

Figure 6.6-1
200' Scale Cultural Resource Location Map, Historic Farm (P-37-026762)

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

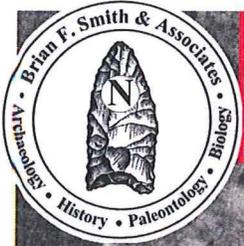
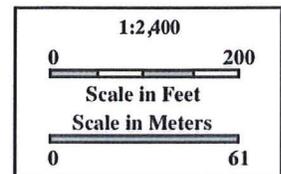


Plate 6.6-1
1928-29 Aerial Photograph
The Eden Hills Project



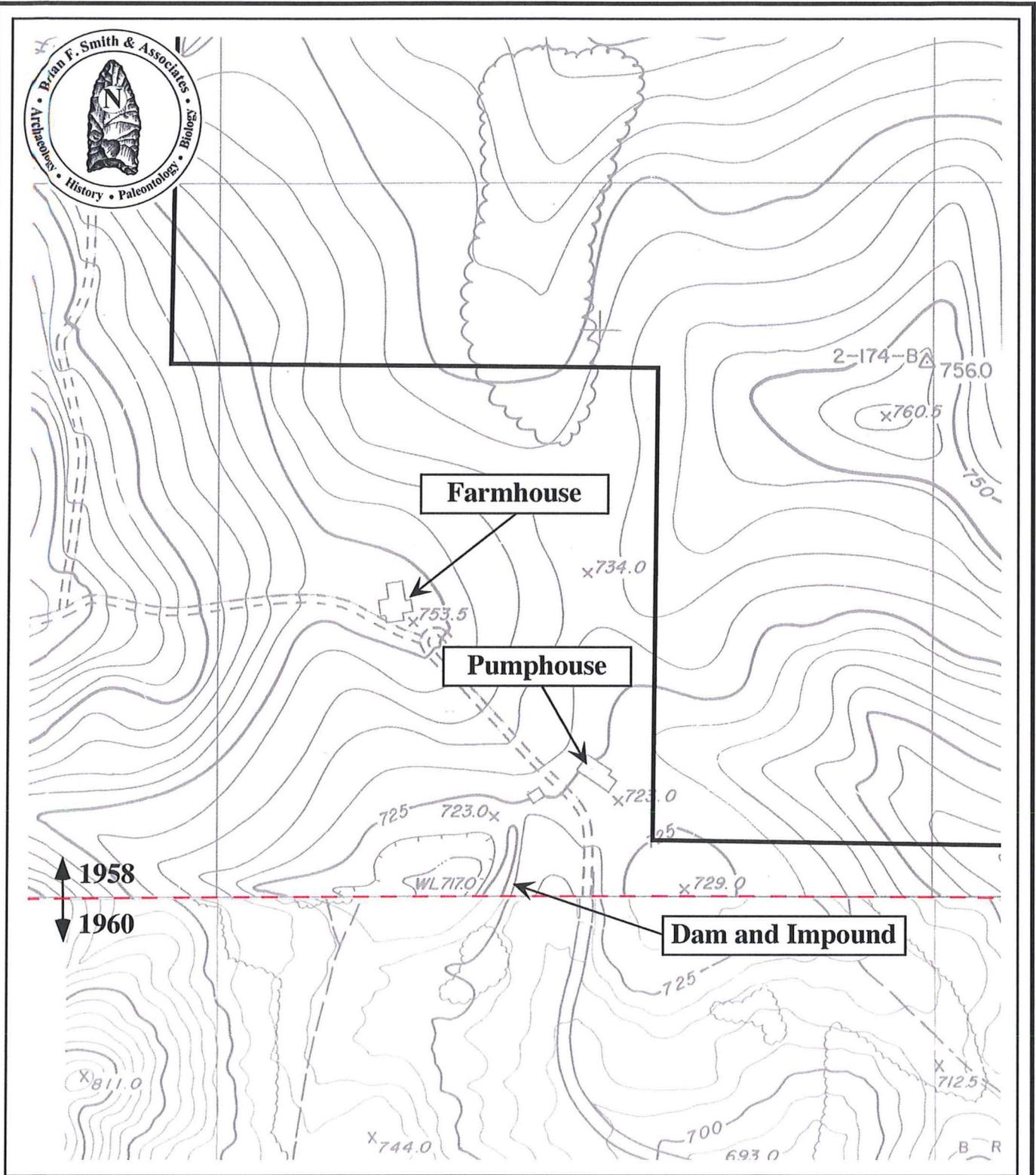
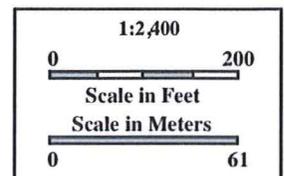


Figure 6.6-2
1958-1960 200' Scale County Contour Map
The Eden Hills Project



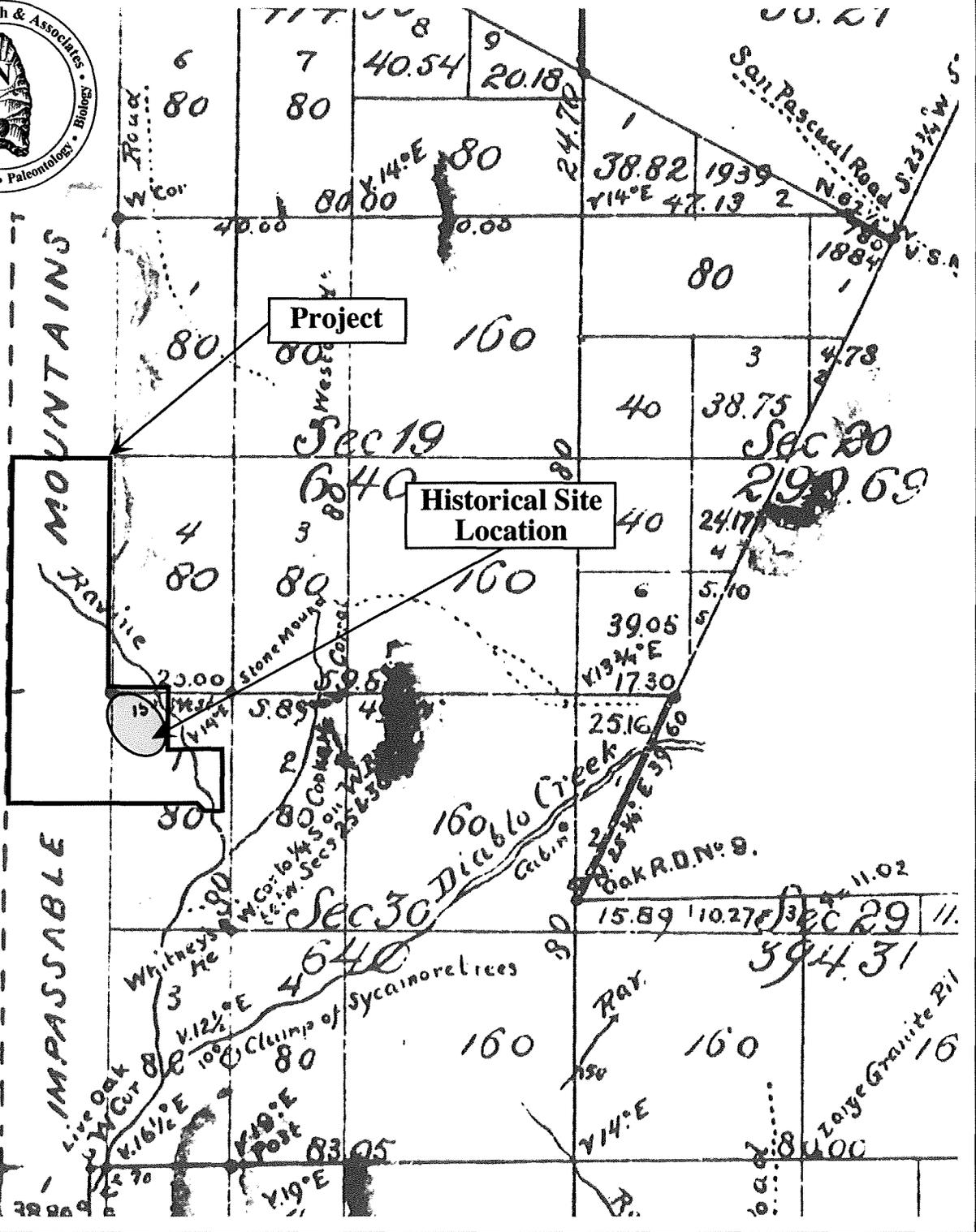
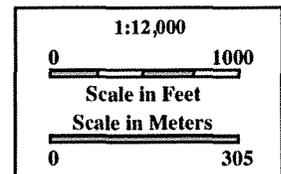


Figure 6.6-3
1876 Map of Township Plat No. 12 South
 The Eden Hills Project



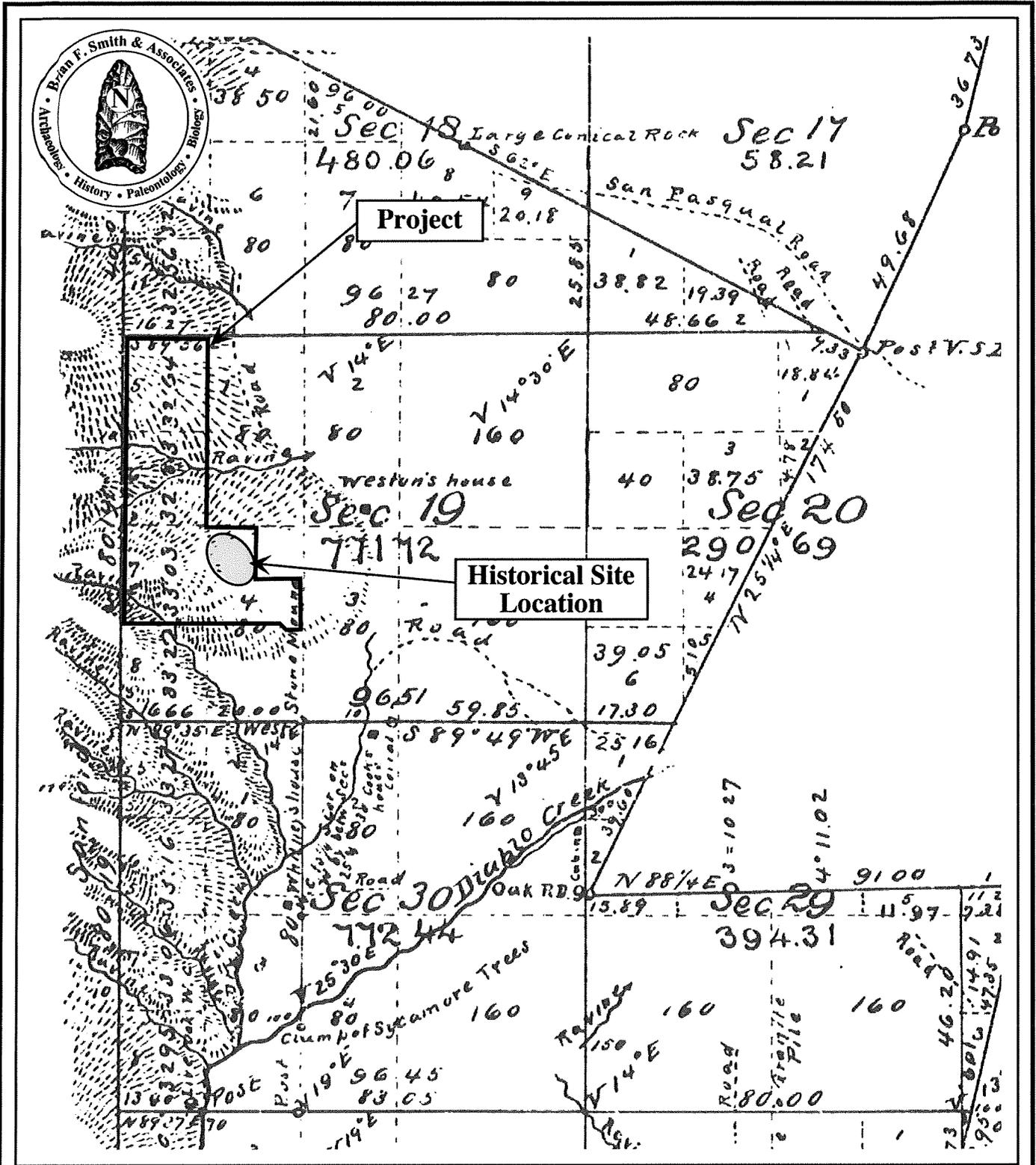
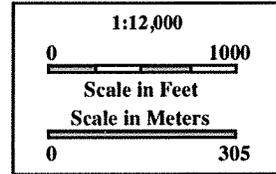


Figure 6.6-4
1885 Map of Township Plat No. 12 South
 The Eden Hills Project



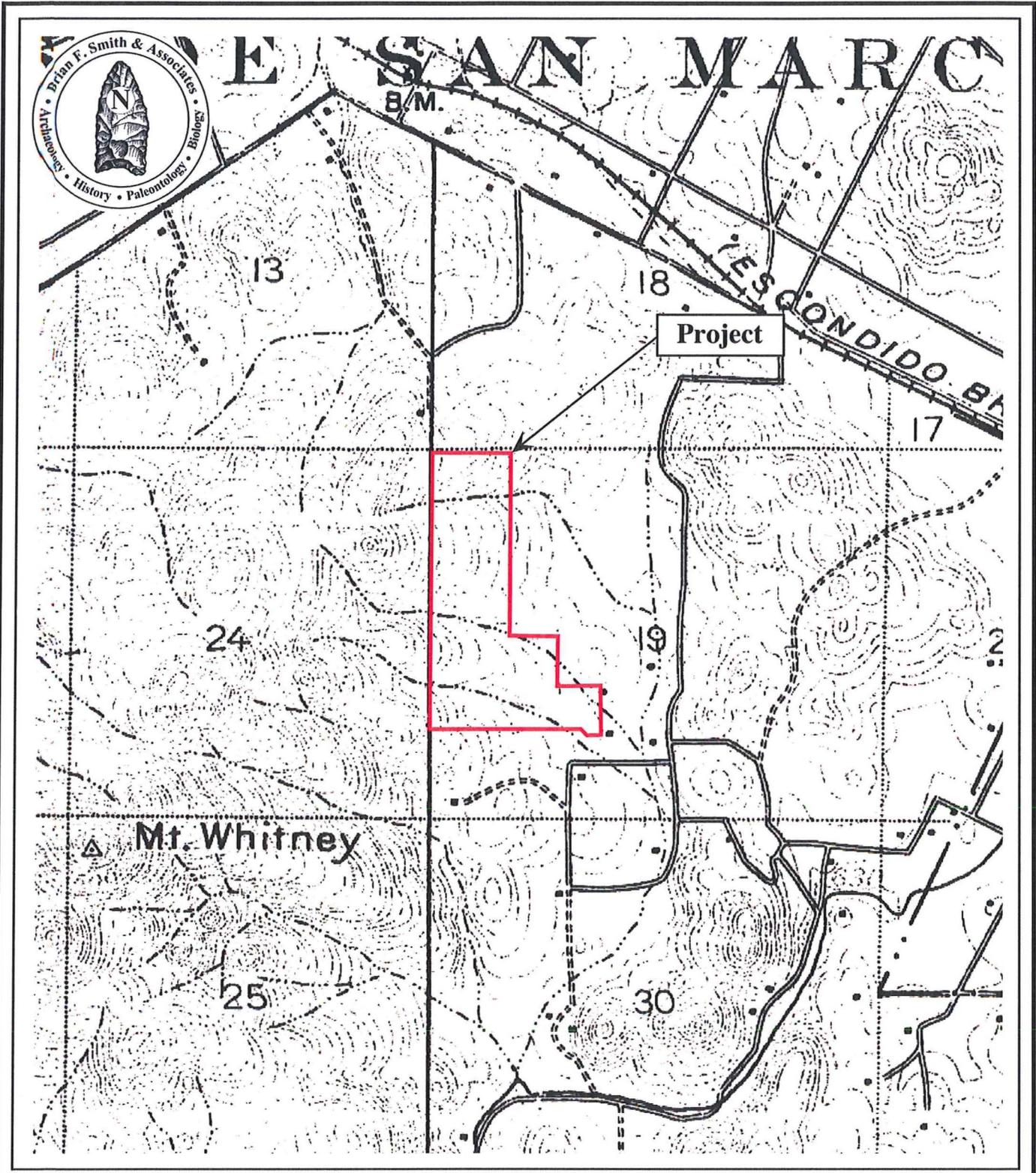
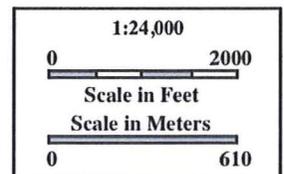


Figure 6.6-5
1901 Topographic Quadrangle Map
 The Eden Hills Project

USGS *Escondido* Quadrangle (15 minute series)



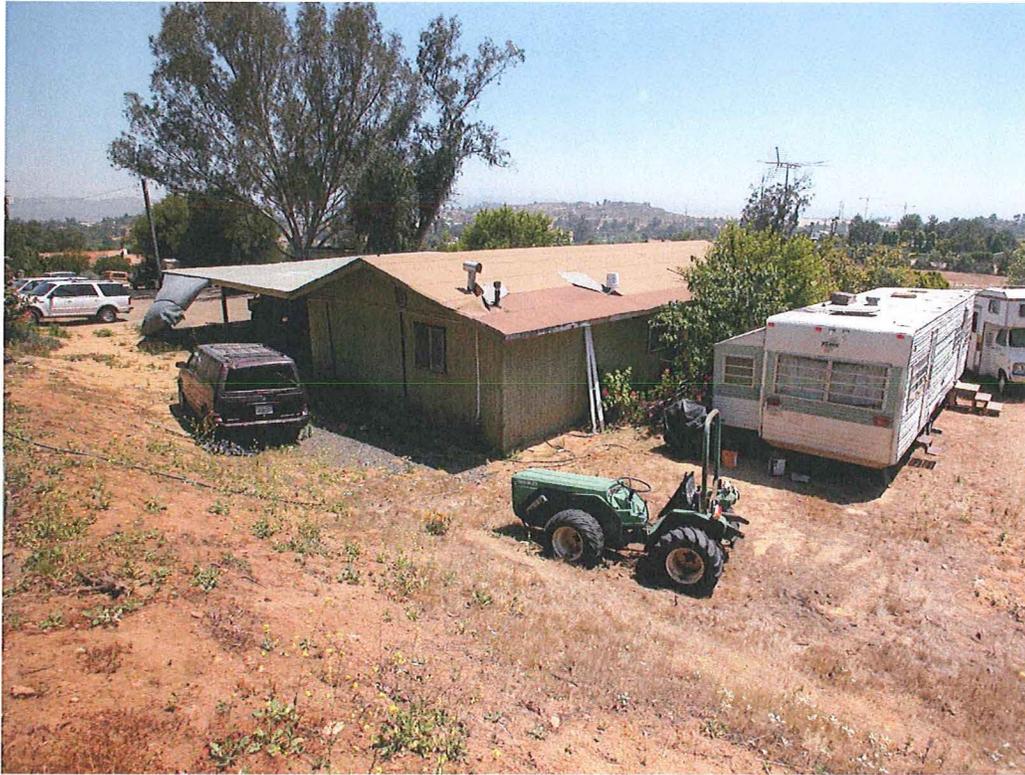


Plate 6.6–2 View of southwest corner of foreman’s house/shed, facing northeast.



Plate 6.6–3 View of the north end of the equipment shed, facing south.



Plate 6.6-4 View of the west side of the farmhouse, facing southeast.



Plate 6.6-5 View of the east side of the farmhouse, facing west.



Plate 6.6-6 View of the west side of the pump house, facing east.



Plate 6.6-7 View of the south side of the pump house, facing north.



Plate 6.6–8 View of earthen dam, facing west.



Plate 6.6–9 View of impound and dam, facing south.

7.0 DISCUSSION/INTERPRETATION

The current study resulted in the identification of five prehistoric sites and three historic structures within the Eden Hills project area. None of these resources had been previously recorded. All resources were recorded with SCIC at SDSU and assigned permanent trinomials and/or primary numbers (Appendix I).

7.1 Prehistoric Resources

The five prehistoric sites and three historic structures were subsequently subjected to testing and/or evaluation programs in order to determine significance. At the prehistoric sites, the testing program involved the documentation of all surface elements at the site, including collection of all surface artifacts if any were present, and the excavation of subsurface tests in order to determine the presence and extent of a subsurface deposit. If a subsurface deposit was identified at the site, a test unit was excavated in order to quantitatively and qualitatively determine the content of the deposit. The recovered material was analyzed and cataloged in keeping with local standards and the issues discussed in the research design.

In terms of chronology, none of the prehistoric sites produced temporally diagnostic artifacts. Four of the five sites did, however, contain bedrock milling features; in fact, three of the sites consisted exclusively of bedrock milling features. The bedrock milling sites (or stations, due to their small sizes) are located in the southeast and northern portions of the property; all of the bedrock milling stations are located against the lower slopes of the foothills, which increase in elevation dramatically to the west of the project area.

Although bedrock milling sites are thought to be representative of the Late Prehistoric Luiseño occupation of the area, the lack of associated temporally diagnostic artifacts means that the utilization of these sites cannot be conclusively determined. Site SDI-17,506 is the only site that has the potential to produce diagnostic artifacts based on the existence of a subsurface deposit; all other sites either contained no associated artifacts, or artifacts were limited to the surface scatter and were collected. Site SDI-17,506, on the other hand, contains a subsurface deposit, albeit shallow, and a variety of tools were collected from the testing phase. This site also produced shell fragments, which, if collected in sufficient quantity, could be used to date the site. None of the other sites produced organic material that could be used to date the sites. Due to the lack of diagnostics or datable material at four of the five prehistoric sites, these four sites do not retain additional information sufficient to contribute to prehistoric research in the area. Most of the grinding surfaces identified at the sites are slicks, the most common type of surface observed in San Diego County milling sites. It could be speculated that the bedrock milling stations are Late Prehistoric, but no further conclusive evidence can be gained. The grinding surfaces have been subjected to weathering processes for over 100 years and, therefore, the surfaces themselves are limited in terms of future research. The knowledge that these bedrock

stations are present in the area is important, however, and this information has been documented through site recordation on DPR forms and the testing procedures detailed in this report.

In terms of integrity, all five prehistoric sites have been subjected to impacts. The planting of the avocado grove and the associated irrigation system has impacted the soil surrounding most of these sites. In addition, dirt roads have been graded across at least two of the sites (SDI-17,506 and SDI-17,510). However, the four bedrock milling sites contained no subsurface deposits. Whether the lack of a subsurface deposit is due to disturbance or due to the fact that no subsurface deposit ever existed at these sites is not known. In either case, the lack of a subsurface deposit limits the research potential of these sites.

Site SDI-17,506, on the other hand, retains a subsurface deposit and appears to retain an intact portion of this deposit. Plowing and graded roads have impacted the site, but a small, localized deposit is still present east of the dirt roads. The fact that a portion of this deposit remains intact suggests that the site does have the potential to provide additional research data. Combined with the variety of tools that were recovered from Site SDI-17,506, as well as the presence of marine shell, this site is the only one of the prehistoric sites that appears to have the potential to contribute to research regarding such topics as the chronology and prehistoric subsistence strategy in the area.

7.2 Historic Resources

The historic period structures present on the project were analyzed both in the field and through a concentrated archival research effort. The structures identified consist of a farmhouse, a foreman's house/equipment shed, and an agricultural irrigations system made up of a dam and impound, and a pump house. The investigation determined that the foreman's residence/equipment shed was not old enough to be considered historic, as the structure was absent on a 1958-1960 County Map of the project area. Therefore, the foreman's house/equipment shed is exempt from further consideration as a significant historic resource.

The irrigation system at one time consisted of a complex of sprinklers, a dam and impound, and a pump house where nutrients were mixed with the irrigation water then distributed to the sprinklers. Today, a dry impound and breached dam and the pump house remain. The sprinklers are now gone, as are the pumps from the pump house. The pump house remains consist of two slabs and rudimentary wood framework supporting a shed roof, and little architectural or structural significance is present. In fact, much of the siding for this building consists of cast-off building materials. These changes have resulted in a significant loss of integrity for each of the elements, and the system as a whole. The elements of this irrigation system were present on the 1958-1960 map and, therefore, may be old enough to be considered historic. Nevertheless, the style, materials, and technology employed for the irrigation system are generally common and do not offer any significant insight into the history of agriculture in the region.

The farmhouse is located on the knoll between the foreman's house and the pump house, and appears to have been highly modified through alterations and additions. Moreover, this structure was very likely relocated to the present site. Evidence is found in an early aerial photograph that documents a building very near this location that is oriented to true north; the present farmhouse is rotated 9° counterclockwise from true north. In addition, the building record states that the farmhouse was built in the late nineteenth century. In fact, there is no physical evidence for that age found in the present structure. The building is of a size, age, and type that were common in 1920s pre-cut buildings, a building style common in the area. Because the original part of the building is a simple square that has been highly modified by alterations and additions, the original integrity of the house has been lost. When coupled with the interpretation that the house was likely moved onto this property to replace an earlier structure further detracts from any historic values. A concerted archival research effort failed to reveal any historic association of this house with a significant person or event.

8.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The archaeological survey conducted by BFSA for the Eden Hills Project resulted in the identification of five prehistoric sites, one small, disturbed scatter of artifacts, and three historic structures within the property. The entire property was surveyed for cultural resources; therefore, the likelihood of additional undiscovered resources remaining on the property is low. Section 6.0 summarized the evaluation procedures conducted at each of these eight resources. The following section discusses the management recommendations that are based on the results of the evaluation procedures.

8.1 CEQA and County of San Diego RPO Significance Guidelines

The cultural resources tested within the project were evaluated according to the guidelines presented in Section 15064.5 of the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (CEQA), and the County of San Diego guidelines (Resource Protection Ordinance). The testing program was designed to determine the potential of the subsurface deposits to produce additional information that would be applicable to regionally important research topics. None of the prehistoric sites that were tested contained the wide spectrum of feature types, ceremonial areas, cultural deposits, or elements of the material culture that would represent a focused occupation by sizeable populations for many centuries. However, one site (SDI-017,506) did exhibit enough of an intact subsurface deposit and a variety of lithic tools to warrant a recommendation of significant based on CEQA criteria.

The evaluation criteria utilized for the project from Section 15064.5 is summarized below:

Determining the Significance of Impacts to Archaeological and Historical Resources

As part of the evaluation of resources at the Eden Hills project, the term “historical resources” as described in CEQA shall include the following:

- (1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).
- (2) A resource included in the local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- (3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural,

engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) including the following:

- (A) Is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
 - (B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
 - (C) 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; or
 - (D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- (4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code sections 5020.1(i) or 5024.1.

In addition, CEQA also states that impacts to a local community, ethnic, or social group must also be considered. If a resource is determined to be not important under these criteria, it is assumed that the resource cannot be significantly impacted and, therefore, mitigating measures are not warranted. However, any resources found to be important according to these criteria must be assessed for project-related actions that could directly or indirectly impact such resources. Impacts that adversely affect important resources are considered to be significant impacts for which mitigating measures are warranted.

Resources within the project were also evaluated against the listing information included in the County of San Diego's Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO). Sites that are considered to be regionally important may be eligible for RPO status. The criteria for RPO-eligible sites is as follows:

Significant prehistoric or historic sites: Location of past intense human occupation where buried deposits can provide information regarding important scientific research questions about prehistoric or historic activities that have scientific, religious, other ethnic value of local, regional, state, or federal importance. Such locations shall include, but not be

limited to: any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places or the State Landmark Register; or included or eligible for inclusion, but not previously rejected, for the San Diego County Historical Site Board List; any area of past human occupation located on public or private land where important prehistoric or historic activities and/or events occurred; and any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, such as burial(s), pictographs, petroglyphs, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures, and natural rocks or places which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

8.2 Recommendations of Significance

The cultural resource study of this property identified and evaluated five prehistoric archaeological sites (Site SDI-17,506, SDI-17,507, SDI-17,508, SDI-17,509, and SDI-17,510), one disturbed group of isolated artifacts (P-37-026709), and a historic farm complex consisting of three structures (P-37-026762). BfSA personnel, in accordance with the County of San Diego RPO guidelines and CEQA, Section 15064.5 criteria, subjected each resource to an evaluation program and examined the effects of the proposed project on each resource.

The five prehistoric sites consisted of three small, bedrock milling stations with no associated artifacts (SDI-17,507, SDI-17,508, and SDI-17,509), one bedrock milling feature site with a small surface scatter of artifacts (SDI-17,510), and one site with a surface scatter and associated subsurface deposit (SDI-17,506). The analysis of the archaeological information recovered during the testing program of these five sites indicates that, with the exception of Site SDI-17,506, the sites do not have the potential to further answer questions related to understanding the prehistory of the region, state, or nation. Sites SDI-17,507, SDI-17,508, SDI-17,509, and SDI-17,510, exhibit no evidence of a subsurface deposit, nor do they contain elements that are in any way unique to this area. The bedrock milling features have been thoroughly documented and any surface artifacts that were present have been collected; the research potential of these four sites has been exhausted. Sites SDI-17,507, SDI-17,508, SDI-17,509, and SDI-17,510 are therefore recommended as not significant resources as defined by CEQA and the County of San Diego RPO guidelines. Since these sites are not considered significant cultural resources, any impacts to the sites resulting from the proposed project will not be significant. The disturbed scatter of isolated artifacts is also considered not significant.

The testing program demonstrated that SDI-17,506 consists of a surface and subsurface expression of artifacts and ecofacts. Site SDI-17,506 was interpreted as a seasonal camp where activities included floral and faunal food resource extraction and processing, as well as lithic tool manufacture and maintenance. The range of lithic tools, including ground stone tools, percussion, multi-use, and precision tools, as well as the presence of marine shell, suggest that

site retains some further research potential. No features were identified during the investigation; however, the range of activities represented by the tools recovered suggests the potential for buried features. Although areas of the site have been disturbed by the grading of a road and plowing, the portion of the site on the east side of the dirt road appears to retain integrity. Due to the research potential of Site SDI-17,506, the site is recommended as significant based on the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5. Specifically, Site SDI-17,506 is recommended as significant based on Criterion D, “may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.” The site, however, does not meet the requirements for significance set forth in the County of San Diego’s RPO guidelines and is therefore recommended as not significant based on the County’s RPO guidelines.

The historic structures consist of a farmhouse, a foreman’s house/equipment shed, and an agricultural irrigations system made up of a dam and impound and a pump house. The foreman’s house/equipment shed was found to not be of sufficient age to qualify as historic, as the structures were constructed sometime after 1960. The irrigation system was found to be not significant due to a lack of integrity and because the system was not in any way unique or out of the ordinary for modern agricultural irrigation systems. The farmhouse was determined to be not significant under CEQA or the County RPO due to a lack of integrity, a lack of historic association, and a lack of notable architectural or structural characteristics. This group of features was recorded with SCIC using a Primary and three Building Structure Object DPR forms and assigned the permanent designation P-37-026762.

8.3 Statement of Effects

The proposed Eden Hills Project is planned for residential uses, although the specific development plan has not yet been finalized. Since the development plan has not been finalized, for the purposes of this investigation it is assumed that all cultural resources will be impacted by the project.

The evaluation program conducted during this study demonstrated that four of the five prehistoric sites identified within the proposed Eden Hills project area (Sites SDI-17,507, SDI-17,508, SDI-17,509, and SDI-17,510) are recommended as not significant as defined by CEQA (Section 15064.5) and the County of San Diego RPO guidelines. Provided the recommendations of not significant are accepted by the County, any impacts incurred through the proposed project will not be significant. No further archaeological studies are recommended for these four sites. In addition, the disturbed group of isolated artifacts (P-37-026709) is considered not significant, and requires no further archaeological considerations.

A concerted effort was made to investigate the historic land use on this property and to evaluate any remaining evidence thereof. No historical significance could be attached to any of the historic structures identified. All of the structures were found to be not significant under CEQA and the County’s RPO and no further cultural concerns are recommended on their behalf. Both the individual and cumulative effects of the loss of these features will be the change of the

landscape to urban from agricultural. Because the features have been documented and found to be not historically significant, their loss and the loss of others like them cannot be considered a significant adverse cumulative effect.

Site SDI-17,506 has been recommended as significant based on the research potential of the existing subsurface deposit. The site is considered to hold particular potential to expand our understanding of the prehistoric subsistence patterns in the Escondido and San Marcos areas. Unfortunately, the site did not yield temporally diagnostic artifacts, but further investigation of the site might reveal such data. Since the site is recommended as significant, any impacts to the site are considered significant.

8.4 Management Recommendations

As stated above, provided the recommendations of not significant are accepted by the County for Sites SDI-17,507, SDI-17,508, SDI-17,509, and SDI-17,510, any impacts incurred to these sites through the proposed project will not be significant. No further archaeological studies are recommended for these four sites. In addition, the disturbed group of isolated artifacts (P-37-026709) is considered not significant, and no further archaeological considerations are recommended.

The historic structures studied for this project are not significant and warrant no further considerations under CEQA or the County RPO. Any impacts to the farming features will not be considered significant because the resources were found to be not significant. If County staff agrees with these findings, no further studies would be necessary for the farming features.

Any impacts to Site SDI-17,506 as a result of the development project are considered significant. The preferred means of mitigating impacts to important cultural resources is avoidance. This is the recommended means of mitigation in this case, given that the development plans have not been finalized. Should it be determined that preservation of the resource is impractical, mitigation of impacts can also be achieved by exhausting research potential of the sites through implementing a program to recover artifacts and data representative of the occupation of the sites. The intact portion of the site is localized and the deposit is relatively shallow; therefore, a data recovery program could certainly be designed that would collect a sufficient amount of data to fulfill the research potential of the site. If data recovery is chosen as the favored method of mitigation, a data recovery program should be completed for Site SDI-17,506 that is in compliance with CEQA and the County of San Diego guidelines. Data recovery provides for a sample of the site to be excavated based on an established research design, and includes artifact and ecofact analysis, special studies, and completion of a report of finding which addresses the research questions.

The scope of work for the data recovery program should be determined once the project design has been finalized, and the impact upon the site is confirmed. The mitigation of impacts must be a part of project approval and must be completed prior to grading. The data recovery program will be guided by a research design to be presented to, and reviewed by the County of

San Diego. The research design shall include the research objectives of the data recovery program and the sample size of the excavations for each site.

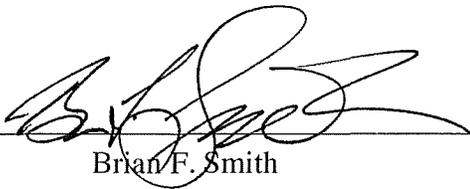
Mitigation monitoring of the grading of the project will be required in areas where archaeological sites were identified, regardless of their significance. Archaeologists shall be present when any of the recorded sites are graded to ensure that any buried deposits or feature can be studied and recorded.

9.0 PERSONNEL

The Eden Hills Project archaeological survey and site evaluation program was directed by Brian F. Smith, Principal Investigator and conducted by Field Supervisor, Seth Rosenberg, and Field Technicians, Ryan Carpenter, Scott Mattingly, Ryan Robinson, and James Shrieve. Larry Pierson completed the historic structure inventory, research, evaluations, and historic site forms. Scott Mattingly, Larry Pierson, and Johnna L. Buysse drafted the text of the report. The historic archival research was conducted by Larry Pierson with assistance from Michelle Cyrus. Kent Smolik identified the prehistoric artifacts, Sara Moreno produced the artifact and bedrock milling tables, and Cheryle Hunt completed the site forms. Clint Callahan and Damien Tietjen produced the report graphics and Doneen Phillips and Dylan Amerine completed the report editing and production.

10.0 CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and have been compiled in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) criteria as defined in Section 15064.5 and County of San Diego cultural resource criteria.



Brian F. Smith
Principal Investigator

November 14, 2011

Date