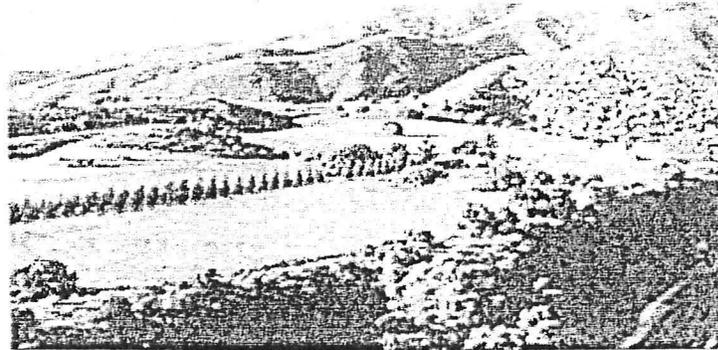


**CITY GENERAL PLAN POLICIES RELATED TO CULTURAL
RESOURCES**

Salinas also supports the preservation of agricultural land by providing necessary support infrastructure including:

- Housing for agricultural workers;
- Educational facilities for agricultural workers and their families; and
- Industrial land for food processing associated with agricultural production.



Compatibility with Urban Uses

Agricultural activity in proximity to residential and other urban uses may result in conflicts between the uses. Agricultural activity can cause nuisances related to air quality and noise that may disturb surrounding development. Urban activities may also negatively affect nearby agricultural uses as increased vandalism often occurs, and the introduction of domestic animals may disturb certain agricultural activities. The City helps to minimize conflicts between agricultural and urban uses by supporting the provision and maintenance of buffer zones, roads, and other physical boundaries to separate urban and agricultural uses. The City also supports public relations/education sessions between the agricultural industry and urban users to encourage dialogue and innovative solutions to common concerns of the agricultural industry and residents.

Cultural Resources

Salinas includes a great number of historic resources. Small tribes of Native Americans first made their home in the Salinas Valley many centuries before the first European explorers came to California to build a presidio in Monterey and missions in Carmel, Soledad, San Juan Bautista, and the San Antonio Valley.

During the time of Spanish rule, settlements developed around the missions on the Central Coast, but the Salinas area remained largely undeveloped until after Mexico gained its independence and began granting lands in Alta California to its people. Sausal and Nacional were among some of the first ranchos granted by the Mexican government after Mexico seceded from Spain in 1822. On adjoining parts of these ranchos, "Salinas City" was born. "Salinas", which is Spanish for 'salt marsh,' refers to a large slough that once ran through the area.

In 1872, "Salinas City" became the seat of Monterey County. Two years later the name was changed to the "City of Salinas" and the community incorporated. Early in the gold rush years James Bryant Hill bought Rancho Nacional and became a pioneer in the agricultural industry by farming wheat; the valley had primarily been used for cattle and other livestock from the time of some of its earliest settlers until the 1920s.

After World War I, the agricultural industry began to change from hides and tallow to products like grains, beans, and sugar beets. The "green gold" of lettuce, broccoli and artichokes, also helped to make Salinas one of the wealthiest cities per capita in the U.S. at that time.

In Salinas today, the Spanish heritage is reflected in the names of the streets, lakes, shopping centers, recreation areas, and school districts. Salinas is a multi-cultural city with contributions being made by many different groups.²

Historic and Architectural Resources

As depicted on Figure COS-3, a concentration of historic buildings is found in the City's downtown and surrounding neighborhoods, reflecting several generations of the City's growth and history. Three areas within the community also have a concentration of historic resources: 1) the Eastend historic area, the City's first residential neighborhood, centered mostly on Soledad Street, between John and Gabilan Streets; 2) the Steinbeck historic area, named after author John Steinbeck, includes Steinbeck's childhood neighborhood on Central Avenue and the 100 and 200 blocks of Main Street, where the first commercial buildings in Salinas were located; and 3) the Maple Park historic area, which features a very stylish and distinctive residential subdivision built in the 1930s and 1940s. The Central City

² The Monterey County Historical Society.



Source: City of Salinas

- City Boundary
- Future Growth Area
- Areas of Historic and Architectural Merit

- Listed in National Register
 1. Sheriff Nesbit House
 2. Peter Bontadelli House (Empire House)
 3. John Steinbeck House
 4. Krough House
 5. B.V. Sargent House
 6. Samuel M. Black House
 7. Boronda Adobe

- Eligible for Listing
 1. Residence at 275 Blanco Road
 2. Margaret Hart Surbeck Residence
 3. Thomas Bunn Residence
 4. 124 San Luis Street (Structure)

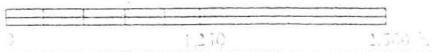


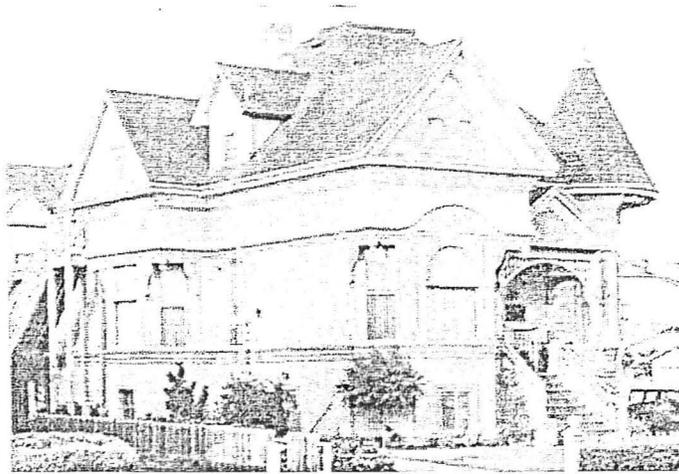
Figure COG-7
Historic and
Architectural Resources

Redevelopment program strives to create a downtown that builds on the area's history and enhances the use and appearance of historic buildings in these areas.

Although more than 175 sites are located in the City that have architectural or historic significance, few properties are actually listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the State Historic Landmark Register.

The California Inventory of Historical Resources lists the following properties:

- Boronda Adobe
- California Rodeo
- Salinas City Bank
- Steinbeck House



The following are listed in the National Register as individual properties:

- Sheriff Nesbitt House – 66 Capitol Street
- Peter Bontadelli House (Empire House) – 119 Cayuga Street
- John Steinbeck House – 132 Central Avenue
- Krough House – 146 Central Avenue
- B.V. Sargent House – 154 Central Avenue
- Samuel M. Black House – 418 Pajaro Street
- Boronda Adobe – Boronda Road, just outside the proposed West Boronda Road future growth area

Other properties determined eligible for listing as separate properties include:

- The residence at 275 Blanco Road
- The Margaret Hart Surbeck residence at 322 Blanco Road
- The Thomas Bunn residence at 425 Blanco Road
- The structure at 124 San Luis Street

Salinas reviews all discretionary development proposals for potential impacts related to incompatible development and also for potential impacts to sensitive cultural resources pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The City is also considering implementing a historic/architectural preservation program and ordinance, which may include measures such as transfer of development rights (TDR) and a Mills Act program.

Archaeological Resources

Little archaeological investigation has occurred in Salinas or in Monterey County in general, and no prehistoric archaeological site has been recorded in the planning area. Generally, in accordance with settlement patterns in the Salinas Valley, areas with a history of available water supplies are most likely to contain archaeological sites. The Carr Lake/Natividad Creek corridor is the only area within the City limits that has a potential for high sensitivity (potential for archaeological resources). In the northwest portion of the planning area, a wide band on either side of Highway 101 is also identified as having high sensitivity.

County policies require archaeological field inspections prior to all proposed development in high sensitivity zones and for major projects in moderate sensitivity zones.

Salinas reviews all discretionary development proposals for potential impacts related to incompatible development and also for potential impacts to archaeological resources pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).