontological resources are discovered in the course of construction, including earth-moving activities or other ground disturbances, the following shall occur:

- A. All activity that could damage or destroy these resources shall be immediately halted;
- B. A Registered Professional Paleontologist shall examine the site and provide an evaluation of the nature and importance of the resources;
- C. Mitigation measures shall be implemented to address the impacts of the construction on the resources following the guidance of Policy 4.4-8 *In-Situ Preservation and Avoidance Preferred* and Policy 4.4-9 *Mitigation if In-Situ Preservation or Avoidance is not Feasible*;

- D. The City's Environmental Analyst assigned to the project shall determine whether the construction or mitigation measures require additional environmental review and/or a new or amended Coastal Development Permit; and
- E. The City shall notify the Coastal Commission staff that important paleontological resources were discovered during construction.

Activities that may adversely impact these resources shall not resume without written authorization from the Environmental Analyst assigned to the project that construction may proceed.

DEFINITIONS & PROCEDURES

Policy 4.4-12 Archaeological Resources Evaluations. Archaeological resources evaluations shall be conducted by the City's Environmental Analyst based upon input from the following as appropriate: the City's Archaeological Resources Advisor at the UCSB Department of Anthropology, Native American tribal groups or individuals approved by the Native American Heritage Commission for the area, a City-Qualified Barbareño Chumash Site Monitor, and/or a City-Qualified Archaeologist (Registered Professional), and shall:

- A. Evaluate the potential for unrecorded important or unique archaeological resources to be located on the development site following the guidance of the City's Archaeological Resources Sensitivity Zone Report Requirements (see table on Archaeological Resources Sensitivity Map) and including site research, records reviews, and field surveys as appropriate;
- B. Evaluate the development's potential adverse impacts to important or unique archaeological resources; and
- C. Implement mitigation measures consistent with the Coastal LUP to avoid or minimize significant adverse impacts to important or unique archeological resources to the extent feasible.

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