

Appendix C

Extended Phase I Archaeological Investigation and Peer Review



SUPPLEMENTAL EXTENDED PHASE 1
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION,
OLD TOWN VILLAGE MIXED USE PROJECT,
KELLOGG AVENUE/EKWILL STREET, GOLETA,
CALIFORNIA

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Supplemental Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation conducted by Dudek for the proposed Old Town Village Mixed Use Project at Kellogg Avenue/Ekwill Street, in the City of Goleta (see Figure 1). The Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation accomplished two major goals: 1) to determine the absence of subsurface prehistoric archaeological materials within the proposed project area; and 2) to verify the presence of non-cultural, subsurface Goleta Slough deposits within the proposed project area.

Excavation of ten (10), 2-inch diameter geoprobes within the proposed project area was conducted in accordance with City of Goleta Cultural Resource Guidelines requirements, as adopted from the *County of Santa Barbara Regulations Governing Archaeological and Historical Projects Undertaken in Conformance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Related Laws: Cultural Resource Guidelines* (revised January 1993). The Supplemental Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation conducted on March 31, 2014 did not identify any prehistoric or historical archaeological materials within the proposed project area. The location of the project site, at approximately the 20-foot contour elevation, is considered to be 10 feet higher than the boundary of the Goleta Slough when prehistoric occupation occurred, over 250 years ago.

Given the absence of any prehistoric or historic cultural materials identified in ten geoprobes during the current archaeological investigation within the proposed project area, future construction of the proposed project is not expected to impact unknown prehistoric cultural resources. Therefore, no further investigations or construction monitoring is considered necessary associated with future development of the proposed project. In the unlikely event that potentially intact prehistoric materials are encountered during proposed construction, construction should be temporarily suspended until a City-qualified archaeologist can evaluate the significance of the find, consistent with City of Goleta Cultural Resource Guidelines.



SOURCE: USGS Topo 7.5 Minute Series, Goleta Quadrangle
 Township 4N, Range 28W, Section 16

FIGURE 1
Project Vicinity

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project includes the development of 106 residential townhomes, 35 mixed use shopkeeper units, and 34 live-work townhomes. The proposed project also includes a 3,200 square foot community center and gym (see Figure 2).

Excavation is anticipated to extend at least 4 feet below the existing ground surface.

3.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

3.1 Prehistoric Setting

The local prehistoric chronology is divided into four major periods – Paleoindian, Early Period, Middle Period, and Late Period. It is generally accepted that humans entered the New World during the latter part of the Wisconsin glaciation between 40,000 and 20,000 years before present (B.P.). The earliest unquestioned evidence of human occupation in southern Santa Barbara County is dated to between 10,000 to 8,000 B.P. (Erlandson and Colten 1991). Paleoindian groups during this time focused on hunting Pleistocene megafauna, including mammoth and bison. Plants and smaller animals were undoubtedly part of the Paleoindian diet as well, and when the availability of large game was reduced by climatic shifts near the end of the Pleistocene, the subsistence strategy changed to a greater reliance on these resources.

Post-Pleistocene changes in climate and environment are reflected in the local archaeological record by approximately 8,000 B.P., the beginning of the Early Period, as defined by Chester King (1981, 1979, 1974). The Early Period of the Santa Barbara Channel mainland was originally defined by Rogers (1929), who called it the “Oak Grove” Period. The diagnostic feature of this period is the mano and metate milling stones, which were used to grind hard seeds such as sage for consumption. Toward the end of the Early Period, sea mammal hunting appears to have supplemented subsistence strategies (Glassow et al. 1990).



① Site Plan
1" = 50'-0"

SOURCE: Peikert + RRM Design Group 2014

FIGURE 2
Site Plan

Kellogg Ekwill Mixed Use

The Middle Period (3,350 to 800 B.P.) is characterized by larger and more permanent settlements, related to a generally wetter environment. Materials from Middle Period sites reflect a greater reliance on marine resources and include marine shells, fish remains, and fishhooks. A major shift in vegetable food exploitation occurred, as the mano and metate milling stones were replaced by stone mortars and pestles. This indicates a transition from seed gathering to oak tree acorn gathering and processing, a result of cooler temperatures and more expansive oak woodland habitats. Toward the end of this period, the plank canoe was developed, making ocean fishing and trade with the Channel Islands safer and more efficient (Arnold 1987). Terrestrial resources continued to be exploited as evidenced by the presence of contracting-stemmed and corner-notched projectile points from Middle Period sites (Bamforth 1984).

The Late Period (800 to 150 B.P. or approximately A.D. 1150 to 1800) was a time of increased social and economic complexity. The increased number of permanent and semi-permanent villages clustered along the Santa Barbara Channel and on the Channel Islands, and the diversity of environmental site settings in which sites have been identified, indicates a substantial increase in prehistoric population. Intensification of terrestrial as well as marine resources occurred. Acorns continued to be processed, and land mammals were hunted with the bow and arrow, rather than exclusively by spear. Trade networks, probably controlled by village chiefs, expanded and played an important part in local Chumash culture, reinforcing status differences and encouraging craft specialization. Shell beads, found throughout the Early and Middle Periods, increased in number and variety, related to status and social value.

The protohistoric culture of the Chumash was terminated by the arrival of a Spanish expedition led by Gaspar de Portola in 1769. Chumash culture changed dramatically with the establishment of the Missions of Santa Barbara, Santa Ynez, and La Purísima.

3.2 Historic Setting

The historic occupation of the project vicinity can be divided into three settlement periods: the Mission Period (A.D. 1769 – 1830), the Rancho Period (ca. A.D. 1830 -1865), and the

American Period (ca. A.D. 1865 – 1915). Construction of Mission Santa Barbara in 1786, Mission la Purísima Concepción in 1787, and Mission Santa Ynez in 1804, altered both the physical and cultural landscape of the region. The missions were the center of Spanish influence in the region and affected native patterns of settlement, culture, trade, industry, and agriculture. Following the secularization of the Missions by the Mexican Government in 1821, California became part of the Republic of Mexico.

Secularization of lands and a focus on cattle raising marked the Rancho Period, where large land grants of Mission lands were ceded to wealthy, prominent Spanish families. Native Americans continued to work as laborers on ranchos during this period. With California statehood in 1850 and the advent of the American Period, farming and more intensive land uses steadily replaced cattle stock raising. Cattle ranching was substantially curtailed by a prolonged drought in the 1860s.

Since statehood, major forces of regional change during the last 150 years have been railroads, maritime shipping, agribusiness concerns, the oil industry, and the college institutions. The project site has been used for agricultural row crops throughout the 20th century.

3.3 Previous Research

A review of archaeological reports on file at Dudek determined that the proposed project area was intensively surveyed during a Phase 1 archaeological investigation completed in 1981 (Wilcoxon, Erlandson, and Stone 1982). No prehistoric or historic archaeological sites were identified within the project site at that time.

An archaeological site records and literature search at the Central Coast Information Center conducted in 2011 for a proposed industrial park, less than ¼ mile to the west/southwest of the proposed Old Town Village Mixed Use Project, indicates that no archaeological sites are recorded on the western portion of the proposed project area (Stone and Victorino 2012). In addition to the Phase 1 survey in 1981, three subsequent cultural resource surveys (SAIC 1996, AE 2000, Ryan 2000) have addressed portions of the proposed Old Town Village Mixed

Use Project site. No prehistoric or historic archaeological materials were identified during any of the investigations.

3.4 Existing Setting

The proposed project area is adjacent to Old San Jose Creek, approximately 20 to 25 feet above sea level. This elevation is at least 10 feet above the 10-foot contour that has been estimated, based on archival research and an evaluation of hydrological processes, to have represented the extent of the Goleta Slough prior to massive flooding in 1861 – 1862 that filled the estuary with over 10 feet of sediment (Stone 1982).

The soil in the project area is described as Elder sandy loam (USDA/SCS 1981). The surface layer is dark grayish brown sandy loam about 24 inches thick. The underlying material is stratified dark grayish brown, yellowish brown, brown, and reddish brown loamy sand, sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam, and silty clay loam to a depth of 60 inches or more.

As discussed above, the project site is presently in agricultural row crop production.

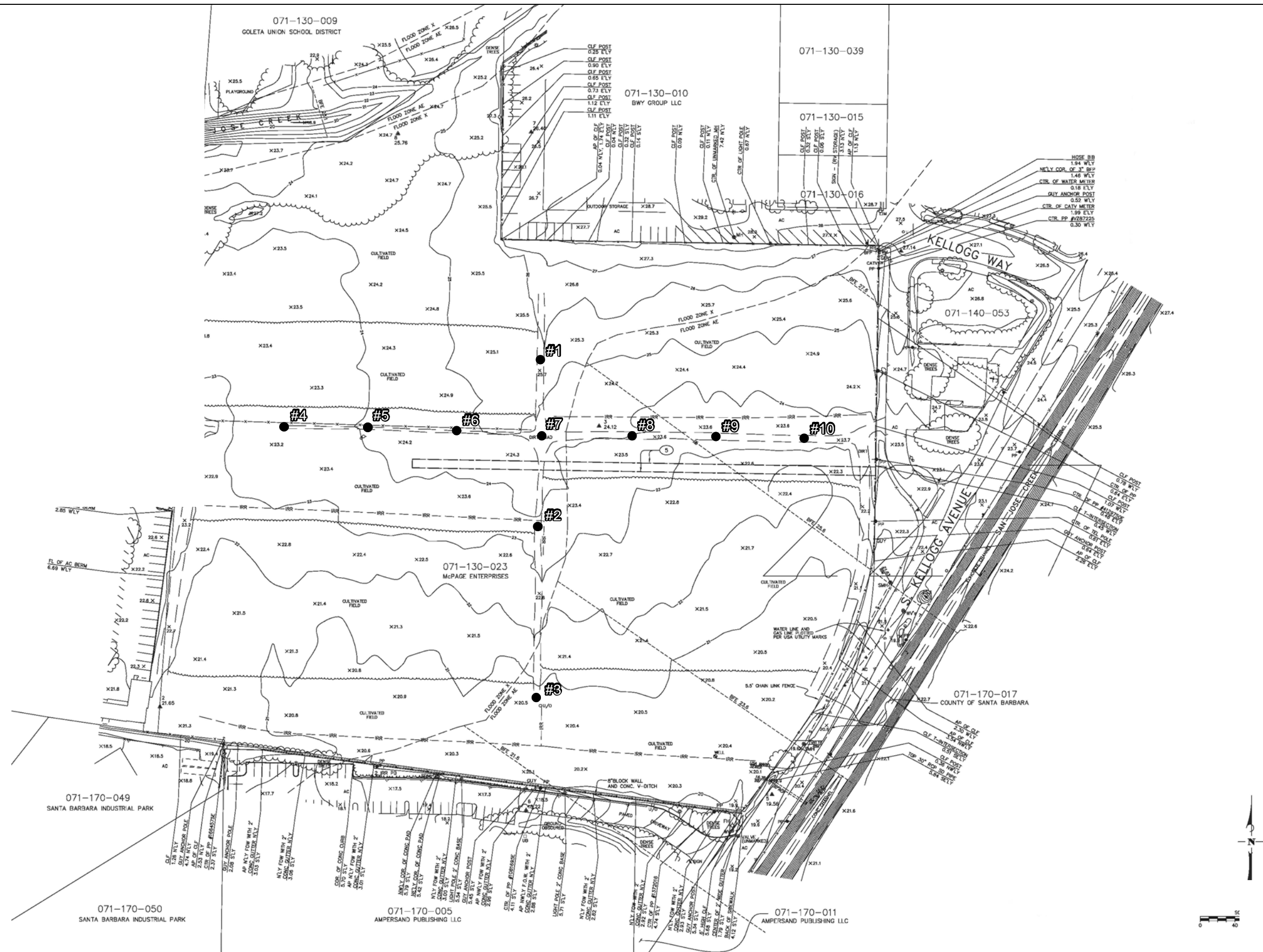
4.0 EXTENDED PHASE 1 INVESTIGATION

The current Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation objectives were two-fold:

1. Determine the presence/absence of prehistoric archaeological materials within the proposed project area; and
2. Determine the presence/absence of slough deposits within the proposed project area.

4.1 Methods

Descriptions of the near-surface deposits and soil profiles were obtained from ten solid core (hydraulically pushed) geoprobes excavated within the proposed project area (see Figure 3) under the direction of Dudek senior archaeologist Ken Victorino, RPA. The geoprobe samples consisted of 2-inch diameter sleeved soil cores that were excavated by a rig located on a one-ton pick-up truck to recover continuous records of soils up to approximately 7.5 feet deep. Geoprobes were located within two agricultural dirt roads, one oriented north-south, and the



● Geoprobe Location

SOURCE: Penfield & Smith 2014

FIGURE 3
Geoprobe Locations

Kellogg Ekwill Mixed Use

other east-west, in order to avoid disturbances resulting to the pick-up trucks access to the existing row crop agricultural production. The spacing of geoprobes approximately 30 meters (100 feet) was sufficiently to evaluate the presence of any unknown cultural materials. The soil cores were examined by Mr. Victorino as they were recovered from the borings. The boring holes were backfilled with the excavated soil subsequent to their intensive inspection.

4.2 Results

The ten geoprobes (GP) excavated within the proposed Old Town Village Mixed Use Project area consisted of naturally occurring soils (see Table 1 on page 10, below). Geoprobe excavation forms are provided in Appendix A.

A silty loam top soil extended from the ground surface to an average depth of approximately 85 centimeters (33 inches), which was underlain by alternating deposits of sand and clay to a depth of 2.3 meters (7.5 feet). This soil profile is consistent with the Elder sandy loam soil profile defined by the USDA/SCS for soils in the project vicinity.

The Supplemental Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation excavations did not identify any subsurface prehistoric or historic archaeological materials within the proposed project area. Excavations conclusively determined that subsurface soils are consistent with those that naturally occur in upland topographic areas that were at least 10 feet above the ancestral boundary of the Goleta Slough before the embayment was substantially infilled during the massive flooding in 1861 – 1862. The absence of cultural materials in any of the geoprobes indicates that the project site was not occupied prehistorically; the extensive alluvial sediments carried by storm flows in 1861-1862 did not in this case bury evidence of prehistoric occupation.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

The current Supplemental Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation did not identify any prehistoric cultural materials within the proposed project area. The results of the subsurface excavations were consistent with four previous intensive archaeological surveys of the project site ground surface.

Table 1. Geoprobe Excavation Results

<i>Geoprobe</i>	<i>Depth (cm)</i>	<i>Soil Description</i>	
1	0 – 94	silt, brown (10YR4/3)	
	94 – 102	clayey silt, dark grayish brown (10YR4/2)	
	102 – 110	fine silty sand, yellowish brown (10YR5/4)	
	~		
	145 – 156	fine silty clay, very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2)	
	156 – 167	fine sandy silt, dark brown (10YR3/3)	
	167 – 178	coarse sand, pale brown (10YR6/3)	
	178 – 190	silt, dark brown (10YR3/3)	
	190 – 193	clay, very dark brown (10YR2/2)	
	193 – 202	silt, brown (10YR4/3)	
	202 – 214	clay, dark brown (10YR3/3)	
	214 – 230	sand, yellowish brown (10YR5/4)	
	2	0 – 90	fine sandy silt, brown (10YR5/3)
		90 – 95	silt, brown (10YR5/3)
95 ~ 180		fine sandy silt, brown (10YR5/3)	
180 – 183		fine sandy silt, very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2)	
183 – 188		coarse sand w/pebbles and gravels, pale brown (10YR6/3)	
188 – 204		coarse sand, pale brown (10YR6/3)	
204 – 210		silty clay, brown (10YR4/3)	
210 – 222		sand, dark grayish brown (10YR4/2)	
222 – 225		clay, dark brown (10YR3/3)_	
225 – 230		fine sandy silt, dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4)	
3		0 – 78	fine sandy silt, brown (10YR5/3)
	78 – 92	sand, brown (10YR5/3)	
	92 – 101	fine sandy silt, brown (10YR4/3)	
	101 ~ 142	silt, dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4)	
	142 – 157	sand, pale brown (10YR6/3)	
	157 – 163	silt, dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4)	
	163 – 179	clay, very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2)	
	179 – 211	sand, very pale brown (10YR7/3)	
	211 – 214	clayey sand, dark grayish brown (10YR4/2)	
	214 – 230	sand, very pale brown (10YR7/3)	
4	0 – 78	fine sandy silt, brown (10YR4/3)	
	78 ~ 166	fine silty sand, yellowish brown (10YR5/4)	
	166 – 174	silt, dark grayish brown (10YR4/2)	
	174 – 178	sand, dark yellowish brown (10YR6/4)	
	178 – 184	silt, brown (10YR4/3)	
	184 – 199	clayey silt, dark grayish brown (10YR4/2)	
	199 – 211	sand, pale brown (10YR6/3)	
	211 – 222	silt, dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4)	
	222 – 230	sand, pale brown (10YR6/3)	

Table 1. Geoprobe Excavation Results (cont.)

<i>Geoprobe</i>	<i>Depth (cm)</i>	<i>Soil Description</i>
5	0 – 59	silt, brown (10YR4/3)
	59 – 65	fine silty sand, brown (10YR5/3)
	65 – 72	silt, brown (10YR4/3)
	72 – 84	fine silty sand, brown (10YR5/3)
	84 – 88	fine sandy silt, brown (10YR4/3)
	88 – 110	sand, pale brown (10YR6/3)
6	0 – 69	silt, dark brown (10YR3/3)
	69 – 79	clayey silt, brown (10YR4/3)
	79 – 92	sand, pale brown (10YR6/3)
	92 ~ 134	clay, brown (10YR4/3)
	134 – 138	sand, yellowish brown (10YR5/4)
	138 – 147	fine clayey sand, dark brown (10YR3/3)
	147 – 160	sand, dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4)
	160 – 176	fine sandy silt, dark brown (10YR3/3)
	176 – 182	coarse sand, pale brown (10YR6/3)
	182 – 198	fine sandy silt, dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4)
	198 – 208	sand, pale brown (10YR6/3)
	208 – 215	clay, brown (10YR4/3)
7	0 – 85	fine sandy silt, dark brown (10YR3/3)
	85 – 95	silt, dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6)
	95 – 110	fine sandy silt, dark brown (10YR3/3)
8	0 – 70	fine sandy silt, brown (10YR4/3)
	70 – 90	sand, yellowish brown (10YR5/4)
	90 ~ 143	fine sandy silt, brown (10YR4/3)
	143 – 153	sand, pale brown (10YR6/3)
	153 – 164	silt, brown (10YR5/3)
	164 – 184	sand, very pale brown (10YR7/3)
	184 – 188	clayey silt, brown (10YR4/3)
	188 – 204	sand, pale brown (10YR6/3)
	204 – 215	silt, brown (10YR4/3)
9	0 – 18	artificial fill w/asphalt (fill for dirt road)
	18 – 100	fine sandy silt, very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2)
10	0 – 80	fine sandy silt, dark brown (10YR3/3)
	80 - 230	sand, brown to pale brown (10YR4/3 to 10YR7/3) at least 4 different deposits of sand

Given that evidence derived from the current Supplemental Extended Phase 1 investigation verifies the absence of prehistoric or historic occupation within the project site established during four separate intensive ground surface surveys, no impacts on cultural resources are associated with proposed project ground disturbances.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

As no cultural resources were identified within the proposed project area, proposed project construction would not impact cultural resources. Therefore, no further measures such as construction monitoring are necessary during construction of the proposed project. The following standard measure is recommended in the highly unlikely event that potentially significant prehistoric cultural remains are encountered during construction of the proposed project.

1. In the unlikely event that potentially significant prehistoric cultural materials are encountered during construction of the proposed project, grading should be temporarily redirected and/or suspended until a City-qualified archaeologist and local Chumash representative are retained to evaluate the find, including mapping and collecting any diagnostic (time-sensitive) artifacts, consistent with City standards.

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APPENDIX A

Geoprobe Excavation Forms

DUDEK GEOPROBE FORM

Project Name: Kellogg Rd Mill Site: _____ Geoprobe: 1 Date Opened: 3/31

Brief Description of Each Level: (for each soil change, please note Munsell color, soil type, compaction, moisture, type & degree of disturbance, type & amount of cultural material, etc.)

90 ft N of drt rd intersection

110cm, 230cm

0 - 94cm : silt
10YR 4/3 brown

94 - 102cm : slightly clayey silt
10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown

102 - 110cm : fine silty sand
10YR 5/4 yellowish brown

~ compaction

145 - 156 : fine silty clay
10YR 5/2 very dark grayish brown

156 - 167 : fine sandy silt
10YR 5/3 dark brown

167 - 178 : coarse sand (10YR 6/3 pale brown)

178 - 190 : silt (10YR 3/3 dark brown)

190 - 193 : clay (10YR 2/2 very dark brown)

193 - 202 : silt (10YR 4/3 brown)

202 - 214 : clay (10YR 3/3 dark brown)

214 - 230 : sand (10YR 5/4 yellowish brown)

Diameter of Geoprobe: 2 inches

Termination Depth: 230cm

Total Volume: _____

Justification for Closing Geoprobe:

1) Bedrock 2) Below Project Impacts 3) Sterile Level 4) Cave In 5) Other _____

Special Samples (Pollen, Flotation, C-14, Soil): _____

Cultural Materials Present (Y or N): N Amount (Number of Bags/Buckets): _____

Excavator: SAL Screener: _____ Crew Chief: KDV

DUDEK GEOPROBE FORM

Project Name: Kellogg Ekwill Site: _____ Geoprobe: 2 Date Opened: 3/31

Brief Description of Each Level: (for each soil change, please note Munsell color, soil type, compaction, moisture, type & degree of disturbance, type & amount of cultural material, etc.)

approx 100# S of det rd intersection

110cm, 230cm

0 - 20cm : fine sandy silt
10YR 5/3 brown

20 - 25cm : silt

10YR 5/3 brown

25 - 180cm : fine sandy silt

10YR 5/3 brown

180 - 183cm : fine sandy silt

10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown

183 - 188cm : coarse sand w/ pebbles & gravels

10YR 6/3 pale brown

188 - 204cm : coarse sand

10YR 6/3 pale brown

204 - 210cm : silty clay

10YR 4/3 brown

210 - 222cm : sand

10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown

222 - 225 : clay (10YR 5/5 dark brown)

225 - 230 : fine sandy silt

(10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown)

Diameter of Geoprobe: 2 inches

Termination Depth: 230cm

Total Volume: _____

Justification for Closing Geoprobe:

1) Bedrock 2) Below Project Impacts 3) Sterile Level 4) Cave In 5) Other _____

Special Samples (Pollen, Flotation, C-14, Soil): _____

Cultural Materials Present (Y or N): N Amount (Number of Bags/Buckets): _____

Excavator: Jal Screener: _____ Crew Chief: KDV

DUDEK GEOPROBE FORM

Project Name: Kellogg Hill Site: _____ Geoprobe: 3 Date Opened: 3/31

Brief Description of Each Level: (for each soil change, please note Munsell color, soil type, compaction, moisture, type & degree of disturbance, type & amount of cultural material, etc.)

approx 300 ft S of det rd intersection

110cm, 230cm

0 - 78cm fine sandy silt
10YR 5/3 brown

78 - 92cm sand
10YR 5/3 brown

92 - 101cm fine sandy silt
10YR 4/3 brown

~ compaction

101 - 142cm silt
10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown

142 - 157cm sand
10YR 6/3 pale brown

157 - 163cm silt
10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown

163 - 179cm clay
10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown

179 - 211 sand (10YR 7/3 very pale brown)

211 - 214 clayey sand (10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown)

214 - 230 sand (10YR 7/3 very pale brown)

Diameter of Geoprobe: 2 inches

Termination Depth: 230cm (2.3m / 7.5 ft)

Total Volume: _____

Justification for Closing Geoprobe:

1) Bedrock 2) Below Project Impacts 3) Sterile Level 4) Cave In 5) Other _____

Special Samples (Pollen, Flotation, C-14, Soil): _____

Cultural Materials Present (Y or N): N Amount (Number of Bags/Buckets): _____

Excavator: Sil Screener: _____ Crew Chief: KPII

DUDEK
GEOPROBE FORM

Project Name: Kellogg Island Site: _____ Geoprobe: 4 Date Opened: 3/31

Brief Description of Each Level: (for each soil change, please note Munsell color, soil type, compaction, moisture, type & degree of disturbance, type & amount of cultural material, etc.)

approx 300 ft W of det id infrastructure

110cm, 250cm

0 - 78 fine sandy silt
10YR 4/3 brown

78 - 166 fine silty sand
10YR 5/4 yellowish brown

166 - 174 silt
10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown

174 - 178 sand
10YR 6/4 dark yellowish brown

178 - 184 silt
10YR 4/3 brown

184 - 199 clayey silt
10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown

199 - 211 sand
10YR 6/3 pale brown

211 - 222 silt
10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown

222 - 250 sand
10YR 6/3 pale brown

Diameter of Geoprobe: 2 inches

Termination Depth: 230cm (7.5 ft)

Total Volume: _____

Justification for Closing Geoprobe:

1) Bedrock 2) Below Project Impacts 3) Sterile Level 4) Cave In 5) Other _____

Special Samples (Pollen, Flotation, C-14, Soil): _____

Cultural Materials Present (Y or N): N Amount (Number of Bags/Buckets): _____

Excavator: SJL Screener: _____ Crew Chief: KDV

DUDEK
GEOPROBE FORM

Project Name: Kellogg/Beckwill Site: _____ Geoprobe: 5 Date Opened: 3/31

Brief Description of Each Level: (for each soil change, please note Munsell color, soil type, compaction, moisture, type & degree of disturbance, type & amount of cultural material, etc.)

approx 200 ft W of dot rd intersection

110cm

0 - 59cm silt

10YR 4/3 brown

59 - 65cm fine silty sand

10YR 5/3 brown

65 - 72cm silt

10YR 4/3 brown

72 - 84cm fine silty sand

10YR 5/3 brown

84 - 88cm fine sandy silt

10YR 4/3 brown

88 - 110cm sand

10YR 6/3 pale brown

Diameter of Geoprobe: 2-inch

Termination Depth: 110cm (1.1m / 3.6 ft)

Total Volume: _____

Justification for Closing Geoprobe:

1) Bedrock 2) Below Project Impacts 3) Sterile Level 4) Cave In 5) Other _____

Special Samples (Pollen, Flotation, C-14, Soil): _____

Cultural Materials Present (Y or N): N Amount (Number of Bags/Buckets): _____

Excavator: Zal Screener: _____ Crew Chief: RDV

DUDEK GEOPROBE FORM

Project Name: Kellogg Hill Site: _____ Geoprobe: 6 Date Opened: 3/31

Brief Description of Each Level: (for each soil change, please note Munsell color, soil type, compaction, moisture, type & degree of disturbance, type & amount of cultural material, etc.)

approx 100 ft W of det rd intersection

100cm, 215cm

0 - 69 cm silt
10YR 3/3 dark brown

69 - 79 cm clayey silt
10YR 4/3 brown

79 - 92 cm sand (10YR 6/3 pale brown)

92 -
~ compaction
- 134 } clay (10YR 4/3 brown)

134 - 138 sand (10YR 5/4 yellowish brown)

138 - 147 fine clayey sand (10YR 3/3 dark brown)

147 - 160 sand (10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown)

160 - 176 fine sandy silt (10YR 5/3 dark brown)

176 - 182 sand (coarse) (10YR 6/3 pale brown)

182 - 198 fine sandy silt (10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown)

198 - 208 sand (10YR 6/3 pale brown)

208 - 215 clay (10YR 4/3 brown)

Diameter of Geoprobe: 2 inches

Termination Depth: 215 cm (2.15 m / 7 ft)

Total Volume: _____

Justification for Closing Geoprobe:

1) Bedrock 2) Below Project Impacts 3) Sterile Level 4) Cave In 5) Other _____

Special Samples (Pollen, Flotation, C-14, Soil): _____

Cultural Materials Present (Y or N): N Amount (Number of Bags/Buckets): _____

Excavator: SAL Screener: _____ Crew Chief: KDV

DUDEK
GEOPROBE FORM

Project Name: Kellogg Hill Site: _____ Geoprobe: 7 Date Opened: 3/31

Brief Description of Each Level: (for each soil change, please note Munsell color, soil type, compaction, moisture, type & degree of disturbance, type & amount of cultural material, etc.)

middle of det and intersertion

110cm

0 - 85 fine sandy silt

10YR 3/3 dark brown

85 - 95 silt

10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown

95 - 110cm fine sandy silt

10YR 3/3 dark brown

Diameter of Geoprobe: 2 inches

Termination Depth: 110cm (3.6 ft)

Total Volume: _____

Justification for Closing Geoprobe:

1) Bedrock 2) Below Project Impacts 3) Sterile Level 4) Cave In 5) Other _____

Special Samples (Pollen, Flotation, C-14, Soil): _____

Cultural Materials Present (Y or N): N Amount (Number of Bags/Buckets): _____

Excavator: SJL Screener: _____ Crew Chief: KDV

DUDEK GEOPROBE FORM

Project Name: Kellogg Fenwick Site: _____ Geoprobe: 8 Date Opened: 3/31

Brief Description of Each Level: (for each soil change, please note Munsell color, soil type, compaction, moisture, type & degree of disturbance, type & amount of cultural material, etc.)

approx 100 ft E of dot rd intersection

100cm

0 - 70 fine sandy silt (10YR 4/3 brown)

70 - 90 sand (10YR 5/1 yellowish brown)

90 -

~ compaction } fine sandy silt (10YR 4/3 brown)
- 143

143 - 153 sand (10YR 6/3 pale brown)

153 - 164 silt (10YR 5/3 brown)

164 - 184 sand (10YR 7/3 very pale brown)

184 - 188 clayey silt (10YR 4/3 brown)

188 - 204 sand (10YR 6/3 pale brown)

204 - 215 silt (10YR 4/3 brown)

Diameter of Geoprobe: 2 inches

Termination Depth: 215 cm (7 ft)

Total Volume: _____

Justification for Closing Geoprobe:
1) Bedrock 2) Below Project Impacts 3) Sterile Level 4) Cave In 5) Other _____

Special Samples (Pollen, Flotation, C-14, Soil): _____

Cultural Materials Present (Y or N): N Amount (Number of Bags/Buckets): _____

Excavator: SAL Screener: _____ Crew Chief: KDV

DUDEK GEOPROBE FORM

Project Name: Kellogg Ekwill Site: _____ Geoprobe: 9 Date Opened: 3/31

Brief Description of Each Level: (for each soil change, please note Munsell color, soil type, compaction, moisture, type & degree of disturbance, type & amount of cultural material, etc.)

approx 700ft E of dirt rd intersection

100cm

0-18 artificial fill (for dirt road) asphalt

18-100cm fine sandy silt

10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown)

Diameter of Geoprobe: 2 inches

Termination Depth: 100cm (1m / 33ft)

Total Volume: _____

Justification for Closing Geoprobe:

1) Bedrock 2) Below Project Impacts 3) Sterile Level 4) Cave In 5) Other _____

Special Samples (Pollen, Flotation, C-14, Soil): _____

Cultural Materials Present (Y or N): N Amount (Number of Bags/Buckets): _____

Excavator: SJL Screener: _____ Crew Chief: KPV

DUDEK GEOPROBE FORM

Project Name: Kellogg/Erwin Site: _____ Geoprobe: 10 Date Opened: 3/31

Brief Description of Each Level: (for each soil change, please note Munsell color, soil type, compaction, moisture, type & degree of disturbance, type & amount of cultural material, etc.)

approx 500ft E. of det rd intersection, closest
to Kellogg

110cm, 230cm

0-80cm fine sandy silt
10YR 3/3 dark brown

80-230cm sand => at least 4 different "beds"
of sand
=> 10YR 7/3 very pale brown to
10YR 4/3 brown

Diameter of Geoprobe: 2 inches

Termination Depth: 230cm (2.3m / 7.5 ft)

Total Volume: _____

Justification for Closing Geoprobe:

1) Bedrock 2) Below Project Impacts 3) Sterile Level 4) Cave In 5) Other _____

Special Samples (Pollen, Flotation, C-14, Soil): _____

Cultural Materials Present (Y or N): N Amount (Number of Bags/Buckets): _____

Excavator: Sgt Screener: _____ Crew Chief: EDV



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January 5, 2015
Rincon Project No. 12-00937

Mary Chang
Senior Planner
City of Goleta
Planning and Environmental Review Department
130 Cremona Drive, Suite B
Goleta, California 93117

Subject: Peer Review of an Archaeological Technical Report for the Old Town Village Mixed-Use Project, City of Goleta, Santa Barbara County, California

Dear Ms. Chang

This letter summarizes the results of a peer review of the report entitled: *Supplemental Extended Phase I Archaeological Investigation, Old Town Village Mixed Use Project, Kellogg Avenue/Ekwill Street, Goleta, California*, prepared by David Stone and Ken Victorino (2014) of Dudek. This peer review is part of an environmental analysis being conducted in conformance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) by the City of Goleta. The purpose of the review is to determine whether the Dudek report is adequate for the purposes of preparing an Initial Study for the proposed project.

Methods

This peer review was conducted by Cultural Resources Principal Investigator Robert Ramirez, M.A., RPA, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualification Standards* for historic and prehistoric archaeology (National Park Service 1983). Cultural Resources Program Manager Kevin Hunt, B.A., provided program-level oversight. Quality control for the peer review was provided by Vice President Duane Vander Pluym, D. Env.

The analysis entailed review of the Dudek report with regard to methods, findings, and the potential for the project to impact significant archaeological resources as defined in Section 15064.5 of CEQA.

Findings

The Dudek report is well organized and generally follows the Archeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR) guidelines for the preparation of cultural resources technical reports (California Office of Historic Preservation 1990). The report provides the necessary legal, environmental, and culture history background for a study of this scope. The report clearly states the objective of the study which is to determine the presence/absence of archaeological materials within the project area and determine whether soil deposits associated with Goleta Slough exist within the project area.



The previous research discussion indicates the entire project area had been previously surveyed for cultural resources in 1981 with portions of the project area again surveyed in 1996 (one study) and 2000 (two studies). None of these studies identified cultural resources within the project area.

Subsurface sampling of the project area employed 2-inch diameter geoprobes which recovered soil samples to a depth of 7.5 feet deep. A total of ten geoprobes were excavated, five on a north-south axis and five on an east-west axis.

The Geoprobe sampling did not identify any prehistoric or historic cultural materials. The soils analysis determined the soils present within the project are consistent with upland topographic areas that were at least 10 feet above the horizon associated with Goleta Slough prior to its infilling from a massive flooding event in 1861-1862.

Rincon concludes that the Dudek study has done an adequate job of assessing whether archaeological resources are present within the project area. Although the sampling strategy employed for this study was not extensive, it provided sufficient data to adequately assess the potential to encounter previously unrecorded archaeological deposits within the project area. This data also supports the results of four previous cultural resource surveys which did not identify cultural resources within the project area. We further concur with Dudek's recommendation that no further cultural resources work is needed for the proposed project. beyond the standard measure for unanticipated discoveries, as discussed in the report.

Sincerely,

RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.

Robert Ramirez, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Principal Investigator

Kevin Hunt, B.A.
Cultural Resources Program Manager

References

California Office of Historic Preservation

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http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/Arch_Standards.htm.

Stone, David and Ken Victorino

2014 *Supplemental Extended Phase I Archaeological Investigation, Old Town Village Mixed Use Project, Kellogg Avenue/Ekwill Street, Goleta, California*. On file at City of Goleta, California.