4.4 CULTURAL RESOURCES

4.4.1 Setting

Existing archival information was located and examined to determine the location and nature of known and previously recorded cultural resources on and near the project site. The following sources were consulted for pertinent materials:

- *South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) records search; and*
- *Meetings with Dr. Colleen Delaney-Rivera, Assistant Professor of Archaeology, CSUCI and Raudel Banuelos, Chumash Native American representative and Associate Director Facility Services Operations, Planning, & Construction CSUCI.*

a. Area History. A summary of the prehistory and history of the general project area is discussed below. Additional ethnographic information can be found in the April 2008 HEART Archaeological Study. This document is available upon request from the CSUCI.

Prehistory. At Spanish contact, the region was occupied by the Chumash, a diverse population living in settlements along the California coast from Malibu Creek to the southeast, Estero Bay in the north, Tejon Pass, Lake Casitas and the Cuyama River inland, and the islands of San Miguel, Santa Rosa, and Santa Cruz. Chumash society became more complex over the last 9,000 years. After 1000 A.D., changes in beads types suggest the operation of a highly complex economic system by the time the Spanish arrived. Following the 1542 Cabrillo voyage, many small Chumash settlements were abandoned and some of the largest historic towns were founded. This change in population distribution is attributed to growth in importance of trade centers and the development of more integrated political confederations. The Chumash economic system enabled them to make efficient use of diverse environments within their territory. Acorns and seeds were traded between the islands, mainland and interior populations who lacked marine resources traded with coastal populations for fish and other seafood. Most religious ceremonies had their roots in the Early Period when objects similar to those used historically were placed in mortuary associations or owned by religious leaders.

History. Between the early voyages of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542, and Sebastian Vizcaino in 1602, to the land expeditions of Portola in 1769, and Anza from 1773-1775/1776, very few changes took place between Ventura and Malibu. Native American populations still enjoyed little interference from white men until the Missions were established. The Spanish Period was followed by the Mission Period which saw the establishment of twenty-one missions between 1769 and 1823. These missions were located about a day's ride from one another along the major route, the Camino Real that connected San Diego with Solano, with Spanish influence rarely reaching the coastal and interior areas. A Spanish Expedition led by Gaspar de Portola, passed through the Santa Rosa Valley and the village of Calleguas in 1770 on their return from Monterey. They passed a village near present day Newbury Park, naming it Los Reyes, and then encountered the village of S'aptuhuy located near the west end of Lake Sherwood. They visited the Potrero Valley and Russell Valley encountering what is believed to have been the village of Hipuk, presently under Westlake. The next expedition was that of Juan Baustista de Anza who followed Portola's route in 1774 on his way to San Francisco and camped near the Westlake area. Anza made his way through the area again in 1775. Native

Americans were slowly assimilated into the Mission system through recruitment and were moved from their villages and the islands to missions. It was during this period that diseases were introduced that began decimating the Indian populations. Following the decline of the Mission system, and during the Mexican Period, enormous land grants were given to army veterans. Under Mexican law, most early land grants in the general area became ranchos including Rancho's: El Conejo, Guadalasca, Calleguas, Las Posas, Santa Clara Del Norte, and El Rio de Santa Clara o La Colonia.

The project area was part of Rancho Guadalasca, a 30,594 acre land grant. Archival information indicates that the land grant was vacant and uncultivated when Ysabel Yorba filed for ownership of the land in 1836. Yorba was born in San Diego in 1789 and married Josepf Maitorena in 1805 at Mission San Diego. She was the daughter of Antonio Yorba from Spain. Her husband was a lieutenant stationed at the Santa Barbara Presidio, and before the couple filed for ownership of the land, Maitorena died. It wasn't until 1861 that the land grant was officially conferred to Yorba. By 1871, over half of the acreage comprising the original rancho (23,000) was purchased by William Richard Broome, comprising the southern extent of the rancho. The northern portion comprising roughly 8,200 acres was acquired in 1906 by Joseph F. Lewis, a business associate of the Camarillos. Lewis is credited with initiating the lima bean industry in Ventura, acquiring the beans from sailors who brought them from Peru. In 1932, the State of California purchased 1,760 acres of the Lewis ranch for less than $500,000. The State established the Camarillo State Hospital on the purchased land.

The project site is located in the City of Camarillo, named for the Camarillo family. Juan Camarillo came to the village of San Buenaventura in 1857, where he lived until purchasing Rancho Calleguas in 1875. A post office was given the Camarillo name on November 20, 1899, the same year the Southern pacific Railroad acquired land from the Camarillo brothers to construct their line, and using the Camarillo name for its station. The earliest tract map suggests that Camarillo was established with one store, a train depot, warehouse, blacksmith shop, horse-shoeing shop, and a barber shop.

In 1929, the State Legislature appropriated $1 million to establish the Camarillo State Hospital to relieve overcrowding in the other State hospitals. On November 1, 1936 410 patients were admitted. Construction of the North Complex began in 1939 and was designed for female patients. Camarillo experienced on of the most phenomenal increases in patient population of any institution in California's history. The patient population increased from 410 patients in 1936 to 1,082 in 1937; 2,501 in 1940; 4123 in 1945; 4,960 in 1950; 6,748 in 1953; 6,865 in 1955; and in excess of 7,000 patients by 1957. During the years of expansion, alterations were made to the existing ranch buildings to accommodate 100 working patients to assist in extensive farm work and operations. The hospital was able to keep farming operations abreast of the increasing population with increased acreage and vegetable production and by growing alfalfa for 560 Holstein cows in the dairy.

In 1976, the facility experienced a highly publicized investigation by the Ventura County Grand Jury into a number of deaths which had occurred at the facility. The Grand Jury indicted a total of seven employees on a variety of criminal charges, but none were prosecuted. In 1983, Activity Centers, an innovative approach to treatment provision, were initiated at the facility. The last group of patients left the hospital on June 10, 1997 and the hospital ceased operating.

Since closure of the hospital, conversion of the hospital into use for California State University Channel Islands has been ongoing.

b. Archaeological Resources. Twenty-six surveys and/or excavations have been conducted within the record search radius of the project area (Anon 1994; Brock 1987; Clewlow 1975; King 1992, 1994; Leonard et. al 1970; Lopez 1978, 1986; Maki 1994a,b; Romani 1994; Singer 1974;, 1986; W & S Consultants 1990, 1994, 1995; and Wlodarski 1989, 1996, 1998a,b, 2000a,b,c, 2001, 2003, and 2006). At least 10 archaeological sites lie within a one-mile radius including the village of Simomo located on the Broome Ranch to the south of the project area. Three cultural resources have been identified (CA-VEN-174, CA-VEN-863, and 152745). CA-VEN-174 is a solstice shrine located at Round Mountain and lies adjacent and south of the project area. CA-VEN-863 is a possible Middle Period-Late Period village that lies within the project area near the main entrance to CSUCI, west of University Drive. Lastly, site 152745 is the former Camarillo State Hospital site and is recorded as an historic archaeological site adjacent to the east of the project area.

Twelve past studies have encompassed portions of the project area and a study by Brock (1987) recorded the archaeological site CA-VEN-863 within the project area. Brock recorded the site as a major shellfish scatter with fire-affected rock on the surface encompassing a large area within a field still utilized for agricultural purposes. Prior studies have identified a major shellfish scatter with fire-affected rock on the surface over a large area within an agricultural field. Brock (1987) noted bowl rim fragments, mortar and bowl fragments, spatulate fragments, mortars, mullers, pestles and pestle fragments, manos and mano fragments, numerous flakes of chert, chalcedony, quartzite and volcanincs, grey-orange cores, basalt cores, and a grooved siltstone implement.

Robert Wlodarski has made frequent visits to the project site since 1998 to conduct Phase 1 Archaeological studies during the conversion of Camarillo State Hospital to the California State University Channel Islands campus. During these visits, Wlodarski observed large amounts of fire-affected rock, a stone bead, two Olivella beads (spire ground and cupped bead), a whole mano and mano fragment, a whole pestle, three core fragments, a core, chipper and core hammerstone, three quartzite hammerstones, flakes of grey and black fused shale, banded chert, quartzite, chalcedony, rhyolite, one piece of obsidian, two scrapers, one chert point fragment, two pieces of small mammal bone, a shark/ray vertebrae, and numerous pieces of *Protothaca*, *Tivela*, *Chione*, *Mytilus*, *Pecten*, *Oyster*, *Conus*, *Olivella*, and a piece of Abalone *Haliotis*. Prior to field work, Wlodarski consulted Dr. Colleen Delaney-Rivera, Assistant Professor of Archaeology at CSUCI who preformed preliminary testing at CA-VEN-863 as part of an ongoing research project. Augers and Shovel Test Pits (STPs) and the flagging and mapping of surface artifacts have created a database for analyzing the basic characteristics of the site. This data corresponds with Brock's data defining the boundaries of the site. Most of the STPs and augers located shellfish, bone and flakes at roughly 100 cm deep. Faunal remains recovered onsite consisted primarily of rodents. Wlodarski notes hunting, trapping, and gathering what was readily available such as the wood rat, rabbit, deer, sardine, ray, shark, fish, and sea mammal explain the presence of these remains. All of the terrestrial mammals and maritime species would have been available to the inhabitants within a three mile radius. The beads discovered at the project site point to the M2a (600 B.C.) and M2b (0A.D./B.C.) period resulting in an average age of 300 B.C. A preliminary reconnaissance was preformed by Rivera and

Wlodarski in July 2008 to the private agricultural land to the north of the area revealed that the site boundaries continue at least 50 meters to the north of the agricultural road and drainage area. The site appears to be a Middle-to Late-Middle Period seasonal Chumash village with a depth of over 90 cm. The upper soil zone (approximately 10 cm – 25 cm) appears to be within the plow/disk zone that may have been on-going over the last 80 to 100 years.

c. Archaeological Field Survey. An Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Study was performed by HEART to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of CA-VEN-863 within the area of the proposed project and to provide mitigation measures to alleviate potential impacts to this site. HEART excavated 34 4cm-by-4cm augers in the archaeological study.

Shellfish were noted in general but were not collected due to the fact that prior agricultural activity and rodent disturbance comprised the vertical integrity of the site since the 1920s, possibly even earlier. One shellfish sample was obtained from Rivera's previous studies and sent to Beta Analytic Inc., Miami, Florida for carbon dating. The results from this test provided dates of around 300BC providing further evidence for a Middle Period settlement of CA-VEN-863.

Materials collected indicate hunting and food processing and preparation occurred onsite. Fire affected rock, burned bones, and burned shellfish indicate a hearth and/or roasting pit within the site boundaries. From the materials collected at the project site, with the exception of the trade item obsidian, the inhabitants of the site procured their resources from the local area.

Human remains (2nd metacarpal left side hand bone) were located onsite in unit 1 at a depth of 50-60 cm. The bone was found during the sorting process. Since the bone was not observed in the field, the County Coroner was not notified. Native American monitors were onsite and immediately notified. The bone was returned to Raudel Banuelos for final disposition.

Survey Findings. Based on the Extended Phase 1 Archaeological study, CA-VEN-863 lies within the area planned for future parking by the project. The site is considered significant under CEQA due to its age (2300 BP), its possible tie to nearby Round Mountain (Satwiwa) a known Winter Solstice sunrise ceremonial site, the recovery of human remains, and for its potential scientific value as a Middle Period resource which is unique for the area. HEART also notes the site may be eligible for the National or State Registers of Historic Places and on a local level.

4.4.2 Impact Analysis

a. Methodology and Significance Thresholds. The significance of a cultural resource and subsequently the significance of any impacts are determined by whether or not that resource can increase our knowledge of the past. The determining factors are site content and degree of preservation. A finding of archaeological significance follows the criteria established in the *State CEQA Guidelines*. In order for a cultural resource to be considered significantly affected under CEQA, it must first meet two criteria: 1) it must meet the definition of a "historical resource" or a "unique archaeological resource"(13 PRC 15064.5 (a)), and 2) the project must cause a "substantial adverse change" to the resource (13 PRC 15064.5 (b)). Most archaeological resources are actually defined as historical resources. A resource is considered

historic if it is eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources by one of the following qualifications:

- *It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;*
- *It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;*
- *It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, method of construction or represents a work of an important creative individual or possesses some high artistic value; or*
- *It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information about prehistory or history. (Bass, et al., 1999)*

Archaeological resources that do not meet any of the criteria listed above are still eligible for protection under CEQA, if they can be categorized as "unique archaeological resources". A "unique archaeological resource" is defined as follows:

- *It is associated with an event or person of recognized significance in California or American history or recognized scientific importance in prehistory;*
- *It can provide information that is of demonstrable public interest and is useful in addressing scientifically consequential and reasonable research questions;*
- *It has a special or particular quality such as oldest, best example or largest or last surviving example of its kind;*
- *It is at least 100 years old and possesses substantial stratigraphic integrity; or*
- *It involves important research questions that historical research has shown can be answered only with archaeological methods. (13 PRC 21083.2)*

Historical resources are considered "significantly" affected if there is demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its surroundings. Generally, impacts to historical resources can be mitigated to below a level of significance by following the Secretary of the Interior's *Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* or the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings* (13 PRC 15064.6 (b)). In some circumstances, documentation of an historical resource by way of historic narrative photographs or architectural drawings will not mitigate the impact of demolition below the level of significance (13 PRC 15126.4 (b)(3)). Preservation in place is the preferred form of mitigation for a "historical resource of an archaeological nature" as it retains the relationship between artifact and context, and may avoid conflicts with groups associated with the site. (PRC 15126.4 (b)(3)(A)). Historic resources of an archaeological nature and "unique archaeological resources" can be mitigated to below a level of significance by:

- *Planning construction to miss the site;*
- *Incorporation of sites within parks, greenspace, or other open space;*
- *"Capping" or covering the site with a layer of chemically stable soil before building; or*
- *Deeding the site into a permanent conservation easement. (PRC 15126.4 (b)(3)(B)).*

In the event where archaeological resources are not preserved, "unique archaeological resources" can only be excavated as mitigation if they are threatened with damage or destruction by the proposed project. The time and cost limitations that may apply to the excavation of archaeological resources in general [13 PRC 21083.2 (c-f)], do not apply to activities that determine whether the archaeological resources are "unique" [PRC 15064.5 (c)(3)].

If an archaeological resource does not meet either the historic resource or the more specific "unique archaeological resource" definition, impacts do not need to be mitigated (13 PRC 15064.5 (e)). Where the significance of a site is unknown, it is presumed to be significant for the purpose of the EIR investigation.

b. Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures.

09-Impact CR-1 Construction of the proposed sports fields, parking lots, and access roads in the area between Lewis Road and Long Grade Creek could adversely affect known and unknown cultural resources on the project site. This impact is considered Class II, *significant but mitigable*.

Based on the previous studies of CA-VEN-863 and the HEART Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Study, the project area is determined to have high prehistoric and archaeological resource sensitivity. The Extended Phase 1 delineates CA-VEN-863 within the borders of the proposed project's parking areas. The parking areas would be constructed in phases with the west parking lot being constructed first and the east parking lot secondarily.
Since the boundaries of CA-VEN-863 have not been delineated, the sports fields may also affect a fringe portion of CA-VEN-863.

At this time, it is reasonable to assume that the range of materials collected in the Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Study including the presence of fire-affected rock, burned bone and shellfish indicate a hearth and/or roasting pit in the area and provide evidence CA-VEN-863 is a possible Middle Period Chumash village. Other resources collected onsite including a carbon dating record of a shellfish sample date the site at 300 B.C. The site's age (2300 BP), its possible tie to Round Mountain (Satwiwa), the discovery of human remains, and its potential scientific value as a Middle Period resource qualify the CA-VEN-863 site as a unique and significant resource under CEQA.

Mitigation Measures. The following measures are recommended to avoid adverse impacts to known and unknown cultural resources at the CA-VEN-863 site.

09-CR-1(a) **Construction.** During construction (including any permitted action requiring physical digging or grading of a project area using mechanical equipment or hand tools, including core sampling, soil borings, work required for placing caissons or footings, planting trees, disking, grubbing, trenching and installation of poles, underground electrical systems, sewers, water mains, or other utilities, or geological/geotechnical testing) within the southeastern corner of the new access roadway area, a

Native American monitor shall be hired to observe any ground disturbing activities to a depth of three feet. One Native American monitor per major piece of excavation equipment shall be onsite to ensure that the area is adequately monitored. A professional archaeologist shall be consulted to demarcate the monitoring boundaries and retained on an on-call basis to assist CSUCI and/or the Native American monitors should a significant find be encountered. The Native American monitors shall have the authority to stop and redirect the equipment in the area of a significant find until such time that it is properly evaluated by the on-call archaeologist.

09-CR-1(b) **Future Parking Area.** The parking areas would be built in phases with the west parking area being constructed first. During the design phase for the east parking area, additional mitigation shall be developed to ensure archaeological resources are preserved intact. Mitigation at a minimum shall include capping under the direct supervision of a professional archaeologist and Native American Monitor, soliciting input from the archaeological community to determine the best practices to preserve and protect the resources through capping.

Significance After Mitigation. The above measures would reduce the potential effects of construction impacts to known and unknown cultural resources to the degree feasible. Known cultural resources would be protected from ground disturbing activities. Implementation of these mitigation techniques for any current unknown resources that may be unearthed during grading would reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

c. Cumulative Impacts. Implementation of the proposed project in combination with other development on campus as indicated in Section 3.0 and throughout the County would cumulatively increase the potential to disturb identified and unidentified cultural resources. Cumulative impacts to archaeological resources are therefore considered potentially significant. However, adoption of the above mentioned cultural resource mitigation program would reduce impacts to known and unknown archaeological resources. Similar individual investigations on a case-by-case basis in addition to state regulations including Health and Safety Code § 7050.5, Public Resources Code § 5097.98 and § 15064.5 of the California Code of Regulations (CEQA Guidelines) mandate procedures to be followed, including that construction or excavation be stopped in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery until the County coroner or medical examiner can determine whether the remains are those of a Native American. Note that § 7052 of the Health & Safety Code states that disturbance of Native American cemeteries is a felony. Cumulative impacts can therefore be reduced to a level considered less than significant.

This page intentionally left blank