

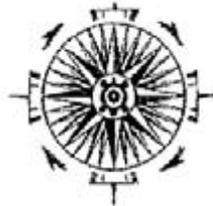


**Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation
City of Solvang Water System Master Plan Update
Santa Barbara County, California**

**Prepared for:
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Table of Contents

1. Introduction	3
2. Project Location and Description	3
3. Study Findings	4
3.1 Proposed Treatment Plant and Waterline	4
3.2 Proposed Downstream Alternative Well Sites	4
4.0 Regulatory Requirements	5
4.1 California Register of Historical Resources	5
5.0 Background Information	5
5.1 Present Environment	5
5.2 Chronological Overview	6
5.2.1 Evidence of Earliest Occupation	6
5.2.2 Early Period	6
5.2.3 Middle Period	8
5.2.4 Late Period	8
5.3 Ethnographic Overview	9
5.4 Historical Overview	10
6.0 Sources Consulted	11
6.1 Results of the Records Search	11
7.0 Field Methods	12
7.1 Results of the Field Investigation	13
7.1.1 Prehistoric Resources	13
7.1.2 Historical Resources	13
8.0 Remarks and Recommendations	13
9.0 Certification	14
10.0 Maps	14
11.0 References	15
Attachment 1: Figures 1 - 4	
Attachment 2: Central Coast Information Center Certification	

Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation
City of Solvang Water System Master Plan Update
Santa Barbara County, California

1.0 Introduction

At the request of Joe Gibson of Impact Sciences, Inc., Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc. has conducted a Phase I cultural resources investigation for the proposed City of Solvang Water System Master Plan Update in the City of Solvang, Santa Barbara County, California (Attachment 1: Figures 1 through 4). This investigation was completed to determine if cultural resources exist in the project impact area, and to make preliminary recommendations regarding the potential significance of cultural resources in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines (revised, to date), the California Register of Historical Resources, and the Santa Barbara County Guidelines (*County of Santa Barbara Resource Management Department Regulations Governing Archaeological and Historical Projects Undertaken in Conformance with The California Environmental Quality Act and Related Laws: Cultural Resource Guidelines*, 1993). This report has been prepared in accordance with state guidelines for the preparation of Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR), proposed in the State of California Preservation Planning Bulletin No. 4(a) (State of California 1989) entitled *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format*. The study included a review of site archives, conducted at the Central Coast Information Center (CCIC), University of California, Santa Barbara, an intensive on-foot field survey of the property, and a report on the findings.

2.0 Project Location and Description

The proposed project consists of the construction of a new water treatment plant, six new water wells and a new waterline. The archaeological study focused on two proposed downstream alternative well locations, the location of the proposed water treatment plant and proposed new waterline.

The new treatment plant building will measure 20 feet wide and 40 feet long and will be placed on a conventional concrete slab foundation located in the vicinity of an existing State Water Project booster pump station west of Alisal Road (see Attachment 1: Figure 1). Well installation will involve the clearing and grading of an approximately 50 by 50 feet area. Access to these selected locations will be from existing paved or unpaved roads. Specific new well locations have not been identified.

Two downstream alternative well site locations (A and B) have been chosen on the north side of the Santa Ynez River. Downstream Alternative Well Site A is located to the south of Fjord Drive, from Glen Way westerly to a neighboring development (see Attachment 1: Figure 2). This area is currently vegetated by a riparian community of willows and other native and non-native plants. An existing dirt/gravel road transects this area.

Downstream Alternative B is located west of Alternative A and comprises a portion of an agricultural field and portions of a commercial sand and gravel operation (see Attachment 1: Figure 3). A levy for the Santa Ynez River borders the southern boundary of the western portion of this area. Riparian growth and a marsh are present along the southern portion of this area between the levy and the sand and gravel operation. Access in this area would be from existing roads associated with either the sand and gravel operation or agricultural activities.

The proposed new pipeline will extend between the proposed new treatment plant and existing Water Well No. 3. The route will extend across an open field to the north end of Glen Way. From here the line will continue under the existing pavement of Glen Way south to Fjord Drive and continue to the Well No. 3 location.

The Phase I survey focused on the areas of alternative well locations A and B, the area of the proposed treatment plant and new waterline as described above. The project area is located within and adjacent to the City of Solvang, within an unsectioned portion of T6N, R31W, as depicted on the USGS 7.5' Solvang Quadrangle (Attachment 1: Figure 4).

3.0 Study Findings

3.1 Proposed Treatment Plant and Waterline

One previously recorded archaeological site, CA-SBA-2641, is present at, or adjacent to, the proposed treatment plant and waterline locations. There are no records of subsurface or boundary testing for this site on file at the Central Coast Information Center; therefore, exact site boundaries, as well as the significance of the site have not been established. No artifacts were observed in or adjacent to these proposed impact zones. However, it is possible that artifacts or a subsurface deposit associated with this site may extend into the impact zone. As a result, Compass Rose recommends that an Extended Phase I testing program be implemented to determine if a subsurface deposit exists within this site, and if it will be impacted by the proposed project.

3.2 Proposed Downstream Alternative Well Sites

No cultural resources have been previously recorded within or adjacent to either Downstream Alternative Well Site A or Well Site B. No cultural resources, either prehistoric or historical, were identified during the field investigation of these two locations; therefore, no additional archaeological work is recommended at these locations.

4.0 Regulatory Requirements

4.1 California Register of Historical Resources

Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) consisting of the following criteria:

- 1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; or
- 2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or National History; or
- 3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method or construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; or
- 4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

5.0 Background Information

5.1 Present Environment

The area of the treatment plant is undeveloped with the exception for the adjacent booster pump structure. However, past construction may have impacted a portion of the area, which has also been used for agricultural activities in the past. Alisal Road is located to the east and housing developments exist to the north and west. The proposed waterline will extend through an open area and continue below a paved road. Housing tracts have been developed to the west and the area to the east has been used for agricultural production in the past, but was fallow at the time of the current survey.

Downstream Alternative Well Site A extends along the north bank of the Santa Ynez River and is covered by riparian vegetation. Although an access road extends through the area, it appears to have been minimally modified. This area is bounded by the river to the south and Fjord Drive and a residential development to the north.

Downstream Alternative Well Site B consists of agricultural land and commercial sand and gravel operations. While the agricultural portion of the study area was recently disked and devoid of vegetation, the landform did not appear to have been greatly modified. The area of the sand and gravel operation has been severely impacted by grading and the removal of material. A band of dense vegetation is present between the disked field and the graded area. A marshy area also exists to the south of the graded area. The project is bordered by ranch land to the north, and a levy and the Santa Ynez River to the south.

5.2 Chronological Overview

Much of the following information regarding the prehistory along the Santa Barbara Channel area, including the Solvang/Santa Ynez Valley area, has been abstracted from King (1990 and 2000).

Chumash society developed within its historic boundaries for over 7500 years based on the continuity of mortuary practices, as well as the development of artifacts used in social activities. Prior to colonization by the Spanish, the long period of development of Chumash society was possible since the Santa Barbara Channel area contained a higher concentration of resources than adjacent areas, and the society occupying this area was more powerful than the surrounding societies. The length of time during which the indigenous Santa Barbara Channel society developed was long compared to the majority of extant societies, which acquired their territories more recently. At the time of the first European contact, Chumash society was uniquely adapted to its environments, and well organized as a result of their evolution over long periods of time.

5.2.1 Evidence of Earliest Occupation

Knowledge of occupations during the Pleistocene in the study area is very limited. This is due to the small size of early groups, and since charcoal, bones, and shells are not as likely to be preserved in earlier sites. Some early coastal sites were probably inundated or eroded away by the rise in sea level, associated with the melting of ice at the end of the Pleistocene. Also, it is difficult to define the earliest occupations at most early sites due to poor preservation of stratigraphic features. The earliest date of human occupation in the general Santa Barbara Channel area has not been determined, although it is believed that the area was settled prior to 11,000 years ago, since archaeological evidence does exist elsewhere throughout North America. The association of large fluted points in stratigraphic contexts with large Pleistocene animals at sites in the Great Plains and the Southwest indicates that the earliest populations in the western United States hunted large game animals. Recent discoveries of large fluted points on the California coast, including one in western Santa Barbara County, in addition to those found at Tulare Lake and at dry lakes in eastern California, indicate the presence of early large game hunters in southern California. The end of the Pleistocene was marked by climatic warming and resulting changes in environmental conditions, which led to extinction or geographical displacement of most large Pleistocene animals. The changes in plants and animals caused by a changing environment, coupled with the growth of human populations, resulted in changes in subsistence patterns.

5.2.2 Early Period

The Early Period, which dates to approximately 6000-600 B.C., is the first period identified by archaeologists in California that contains the preserved remains of permanent settlements with associated cemeteries. Types of ornaments, charms, and other artifacts changed little throughout the period, although the numbers of artifact types increased, indicating a growth in social complexity. Several cemetery and residential contexts have been excavated in

Chumash territory that are approximately 7000 years old. Artifacts and food remains recovered from these contexts indicate that people living along the coast were fishing with bone hooks, using boats or rafts to trade with the Channel Islands, and occasionally were taking sea mammals and large fish. The presence of deer bones, other animal bones, stone points, and knives indicates that hunting was also important.

Early mainland residential sites frequently contain large numbers of milling stones (manos and metates) believed to have been used to process small seeds. The mortar and pestle, historically used to pulp acorns and islay (wild cherry pits), although present, are not found in large numbers in early contexts. Because large seeds such as acorns and islay are not as consistently produced as smaller seeds, their use as staples required storage of large quantities for use in years of low crop yields. Obtaining and using new sources of energy required the development of a society able to store more food and make greater capital investments, such as building large boats and making large nets. The storage of ample amounts of food enabled people to increase their reliance on crops with widely fluctuating yields. There was a comparable increase in reliance on marine fishing both on the mainland and the islands.

Most early settlements consisted of small hamlets defensively situated on elevated landforms. During the Early Period, some settlements increased in size with the largest containing several hundred people. Large settlements were often less defensively situated than their smaller predecessors. Analysis of artifacts used to maintain social relationships and their distribution in mortuary contexts indicates that political power was largely dependent on the acquisition of wealth and ritual power (King 1990 and 2000).

Differences have long existed between archaeologists concerning the permanence of Early Period settlements. This diversity of opinion is a result of both inadequate information concerning the range of types of Early Period sites and the absence of a consensus regarding the causes of permanent settlements. The discovery of cemetery areas at many Early Period sites, the similar frequencies of artifact types found at most sites, and the frequent presence of later time period residential sites near Early Period sites, have been interpreted as reflecting the use of many Early Period sites as settlements (King 1990 and 2000). Large Early Period sites are surrounded by smaller, and possibly less permanent sites, of the same time period. The distribution of sites indicates that Early Period populations were distributed differently than those of the Middle and Late periods.

During the Early Period, regional ceremonial centers were located at a few large settlements at major features of the landscape, such as points and sloughs. During the latter part of the Early Period, these centers were large, even in comparison with historic villages. Away from major centers, small to medium sized Early Period settlements are found near historic settlements and other Late Period sites, as well as on ridge tops, where little evidence for long term occupation during the later periods has been found. It appears that between large Early Period regional centers, most settlements were smaller and populations more dispersed than during later periods. Visits between settlements may have resulted in seasonal and even longer abandonment of many small settlements.

Differences in the contents of burial lots found at large and small Early Period settlements on Santa Cruz Island indicate that the occupants of large ceremonial centers had more valuable ceremonial regalia than those of small settlements. The inhabitants of small villages probably lived at more than one settlement during the year, and the inhabitants of large settlements may have maintained only one residence. Although the Early Period settlement pattern apparently resulted in the formation of many sites which were not continuously inhabited, the degree to which the population was sedentary may differ little from the Protohistoric Period.

5.2.3 Middle Period

The end of the Early Period and the beginning of the Middle Period (ca. 600 B.C.) is marked by changes in ornaments and other artifacts, as well as changes in the organization of cemeteries, which indicate the development of hereditary control of political and economic power. The presence of separate cemetery areas containing a predominance of either ritual objects or wealth objects at early Middle Period sites indicates the presence of a system of checks and balances between chiefs and priest-judge executioners. At the beginning of the Middle Period, the more powerful ritual objects, such as stone pipes, libation vessels, stone effigies, and pointed charmstones, were owned by people who were not political leaders but who had inherited rights to perform rituals. Similar systems of checks and balances were necessary to maintain stability in social systems throughout California, and these systems evolved shortly after the development of hereditary leadership positions. Similar changes in social organization occurred at the time of the Early-Middle period transition throughout North America and were accompanied by migrations into areas that were marginal to major population centers.

There was a tendency over time to choose less defensive village locations as villages became integrated into larger political units, and those away from important boundaries were less often the focus of surprise attacks. Changes in warfare and settlement situations indicate that, as economic integration increased in importance, there was a corresponding increase in the importance of political integration of large areas to protect the operation of the economic system. The importance of reducing warfare to enable trade is indicated by description of Chumash traditional history recorded from Fernando Librado by John P. Harrington. The descriptions indicate that one reason for the political integration of the Lulapin Province (central Chumash) was to reduce warfare which adversely affected trading (Hudson et al. 1977).

5.2.4 Late Period

Differentiation of bead types indicates the development of new economic subsystems. After ca. A.D. 1000, there was a rapid growth of systems which culminated in the highly developed economic system observed by the Spanish explorers. After the 1542 Cabrillo voyage, many small Chumash settlements were abandoned and some of the largest historic towns were founded. This change in population distribution can be attributed to growth in importance of trade centers and the development of more integrated political confederations,

which were necessary to encourage trade. Their economic system enabled the Chumash to make efficient use of the wide diversity of environments present within their territory. Most of the plants and land animals used as food on the mainland were completely absent or present in low densities on the Channel Islands. Foods which could be easily stored, such as acorns, wild cherry pits, and seeds, were obtained by islanders in trade from the mainland. Since environments of people living in inland valleys lacked marine resources, fish and other sea foods were obtained from people living on the coast and from islanders trading at mainland coastal villages. The pooling of resources, which resulted from the development of their economic system, served to reduce the negative affects of local crop failures (King 1976 and 1990).

Religious institutions regulate behavior by molding perceptions of society and the physical world. Changes in the types and distributions of objects used in ritual contexts indicate corresponding changes in religious systems. The rarity of ritual objects in Late Period burial lots reflects control over religion by institutions that owned the ritual objects. By the Late Period, more powerful objects were controlled by institutions. Changes in whistles, historically used in the organization of ceremonies, indicate a growth in the importance of organized ceremonies. Objects associated with supernatural power, such as charmstones, effigies, and sunstick stones, did not change greatly over time. It appears that most Chumash religious ceremonies had their roots in the Early Period when objects similar to those used historically were regularly placed in mortuary associations and owned by religious leaders.

5.3 Ethnographic Overview

At the time of historic contact, the Alisos Canyon area was occupied by the Ynezeño branch of the Chumash, who were a Hokan speaking people. Chumash people occupied an area that extended south along the California coast from San Luis Obispo County into Los Angeles County, and east to the fringes of the San Joaquin Valley, and included the Channel Islands of San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz and Anacapa (Glassow 1980; Grant 1978). The Ynezeño Chumash were subdivided from their culturally similar neighbors to the north and south, the Obispeño and Barbareño Chumash, on the basis of linguistic dialects (noted by the early Spanish missionaries of the area) rather than on any apparent difference in social or economic organization. The Ynezeño (so named because of their association with Mission Santa Ynez) spoke one of four Chumashan dialects considered as forming a core group of more closely related forms (Grant 1978; Kroeber 1953). Chumash society developed over the course of some 9,000 years and has been described as having achieved a level of social, political, and economic complexity not ordinarily associated with hunting and gathering groups (Greenwood 1972). Traditionally, the Chumash were noted by the Spanish for their large domed houses, wood and stone craftsmanship, basketry, and foremost for the plank canoe (*tomol*). Ethnographic information on Chumash culture is most extensive for the coastal populations, and the culture and society have been well documented for groups such as the Barbareño and Ventureño Chumash. Much of what is known of the Ynezeño has been provided by the journals of early Spanish expeditions and by accounts of Chumash informants.

The Chumash possessed a stratified society containing an upper, middle, and lower class. Moreover, attributes usually attributed to chiefdom societies, such as ownership of resources/property, craft specialists, large permanent population centers (villages), a sodality consisting of religious elitists (*Antap*), and a market economy, were all a part of Chumash culture at the time of historic contact (Blackburn 1974).

Politically, there were at least six ethnographically known Chumash provinces. The following are the provinces from north to south and their corresponding capitals, respectively: 1) Gaviota (capital at *Shisholop* or *Upop*); 2) Dos Pueblos (capital at *Mikiw*); 3) Santa Barbara (capital at *Synhten*); 4) Ventura (capital at *Shishopop*); 5) Mugu (capital at *Muwu* or *Simomo*); and 6) Malibu (capital at *Humaliwu*). In addition, there were apparently two religious federations, *Muwu* and *Upop* (Hudson and Underhay 1978:27-29).

All high status (Wots and shamans) or wealthy people were required to join a religious sodality known as the *Antap*. The *Antap* was the principal religious cult, which dominated all aspects of Chumash religious and political society at the time of Spanish contact. Chumash religion could be accurately described as celestial, revolving around the worship of the sun, and various stars and planets comprising the Chumash pantheon (Sky People) (Blackburn 1975).

The Ynezeño, like their neighbors, exploited a wide variety of marine and terrestrial resources within an ecosystem similar to that of their neighbors. The predominant food resources for groups living in the inland valleys and foothills included acorns, sage, yucca, and deer. For the coastal inhabitants, shellfish and marine species common to the sandy beaches and offshore kelp beds, were added. Settlement patterns have been depicted as consisting primarily of permanently inhabited village, augmented by outlying satellite camps that were occupied on a temporary, perhaps seasonal, basis. These temporary camps were used by small, perhaps family groups and were located in areas of increased, often localized, resource availability (Grant 1978).

5.4 Historical Overview

The introduction of the Spanish mission system into Ynezeño territory brought about dramatic changes in the aboriginal way of life. Between the time of the establishment of the Mission Santa Ynez and that of Mexican independence, and the secularization of mission lands (1834), ancient lifeways gradually began to disappear. Villages were abandoned, hunting and gathering activities were disrupted as newly introduced agricultural practices altered the landscape, and large portions of the native population had been assimilated into the missions, died of introduced disease, or fled to other areas. This cultural decimation continued and perhaps was amplified during the post mission or Mexican period, until their near cultural extinction in the later Anglo (American) period. Chumash culture has been documented by John P. Harrington and C. Hart Merriam, and well summarized by Blackburn, Hudson, and others.

Establishment of the Missions Santa Ynez and La Purisima, and the town of Santa Barbara brought the first permanent European settlement into the area. Mission development initiated agricultural operations into the Santa Barbara area and introduced various European crops and animals. After secularization of mission lands in 1834, former church lands became open to settlement. Potentially important early historic period sites include structures and features associated with the establishment of the mission and ranch operations.

In 1846, United States forces occupied California, and in 1848, the U.S. formally gained control with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. By 1850, the population, accelerated by the Gold Rush, had increased enough to justify admission to the Union. Following the brief mining frenzy, the economic focus began to shift from cattle ranching to farming, and between 1860 and 1900, farming became the major industry of the area. Completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad line through the area in the 1880s, accelerated growth by making access easier for immigrants. Potentially important sites from the American Period could include locations or structures from the early farming era (1850-1940s) and other structures from the early twentieth century associated with significant events, persons or early industry.

6.0 Sources Consulted

6.1 Results of the Records Search

Background research to identify previously recorded archaeological sites and earlier surveys within the project vicinity was completed at the Central Coast Information Center (CCIC) on August 26, 2011, by A. George Toren of Compass Rose (Attachment 2). Based on the records search, archaeological site CA-SBA-2641 is located adjacent to, or within, the impact zone for the proposed treatment plant and waterline. In addition five other sites are recorded within a one-quarter mile radius of the project areas.

CA-SBA-2641 was recorded in 1993 as “a sparse discontinuous scatter of lithic debitage and flaked stone tools” (McDowell and Sheets 1993). The site is described as bounded by Glen Way to the west, Alisal Road to the east, and by Fjord Drive to the south. The site sketch map indicates that the location of the proposed treatment plant would be within the boundary of the site. The site was recorded during a cultural resource survey for the Central Coast Water Authority (SAIC 1994).

Twenty-three cultural resource investigations have been conducted within a one-quarter mile radius of the project areas (see Attachment 2). One survey (Craig 1979) appears to have covered portions of Downstream Alternative Well Site A, whereas a survey by Singer (1995) appears to have addressed portions of Downstream Alternative Well Site B. No cultural resources were identified during either survey.

In addition, the *California State Historic Resources Inventory* (HRI), the *National Register of Historic Places* (NRHP), the *California State Historical Landmarks* (CHL), and the *California Points of Historical Interest* (PHI), were also consulted, and no properties were found on any of the listings within or adjacent to the project property.

The Mission Santa Ynez is located approximately 700 meters from the closest point of the project area. While features associated with the mission exist within the project vicinity area, none was identified within or adjacent to the project impact locations.

7.0 Field Methods

Gwen Romani, who has an M.A. in Anthropology from California State University, Northridge (CSUN), and over 30 years of professional archaeological experience in California, and A. George Toren, who has a B.A. in Anthropology from CSUN, and over 30 years of professional archaeological experience in California, conducted the field survey on September 29, 2011. Edgar Rojas, archaeological technician for Compass Rose, assisted in the field survey. The survey of the project locations consisted of walking linear transects spaced in no greater than 15 meter intervals. Rodent burrow spoils, erosion and machine cuts were also carefully examined for evidence of buried deposits.

Ground surface visibility within the treatment plant waterline area was generally good, between approximately 25-35 percent. The area was fairly level with a slight slope to the south. However, the waterline route was partly under existing pavement for Glen Way. Ground surfaces adjacent to Glen Way were inspected for any evidence of cultural resources.

Downstream Alternative Well Site A was a somewhat linear area that extends west-northwest-south-southeast just north of the Santa Ynez River. Although dense riparian vegetation covered the steep to moderately steep slopes below and south of Fjord Drive, much of the area in both the western and eastern extents was free of vegetation. With the exception of an approximately 600 feet long area below the western terminus of Fjord Drive, a path/dirt access road extends through the flat terrain within this area (Attachment 1: Figure 2). Ground surface visibility ranged between 0-80 percent, and was generally 50 percent.

The Downstream Alternative Well Site B location covered portions of an agricultural field and an ongoing sand and gravel operation. These areas were devoid of vegetation and ground visibility was excellent. Grading for sand and gravel extraction has drastically altered the natural landform and may have destroyed any cultural resources in that area.

A marshy area containing dense riparian vegetation was present on the south side of the graded area. Due to the dense vegetation and standing water, this area could not be surveyed.

Soils within the property area were a light brown to tan, silty loam and sand that contained sub-angular gravels of sandstone, chert and quartzite.

7.1 Results of the Field Investigation

7.1.1 Prehistoric Resources

No prehistoric cultural resources were encountered during the course of the field survey within the proposed impact areas. However, archaeological site CA-SBA-2641 is recorded as being adjacent to the proposed treatment plant and waterline locations. Therefore, proposed construction in these areas may adversely impact subsurface portions of this site.

7.1.2 Historical Resources

No historical artifacts or deposits were observed during the course of the field survey.

8.0 Remarks and Recommendations

Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc. has completed a Phase I cultural resources investigation for the proposed City of Solvang Water System Master Plan Update in the City of Solvang, Santa Barbara County, California. The proposed project consists of the construction a water treatment plant, a waterline and two alternative locations for the construction of water wells along the Santa Ynez River. A records search was completed at the Central Coast Information Center (CCIC) on August 26, 2011, by A. George Toren of Compass Rose.

Based on the records search, one archaeological site, CA-SBA-21641, exists within the project area for the proposed treatment plant and waterline. Based on the information housed at the CCIC, this site has not been tested for the existence of a subsurface deposit, precise boundaries, or potential significance. Therefore, it is possible that subsurface portions of this site may extend into the impact zone.

Compass Rose recommends that an Extended Phase I program be completed to determine if cultural resources associated with CA-SBA-2164 will be impacted by the construction of the proposed treatment plant and/or waterline. This Extended Phase I program would involve subsurface excavations under the direction of a county qualified archaeologist and a recognized Native American observer.

Since no cultural resources were identified during the field investigation for the two downstream alternative well sites, no further archaeological work is recommended for these areas. In the event that cultural resources are encountered during future earth disturbing activities, all work must halt at that location until the resource can be properly evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. Further, if human remains are unearthed during excavation, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that "...no further

disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and distribution pursuant to Public Resource Code Section 5097.98.”

9.0 Certification

Prepared by: A. George Toren, Project Manager, Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc.
Submitted by: Gwen Romani, MA, Principal Investigator, Compass Rose Archaeological Inc.

Signature:	Date: October 10, 2011
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10.0 Maps

Project Maps:	Proposed Treatment Plant	Figure 1
	Proposed Down Stream Alternative Well Site A	Figure 2
	Proposed Down Stream Alternative Well Site B	Figure 2
Location:	USGS 7.5' <u>Solvang</u> 1959/1982 Quadrangle Name/Date	Figure 4

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ATTACHMENT 1:
Figures 1 - 4

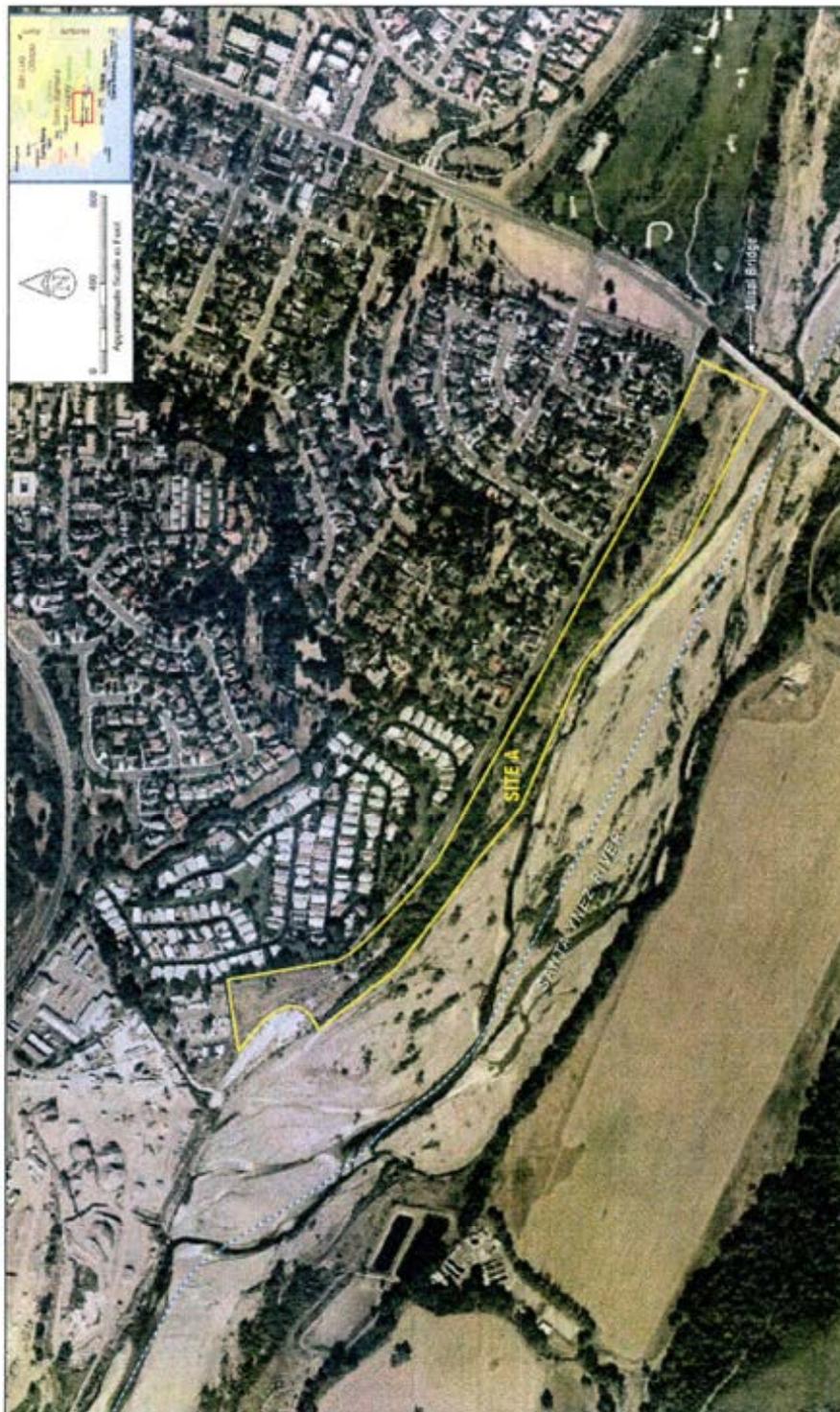
PROPOSED TREATMENT PLANT



Figure 1
Aerial Location
Proposed Treatment Plant and Waterline

**INITIAL STUDY/ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST
WATER SYSTEM MASTER PLAN UPDATE**

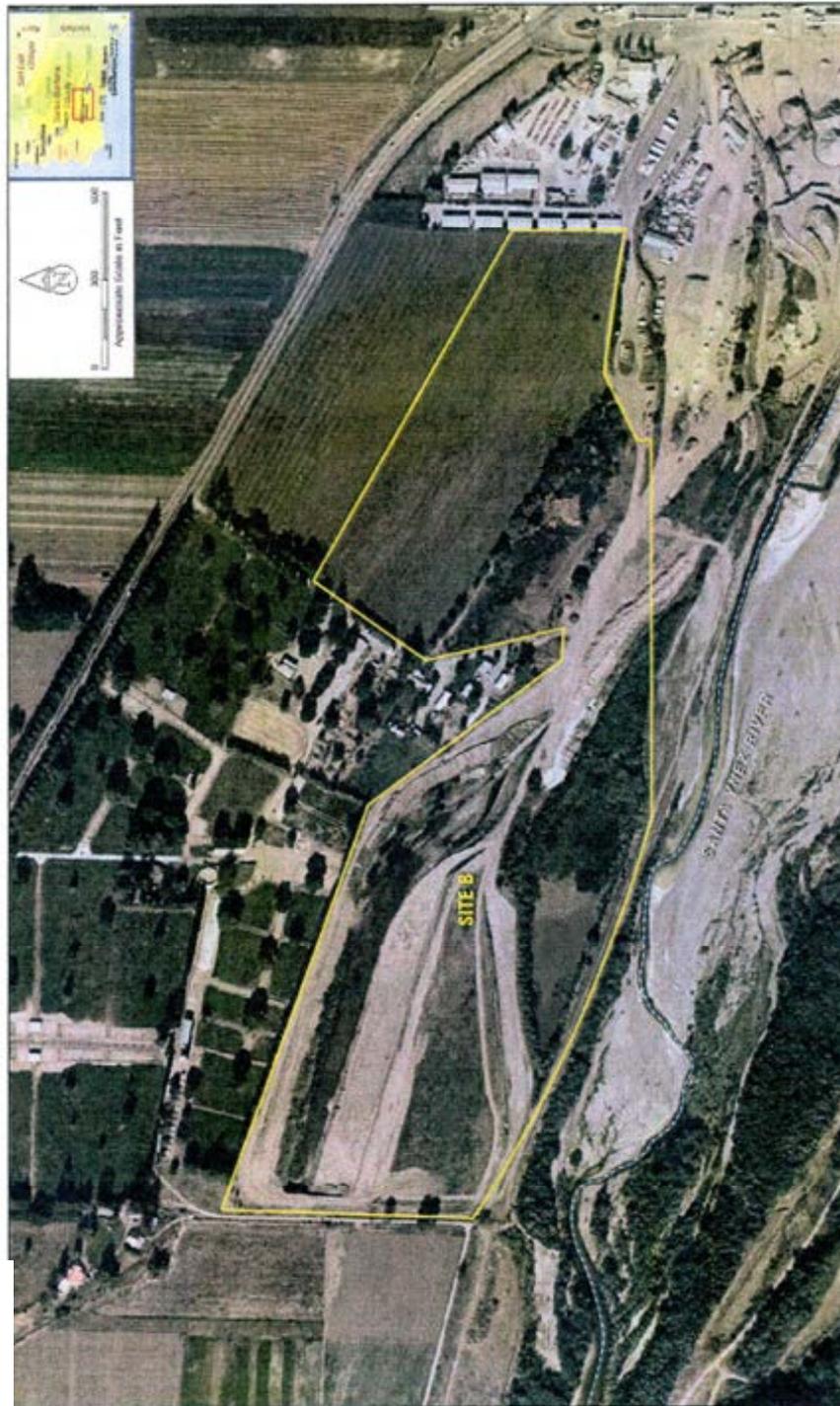
PROPOSED DOWNSTREAM ALTERNATIVE – WELL SITE 'A'



**Figure 2
Aerial Location
Downstream Alternative Well Site A**

**INITIAL STUDY/ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST
WATER SYSTEM MASTER PLAN UPDATE**

PROPOSED DOWNSTREAM ALTERNATIVE -- WELL SITE 'B'



**Figure 3
Aerial Location
Downstream Alternative Well Site B**

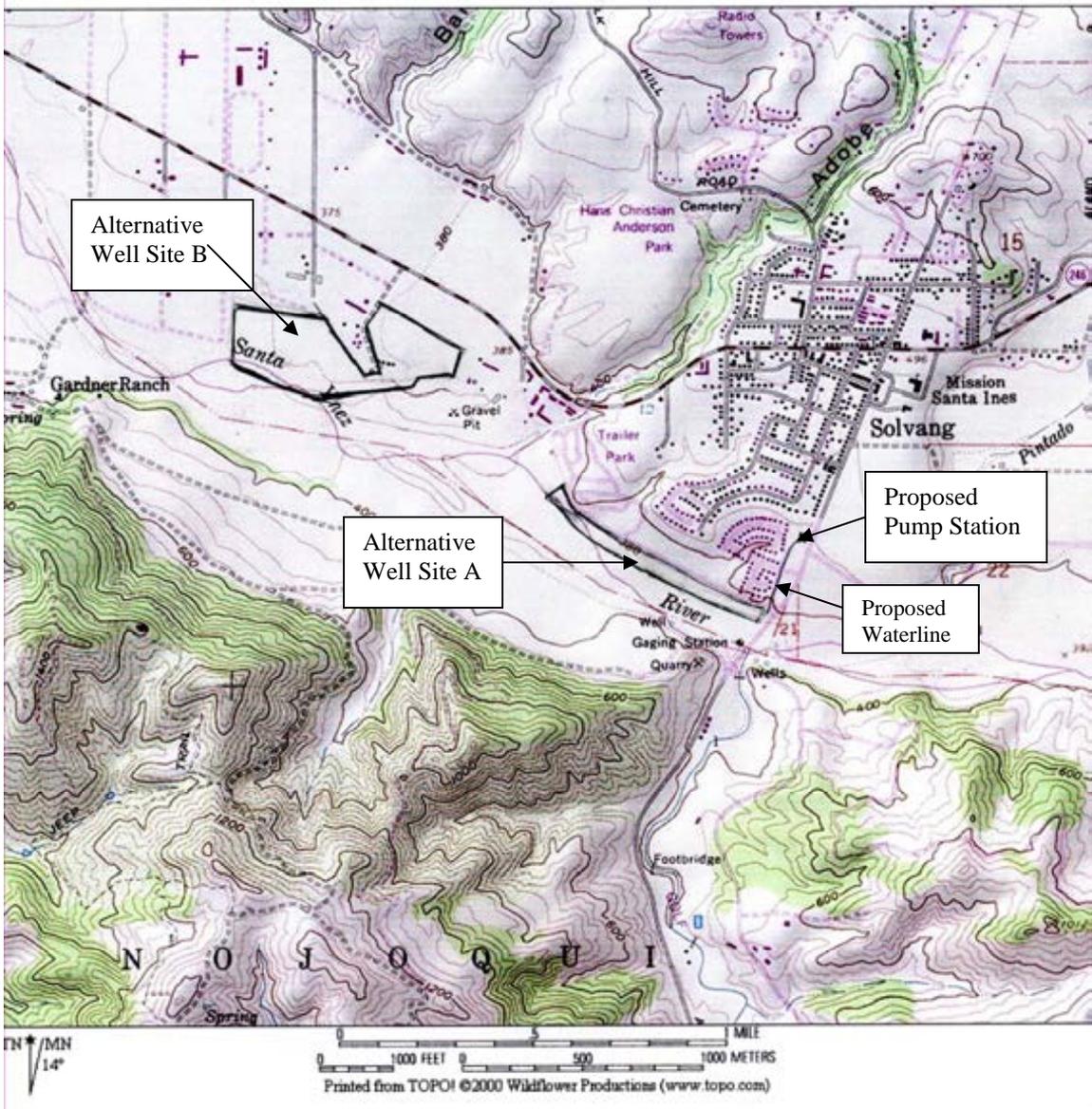


Figure 4
Project Location and Vicinity Map
Solvang, Santa Barbara County, California.
Portion of USGS 7.5' Solvang Quadrangle
Scale 1:24,000

**ATTACHMENT 2:
Central Coast Information Center Certification
and Records Search**

CENTRAL COAST INFORMATION CENTER

California
Archaeological
Inventory



SAN LUIS OBISPO AND
SANTA BARBARA COUNTIES

Department of Anthropology
University of California, Santa Barbara
Santa Barbara, CA 93106-3210
(805) 893-2474
FAX (805) 893-8708

23 September 2011

To Whom It May Concern:

On the above date, George Toren performed a record search on behalf of Compass Rose for the City of Solvang Water System Master Plan Update Project in Santa Barbara County.

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Kristina Gill".

Kristina Gill
Assistant Coordinator

E Number	482	V Number		Date	1976	Author	Hoover, R.; Spanne, L.
Title	Archaeological Evaluation of the Santa Ynez Sewerage Facilities.						
Quad	Santa Ynez, Solvang						
Site	Negative						Pages
Area	None	Units		ReportType		Comments	

E Number	516	V Number		Date	1979	Author	Craig, S.
Title	An Archaeological Assessment of a Portion of SBa-832 Located on the Alisal Ranch Near Solvang, California						
Quad	Solvang						
Site	SBA-832						Pages
Area	None	Units		ReportType		Comments	

E Number	518	V Number		Date	1979	Author	Craig, S.
Title	Archaeological Survey of Parcels 137-260-18, 137-260-19, and 137-260-20.						
Quad	Solvang						
Site	Negative						Pages
Area	None	Units		ReportType		Comments	

E Number	531	V Number		Date	1982	Author	Snethkamp, P.; King, G.
Title	Phase One Archaeological and Historical Survey of Portions of Rancho De La Mesita						
Quad	Solvang						
Site	SBA-518; SBA-548						Pages
Area	202350	Units		ReportType		Comments	

E Number	534	V Number		Date	1978	Author	Spanne, L.
Title	An Archaeological Report on Subsurface Testing at SBA-830 Near Solvang Santa Barbara County for Santa Ynez Sewerage Facilities Project.						
Quad	Solvang						
Site	SBA-830						Pages
Area	None	Units		ReportType		Comments	

E Number 543 **V Number** **Date** 1987 **Author** Wilcoxon, L.
Title Results of a Phase I Cultural Resource Evaluation, Alisal Ranch Public Golf Course, Solvang, California

Quad Solvang; Santa Ynez
Site SBA-830; SBA-831; SBA-2130 **Pages**
Area 644606.16 **Units** **ReportType** **Comments**

E Number 599 **V Number** **Date** 1987 **Author** West, J.; Slaymaker, C.
Title An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Enlarged Cachuma Reservoir.

Quad Lake Cachuma; San Marcos Pass
Site SBA-248; SBA-831; SBA-2223; SBA-2225/H; SBA-2228; SBA-2251; SBA-2252; **Pages**
Area None **Units** **ReportType** **Comments**

E Number 667 **V Number** **Date** 1985 **Author** Waldron, W.
Title Archaeological Survey Report: Roadbed replacement from curb to curb between Fifth and Pine Streets on Highway 246 through Solvang, Santa Barbara County.

Quad Solvang
Site Negative **Pages**
Area None **Units** **ReportType** **Comments**

E Number 672 **V Number** **Date** 1986 **Author** Wilcoxon, L.
Title A Phase I Archaeological and Historical Resource Evaluation for the Proposed Nyborg Estates Subdivision, Solvang, California.

Quad Solvang
Site **Pages**
Area 144275.55 **Units** **ReportType** **Comments**

E Number 781 **V Number** **Date** 1989 **Author** Stone, D.
Title Phase 1 cultural resource study, APN 15-203-37, Lou Dillon Lane, Santa Barbara, CA

Quad Santa Barbara
Site Negative **Pages**
Area None **Units** **ReportType** **Comments**

E Number	1205	V Number		Date	1991	Author	Wilcoxon, L.; Imwalle, M.
Title	A Phase I Cultural Resource Evaluation For Proposed Improvements at the City of Solvang's Wastewater Treatment Plant Site, Santa Barbara County, Calif.						
Quad	Solvang						
Site	Negative						Pages
Area	None	Units		ReportType		Comments	

E Number	1691	V Number		Date	1994	Author	SAIC
Title	Final Historic Properties Treatment Plan for the Santa Ynez Extension and Mission Hills Extension Santa Barbara County, California						
Quad	Orcutt; Casmalia; Lompoc; Surf; Los Alamos; Zaca Creek; Santa Rosa Hills; Santa Ynez; Lake Cachuma;						
Site	SBA-518; SBA-2359; SBA-2640; SBA-2641; SBA-2642; SBA-2643; SBA-ISO-471;						Pages
Area	4289820	Units		ReportType		Comments	

E Number	3197	V Number		Date	1991	Author	Wilcoxon, L.
Title	Preliminary Results of Archaeological Excavations at SBA-830 and SBA-2130 in Conjunction with the Alisal Ranch Public Golf Course Development near the city of Solvang, Santa Barbara, California						
Quad	Solvang						
Site	SBA-830, 2130						Pages
Area	< 1	Units	acres	ReportType	Excavation	Comments	96 pp.

E Number	3218	V Number		Date	1992	Author	Wilcoxon, L.
Title	Preliminary Results of Archaeological Excavations at the Santa Ines Mission Tanning Vats (LRW-91-01) in Conjunction with the Alisal Ranch Public Golf Course Development Near the City of Solvang, Santa Barbara County, California						
Quad	Solvang						
Site	SBA-830, SBA-2130						Pages
Area	<1	Units	acres	ReportType	Excavation	Comments	66

E Number	3569	V Number		Date	2006	Author	Price, B.; Colten, R.
Title	Final Report Of Archaeological Investigations for the Mission Hills and Santa Ynez Extension						
Quad	Casmilia, Lompoc, Orcutt, Solvang, Los Alamos, Santa Rosa Hills, Santa Barbara						
Site	SBA 2684, 2344, 2695, 2686, 2724H, 2701, 2703, 2709, 2987, 2687, 2703, 2706H,						Pages
Area	42	Units	linear miles	ReportType	Survey	Comments	On BookShelf; Also V-374

E Number 4265	V Number	Date 2007	Author Hoover, Robert. & Hoover, David.
Title Archaeological Evaluation of the Mission Plaza Project, Mission Santa Ines, California			
Quad Solvang			
Site Neg			Pages 15
Area 2080	Units square feet	ReportType Survey	Comments

E Number 4415	V Number	Date 2008	Author Spanne, Laurence
Title Phase I Archaeological Survey Report For Sierra Grande Development LLC Project Building Envelopes TPM 14,731 APN 137-270-030 Vicinity of Buellton, California County of Santa Barbara			
Quad Solvang			
Site SBA-4001			Pages 12
Area 49	Units acres	ReportType Survey	Comments

E Number 1802	V Number	Date 1995	Author Singer, C.
Title Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for the Buellflats Annexation EIR, Santa Barbara County, California			
Quad Solvang			
Site Negative			Pages
Area 590862	Units	ReportType	Comments