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PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT:

33 Industrial Way
BUELLTON, CALIFORNIA
APN 099-690-056

Prepared for:

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May 2024

USGS 7.5’ Quad: Solvang

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SECTION 1.0
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Leftwich Archaeology has been contracted by Central Holdings Group, LLC, to conduct a Phase I Archaeological Assessment to assist in obtaining permits for the construction of a proposed self-storage facility at APN 099-690-056 at 33 Industrial Way, Buellton, California. The project area consists of a 5.06-acre, rectangular parcel with a narrow extension running southwest off the southwestern corner of the lot. The project area is currently undeveloped with no standing structures and limited infrastructure improvements. An approximately 20-foot tall soils stockpile dominates the northern third of the parcel. The remainder of the project area contains evidence of significant past ground disturbance. The client proposes to construct a new large-scale self-storage facility spread over five buildings on the parcel. The total building footprint will equal 64,500 square feet. Development will occur on a two-foot high raised pad north of the Santa Ynez River flood zone.

Leftwich Archaeology conducted an archaeological record search at the Central Coast Information Center (CCIC) on April 10, 2025. No previously recorded sites exist in or very near the project area. Leftwich Archaeology conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey on April 25, 2022. No cultural materials were observed. The entire project area has been heavily disturbed. The parcel has a long history of agricultural development, churning the top three or four feet of soil. Further, starting in the 1970s, the entire project area has been previously graded on multiple occasions. Evidence includes uneven terrain, lower surface levels than the adjoining properties, large trenches, irregular push piles, and the massive stockpile at the northern end of the parcel. No intact soils are likely to exist on the property that could be impacted by the proposed project. Overall, the likelihood of undiscovered, significant cultural resources existing in the project area is very low. No archaeological monitoring or additional cultural resource testing is recommended. However, Leftwich Archaeology recommends the standard measures for the unanticipated discovery of archaeological resources and / or human remains.

SECTION 2.0
PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Leftwich Archaeology has been contracted by Central Holdings Group, LLC, to conduct a Phase I Archaeological Assessment to assist in obtaining permits for the construction of a proposed self-storage facility at APN 099-690-056 at 33 Industrial Way, Buellton, California (Figures 1 and 2). The project area consists of a 5.06-acre, rectangular parcel aligned northeast to southwest with a narrow extension running southwest off the southwestern corner of the lot. The Santa Ynez River flows east to west along the southern edge of this narrow extension. The property is bounded to the north and east by industrial buildings and their infrastructure. The east side of the parcel is bounded by currently fallow agricultural land. US 246 runs east and west approximately 2,000 feet to the north, and Highway 101 runs north and south about 0.55-miles to the east. The surrounding area is a mix of agricultural and commercial properties.

The project area is currently undeveloped. No standing structures exist on the project area. A storage tank and irrigation pump lie on the narrow strip off the southwest corner of the main lot. The northeastern edge of the property contains a narrow strip of asphalt extended off the neighboring parcel. This asphalt was formerly used for parking, but it is currently utilized as a storage yard for pipes, construction materials, vehicles, trailers, and metal containers. Chain link fencing runs along the eastern and southern perimeter of the property, with additional sections on the northern end. Barb wire fencing runs along the eastern edge. A large soils stockpile, approximately 20 feet tall with a flatten top, stands in the northern third of the project area. It is partially surrounded by T-post fencing. Access to the property is via a locked gate in the northeastern corner of the property. An eroded road leads from the gate up to the top of the stockpile. A wide, approximately 4-foot deep trench extends from the northwestern corner along the western edge of the parcel. The remaining property south of the stockpiles appears to lie approximately four feet lower than the neighboring parcel to the east. Beyond the trench and stockpile, the project area shows ample evidence of past disturbance, including uneven terrain and push piles. The entire project area appears previously disturbed. Vegetation in the project area consists of mostly non-native weeds, grasses, forbs, and brush that have colonize disturbed soils, with a few mature trees standing in the narrow extension.

The proposed project will significantly alter the project area (Figure 3). The client proposes to construct a new, large-scale, self-storage facility spread over five buildings on the parcel. Storage buildings include 54,400-square foot, three-story Building A; 73,500-square foot, three-story Building B; 11,800-square foot single-story Building C; and 8,100-square foot, single-story Building D. There will also be a 2,360-square foot manager's building with an apartment above it. The total building footprint will equal 64,500 square feet. Paved drives will connect the buildings and parking areas. The development will be placed on the northern two-thirds of the parcel on a two-foot raised pad. Development will occur north of the Santa Ynez River floodway line. Improvements in the flood zone will be limited to a downward slope, a drainage basin, and gravel pavement access.

The City of Buellton requires a Phase I Archaeological Assessment in order to confirm the presence or absence of intact or potentially significant cultural resources.

SECTION 3.0
BACKGROUND

3.1 PREHISTORIC

The creeks, river valleys and flood plains in the general project area have supported a continuous cultural occupation for at least the last 8000 years. Isolated artifacts and materials from the Channel Islands and Buena Vista Lake area suggest even earlier human contact with this region. An early Holocene occupation has been identified in the archaeological record that reflects the emergence of non-agricultural, village-based groups in the region. Current archaeological evidence suggests that a relatively small population existed in these areas, but by 2000 years before present (B.P.), populations appear to have expanded considerably into resource-rich coastal and near-shore estuarine environments (Dillon 1990: 6). Accounts by Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo (Wagner 1929: 79-93) and Sebastian Vizcaino (Bolton 1930: 52-103), indicate that by the time of European contact with this area, some of the large coastal Native American villages had hundreds of occupants and were engaged in both terrestrial and maritime long distance trade.

Paleoindian Period

The San Dieguito Complex (9,000 to 10,000 B.P.) is found throughout Southern California and includes non-fluted points such as leaf-shaped projectile points, and various leaf-shaped bifacial tools (Warren 1967; Wallace 1978:27). Unfortunately, there are few reliable published radiometric dates from this period, with most of the artifacts identified as isolate find spots.

One fluted point fragment is known from the coastal Santa Barbara area. The artifact, consisting of a basal fragment from a fluted point, was found at CA-SBA-1951 on the coastal plain to the west of Santa Barbara (Erlandson *et al.* 1987; Erlandson 1994: 44).

In the northern Channel Islands, two sites have produced fairly reliable early Holocene dates. Radiometric dates have been obtained from shells at Daisy Cave, on San Miguel Island (Erlandson *et al.* 1996; Rick *et al.* 2001), and human remains were found in a secure early Holocene context on Santa Rosa Island at Arlington Springs (Arlington Man). Both loci did not have extensive archaeological remains, but nevertheless, these dates put humans on the Channel Islands by at least 9750 B.C., and possibly earlier (circa 11,000 for the Arlington Man).

Millingstone Period

The Millingstone Period extends to at least 6000 B.P. and probably as far back to 8500 + B.P. (*cf.* Warren 1968; Wallace 1955). Hard seed processing became one of the major components of subsistence during this period. Overall, the economy was based on plant collecting, but was supplemented by fishing and hunting, and general exploitation of marine and estuarine resources (Wallace 1955). Large, heavy ground stone milling tools such as deep basin metates and wedge-shaped manos, and large core/cobble choppers and scrapers typifies the Millingstone Period.

Along Central Coast areas, Millingstone sites are common on terraces and knolls, typically set back from the current coastline (Glassow *et al.*1988: 68, Erlandson 1994: 46). The larger sites usually contain extensive midden deposits, possible subterranean house pits, and cemeteries. Most of these sites probably reflect intermittent use over many years of local cultural habitation and resource exploitation. Erlandson has noted that the typical Millingstone manos/metates are not common on contemporaneous Channel Island sites, possibly reflecting alternate insular resource exploitation (1994: 47). On the coastline to the south of the project area, in the Gaviota Creek environs, Early Holocene evidence has been excavated at CA-SBA-97 by Stephen Bowers (Erlandson *et al.* 1992; Erlandson 1994:39), while at nearby CA-SBA-96, a Millingstone or "Oak Grove" site was noted by D.B. Rogers (1929:256; Erlandson 1994:40). Evidence from the San Luis Obispo area at the Cross Creek site (CA-SLO-1797) has revealed an early Holocene Millingstone culture habitation site dating back to 9050-7540 cal. B.C. (2-sigma range). This would be the oldest mainland shell midden site, and the first coastal residential site to yield pre-8000 cal. B.C. dates (Jones *et al.* 2002:213-230).

Intermediate Period

This period has also been called the 'Hunting Period' or 'Middle Horizon.' About 5000 years BP, the Millingstone traditions, with their heavy reliance on vegetal food sources, began to gravitate more toward animal proteins and marine resources. Procurement of plants for caloric intake was not necessarily replaced in kind by game hunting, but rather the local Millingstone dietary regimen began to transition towards other/alternate resources. Mortars and pestles are predominant within the tool kit, rather than manos and metate, leading Glassow to hypothesize that this could reflect greater use of acorns (Glassow *et al.* 1988). The reliance on shellfish probably declined during the Intermediate Period, as the maritime and coastal marine exploitations expanded into the aforementioned terrestrial resources (Erlandson 1988). As noted in the previous section, coastal sites south of the project, situated at Gaviota Creek and in the Vandenberg Air Force Base area, also yielded dates attributed to the Intermediate Period (see Glassow 1996:53-97).

Late Prehistoric Period

The Late Prehistoric Period probably began sometime around the B.C./A.D. transition, but expanded culturally around 500 A.D. with the introduction of bow and arrow technology (Meighan 1954). The end of the period is recognized as the end of the 18th Century, when full implementation of the Spanish mission system took effect on the native populations.

The southern Central Coast area, along with the western areas of Ventura and the Los Angeles Basin, were occupied during the Late Prehistoric Period by the 'Canaliño' culture (Rogers 1929). During this period, the coastal populations expanded greatly and probably took advantage of a wide variety of ecological niches, especially marine resources. Small projectile points, frequently side-notched, are typical in the bow and arrow-based toolkit. Specialty items such as basketry, ollas or large water vessels, shell and stone beads, and shell and bone fishhooks appear, as does elaborate rock painting (Grant 1965). Anthropologists believe that the Chumash are directly descended from the Canaliño culture of the archaeological record (Rogers 1929).

During the Late Prehistoric Period, a highly advanced fishing and hunting strategy developed that included the exploitation of a wider variety of fish and shellfish. These new subsistence strategies, coupled with the appearance of the bow and arrow, enabled a substantial increase in local populations, the development of permanent settlements, and a 'money' economy based on the shell trade (Glassow 1996:53-97).

3.2 ETHNOGRAPHY

The following summary discussion has been synthesized primarily from Dillon (1990), Moratto (1984), Greenwood (1978), and Grant (1978a; 1978b). Specific citations are indicated, where appropriate.

Europeans first encountered the Chumash in 1542, when Cabrillo landed on the shores of Ventura. The Spanish later contacted the Chumash in 1602, when Vizcaíno entered the Santa Barbara Channel (Grant 1978a: 505). The pre-European contact Chumash probably had between 10,000 and 15,000 individuals. Anthropologists and linguists note that the Hokan language stock of the Chumash appears to be one of the oldest language groups in California, suggesting that Chumash ancestors must have been present in the area for at least several thousand years prior to European contact.

The project area is in the Ineseño Chumash tribal territory, which is primarily in the Santa Ynez Valley between the Santa Ynez River and the San Rafael Mountains (Greenwood 1978:520). Many of the Chumash from this area were taken to the Santa Ynez Mission. Ethnographers later identified these individuals as 'Ineseño', due to their association with the mission. Archaeological and mission records suggest that the Ineseño had fewer village inhabitants than the Channel Islands area Chumash, although this does not imply that there were fewer Chumash living in the area. On the contrary, mission records indicate that there were at least 142 rancherias, or villages, in the Obispeño Chumash area, while only 93 rancherias in the Channel Islands (i.e., Barbareño Chumash) area (Greenwood 1978:521). Populations and environment studies of the Ineseño area indicate that, while the area might have been largely abandoned during certain times in the earlier Holocene due to drought conditions, the later inhabitants may have been able to cope with a decline in resources during dryer periods (Glassow 1996:113). Contemporaneous accounts also suggest that the Ineseño Chumash might have relied more on tule reed canoes, rather than the plank canoes of the 'southern' Chumash groups.

Unfortunately, the various Chumash groups living throughout the Central Coast area were incorporated rather quickly into the Spanish mission system. This precipitated the rapid demise of their native culture and language, enough so that by the time anthropologists were making the rounds to interview Chumash individuals, most of the Chumash culture had long since disappeared. By the early 1800s, nearly the entire Chumash population, except for individuals who had escaped to the interior, was incorporated into the mission system (Grant 1978a: 505). The early Spanish visitors to the Ineseño Chumash geographic and linguistic sub-region provided minimal narrative of the local inhabitants, when compared to those descriptions made of Chumash groups living within the Santa Barbara Channel area.

In 1775, Spaniard Pedro Fages commented that the Chumash were very inclined to trade, barter, and general commerce (see Erlandson 1994: 48-49). However, Johnson noted that the Spanish observed persistent Chumash intervillage warfare (see McLendon and Johnson 1999: 29-39 for warfare discussion), possibly due to raids of neighboring group's stored resources (Landberg 1965: 89). Materials collected from archaeological sites assigned to Obispeño Chumash suggest that there was active trade between this Chumash group and the Yokuts living in the Central Valley. The Obispeño Chumash supplied asphaltum and shells of various types for obsidian and other goods obtained by the Yokuts (Greenwood 1978: 523).

3.3 HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The historic period for northern Santa Barbara County can be divided into three main periods: the Spanish Legacy, the Mexican Period, and the American Period.

Spanish Legacy (1769-1821)

The first known European entry into the region was the expedition of Juan Cabrillo, who sailed north up the California coast from Mexico in 1542. His two ships reached the Santa Barbara Channel in October 1542 and after several tries, were able to round Point Conception and sail as far north as San Francisco Bay (Chesnut 1993). A second Spanish expedition arrived in the area in 1602, which consisted of two ships under the command of Sebastian Vizcaino. Led by Gaspar de Portola, a Spanish military expedition passed through Chumash territory on the way to Monterey. The Portola expedition was accompanied by Franciscan missionaries who sought to establish a series of missions to bring Christianity to Alta California as well as reinforce Spanish claims to the territory (Weber 1982, 1992). Under Father Junipero Serra, the Franciscans erected five missions inside the Chumash region between 1772 and 1804. The Santa Ines Mission was the last one to be built. Most of the original church at the mission was destroyed during the 1812 earthquake. A new church was completed in 1817, with a grist mill and fulling mill added later. In 1824, the Chumash revolted due to their harsh treatment and rumors that the priest planned to slaughter the native population. After the fighting, the mission had been partially burned. Many of the Santa Ynez Chumash left the area to join tribes farther in the mountains while only a few remained.

Spanish missionization greatly disrupted and devalued Chumash traditions, lifeways, and social structure. With a military presence established throughout the mission outposts, indigenous people were forced, either through coercion or starvation, to live and work at these missions. For 60 years under the mission system, the native peoples dramatically suffered from both disease and culture shock. Diseases such as smallpox, for which the Chumash had little resistance, ravaged the population. Cramped living conditions inside the missions exacerbated the epidemics.

Mexican Period (1821-1848)

When Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, Alta California became part of the new country. The Mexican government began a process of secularization of mission properties that was concluded in 1833. Mexican government policy was to give mission properties and other unclaimed land to prominent citizens who would be required to build homes and facilities and develop the properties. Thus, the period of California history known as the Rancho Period began, and ushered in a class of wealthy landowners known as 'rancheros', who controlled the state. They built large ranches based on cattle hide and tallow production. Approximately 40 of these land grants were made in Santa Barbara County during this period (Tompkins 1976, 1987; Chesnut 1993; Avina 1973).

Most of the Santa Ynez Valley was deeded to Joaquin Carrillo and Jose Maria Covarrubias in 1845 by Alta California governor Pio Pico. Many Chumash became laborers and cowboys on these Mexican-owned rancherias. *Rancho San Carolos de Jonata*, which included the Santa Ines Mission as well as the Santa Ynez Valley west of the mission and land north of the Santa Ynez River along Zaca Creek, included present day Buellton and Solvang. This land grant was approximately 26,634 acres (Simon 1990).

The United States and Mexico went to war in 1846 over the annexation of Texas. With the end of the war in 1848, the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo ceded California to the United States (Weber 1982). In 1851, a land act was passed that required the Mexican and American courts confirm Spanish land grants. Many of the ranchos were broken up, as owners were unable to produce sufficient documentation to satisfy the courts. A claim for *Rancho San Carlos de Jonata* was filed with the Public Land Commission in 1852. By 1872, Joaquin Carrillo and Jose Maria Covarrubias patented the grant. With the loss of the ranchos, the Californio (Mexican resident) economy and prevalence in the area gradually declined (Simon 1990). As a result, resentment towards Americans was great within the Californio population.

A local Californio, Solomon Pico, cousin to Pio Pico, the last Mexican governor of California, became an outlaw to avenge his countrymen. He stole from stagecoaches and is rumored to have buried his loot in the nearby Solomon Hills (Nelson 1987). The Pico family believes that Solomon has been immortalized in fiction and moving pictures as Zorro (Simon 1990).

American Period (1848-Present)

With the coming of North American Settlers to the area, increased population and economic activities attracted the industrial technology of the eastern United States. In 1853, Rufus Thompson Buell came to California from Vermont lured by the promise of gold, but just four years later, Buell settled in Marin County and began dairy farming. In 1866, R.T. Buell and his brother Alonzo Wilcox Buell, bought a quarter of *Rancho San Carlos de Jonata*. By 1872, Buell bought the remainder of the Rancho. However, a severe drought in the 1870s forced Buell to sell 11,000 acres of his property. Most of this land was in turn sold to the Danish American Company in 1911. The town of Buellton is named after Rufus Buell.

The town survived through the Great Depression and its population grew again in the early 1940s during World War II. Buellton did not enjoy the same growth and prosperity from the oil industry as its neighbors to the north did, and instead it relied mainly on its agricultural and its location along Highway 101 for survival. During the late 20th and early 21st centuries, the wine industry spread into the Santa Ynez Valley area as the demand for land suitable for viniculture increased. Currently, the town is experiencing a resurgence in growth and gentrification as businesses focus on tourism, and in the early 2000s Buellton became bedroom community as people from Santa Barbara to the south sought more affordable housing, although prices have risen sharply since 2015.

SECTION 4.0
METHODS

4.1 LEGAL COMPLIANCE

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

In considering impact significance under CEQA, the significance of the resource itself must first be determined. At the state level, consideration of significance as an "important archaeological resource" is measured by cultural resource provisions considered under CEQA Sections 15064.5 and 15126.4, and the draft criteria regarding resource eligibility to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

Generally under CEQA, a historical resource (these include built-environment historic and prehistoric archaeological resources) is considered significant if it meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR. These criteria are set forth in CEQA Section 15064.5 and defined as any resource that:

a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage

b) Is associated with lives of persons important in our past

c) 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

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

Historical resources can be evaluated as eligible for the CRHR under any of the four criteria listed above. Prehistoric resources are generally evaluated as CRHR eligible under criterion number four. In this evaluation, eligibility hinges on the nature of intact archaeological deposits or features in a particular resource. The ability of deposits or features to contain information that is useful for answering scientifically valid research questions is also an important part of the evaluation.

Professional researchers who meet qualification standards contained in the Cultural Resources Guidelines make evaluations and recommendations of CRHR eligibility for specific resources. These eligibility evaluations, made according to the criteria and guidelines enumerated above are provided to the CEQA lead agency with enough background information to allow for a third party review. The CEQA lead agency is then responsible for evaluating those recommendations and accepting or rejecting them. When the CEQA lead agency accepts the evaluation of a resource as eligible for the CRHR, it is then responsible for the implementation of any appropriate mitigation measures for direct or indirect impacts on that resource.

Section 15064.5 of CEQA also assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. These procedures are detailed under California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.98.

Impacts to "unique archaeological resources" are also considered under CEQA, as described under PRC 21083.2. A unique archaeological resource implies an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that – without merely adding to the current body of knowledge – there is a high probability that it meets one of the following criteria:

a) The archaeological artifact, object, or site contains information needed to answer important scientific questions, and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
b) The archaeological artifact, object, or site has a special and particular quality, such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
c) The archaeological artifact, object, or site is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

A non-unique archaeological resource indicates an archaeological artifact, object, or site that does not meet the above criteria. Impacts to non-unique archaeological resources and resources which do not qualify for listing on the CRHR receive no further consideration under CEQA.

Under CEQA Section 15064.5, a project would potentially have significant impacts if it would cause substantial adverse change in the significance of one of the following:

a) A historical resource (i.e., a cultural resource eligible for the CRHR)
b) An archaeological resource (defined as a unique archaeological resource which does not meet CRHR criteria)
c) A unique paleontological resource or unique geologic feature (i.e., where the project would directly or indirectly destroy a site)
d) Human remains (i.e., where the project would disturb or destroy burials)

A non-unique archaeological or paleontological resource is given no further consideration other than the simple recording of its existence by the lead agency.

Potential impacts to identified cultural resources need only be considered if the resource is an "important" or "unique archaeological resource" under the provisions of CEQA Sections 15064.5 and 15126.4 and the eligibility criteria. If a resource cannot be avoided, then the resource must be examined vis-à-vis the provisions of CEQA Sections 15064.5 and 15126.4 and of the eligibility criteria as an "important" or "unique archaeological resource." In many cases, determination of a resource's eligibility can only be made through extensive research and archaeological testing.

Mitigation under CEQA must address impacts to the values for which a cultural resource is considered important. To mitigate adequately, it must therefore be determined what elements make a site eligible for the CRHR.

4.2 LITERATURE AND RECORDS REVIEW

Leftwich Archaeology conducted an archaeological record search at the California OHP designated record repository, the Central Coast Information Center (CCIC), housed at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, on April 10, 2025. It included a review for known archaeological sites, previous cultural resource surveys, and any sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Monuments (CHL), or local monuments occurring within the project area. This search also included a review of all sites and surveys within 0.50-miles of the project area (Appendix B).

4.3 PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Leftwich Archaeology conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey on April 10, 2025. The entire project area was surveyed using 5-meter transects. Visibility on the parcel proved patchy but overall poor-to-fair (10 to 25%). Pick and shovel scrapes were utilized as necessary at regular intervals to improve visibility to acceptable levels. All rodent tailings were inspected for the presence of potential buried cultural deposits. The entire project area appears to have heavily disturbed by past grading activity. The northern third of the project area is dominated by soils stockpile approximately 20 feet tall. An approximately 12-foot wide and 4-foot deep eroded trench runs along western edge of the parcel, probably for drainage. The remainder of the property, while overgrown with vegetation, contains ample evidence of past grading episodes. This includes irregular push piles, scars, and general rough terrain. Further. The surface of the southern two-thirds of the lot sits several feet lower than the lot immediately adjacent to the east. It remains unlikely that any intact soil exists in the project area.

No Native American monitor was present, as a Phase I survey does not entail subsurface disturbance. An Extended Phase I was not undertaken as no cultural materials were observed, no previously recorded cultural resources exist within or adjoining the project area, and the potential for buried cultural deposits is low.

4.4 NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

Leftwich Archaeology contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a search of the Sacred Land Files for the entire parcel at 33 Industrial Way (Appendix C). On April 28, 2025, the NAHC replied that a search of the Sacred Land Files resulted in negative findings. The NAHC also provided a list of Native American individuals and groups who may have additional knowledge concerning sacred lands or cultural resources in the project parcel. Based upon this list and previous investigations within the vicinity of the

project area, Leftwich Archaeology attempted to contact these individuals and groups via letter and phone starting April 29, 2025. To date, one response has been received.

On April 29, 2025, Wendy Teeter, PhD, RPA, the Cultural Resources Archaeologist for the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians Elders' Council and Culture Department, emailed Leftwich Archaeology stating that the tribe had no concerns with the project at the moment. However, given the proximity of the Santa Ynez River, she requested some additional information regarding the survey itself, which Leftwich Archaeology supplied. Dr. Teeter asked to be kept updated with any new information should unexpected prehistoric materials be discovered.

SECTION 5.0
RESULTS

5.1 RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

There are no previously documented archaeological sites that occur within the project area, and no cultural resources within the project area are currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Monuments (CHL), or local monuments list.

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

No previously recorded archaeological sites lie within 0.50 miles of the project area.

Three archaeological isolates lie within 0.5 miles of the project area: **41-038260, 41-038261**, and **41-038262**, all of which are prehistoric chert flakes. These isolates lie approximately 0.25 miles to the south, across the Santa Ynez River, and they will not be impacted by the proposed project.

One historic district lies within 0.50 miles of the project area. **42-040732** corresponds to the historic town of Buellton. The portions of Buellton that lie within this district are approximately 0.25 miles to the northeast and will not be impacted by the proposed project.

Previous Archaeological Surveys of the Project Area

No previous archaeological studies have occurred within the project area. However, the CCIC record search revealed 16 previous cultural resource investigations within the vicinity of the project area, as seen in Table 5-1.

TABLE 5-1
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN 0.50 MILES OF PROJECT AREA

Report No.	Author (Year)	Report Title
SR-00536	Stone (1981)	Phase I Literature Search and Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment, Buellton Services District EIR
SR-00541	Wilcoxon (1984)	A Cultural Resource Evaluation for Rancho de Maria Residential Development, Buellton, California
SR-00558	Center for Archaeological Studies, UCSB (1986)	Treatment Program for Prehistoric and Historic Sites Found along the Celeron / All American Pipeline Right-of-Way in California, from Celeron Pipeline MPM 00.0 to Celeron Pipeline MPM 69.3
SR-00559	Center for Archaeological Studies, UCSB (1985)	A Report to Santa Barbara County on Phase I Survey Results along the Celeron / All American Pipeline Right-of-Way in Santa Barbara, California

Report No.	Author (Year)	Report Title
SR-00594	Macko, Weil, and Blakely (1985)	Final Report: Celeron / All American Pipeline Project, Cultural Resources Survey, Santa Barbara County, California
SR-01000	Horne and Barnette (1984)	Onshore Baseline Cultural Resources Study, Exxon Shamrock Project, Satna Barbara County, CA
SR-01225	New Mexico State University (1989)	Cultural Resources Report for the All American Pipeline Project: Santa Barbara, California to McCamey, Texas and Additional Areas to the East along the Central Pipeline Route in Texas
SR-01658	King et al. (1986)	Exxon / Lompoc Pipeline Project EIR
SR-01691	SAIC (1994)	Final Historic Properties Treatment Plan, Archaeological Survey Report, and Archaeological Extended Survey Report for the Santa Ynez Extension and Mission Hills Extension, Santa Barbara County, California. Local Distribution Lines and Facilities of the State Water Project Coastal Branch Phase II
SR-01905	Plog et al. (1985)	Cultural Resources Plan, State of California, All American Pipeline
SR-02274	Anderson (1998)	Archaeological Investigation for Buellton Curbside Improvements, Highway 246
SR-02667	Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (2001)	Draft Program: Environmental Impact Report: Updated Routine Maintenance Program
SR-04283	Mikkelsen et al. (2001)	Cultural Resources Inventory of CalTrans District 5 Rural Highways, Santa Barbara County, California, Highways 1, 33, 101, 135, 150, 154, 16, 192, 246. Volume I Report
SR-04416	Spanne (2008)	Phase 1 Archaeological Survey Report for The Proposed Acin Family Trust Building Envelope Tentative Lot Line Adjustment, 9089 Santa Rosa Road, Buellton, CA, County of Santa Barbara, California
SR-05053	Gerber and Karamitsos (2014)	Alisal Reservoir Draft Environmental Impact Report Volume 1. 13 EIR-00000-00001, Sate Clearinghouse #2010111071
SR-06330	Leftwich (2023)	Phase I Archaeological Assessment: 36 Industrial Way

In addition, Leftwich Archaeology consulted the University of California at Santa Barbara Library's collection of historic aerial photos from 1948 to the present. By 1948, the entire parcel was already in use for furrowed agriculture. The property varied between plowed and follow conditions until 1969. The 1969 image shows the southern third of the property heavily damaged and scarred from severe flooding. By 1973, the southern quarter of the parcel had been graded as part of a local gravel quarry and laydown yard. An unimproved road is shown crossing the lot diagonally, although this road is no longer extant. The 1975 image shows the entirety of the property had been completely graded. There is a gap in the imagery until 1993. The image from this year shows most of the lot as undeveloped and perhaps used agriculturally again. The southern end of the parcel has been partially converted into a storage yard, although this disappeared by 1994. The property has been left fallow and vacant over the next succeeding decades. A new unimproved road is shown crossing in 2004, with additional grading conducted at the northern end. By 2009, the road has mostly disappeared with new

grading in the southeastern portion of the lot. Further, a paved strip for parking appears along the northeastern edge of the property. New grading scars appear in several places on the parcel in 2018, with most of the disturbance in the northeastern section. In the fall of 2018, a large, rectangular pad had been graded in the northern third of the project area. By 2019, this rectangular pad is covered with a substantial amount of imported fill.

5.2 PHASE I SURVEY RESULTS

No archaeological or cultural resources were observed during the Phase I survey. While visibility proved less than ideal, pick and shovel scrapes were utilized to improve visibility to acceptable levels. The entire project area has been heavily disturbed by past grading events. Evidence of this includes uneven terrain, lower surface levels than the adjoining properties, large trenches, push piles, and the massive soil stockpile at the northern end of the site. No intact soils are likely to exist on the property that could be impacted by the proposed project. In additional, past agricultural activities likely churned the top three or four feet of soils prior to grading episodes.

No cultural materials or historical structures were observed. A low amount of modern trash and debris was observed in the project area, primarily concentrated near the northern and eastern edges of the parcel. This debris includes bottles and their fragments, plastic fragments, microplastics, concrete and brick fragments, metal and plastic irrigation piping, hardware (bolts, nails, washers, pins, etc.), plastic bags, aluminum cans, golf balls, tennis balls, PVC fragments, bottle caps, wire, decaying cloth, decaying paper, unidentifiable metal, food wrappers, and milled lumber. No architectural evaluation of any standing structures on the property was undertaken, as this is beyond the purvey of a Phase I Archaeological Assessment, and no standing structures exist.

SECTION 6.0
POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

No cultural remains were observed during intensive archaeological investigations. Although overall visibility proved poor-to-fair due to thick, green vegetation, pick and shovel scrapes brough visibility to acceptable levels. The entire project area has been heavily disturbed. The parcel has a long history of agricultural development, churning the top three or four feet of soil. Further, starting in the 1970s, the entire project area has been previously graded on multiple occasions. Numerous, distinct grading episodes are documented on historical aerial images. On the ground, evidence includes uneven terrain, lower surface levels than the adjoining properties, large trenches, irregular push piles, and the massive soils stockpile at the northern end of the site. No intact soils are likely to exist on the property that could be impacted by the proposed project. No Chumash groups or individuals, including the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians, expressed concerns going forward.

Overall, the likelihood of undiscovered, significant cultural resources existing in the project areas is very low. **No archaeological monitoring or additional cultural resource testing is recommended.** However, in the event unanticipated cultural deposits are encountered during construction, Leftwich Archaeology recommends the following standard measures:

Unanticipated Archaeological Resources Discovery. If archaeological resources are discovered during earth moving activities, all construction activities within 50 feet of the find shall cease until an approved archaeologist evaluates the significance of the resource. In the absence of a determination, all archaeological resources shall be considered significant. If the resource is determined to be significant, the archaeologist shall prepare a research design for recovery of the resources in accordance with state CEQA guidelines. The archaeologist shall complete a report of the excavations and findings and shall submit the report upon completion to the City of Buellton and the Central Coast Information Center at the University of California at Santa Barbara.

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains. In the unlikely event human remains are encountered, construction in the area of the finding will cease and the Santa Barbara County Coroner will be contacted to determine the origin of the remains. In the event the remains are Native American in origin, the NAHC will be contacted to determine necessary procedures for protection and preservation of the remains, including reburial, as provided in the CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(e), “CEQA and Archaeological Resources,” CEQA Technical Advisory Series.

SECTION 7.0
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APPENDIX A
FIGURES

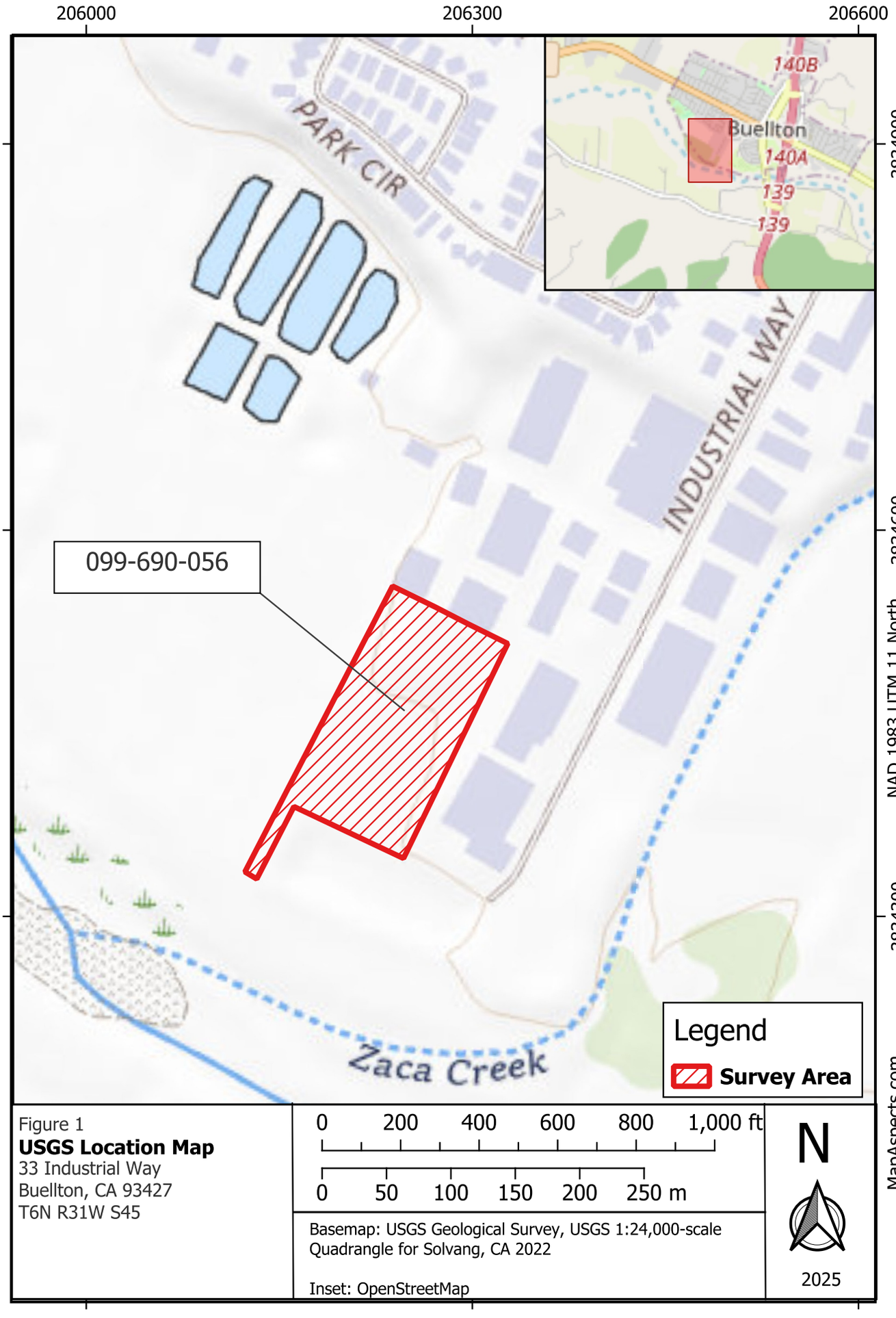

Figure 1
USGS Location Map
33 Industrial Way
Buellton, CA 93427
T6N R31W S45

Basemap: USGS Geological Survey, USGS 1:24,000-scale Quadrangle for Solvang, CA 2022

Inset: OpenStreetMap

Figure 2
Aerial Photo Map
33 Industrial Way
Buellton, CA 93427
T6N R31W S45

Basemap: Bing Maps

Inset: OpenStreetMap

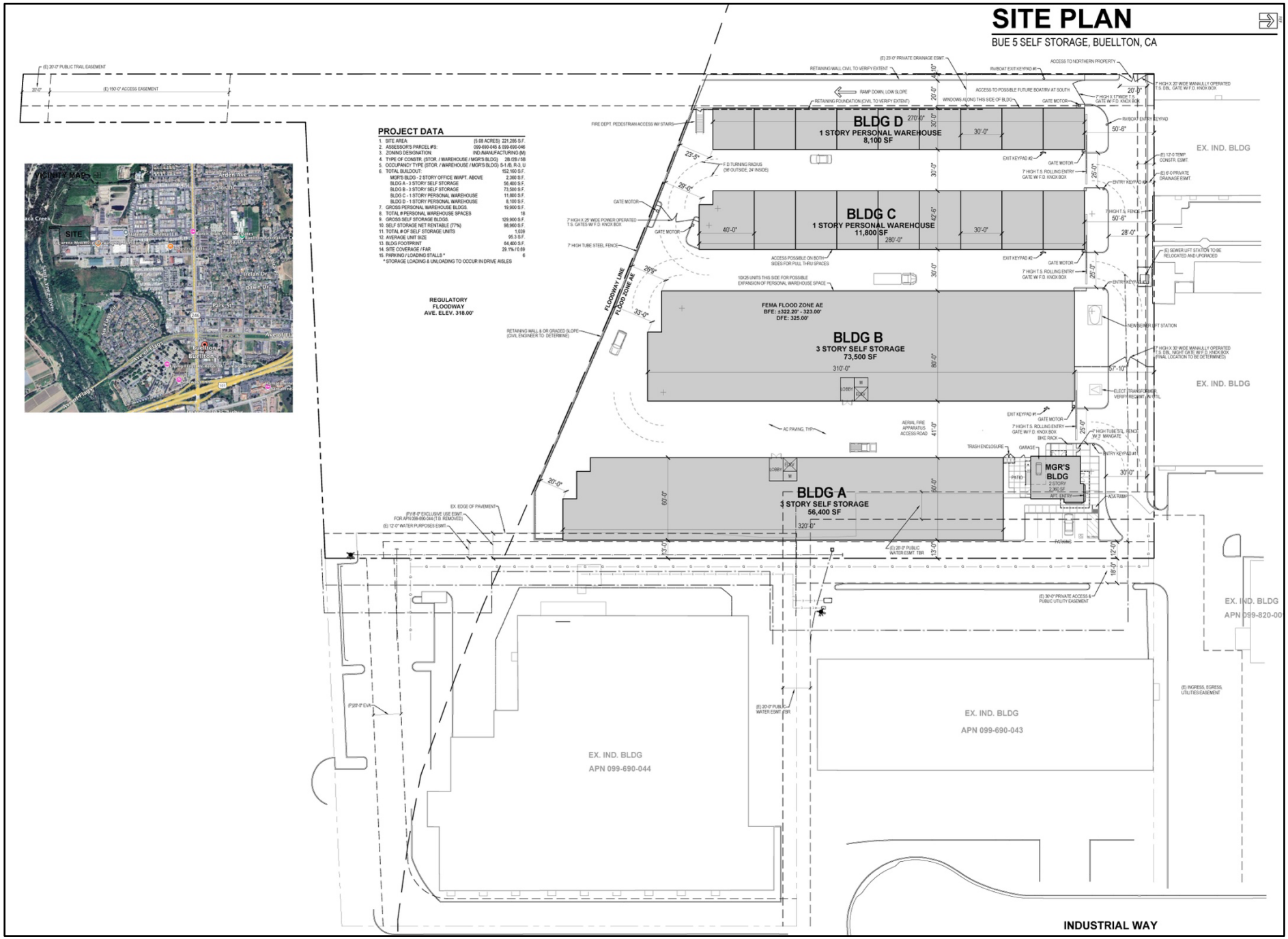

Figure 3. Project Site Plan

APPENDIX B
RECORD SEARCH FROM CENTRAL COAST INFORMATION CENTER

Central Coast Information Center
Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History
2559 Puesta del Sol
Santa Barbara, CA 93105
PHONE (805) 682-4711 ext. 181
FAX (805) 682-3170
EMAIL ccic@sbnature2.org

4/10/2025 Records Search #: 25-082

To Whom It May Concern:

On the above date, Brent Leftwich performed a records search on behalf of Leftwich Archaeology for the 33 Industrial Way project in Santa Barbara County.

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

Sincerely,

Aria James

Aria James
Assistant Coordinator

APPENDIX C
NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

April 28, 2025

Brent Leftwich
Leftwich Archaeology

Via Email to: brent@leftwicharchaeology.com

Re: 33 Industrial Way, Buellton, CA, Phase I Survey Project, Santa Barbara County

To Whom It May Concern:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at Mathew.lin@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Mathew Lin

Mathew Lin, MPP
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

APPENDIX D
PHOTOS

Photo 1. Northeast Corner of Parcel Area Facing Northwest.

Photo 1. Northeast Corner of Parcel Area Facing Northwest.

Photo 3. North-Center of Project Area, Facing Southeast, Top of Stockpile.

Photo 4. Near Center of Project Area, Facing Southwest.

Photo 5. Southeast Corner of Parcel Area, Facing Northeast.

Photo 6. Southeast Corner of Project Area, Facing Southwest.

Photo 7. Southwest Corner of Project Area, Facing Northeast.

Photo 8. Southwest End of Narrow Extension, Facing Northeast.

Photo 9. Northwest Corner of Project Area, Facing Southwest.

Photo 10. Northwest Corner of Project Area, Facing Northeast.