

### 3 HISTORIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESOURCES

#### 3.01 Governmental decision-making

##### 3.01.01 Summary of major findings

**C**ULTURAL RESOURCES ARE *nonrenewable*. Trying to offset an adverse effect on a cultural resource rather than preserving the resource may, at times, be inconsistent with State policy and the objectives of cultural resources management and historic preservation. Mitigation — the reduction or elimination of impacts to less than significant levels — as an alternative to protecting and preserving cultural resources can ultimately result in the disappearance of such resources.<sup>1</sup>

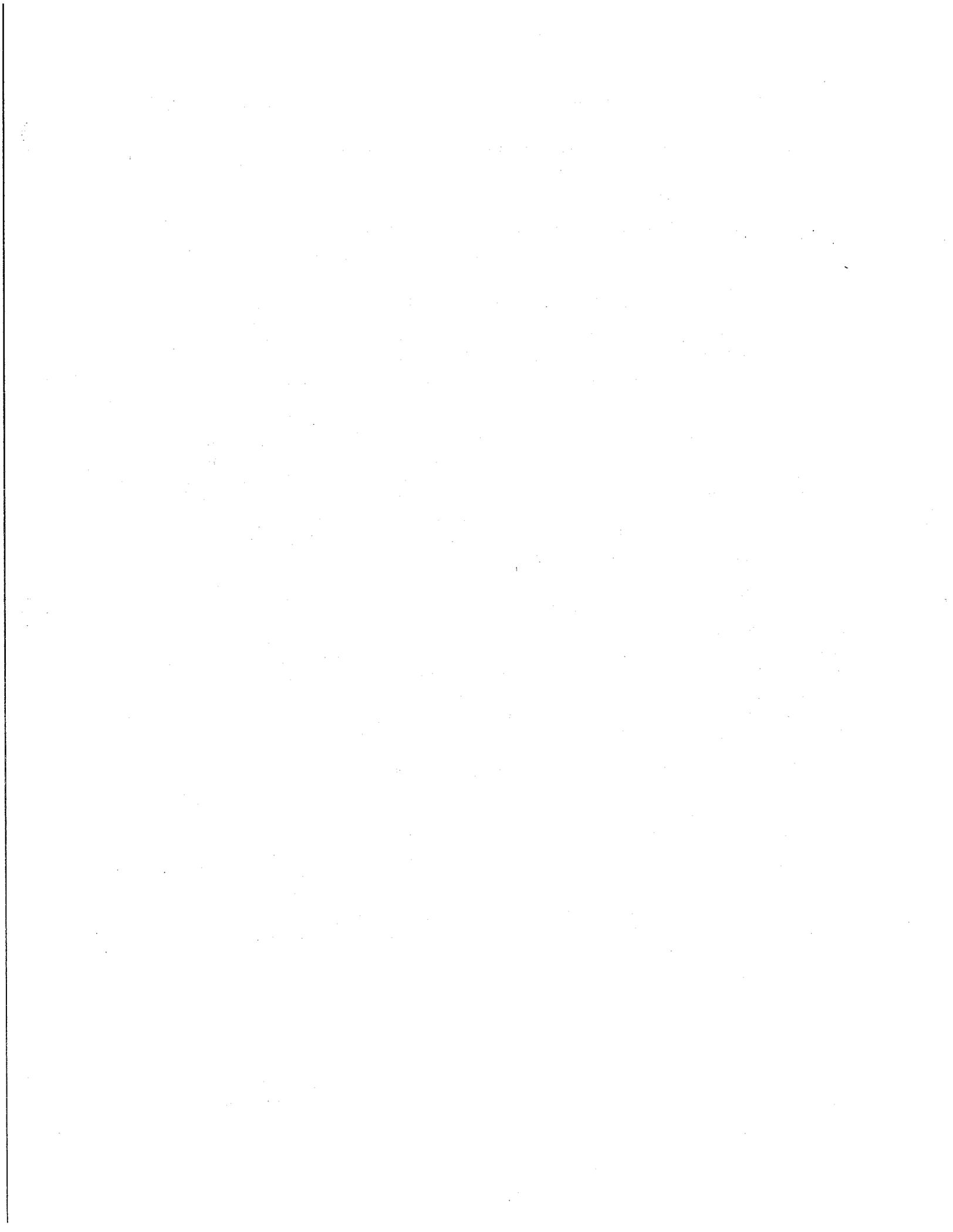
A systematic program for the protection or preservation of cultural and historic resources may result in avoiding a cumulative loss of the aesthetic, educational, and recreational aspects of these resources. A program of governmental decision-making can assist in the offset of cumulative losses of prehistoric and historical sites. The disappearance of these community assets may erode sources of scientific information, educational opportunities, or result in the loss of areas holding special cultural significance to specific ethnic and other cultural groups. The loss of historical buildings, structures, and landscape can result in permanent alteration of the appearance of a city or the countryside.

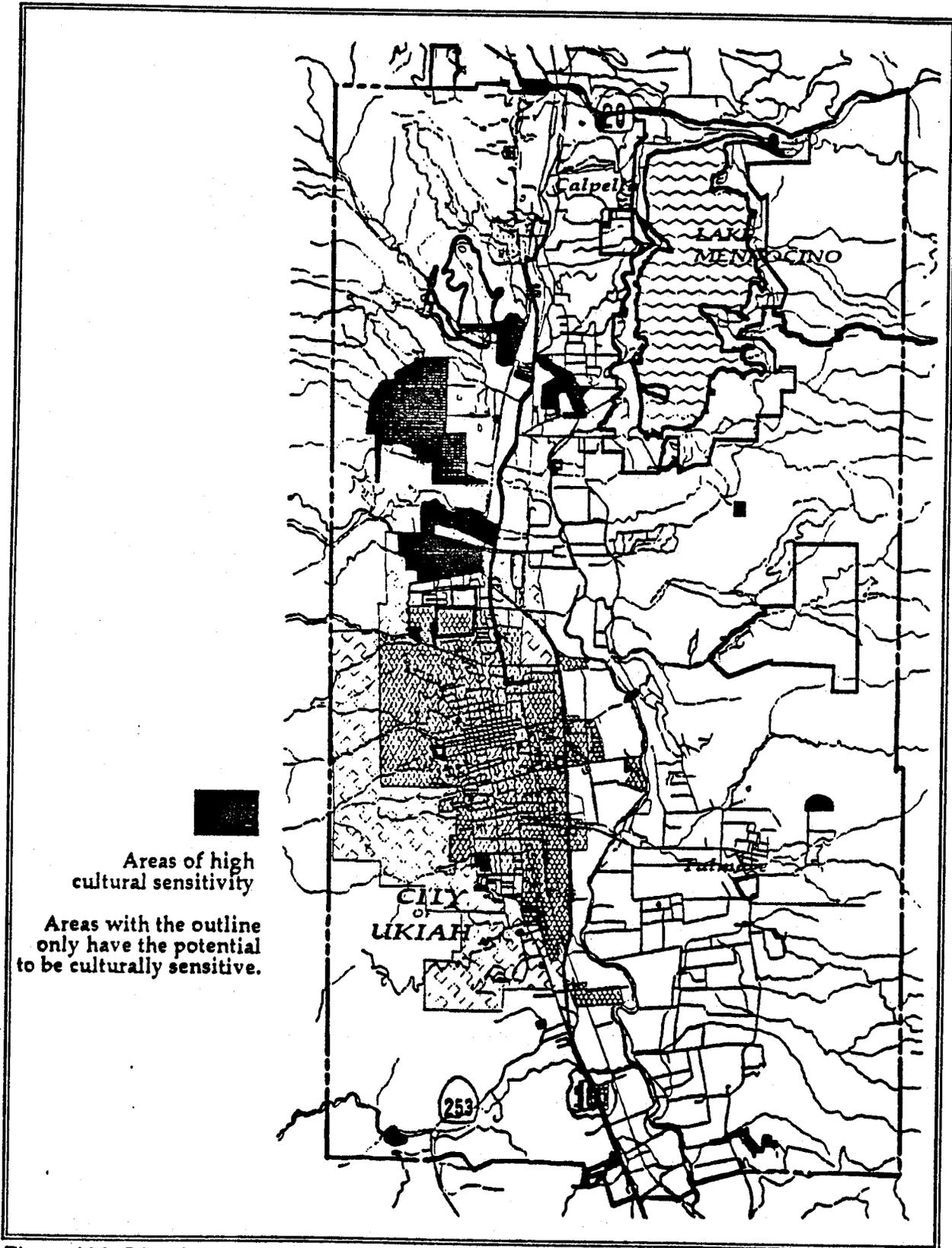
Preservation of cultural resources is accomplished through education, cooperation, and a commitment to programs that make sense to the community. The Ukiah commitment is to maintain cultural resources as a link to past populations — those whose ancestors called this Valley their home from time immemorial and those who adopted the Valley later as part of the growth of the United States. Over the years, the importance of preserving and protecting historic and archaeological resources has been viewed as both a critical means to enhancing quality of life and as a hindrance to achieving future growth. Ukiah's residents recognize that effective cultural resource protection is a balance between preserving the past and accommodating the future.

The crucial concept is consideration of cultural resources early in the permitting process. With early planning, cultural resources protection or preservation can usually be incorporated into project designs in such a way that impacts are kept to a minimum. With early planning, an archaeological site may be made part of an open-space requirement or preserved in a riparian corridor setback. Other solutions can also be developed. Experience in California has shown that when consideration of cultural resources is not included in the project planning process, costly archaeological mitigation may then be the only alternative to a project being substantially reduced in scope or denied outright. The objective of this section of the General Plan is to put into place the governmental programs needed to avoid costly delays or impacts to projects from the last-minute discovery of important cultural resources. Cultural resources need active protection and preservation.

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<sup>1</sup>Condensed from *City of Ukiah General Plan Revision Resource Directory, "Cultural Resources: Archaeological, Architectural, Historical, and Native American Sites"* (Stockton: Archaeological Services, Inc., March 11, 1992).





**Figure V.3-DD: Areas of high archaeological sensitivity**

In order to ensure protection of cultural resources, important sites must be identified. Within the General Plan, Figure V.3-DD identifies areas in which there is a "high" likelihood that *important cultural resources*<sup>2</sup> may be found. This map is not a listing of identified archaeological sites or even an indication that important sites will be found. Rather, the map indicates that terrain, location of already-recorded sites, and other scientific factors indicate a greater-than-typical potential to find important archaeological sites. Connected with the General Plan goals and the need for early planning, this map provides property owners with an opportunity to seek an *archaeological reconnaissance*<sup>3</sup> prior to submitting an application to the City or County. The early review by a qualified professional or local representative of Native American cultures can provide opportunities and methods of reducing or avoiding impacts to important cultural resources.

Maintaining records of the various historic and archaeological studies that have been prepared within the Ukiah area rests with the Northwest Information Center of the California Archaeological Inventory (NWIC) at Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park. The NWIC functions as an area clearinghouse. When a "literature review" is performed, it means that the professional preparing the review perused the records at NWIC. In addition, NWIC provides information to cities and counties about areas where important resources are likely to be found.

The NWIC has the resources available to provide a front-line archaeological review. While this step does not replace field reconnaissance, it provides project applicants with an opportunity to determine whether or not there is a high likelihood of a cultural resource discovery on the property in question. Referring project applications — especially those in the "high sensitivity areas" — to NWIC early in the review process helps plan for impacts and mitigation.

Maintaining a strong historic base in the style and character of older houses is a unique challenge. A legacy of homes of beauty and style has been preserved for the future. Concurrently, a need exists to provide safe, secure housing at prices affordable to those with low and moderate incomes. Occasional funding programs provide monies that can be used for rehabilitation of older homes. Rehabilitation of older homes to serve the needs of low and moderate income families must be tackled with sensitivity to the home's historic character. Historic preservation, however, is not a proper issue to be used as a means of precluding or denying affordable housing assistance programs.

The focus for preservation efforts should be primarily on the older *Westside*, *Downtown*, and the *Wagoners* [Norton, Clara, and Ford area] residential neighborhoods. There are other neighborhoods which may become historically significant in the future but are not being addressed at this time.

New residences near historic homes should complement the historic building through design compatibility. Replicating or imitating the styles of the past, however, is rarely successful. Good design takes into consideration the height and scale of the surrounding buildings. Appropriate setbacks need to be considered. Property owners of existing structures will invest in rehabilitation when they can be assured that their investments will be protected. Neighborhood associations and the Historic and Archaeological Review Committee (HARC) could work together to ensure that historic preservation is a major consideration when a building permit is applied for in a historic neighborhood.

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<sup>2</sup>*Important cultural resources* are those defined in the California Environmental Quality Act as providing unique or "exceptional quality" representation of a historic or archaeological resource habitation, use, activity, or event.

<sup>3</sup>An *archaeological reconnaissance* is a limited field and literature review by a qualified professional to determine whether there is a strong likelihood for more detailed work. In many cases, the reconnaissance — an inexpensive level of work — is able to resolve questions of potential cultural resource sites without extensive field work or actual excavation.

Over the years, as the City and County seats of government have grown, moved, or rebuilt, many of the records of the area's history have been lost. Some pioneer families have donated their records to local organizations to maintain the written links to the past. Neither the City nor the County has a facility for maintaining the archival records of history. Although California law provides methods for disposal of records, some ingredients of the area's official actions and approvals should be retained for future research — especially records related to development, building permits, or transactions of local government.

While maintaining a strong vision of the past, the City must also ensure the quality of new development. The people who live and work in the Ukiah Valley appreciate the charm and patina of historic buildings which have withstood the challenge of time. Just as important is an assurance to future generations that the quality of development design in the life of the General Plan provides our future residents a legacy of homes, offices, stores, and industry in buildings of character and quality.

### 3.01.02 General Plan goals, policies, and implementing programs

**G**oal HA-1: Create organizational, regulatory, and incentive programs to facilitate preservation.

*Policy HA-1.1:* Create a Historic and Archaeological Resources Committee (HARC).

*Implementation Measure HA-1.1(a):* Within one year of adopting the General Plan, designate a committee with responsibility for Historic and Archaeological Resources. [Timeframe for completion: Short-term planning period ♦ Measure applies to: City ♦ Agency/Department responsible: Planning Department]

*Policy HA-1.2:* Establish a preservation program to integrate preservation as a component of government decision-making.

*Implementation Measure HA-1.2(a):* The City shall staff and assist the Committee with the implementation of historic preservation programs. [Timeframe for completion: Ongoing planning period ♦ Measure applies to: City ♦ Agency/Department responsible: Planning Department]

*Policy HA-1.3:* Establish clear and efficient procedures for processing applications affecting historic properties.

*Implementation Measure HA-1.3(a):* Amend the Land Development Code to reflect preservation concerns and adopt the State Historic Building Code (Title 24, California Code of Regulations, Section 8). [Timeframe for completion: Ongoing planning period ♦ Measure applies to: City ♦ Agency/Department responsible: Planning Department]

*Implementation Measure HA-1.3(b):* The City and County Planning staff shall continue application review procedures with the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University. [Timeframe for completion: Ongoing planning period ♦ Measure applies to: City ♦ Agency/Department responsible: Planning Department]

*Policy HA-1.4:* Balance the need to rehabilitate affordable housing with maintaining historic character.

*Implementation Measure HA-1.4(a):* Seek public funds for affordable housing to be used for repairs and remodels that maintain the historic fabric of homes, other structures, or

sites. [Timeframe for completion: Ongoing planning period ♦ Measure applies to: City ♦ Agency/Department responsible: Planning Department]

**Policy HA-1.5:** Maintain and archive public and donated records important to the area's history and pre-history.

**Implementation Measure HA-1.5(a):** Utilizing the volunteer services or staff services of the Mendocino County Historical Records Commission, develop a program to review the historic and cultural value of records prior to destruction. [Timeframe for completion: Ongoing planning period ♦ Measure applies to: City and County ♦ Agency/Department responsible: City and County Clerks]

**Implementation Measure HA-1.5(b):** Establish a program for the systematic archiving, management, and retention of public records and donated private records that could aid in the research and documentation of historical, architectural, and archaeological resources. [Timeframe for completion: Ongoing planning period ♦ Measure applies to: City and County ♦ Agency/Department responsible: City and County Clerks]

**Goal HA-2:** Identify historical, architectural, archaeological, and natural places that give the area its special character and aid its future well-being.

**Policy HA-2.1:** Designate historical, architectural, archaeological, and natural places on State and Federal preservation lists.

**Implementation Measure HA-2.1(a):** During the short-term planning period, prepare a list of cultural and historic resources worthy of nomination to state or national preservation lists. [Timeframe for completion: Ongoing planning period ♦ Measure applies to: City and County ♦ Agency/Department responsible: HARC and volunteer groups]

**Policy HA-2.2:** Support strong and effective historic and scenic preservation.

**Implementation Measure HA-2.2(a):** During the short-term planning period, adopt a *Historic Archaeological Preservation* ordinance to review permanent changes to the exterior or setting of designated historic or impacts to archaeological resources. [Timeframe for completion: Short-term planning period ♦ Measure applies to: City and County ♦ Agency/Department responsible: City Planning Department and County Department of Planning and Building]

**Goal HA-3:** Maintain, protect, and enhance the area's heritage, including and not limited to its cultural, historical, spiritual, social, economic, architectural, agricultural, archaeological, and scenic heritage.

**Policy HA-3.1:** Encourage the highest standards of maintenance for historical resources.

**Implementation Measure HA-3.1(a):** Pursue funding programs to assist property owners in completing needed repairs to historic properties. Provide information to the public about where to get assistance and advice concerning historic preservation. [Timeframe for completion: Short-term planning period ♦ Measure applies to: City and County ♦ Agency/Department responsible: City Planning Department and County Historical Society]

**Policy HA-3.2:** Encourage *adaptive reuse* compatible with neighborhoods.

*Implementation Measure HA-3.2(a):* The Land Development Code shall include standards for adaptive reuse of residential structures in residential areas ensuring compatibility with the neighborhood. [*Timeframe for completion:* Ongoing planning period ♦ *Measure applies to:* City and County ♦ *Agency/Department responsible:* City Planning Department and County Department of Planning and Building]

*Policy HA-3.3:* Require the Redevelopment Agency to integrate preservation as a component of decision-making.

*Implementation Measure HA-3.3(a):* When reviewing proposals for redevelopment, the Redevelopment Authority shall consider effects on historic resources prior to approving actions. [*Timeframe for completion:* Ongoing planning period ♦ *Measure applies to:* City ♦ *Agency/Department responsible:* Redevelopment Authority]

*Implementation Measure HA-3.3(b):* All feasible opportunities to preserve historic resources shall be explored through a redevelopment activity prior to permitting the destruction of such resources. [*Timeframe for completion:* Ongoing planning period ♦ *Measure applies to:* City and County ♦ *Agency/Department responsible:* City Planning Department and County Department of Planning and Building]

**G** **Goal HA-4:** Conserve the character and architecture of neighborhoods.

*Policy HA-4.1:* Consider the visual character of surrounding developments when reviewing discretionary project approvals.

*Implementation Measure HA-4.1(a):* The Planning Commission and City Council shall consider the visual character of surrounding developments when reviewing discretionary project approvals. [*Timeframe for completion:* Ongoing planning period ♦ *Measure applies to:* City ♦ *Agency/Department responsible:* Planning Department]

## **3.02 Publicly-owned property**

### **3.02.01 Summary of major findings**

**T**he City and County can set an example of historic preservation to private property owners. Public properties include some large buildings and pieces of land that, due to their size, have an impact on the properties surrounding them. Other City and County properties are important because of their location. City and County property often serves as a cornerstone, setting a standard for the surrounding properties. The Ukiah City Hall is an excellent example of quality renovation with sensitivity to historic preservation.

Both the City and County own public areas that are highly visible to all citizens. These properties will set the tone for privately-held properties. One aspect of leadership that both the City and County can use is to seek a standard of design that sets an exemplary standard for quality in appearance. The appropriate use of signs, graphics, colors, and detail trim on buildings and other public facilities will create a standard of quality. Quite often, local governments economize on facility appearance. This results in a legacy of architectural "shoeboxes" as public monuments and sets a poor example for private developers.

Public agencies have the most flexibility when it comes to preserving historic structures or sites. The agencies' development plans may be more visible than similar private projects or there may be a larger community stake in the proposal. The role of the City, County, and other public agencies includes a

responsibility to preserve the area's character and architectural and cultural integrity. This includes maintaining the appearance of Ukiah's streets, trees, landscaping, parks and buildings.

### 3.02.02 General Plan goals, policies, and implementing programs

**G**oal HA-5: Maintain the character and integrity of historic publicly-owned facilities, structures, and sites.

*Policy HA-5.1:* Maintain and improve publicly-owned historic buildings and sites in an architecturally and environmentally sensitive manner.

*Implementation Measure HA-5.1(a):* The City and County shall include maintenance and enhancement funds in capital budgets for City- and County-owned historic buildings and sites. [Timeframe for completion: Ongoing planning period ♦ Measure applies to: City and County ♦ Agency/Department responsible: City Council]

*Implementation Measure HA-5.1(b):* During development of new public facilities, the City shall avoid impacts to important archaeological resources when feasible or mitigate the impacts to the extent required by environmental review. [Timeframe for completion: Ongoing planning period ♦ Measure applies to: City ♦ Agency/Department responsible: City Council]

## 3.03 Commercial areas

### 3.03.01 Summary of major findings

The Ukiah area is resplendent with outstanding examples of historically or architecturally significant commercial buildings. At the same time, older areas of town abound with conflicting design patterns in which nondescript structures of recent vintage have been sited adjoining or between architectural patriarchs. To embellish and take advantage of the economic opportunities that historic preservation in commercial areas provide, the City needs to ensure that new development meshes and complements the older character of the community's downtown core.

Downtown Ukiah provides a focal point for the residents of Ukiah. This area gives a sense of community and contact with the past. The downtown is a center that draws together citizens, government and business. Too often, communities grow with no unifying element. Ukiah's downtown can serve as a place where diversity can come together, providing a healthy community spirit.

Too often, change means sacrificing whatever is "old" for something "new". This costs valuable ties to the past and would weaken the sense of the uniqueness of Ukiah. Renovation of existing buildings is a cost effective way to create an aesthetic, pleasant place for our citizens to shop, bank, work, and socialize.

Clusters of businesses support one another. Shoppers are more likely to go to a location where they can accomplish many errands than to go to several locations spaced apart. Workers appreciate having shops, restaurants, and services near work. Investment in the downtown will be protected if the individual property owner has reasonable assurances that his renovations will be supported and enhanced by other property owners in the area. New structures and renovations must consider the overall style and scale of the area. The Historic and Archaeological Resources Committee (HARC) can work with the downtown business association to assist the merchants and property owners in appropriate decision-making. Cost

effective approaches to rehabilitation must be the essence of the work of the HARC. This spirit of cooperation has been successful in many towns. Although many communities mandate compliance, the Ukiah direction is to pursue the spirit of cooperation through education and leadership.

Commercial use of historic buildings is not limited to Ukiah's downtown area. Mixed use areas have commercial and residential buildings side-by-side. Ukiah is in particular danger of losing some of these historic buildings — such as the houses on Clara Street. If these neighborhoods do become predominately commercial in use, the historic buildings should be preserved and creative reuse encouraged. Other communities have prospered because they have used their historic resources for commercial benefit. Local trade, as well as tourism, will be enhanced when historic buildings are maintained.

When older buildings are converted to new uses, the City sometimes runs into a conflict between the "current" Uniform Building Code (UBC) and the historic character of the buildings. At times, the historic integrity of a structure is needlessly damaged when remodeled to meet the current standards of the UBC. When preservation and new codes conflict, the City is able to turn to the Historic Building Code (HBC). The HBC was adopted by the State of California to provide optional methods that permit modern building safety standards to be achieved while retaining the historic integrity and patina of older structures. Ukiah has also adopted use of the HBC.

### 3.03.02 General Plan goals, policies, and implementing programs

**G**oal HA-6: Protect the character and architecture of older commercial areas.

*Policy HA-6.1:* Encourage new construction that is compatible with historic neighborhood character.

*Implementation Measure HA-6.1(a):* Utilize design standards in the Land Development Code to encourage and provide incentives for historically-sensitive new development when needed to conform to neighborhood character.

*Policy HA-6.2:* Encourage the preservation, maintenance, enhancement, and reuse of existing historical buildings.

*Implementation Measure HA-6.2(a):* Develop code provisions during the short-term planning period to ensure that historic buildings are preserved, maintained, or enhanced appropriately with the structure and neighborhood's character.

*Implementation Measure HA-6.2(b):* Encourage the retention and renovation of existing residential structures in commercial zones and the relocation of these residential structures when on-site retention is not feasible.

## 3.04 Privately owned historic resources

### 3.04.01 Summary of major findings

**T**hroughout the Planning Area, there are examples of important and potentially important historical and archaeological resources. Although located on private lands, these sites have significance for the community in presenting a heritage and cultural history of the Valley.

There are instances in which the historic or character value of a building is in its context. To maintain this value, it may be necessary to evaluate groups of buildings in "districts." Using Federal or State criteria, a district can be defined to provide a specific area of historic or cultural value. Currently, there are three "districts" in Ukiah containing historically significant structures, including the downtown area, the residential west side area, and the Wagonseller neighborhood area (see Figure V.3-B). Although none of these districts has yet to be "listed" using State or Federal criteria, nor embodied in a local preservation ordinance, each area contains houses or groupings of houses which will likely achieve this status once the necessary research, analysis, and paperwork is accomplished.

**Table V.3-13: Official historic listings**

National Register of Historic Places	California Historical Landmarks	California Inventory of Historical Resources	Points of Historic Interest	Ethnic Sites Survey for California
Held-Poage House† Palace Hotel† Sun House† Hofman House†	Sun House (#926)† Vichy Springs Resort (#980)	None listed	None listed	None listed
†Site located within the City of Ukiah				

Situations may occur when an historic structure, or a building with historic value, may need to be demolished for any number of reasons. With many historic resources, it may be appropriate to "mitigate" removal by photographing and recording as much information as is known about the site. However, when the building in question is located within an historic district or neighborhood, removing a building may be inappropriate. Early project design to incorporate the building, thus preserving it, may be the desired approach.

The value of other resources, such as archaeological sites, may be in the information contained within the resource. However, new archaeological techniques and new archaeological research questions continue to be developed. Therefore, mitigation by retrieving information through excavation is not always appropriate, as a certain portion of archaeological sites or whole sites need to be preserved for future exploration and study. When possible, cultural resources need to be actively preserved *in situ* and protected from damage or disturbance.

The General Plan needs to provide a balance between the preservation of historic and archaeological sites for future study and analysis and the demands for current growth and development. Project design and other features of development flexibility can provide the needed protection while still preserving property rights. The purpose of this element is to establish the criteria for this balance. Unlike other elements where conservation of a resource is the emphasis, *preservation* is the focus for cultural resources. Once destroyed, these resources are irretrievable.

In the current economic system, it has been accepted that the willingness to assume the risks and responsibilities of ownership brought with it certain privileges. Private property ownership has traditionally meant the owner makes the major decisions about the use, maintenance, occupancy, and changes to the property. A given owner's decisions regarding his/her property may not have met with the approval of everyone in the community, but the freedom of choice that comes with ownership usually outweighed disapproval. Over time, more and more laws in the form of model codes, local planning ordinances, environmental protection and other regulation began to influence what a private property owner

could and could not do with a property. Questions were raised about issues that dealt with the "greater public good."

Today, one of those "greater public good" issues is the preservation versus protection of historical resources. There are strongly held opinions on both sides of this issue. It is not too difficult to find places where many old and historic buildings have been lost to demolition. The coming of the "modern age" in the 40s and 50s in communities, defined change as "out with the old and in with the new." Many old buildings were either bulldozed or had their decorative trim removed. Exteriors were "modernized" being remodeled with "newer" looking materials like stucco and asbestos siding. Sometimes whole neighborhoods changed, with little thought given to preserving historical heritage.

As time passed, some citizens became aware of the fact that the buildings from the past were becoming fewer. Of those that remained, many had received additions and remodeling which altered the original appearance. Downtown core areas were deteriorating with the shift from traditional downtown and neighborhood business to regional shopping centers and business parks. There was a need to create something unique and interesting in the old downtown areas to attract business. The "re-creation of yesterday" was a popular theme.

The General Plan guiding the growth of the Valley for the next twenty years answers important questions regarding historical resources. The General Plan calls for preserving older buildings in a viable condition today so that future generations can enjoy them.

The issues center on:

- ⇒ What does it mean to be historically significant?
- ⇒ Should mandatory rules be passed so that private property owners are required to preserve these older structures? If so, should the laws apply to all old buildings or just those with historical significance?
- ⇒ Is it proper to place the full cost of preservation on the property owner?
- ⇒ There is significant resistance on the part of private property owners to all encompassing regulation. Can a balance be found to preserve truly historical buildings and that provides a support system of encouragement to private property owners for their efforts to preserve and restore other viable older buildings and structures?

### **3.04.02 General Plan goals, policies, and implementing programs**

**G**oal HA-7: Participate in preserving privately-owned historical structures.

*Policy HA-7.1:* Actively participate in the conservation and preservation of privately-owned historical structures.

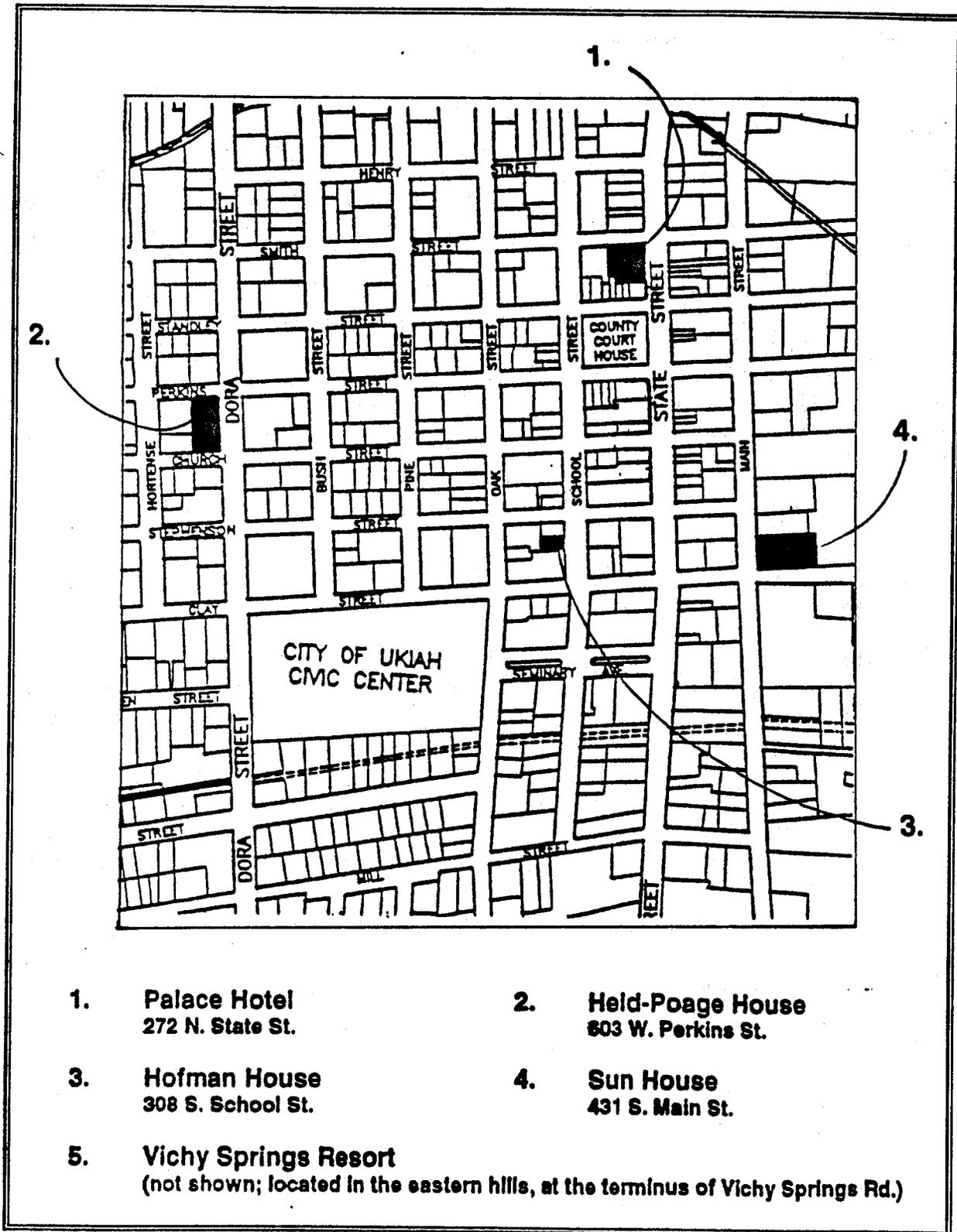


Figure V.3-EE: Location of Historic buildings, landmarks, and resources in the Planning Area and City of Ukiah

**Implementation Measure HA-7.1(a):** When projects are proposed to be located in, or affect an area of historic or archaeological significance, utilize the Historic and Archaeological Review Committee for review and comment on proposed projects. [Timeframe for completion: Ongoing planning period ♦ Measure applies to: City ♦ Agency/Department responsible: Historic and Archaeological Review Committee]

**Policy HA-7.2:** Seek creative solutions to the problems of preservation and maintenance of historic properties.

**Implementation Measure HA-7.2(a):** During the short-term planning period, require the Historic and Archaeological Resources Committee to prepare a solution-oriented Guidebook for historic preservation and maintenance of historic structures. [Timeframe for completion: Ongoing planning period ♦ Measure applies to: City ♦ Agency/Department responsible: Historic and Archaeological Review Committee]

**Implementation Measure HA-7.2(b):** Ensure that energy conservation measures (retrofitting) are compatible with preservation standards.

**Implementation Measure HA-7.2(c):** Utilize the Historic Building Code provisions of the Uniform Building Code to protect the appearance of historic resources. [Timeframe for completion: Ongoing planning period ♦ Measure applies to: City and County ♦ Agency/Department responsible: City Planning Department and County Department of Planning and Building]

**Policy HA-7.3:** Encourage appropriate adaptive reuse of historic resources.

**Implementation Measure HA-7.3(a):** HARC shall develop its procedures for City Council action to encourage and focus on adaptive re-use of historic resources. [Timeframe for completion: Ongoing planning period ♦ Measure applies to: City ♦ Agency/Department responsible: Historic and Archaeological Review Committee]

**Policy HA-7.4:** Encourage the use of fiscal incentives for preservation.

**Implementation Measure HA-7.4(a):** Establish a City policy for the acceptance of preservation easements, facade easements,<sup>4</sup> and other methods to preserve the exterior appearance of historic structures. [Timeframe for completion: Ongoing planning period ♦ Measure applies to: City ♦ Agency/Department responsible: City Council]

**Implementation Measure HA-7.4(b):** In the event of unavoidable demolition of a historic resource, utilize design review procedures to ensure that the replacement use of the site enhances the special character of the area from which the structure is removed. [Timeframe for completion: Ongoing planning period ♦ Measure applies to: City ♦ Agency/Department responsible: Historic and Archaeological Review Committee]

**Implementation Measure HA-7.4(c):** Require drawings or photographic records be prepared and architectural fixtures be salvaged or preserved from historic structures proposed for demolition. [Timeframe for completion: Ongoing planning period ♦ Measure applies to: City ♦ Agency/Department responsible: Historic and Archaeological Review Committee]

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<sup>4</sup>A "facade easement" is an easement granted to the City that allows the City to become a participant in the design, remodeling, or change of the exterior appearance of the building. In some cases within historic districts, the City actually takes responsibility for the maintenance of the exterior in order to use public money to protect the historic character. The property owner receives tax breaks for the easement.

*Implementation Measure HA-7.4(d):* Facilitate the salvage of materials from buildings that are not to be preserved in order to utilize or adapt the materials for new buildings.

### **3.05 Community education**

#### **3.05.01 Summary of major findings**

**O**ne of the important reasons for preserving archaeological and historic resources is for their educational value. Today's children can learn about the lifestyles of those who came before. The community needs to ensure a long-term understanding of the value of historic buildings, neighborhoods and sites.

Understanding the past promotes a sense of pride and community spirit, which helps to create a strong sense of place. It is this shared experience that keeps a community viable and healthy. Information concerning historic events, historic architectural elements and the archaeological past will increase our citizens' awareness of the importance of preservation and foster respect for Ukiah's heritage. This allows different factions of society to come together for common goals and promotes appreciation of their diverse contributions.

Many programs on Ukiah's history are already successful, such as the Grace Hudson Museum, Sun House Guild, Held-Poage Library, and the public library archives. Continued support for these groups, and others not mentioned, is essential.

Promotion of area heritage will attract tourism and business. Education is always the first step toward understanding and implementation of effective programs. More can be done in the Valley to increase appreciation of cultural diversity, thereby lessening conflicts between groups and the cost those conflicts might incur.

#### **3.05.02 General Plan goals, policies, and implementing programs**

**G**oal HA-8: Promote community heritage in order to educate citizens of all ages and build civic pride.

*Policy HA-8.1:* Seek to educate the general public about Ukiah's heritage and how to protect sites and structures.

*Implementation Measure HA-8.1(a):* During the short-term planning period, make available informational brochures explaining the preservation process, renovation techniques, and the economic and cultural benefits of restoration. [Timeframe for completion: Short-term planning period ♦ Measure applies to: City ♦ Agency/Department responsible: Historic and Archaeological Review Committee]

