

# PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES REPORT:

## Parma Park Sustainable Trails Project

**SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA  
APN 025-120-005**

*Prepared for:*

**City of Santa Barbara**

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PARMA PARK SUSTAINABLE TRAILS PROJECT**

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**SECTION 1.0  
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY**

Dr. Brent Leftwich has been subcontracted by Cardno, Inc. to perform a Phase I cultural resources survey for the Parma Sustainable Trails Project on behalf of the City of Santa Barbara Department of Parks and Recreation (Figure 1). The City of Santa Barbara has proposed a trails restoration project within the boundaries of 200-acre Parma Park. The goals of this project are to refurbish existing trails to prevent further erosion, reroute or correct trails that are too steep or deeply entrenched, add to the development of trails that are hiking and equestrian friendly, and to protect environmental resources. The project area is limited to a number of noncontiguous, linear segments scattered through out the park, including approximately 1.0 mile of existing trails to be retired and approximately 3.5 miles of proposed new trail routes. Construction activities for this project will include vegetation removal and grading.

Dr. Leftwich conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the property on July 11 and 12, 2018. All existing routes to be retired were surveyed with a single transect, with excellent visibility. Proposed trail routes were surveyed using a single transect with a short zigzag to create a 5-meter buffer. Visibility was considerably lower on new trail routes, although pick and shovel scrapes improved visibility to acceptable levels. Approximately 80-90% of the project linear segments exist in areas where the natural ground slope is greater than 20 degrees. No archaeological or cultural resources were observed during intensive Phase I linear surveys. All existing trail segments slated for retirement contain soils that have been previously disturbed and graded, often into the side of steep slopes. Soils in proposed trail routes appear mostly intact, outside of rodent bioturbation. The project linears contained a low amount of modern trash and debris. One previously recorded historic resource, SBA-3930H exists within Parma Park, but it lies outside the current project area and will not be affected. Based upon archival research, site history, and field survey, the project site has a very low potential for unrecorded archaeological resources, prehistoric or historic.

Dr. Leftwich has recommended the following mitigation measures. No additional archaeological monitoring or additional cultural resource testing is recommended. If unanticipated archaeological resources are discovered, all construction activity shall cease until the archaeologist and City Environmental Analyst can determine the resource's significance and develop and implement a plan of action. Finally, if human remains are discovered, construction will cease, and the archaeologist will contact the Santa Barbara County Coroner, City Environmental Analyst, and if necessary, the Native American Heritage Commission. Implementation of these mitigation measures would reduce potential impacts to archaeological resources to a less-than-significant level.

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**SECTION 2.0  
PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The proposed project is located within the boundaries of Parma Park, a 200-acre open space in the southern foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountains (Figure 1). Parma Park sits along the northern edge of the City of Santa Barbara, north of Mission Ridge, and is currently maintained by the City of Santa Barbara Department of Parks and Recreation. The park itself is bounded on the north by Mountain Drive and private estates, the west by El Cielito Road, south by Stanwood Drive (SR 192) and Sycamore Creek, and to the east by steep canyons draining into Coyote Creek. The surrounding neighborhood is primarily residential with a few small avocado orchards. The park is characterized by steep terrain, consisting of ridges and deep canyons oriented north to south. Three drainages primarily traverse the park: the east and west forks of Parma Creek, Stanwood Creek, and Coyote Creek (from west to east). All these drainages flow south into Sycamore Creek, and they are thus part of the greater Sycamore Creek watershed. Vegetation is dominated by mixed chaparral on the park's slopes and ridges, and non-native grasslands along roads, trail cuts, and in a moderate sized meadow on a plateau at the western end of the parcel. Coast live oak riparian forests run along the creek drainages, expanding into coast live oak woodlands farther out. An abandoned olive orchard lies between the east and west forks of Parma Creek. Parma Road stretches north from the West Stanwood Entrance, but runs into the park for less than 100 meters. An unimproved fire road extends northeast from Parma Road, concomitant with the Ridge Trail, to the park's highest point. From there it turns south before exiting onto private property in the southeast corner of the park.

The City of Santa Barbara has proposed a trails restoration project within the boundaries of Parma Park. The goals of this project are to refurbish existing trails to prevent further erosion, reroute or correct trails that are too steep or deeply entrenched, add to the development of trails that are hiking and equestrian friendly, and to protect environmental resources. The project area is limited to a number of noncontiguous, linear segments scattered throughout the park (Figures 2 and 3). Approximately 1.0 mile of existing trail segments will be retired and undeveloped, as they have been deemed too steep or badly degraded. Another 3.5 miles of proposed, new trail routes will be created, some of which will replace retired routes. All the new trail route segments will be incorporated into the existing Parma Park trails system (Figure 4). Retiring of existing routes and the construction of new trails will necessitate vegetation removal and grading activities, the details of which can be found in the *Parma Park Sustainable Trail System Plan, Phase 2, Parts 1 & 2* (Santa Barbara County Trails Council 2018). Dr. Leftwich has been subcontracted by Cardno, Inc. to conduct a Phase I cultural resources survey of the proposed project in order to assess the project's potential impact to known or unknown archaeological resources.

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**SECTION 3.0  
CULTURAL BACKGROUND**

**3.1 PREHISTORY**

Prehistoric archaeological sites dating from as early as ca. 8,000 before present (BP) to as late as 100 BP have been discovered within Santa Barbara County. It is likely that the Santa Barbara area was also the setting for human activity as far back as 13,000 BP, though the remains of early activity have probably been lost to encroaching development and rising sea level.

The prehistory of the Santa Barbara channel area is typically broken down into four broad periods: the Paleocoastal/Paleoindian Period (ca. 13,000–8,000 BP), the Early Period (ca. 8,000–3,000 BP), the Middle Period (ca. 3,000–800 BP), and the Late Period (ca. 800–200 BP). Each of these periods is defined by a broad suite of cultural traits and ecological adaptations, but the periods are far from homogenous, and change was constant even within each given period of prehistory.

**3.2 PALEOINDIAN PERIOD**

The “Central Coast” of California, inclusive of Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties, as well as the northern Channel Islands, has been occupied since the early Holocene (Fagan 2003; Johnson n.d.; Mills et al. 2005; Moratto 1984). Throughout California, indeed throughout North America, Paleoindian sites indicate short-term encampments, animal kill sites, and a generally ephemeral human presence in the area. Though some locations throughout California may have supported enough plant and animal life to allow for sedentary lifestyles, most of the early Californians were probably nomadic and highly mobile (Moratto 1984).

It is commonly stated that the early people of California were primarily hunters, but ethnographic evidence of nomadic hunter-gatherers suggests that vegetal foods were probably significant contributors to the diet of early Californians. Common artifacts from this time period are primarily either related to hunting (projectile points, “crescentic” bifaces), or else rather ambiguous in their purpose, such as cogstones (discoidal ground stones with “gear teeth” along the edges).

**3.3 THE EARLY PERIOD**

After 8,000 BP, it appears that populations began to grow; an event that has been credited to changes in climate providing greater abundance of food, improvements in technology allowing more efficient and intensive exploitation of food, and changes in settlement patterns (Grenda and Altschul 2002). After 7,400 BP, however, population levels began to decline,

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perhaps due to climatic changes. Populations began to grow again along the Santa Barbara Channel coast after 5,200 BP (Glassow 1996).

The onset of the Early Period corresponds with what is often called the Millingstone Horizon throughout California. This is characterized by a focus on terrestrial food sources, especially hard seeds. Population growth is indicated by hundreds of sites containing milling implements such as the mano and metate used to grind vegetal foods in order to be made edible. Also, it is generally thought that at this time populations shifted from a “forager” to a “collector” adaptation, using Binford’s (1980) definitions (Grenda and Altschul 2002; Jones 1991). This shift is characterized by a greater dependence on stationary residential camps accompanied by shorter term occupation of smaller hunting and gathering locations in order to bring resources back to the base camp. Locally, fishing and shellfish gathering became increasingly important during the Early Period (C. King 1990).

After 6,500 BP, climatic changes resulted in an increase in marine resource productivity and an increase in population growth. Compared with the earlier Millingstone Horizon, subsistence still includes a marine focus and elements of milling, as well as the hunting of sea mammals and the introduction of the mortar and pestle. The abundance of dolphin remains in later Early Period sites indicates the use of reliable watercraft (Glassow 2004). The introduction of watercraft may indicate craft specialization and an increase in social complexity. This is further supported by the increased time and effort applied to shaping mortars around 5,000 B.P.

### **3.4 THE MIDDLE PERIOD**

The abundance of mortars and pestles during the terminal Early Period signals the beginning of acorn exploitation and marine resources, especially fish and shellfish, becoming more important to basic subsistence (Glassow 1996). These developments led to and define the beginning of the Middle Period.

During the Middle Period, the population of the study area appears to have grown and become increasingly sedentary. Large coastal sites became important residential bases during a larger portion of the year, especially around biologically productive estuaries such as the Goleta Slough (Glassow 1996; C. King 1990; Stone 1984). Short-term sites allowed logistic foraging as well as places to which populations could disperse during times of resource stress (Spanne 1975).

Technological advancements with a marine-based strategy are evident by 2,500 BP. Fishing technology shifts from the use of the bone gorge to the abalone fishhook. After 1,500 BP, additional advancements include the plank canoe, harpoon, and the introduction of the bow and arrow. Additionally, the Middle Period is marked by an increase in shell bead production and the formation of trade networks. Although it is likely that some form of elite organization

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existed during the Middle Period, the degree of social stratification and the exact form it took is open to debate (Kennett and Kennett 2004; C. King 1990).

### **3.5 THE LATE PERIOD**

During the Late Period, populations continued to grow, sedentism further increased, and social complexity was present in the form of a chiefdom-level social organization with a market economy. After 700 BP, shell beads develop into a form of monetary exchange. Most researchers agree that the social and political structure of the Chumash chiefdoms became both more complex and more hierarchically stratified during the Middle-Late Transition, resulting in hereditary elites who maintained economic and political control (Arnold 1983; Blackburn 1976; Hollimon 2004; Johnson 1988, 2004; Raab and Larson 1997).

Fishing, gathering of shellfish, acorn processing, and gathering of both terrestrial and marine plant foods continued to be the dominant subsistence activities during the Late Period. Examination of middens and cemeteries, as well as evaluation of ethnohistoric records, indicates that exchange across ecological zones was a vitally important aspect of both social life and organization during the Late Period (Armstrong 2005, 2006; Horne 1981; Johnson 1988; C. King 1976, 1990; L. King 1982; Macko 1983; McRae 1999).

### **3.6 ETHNOGRAPHY**

The ethnohistoric Chumash are typically characterized as a linguistically-related series of chiefdom societies occupying sedentary or semi-sedentary villages. The Chumash peoples occupied the area ranging from Estero Bay in San Luis Obispo County to Malibu in Los Angeles County, occupying both coast and interior valleys and plains. Most Chumash lived in sedentary or semi-sedentary villages most of the year and moved to seasonal camps to collect foods for storage at the permanent village.

The Chumash had developed a maritime adaptation that was quite complex and efficient. Fishing within the channel waters provided a tremendous amount of meat (Glassow and Wilcoxon 1988), and deep-water fishing and travel to the Channel Islands were conducted with the *tomol* plank canoe. Shellfish and near-shore fish were available both in estuarine environments and along the sandy beaches, intertidal zones, and rocky outcrops on the ocean shore. In addition to marine foods, terrestrial foods were available in the form of terrestrial plants (most notably acorns) and terrestrial game (primarily rabbits and deer). Chemical analysis of bones from coastal Chumash cemeteries indicates a prehistoric diet containing both marine and terrestrial foods (Walker and Deniro 1986). Also, excavation at coastal sites has indicated that terrestrial plant and fauna were an important part of the coastal Chumash diet, though marine fauna were the dominant source of animal protein (Gamble 1991; Glassow and Wilcoxon 1988).

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Food, finished tools, raw material, clothing, ideological items, and other goods were traded between all ecological zones that the Chumash occupied (island, coastal, and interior mainland) (C. King 1976; L. King 1982). This allowed local shortfalls to be offset by the purchase or trade of goods from other regions. Trade was facilitated by the existence of shell beads, primarily “cup” beads made from the *Olivella biplicata* shell (C. King 1990). The use of these beads as money allowed wealth to be accumulated and stored so that it could be used at a later time.

Ethnohistoric records indicate that the Chumash were interested in the production of goods and trade for profit (C. King 1976; Lloyd 1955). There is also evidence that the Chumash were very status conscious and that the production of wealth aided in the enhancement of status (L. King 1982). Ethnohistoric sources indicate that some form of hierarchical organization was in place (Geiger and Meighan 1976). However, the role of the chief, or *wot* within the village, and perhaps between villages, is much debated. The consensus view is that the elites of Chumash society, inclusive of the *wot* and the officers that served him (Blackburn 1975) held some degree of political and administrative power through control over such aspects of the economy as exchange with the Channel Islands, redistribution of goods, and manipulation of ritual power through a secret society known as the *'Antap* (Blackburn 1976; Holliman 2004). During the ethnohistoric period, the role of chief, as well as some other elite roles, appears to have been inherited through family ties (Johnson 1988).

The villages that surrounded the Goleta Slough were amongst the largest villages in the Santa Barbara Channel area (Johnson 1988). Johnson (1988) has argued that some coastal villages, including *Helo'* (SBA-46) on Mescalitan Island in the Goleta Slough, were able to use their central location both to control exchange between the interior and the islands, and to redistribute trade goods (primarily beads) from the islands to the surrounding villages, thus generating economic and political power for themselves.

The people of the Goleta Slough area were recruited into Mission Santa Barbara relatively early in the Mission Period. After the secularization of the missions, some of the former neophytes (converted Chumash) returned to the Goleta Slough in order to establish new residential sites. Among these was a village across the slough from Mescalitan Island, the residents of which would go to the remains of the village of *Helo'* on the island for ritual activities and to make shell beads (Johnson 1989). However, such settlements ultimately were abandoned, and their residents went to find a livelihood in the ranches and towns nearby.

The project area is located within the ethnographic boundaries of the coastal Barbareño Chumash. Unfortunately, the Chumash were incorporated rather quickly into the Spanish mission system. This precipitated the rapid loss of much of their native culture and language, enough so that by the time anthropologists began to interview Chumash individuals, much traditional information had been lost. By the early 1800s, nearly the entire Chumash



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population, except for individuals who had escaped to the interior, was incorporated into the mission system (Grant 1978, 505).

To this day, the descendants of the Chumash of the Goleta Slough and Santa Barbara villages continue to live in the Santa Barbara area, as well as the Santa Ynez Reservation, and remain active participants in cultural resources studies and management.

### 3.7 EARLY CONTACT

The first recorded European contact with the people of the Santa Barbara area was in 1542 when Cabrillo sailed through the Santa Barbara Channel and made landfall near what is now Goleta. Subsequent official, recorded visits continued throughout the next two hundred years, as most likely did unrecorded visits. These visits resulted in the introduction of European goods into the Chumash economy, the recording of ethnographic information, and the formation of Native opinions, both positive and negative, about the Spanish.

Until the latter half of the 18th century, contact remained infrequent. This changed in 1769 when the Portola expedition passed through the Santa Barbara area on its way up to San Francisco Bay, looking for suitable mission sites and providing Spanish names for the places visited. This expedition paved the way for the missionaries, soldiers, and other Spanish and Mexican settlers who would come in the following decades.

### 3.8 MISSION PERIOD

The beginning of California's Mission Period is often placed with the founding of the mission at San Diego in 1769. Locally, the mission at Santa Barbara was founded in 1782, and the missions at La Purisima and Santa Ynez were subsequently founded in 1787 and 1804, respectively.

Initial missionization was generally voluntary on the part of the neophytes (Cook 1976). A combination of environmental instability, loss of land to Spanish colonial activities, internecine warfare, the possibility of gaining exotic and prestigious trade goods, the removal of former trade partners due to their own missionization, and possibly contagious diseases may have led to life in the missions appearing to be a better alternative to an increasingly difficult life outside of the missions (Larson et al. 1994). There is also evidence that the padres who administered the missions used this tendency towards voluntary conversion to their advantage in planning how many neophytes were to be converted and how they were to be cared for (Coombs and Plog 1977). While conversion may have been voluntary, life in the missions was highly regulated and not necessarily pleasant, with poor sanitation, corporal punishment, and menial labor being common features of life. Regardless of the conditions of early conversion, as local populations began to shrink due to both death and fugitivism, military force was increasingly used both to retrieve fugitives and to bring new, and often unwilling, converts to the missions (Cook 1976).

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When Mexico declared independence from Spain in 1810, the missions were closed to Mexican and Spanish assistance until after Mexico secured its independence in 1822. The beginning of the end for the missions came in 1834, when the Mexican government ordered secularization of the California missions. Secularization was a lengthy process, and some missions continued to operate for some time either as missions or as church-run farms or schools. Nonetheless, after 1834, the neophytes found themselves increasingly on their own within Mexican society. While some former neophytes returned to their home villages and others attempted to establish new villages (Johnson 1989), in the end, these attempts came to naught, and the former neophytes eventually became part of the workforce of the Mexican Ranchos.

### **3.9 RANCHO PERIOD**

Approximately 40 land grants were established in Santa Barbara County during this period (Tompkins 1966, 1987; Chesnut 1993; Avina 1973). Although a large portion of the former mission lands were supposed to have been granted to the former neophytes, the Mexican authorities soon found that the granting of mission lands was both a good way to raise money and to reward friends and allies. Many former soldiers obtained land grants upon leaving military service. The project area was originally located within the Rancho De Los Pueblos Grant. The grant was made to Nicolas A. Den, a native Irishman, in 1842.

The majority of the ranchos raised just enough vegetable foods to supply their residents, but produced a surplus of beef, tallow, and hides for trade. However there were some ranchos given over primarily to the growing of crops (Avina 1973). Many of the ranchos became centers of colonization and the kernels from which towns, and eventually cities, would grow. In addition, the ranchos were the economic powerhouses of California, providing food, shelter, and employment for many residents of the state (Smith 1958, 1964; Tompkins 1966).

In the 1840's, Governor Manuel Micheltorena attempted a repeal of the secularization laws, returning mission lands to the Franciscan order. However, in practice most lands remained in private hands or were restored to private owners after Micheltorena was ousted from power (Tompkins 1966). A large number of Ranchos ended up in the hands of American or Anglo-European settlers.

### **3.10 AMERICANIZATION AND URBANIZATION**

Between 1846 and 1848, the Mexican-American war was fought, eventually ending with an agreement that ceded California, Texas, Arizona, Utah, and New Mexico to the United States. This was followed by the Gold Rush (beginning in 1849) and California being admitted as a state (1850).

The annexation of California dislocated the dominant Hispanic culture due to the change in government control and the influx of large numbers of Anglo-Americans. Land titles were a

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major source of conflict between the two cultures. 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. The Den family claim to Rancho De Los Pueblos was confirmed and it remained in his control until his death in 1862.

With the coming of North American settlers to the area, increased population and economic activities attracted the industrial technology of the eastern United States. Additionally, the period from American annexation to nearly the turn of the Twentieth Century was marked by a struggle to improve transportation and communications with the rest of the country. Regular stagecoach routes to Santa Barbara were established in the early 1860s and a toll road was built over San Marcos Pass in 1868. Stearns Wharf was built in 1872 to facilitate coastal transportation of passengers and material.

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**SECTION 4.0  
DOCUMENTS REVIEW AND IDENTIFICATION OF PREVIOUSLY  
RECORDED RESOURCES**

**4.1 CENTRAL COAST INFORMATION CENTER RECORD SEARCH**

An archaeological records search was conducted by Dr. Brent Leftwich, at the Central Coast Information Center (CCIC), housed at the University of California, Santa Barbara. The record search was undertaken on July 5, 2018, and 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 included a review of all sites and surveys within the vicinity of the project area (Appendix B).

No previous studies have been conducted in the project area.

The record search also revealed 39 previous cultural resource investigations within the vicinity of the project area, as seen in Table 4-1.

**TABLE 4-1  
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN 0.25-MILE OF PROJECT AREA**

<b>Report No.</b>	<b>Author (Year)</b>	<b>Report Title</b>
SR-00391	Ancient Enterprises, Inc. (1981)	Archaeological and Paleontological Assessment of Tentative Tract 21-120-13 (Final #2304) Stanwood Drive and Highway 192
SR-03604	Meacham (1977)	An Archaeological Survey of Proposed Culvert Improvement in Santa Barbara County, California
SR-00435	Perez (1976)	Archaeological Reconnaissance of Six Areas to be Affected by Installation of Water Mains in the Montecito County Water District
SR-00450	Waldron (1986)	Archaeological Survey, Highway 192, Santa Barbara County
SR-00680	Snethkamp and Michaels (1988)	Letter Report: Phase I Prehistoric Archaeological Survey, 305 West Mountain Drive, Santa Barbara, CA
SR-00688	Wilcoxon (1989)	A Phase I Archaeological Resource Evaluation for Two Proposed Building Envelopes and Access Driveways at 2400 Mount Calvary Road, Santa Barbara, California
SR-00704	Wilcoxon et al. (1989)	A Phase 1 Archaeological Resource Evaluation Westmont College Faculty Housing Project, Montecito, California
SR-00793	Wilcoxon and Harmon (1989)	A Supplementary Phase 1 Archaeological Resource Evaluation for the Westmont College Faculty Project Water Pipeline, Montecito, California
SR-00846	Wilcoxon (1991)	A Phase 1 Prehistoric Native American Archaeological Resource Evaluation for a Limited Portion of a Twelve Lot Residential Subdivision at 1000 West Mountain Drive, Santa Barbara, CA

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<b>Report No.</b>	<b>Author (Year)</b>	<b>Report Title</b>
SR-00858	SAIC, Rudolph, and Sheets (1991)	Phase 1 Cultural Resource Survey, Proposed Pump Station and Water Main Replacement Project, Santa Barbara, CA
SR-00864	Billman and Snethkamp (1989)	Letter Report: Phase I Prehistoric Archaeological Survey, 1002 Coyote Road, Santa Barbara, CA
SR-00876	Wilcoxon and Harmon (1989)	A Phase I Prehistoric / Native American Archaeological Resource Evaluation for a Limited Portion of a Proposed Eight Lot Residential Subdivision at 931 West Mountain Drive, Santa Barbara, California
SR-00908	Wilcoxon (1989)	A Phase I Prehistoric Archaeological Resource Evaluation at 1000 West Mountain Drive, Santa Barbara, California
SR-01184	Wilcoxon and Imwalle (1992)	A Phase I Archaeological Resource Evaluation for a Proposed Residential Addition at 963 Coyote Road, Santa Barbara, California
SR-01380	Stone (1992)	Phase I Cultural Resource Study: 1510 West Mountain Drive, Santa Barbara, California
SR-01440	Wilcoxon and Locke (1993)	A Phase I Prehistoric \ Native American Resource Evaluation for a Proposed Residence at 965 West Mountain Drive, Santa Barbara, California
SR-01442	Wilcoxon and Locke (1993)	A Phase I Prehistoric \ Native American Resource Evaluation for a Residential Parcel at 1535 West Mountain Drive, Santa Barbara, California
SR-01454	Strudwick, Mead, and Miller (1991)	Phase I Archaeological Cultural Resources Survey, Howard House, 1957 Stanwood Drive, Santa Barbara, California
SR-01469	Stone (1991)	Phase I Cultural Resources Evaluation for 700 Square Foot Deck, 657 Circle Drive, Santa Barbara, CA
SR-01553	Woodman (1990)	A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for Inland Production Well Field Project
SR-01579	Maschner and Snethkamp (1990)	Letter Report: Monitoring of Construction Excavations, 1469 Sycamore Canyon Road, Santa Barbara, California
SR-01654	Wilcoxon (1993)	A Phase I Archaeological Resource Evaluation for a Proposed Residence and Guest House at 701 Coyote Road, Santa Barbara, California
SR-01789	Santoro (1994)	Phase I Cultural Resources Study along Sycamore Canyon Road, Santa Barbara County, California
SR-01896	Bowser (1995)	Phase 1 Archaeological Study for a Proposed Residence at 328 West Mountain Drive, City of Santa Barbara
SR-01989	Hazeltine and Santoro (1996)	Phase I Archaeological Survey, 931 Coyote Road, Santa Barbara, California
SR-02580	Stone (2000)	Phase I Archaeological Resources Report, 121 West Mountain Drive, Santa Barbara, California
SR-02691	Carbone (2001)	Phase I Archaeological Investigation for a Proposed Residence Construction, 1535 West Mountain Drive, City and County of Santa Barbara, California
SR-03080	Brasket and Joslin (2003)	Negative Historic Property Survey Report for State Route 192 Slope Repair in Santa Barbara County, California
SR-03208	Carbone (2002)	Archaeological "Letter Report" for Monitoring During Ground Disturbances for Residence Construction, 1535 West Mountain Drive, City of Santa Barbara, California

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<b>Report No.</b>	<b>Author (Year)</b>	<b>Report Title</b>
SR-03604	Singer (2006)	An Assessment of Need for a Phase 1 Archaeological Report for a Residential Property at 2233 Stanwood Drive in the City of Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County, California
SR-04194	Stone (2007)	Phase I Archaeological Resources Report, 1967 Stanwood Drive, Santa Barbara, California
SR-04341	Peterson and Munns (2008)	Phase I Archaeological Resources Report, Parma Park Equestrian Staging Area Improvements, Santa Barbara, California
SR-04435	Gonzalez and Garcia (2009)	Results of Archaeological Survey and Monitoring for Pole Replacement and Access Road Improvements Associated with Southern California Edison's Emergency Response to the Tea Fire, Santa Barbara County, California
SR-04438	Schmidt (2008)	Tea Fire: Emergency Transmission Road Grading, Montecito Area, Santa Barbara County
SR-04574	Wee and Larson (2006)	Historical Resources Evaluation Report: Masonry Features within State Right-of-Way along State Route 192, Santa Barbara County, California
SR-04846	Schmidt (2012)	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company's Replacement of One Deteriorated Power Pole Structure (Pole #674958E) near the City of Santa Barbara in Santa Barbara County, California
SR-04907	Stone (2010)	Phase 1 Archaeological Resources Investigation, Tentative Parcel Map 14.765, 1050 Coyote Road, Montecito Area, Santa Barbara County, California
SR-04910	Victorino and Stone (2008)	Letter Report for Archaeological Monitoring, Emergency Tea Fire Debris Rack Installation
SR-05101, B, C	Hernandez et al. (2013)	EMW-2011-FO-02850 (13451) Santa Barbara City Fire Department, Installation of Pneumatic Diesel Exhaust Ventilation Systems in City-Owned Fire Stations, Including El Pueblo Viejo Design Guidelines and Historical / Archaeological Assessments of City Fire Station Nos. 2-8

No previously recorded archaeological sites exist in the project area.

Twenty previously recorded archaeological sites lie within 0.25-miles of the project area. SBA-3622 corresponds to State Route 192 (Stanwood Drive) and consists of the existing roadway, supporting engineering structures, and associated bridges. This route was originally part of State Route 150, designated in 1934, before being renumbered to State Route 192 in 1964. An additional 18 archaeological sites are associated with this road: SBA-3760H, -3761H, -3762H, -3763H, -3764H, -3765H, -3766H, -3767H, -3768H, -3769H, -3770H, -3771H, -3772H, -3773H, -3774H, -3775H, -3776H, and -3777H. All of these historic sites are components of State Route 192, including culverts, culvert headwalls, and retaining walls. These features are of stone and concrete mortar construction and date between 1909 and 1929. None of these sites are listed as eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Further none of these sites lie within the boundaries of Parma Park, and thus they will not be impacted by the proposed project.

## PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES REPORT PARMA PARKS SUSTAINABLE TRAILS PROJECT

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Only one previously recorded site lies within the boundaries of Parma Park: SBA-3930H (Figure 5). This site sits just north of the West Stanwood Entrance and encompasses a significant portion of the equestrian staging area. SBA-3930H consists of elements related to previous agricultural and residential activities between 1886 and 1912 during the era of Parma family ownership of the area, and tenant use through the early 1980s. A dwelling once existed within the site, but it and at least one other outbuilding were demolished in 1982. The site consists primarily of seven features: a cistern, a stone masonry culvert bridge crossing Sycamore Creek, remains of a stone wall, a concrete stock tank, segments of a waterline and fence, a collapsed chicken coop, and a trash dump that appears to be the bulldozed debris from the dwelling. Archival documents show that the Parma family never lived at this site or within the boundaries of Parma Park (Peterson and Munns 2008), and the residence would have been occupied by tenants or hired agricultural workers. Peterson and Munns (2008) determined that site integrity had been severely compromised by the removal of the former structures. Further, several of the features were slated for removal due to public safety concerns by the City and have since been demolished. Peterson and Munns (2008) stated that SBA-3930H did not meet the criteria for on the California Register, and thus it is also not eligible for listing on the NRHP. This site will also not be impacted by the proposed project.

### 4.2 HISTORIC ARCHIVE RESEARCH

In 2002, Stone conducted a Parma Park cultural resource constraints study as part of the *Parma Park Open Space Resource Management Guide* (City of Santa Barbara 2003). This constraints study relied on archival data only and did not include any fieldwork. The study determined that no structures dating to the earliest historic use of the park still stand. However, the former location of a ranch house and associated features and deposits near the West Stanwood Entrance, Parma Road, and adjoining areas west of Parma Creek were highly archaeologically sensitive. The archaeologically sensitive areas mentioned correspond to Peterson and Munns' (2008) Phase I archaeological study of the equestrian staging area and their recordation of SBA-3930H as described above. The Peterson and Munns' (2008) study found that none of the features or archaeological deposits mentioned in the constraints study are significant or eligible for listing on the NRHP or California Register. No highly archaeologically sensitive sites will be impacted by the proposed project

The project area lies within the buffer of the Prehistoric Drainage Corridors Sensitivity Area (Green Zone) according to the Archaeological Sensitivity Map of 1997 in the *City of Santa Barbara Master Environmental Assessment (MEA) Guidelines for Archaeological Resources and Historic Structures and Sites* (2002). All historical archival sources required to be consulted for this zone were reviewed as necessary to determine the history of land use within the project area. These include:

- Applegate, Richard B. 1975. *An Index of Chumash Placenames*. San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society Occasional Papers No. 9, pp 21-446.

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PARMA PARKS SUSTAINABLE TRAILS PROJECT**

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- Rogers, David Banks. 1929. *Prehistoric Man Along the Santa Barbara Coast*. Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History.
- Gledhill Library, Santa Barbara Historical Society and Museum
- Santa Barbara Historic Trust for Preservation
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (1886-1945)
- Bird's Eye View of Santa Barbara, California. Drawn and published by E.S. Clover. Santa Barbara Historical Society, Gledhill Library. 1877.
- Sketch of the City of Santa Barbara, California, Survey of 1870 and Changes and Improvements to January 1878. U
- U.S. Coastal Survey Maps for 1852, 1853, and 1870.
- Wackenreuder Maps No. 1 and No. 2.
- Community Development Department Building Permit Street file and Historical Resources Survey forms.
- Santa Barbara City directories from late 19th century through 1931.

In addition, on July 8, 2108, Dr. Leftwich visited the City of Santa Barbara Planning Desk to consult the archaeological resources report files to determine whether any prior archaeological resource, historic structure or site reports had been submitted to the City for this project area. No reports had been previously submitted other than the Peterson and Munns (2008) report regarding SBA-3930H.

#### **4.3 NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION**

Dr. Leftwich contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a search of the Sacred Land Files for the study area. On July 10, 2018, 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 area. Based upon this list, Dr. Leftwich attempted to contact these individual groups via letter and phone. In a telephone conversation on July 19, 2018, Patrick Tumamait requested more information regarding the project, and stated that he was familiar with the general project area. He then implied that he had no additional concerns regarding the proposed project, but asked to be kept inform should any prehistoric materials be encountered. To date, no further responses have been given.



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PARMA PARKS SUSTAINABLE TRAILS PROJECT**

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**SECTION 5.0  
FIELD SURVEY INVENTORY**

Dr. Leftwich conducted a Phase I survey of the project area on July 11 and 12, 2018. The project area is composed of noncontiguous, linear segments scattered throughout Parma Park (Figure 2 and Figure 3). These segments consist of approximately 1.0 mile of existing trails to be retired, and another 3.5 miles of proposed, new trail routes, all of which will be incorporated into the existing Parma Park trails system (Figure 4). The Phase I survey was conducted exclusively within the proposed project linears, and no additional portions of Parma Park underwent Phase I investigations.

All existing trail segments slated for retirement were surveyed in a single transect. Their location was determined using a combination of a GPS device and aerial photograph field maps. Visibility in existing trail segments proved excellent at nearly 100% due to the trail itself being devoid of vegetation. All proposed new trail routes were surveyed using a single transect consisting of short zigzags in order to create a 5-meter buffer around the trail corridor.

The City of Santa Barbara marked the proposed trail routes using a combination of flagging tape, pin flags, and marker paint. West of the Parma Creek forks, the lengths of the proposed trail routes were clearly delineated. However, east of the Parma Creek forks, where the terrain is harsher, only the endpoints of the majority of new segment routes were marked. This made route-finding in these areas more difficult. Visibility in the far western end of the project area, near the South Mountain and El Cielito entrances, proved excellent at approximately 40%. Due to thick vegetation, visibility for the remaining proposed trail segments varied from poor to fair (~15-25%). Pick and shovel scrapes were utilized in these sections to improve visibility to acceptable levels, and all rodent burrow disturbances were thoroughly investigated. Overall, survey of the proposed new trail route segments proved challenging due to the difficult and steep terrain, thick vegetation, prevalent poison oak, and extreme heat. However, the survey was completed in accordance with professional standards.

No archaeological or cultural resources were observed during intensive Phase I linear surveys. All existing trail segments slated for retirement contain soils that have been previously disturbed and graded, often into the side of steep slopes. Soils in proposed trail routes appear mostly intact, outside of rodent bioturbation. The project linears contained a low amount of modern trash and debris, including bottle glass fragments, beverage cans, hard plastic fragments, plastic bags, clothing, shoes, fast food wrappers, a dog leash, candy wrappers, paper, unidentified rubber and foam, a diaper, a spark plug, and plastic bottles. The majority of this debris was located on existing trails. Although not in the current project area, Dr. Leftwich observed a 1 to 2-inch metal pipeline, most likely for irrigation, south of the P1 segment of the Plateau Trail in the western end of Parma Park. The pipeline was partially buried and could not be followed. The pipeline was not chronologically diagnostic, but appeared relatively modern and could have been related to the last days of cattle on the property. Given it was outside the project linears, Dr. Leftwich did not investigate the pipeline further.

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PARMA PARKS SUSTAINABLE TRAILS PROJECT**

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**SECTION 6.0  
SITE HISTORY**

The historic background of the project site was derived from previous archaeological work in the area as well as from the historical archive research described in Section 4.0. This includes historic photographs, historic maps from 1852 onward, Sanborn Fire Insurance maps from 1886 to 1945, local newspaper and journal articles, and other state and local resources lists. Background research also examined the County of Santa Barbara's Clerk Assessor Records, the City of Santa Barbara Planning Central files, and the Property Records Database. Being at the fringe of the city in a relatively undeveloped area, early maps and photographs do not encompass the current Parma Park property. Thus little is known about structure or building locations. There are two exceptions. A 1903 USGS topographic map for Santa Barbara shows the presence of one structure on Parma Road, near the current West Stanwood Entrance. A second structure appears at the southern edge of the property near the current Middle Stanwood Entrance. A 1938 aerial photograph on file at the UC Santa Barbara Map and Imagery Laboratory (Flight C-4950, Frame SF-86) show structures on Parma Road west of Parma Creek, although the resolution is too poor to discern anything more than their presence (Peterson and Munns 2008).

The history of the Parma Park Open Space is inextricably linked to the history of the Parma family. The patriarch of the family, Giovanni Parma, was born in Tolceto, Italy, in 1849. Giovanni lost both his parents in 1864, and was placed under the custody of his sister-in-law where he was ordered to work the fields without pay among adult, employed farmhands. Feeling dissatisfied, he fled Italy in 1867 to visit a brother in New York. He soon moved to California, working on ranches and marketing produce in the San Francisco area before settling in Santa Barbara in 1872 (City of Santa Barbara 2003). First working as a store clerk, he opened his own fruit store on State Street in 1873 (Beresford 2007), which began a string of successful business. He married Catarina Pendola in 1881, and together they had seven children: Harold, Sophia Eulia, Rosamond, Leopold, John, Carmelita Friday, and Edward. In 1886, Giovanni acquired the property that is currently Parma Park and developed a portion of it between the Parma Creek forks as an olive orchard. However, this orchard was never considered viable, and upon Giovanni's death in 1912 it was abandoned. Ownership of the property appears to have subsequently passed to his son Harold Parma. Harold continued to live in Santa Barbara, becoming a senior partner of the law firm Price, Postel, and Parma (Stone 2002). Harold Parma donated the property to the City of Santa Barbara in 1973, on the condition that the land would be managed in its natural state, and the only development on the property would be incidental to its use as a public space (e.g., trails, picnic tables, signage, etc.). This property was subsequently designated as Parma Park.

Several structures were constructed within the current park during Giovanni Parma's ownership of the property. This includes a main residence (probably a ranch house), chicken coop, and related outbuildings along Parma Road, north of the current West Stanwood

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PARMA PARKS SUSTAINABLE TRAILS PROJECT**

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Entrance and near the convergence of Sycamore and Parma creeks (Stone 2002). A second structure is shown on the 1903 USGS topographic map just north of the current Middle Stanwood Creek entrance, but no other records were found showing this structure actually existing. It is possible this was a mapping error, as the structure is still shown at this location on the 1999 USGS Santa Barbara quadrangle. If a structure did exist at this location, it was most likely a small outbuilding associated with agricultural activities (Figure 5).

No member of the Parma family appears to have ever lived on the property. Searches for the surname Parma in the Santa Barbara city directories indicate that Giovanni Parma lived at 910 (later changed to 912) Chapala Street until his death in 1912. The family also ran a grocery store at 709 State Street. There are no listings with the surname Parma on Stanwood Drive or Parma Road (Peterson and Munns 2008). Therefore, it is likely that the first residents of the Parma road dwelling were workers for the olive orchard and the outbuildings used for equipment storage. During the 1930s, Pete Verini lived in the ranch house and raised dairy cattle (Pearce 2002). Long-time resident Armand Schmitter verified that Verini lived at the house on Parma Road and used a barn or shed for milking cattle there (Pearce 2002, Peterson and Munns 2008). In the 1950s, a Carlo Vanetti resided in the dwelling and also ran dairy cattle on the property. Conflicting information exists as to who the final tenants of the Parma Road residence were. Stone (2002) states that the last tenants were evicted in 1981, as the remaining structures were in such poor condition they were no longer habitable. Peterson and Munns (2008) interviewed a long-term resident during their Phase I study of the Parma Road buildings who stated they believed the house was abandoned by 1982. John Ruiz, a Chumash descendant contacted by Peterson and Munns (2008), stated he had visited the property in the 1970s and knew Mr. Vanetti. He claims Mr. Vanetti was the last tenant who moved out in 1978. Ruiz also remembers chicken coops on the property and a septic system (Peterson and Munns 2008). Regardless, by 1982 the house and outbuildings were abandoned. That same year, the fire department burned down the house as part of a training exercise, removing what was potentially a public safety hazard. The resulting debris was most likely bulldozed and at least partially hauled away at that time. The remains of the homestead and associated features were recorded by Peterson and Munns (2008) as SBA-3930H. Since then, the City has removed several of the features recorded by Peterson and Munns as safety hazards. The area now serves as a parking lot and equestrian staging area.

Recent improvements within Parma Park are all related to its use as a public open space. This includes the creation of numerous trails (Figure 4), benches, picnic tables, signage, vegetation management, fencing, parking areas, and a water fountain. The park has also been impacted by several wildfires. This includes the 1964 Coyote Fire, 1977 Sycamore Canyon Fire, and the 2008 Tea Fire.

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PARMA PARKS SUSTAINABLE TRAILS PROJECT**

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**SECTION 7.0  
ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL FOR UNRECORDED  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

Based upon archival research, site history, and field survey, the project site has a very low potential for unrecorded archaeological resources, prehistoric or historic. Although the project area lies within the Prehistoric Drainage Corridors Sensitivity Zone, no intact prehistoric cultural materials were noted. Further, the vast majority of Parma Park contains extremely rugged topography. Only portions of the project area at the far western end of Parma Park, associated with the Plateau Trail, sit primarily on terrain less than 20 degrees of slope. The remaining project linears run along slope sometimes exceeding 60 degrees of pitch. This is not surprising, as one of the project's primary goals is to reroute and correct existing trails that have been deemed exceedingly steep. Overall, approximately 80 to 90% of the proposed and existing trails exist on slopes greater than 20 degrees. This is inconducive to archaeological site formation, particularly prehistoric sites.

One historic site, SBA-3930H, has been previously recorded within the boundaries of Parma Park. It lies along Parma Road, just north of the West Stanwood Entrance. This site has been deemed ineligible for listing on the National or California Register. Further, this site lies outside the current project area and will not be impacted by the proposed trails project. Analysis of historic maps indicates that a structure may have existed just north of the Middle Stanwood Entrance. Whether this structure actually existed or if this is a mapping error is still unknown. However, this location too lies outside the current project area and is not part of this study (Figure 5). No other developments or cultural resources are known within the boundaries of Parma Park.

Visibility was excellent in trail segments slated for retirement, and pick and shovel scrapes improved visibility on the remainder of the property to an acceptable level. The vast majority of the project's linear segments run in areas of extreme slope. In conclusion, it is highly unlikely that ground disturbing activities associated with the proposed project will impact any potential prehistoric or historic materials or features that could be defined as significant by the City of Santa Barbara and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

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**SECTION 8.0  
RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES**

No intact cultural materials were observed during intensive archaeological investigation, and historic and archival research indicates a low probability of significant cultural deposits existing in the area to be affected. Thus, the likelihood of undiscovered, significant cultural resources existing in the project area is very low. **No additional archaeological monitoring or additional cultural resource testing is recommended.** However, in the event unanticipated cultural deposits are encountered during construction, Dr. Leftwich recommends the following standard mitigation measures:

Prior to the start of any ground disturbing activities, contractors and construction personnel shall be alerted to the possibility of uncovering unanticipated subsurface archaeological features or artifacts associated with past human occupation of the parcel. If such archaeological resources are encountered or suspected, work shall be halted immediately, the City Environmental Analyst shall be notified and an archaeologist from the most current City Qualified Archaeologists List shall be retained by the applicant. The latter shall be employed to assess the nature, extent and significance of any discoveries and, if significant archaeological resources are identified, to develop appropriate management recommendations for archaeological resource treatment which may include, but are not limited, redirection of grading and/or excavation activities, consultation with a Barbareño Chumash Monitors List, etc.

If a discovery consists of possible human remains, the Santa Barbara County Coroner and the California Native American Heritage Commission shall be contacted and a Barbareño Chumash representative from the most current Qualified Barbareño Chumash Site Monitor List shall be retained to monitor all further subsurface disturbances in the area of the find. Work in the area may only proceed after the Environmental Analyst grants authorization.

If a discovery consists of possible prehistoric artifacts or materials, a Barbareño Chumash representative from the most current City Qualified Barbareño Chumash Monitor List shall be retained to monitor all further subsurface in the area of the find. Work in the area may only proceed after the Environmental Analyst grants authorization.

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**SECTION 9.0  
RESIDUAL IMPACTS**

Implementation of the stated standard mitigation would reduce potential residual impacts to archaeological resources to a less-than-significant level.

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**SECTION 10.0**

**LIST OF RESOURCES UTILIZED IN REPORT PREPARATION**

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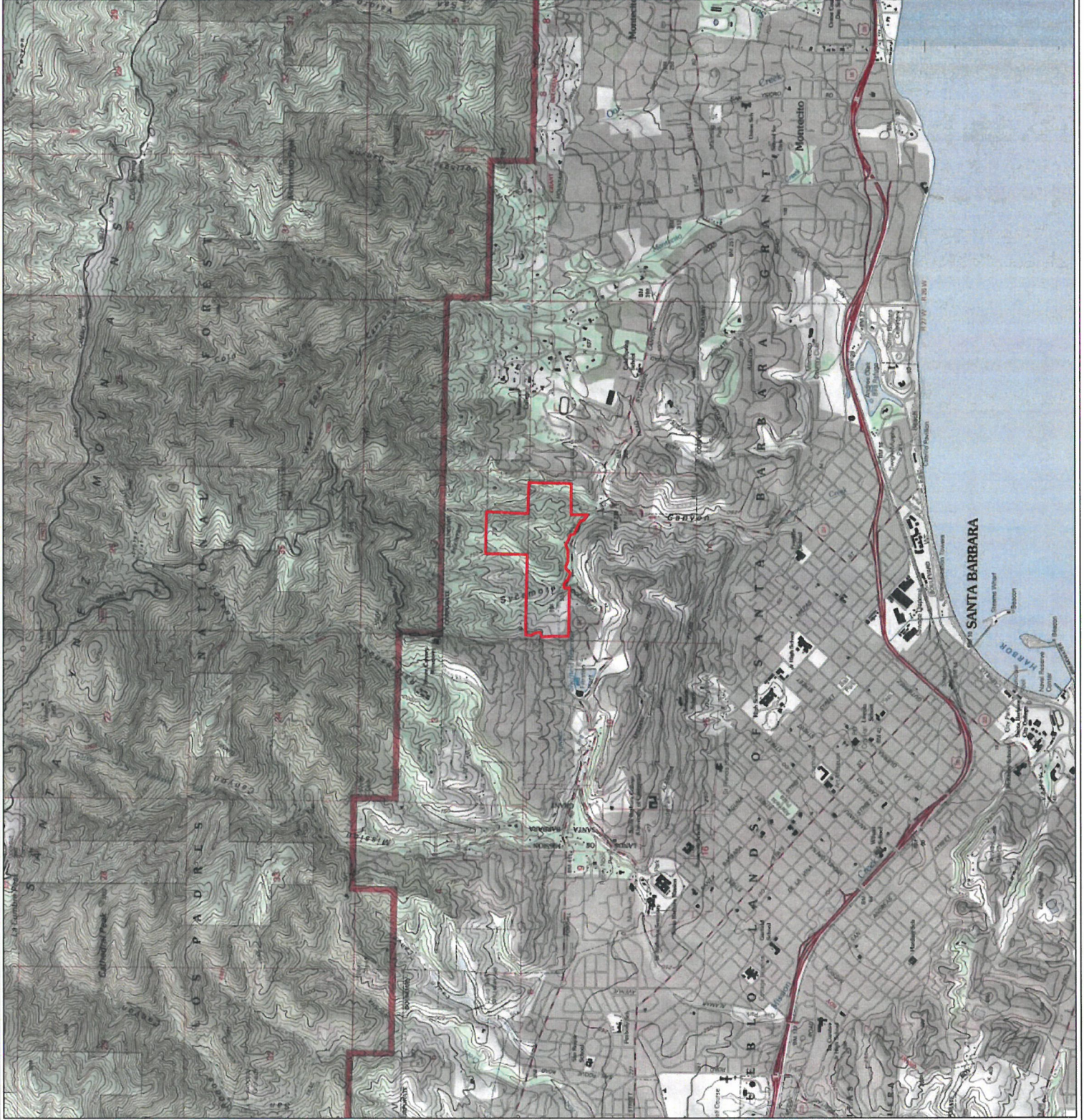
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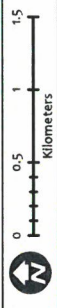
**APPENDIX A  
FIGURES**

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**Figure 1**  
**Project Location**  
 .....  
 Parma Park  
 Archaeological Surveys  
 August 2018

**Legend**  
 Park Boundary





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**Figure 2**  
**Project Area Topo Map**  
 Parma Park  
 Archaeological Surveys  
 August 2018

**Legend**

-  Park Boundary
-  Phase I Linear Survey Segments

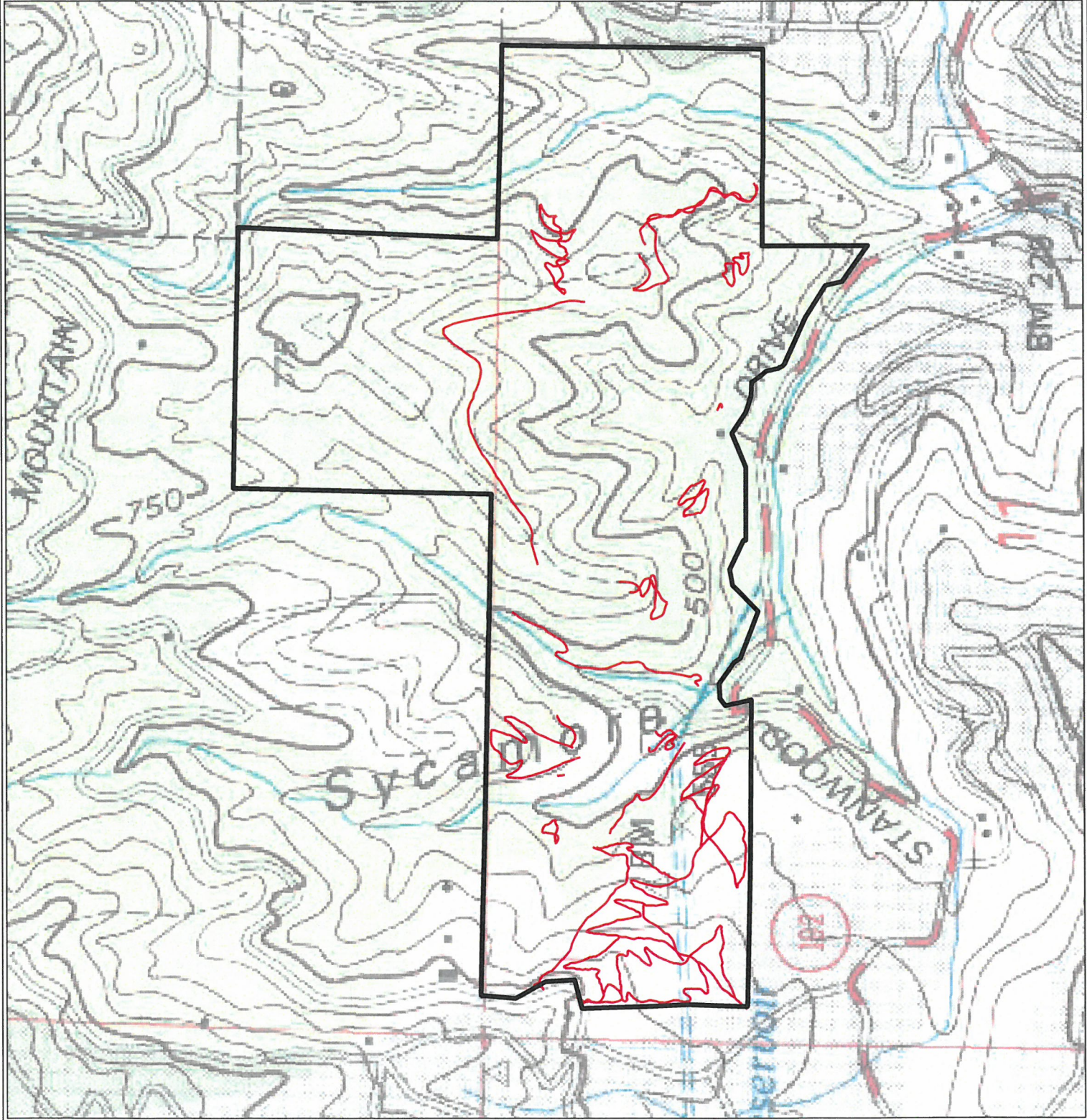
Santa Barbara 7.5" USGS Quad  
 Published: 1995  
 NAD83, UTM Zone 11N



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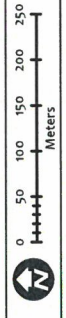




**Figure 3**  
**Project Area Aerial Map**  
 Parma Park  
 Archaeological Surveys  
 August 2018

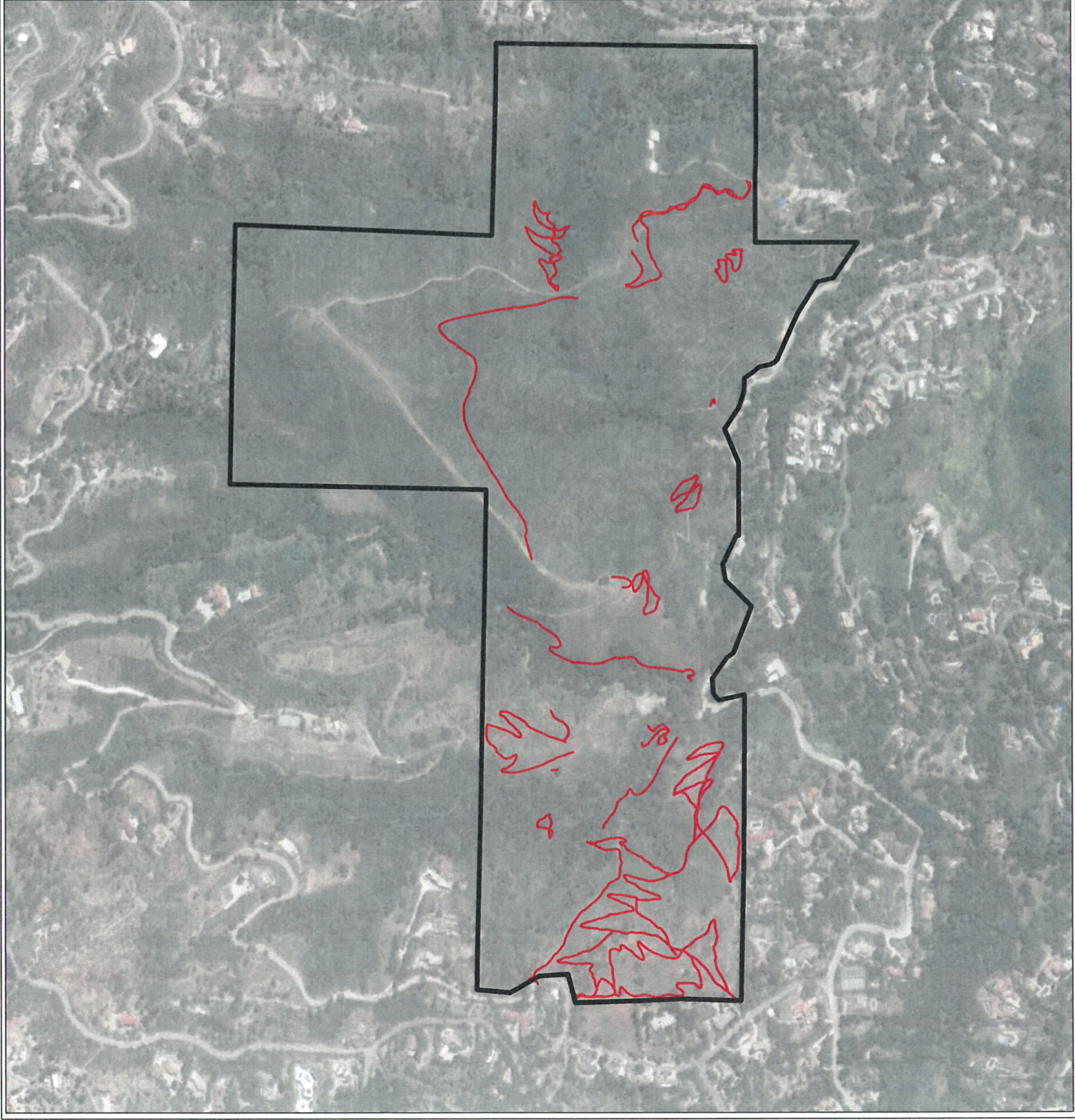
- Legend**
-  Park Boundary
  -  Phase I Linear Survey Segments

ESRI World Imagery  
 NAD83, UTM Zone 11N



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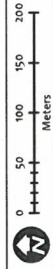
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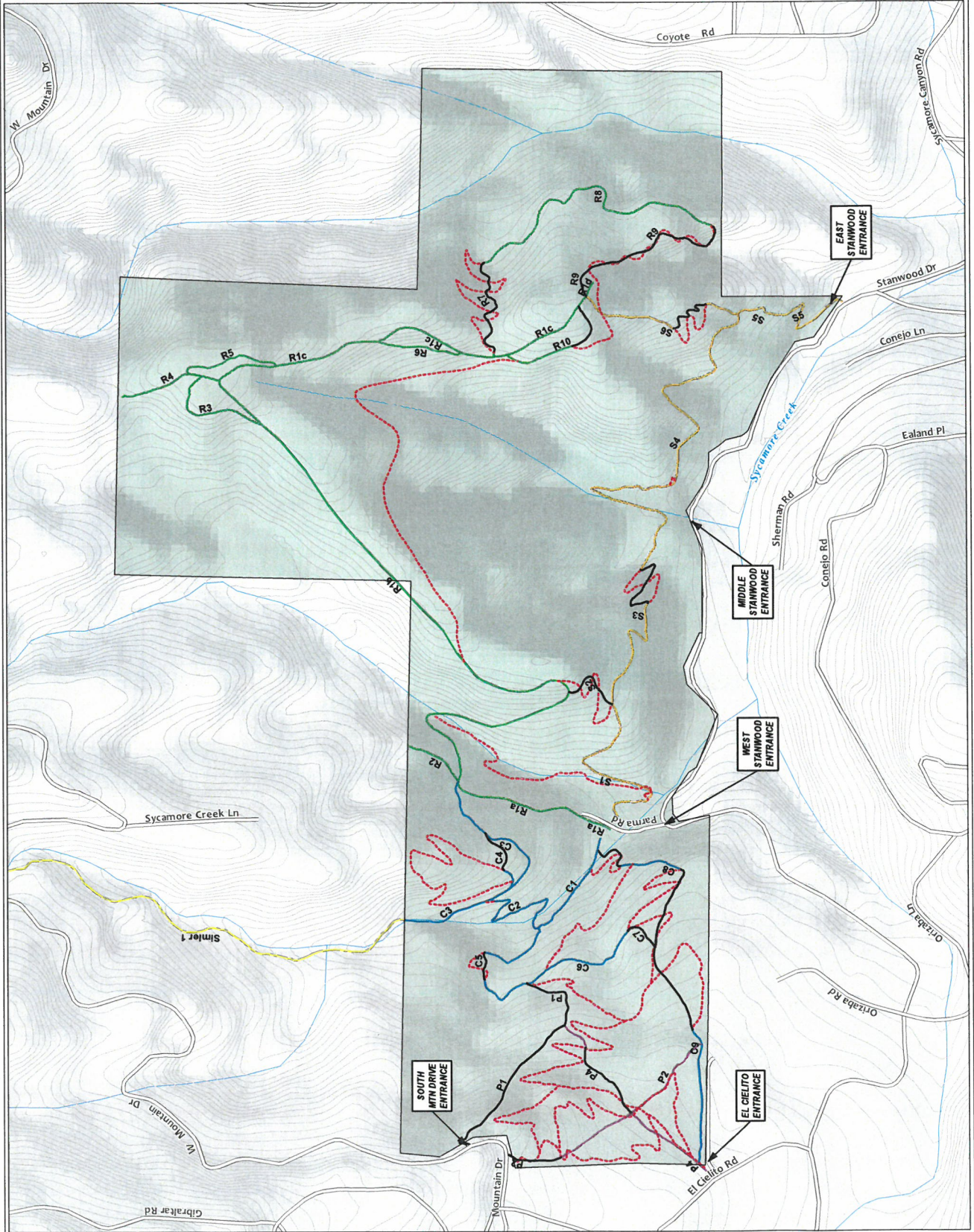
**Figure 4**  
**Trail System**  
 Parma Park  
 Archaeological Surveys  
 August 2018

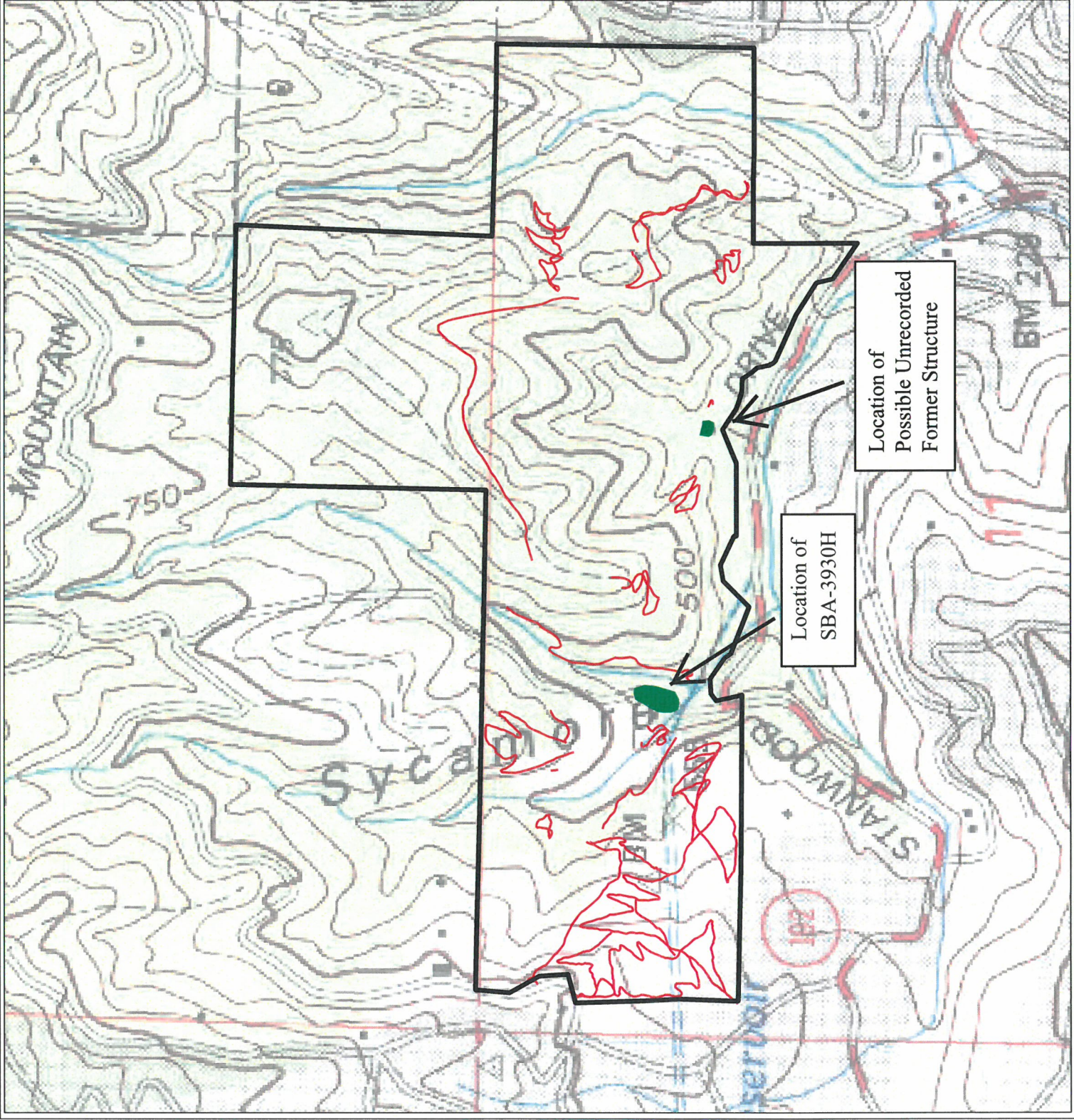
- Legend**
- Park Boundary
  - Stream/River
  - Local Road
  - Contour (10ft interval)
  - Trails - Retire
  - Creek
  - Plateau
  - Private
  - Ridge
  - Stanwood
  - Realignments



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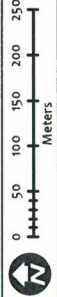




**Figure 5**  
**Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within Parma Park**  
 .....  
 Parma Park  
 Archaeological Surveys  
 August 2018

- Legend**
- Park Boundary
  - Phase I Linear Survey Segments
  - Cultural Resource

Santa Barbara 7.5" USGS Quad  
 Published: 1995  
 NAD83, UTM Zone 11N



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**PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES REPORT  
PARMA PARKS SUSTAINABLE TRAILS PROJECT**

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**APPENDIX B  
CCIC RECORD SEARCH LETTER**

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California  
Archaeological  
Inventory



SAN LUIS OBISPO AND  
SANTA BARBARA COUNTIES

**Central Coast Information Center**

Department of Anthropology

University of California

Santa Barbara, CA 93106-3210

PHONE (805)-893-2474

FAX (805)-893-8707

EMAIL [ccic@anth.ucsb.edu](mailto:ccic@anth.ucsb.edu)

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7/5/2018

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "B. Barbier".

Brian Barbier, M.A.  
Assistant Coordinator

**PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES REPORT  
PARMA PARKS SUSTAINABLE TRAILS PROJECT**

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**APPENDIX C  
PHOTOS**

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**Photo 1. Plateau Trail Area, New Segments, Facing North.**



**Photo 2. Plateau Trail, Existing Segment P1, Facing West.**



**Photo 3. Creek Trail, Existing Segment C9, Facing East.**



**Photo 4. Creek Trail Area, New Segment, Facing Southwest.**



**Photo 5. Creek Trail Area, New Segment in Olive Orchard, Facing South.**



**Photo 6. New Segment Connecting Ridge and Stanwood Trails, Facing North.**



**Photo 7. New Segment Connecting Ridge and Stanwood Trails, Facing South.**



**Photo 8. New Segment across Ridge Trail Connector, Facing West.**



**Photo 9. Ridge Trail, Existing Segment R7, Facing Northeast.**



**Photo 10. New Trail Reroute of Ridge Trail Segment R10, Facing Southwest.**





**Photo 11. Stanwood Trail, Existing Segment S3, Facing West.**



**Photo 12. New Trail Reroute of Stanwood Trail Segment S3, Facing Southwest.**

