



City of Goleta Historic Preservation Ordinance April 22, 2019

HISTORIC RESOURCES GROUP

City of Goleta
Planning and Environmental Review Department

Historic Resources Group

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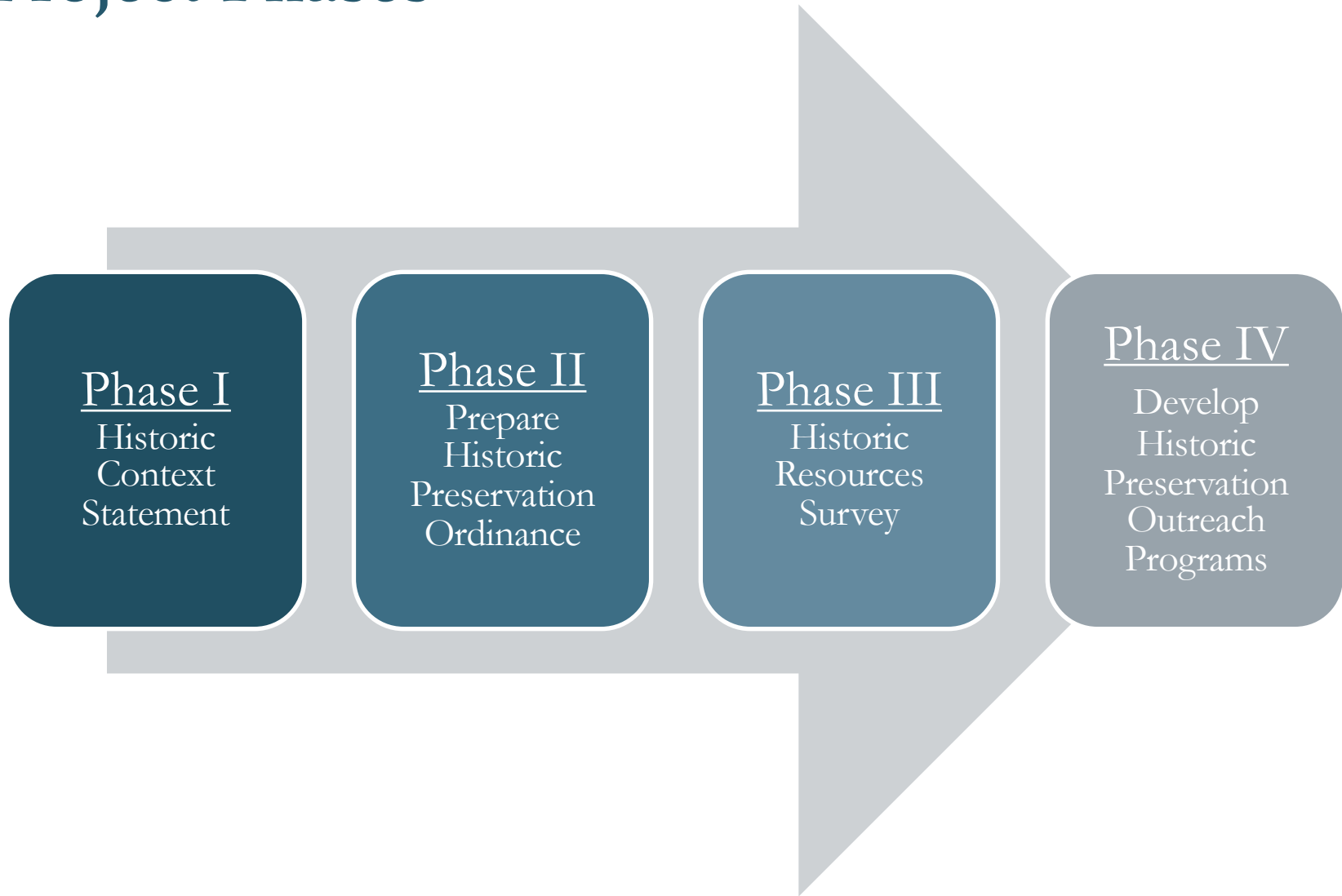
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Project Phases



Preservation Ordinance: Overview

- Tool to protect historic and cultural resources in Goleta
- Part of a multi-faceted, comprehensive program aimed at protecting historic resources
- Injects an element of certainty into local development regulatory processes
- Fosters compatible economic development while preserving the community's historic and cultural values



Preservation Ordinance: Overview

- Tailored to address the particular needs and resources of the community
- Uses the City's existing General Plan and other standards including the Municipal Code as a guide for overall preservation goals and objectives
- Adoption includes a public participation process



Preservation Ordinance: General Provisions

Section 1: Purpose

Section 2: Enabling Authority

Section 3: Establishment of Review
Body

Section 4: Procedures and Criteria for
Designation of Historic
Resources



Preservation Ordinance: General Provisions

Section 5: Procedures and Criteria for Actions Subject to Review

Section 6: Consideration of Economic Effects

Section 7: Appeals

Section 8: Enforcement

Section 9: Definitions and Severability





Considerations for Future Discussion

- What factors should be considered for eligibility for listing as a historic resource and/or a historic district?
- Should designation of local historic resources require owner consent?
- What type of review body should have authority over historic resources in the City?
- To what degree should the regulations control changes to a historic resource?

What is archaeology?

- The Native Americans have been in Goleta for possibly 12,000 years or more.
- Other than Oral History, the only way to understand and appreciate their culture is through archaeology. Archaeology is also used to study the Spanish, Mexican, and American parts of our history.
- 80% of the prehistoric (before Europeans arrived) sites have already been destroyed.
- Each archaeological site represents a unique story of the people who lived and worked there.

What do archaeologists look for?

- There are basically two types of archaeological sites:
 - Prehistoric
 - Historical
- All of these sites are unique. For prehistoric sites the archaeology represents the only link to their physical history (12,000 plus years)
- In reality there are two types of archaeological sites: those we know about and those we don't know about.
- There are many factors that obscure archaeological sites including erosion, development, floods, landslides, tidal influences, course change of rivers and streams, and agriculture.

How are archaeological sites identified?

- Information Centers
- Research
- Phase 1 Inventory
 - Extended inventory
 - Monitoring requirements
- Remote sensing
 - Opportunities and failures

Once a site is found, what happens?

In all cases of prehistoric sites the Tribe is consulted.

- If the site is impacted by a project, then we test it to determine if it is important.

Testing determines if the site contains important information, and where that information is on the development.

If the archaeological site is important, then what happens?

1. Determine what types of impacts can result from the project.
2. Determine if the impacts will destroy or damage the important information.
3. Make recommendations to avoid destroying or damaging the archaeological site.

It should be noted that the Tribe also provides separate input and is not dependent on our interpretation.

How big does an impact have to be to destroy part of an archaeological site?

It varies based on the nature of the resource.

Most impact areas are larger and encompass the entire property, or can be less than an acre.

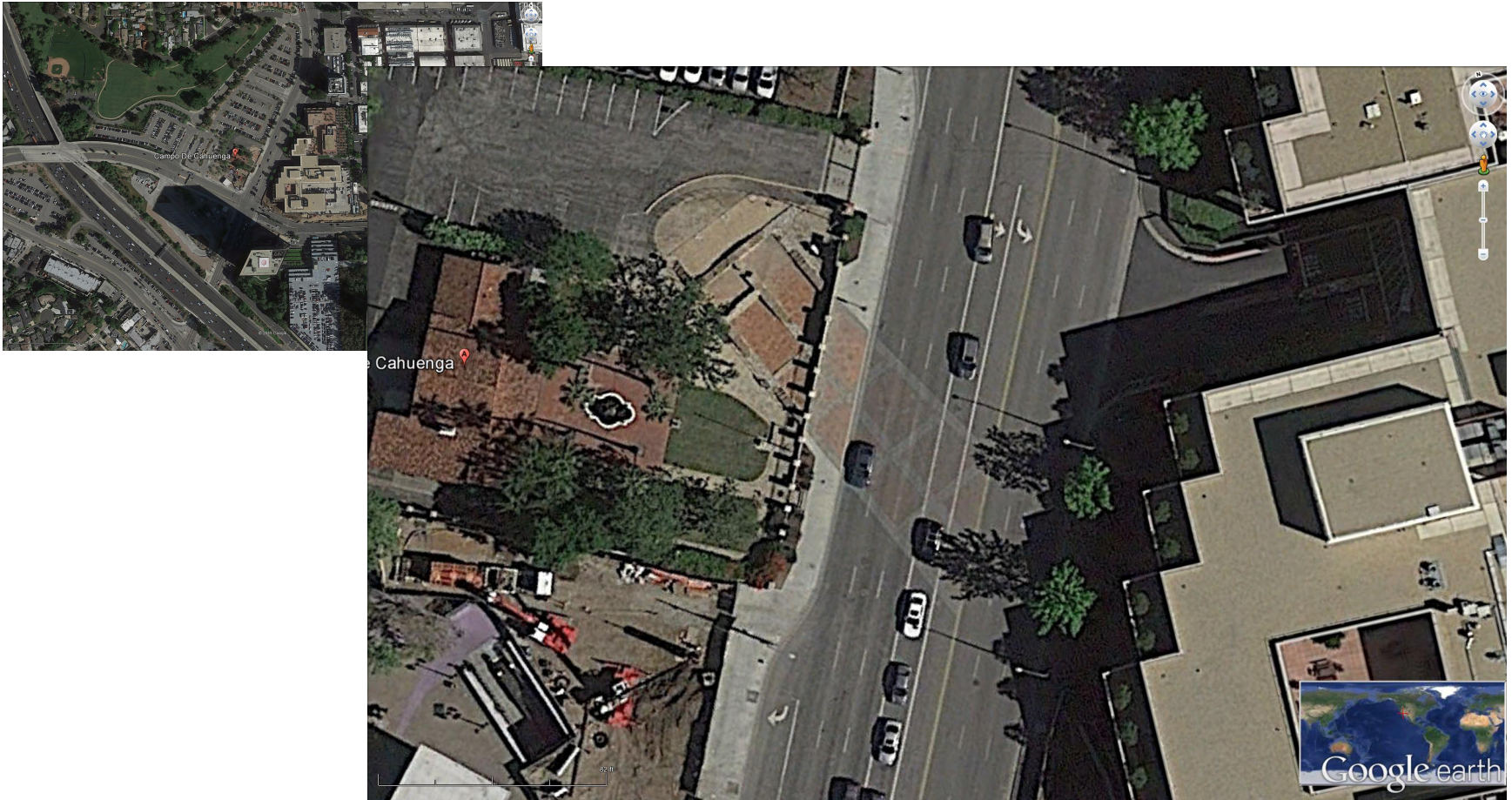
The size of the impact does not matter, all are potentially destructive of important parts of history.

The site is important, then what?

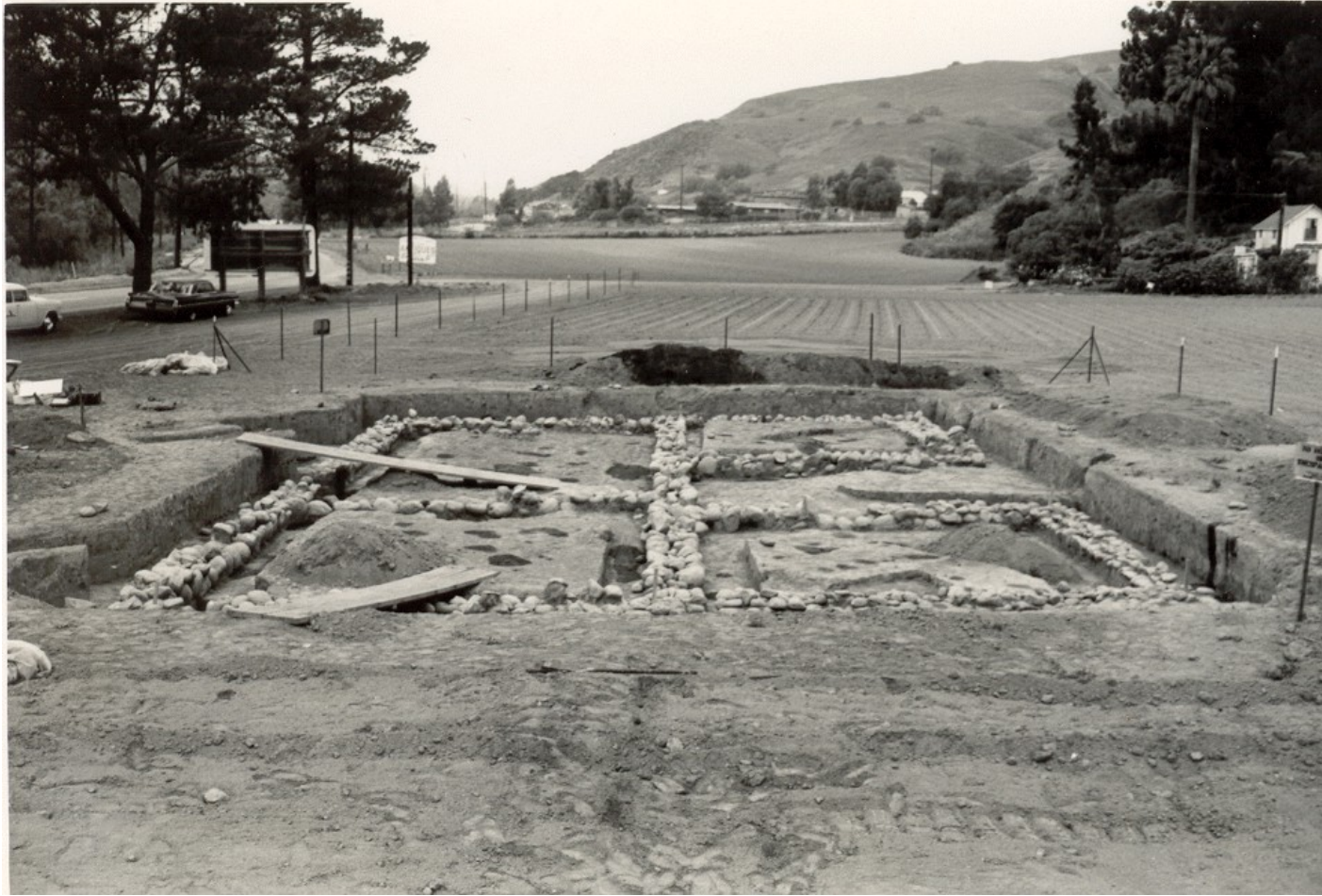
There are several options that can be recommended in conjunction with Native American input:

1. The project can be redesigned to avoid the important information.
2. The project can be built in a different manner to avoid impacts, e.g., caissons.
3. The site can be capped and the project built on top of it.
4. Important areas can be deeded as open space.
5. The site can be excavated in a process called **data recovery**.

Example: Campo de Cahuenga Adobe Capping and Project Redesign



Example: Santa Gertrudis Chapel Total Excavation



Example: Canada Larga Aqueduct Preservation in Place



What happens to the artifacts after excavation?

- All of the materials go to the local museum or the closest facility that can house them properly.
- These materials are then available for archaeologists and Native Americans for study and display.
- Human remains and associated artifacts are turned over to the Native Americans for reburial or curation.

Things to remember

1. Once destroyed these sites and the knowledge contained in their artifacts will never be available again (non-renewable).
2. Critical knowledge of these people and information from the historical period will be lost forever if destroyed.
3. Archaeology can help preserve, interpret, and understand our past.
4. 80% of the known archaeological sites are already destroyed. It is our duty to future generations to preserve or recover that information.
5. These are the only sites Goleta will ever have.

Next Steps

Public Workshop #1

- May 13, 2019
 - General provisions
 - Issues related to the built environment

Public Workshop #2

- June 24, 2019
 - Issues related to cultural and archaeological resources

Information about the Historic Preservation project can be found at <http://www.cityofgoleta.org/projects-programs/historic-preservation>