



## **5.7 CULTURAL RESOURCES**

The purpose of this analysis is to identify any potential cultural resources within or adjacent to the Project area, and to assist the Lead Agency in determining whether such resources meet the official definitions of “historical resources,” as provided in the California Public Resource Code, in particular CEQA. Mitigation measures are recommended to preserve and/or to protect the resources. The analysis in this section has been prepared in accordance with Section 15064.5 of the State *CEQA Guidelines*, which considers potential impacts to prehistoric, historic, and paleontological resources.

### **EXISTING CONDITIONS**

#### **EXISTING CONDITIONS**

This section describes the regulatory setting and existing cultural resource conditions in Cambria. Existing conditions regarding cultural resources were identified through the review and compilation of existing information included in the following documents:

- ◆ *Cambria and San Simeon Acres Community Plans of the North Coast Area Plan Draft EIR*, May 18, 2005;
- ◆ *Cambria and San Simeon Acres Community Plans of the North Coast Area Plan Final EIR*, October 6, 2005; and
- ◆ *North Coast Area Plan Cambria and San Simeon Acres Portions Updated* (November 6, 2007).

For the above documents, a records search was made of the Central Coast State Information Center, Institute of Archaeology, University of California at Santa Barbara.

### **REGULATORY SETTING**

#### **National Historic Preservation Act**

The primary federal law protecting cultural resources is the National Historic Preservation Act, enacted in 1966, and most recently amended in 2000. Section 106 of the Act requires federal agencies to evaluate the potential impacts of “proposed Federal or Federally assisted projects” on historic properties.

#### **State of California**

In addition to San Luis Obispo County standards, the State of California has laws for the protection and preservation of archaeological resources. The State Office of Historic Preservation sponsors the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), a statewide system for managing information on the full range of historical resources identified in California. CHRIS provides an integrated database of site-specific archaeological and historical resources information. The State Office of Historic Preservation also maintains the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), which identifies the State’s architectural, historical,



archeological and cultural resources. The CRHR includes properties listed in or formally determined eligible for the National Register and lists selected California Registered Historical Landmarks.

#### **PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE (SECTION 5024.1[A])**

The evaluation criteria for inclusion in the CRHR are cited in Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(a). This section states that a resource may be listed as an historical resource in the California Register if it meets any of the following National Register of Historic Places criteria:

- ◆ Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
- ◆ Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- ◆ Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- ◆ Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

#### **PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE (SECTION 5024.1[B])**

States that any agency proposing a project that could potentially impact a resource listed on the CRHR must first notify the State Historic Preservation Officer, and must work with the officer to ensure that the project incorporates "prudent and feasible measures that will eliminate or mitigate the adverse effects."

#### **CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE (SECTION 7050.5)**

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that, in the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the human remains are discovered has determined that the remains are not subject to the provisions of Section 27491 of the Government Code or any other related provisions of law concerning investigation of the circumstances, manner and cause of any death. If the coroner determines that the remains are not subject to his or her authority and if the coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American, or has reason to believe that they are those of a Native American, he or she shall contact, by telephone within 24 hours, the Native American Heritage Commission.

#### **CALIFORNIA PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE (SECTION 5097.98)**

Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code stipulates that whenever the commission receives notification of a discovery of Native American human remains from a county coroner pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, it shall immediately notify those persons it believes to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The decedents may, with the permission of the owner of the land, or his or her authorized representative, inspect the site of the discovery of the Native American remains and may recommend to the owner or the person responsible for the excavation work



means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods. The descendents shall complete their inspection and make their recommendation within 24 hours of their notification by the Native American Heritage Commission. The recommendation may include the scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

### **CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA) GUIDELINE (SECTION 15064.5)**

According to Guideline 15064.5, a “historical resource” is an object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which:

- ◆ Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
- ◆ Is associated with the lives of persons important to our past;
- ◆ Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic value; or
- ◆ Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### **CEQA STATUTE 21083.2**

According to Statute 21083.2, a “unique archaeological resource” is an archaeological artifact, object or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- ◆ Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- ◆ Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- ◆ Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

### **San Luis Obispo County Coastal Zone Land Use Ordinance**

Both the Coastal Zone Land Use Ordinance (CZLUO) and the Coastal Zone Land Use Element (CZLUE) contain policies, standards, and processing requirements for archaeological resources. Discretionary projects are subject to environmental review, which may be subject to additional measures when an historic or archaeological resource has been identified as significantly impacted.

The archaeological policies in the CZLUO and the CZLUE are:

- ◆ Preliminary site survey by a County-approved archaeologist required prior to development within an archaeologically sensitive area.



- ◆ If archaeological resources are found, mitigation is required. Subsurface investigation may be necessary to determine the site's significance.
- ◆ Mitigation measures for significant sites may include site avoidance, Phase II testing, Phase III excavation, burial of site under a blanket of sterile fill and monitoring of earth-moving activities in the vicinity of the site.

CZLUO Section 22.07.102 (Permit and Processing Requirements) states the following:

- (A) *Archeological Resources. Where a historic site combining designation is applied to identify areas of archeological resources (historic and prehistoric), project approval shall require the following findings:*
  - (i) *The site design and development as finally proposed incorporates adequate measures to ensure the archeological resources will be acceptably and adequately protected; or*
  - (ii) *Where site design and development proposals cannot feasibly be changed, and intrusion into or disturbance of historic or prehistoric archeological resources will result, that construction will use appropriate methods to protect the integrity of the site, including possible relocation of graves and artifacts.*
- (B) *Historic Structures, Landmarks and Districts. Where an historic site combining designation is applied to identify historic structures, landmarks or districts, project approval shall require the following findings:*
  - (i) *The height, bulk, location, structural materials, landscaping and other aspects of the proposed use will not obstruct public views of the historic structure or of its immediate setting;*
  - (ii) *Any proposed alteration or removal of structural elements, or clearing of landscaping or natural vegetation features will not damage or destroy the character of significant historical features and settings;*
  - (iii) *Any proposed remodeling or demolition is unavoidable because it is not structurally or economically feasible to restore or retain existing structures or features.*

CZLUO Section 22.10.040 (Archeological Resources) states the following:

*In the event archeological resources are unearthed or discovered during any construction activities, the following standards apply:*

- A. *Construction activities shall cease, and the department shall be notified so that the extent and location of discovered materials may be recorded by a qualified archaeologist, and disposition of artifacts may be accomplished in accordance with state and federal law.*
- B. *In the event archeological resources are found to include human remains, or in any other case when human remains are discovered during construction, the County*



*coroner shall be notified in addition to the department so proper disposition may be accomplished. (Ord. 2892 Section 1 (part), 2002)*

CZLUO Section 23.05.036(b)(2) (Optional Conditions of Approval) states the following:

*The director of planning and building may refer application materials to appropriate agencies for review and comment prior to grading permit approval. In granting any permit pursuant to this chapter, the director of planning and building may impose such conditions reasonably necessary to prevent creation of an environmental impact, nuisance or unreasonable hazard to person, public or private property, sensitive resources, existing vegetation, or cultural resources. The director may modify or add conditions to any valid permit granted pursuant to this division when it is found that such modification or addition is reasonable and necessary to prevent creation of a nuisance, hazardous condition, or unreasonable hazard to persons, private property, sensitive resources existing vegetation or cultural resources. The director may modify or add conditions to any valid permit granted pursuant to this division when it is found that such modification or addition is reasonable and necessary to prevent creation of a nuisance, hazardous condition, or unreasonable hazard to persons, private property, sensitive resources, existing vegetation or cultural resources. Such condition may include, but need not be limited to:*

- (A) Improvements of any existing grading to bring it up to the standards required by this chapter for new grading;*
- (B) Requirements for fencing of excavations or fills which would otherwise be hazardous;*
- (C) Adequate dust control measures by watering or other acceptable methods recommended by the air pollution control district and approved by the director of planning and building;*
- (D) An approved operational plan for creating, using and restoring a borrow area or pit;*
- (E) Conformance to the intent of grading; drainage, or erosion and sedimentation control standards (Section 23.05.040(d));*
- (F) Requirements for fencing or other protective measures around cultural resources, native trees, riparian or wetland vegetation, or other sensitive resources identified for protection...*

## **North Coast Area Plan (NCAP)**

### **COMBINING DESIGNATION OVERLAYS**

Combining Designations (CD) are special overlay land use categories applied in areas of the County with potentially hazardous conditions or significant natural resources. In these areas, more detailed project review is needed to avoid or minimize adverse environmental impacts, or effects of hazardous conditions on proposed projects. The following CDs relative to cultural resources have been applied in Cambria:



- CD-8 Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (AS). The Archaeologically Sensitive Combining Designation identifies urban and rural areas known for the potential to contain cultural resources. Applicants of development proposals in these areas are required to obtain a records check and possibly a surface search prior to approval. Standards to protect resources are described in the LCP Policy Document, and Chapter 7: Combining Designation Standards of the Coastal Zone Land Use Ordinance.
- CD-H Historic Combining Designations (H). This overlay identifies structures and sites that are potential historic resources. Historic designations are meant to protect the historic structure or resource, and the site directly related to the resource. Typical repair and maintenance activities are usually exempt from the standards and permit requirements. Permit requirements for development affecting historic sites are found in CZLUO Chapter 23.03 (Permit Requirements) and Section 23.07.100 (Historic Site).

## PLANNING AREA STANDARDS

The NCAP contains special “standards” for the North Coast Planning Area that are mandatory requirements for development, designed to handle identified problems in a particular rural area, or to respond to concerns in an individual community. The criteria for application of the Planning Area standards are discussed in detail in Section 5.1 (Land Use and Planning). The NCAP standards are presented below according to the location in the planning area where they apply (i.e., Cambria Urban or Rural). The NCAP standards<sup>1</sup> regarding cultural resources that are relevant to the proposed Project are:

### Cambria Urban Area

#### *Combining Designations (CD):*

- CD-4 Historical Preservation (H). New development shall be consistent with Coastal Plan Policies protecting special communities and small-scale neighborhoods by, among other means, preserving structures of historic significance and complying with CZLUO provisions for historic sites and the Secretary of Interior’s standards for the treatment of historic structures. This shall include an evaluation of the historic significance of all potentially historic structures listed in Chapter 6 of this plan according to the procedures established by the Secretary of the Interior.

Alterations, including additions to these structures should follow the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards 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 (1995, Weeks and Grimmer) or equivalent. Implementation and adherence to the Standards should take into consideration the structure’s integrity and setting as appropriate.

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<sup>1</sup> It is noted that the sub-sections of the NCAP Standards that are not relevant to this issue area have been presented in summary form; refer to the NCAP 2007 for the text in its entirety.



*Community Wide (CW):*

- CW-14 *Archaeological Resource Protection.* New development projects that have the potential to impact archaeological resources shall be referred to the affected Native American tribe. In the event archaeological resources are unearthed or discovered during any construction activities, construction activities shall cease and the Environmental Coordinator and Planning Department shall be notified so that the extent and location of discovered materials may be recorded by a qualified archaeologist, and disposition of artifacts may be accomplished in accordance with state and federal law. Construction activities shall not commence until a mitigation plan, prepared by a qualified professional archaeologist in consultation with appropriate Native American representatives and reviewed and approved by the Planning Director, is completed and implemented. The mitigation plan shall include measures to avoid the resources to the maximum degree feasible and shall provide mitigation for unavoidable impacts. A report verifying that the approved mitigation plan has been completed shall be submitted to the Planning Director prior to occupancy or final inspection, whichever occurs first. In the event archaeological resources are found to include human remains, or in any other case where human remains are discovered during construction, the County Coroner is to be notified in addition to the Planning Department and Environmental Coordinator so that proper disposition may be accomplished.

## **GENERAL HISTORY**

This section provides a general description of the North Coast planning area's history, as background regarding archaeological and historical resources in Cambria.

### **Regional Prehistory**

The North Coast planning area lies within the historic territory of the Chumash- and Salinan-speaking Native Americans. At the time of first European contact, the Chumash population numbered in the thousands and their territory stretched from Malibu to northern San Luis Obispo County and inland as far as the western edge of the San Joaquin Valley. The Obispeño territory, the northernmost of the Chumashan speakers, included approximately half of what is now San Luis Obispo County.

The Salinan were the Chumash's neighbors to the north, whose territory extended from the southern headwaters of the Salinas River to the coast, and as far north as Mission Nuestra Señora de Soledad. The Salinan population is estimated at approximately 3,000 at the time of European contact. Based on mission records and linguistic studies, it appears there were two major divisions of the Salinan. The southern division became known as the Miguelenos, based on their association with Mission San Miguel Archangel. Both the Chumash and Salinan belong to the Hokan language family.

### **Regional History**

In 1769, Gaspar de Portola led a Spanish exploratory expedition into what would become the San Luis Obispo County area. Three years later, in 1772, the Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa was founded by Father Serra. In 1797 the Mission San Miguel Archangel was built.



These missions recruited primarily Chumash and Salinan Indians as neophytes and laborers. A farm and ranch community administered by the San Miguel Mission was located in the Cambria/San Simeon area.

Spanish rule in Alta California came to an end in 1821 with Mexican Independence; the missions were secularized in 1832. Following independence, the Mexican government of Alta California began granting large pieces of land to Mexican citizens. During Mexican rule, missions declined in influence and large cattle ranches (called ranchos) came into dominance in San Luis Obispo County.

Following the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, by which Mexico relinquished Alta California to the United States, the American Period began in California. Sheep and cattle grazing, whaling, logging, mining, and dairies were the major industries in the planning area.

Cambria was an important center of commerce for pioneer residents of the surrounding coastal community. Its locally produced products, including whale oil, mercury, gold, and dairy products, were of major economic importance to the region. Many of its products were exported. Cambria's position of economic importance gradually declined, as a result of depletion of important mineral resources and inland transportation gradually replacing coastal shipping in the area.

## **EXISTING CULTURAL RESOURCES**

There are archaeological and historic sites within the community. Information pertaining to paleontological resources is scarce, as there is no centralized reference source on these resources in San Luis Obispo County. The County is currently in the formative stages of creating a process for studying the paleontology of the County and is trying to build a paleontology database. This database could be used to create a sensitivity map, which will be especially important to projects undergoing CEQA review. Marine sediment formation is likely to have paleontological resources associated with it, and there are marine terraces in the area.

### **Archaeological Sites**

#### **NCAP FINDINGS**

An inventory of recorded archaeological sites has been compiled from the files of the Central Coast State Information Center, Institute of Archaeology, University of California at Santa Barbara, the official repository for all data concerning San Luis Obispo County surveys, site records, excavation reports, and relevant literature. A map of the recorded archaeological sites has been prepared and is available for review by authorized persons only at the San Luis Obispo County Department of Planning and Building. The adequacy of the summary of known resources is conditioned by the following constraints:

- ◆ Very little of the North Coast planning area (estimated less than 10 percent) has been examined for archaeological resources.
- ◆ Much of the previous archaeological research methodology does not meet professional standards.
- ◆ Many of the designated historical landmarks, which potentially include subsurface cultural resources, have not been recorded as archaeological sites.





- ◆ There may be sites known to local or nonprofessional researchers, which have not been recorded in the archives.

Archaeological reconstructions and interpretations rely on data from many deposits. Individual deposits are often task-specific and contain relatively little data. However, knowledge of such sites is critical to a full understanding when regional overviews are being constructed. Accordingly, the archaeological sites within the entire North Coast planning area must not be viewed as individual deposits, however important in their own right, but as pieces of an overall picture, which not only has wide geographic extent, but great time depth as well.

The absence of a designated archaeological site in a given area does not necessarily imply that none is present. Surveys must be conducted according to current professional standards before an area can be evaluated as containing no potential for cultural resources; not all of the planning area has been surveyed.

There are at least 153 recorded archaeological sites within the North Coast planning area boundary. In addition, some historical sites, especially nineteenth or early twentieth century residences and early commercial buildings, have the potential for subsurface archaeological resources. The prehistoric sites comprise the range of predictable resources: milling stone sites, villages, cemeteries, camps, and lithic scatters. The majority of the sites are found within the vicinity of creeks and the coast. However, these areas are also where the majority of the archaeological investigations have occurred. Thus, other areas may also possess archaeological resources.

Of the archaeological sites that have been recorded, nine are within, or in close proximity to areas in which further development would be accommodated. The sites potentially affected by development include a variety of prehistoric and historic resources.

## OTHER FINDINGS

A previous cultural resources assessment was conducted for the proposed seawater desalination plant. The *Phase One Archaeological Surface Survey for the Desalination Plant Project* prepared by Robert O. Gibson (March 1994), identified three archaeological sites in the Project area: SLO-221 (a Prehistoric village and historic ranch); SLO-1373 (a Prehistoric village and historic rancho); and SLO-383 (a Prehistoric village and camp). The three sites are described, as follows:

- ◆ SLO-221. This site was originally recorded on November 21, 1961 and was re-recorded in 1965 and 1977. The initial site record appears to be accurate while subsequent records and maps have introduced some confusion regarding the boundaries of SLO-221. This site has been tested and contains a prehistoric shell concentration surrounded by a larger historic site. It is part of the historic Rancho San Simeon and is eligible for the NRHP.
- ◆ SLO-1373. This site was recorded in April of 1991 during a surface survey of approximately 60 acres in the area. It is located on a gentle sloping ridge at approximately 40 to 60 feet in elevation and measures approximately 820 feet by 410 feet. The site was described as an extensive midden deposit characterized by dark soil and shellfish remains (mussel, abalone, barnacle, Tegula, etc.), lithics, ground stone, bone, etc. The site is truncated by San Simeon Creek Road to the north and may extend north of the roadway. Three separate loci have been identified and subsurface



testing reveals separate time periods for each, beginning in approximately A.D. 1000 and extending into the Spanish Mission period.

- ◆ SLO-383. This site was first recorded in 1961 by Geneva Hamilton and re-recorded in 1977. It is located on a terrace at the 80-foot elevation located approximately 524 feet north of the mouth of San Simeon Creek. It measures approximately 393 feet by 1,312 feet and is up to six feet deep. Two test units were excavated in 1972 and six more in 1986. Resources collected during the test units date to the earliest known occupation in the San Simeon Creek area.

Subsurface testing was conducted only on the inland side of Highway 1 near a spring on the south edge of the terrace, approximately 330 feet west of the highway. This area consists of a concentration of black soil with dense shell and is probably a later component than the main part of the site and may date to a later period. The site has been found to be potentially eligible for the NRHP and within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the proposed Desalination Plant.

An archive search was also conducted to determine if any significant underwater cultural resources may be affected by the off shore outfall pipelines. Three shipwrecks are mentioned in the general vicinity of the APE, and are described below.

- ◆ In 1875, a two-masted schooner, the *Electra*, is listed as having struck the rocks and sunk at Leffingwell's Landing during a gale on October 15, 1894. On a modern Cambria USGS topographic map, Leffingwell Creek is approximately one mile south of San Simeon Creek and the map shows the landing approximately  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile further south.
- ◆ Records shows that the H.M. Adam was stranded on October 30, 1945 off Cambria Pines, approximately two to three miles south of San Simeon Creek.
- ◆ The *Volant* was a three-masted schooner that capsized south of Gorda Rock in December 1892. No Gorda Rock is shown on modern topographic maps; however, the location is speculated to be near the town of Gorda in southern Monterey County.

Based on the preliminary records search, it appears that no shipwrecks are known to occur within approximately 1,000 feet of the mouth of the San Simeon Creek.

The August 2005 *Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration Geotechnical/Hydrogeologic Investigation Activities for the Pending Desalination Project*, notes the following regarding cultural resources:

*The study area<sup>2</sup> is one of the richest archaeological zones in San Luis Obispo County. The sites as a whole should be considered a historic district representative of coastal occupation for at least 5,000 years. As a whole, the San Simeon Creek area represents the best documented valley on the central coast. Almost every type of archaeological site found in the region is represented in this small study area: prehistoric Chumash villages, bedrock processing sites, other work sites, human burial locations, Spanish mission rancho, Mexican rancho, and American early ranching dairying. Sites SLO-185,*

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<sup>2</sup> It is noted that this mention of "study area" references an area studied as part of the August 2005 IS/MND, which involved data collection in study areas that may not be impacted by the proposed desalination facility. Thus, the area that may ultimately be disturbed by the proposed desalination facility may be significantly smaller than the area studied as part of the August 2005 IS/MDN.



-187 and -383 are considered “as of such great cultural and scientific significance” that they have been proposed as “Cultural Preserves.”

## Historic Resources

A number of historic resources have been identified in the North Coast planning area, including in Cambria. These include National Landmarks, State Landmarks, and important local resources.

The absence of a designated historical site in a given area does not necessarily imply that none is present. It is possible that other buildings and features are also historically significant but have not been identified.

Table 5.7-1 (Historic Resources in Cambria) lists historic resources that are identified on the National Register of Historic Places, as California Historical Landmarks, or by San Luis Obispo County, as important local historic resources. The table includes multiple listings for sites that appear on more than one of these lists. Many of these resources are within a Cambria Historic Combining Designation area.

**Table 5.7-1  
Historic Resources in Cambria**

| Location                                                                                                                                         | Historic Place                                                                       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| National Register of Historic Places                                                                                                             | Guthrie House                                                                        |
|                                                                                                                                                  | Old Santa Rosa Catholic Church and Cemetery                                          |
| California Historical Landmarks                                                                                                                  | Nitwit Ridge (also known as Arthur Beale's house) Landmark #939                      |
| San Luis Obispo County Significant Historic Resources<br>Located in Cambria                                                                      | Arthur Beale House                                                                   |
|                                                                                                                                                  | Bank of Cambria                                                                      |
|                                                                                                                                                  | Bluebird Motel                                                                       |
|                                                                                                                                                  | Bianchini House (also known as the Guthrie or Guthrie Bianchini house)               |
|                                                                                                                                                  | Brambles Restaurant                                                                  |
|                                                                                                                                                  | Bucket of Blood Saloon                                                               |
| San Luis Obispo County Significant Historic Resources<br>Located in Cambria – Continued                                                          | Carroll's Blacksmith Shop                                                            |
|                                                                                                                                                  | First Presbyterian Church                                                            |
|                                                                                                                                                  | Heart's Ease                                                                         |
|                                                                                                                                                  | Ian's Restaurant                                                                     |
|                                                                                                                                                  | Leffingwell House                                                                    |
|                                                                                                                                                  | Louis Maggetti's House                                                               |
|                                                                                                                                                  | Lull House                                                                           |
|                                                                                                                                                  | Olallieberry Inn                                                                     |
|                                                                                                                                                  | Old Santa Rosa Chapel<br>(also known as Old Santa Rosa Catholic Church and Cemetery) |
|                                                                                                                                                  | Red House                                                                            |
|                                                                                                                                                  | Rigdon Hall Restaurant                                                               |
|                                                                                                                                                  | Robin's Restaurant                                                                   |
|                                                                                                                                                  | Soto's Market                                                                        |
| Squibb House                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                      |
| Thorndyke House                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                      |
| Source: <i>Cambria and San Simeon Acres Community Plans of the North Coast Area Plan Draft EIR</i> , Table 4.6-1 (Historic Resources in Cambria) |                                                                                      |



## **SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA**

According to Appendix G of the *CEQA Guidelines* (Initial Study Checklist), a project would typically have a significant impact on cultural resources if it would:

- ◆ Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.
- ◆ Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.
- ◆ Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.
- ◆ Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

## **IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES**

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HISTORICAL RESOURCES**

- ❖ **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROPOSED WATER MASTER PLAN IMPROVEMENTS COULD CAUSE AN ADVERSE CHANGE IN THE SIGNIFICANCE OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND/OR HISTORICAL RESOURCE. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDED MITIGATION AND COMPLIANCE WITH SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY STANDARDS, WOULD REDUCE IMPACTS TO A LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT LEVEL.**

### **Impact Analysis:**

#### **Potable and Recycled Water Distribution Systems**

Implementation of the proposed potable and recycled water system improvements could result in potential disturbances to archaeological/historical resources. The potential exists for improvements to be located on sites with prehistoric or historic resources. If these resources are known and are listed at the local, State, or national level, then existing County regulations providing appropriate design and construction measures would be followed to avoid impacts to known resources. The proposed improvements would be required to comply with the policies, standards, and processing requirements contained in the CZLUO. Specifically, all development would have to comply with CZLUO Section 22.07.102 (Permit and Processing Requirements), CZLUO Section 22.10.040 (Archeological Resources), and CZLUO Section 23.05.036 (Optional Conditions of Approval), requiring mitigation for development of historical sites if cultural resources are identified during construction activities. The CZLUO contains policies with which the Project would have to comply, in the event that archeological/historical resources are discovered during construction activities. The proposed improvements would also be subject to compliance with NCAP Standard CD-4 (Historical Preservation) and Standard CW-14 (Archaeological Resource Protection). Potential impacts to archaeological and/or historical resources from implementation of the proposed potable and recycled water system improvements would be considered less than significant, following compliance with County standards. Further review may be necessary on a project-by-project basis to evaluate site-specific impacts to archaeological and/or historical resources.



Water Demand Management. Implementation of this Project component involves improvements to the current conservation program and regulations, which would not impact archaeological/historical resources. No impact would occur in this regard.

Seawater Desalination. Implementation of the proposed seawater desalination facility could result in potential disturbances to archaeological/historical resources. The proposed improvements would be subject to compliance with CZLUO policies intended to lessen potential impacts to cultural resources, including Section 22.07.102 (Permit and Processing Requirements), Section 22.10.040 (Archeological Resources), and Section 23.05.036 (Optional Conditions of Approval) of the CZLUO, which require mitigation for development of historical sites if cultural resources are identified during construction activities. The CZLUE also contains policies with which the Project would have to comply, in the event that archeological/historical resources are discovered during construction activities. A future project-specific EIR/EIS would need to further determine the potential impacts to archaeological and/or historical resources after more details become known regarding the desalination facility. Additionally, the EIR/EIS would analyze alternative desalination facility sites.

### **Mitigation Measures:**

- CUL-1 The CCSD shall comply with Coastal Zone Land Use Ordinance Sections 22.07.102, 22.10.040, and 23.05.036, and CZLUE archaeological policies, which pertain to permitting requirements for construction activities within a historic site combining designation or when cultural resources are discovered.
- CUL-2 Compliance with the following North Coast Area Plan Standards shall be required:

#### ***Cambria Urban Area***

##### Combining Designations (CD):

CD-4 (Historical Preservation (H))

##### Community Wide (CW):

CW-14 (Archaeological Resource Protection)

##### Category Specific (CS):

The CS Standards that are specific to each land use category; refer to Chapter 7 (Planning Area Standards) of the NCAP.

#### ***Rural Area Standards***

##### Category Specific (CS):

The CS Standards that are specific to each land use category; refer to Chapter 7 (Planning Area Standards) of the NCAP.

**Level of Significance:** Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated.

### **PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

- ❖ **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROPOSED WATER MASTER PLAN IMPROVEMENTS COULD CAUSE AN ADVERSE CHANGE IN THE SIGNIFICANCE OF A PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCE. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDED**



**MITIGATION AND COMPLIANCE WITH SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY STANDARDS  
WOULD REDUCE IMPACTS TO A LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT LEVEL.**

**Impact Analysis:**

**Potable and Recycled Water Distribution Systems**

The potential exists for potable and recycled water system improvements to be located on sites with paleontological resources. If these resources are known and are listed at the local, State, or national level, then existing County regulations providing appropriate design and construction measures should be followed to avoid impacts to known resources. The proposed improvements would be required to comply with the policies, standards, and processing requirements contained in the CZLUO. Specifically, all development would be required to comply with CZLUO Section 22.10.040 (Archeological Resources) requiring mitigation if paleontological resources are identified during construction activities. The CZLUE also contains policies with which the Project would have to comply in the event that paleontological resources are discovered during construction activities. Potential impacts to paleontological resources from implementation of the proposed potable and recycled water system improvements would be considered less than significant, following compliance with County standards. Further review may be necessary on a project-by-project basis to evaluate site-specific impacts to paleontological resources.

Water Demand Management. Implementation of this Project component involves improvements to the current conservation program and regulations, which would not result in grading activities that would impact paleontological resources. No impact would occur in this regard.

Seawater Desalination. Implementation of the proposed seawater desalination facilities could result in potential disturbances to paleontological resources. The potential exists that the seawater desalination facilities could be located on sites with paleontological resources. If these resources are known and are listed at the local, State, or national level, then existing County regulations providing appropriate design and construction measures would be followed to avoid impacts to known resources. The proposed Project would be required to comply with the policies, standards, and processing requirements for development contained in the CZLUO. Specifically, all development would be required to comply with CZLUO Section 22.10.040 (Archeological Resources) requiring mitigation if paleontological resources are identified during construction activities. The CZLUE also contains policies with which the Project would have to comply in the event that paleontological resources are discovered during construction activities. A future project-specific EIR/EIS would need to further determine the potential impacts to paleontological resources after more details become known regarding the desalination facility.

**Mitigation Measures:** Refer to Mitigation Measure CUL-1 and CUL-2.

**Level of Significance:** Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated.

**BURIAL SITES**

- ❖ **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROPOSED WATER MASTER PLAN IMPROVEMENTS IS NOT ANTICIPATED TO DISTURB UNKNOWN LOCATIONS OF HUMAN REMAINS. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDED MITIGATION AND COMPLIANCE WITH**



**STATE REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS, IMPACTS WOULD BE REDUCED TO A LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT LEVEL.**

**Impact Analysis:**

**Potable and Recycled Water Distribution Systems**

It is not anticipated that implementation of the proposed potable and recycled water system improvements would disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. However, human remains could potentially be encountered during grading and trenching. Implementation of the proposed improvements would be subject to compliance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, which would reduce potential impacts to less than significant.

Water Demand Management. Implementation of this Project component involves improvements to the current conservation program and regulations, which would not result in grading activities that may disturb human remains. No impact would occur in this regard.

Seawater Desalination. It is not anticipated that implementation of the proposed seawater desalination system improvements would disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. However, human remains could potentially be encountered during grading and trenching. Compliance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, which detail the appropriate actions necessary in the event human remains are encountered, would be required. A future project-specific EIR/EIS would need to further determine the potential impacts to burial sites after more details become known regarding the desalination facility.

**Mitigation Measures:**

CUL-3 The CCSD shall comply with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code and Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code, which detail the appropriate actions necessary in the event human remains are encountered, impacts in this regard would be considered less than significant.

**Level of Significance:** Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated.

**CUMULATIVE IMPACTS**

❖ **THE WATER MASTER PLAN PROJECT, COMBINED WITH FUTURE DEVELOPMENT IN THE NORTH COAST AREA, COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT CULTURAL RESOURCES. RESOURCES WOULD BE EVALUATED AND MITIGATED ON A PROJECT-BY-PROJECT BASIS. COMPLIANCE WITH STATE AND SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS WOULD REDUCE IMPACTS TO A LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT LEVEL.**

**Impact Analysis:** Potential cumulative impacts to cultural resources would be site specific and would be evaluated on a project-by-project basis. Each development would be required to comply with all applicable County, State, and Federal regulations concerning preservation, salvage, or handling of cultural resources. It is further noted that the 2005 NCAP Update EIR,



which addressed implementation of the Community Plans Update, concluded that for both known and potential unknown resources, existing County policies ensure that impacts are less than significant would not result in any significant impacts to biological resources.<sup>3</sup>

**Mitigation Measures:** No mitigation measures are recommended beyond compliance with the established County, State, and Federal regulatory requirements on a project-by-project basis.

**Level of Significance:** Less Than Significant Impact.

## **LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION**

Analysis has concluded that following implementation of the recommended mitigation measures requiring compliance with Coastal Zone Land Use Ordinance policies, CZLUE policies, North Coast Area Plan Standards, and State and Federal regulatory policies and requirements, impacts to cultural resources would be reduced to a less than significant level.

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<sup>3</sup> Design, Community & Environment, *Cambria and San Simeon Acres Community Plans of the North Coast Area Plan Draft EIR*, May 18, 2005, Page 4.6-13.