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## **APPENDIX D4**

### **Historic Resources Survey and Sensitivity Assessment**

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**HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY AND SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT**

**CALLE REAL CAMPUS MASTER PLAN**

**Eastern Goleta Valley  
Santa Barbara County, California**

**For Submittal to:**

County of Santa Barbara  
105 East Anapamu Street  
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

**Prepared for:**

UltraSystems Environmental  
16431 Scientific Way  
Irvine, CA 92618

**Prepared by:**

CRM TECH  
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324

Bai “Tom” Tang, Principal Investigator  
Michael Hogan, Principal Investigator

March 25, 2024  
CRM TECH Contract No. 4006

**Title:** Historical Resources Sensitivity Assessment: Calle Real Campus Master Plan, Eastern Goleta Valley, Santa Barbara County, California

**Author(s):** Terri Jacquemain, Historian/Architectural Historian  
Daniel Ballester, Archaeologist/Field Director

**Consulting Firm:** CRM TECH  
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324  
(909) 824-6400

**Date:** March 25, 2024

**For Submittal to:** County of Santa Barbara  
105 East Anapamu Street  
Santa Barbara, CA 93101  
Phone:(805) 681-4200

**Prepared for:** UltraSystems Environmental, Inc.  
16431 Scientific Way  
Irvine, CA 92618  
(949) 788-4900

**USGS Quadrangle:** Goleta, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle; Pueblo Lands of Santa Barbara, Township 4 North, Range 27 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian

**Project Size:** Approximately 323 acres

**Keywords:** Program-level cultural resources survey; Santa Barbara County government facilities

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2023-2024, at the request of UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., CRM TECH performed a historical resources overview study for the Calle Real Campus Master Plan in the unincorporated Eastern Goleta Valley area of Santa Barbara County, California. The planning area encompasses the 323-acre Calle Real Campus, a Santa Barbara County facility divided into five smaller campuses devoted to community services; health and government; sheriff and jail facilities and social services; public safety (fire); and a yards section. It is an irregularly shaped tract that stretches from a short distance north of Cathedral Oaks Road to a similar distance to the south of U.S. Highway 101, bounded roughly on the east and west by El Sueno Road and Camino del Remedio, respectively. The entire planning area is located in the western portion of the Pueblo Lands of Santa Barbara, within Township 4 North, Range 27 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The purpose of the study is to provide Santa Barbara County with an inventory of previously identified cultural resources in the planning area and assess the potential for as-yet undocumented resources to be encountered during future development within a horizon of 20-25 years. It is designed to serve as a planning tool in the statutory/regulatory compliance process mandated by such legislation as the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and, for projects involving federal jurisdiction, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. In order to identify potentially significant properties using the contexts, themes, and property types developed during this study, CRM TECH reviewed the results of a cultural resources records search for this project, pursued historical background and limited archival research, and carried out a reconnaissance-level field inspection of the entire Calle Real Campus in March 2024.

The results of these research procedures suggest that the planning area is moderately high in sensitivity for archaeological from the pre-contact or early historic period in light of previous findings in the vicinity. One previously recorded archaeological resource, Site 42-001549, represents a circa 1900 cemetery populated by exhumed bodies associated with a former hospital near downtown Santa Barbara. It is located in the northeastern portion of the Public Safety Campus, and any planned development in that area should be preceded by a standard Phase I cultural resources study in collaboration with the County Coroner's Office.

Cultural resources to be expected within the planning area are primarily buildings that date from the 1920s to the early 2000s, with the bulk originating between the late 1950s and the early 1990s. The earliest buildings demonstrate a Spanish/Mission-style that gained popularity in the area after the 1925 Santa Barbara earthquake, while the later ones are mostly conventional one- to three-story civic buildings of Modern-style design with Mission-influenced elements that harken to the earlier buildings.

None of the Calle Real Campus buildings or features have been designated as National Historic Landmarks or California Historical Landmarks, listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources, nor are there any designated as Santa Barbara County Landmarks or Places of Historic Merit. Therefore, the potential for impacting any "historical resources," either directly or indirectly, by future development in the planning area will need to be determined through site-specific Phase I surveys for individual projects. Meanwhile, any

ground-disturbing activities in the planning area that inadvertently encounter buried cultural material that may be prehistoric or historical in age will need to be halted within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the discovery.

Specifically, potential historical resources that will require focused studies and analysis under CEQA or Section 106 guidelines in future environmental compliance processes include all buildings and other notable built-environment features in the planning area that will reach 45 years of age (i.e., a 50-year age threshold minus a five-year buffer for planning process) by the end date of the Master Plan and retain at least a recognizable level of historical characteristics. Those building identified as meeting these criteria including the following 57 buildings, listed by their locations in each portion of the Calle Real Campus:

<b>Health and Government Center Campus (18 buildings)</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Built</b>
Veterans Affairs Clinic and County Elections Office	4440 Calle Real	1969
Alcohol Drug and Mental Services Building.	4444 Calle Real	1968
(ADMHS) Casa del Mural Building No. 6	4570 Calle Real	1938
Environmental Health Services (Relocatable Office)	225 Camino del Remedio	1985
Social Services Building	234 Camino del Remedio	1990
Campus Building No.12	263 Camino del Remedio	1965
Employees' University Office Building	267 Camino del Remedio	1985
Mental Health Patient's Rights Office	305 Camino del Remedio	1928
Omega House	310 Camino del Remedio	1972
Campus Buildings No. 2-3	315 Camino del Remedio	1960
Medical Campus Building No. 4.	345 Camino del Remedio	1954
Nurse Building (Archives)	427 Camino del Remedio	1928
Campus Building No. 13	217 N San Antonio Road	1920
Air Pollution Control District Building	260 N. San Antonio Road (A)	2002
Campus Building No. 1	300 N. San Antonio Road	1920
Campus Building No. 7	300 N. San Antonio Road	1938
Public Health Department Administration Building.	300 N. San Antonio Road	1928
Child and Family Services	429 N. San Antonio Road	2006
<b>Jail Campus (9 Buildings)</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Built</b>
911 Emergency Dispatch Center	4432 Calle Real	1997
Special Services Bureau Building	4434 Calle Real	1970
Sheriff's Administration Building	4434 Calle Real	1972
Commissary, Restroom, and Print Shop	4436 Calle Real	1990
Laundry Building	4436 Calle Real	1992
Honor Farm Main Building	4436 Calle Real	1961
Honor Farm Inmate Services	4436 Calle Real	1985
IRC - Inmate Reception Center	4436 Calle Real	1992
Main Jail (24 Hour/Essential Service Facility)	4436 Calle Real	1970
<b>Public Safety Campus (2 Buildings)</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Built</b>
Fire Department HQ - Administrative Operations	4410 Cathedral Oaks Road	1972
Fire Department HQ - Engine Bay	4410 Cathedral Oaks Road	1972
<b>Community Services Campus (9 buildings)</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Built</b>
Food Bank - Sorting Building	4554 Hollister Avenue	1990
Food Bank - Cold Storage Building	4554 Hollister Avenue	1990
Food Bank - Warehouse	4554 Hollister Avenue	1978

La Posada Juvenile Services/Probation	4500 Hollister Avenue	1957
Special Operations Office No. 1	4560A&B Hollister Avenue	1964
Fire Chief Operations Office	4564A&B Hollister Avenue	1964
La Posada Classroom	4500 Hollister Avenue	1972
Coroner's Offices	66 S San Antonio Road	1993
Search and Rescue	66 S San Antonio Road	1968
<b>County Yard Campus (19 buildings)</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Built</b>
Building A - Road Department Operations Division	4415 Cathedral Oaks Road	1968
Building B - Road Department Operations Division	4415 Cathedral Oaks Road	1960
Building C - Road Department Operations Division	4415 Cathedral Oaks Road	1960
Building D - Road Department Operations Division	4415 Cathedral Oaks Road	1960
Permits/Construction Office Building	4417 Cathedral Oaks Road	1992
(SCRTS) Scale House	4430 Calle Real	1967
(SCRTS) F-471 - Shed Office Building	4430 Calle Real	1978
(SCRTS) F-472 - Tire Shop	4430 Calle Real	1980
(SCRTS) F-473 - Office Building	4430 Calle Real	1977
(SCRTS) F-474 - Relocatable Operations Office	4430 Calle Real	1979
(SCRTS) F-476 - Relocatable Safety Office Building	4430 Calle Real	1978
F-475 - Maintenance and Repair Shop	4438 Calle Real	1989
U.S. Geological Survey Building	4566 Calle Real	1989
Corp. Yard - Building A (General Services)	4568 Calle Real	1979
Corp. Yard - Building B (Facilities Maintenance)	4568 Calle Real	1974
Corp. Yard - Buildings C and D	4568 Calle Real	1974
Corp. Yard - Maintenance Storage	4568 Calle Real	1974
Park Operations - Youth Corps Building	4568E Calle Real	1975
Park Operations - Building E	4568E Calle Real	1979

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## INTRODUCTION

In 2023-2024, at the request of UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., CRM TECH performed a historical resources overview study for the Calle Real Campus Master Plan in the unincorporated Eastern Goleta Valley area of Santa Barbara County, California (Fig. 1). The planning area encompasses the 323-acre Calle Real Campus, a Santa Barbara County facility divided into five smaller campuses devoted to community services; health and government; sheriff and jail facilities and social services; public safety (fire); and a yards section. It is an irregularly shaped tract that stretches from a short distance north of Cathedral Oaks Road to a similar distance to the south of U.S. Highway 101, bounded roughly on the east and west by El Sueno Road and Camino del Remedio, respectively. The entire planning area is located in the western portion of the Pueblo Lands of Santa Barbara, within Township 4 North, Range 27 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

The purpose of the study is to provide Santa Barbara County with an inventory of previously identified cultural resources in the planning area and assess the potential for as-yet undocumented resources to be encountered during future development within a horizon of 20-25 years. It is designed to serve as a planning tool in the statutory/regulatory compliance process mandated by such legislation as the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and, for projects involving federal jurisdiction, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. In order to identify potentially significant properties using the contexts, themes, and property types developed during this study, CRM TECH reviewed the results of a cultural resources records search for this project, pursued historical background and limited archival research, and carried out a reconnaissance-level field inspection of the entire Calle Real Campus in March 2024. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, with qualifications provided in Appendix 1.

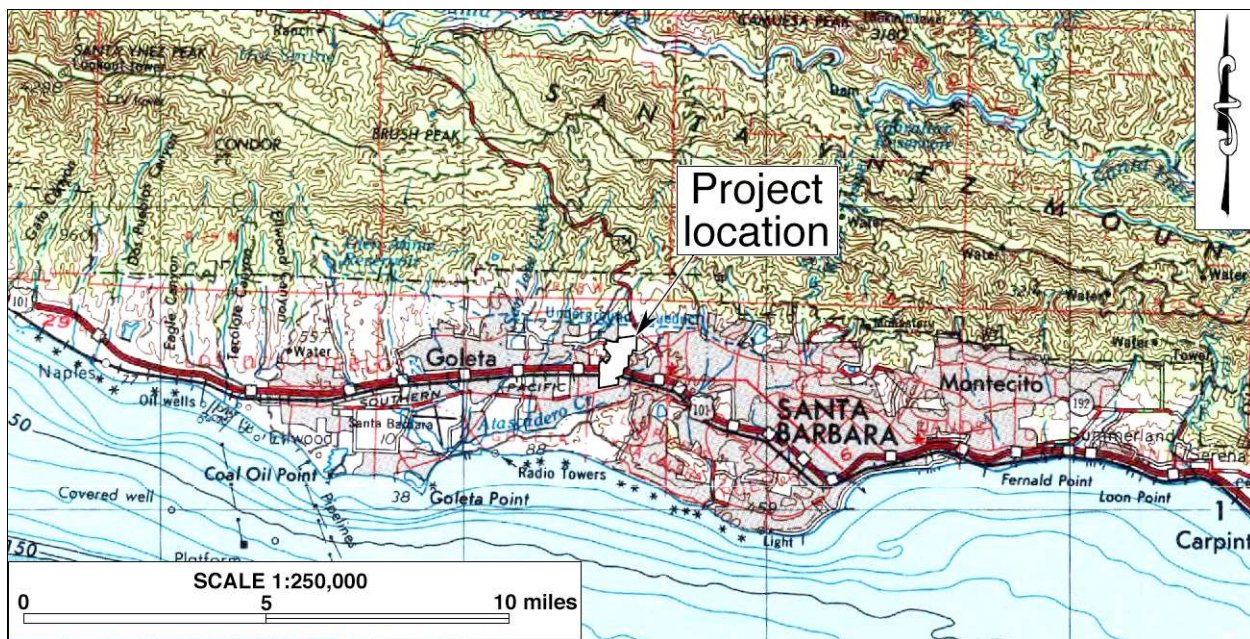


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Los Angeles, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1972])

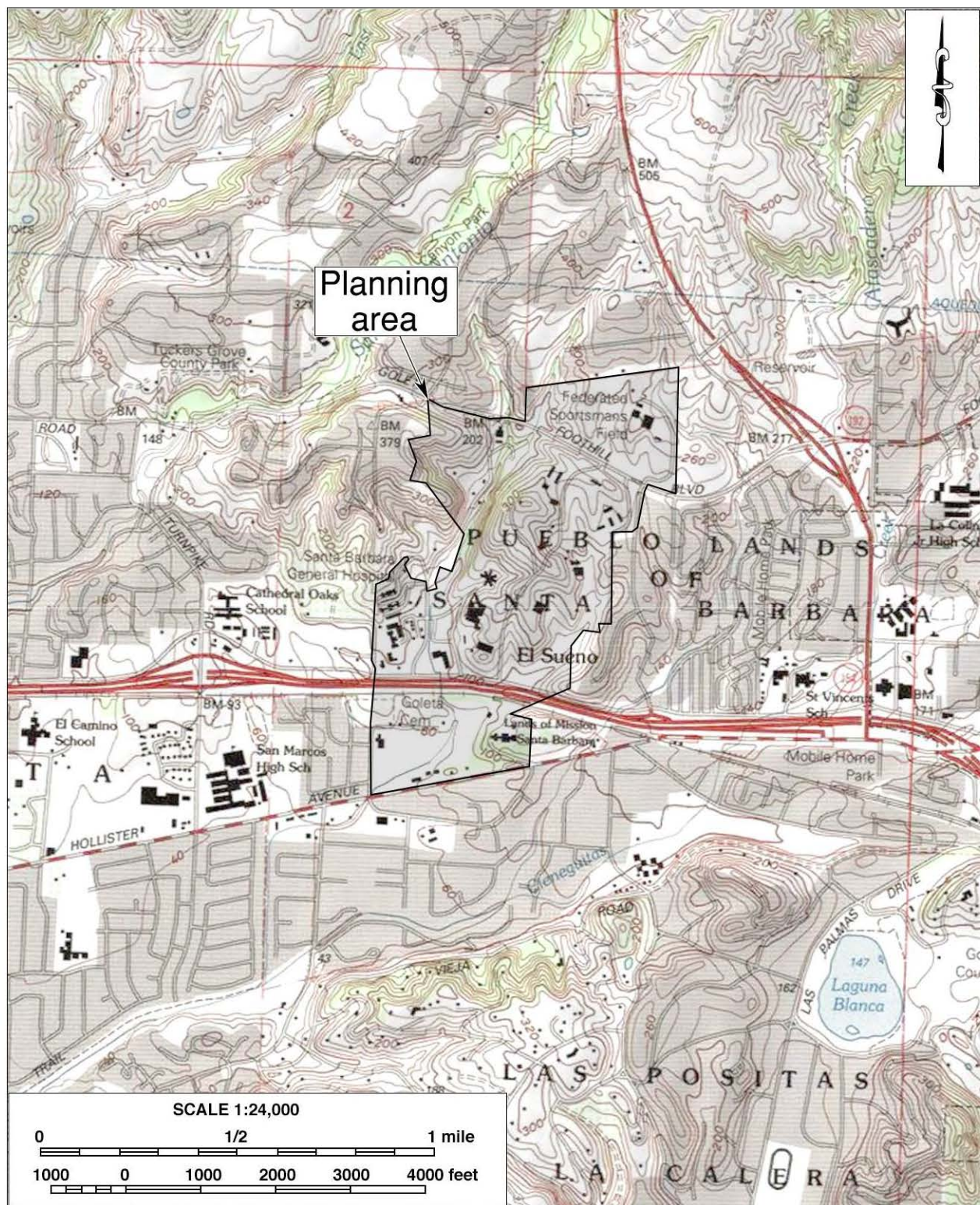


Figure 2. Project location. (Based on USGS Goleta, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle [USGS 1995])

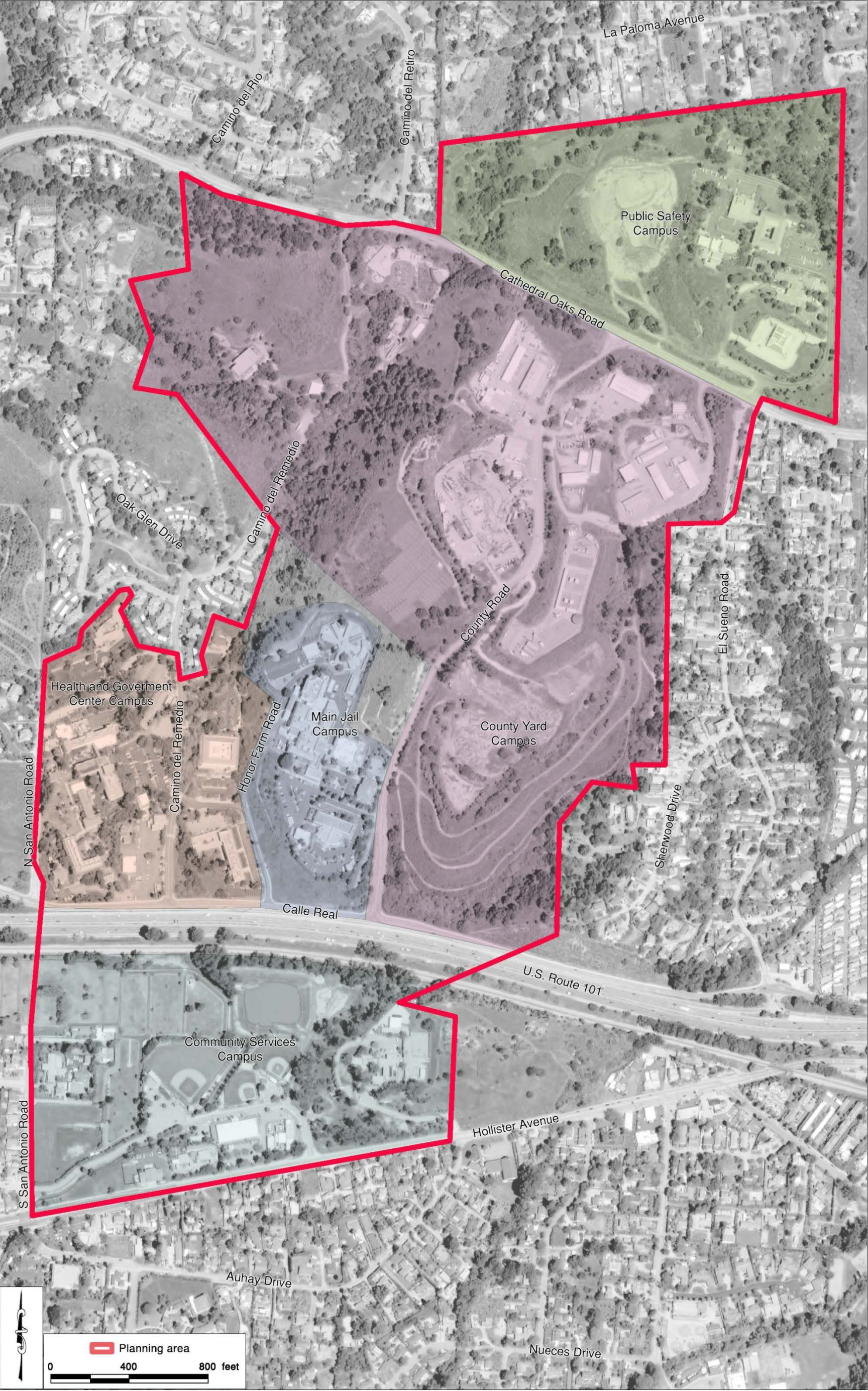


Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the planning area.

## **APPLICABLE STATUTORY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

### **“CULTURAL RESOURCES”**

“Cultural resource” is a term representing the physical evidence or a place associated with past human activities. Cultural resources could be buildings, structures, objects, landscapes, sites, or artifact deposits that can be characterized temporally as being prehistoric or historical in origin. In some cases, they could also be natural features that acquired cultural significance during prehistoric or historical times. However, the two principal categories of cultural resources are built-environment resources and archaeological resources, the latter of which may consist of features and/or artifacts on the surface as well as subsurface deposits that may be exposed during earth-moving operations.

Among these, prehistoric cultural resources, almost always archaeological in nature in California, are the result of activities of the ancestors and predecessors of contemporary Native Americans, especially those that predated European contact, and often retain traditional and spiritual significance to them. Examples of prehistoric cultural resources include the archaeological remains of Native American villages and campsites; human burials and cremations; food processing, lithic resource procurement, or tool-making localities; rock art and geoglyphs; aboriginal trails; and isolated ceramic, flaked-stone, groundstone, or faunal artifacts.

Historical cultural resources are any man-made environmental features that provide a setting for human activities during the historic period, from the beginning of European colonization to generally 50 years before present. They may relate to early Spanish missions, travel and exploration, settlement and homesteading, cattle and sheep herding, mining, agriculture, industrial and commercial development, and urban/suburban expansion, among other themes. In the Santa Barbara area, historical cultural resources generally are associated with early settlement and subsequent growth of the community from the mid-1800s to the post-World War II era.

### **“HISTORICAL RESOURCES” AND “HISTORIC PROPERTIES”**

Not all cultural resources require preservation, mitigation, or other types of protection from potential project impacts under current environmental statutes and regulations. For projects under state or local jurisdiction, CEQA provides the official definition of “historical resources” and establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria for the evaluation of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that “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” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following 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.
- (PRC §5024.1(c))

A local register of historical resources, pursuant to PRC §5020.1(k), “means a list of properties officially designated or recognized as historically significant by a local government pursuant to a local ordinance or resolution.” At the present time, Santa Barbara County recognizes these properties as either County Landmarks or Places of Historic Merit.

For projects involving federal funding, permits, or licenses, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act mandates that federal agencies avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects on “historic properties” (36 CFR 800.1(a)). As defined by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, “historic property means any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior” (36 CFR 800.16(l)). The eligibility criteria for the National Register, as outlined in 36 CFR 60.4, are very similar to those for the California Register and were in fact what the California Register criteria were modeled after.

## **CURRENT NATURAL SETTING**

The Calle Real Campus is an irregularly shaped, approximately 323-acre tract that stretches from a short distance north of Cathedral Oaks Road to a similar distance to the south of U.S. Highway 101, roughly bounded on the east and west by El Sueno Road and Camino del Remedio, respectively. It is subdivided into five sub-campuses:

- Public Safety Campus, approximately 53.9 acres located north of Cathedral Oaks;
- County Yards Campus, approximately 140.8 acres located south of Cathedral Oaks and north of Calle Real;
- Jail Campus, approximately 43.6 acres located east of Honor Farm Road;
- Health and Government Center Campus, approximately 23.2 acres located west of Honor Farm Road; and
- Community Services Campus, approximately 61.5 acres located on the south side of U.S. Highway 101.

The five sub-campuses are connected by a loose grid of meandering roads, except the Community Service Campus, which lies south of U.S. Route 101. Across the various campuses landscaping

consists of mature trees and grassy areas. The terrain also includes Hospital Creek, a seasonal creek that traverses the western portion of Calle Real Campus in a general northwest-southeast direction, then is channelized underground to pass under Calle Real, U.S. Highway 101, and the Union Pacific Railroad before reemerging in the Community Services campus through and beyond Hollister Road, the southern boundary. Also, within the Calle Real Campus is the former “Foothill Sanitation Landfill” occupying much of the southeastern portion of the County Yard campus, now closed for years and maintained by the County Public Works Department.

## HISTORICAL CONTEXT

At the time of the first European contact, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo’s voyage in 1542, Chumash villages and towns in coastal and inland areas extended from the Santa Monica Mountains in the south to present-day Paso Robles in the north, including the northern Channel Islands (Johnson 1988). Some 50 years later, the Santa Barbara Channel received its name from Sebastian Vizcaino when he sailed over the channel waters in 1602. but it was not until 1769 that the first Spanish land expedition, led by Gaspar de Portolá, trekked from San Diego as far north as San Francisco Bay, passing through what would become Santa Barbara County (*ibid.*). In the wake of the journey Franciscan padre Junípero Serra established Mission Santa Barbara in 1786 as one of 21 Catholic missions in Alta California. Five of these missions were on Canaliño (Chumash) land, including the Santa Barbara Mission (Robinson 1948:45-53; Erlandson 1999:106)

The role of Santa Barbara Mission, as a pivotal center for commercial and social activities in the mid-1780s was greatly enhanced by the Spanish colonial government’s grants of vast tracts of land, or ranchos, to several soldiers set to retire from service (Ethington 2005). The wealth of the ranchos revolved around cattle raising, a wildly lucrative business that provided the scaffolding for the economic and social development of the region for nearly a century and formed the basis for private property development in under both Spanish and, later, Mexican rule of the province (*ibid.*). Calle Real Campus lies within the Pueblo Lands of Santa Barbara.

The war that began in 1846 between the United States and Mexico ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, and California was officially ceded to United States as a territory. The end of Mexican rule brought an end to the now-romanticized rancho lifestyle, and American settlers flooded Alta California during the second half of the 19th century, in part predicated on the 1949 discovery of gold and other precious metals in the Sierra Nevada that drew a stampede of hopeful miners to California, increasing demand for beef and other cattle products throughout the state (Ethington 2005). Santa Barbara County was delineated in February 1850, and county residents by and large continued to earn their keep through the cattle industry and other pastoral pursuits through the 1870s.

The Coast Line of the Southern Pacific connected the county to Los Angeles in 1887, and three years later the railway connecting the county to northern California was completed. Easy rail access to Santa Barbara’s natural beauty increased tourism further assumed a key role after Santa Monica-Santa Barbara Boulevard (today’s U.S. Highway 101) was completed in 1927, despite an earthquake in 1925 (*Santa Barbara Daily News* 1927:13). The rebuilding began a resurgence of the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style downtown City of Santa Barbara. Also, during the early

twentieth century the Ellwood Oilfield began producing in earnest off the coast, further supplementing the need for service businesses amid the still robust agriculture, particularly lemon-growing, which became a notable regional endeavor the 1930s (Tompkins 1966).

During World War II, the Ellwood Oil Fields, named for proponent Ellwood Cooper, became a target of a Japanese submarine attack, on February 23, 1942, hastening measures leading to Japanese citizenry interment into detainment camps (*Santa Barbara News-Press* 1942:1). Elsewhere in the county, Vandenberg Space Force Base was originally established in August 1941 as the Camp Cooke U.S. Army garrison. The installation was used for Army tanks, infantry, and artillery training during World War II, and again during the Korean War (Modugno 2016). Situated nearer the coast was the Marine Corps Air Station Santa Barbara, which later became the general campus of University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB n.d.).

In contemporary times, Santa Barbara County continues to pride itself as the “American Riviera” known for its strong sense of community, prime agricultural land, award-winning wineries, and attractive cultural and tourism opportunities and further touts a “talented and highly skilled workforce, and growing business sectors, from high tech to health care to design” (County of Santa Barbara n.d.). The county population in July 2023 was estimated at around 441,000 residents (USCB n.d.).

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

The historical/archaeological resources records search was conducted on April 5, 2024, by staff personnel at the Central Coastal Information Center (CCIC). Located at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, CCIC is the State of California’s official cultural resource records repository for the Santa Barabara County. During the records search, the CCIC staff examined digital maps, records, and databases for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a half-mile radius of the planning area.

Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks or Points of Historical Interest as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, the California Historical Resources Inventory, or the Office of Historic Preservation Historic Properties Directory. In addition to these listings maintained at the CCIC, CRM TECH also consulted Santa Barbara County’s listings of Historic Landmarks and Places of Historic Merit for known historically significant properties in or near the Calle Real Campus planning area.

### **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH historian/architectural historian Terri Jacquemain on the basis of published literature in local and regional history, U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat map dated 1854 and 1875, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1943-1995, and aerial/satellite photographs taken in 1928-2024.

The historical maps are available at the websites of the USGS and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, and the aerial/satellite photographs are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website, in the University of California, Santa Barbara Geospatial Collection (FrameFinder), and through the Google Earth software.

Further focused research to identify potential historical associations to people, themes, and construction history of the Calle Real Campus was based on contemporary and archival records of Santa Barbara County, primarily past study reports and compiled building inventories, as well as archival newspaper accounts, and online architectural and genealogical databases.

## FIELD SURVEY

On February 16, 2024, CRM TECH field director Daniel Ballester and project archaeologist Nina Gallardo carried out a field reconnaissance survey of the Calle Real Campus planning area by driving along each of the main roads, including Calle Real, Camino del Remedio, Cathedral Oaks Road, Hollister Avenue, and San Antonio Road, as well as most of the peripheral roads. Once parked and on foot within each of the five campus groups, photographs and written notes of each building and built environment features were taken to document the field observations and assist in identifying the locations of potential cultural resources as well as cohesive themes in design and materials that could be incorporated into future planning.

## RESULTS AND FINDINGS

### RECORDS SEARCH

According to CCIC records, portions of the Calle Real Campus were included in as many as 42 past cultural resources studies completed between the 1970s and 2013, but the planning area as a whole has not been surveyed systematically for cultural resources. As a result of the past studies, five archaeological sites were identified and recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory within the planning area boundaries. As demonstrated by Table 1, three were of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin, one site contained both prehistoric and historic components, and one site consisted of a reburial site dating to the turn of the 20th century (42-001549). The prehistoric sites were all clustered in the western portion of the planning area, near Hospital Creek.

<b>Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in the Calle Real Campus Planning Area</b>		
<b>Primary No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Campus Location</b>
42-001539	Pre-contact shell midden	Health and Government
42-001540	Pre-contact midden with human bone burial	Jail
42-001541	Pre-contact Shell and lithic scatter/ human skull fragment	County Yards
42-001549	Secondary burial cemetery 1894-1901 with 82 visible headstones	Public Safety
42-001809	Pre-contact shells chert, 20 <sup>th</sup> century ceramics	Health and Government

Within the half-mile scope of the records search, CCIC records reveal an additional 63 previous studies completed on various tracts of land and linear features, resulting in the identification of 19 additional historical/archaeological resources. More than half of these contained Native American components, including human bones, burials, lithic tools, and middens, among other features and



Figure 4. Site 42-001549, a cemetery located in the Public Safety Campus of Calle Real, north of Cathedral Oaks Road.

artifact types. At least two of the 19 sites contained both prehistoric and historic components, possibly indicating the cross culture from pre-contact to Mission era. These additional sites were found within the scope in the surrounding area and in all directions. Along with the four prehistoric sites identified in the planning area, the planning area is considered to have a relatively moderate sensitivity to contain cultural materials in subsurface soils, with a higher potential in any undisturbed areas.

Among the historic-period sites reported to the CCIC were roads, including Highway 192, Highway 154, a refuse scatter, and the circa 1875 Thomas Hope House (42-040672), which enjoys Santa Barbara County historic landmark designation and is listed in the National Register. The Thomas Hope House is located nearly half-mile to the southeast of the Community Services campus, and therefore requires no further consideration during this study. CCIC records report no other resources in the planning area or within a half-mile as designated National Historic Landmarks or California Historical Landmarks, or listed on the National Register of Historic Places or California Register of Historical Resources, nor are there any designated as Santa Barbara County Landmarks or Places of Historic Merit.

## **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

Historical and contemporary sources consulted pose differing accounts as to the construction dates of the various early buildings on the Calle Real Campus as well as the architects of record. The original campus land was purchased around 1910 and first construction in 1911 included a tuberculosis sanitarium, doctor's residence, and nurse's quarters, though diligent historical research yielded no associated architect (Santa Barbara County 2003; *Santa Maria Times* 1911:1). A 1918 news account announcing five additional new buildings at the "count poor farm" offers the following:

The new buildings will conform to the general plan of architecture adopted for the main hospital building...and will consist of a nurses' home, superintendent's cottage, laundry and creamery building, a cow barn and [an eight] horse stable. The buildings will all be of reinforced concrete, hollow tile construction and have been planned so that each can be added to...The nurse's home is at the right and rear of the main building. The superintendent's cottage is at the left and rear of the main building. The laundry and creamery will be an L-shaped building...Each of the buildings will be 60 feet apart and will form, when completed, a most attractive group. (*Morning Press* 1918:7)

The news story adds that the plans were the responsibility of County Architect Roland F. Sauter (*ibid.*). Sauter (1886-1951) was a prominent architect in Santa Barbara, with local buildings to his credit including the 1918 First Presbyterian Church and collaborative credit on the 1923 Santa Barbara City Hall (Ancestry.com. n.d.) Having graduated from the Maryland Institute of Architecture in 1910 and arriving in Santa Barbara in 1912, the early buildings may have predated Sauter's arrival, though one unattributed biographical account notes the "Santa Barbara Detention Home" as his work (*ibid.*).

In contrast, a recent account prepared to study the overall design of the Calle Real Campus notes the laundry, livestock building and an "isolation" building as dating to 1918, as well as a clinic, currently the Casa del Mural building at 4750 Calle Real, with the architect identified as by Edwards & Plunket. The building is named for a wall painting in the building's foyer "depicting a group of young people relaxing in a picnic-like social scene (Carbone 2003:2).

Meanwhile, Santa Barbara County property records list five surviving buildings on the Calle Real Campus dating to 1920 or 1928, including the nurses' residence, which remains in use today for as an archive building, and lists the Casa del Mural construction date as 1938. Archival aerial photographs indicate the building appeared between 1928 and 1938 (UCSB FrameFinder 1928; 1938). Casa del Mural and the Nurses' Residence (Archives) at 427 Camino del Remedio have been noted as potential landmark designation prospects (Carbone 2003:2; Santa Barbara County 2003:7):

During World War II, historical maps show the county buildings were clustered along the western edge of the Calle Real Campus. During the same time Highway 101 was realigned, bisecting the campus, with the old alignment becoming Hollister Road (Figs. 5, 6). In the first decades of the post-war years the county, like much of the nation, experienced accelerated growth that continued through the 1970s. County sources report that "The most active construction period was the ten years between 1960 and 1970, where some 186 facilities were developed. This period of building represents the largest building campaign of county government to date (County of Santa Barbara 2001-2006:7) . Included during this period of construction was the Adult Detention Facility and relocation of the Sheriff Headquarters in the Jail and Government Campus (Gensler 2022:21).

Today there are hundreds of buildings and structures on the Calle Real Campus, with a range of purpose that includes simple small storage sheds, movable modular structures, garages and open canopies for equipment and materials, to complex detention facilities and multi-story county service buildings. In addition to the county buildings, Con-county use buildings include Cathedral Oaks School Administration, Alpha Resources Center, Hearts Therapeutic Equestrian Center, Veteran's Administration Clinic, Ben Page Youth Center and a few other service-oriented interests (Gensler 2022:89).

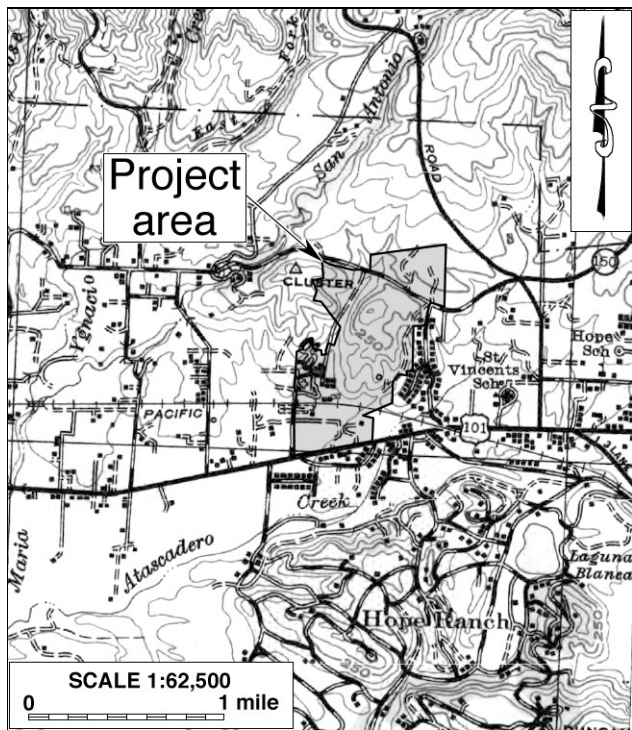


Figure 5. The planning area in 1941 (USGS 1943).

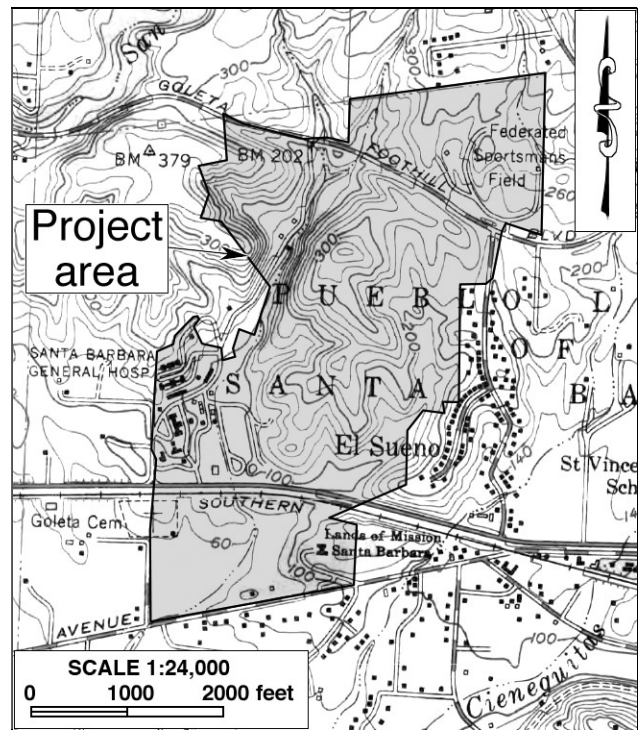


Figure 6. The planning area in 1947 (USGS 1950).

## FIELD SURVEY

The field reconnaissance concentrated on each of the buildings identified to have reached years in age or will become so within the 20–25-year horizon for the Calle Real Master Plan, which is the current age threshold for a property to be recorded and evaluated as a potential “historical resource” under Section 106 and CEQA guidelines. These numbered 57 buildings in all, distributed across all of the five campuses (Fig. 7). The earliest buildings are clustered within the Health and Government campuses and are in keeping with the Spanish/Mission architectural style that enjoyed a local resurgence after an earthquake destroyed much of the City of Santa Barbara’s downtown in 1925. The post-World War II buildings are mostly conventional one- to three-story civic buildings of Modern design, but also demonstrate Mission-influenced elements that harken to the earlier buildings. While most of the 1950s-1980s buildings through the newest buildings also contain elements of the design, the older ones can be differentiated at this time by telling signs such as smooth stucco exteriors, fewer entries, arch work and wood-framed double-hung windows with lug sills. A few buildings dating to the late historic period and also include board-and-batten exteriors of wood or metal, including service and maintenance buildings in the Jail and County Yard campuses.

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Based on the research results outlined above, the planning area appears to be moderately high in sensitivity for archaeological from the pre-contact or early historic period in light of previous findings in the vicinity. The existing records of the California Historical Resources Information

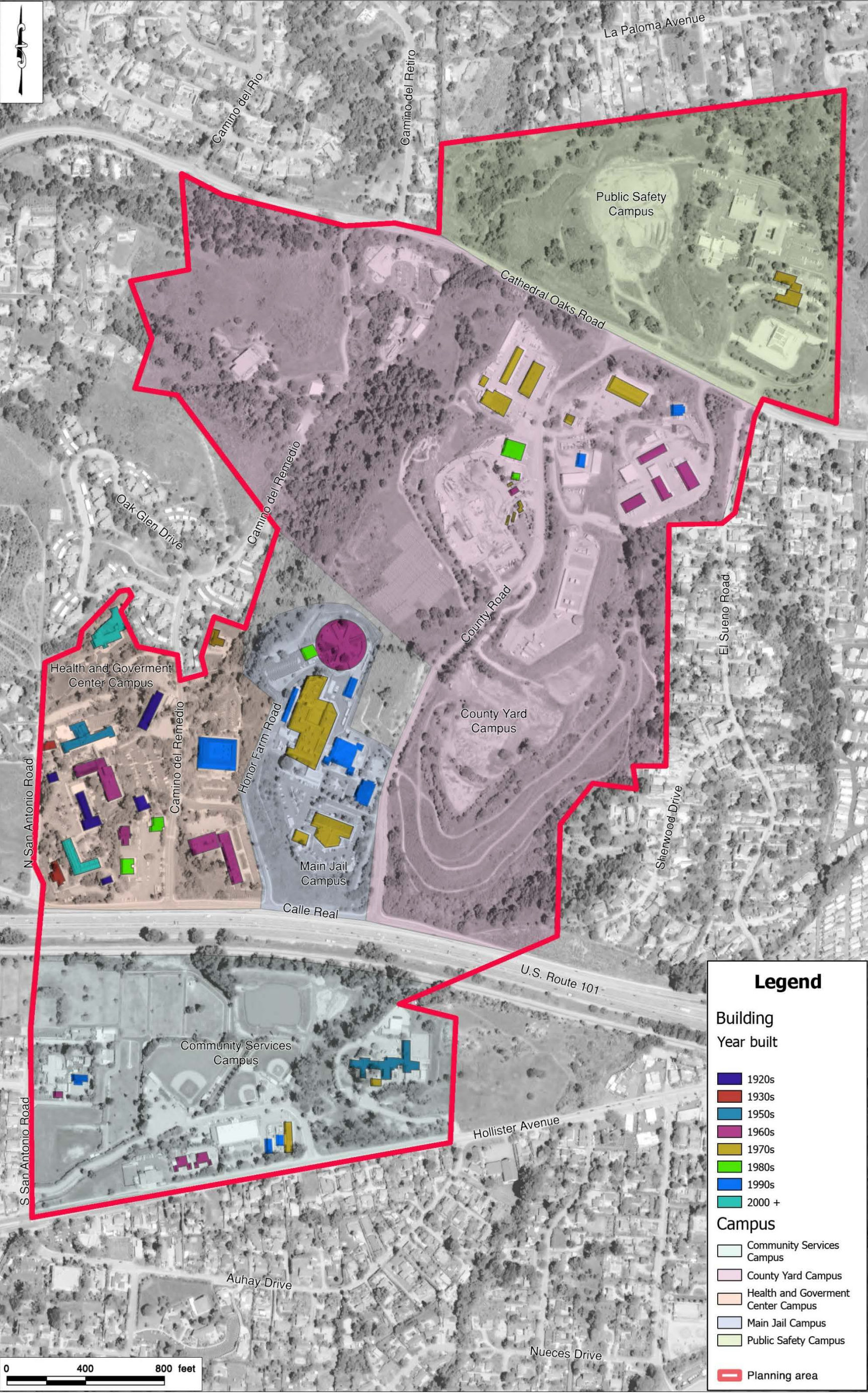


Figure 7. Location of potentially historic buildings (as of 2049) in the planning area.

System identify five archaeological sites from the pre-contact or early historic period within the planning area, one of them a turn-of-the-century reburial with headstones. Further consultation with the local Native American groups, particularly the Chumash groups, will be necessary to clarify the nature and significance of the tribal resources if they become subject to impact in the future or during CEQA or Section 106 studies. One previously recorded archaeological resource, Site 42-001549 represents a circa 1900 cemetery populated by exhumed bodies associated with a former hospital near downtown Santa Barbara. It is located in the northeastern portion of the Public Safety Campus, and any planned development in that area should be preceded by a standard Phase I cultural resources study in collaboration with the County Coroner's Office.

It can be anticipated that some future projects in the planning area will inevitably involve infrastructure features that are more than 50 years of age. Some of these, such as U.S. Highway 101 and the Union Pacific Railroad, may have been recorded as cultural resources elsewhere due to their long history or potential association with historical events. These features will need to be addressed under CEQA and/or Section 106 guidelines. Secondary roadways generally are considered relatively minor features that typically have undergone constant maintenance or significant alteration in their appearance or alignment and no longer demonstrate any distinctively historical character. These features are generally not likely to be found historically significant or to retain sufficient integrity to relate to their potential periods of significance.

Cultural resources to be expected within the planning area are primarily buildings that date from the 1920s to the early 2000s, with the bulk originating between the late 1950s and the early 1990s. The earliest buildings demonstrate a Spanish/Mission-style that gained popularity in the area after the 1925 Santa Barbara earthquake, while the later ones are mostly conventional one- to three-story civic buildings of Modern-style design with Mission-influenced elements that harken to the earlier buildings. Two buildings have been noted as potential landmark designation prospects:

- Nurses Residence (now Archives) at 427 Camino del Remedio;
- Casa del Mural building at 4750 Calle Real.

Neither of these two buildings currently bears any historical designation, however, nor do any other of the buildings or features in the planning area currently bear any designation of national, state, or local historical significance. Therefore, the potential for impacting any "historical resources," either directly or indirectly, by future development in the planning area will need to be determined through site-specific Phase I surveys for individual projects. Meanwhile, any ground-disturbing activities in the planning area that inadvertently encounter buried cultural material that may be prehistoric or historical in age will need to be halted within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the discovery.

Specifically, potential historical resources that will require focused studies and analysis under CEQA or Section 106 guidelines in future environmental compliance processes include all buildings and other notable built-environment features in the planning area that will reach 45 years of age (i.e., a 50-year age threshold minus a five-year buffer for planning process) by the end date of the Master Plan and retain at least a recognizable level of historical characteristics. Those building identified as meeting these criteria including the following 57 buildings, listed by their locations in each portion of the Calle Real Campus:

<b>Health and Government Center Campus (18 buildings)</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Built</b>
Veterans Affairs Clinic and County Elections Office	4440 Calle Real	1969
Alcohol Drug and Mental Services Building.	4444 Calle Real	1968
(ADMHS) Casa del Mural Building No. 6	4570 Calle Real	1938
Environmental Health Services (Relocatable Office)	225 Camino del Remedio	1985
Social Services Building	234 Camino del Remedio	1990
Campus Building No.12	263 Camino del Remedio	1965
Employees' University Office Building	267 Camino del Remedio	1985
Mental Health Patient's Rights Office	305 Camino del Remedio	1928
Omega House	310 Camino del Remedio	1972
Campus Buildings No. 2-3	315 Camino del Remedio	1960
Medical Campus Building No. 4.	345 Camino del Remedio	1954
Nurse Building (Archives)	427 Camino del Remedio	1928
Campus Building No. 13	217 N San Antonio Road	1920
Air Pollution Control District Building	260 N. San Antonio Road (A)	2002
Campus Building No. 1	300 N. San Antonio Road	1920
Campus Building No. 7	300 N. San Antonio Road	1938
Public Health Department Administration Building.	300 N. San Antonio Road	1928
Child and Family Services	429 N. San Antonio Road	2006
<b>Jail Campus (9 Buildings)</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Built</b>
911 Emergency Dispatch Center	4432 Calle Real	1997
Special Services Bureau Building	4434 Calle Real	1970
Sheriff's Administration Building	4434 Calle Real	1972
Commissary, Restroom, and Print Shop	4436 Calle Real	1990
Laundry Building	4436 Calle Real	1992
Honor Farm Main Building	4436 Calle Real	1961
Honor Farm Inmate Services	4436 Calle Real	1985
IRC - Inmate Reception Center	4436 Calle Real	1992
Main Jail (24 Hour/Essential Service Facility)	4436 Calle Real	1970
<b>Public Safety Campus (2 Buildings)</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Built</b>
Fire Department HQ - Administrative Operations	4410 Cathedral Oaks Road	1972
Fire Department HQ - Engine Bay	4410 Cathedral Oaks Road	1972
<b>Community Services Campus (9 buildings)</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Built</b>
Food Bank - Sorting Building	4554 Hollister Avenue	1990
Food Bank - Cold Storage Building	4554 Hollister Avenue	1990
Food Bank - Warehouse	4554 Hollister Avenue	1978
La Posada Juvenile Services/Probation	4500 Hollister Avenue	1957
Special Operations Office No. 1	4560A&B Hollister Avenue	1964
Fire Chief Operations Office	4564A&B Hollister Avenue	1964
La Posada Classroom	4500 Hollister Avenue	1972
Coroner's Offices	66 S San Antonio Road	1993
Search and Rescue	66 S San Antonio Road	1968
<b>County Yard Campus (19 buildings)</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Built</b>
Building A - Road Department Operations Division	4415 Cathedral Oaks Road	1968
Building B - Road Department Operations Division	4415 Cathedral Oaks Road	1960
Building C - Road Department Operations Division	4415 Cathedral Oaks Road	1960
Building D - Road Department Operations Division	4415 Cathedral Oaks Road	1960

Permits/Construction Office Building	4417 Cathedral Oaks Road	1992
(SCRTS) Scale House	4430 Calle Real	1967
(SCRTS) F-471 - Shed Office Building	4430 Calle Real	1978
(SCRTS) F-472 - Tire Shop	4430 Calle Real	1980
(SCRTS) F-473 - Office Building	4430 Calle Real	1977
(SCRTS) F-474 - Relocatable Operations Office	4430 Calle Real	1979
(SCRTS) F-476 - Relocatable Safety Office Building	4430 Calle Real	1978
F-475 - Maintenance and Repair Shop	4438 Calle Real	1989
U.S. Geological Survey Building	4566 Calle Real	1989
Corp. Yard - Building A (General Services)	4568 Calle Real	1979
Corp. Yard - Building B (Facilities Maintenance)	4568 Calle Real	1974
Corp. Yard - Buildings C and D	4568 Calle Real	1974
Corp. Yard - Maintenance Storage	4568 Calle Real	1974
Park Operations - Youth Corps Building	4568E Calle Real	1975
Park Operations - Building E	4568E Calle Real	1979

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1950 Map: Goleta, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1947.

1975 Map: Los Angeles, Calif. (120'x60', 1:250,000); aerial photographs taken in 1972.

1995 Map: Goleta, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1994.

## **APPENDIX 1 PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

### **PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.**

#### **Education**

- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| 1988-1993 | Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, University of California, Riverside.   |
| 1987      | M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.   |
| 1982      | B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi'an, China.  |
| 2000      | “Introduction to Section 106 Review,” presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.       |
| 1994      | “Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites,” presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno. |

#### **Professional Experience**

- |           |   |
|-----------|---|
| 2002-     | Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.                       |
| 1993-2002 | Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.           |
| 1993-1997 | Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.           |
| 1991-1993 | Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside. |
| 1990      | Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.      |
| 1990-1992 | Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, University of California, Riverside.     |
| 1988-1993 | Research Assistant, American Social History, University of California, Riverside.     |
| 1985-1988 | Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.                          |
| 1985-1986 | Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.                          |
| 1982-1985 | Lecturer, History, Xi'an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi'an, China.                   |

#### **Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California's Cultural Resources Inventory System (with Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA\***

**Education**

- 1991            Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 1981            B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
- 1980-1981      Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
  
- 2002            Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level.  
                  UCLA Extension Course #888.
- 2002            “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood,  
                  Historical Archaeologist.
- 2002            “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the  
                  Association of Environmental Professionals.
- 1992            “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
- 1992            “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

**Professional Experience**

- 2002-            Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 1999-2002      Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside.
- 1996-1998      Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands.
- 1992-1998      Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside
- 1992-1995      Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
- 1993-1994      Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C.  
                  Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
- 1991-1992      Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
- 1984-1998      Archaeological Technician, Field Director, and Project Director for various southern  
                  California cultural resources management firms.

**Research Interests**

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural Diversity.

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Author and co-author of, contributor to, and principal investigator for numerous cultural resources management study reports since 1986.

**Memberships**

\* Register of Professional Archaeologists; Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

**HISTORIAN/ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN**  
**Terri Jacquemain, M.A.**

**Education**

- 2004            M.A., Public History and Historic Resource Management, University of California, Riverside.  
2002            B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.

**Professional Experience**

- 2003-            Historian/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.  
2002-2003      Teaching Assistant, Religious Studies Department, University of California, Riverside.  
1997-1999      Reporter, *Inland Valley Daily Bulletin*, Ontario, California.  
1991-1997      Reporter, *The Press-Enterprise*, Riverside, California.

**Memberships**

California Council for the Promotion of History.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON**  
**Nina Gallardo, B.A.**

**Education**

- 2004            B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside.

**Professional Experience**

- 2004-            Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.

**Honors and Awards**

- 2000-2002      Dean's Honors List, University of California, Riverside.

**ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR**  
**Daniel Ballester, M.S., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)**

**Education**

2013	M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California.
1998	B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
1997	Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.
1994	University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.
2007	Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), California State University, San Bernardino.
2002	“Historic Archaeology Workshop,” presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside, California.

**Professional Experience**

2002-	Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2011-2012	GIS Specialist for Caltrans District 8 Project, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
2009-2010	Field Crew Chief, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
2009-2010	Field Crew, ECorp, Redlands.
1999-2002	Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1998-1999	Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.
1998	Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.
1998	Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Field Director, co-author, and contributor to numerous cultural management reports since 2002.