6.0 REPORT OF FINDINGS

The archaeological study resulted in the identification of five prehistoric sites and three historic structures, all of which were previously unrecorded. All sites and structures were recorded with the SCIC and assigned the following permanent identification numbers: SDI-17,506, SDI-17,507, SDI-17,508, SDI-17,509, SDI-17,510, and P-37-026762. In addition, one very small, disturbed, isolated group of artifacts was also identified; this isolate was assigned the primary number P-37-026709. The locations of these resources within the project area are illustrated in Figures 6.0–1 (USGS) and 6.0–2 (aerial).

Three of the prehistoric sites (SDI-17,507, SDI-17,508, and SDI-17,509) identified within the project are small, prehistoric bedrock milling stations with no associated artifacts. One site (SDI17,506) is a large lithic scatter represented by lithic production waste, percussion, precision, and ground stone tools, and marine shell fragments. The remaining site, SDI-17,510, contains three bedrock milling features and a small lithic scatter represented by lithic production waste, precision tools, and milling implements. Three isolated quartzite flakes and one piece of historic glass were encountered scattered across an access road through a drainage between Sites SDI-17,506 and SDI-17,507; this scatter was recorded as an isolate (P-37-026709) and was not subjected to a testing program. No middens or other evidence of long term occupation were identified during the evaluation of the prehistoric sites.

The historic structures identified within the project 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. Together, the resources were assigned the permanent primary number of P-37-026762.

The following sections describe these resources and the evaluation procedures that were conducted at each resource. The field investigations and evaluation methods were conducted using the standard methodologies described in Section 4.0. The five prehistoric sites and three historic structures located within the Eden Hills Project boundaries were evaluated for significance according to CEQA (Section 15064.5) criteria and the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance, Article II, Section 14. The recommendations of significance for these resources are presented in Section 7.0. A copy of the archaeological site and building record forms filed with SCIC are provided in Appendix I.

Figure 6.0–1
Prehistoric Cultural Resource Location Map

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Figure 6.0–2
Prehistoric Cultural Resource Location Map with Aerial

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Figure 6.0–3
Historic Cultural Resource Location Map

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Figure 6.0–4
Historic Cultural Resource Location Map with Aerial

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.1 Field Investigations — Site SDI-17,506

6.1.1 Site SDI-17,506 Description

Site SDI-17,506 is positioned on a small knoll, between two intermittent drainages to the northeast and southwest (Figure 6.0–1). The site is located at 725 feet AMSL in the northwest corner of the southwestern portion of the project. The site measures approximately 9.3 meters (30.5 feet) from northwest to southeast and 23.8 meters (78.1 feet) northeast to southwest, covering a total area of approximately 1,330.2 square meters (14,318.2 square feet). The site lies just south of a private residence and horse stable. An access road has been graded through the center of the site. Artifacts were noted within, and on the sides of the road. In addition, the entire area has been previously plowed for agricultural purposes. A map of this resource is shown in Figures 6.1–1 and 6.1–2. The setting of the site is shown in the photograph provided in Plate 6.1–1. The evaluation of the site consisted of the collection of all surface artifacts and the excavation of 11 shovel tests and one test unit.

Site SDI-17,506 was represented by lithic production waste, several precision, percussion, and milling tools, as well as marine shell fragments. A total of 122 artifacts, including one whole mano, one mano fragment, one metate fragment, four core tools, five pieces of debitage, 95 flakes, three retouched flakes, three scrapers, and two utilized flakes. In addition, 6.9 grams of ecofactual material were recovered from the surface and subsurface investigations. A summary of artifacts recovered from the site is presented in Table 6.1–1.

Surface Collections

The entire surface of the site was inspected for artifacts and features; all observed artifacts were provenienced and collected. The locations of the surface collections are illustrated in Figure 6.1–1 and Figure 6.1–2. Artifacts were generally clustered in the northern portion of the site and scattered along the dirt road that cuts through the center of the site. A total of 74 surface artifacts were recovered from 42 surface points; the collection included one mano, four cores, five pieces of debitage, 51 flakes, six hammerstones, three retouched flakes, two scrapers, and two utilized flakes were recovered (Tables 6.1–1 and 6.1–2). The lithic material type is dominated by medium-grained metavolcanic material (N=71), followed by equal distributions of granite (N=1), coarse-grained metavolcanic material (N=1) and fine-grained metavolcanic material (N=1). No features were observed at the site.

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-17,506 was investigated by excavating a series of eleven STs. Shovel tests were placed based on the surface artifact scatter. All of these tests were excavated in decimeter levels to a culturally sterile horizon or to a minimum depth of 30 centimeters. A total of 10 artifacts were recovered from the ST excavations, consisting of nine metavolcanic flakes and one granite metate fragment (Tables 6.1–1 and 6.1–3). In addition, 6.5 grams of unidentifiable marine shell fragments were recovered.

Artifacts were recovered from STs 1, 6, 7, and 10, located in the central and western portion of the site; shell was recovered only from ST 1. Details of the shovel test recovery are provided in Table 6.1–3.

Qualitative and quantitative investigations of the subsurface deposit at Site SDI-17,506 continued with the excavation of one standard TU in the area identified as containing intact subsurface deposits. The site was bisected and bordered on the west by access roads; therefore, the subsurface integrity of these locations was questionable. Test Unit 1 was placed just south of ST 1, in the center of the concentration of surface artifacts. The location of the TU is illustrated in Figure 6.1–1. The test unit was excavated in standard decimeter levels to a subsoil of decomposing granite that was encountered below 30 centimeters. Although artifacts were recovered from the 30-to-40-centimeter depth level, heavy rodent disturbance was noted throughout that level of excavation. Therefore, the artifacts recovered from the final level of excavation are most likely the result of rodent disturbance. All removed soils were sifted through one-eighth-inch mesh hardware cloth.

Artifacts, consisting of 35 metavolcanic flakes, one granite mano, one multi-use hammer-scraper, and one scraper were recovered from TU 1. In addition, 0.4 grams of unidentified marine shell was recovered from the uppermost level of the test unit. Table 6.1–4 presents detailed recovery information from the test unit, and Table 6.1–5 summarizes the recovery by depth. Artifact density in TU 1 decreases gradually with depth. As stated above, the lowest level excavated was primarily subsoil with rodent disturbance. The results of the test unit excavation suggest that the deposit at SDI-17,506 is relatively shallow with rodent disturbance in the lower levels. The soil was characterized as a strong brown (7.5 YR 4/6) sandy loam overlying a reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6) sandy silt. A drawing and photograph of the north wall of TU 1 are presented in Figure 6.1–2 and Plate 6.1–2, respectively.

The subsurface deposit at Site SDI-17,506, based upon the recovery of 48 artifacts and 6.9 grams of unidentifiable marine shell from the STs and TU excavations, measures approximately 72.4 meters (237.5 feet) north to south by 106.7 meters (350.1 feet) east to west, and covers approximately 490.9 square meters (5,284.0 square feet). The majority (85.42%; N=41) of the subsurface lithic artifacts were recovered in the upper 30 centimeters of the deposit, and 73.17% (N=30) of these artifacts are metavolcanic tools, flakes and debitage. All marine shell recovered from the site was also from the upper 30 centimeters of the deposit. No midden or evidence of long-term occupation was identified during the test excavations.

6.1.2 Laboratory Analysis

Laboratory analysis for Site SDI-17,506 included the standard procedures described in Section 4.0 of this report. All of the artifacts and ecofacts recovered from field investigations conducted at the site were returned to the laboratory facility of BFSA to be cataloged and analyzed. A summary of all artifacts and ecofacts recovered from the site is presented in Table 6.1–1.

Lithic Artifact Analysis

A total of 122 lithic artifacts were recovered from the investigation of Site SDI-17,506. Lithic production waste accounted for the largest category of lithic artifacts, representing 85.25% (N=104) of the collection. Ground stone tools (2.46%; N=3), multi-use tools (0.82%; N=1), percussion tools (4.92%; N=6) and precision tools (6.56%; N=8) comprised the remainder of the lithic collection. The material distribution of the lithic assemblage is presented in Table 6.1–6. The collection is dominated by locally available medium-grained metavolcanic rock, accounting for 95.90% (N=117) of all lithic artifacts. No potentially exotic materials such as chert or chalcedony were recovered. Other lithic materials recovered from the site included fine-grained metavolcanic rock (0.82%; N=1), coarse-grained metavolcanic rock (0.82%; N=1) and granite (2.46%; N=3). Activities indicated by the artifacts recovered from the site include procurement and processing of plant and animal resources, and lithic tool production and maintenance. Measurements of all tools are presented in the artifact catalog in Table 6.1–7.

Ground Stone Tools

The granite ground stone tools recovered from Site SDI-17,506 included one whole mano, one mano fragment and one metate fragment. The whole mano was bifacially shaped, and exhibited pecking and heavy wear. Due to fragmentation, use, modification or wear characteristics could not be identified for the mano fragment. The metate fragment exhibited bifacial use, polish, and pecking and heavy wear. Details of these tools are presented in the artifact catalog in Table 6.1–7.

Percussion Tools

The percussion tool assemblage from Site SDI-17,506 includes six hammerstones, all derived from medium-grained metavolcanic rock. Five of the hammerstones were whole and all five were spherical in shape; the shape of the fragmentary hammerstone could not be discerned. Of the six hammerstones, three were cobble-based and three were core-based. Details of these tools are presented in the artifact catalog in Table 6.1–7.

Multi-Use Tools

One multi-use (hammer/scraper) tool was recovered from Site SDI-17,506. The lithic material from which this tool was derived is medium-grained metavolcanic rock. The category of multi-use tools was developed in order to accurately describe those specimens that exhibited several different use-wear patterns, which prevented the classification of the artifact into one of the existing tool categories. This tool showed evidence of use as a hammerstone and a scraper (Table 6.1–7).

Precision Tools

The precision tool assemblage from Site SDI-17,506 includes three retouched flakes, three scrapers, and two utilized flakes. In terms of lithic material, 100.00% (N=8) of precision tools were derived from medium-grained metavolcanic rock. Two of the scrapers were fragmentary, while the third was complete; two of the three scrapers were core-based, while the third was too fragmentary to identify. Edge use-wear for each of the retouched and utilized flakes is noted in Table 6.1–7.

Ecofact Analysis

Ecofactual evidence represented by 6.9 grams of poorly preserved, fragmented, unidentifiable marine shell was recovered from Site SDI-17,506. The presence of marine shell suggests that marine resources were contributors to the diets of the site occupants. However, none of the marine shell recovered from subsurface deposits showed evidence of burning. No vertebrate faunal remains were recovered from Site SDI-17,506.

6.1.3 Summary and Interpretations

The current testing program demonstrated that Site SDI-17,506 consists of a surface and subsurface expression of artifacts and ecofacts. Site elements include primarily lithic production waste and a few precision, percussion, multi-use, and milling tools. The site is interpreted as a seasonal camp where activities included floral and faunal food resource extraction and processing and lithic tool manufacture and maintenance. The range of lithic tools, including ground stone tools and precision tools as well as marine shell, suggest that resource processing was a common activity at the site.

Because of the presence of subsurface cultural deposits at the site, the range of artifacts recovered and the remaining potential for buried features, the research potential of this site is recommended as significant based on criteria stated in CEQA, Section 15064.5. Specifically, the site is recommended as significant based on Criterion D, "may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history." However, the site does not meet the requirements for significance set forth in the County of San Diego's RPO guidelines.

Figure 6.1–1
Site Testing Map, Site SDI-17,506

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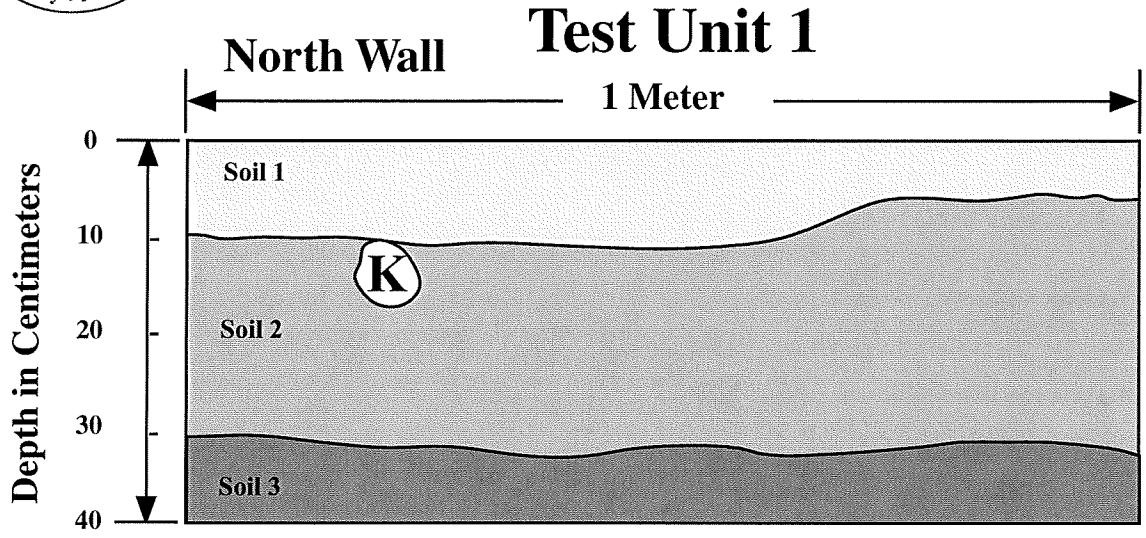
Figure 6.1–2
Surface Collection Map, Site SDI-17,506

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Plate 6.1–1 Overview of Site SDI-17,506, facing east.

Plate 6.1–2 North wall profile of Test Unit 1, facing north.



K – Rodent Hole

1 Strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy loam

2 Reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) sandy silt

3 Decomposed granite with pockets of reddish tan, compact sandy silt from rodent disturbance

Figure 6.1–3
North Wall Profile of Test Unit 1
SDI-17,506
The Eden Hills Project

0 20
Scale in Centimeters

TABLE 6.1–1
Summary of Artifact Recovery
Site SDI-17,506

Recovery Category	Surface	Shovel Tests	Test Units	Total	Percent
Ecofacts:					
Shell					
Unidentifiable	–	6.5 g	0.4 g	6.9 g	–
Ground Stone Tools:					
Mano	1	–	1	2	1.64
Metate	–	1	–	1	0.82
Lithic Production Waste:					
Core	4	–	–	4	3.28
Debitage	5	–	–	5	4.10
Flake	51	9	35	95	77.87
Multi-Use Tools:					
Hammer Scraper	–	–	1	1	0.82
Percussion Tools:					
Hammerstone	6	–	–	6	4.92
Precision Tools:					
Retouched Flake	3	–	–	3	2.46
Scraper	2	–	1	3	2.46
Utilized Flake	2	–	–	2	1.64
Total:	74	10	38	122	100.00
Percent:	60.66	8.20	31.15	100.00	

TABLE 6.1–2
Surface Recovery Data
Site SDI-17,506

Recovery Location	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
1	1	Hammerstone	MGM*	1
	1	Core Fragment	MGM	2
	2	Debitage	MGM	3
2	1	Scraper	MGM	4
3	4	Flake(s)	MGM	5
4	2	Flake(s)	MGM	6
5	1	Flake(s)	FGM**	7
	1	Flake(s)	MGM	8
6	2	Flake(s)	MGM	9
7	1	Retouched flake	MGM	10
	3	Flake(s)	MGM	11
8	1	Retouched flake	MGM	12
	2	Flake(s)	MGM	13
9	1	Utilized flake	MGM	14
	2	Flake(s)	MGM	15
10	1	Flake(s)	MGM	16
11	4	Flake(s)	MGM	17
12	4	Flake(s)	MGM	18
13	3	Flake(s)	MGM	19
	1	Flake(s)	CGM***	20
14	1	Flake(s)	MGM	21
15	1	Flake(s)	MGM	22
16	1	Flake(s)	MGM	23
17	1	Flake(s)	MGM	24
18	1	Flake(s)	MGM	25
19	1	Flake(s)	MGM	26
20	1	Flake(s)	MGM	27
21	1	Hammerstone	MGM	28
22	1	Flake(s)	MGM	29

Recovery Location	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
23	2	Flake(s)	MGM	30
24	1	Hammerstone	MGM	31
25	1	Hammerstone	MGM	32
26	1	Flake(s)	MGM	33
27	1	Scraper	MGM	34
	1	Debitage	MGM	35
28	1	Mano	Granite	36
29	1	Retouched flake	MGM	37
	1	Flake(s)	MGM	38
30	1	Debitage	MGM	39
	1	Utilized flake	MGM	40
31	1	Flake(s)	MGM	41
32	–	Not an artifact		
33	2	Core(s)	MGM	42
34	1	Flake(s)	MGM	43
35	1	Core Fragment	MGM	44
36	1	Debitage	MGM	45
37	1	Flake(s)	MGM	46
38	1	Flake(s)	MGM	47
39	4	Flake(s)	MGM	48
40	1	Flake(s)	MGM	49
41	1	Hammerstone	MGM	50
42	1	Hammerstone	MGM	51

*MGM = Medium-grained metavolcanic

**FGM = Fine-grained metavolcanic

***CGM = Coarse-grained metavolcanic

TABLE 6.1–3
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-17,506

Shovel Test	Depth (cm.)	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
1	0-10	3	Flake(s)	MGM	52
		1.4 g.	Unidentified	Shell	53
	10-20	3.6 g.	Unidentified	Shell	54
	20-30	1.5 g.	Unidentified	Shell	55
	30-40		No Recovery		
2	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		
3	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		
4	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		
5	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		
6	0-10	1	Flake(s)	MGM	56
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		
7	0-10	1	Flake(s)	MGM	57
	10-20	3	Flake(s)	MGM	58

Shovel Test	Depth (cm.)	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
7	10-20	1	Metate	Granite	59
8	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		
9	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		
10	0-10	1	Flake(s)	MGM	60
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		
11	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		

TABLE 6.1–4
Test Unit Excavation Data
Site SDI-17,506

Test Unit	Depth (cm.)	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
1	0-10	1	Scraper	MGM	61
		5	Flake(s)	MGM	62
		0.4 g.	Unidentified	Shell	63
	10-20	1	Mano	Granite	64
		1	Hammer/Scraper	MGM	65
		14	Flake(s)	MGM	66
	20-30	9	Flake(s)	MGM	67
	30-40	7	Flake(s)	MGM	68

TABLE 6.1–5
Summary of Test Unit 1 Recovery by Depth
Site SDI-17,506

Artifact Category	Depth (cm.) 0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	Total	Percent
Ecofacts:						
Shell						
Unidentifiable	0.4 g	–	–	–	0.4 g.	
Ground Stone Tools:						
Mano	–	1	–	–	1	2.63
Lithic Production Waste:						
Flake	5	14	9	7	35	92.11
Multi-Use Tools:						
Hammer Scraper	–	1	–	–	1	2.63
Precision Tools:						
Scraper	1	–	–	–	1	2.63
Total:	6	16	9	7	38	100.00
Percent:	15.79	42.11	23.68	18.42	100.00	

TABLE 6.1–6
Lithic Material Distribution
Site SDI-17,506

Recovery Category	CGM	FGM	Granite	MGM	Total	Percent
Ground Stone Tools:						
Mano	–	–	2	–	2	1.64
Metate	–	–	1	–	1	0.82
Lithic Production Waste:						
Core	–	–	–	2	2	1.64
Core Fragment	–	–	–	2	2	1.64
Debitage	–	–	–	5	5	4.10
Flake(s)	1	1	–	93	95	77.87
Multi-Use Tools:						
Hammer/Scraper	–	–	–	1	1	0.82
Percussion Tools:						
Hammerstone	–	–	–	6	6	4.92
Precision Tools:						
Scraper	–	–	–	3	3	2.46
Retouched Flake(s)	–	–	–	3	3	2.46
Utilized Flake(s)	–	–	–	2	2	1.64
Total:	1	1	3	117	122	100.00
Percent:	0.82	0.82	2.46	95.90	100.00	

TABLE 6.1–7
Artifact Catalog
Site SDI-17,506

Cat. No.	Location	Depth (cm.)	Material	Quantity	Weight (grams)	Artifact Type	Description	Dimensions (in centimeters)		
								Length	Width	Height
1	S-1	–	MGM	1	328.1	Hammerstone	Whole, spherical, cobble based	8.7	6.9	3.9
2	S-1	–	MGM	1		Core Fragment				
3	S-1	–	MGM	2		Debitage				
4	S-2	–	MGM	1	19.6	Scraper	Fragment, core based	3.9	2.3	2.1
5	S-3	–	MGM	4		Flakes				
6	S-4	–	MGM	2		Flakes				
7	S-5	–	FGM	1		Flake				
8	S-5	–	MGM	1		Flake				
9	S-6	–	MGM	2		Flakes				
10	S-7	–	MGM	1	10.8	Retouched flake	Fragment, 2 laterals	3.6	3.6	0.8
11	S-7	–	MGM	3		Flakes				
12	S-8	–	MGM	1	17.4	Retouched flake	Whole, distal end	4.1	3.4	1.2
13	S-8	–	MGM	2		Flakes				
14	S-9	–	MGM	1	22.5	Utilized flake	Whole, distal end	4.3	3.4	1.3
15	S-9	–	MGM	2		Flakes				
16	S-10	–	MGM	1		Flake				
17	S-11	–	MGM	4		Flakes				
18	S-12	–	MGM	4		Flakes				

TABLE 6.1–7
Artifact Catalog
Site SDI-17,506

Cat. No.	Location	Depth (cm.)	Material	Quantity	Weight (grams)	Artifact Type	Description	Dimensions (in centimeters)		
								Length	Width	Height
19	S-13	–	MGM	3		Flakes				
20	S-13	–	CGM	1		Flake				
21	S-14	–	MGM	1		Flake				
22	S-15	–	MGM	1		Flake				
23	S-16	–	MGM	1		Flake				
24	S-17	–	MGM	1		Flake				
25	S-18	–	MGM	1		Flake				
26	S-19	–	MGM	1		Flake				
27	S-20	–	MGM	1		Flake				
28	S-21	–	MGM	1	89.5	Hammerstone	Fragment, core based, undetermined	4.7	4.3	3.9
29	S-22	–	MGM	1		Flake				
30	S-23	–	MGM	2		Flakes				
31	S-24	–	MGM	1	228.5	Hammerstone	Whole, spherical, core based	7.1	4.8	4.5
32	S-25	–	MGM	1	218.2	Hammerstone	Whole, spherical, cobble based	6.6	5.2	4.5
33	S-26	–	MGM	1		Flake				
34	S-27	–	MGM	1	129.6	Scraper	Whole, core based	6.6	6.5	2.7
35	S-27	–	MGM	1		Debitage				

TABLE 6.1–7
Artifact Catalog
Site SDI-17,506

Cat. No.	Location	Depth (cm.)	Material	Quantity	Weight (grams)	Artifact Type	Description	Dimensions (in centimeters)		
								Length	Width	Height
36	S-28	–	Granite	1	661	Mano	Fragment, 25-50%, Unifacial, pecked, polished, shaped, heavy, flat, concave	10.5	6.8	5.5
37	S-29	–	MGM	1	50.7	Retouched flake	Whole, one lateral	6.1	4.7	1.9
38	S-29	–	MGM	1		Flake				
39	S-30	–	MGM	1		Debitage				
40	S-30	–	MGM	1	12.6	Utilized flake	Fragment, left lateral, cutting	4.4	4	0.8
41	S-31	–	MGM	1		Flake				
42	S-33	–	MGM	2		Cores	Multidirectional cores S-32 Not an artifact			
43	S-34	–	MGM	1		Flake				
44	S-35	–	MGM	1		Core Fragment	Undetermined			
45	S-36	–	MGM	1		Debitage				
46	S-37	–	MGM	1		Flake				
47	S-38	–	MGM	1		Flake				
48	S-39	–	MGM	4		Flakes				
49	S-40	–	MGM	1		Flake				
50	S-41	–	MGM	1	127.2	Hammerstone	Whole, spherical, cobble based	4.9	4.5	3.8

TABLE 6.1–7
Artifact Catalog
Site SDI-17,506

Cat. No.	Location	Depth (cm.)	Material	Quantity	Weight (grams)	Artifact Type	Description	Dimensions (in centimeters)		
								Length	Width	Height
51	S-42	–	MGM	1	169.7	Hammerstone	Whole, spherical, core based	6.1	5.2	4.1
52	ST-1	0-10	MGM	3		Flakes				
53	ST-1	0-10	Shell		1.4	Undetermined				
54	ST-1	10-20	Shell		3.6	Undetermined				
55	ST-1	20-30	Shell		1.5	Undetermined	30-40 N/R; ST-2: 0-30, N/R; ST-3: 0-30 N/R; ST-4: 0-30, N/R; ST-5: 0-30, N/R			
56	ST-6	0-10	MGM	1		Flake	10-20 and 20-30 N/R			
57	ST-7	0-10	MGM	1		Flake				
58	ST-7	10-20	MGM	3		Flakes				
59	ST-7	10-20	Granite	1	232.1	Metate	Fragment, Flat, concave, biface, polished, pecked, heavy; N/R 20-40	8.3	4.5	3.7
60	ST-10	0-10	MGM	1		Flake	ST-8, 9:0-30 N/R; ST-10:10-30 N/R; ST-11:0-30 N/R			
61	TU-1	0-10	MGM	1	2.3	Scraper	Fragment, Undetermined	2.4	1.1	1

TABLE 6.1–7
Artifact Catalog
Site SDI-17,506

Cat. No.	Location	Depth (cm.)	Material	Quantity	Weight (grams)	Artifact Type	Description	Dimensions (in centimeters)		
								Length	Width	Height
62	TU-1	0-10	MGM	5		Flakes				
63	TU-1	0-10	Shell		0.4	Undetermined				
64	TU-1	10-20	Granite	1	319.3	Mano	Whole, basin, biface, pecked, shaped, heavy	8.2	6.5	4.1
65	TU-1	10-20	MGM	1		Hammer Scraper	Whole	5.9	5.3	3.8
66	TU-1	10-20	MGM	14		Flakes				
67	TU-1	20-30	MGM	9		Flakes				
68	TU-1	30-40	MGM	7		Flakes				

6.2 Field Investigations — Site SDI-17,507

6.2.1 Site SDI-17,507 Description

Site SDI-17,507 is situated on the top of a large hill at the extreme southern edge of the project area at 860-865 feet AMSL (Figure 6.0–1). The site measures approximately 4.2 meters (13.8 feet) north to south and 2.4meters (7.9 feet) west to east, and covers a total of approximately 8.2 square meters (88.3 square feet). The site lies entirely within an avocado grove, under a dense layer of organic detritus. Other vegetation at the site consists primarily of non-native grasses and weeds. The site has also been disturbed by a dirt access road that crosses the northern portion of the site, as well as buried irrigation lines. A map of this resource is shown in Figure 6.2–1, and the setting is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.2–1. The evaluation of the site consisted of the recordation of the bedrock milling features and the excavation of 4 shovel tests. Site SDI-17,507 consists solely of two bedrock milling features. No artifacts were observed on the surface or in subsurface test excavations.

Surface Elements

Two bedrock milling features, Bedrock Milling Features (BMF) A and B, were identified adjacent to one another (Figure 6.2–1). BMF A contains nine slicks, while BMF B contains one slick; no other milling surface type was observed at the site. The measurements of each individual milling surface are presented in Table 6.2–1. The surface in between and surrounding these features was examined in detail for the presence of surface artifacts; however, no artifacts were observed. Photographs and drawings of the two BMFs are presented in Plates 6.2–2 and 6.2–3 and Figures 6.2–2 and 6.2–3.

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-17,507 was investigated by excavating a series of four STs placed near the edges of the BMFs. Shallow bedrock, avocado trees and a dirt road restricted the placement of the shovel tests. The locations of STs are shown in Figure 6.2–1. All of these tests were excavated in decimeter levels to a depth of 30 centimeters. No artifacts were recovered from any of the ST excavations; the excavation data is presented in Table 6.2–2. Due to the lack of a subsurface deposit, no test units were excavated at Site SDI-17,507.

6.2.2 Summary and Interpretations

The fact that the only cultural evidence represented at the site was that of bedrock milling indicates that resource processing was the primary activity conducted at the site. No surface artifacts were identified and the testing of Site SDI-17,507 indicates that the site lacks a subsurface cultural deposit. None of the bedrock milling surfaces identified were in any way unique to the area; all surfaces identified were slicks, the most common milling surface found in the area. Although bedrock milling is commonly believed to be associated with the Late

Prehistoric occupation, the lack of temporally diagnostic artifacts indicates that no temporal assignment can be confidently assigned. All bedrock milling features were fully documented through photographs, illustrations, and provenience information, thus exhausting further research potential at the site. Due to the lack of unique elements or associated artifacts, the site is recommended as not significant in accordance with the guidelines stated in CEQA, Section 15064.5. Similarly, the site does not meet the requirements for significance set forth in the County of San Diego's RPO guidelines.

Figure 6.2–1
Site Testing Map, Site SDI-17,507

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Plate 6.2–1 Overview of Site SDI-17,507, looking southeast.

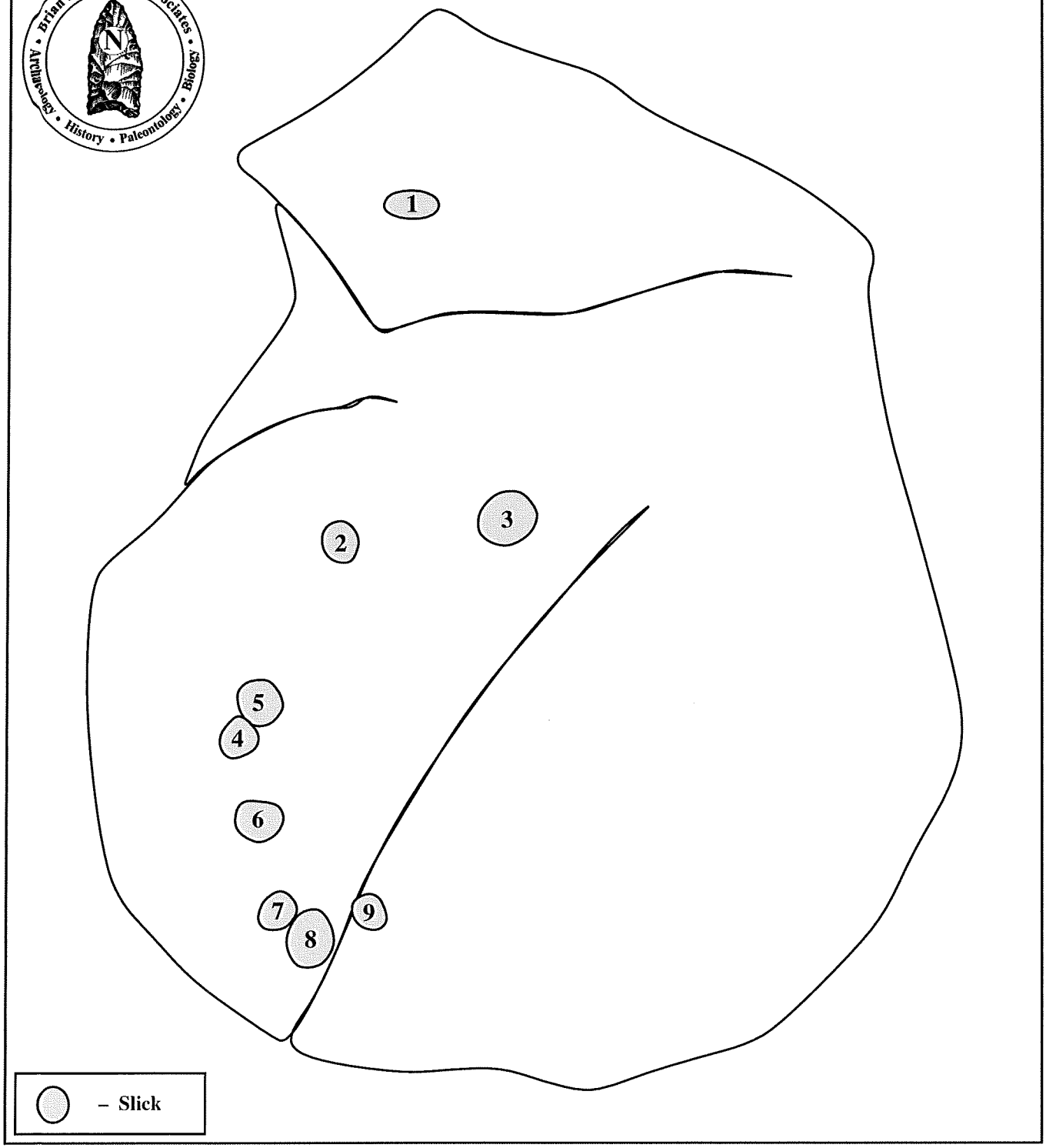
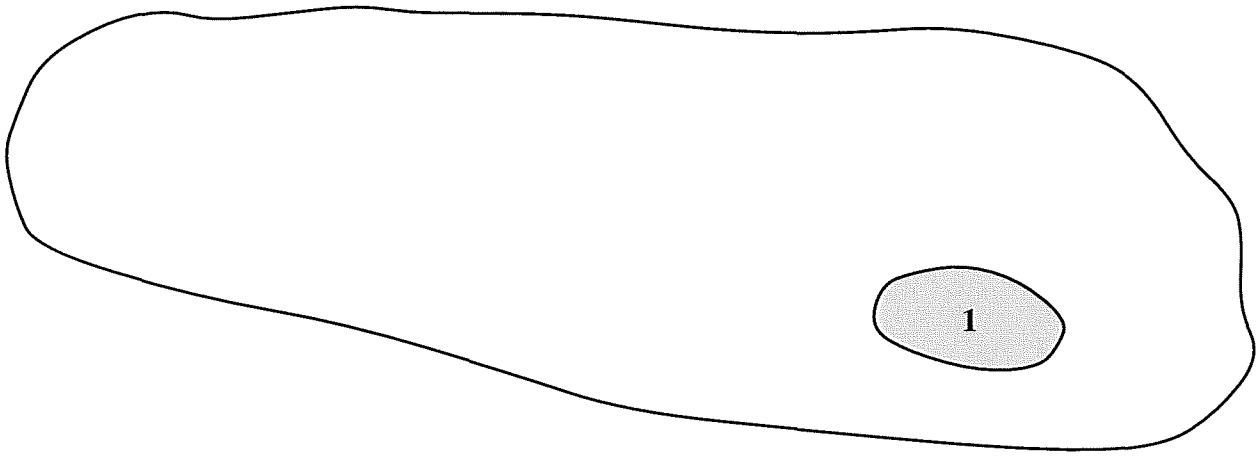


Figure 6.2–2
Bedrock Milling Feature A
Site SDI-17,507
The Eden Hills Project

0 60
Scale in Centimeters



– Slick

Figure 6.2–3
Bedrock Milling Feature B
Site SDI-17,507
The Eden Hills Project

0 40
Scale in Centimeters

Plate 6.1–1 Overview of Site SDI-17,506, facing east.

Plate 6.1–2 North wall profile of Test Unit 1, facing north.

TABLE 6.2–1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-17,507

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions
A	1	Slick	36.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	20.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
	3	Slick	30.0 x 30.0 x 0.1 cm.
	4	Slick	20.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
	5	Slick	24.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
	6	Slick	29.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	7	Slick	19.0 x 21.0 x 0.1 cm.
	8	Slick	30.0 x 28.0 x 0.1 cm.
	9	Slick	17.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
B	1	Slick	40.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.

TABLE 6.2–2
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-17,507

Shovel Test	Depth (cm.)	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
1	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		
2	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		
3	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		
4	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		

6.3 Field Investigations — Site SDI-17,508

6.3.1 Site SDI-17,508 Description

Site SDI-17,508 is situated directly on the edge of a seasonal drainage that bisects the central portion of the project area at 770 to 775 feet AMSL (Figure 6.0–1). The site measures approximately 0.7 meters (2.3 feet) north to south and 0.7 meters (2.3 feet) west to east, and covers a total of approximately 0.4 square meters (4.3 square feet). The site lies entirely within an avocado grove, under a dense layer of organic detritus. Other vegetation at the site consists primarily of non-native grasses and weeds. Buried irrigation lines have also disturbed the area around the site. A map of this resource is shown in Figure 6.3–1, and the setting is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.3–1. The evaluation of the site consisted of the recordation of the bedrock milling features and the excavation of three shovel tests. Site SDI-17,508 consists solely of one bedrock milling feature. No artifacts were observed on the surface or in subsurface test excavations.

Surface Elements

One bedrock milling feature, BMF A, was identified adjacent to a seasonal drainage (Figure 6.3–1). The bedrock milling feature contains three milling slicks; no other milling surface type was observed at the site. The measurements of each individual milling surface are presented in Table 6.3–1. The ground surface surrounding the feature was examined in detail for the presence of surface artifacts; however, no artifacts were observed. A photograph and drawing of the BMF is presented in Plate 6.3–2 and Figure 6.3–2, respectively.

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-17,508 was investigated by excavating a series of three STs placed along the perimeter of the BMF in areas where the surface was relatively level. Sloping hillside, avocado trees and the seasonal drainage to the north of the site restricted the placement of the shovel tests. The locations of the STs are shown in Figure 6.3–1. All of these tests were excavated in decimeter levels to a depth of 30 centimeters. No artifacts were recovered from any of the ST excavations; the excavation data is presented in Table 6.3–2. Due to the lack of a subsurface deposit, no test units were excavated at Site SDI-17,508.

6.3.2 Summary and Interpretations

The fact that the only cultural evidence represented at the site was that of one bedrock milling feature indicates that resource processing was the primary activity conducted at the site. No surface artifacts were identified and the testing of Site SDI-17,508 indicates that the site lacks a subsurface cultural deposit. None of the bedrock milling surfaces identified were in any way unique to the area. Although bedrock milling is commonly believed to be associated with the Late Prehistoric occupation of the area, the lack of temporally diagnostic artifacts indicates that

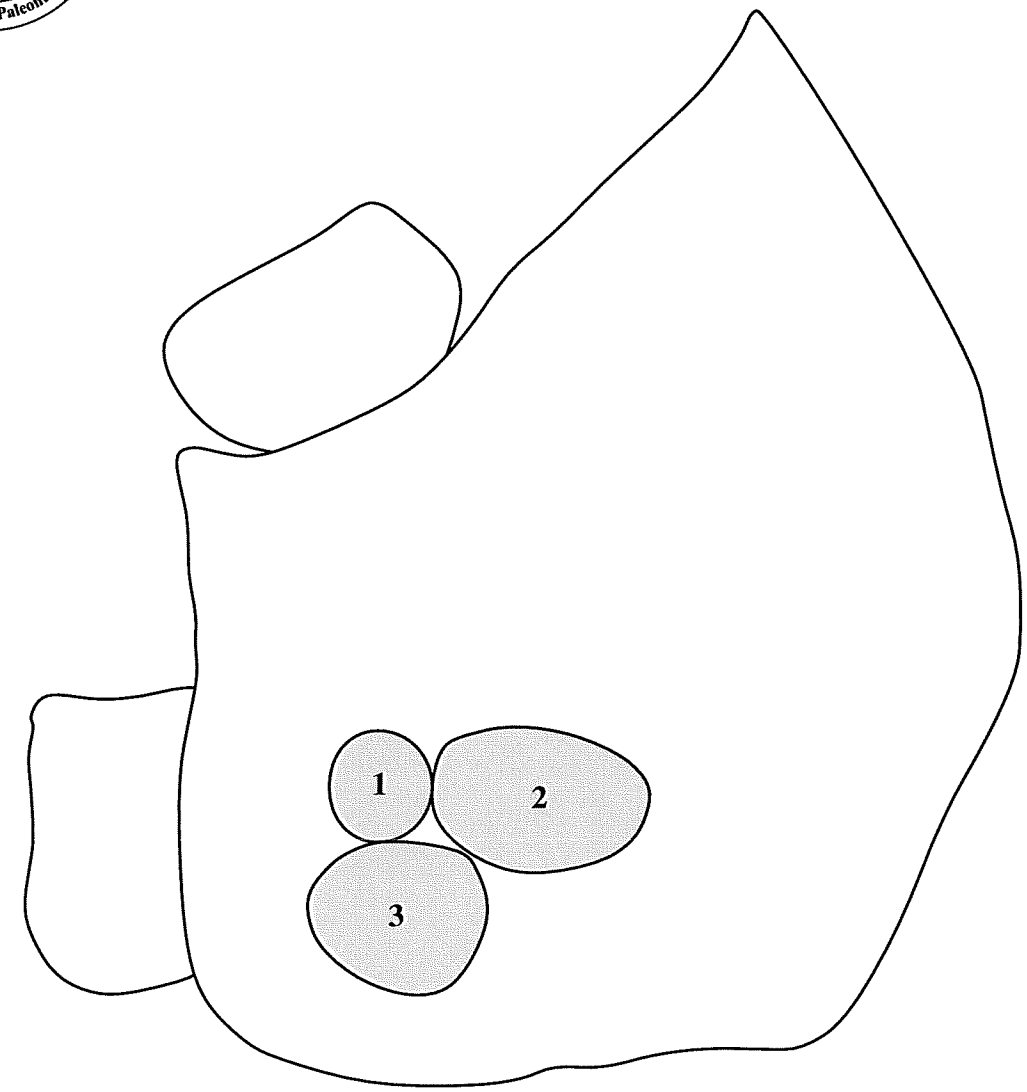
no temporal assignment can be confidently assigned. The bedrock milling features were fully documented, thus exhausting further research potential at the site. Due to the lack of a unique elements or associated artifacts, the site is recommended as not significant in accordance with the guidelines stated in CEQA, Section 15064.5. Similarly, the site does not meet the requirements for significance set forth in the County of San Diego's RPO guidelines.

Figure 6.3–1
Site Testing Map, Site SDI-17,508

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Plate 6.3–1 Overview of Site SDI-17,508, facing northeast.

Plate 6.3–2 View of BMF A at Site SDI-17,508, facing northeast.



– Slick

Figure 6.3–2
Bedrock Milling Feature A
Site SDI-17,508
The Eden Hills Project

0 30
Scale in Centimeters

TABLE 6.3–1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-17,508

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions
A	1	Slick	15.0 x 15.0 x 0.1 cm
	2	Slick	23.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm
	3	Slick	21.0 x 31.0 x 0.1 cm

TABLE 6.3–2
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-17,508

Shovel Test	Depth (cm.)	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
1	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		
2	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		
3	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		

6.4 Field Investigations — Site SDI-17,509

6.4.1 Site SDI-17,509 Description

Site SDI-17,509 is situated at a bedrock outcrop on a hillside gently sloping from west to east, in the central portion of the project area. Elevations in the area of the site range from 790 to 800 feet AMSL. The site measures approximately 2.9 meters (9.5 feet) north to south and 2.5 meters (8.2 feet) west to east, and covers a total of approximately 7.7 square meters (82.9 square feet). The site lies between avocado groves to the north and south, and is bound to the east by a dirt access road. Other vegetation at the site consists primarily of citrus trees, and dense non-native grasses and weeds. Buried irrigation lines and grading associated with the maintenance of the avocado groves have disturbed the soil in the area of the site. A map of this resource is shown in Figure 6.4–1 and the setting is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.4–1. The evaluation of the site consisted of the recordation of the bedrock milling feature and the excavation of three shovel tests. Site SDI-17,509 consists solely of one bedrock milling feature. No artifacts were observed on the surface of the site or in subsurface test excavations.

Surface Elements

One bedrock milling feature, BMF A, was identified among a large granite outcrop (Figure 6.4–1). The bedrock milling feature contains between two milling slicks; no other milling surface type was observed at the site. The measurements of each individual milling surface are presented in Table 6.4–1. The ground surface surrounding the feature was examined in detail for the presence of surface artifacts; however, no artifacts were observed. A photograph and drawing of the BMF is presented in Plate 6.4–2 and Figure 6.4–2, respectively.

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-17,509 was investigated by excavating a series of three STs placed near the edges of the BMF in areas where the surface was relatively level. Sloping hillside, citrus trees, irrigation lines, and graded disturbances restricted the placement of the shovel tests. The locations of the STs are shown in Figure 6.4–1. All of these tests were excavated in decimeter levels to a depth of 30 centimeters. No artifacts were recovered from any of the ST excavations; the excavation data is presented in Table 6.4–2. Due to the lack of a subsurface deposit, no test units were excavated at Site SDI-17,509.

6.4.2 Summary and Interpretations

The fact that the only cultural evidence represented at the site was that of bedrock milling indicates that resource processing was the primary activity conducted at the site. No surface artifacts were identified, and the testing of Site SDI-17,509 indicates that the site lacks a subsurface cultural deposit. None of the bedrock milling surfaces identified were in any way unique to the area. Although bedrock milling is commonly believed to be associated with the Late Prehistoric occupation of the area, the lack of temporally diagnostic artifacts indicates that

no temporal assignment can be confidently assigned. The bedrock milling feature was fully documented, thus exhausting further research potential at the site. Due to the lack of unique elements or associated artifacts, the site is recommended as not significant in accordance with the guidelines stated in CEQA, Section 15064.5. Similarly, the site does not meet the requirements for significance set forth in the County of San Diego's RPO guidelines.

Figure 6.4–1
Site Testing Map, Site SDI-17,509

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Plate 6.4–1 Overview of Site SDI-17,509, facing south.

Plate 6.4–2 View of BMF A at Site SDI-17,509, facing west.

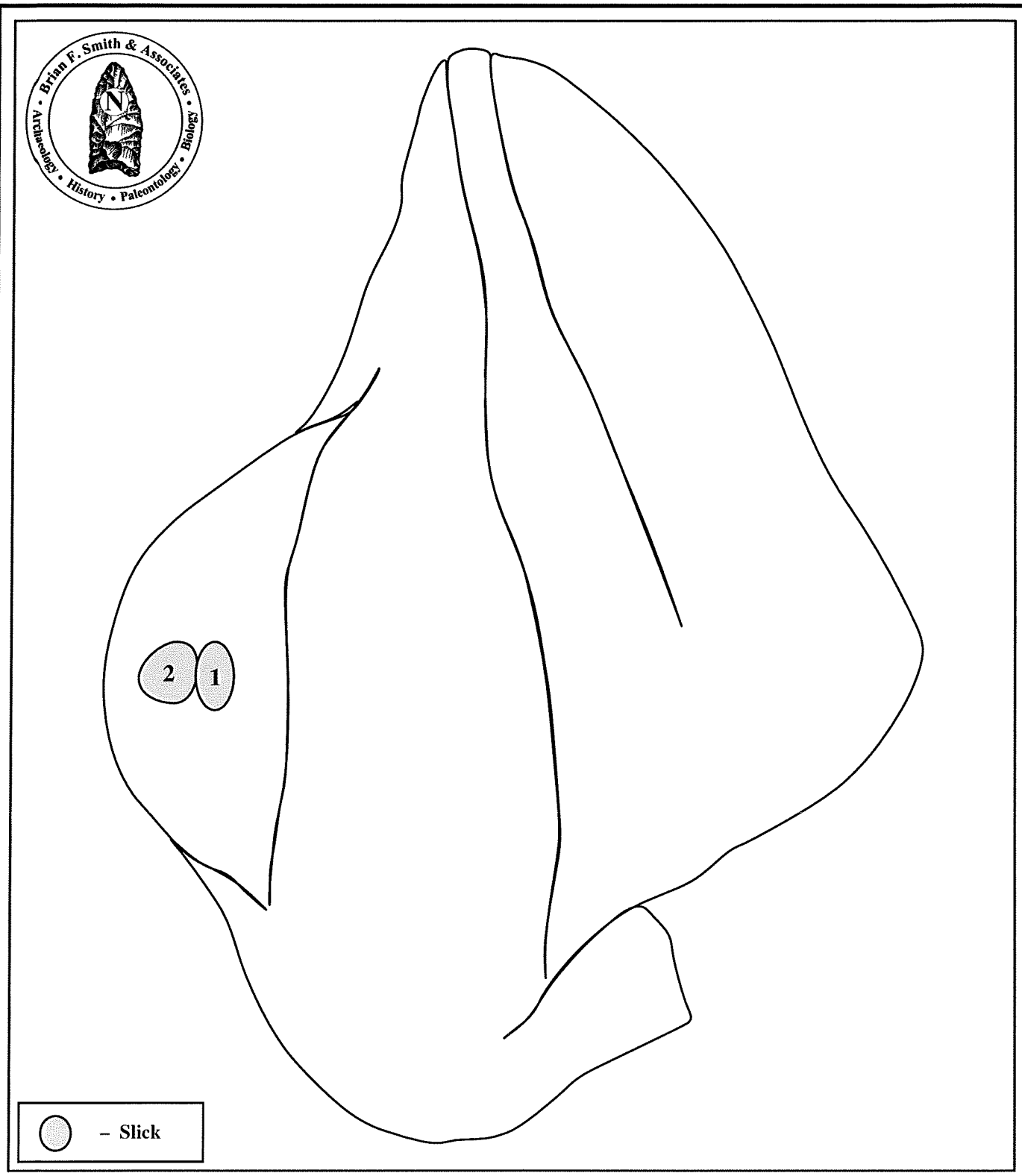


Figure 6.4–2
Bedrock Milling Feature A
Site SDI-17,509
The Eden Hills Project

0 1
Scale in Meters

TABLE 6.4–1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-17,509

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions
A	1	Slick	14.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm
	2	Slick	18.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm

TABLE 6.4–2
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-17,509

Shovel Test	Depth (cm.)	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
1	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		
2	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		
3	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		

6.5 Field Investigations — Site SDI-17,510

6.5.1 Site SDI-17,510 Description

Site SDI-17,510 is situated on a small ridge in the central portion of the project, adjacent to the eastern boundary at 740 to 760 feet AMSL. The site measures approximately 15.3 meters (50.2 feet) north to south and 19.7 meters (64.6 feet) west to east, and covers a total of approximately 1,242.3 square meters (13,372.0 square feet). Vegetation at the site consists primarily of avocado trees, citrus trees, live oaks and non-native grasses and weeds. A barbed wire fence runs from east to west bisecting the site. Dense wild grasses and a few scattered avocado and oak trees cover the site on the south side of the fence. A dirt access road has been graded into the hillside along the western side of the ridge. Several other locations on the southern half of the site show evidence of grading by heavy machinery as well. Another access road runs from east to west, on the north side and parallel to the fence that bisects the site. Other modern disturbances observed at the site include buried irrigation lines and small piles of granite boulders most likely associated with the maintenance of the groves.

A map of this resource is shown in Figure 6.5–1, and the setting is shown in photographs provided in Plates 6.5–1 and 6.5–2. The evaluation of the site consisted of the recordation of bedrock milling features and the excavation of eight shovel tests. Site SDI-17,510 consists of three bedrock milling features and a small surface scatter of lithic artifacts. No other artifacts were recovered in subsurface test excavations.

Surface Elements

A total of three bedrock milling features were identified at Site SDI-17,510. Bedrock Milling Feature (BMF) A is located on the southeastern edge of the site, under three oak trees that are adjacent to the eastern boundary of the project. BMF B is located in the extreme northeastern portion of the site on a gently sloping hill within the avocado grove, next to the dirt access road. BMF C is located in the central area of the site, atop the ridge, directly in the access road (Figure 6.5–1). The milling features are between 120 feet (36 meters) and 140 feet (43 meters) apart from one another. Each of the bedrock milling features contains between two and eight milling surfaces. BMF A contains one basin and one slick; BMF B contains five slicks, and BMF C contains one relatively shallow mortar with a collar and seven slicks. The measurements of each individual milling surface are presented in Table 6.5–2. Photographs and drawings of all the BMFs are presented in Plates 6.5–3 to 6.5–5 and Figures 6.5–2 to 6.5–4, respectively.

The ground surface in between and surrounding the bedrock milling features was examined for the presence of surface artifacts. Due to the thick, organic ground cover within the avocado grove, and the dense grasses and disturbance outside the grove, the only surface artifacts observed were scattered along the access road that bisects the site. All observed artifacts were provenienced and collected. The locations of the surface collections are illustrated in Figure 6.5–1. Surface artifacts were clustered in the central portion of the site, scattered along a dirt

access road. A total of 12 artifacts was collected from the surface of the site, including one mano, one multi-use hammer/scraper tool, one flake scraper, one utilized flake, and eight flakes were recovered from eleven surface points (Tables 6.5–2). The lithic material distribution, summarized in Table 6.5–3, is dominated by medium-grained metavolcanic material (N=10), with a smaller quantity of granite (N=2).

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-17,510 was investigated by excavating a series of eight STs. Shovel tests were placed along the top of the ridge and in the areas between the bedrock milling features. Bedrock, boulders, avocado trees, grading and other modern disturbances confined the placements of shovel tests. Several shovel tests were placed within the grove, just north of the access road that bisects the site, as these locations appeared to have the least amount of disturbance. The locations of the STs are shown in Figure 6.5–1. All of these tests were excavated in decimeter levels to a depth of 30 centimeters. No artifacts were recovered from any of the ST excavations; excavation data are presented in Table 6.5–3. Due to the lack of a subsurface deposit, no test units were excavated at Site SDI-17,510.

6.5.2 Laboratory Analysis

Laboratory analysis for SDI-17,510 included the standard procedures described in Section 4.0 of this report. All of the artifacts recovered from field investigations conducted at the site were returned to the laboratory facility of BFSA to be cataloged and analyzed.

Lithic Artifact Analysis

A total of 12 lithic artifacts were recovered from the investigation of SDI-17,510. Lithic production waste accounted for the largest category of lithic artifacts, representing 66.67% (N=8) of the collection. Ground stone tools (8.33%; N=1), multi-use tools (8.33%; N=1), and precision tools (16.67%; N=2) comprised the remainder of the lithic collection. The material distribution of the lithic assemblage is presented in Table 6.5–4. The collection consists entirely of locally available material; medium-grained metavolcanic rock accounts for 83.33% (N=10) of all lithic artifacts and the remaining 16.67% (N=2) is made up of granite. No potentially exotic materials such as chert or chalcedony were recovered. Activities indicated by the artifacts recovered from the site include processing of plant and/or animal resources, and lithic tool production and maintenance.

The granite ground stone tool recovered from SDI-17,510 was a fragmentary mano; approximately 51% to 75% of the tool was present. The single multi-use tool recovered from the site showed evidence of use as both a hammerstone and a scraper. The flake scraper was a fragment and the utilized flake was also a fragment. Details and measurements of these tools are presented in the artifact catalog in Table 6.5–5.

6.5.3 Summary and Interpretations

The presence of bedrock milling and a small lithic scatter indicates that resource processing and lithic production were the primary activities conducted at the site. The testing of Site SDI-17,510 indicates that the site lacks a subsurface cultural deposit. No elements of the site, neither the bedrock milling features nor the lithic artifacts, are particularly unique to the area. Although bedrock milling is commonly believed to be associated with the Late Prehistoric occupation of the area, the lack of temporally diagnostic artifacts indicates that no temporal assignment can be confidently assigned. Furthermore, there is no subsurface deposit associated with the milling features that might help to further research regarding the role of isolated bedrock milling features. All surface artifacts were collected and all bedrock milling features were fully documented through photographs, illustrations, and provenience information, thus exhausting further research potential at the site. Due to the lack of a subsurface deposit or unique elements, the site is recommended as not significant in accordance with the guidelines stated in CEQA, Section 15064.5. Similarly, the site does not meet the requirements for significance set forth in the County of San Diego's RPO guidelines.

Figure 6.5–1
Site Testing Map, Site SDI-17,510

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Plate 6.5–1 Overview of Site SDI-17,510, facing east.

Plate 6.5–2 Overview of Site SDI-17,510, facing southwest.

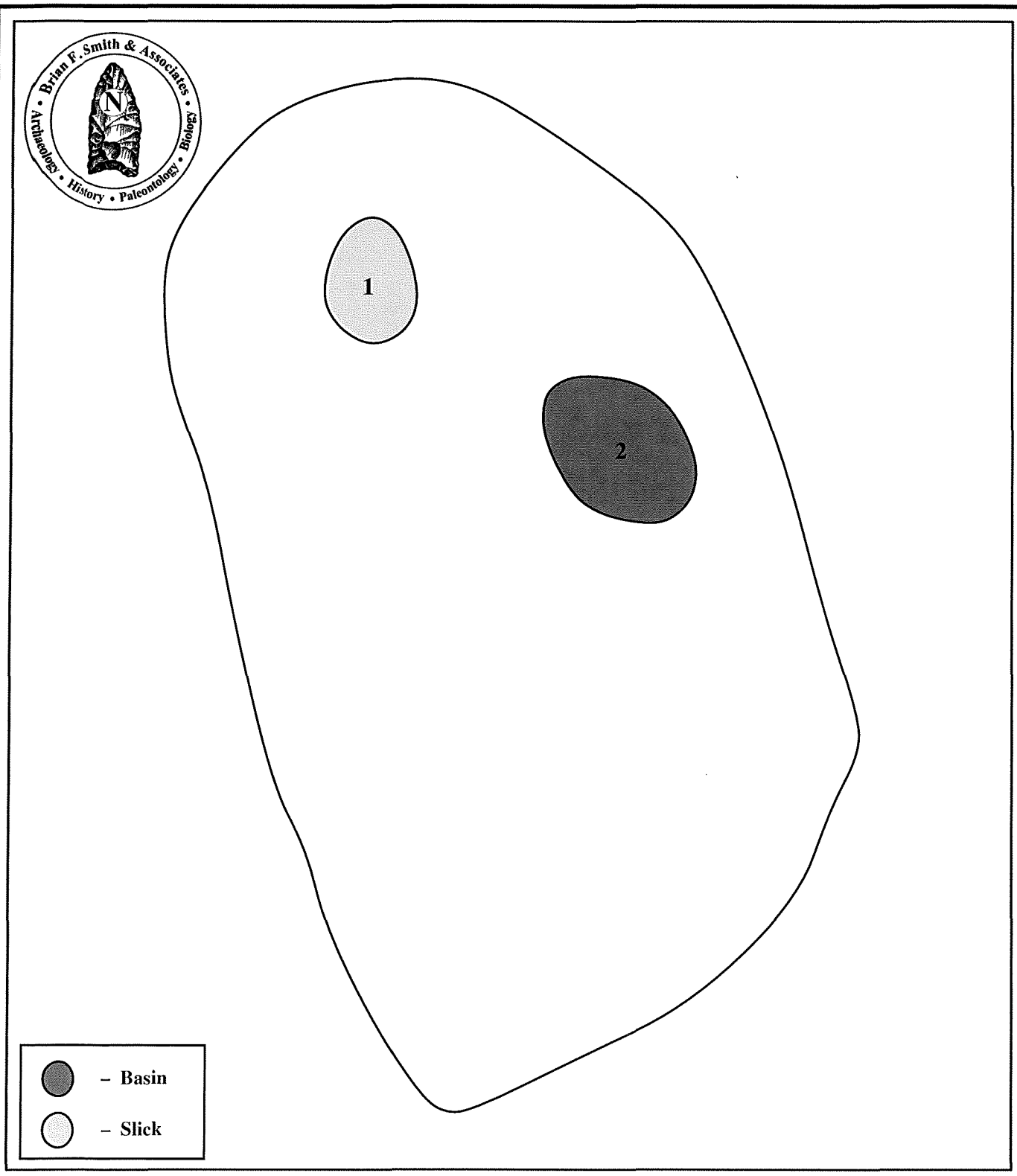


Figure 6.5–2
Bedrock Milling Feature A
Site SDI-17,510
The Eden Hills Project

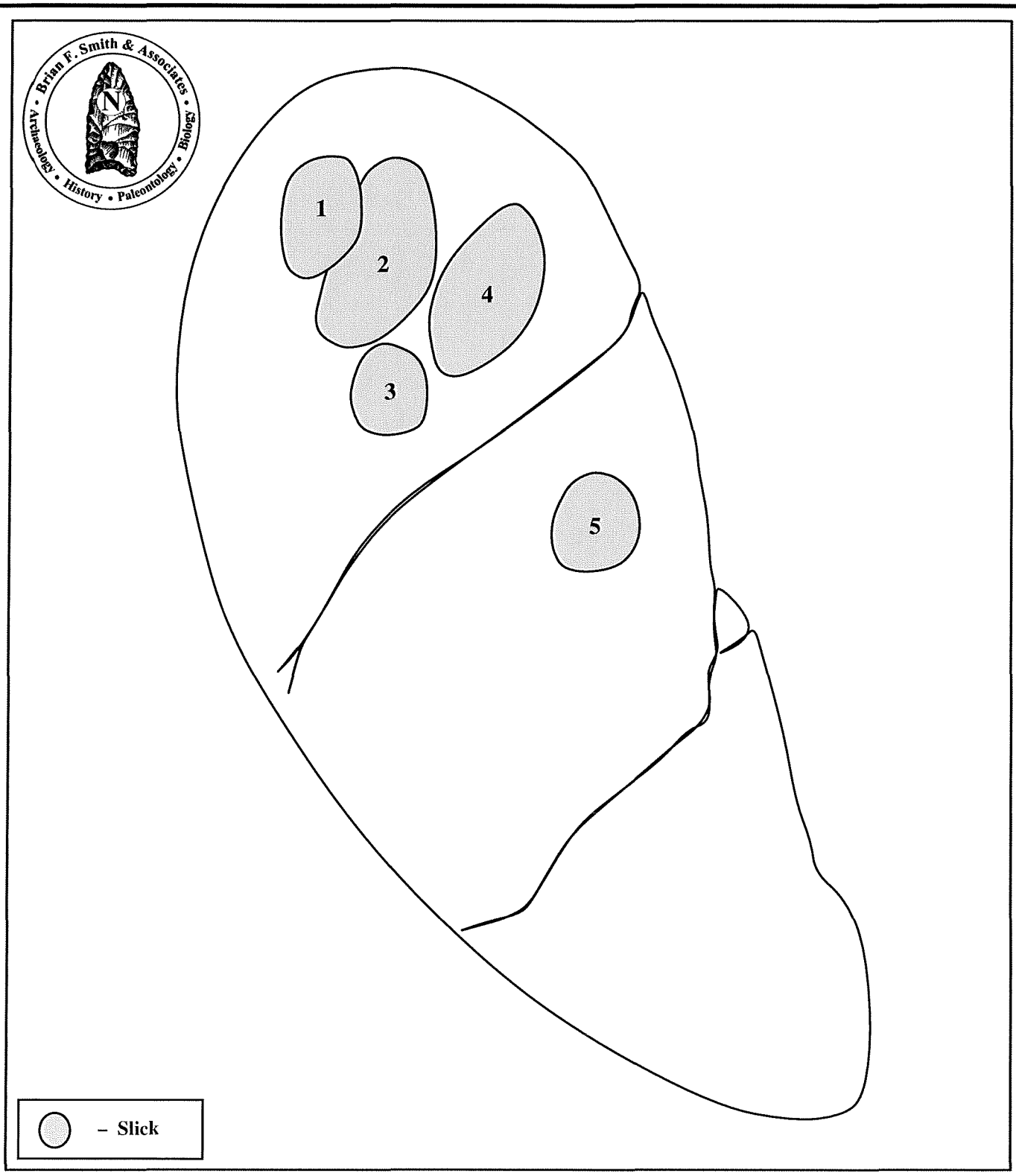
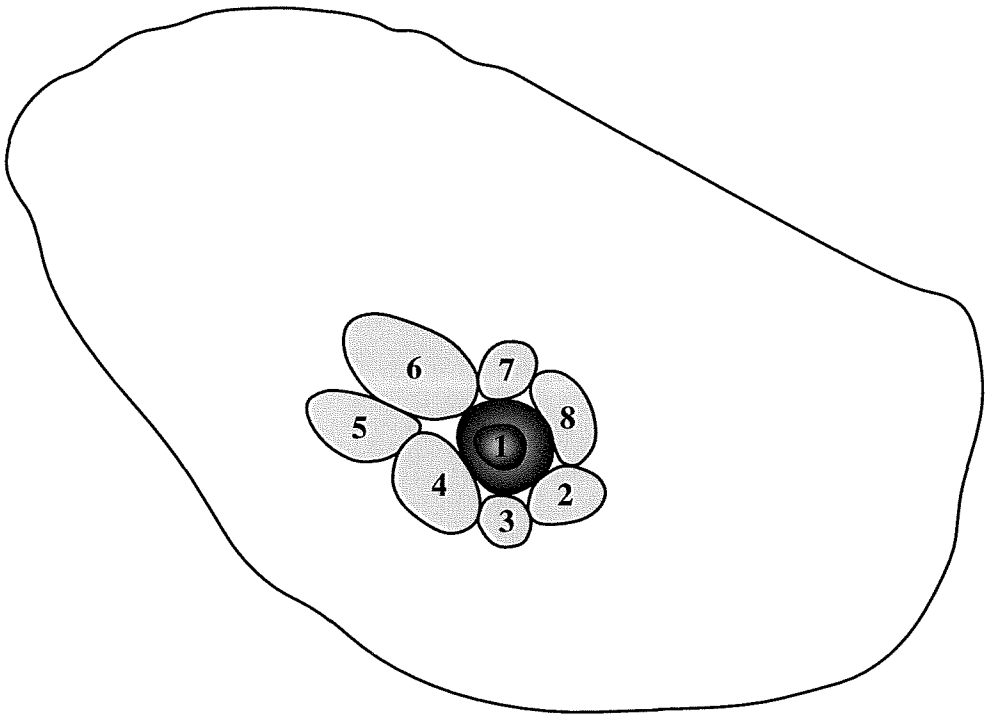


Figure 6.5–3
Bedrock Milling Feature B
Site SDI-17,510
The Eden Hills Project

0 20
Scale in Centimeters



– Mortar with Collar

– Slick

Figure 6.5–4
Bedrock Milling Feature C
Site SDI-17,510
The Eden Hills Project

0 30
Scale in Centimeters

Plate 6.5–3 View of BMF A at Site SDI-17,510, facing northwest.

Plate 6.5–4 View of BMF B at Site SDI-17,510, facing northwest.

Plate 6.5–5 View of BMF C at Site SDI-17,510, facing south.

TABLE 6.5–1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-17,510

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions
A	1	Slick	25.0 x 28.0 x 0.75 cm
	2	Basin	26.0 x 36.0 x 7.0 cm
B	1	Slick	30.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm
	2	Slick	37.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm
	3	Slick	12.0 x 12.0 x 0.1 cm
	4	Slick	30.0 x 17.0 x 0.1 cm
	5	Slick	19.0 x 21.0 x 0.1 cm
C	1	Mortar with collar	14.0 x 16.0 x 4.0 cm
	2	Slick	12.0 x 8.0 x 0.1 cm
	3	Slick	7.0 x 7.0 x 0.1 cm
	4	Slick	16.0 x 13.0 x 0.1 cm
	5	Slick	17.0 x 10.0 x 0.1 cm
	6	Slick	22.0 x 14.0 x 0.1 cm
	7	Slick	8.0 x 9.0 x 0.1cm
	8	Slick	8.0 x 15.0 x 0.1 cm

TABLE 6.5–2
Surface Recovery Data
Site SDI-17,510

Location	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
1	1	Flake Scraper	MGM	1
2	2	Flake(s)	MGM	2
3	1	Flake(s)	MGM	3
4	1	Flake(s)	MGM	4
5	1	Flake(s)	MGM	5
6	1	Flake(s)	MGM	6
7	1	Mano	Granite	7
8	1	Flake(s)	MGM	8
8	1	Hammer/Scraper	MGM	9
8	1	Utilized Flake(s)	MGM	10
9	–	Not an artifact		
10	–	Not an artifact		
11	1	Flake(s)	Granite	11

TABLE 6.5–3
Shovel Test Excavation data
Site SDI-17,510

Shovel Test	Depth (cm.)	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
1	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		
2	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		
3	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		
4	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		
5	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		
6	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		
7	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		
8	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20		No Recovery		
	20-30		No Recovery		

TABLE 6.5–4
Lithic Material Distribution
Site SDI-17,510

Recovery Category	Granite	MGM	Total	Percent
Ground Stone Tools:				
Mano	1	–	1	8.33
Lithic Production Waste:				
Flake(s)	1	7	8	66.67
Multi-Use Tools:				
Hammer/Scraper	–	1	1	8.33
Precision Tools:				
Flake Scraper	–	1	1	8.33
Utilized Flake(s)	–	1	1	8.33
Total:	2	10	12	100.00
Percent:	16.67	83.33	100.00	

TABLE 6.5–5
Artifact Catalog
Site SDI-17,510

Cat. No.	Location	Depth (cm.)	Material	Quantity	Weight (grams)	Artifact Type	Description	Dimensions (in centimeters)		
								Length	Width	Height
1	S-1	–	MGM	1	43.6	Flake Scraper	Fragment	5.4	4.7	1.7
2	S-2	–	MGM	2		Flakes				
3	S-3	–	MGM	1		Flake				
4	S-4	–	MGM	1		Flake				
5	S-5	–	MGM	1		Flake				
6	S-6	–	MGM	1		Flake				
7	S-7	–	Granite	1	514.8	Mano	Fragment, 51-75%, biface, polished, pecked, shaped, burned, heavy use-wear	9.4	6.8	5.1
8	S-8	–	MGM	1	324.8	Hammer/Scraper	Whole	7.6	6.7	5.1
9	S-8	–	MGM	1	12.1	Utilized Flake	Fragment, scraping and Cutting use-wear, distal, right, left, lateral edge use-wear	3.3	2.7	1
10	S-8	–	MGM	1		Flake				
11	S-11	–	Granite	1		Flake	S-9, S-10: not artifacts			

6.6 Field Investigations – Structure Evaluation, Site P-37-026762 (Historic Farm)

6.6.1 Site P-37-026762 Description

The structures that make up Site P-37-026762 are situated on relatively level ground in the south central portion of the project, near the eastern boundary (Figure 6.0–3). Elevations in the area of the structures range from 723 to 765 feet AMSL. The portion of the farm on which structural features occur measures approximately 1,650 feet northwest to southeast and 850 feet northeast to southwest, and covers approximately 32 acres (Figure 6.6–1). Vegetation at the site consists primarily of non-native shrubs, Eucalyptus trees, grasses, and weeds. A dirt access road enters the property and connects the major farming elements. Today, the site consists of an earthen dam and impound with an associated agricultural pump house, a farmhouse, and a foreman's house/equipment shed, all in one area of the project.

Summary of Surface Elements

A 1928-1929 aerial photograph clearly shows a group of structures where the farmhouse is presently located, surrounded by cultivated fields (Plate 6.6–1). This photograph does not show the dam/impound and associated irrigation pump house. A 200-foot scale County Contour Map, produced from 1958 and 1960 aerial photographs, shows the dam and impound with the associated irrigation pump house (Figure 6.6–2). Therefore, it can be inferred that the dam and impound with associated pump house were constructed sometime after 1929 and before 1958. The 1958-1960 County Map also shows a farmhouse in the location of the group of buildings shown in the 1928-1929 aerial photograph. However, the old aerial photograph shows all the buildings to be oriented to true north, and the 1958-1960 County Contour Map shows the present farmhouse to be oriented 9° west of north; this difference in orientation implies that the early structures shown on the aerial were either moved or replaced in the same general location. The foreman's house/equipment shed is not shown on the 1928-1929 aerial photograph nor on the 1958-1960 200-foot scale County Map, suggesting that this structure was either moved to its current location or was more recently constructed.

The Assessor's Building Record (Appendix IV) is misleading regarding the construction dates of the farmhouse and the foreman's house/equipment shed. The Building Record refers to the structure in the location of the current foreman's house/equipment shed as a machine shop that was constructed in 1942. The structure that now stands in this location is a single-family dwelling (where the foreman resides) that was constructed on a slab, with modern grooved plywood siding (T1-11). There is a large covered parking area extending to the north from that residence that constitutes the equipment shed (Plates 6.6–2 and 6.6–3). The fact that this structure was not shown on the 1958-1960 County Contour Map, coupled with the modern construction methods and materials, strongly suggests that this particular structure did not exist at the time of the 1958-1960 aerial survey.

The farmhouse is identified as built in 1882 by the Assessor's Building Record. However, the siding and window sizes on the core building suggest a later construction date,

more likely the 1910-1925 period (Plates 6.6–4 and 6.6–5). The original settlers did not appear to build in this area, as no structures can be seen on an early 1876 Township Plat Map (Figure 6.6–3). An 1885 Township Plat Map does not show any structures in the area of the current building complex (Figure 6.6–4), which also argues against the 1882 construction date. The first land patent for this parcel was taken as a cash entry under the 1820 Act by William L. Wolford in 1890 (Appendix IV). A 1901 topographic quadrangle map again does not show any structures on the parcel, although several are shown nearby (Figure 6.6–5). The difference in orientation of the present farmhouse from that shown on the 1928-1929 aerial photograph, as well as the fact that the location of the farmhouse is not exactly the same, supports the interpretation that the farmhouse was moved to its present location. The farmhouse has undergone several modifications and additions (beginning at least by 1944 according to the building record), which further altered the original fabric and appearance.

The earthen dam and impound, along with the associated agricultural pump house, are not unusual in form, function, or materials. As previously mentioned, the irrigation system that includes the dam and impound and pump house does not appear on the 1928-1929 aerial, but can be seen on the 1958-1960 County Map, which suggests that these structures were created between these two time periods. The pump house was constructed on slabs in at least two episodes and incorporated used materials to create a structure that would be considered substandard construction by today's standards (Plates 6.6–6 and 6.6–7). The dam and impound were created by excavation of the impound area and the use of the spoil to construct the earthen dam (Plates 6.6–8 and 6.6–9).

Ownership History

The Chain of Title obtained for this project reports on transactions going all the way back to the first land patent in 1890 (Appendix IV). None of the early owners appear to have occupied either of the parcels researched for this historical study. The parcels that contain the features described here are APN 232-013-02 and 232-013-03. These were originally part of a single land patent that contained 120 acres. The original patentee was William F. Wolford, who purchased the land for cash from the federal government under the provisions of the 1820 Act of Congress. From all appearances, he used the land as a speculative investment. There is no evidence that he ever constructed a residence there or lived on the land. He very well could have leased or otherwise let the land be used for agricultural purposes by a nearby farmer or rancher. The next owner, Mary E. Smith, taught school in Chula Vista but also leased a store from the park service in Agua Caliente Springs. It is likely that the land was a speculative investment or a rental property. Another owner, Lyman Bruce, was a dentist in San Diego and was also apparently an absentee investor. In fact, the absence of a notable residence and the more recent use of the land as an avocado grove tends to support the theory that this land was held as an investment or tax device, or both, by most owners.

Subsurface Potential

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site P-37-026762 was investigated by reviewing the historical maps and records to identify activity area(s). The only high activity area identified was the area around the present farmhouse location. A large portion of this location was impacted during creation of the modern dam and impound. The undisturbed soils around the existing farmhouse were free of ground cover and showed no evidence of surface or subsurface artifact potential, such as trash scatters. No other areas within the parcel were identified as having any potential for historic artifact deposits.

6.6.2 Structure Characteristics

A field reconnaissance was conducted on June 13, 2005 to document the standing structures by physical description and photographs, and included all the features and structures described above. The farmhouse is presently being used for storage and as a worker residence. The foreman's house is presently occupied, and the shed is being used as a garage. Nearby is a small, modern, portable packing shed. The dam has been breached in the center and the impound is dry. The pumps have been removed from the pump house, but plastic fertilizer mixing containers remain.

- Pump House, Earthen Dam and Impound

  This structure appears to be a pump house used for agricultural irrigation purposes. There are concrete motor mounts and fertilizer tanks inside, and the structure consists of a substandard wood frame that sits on two offset concrete slabs (Plates 6.6–6 and 6.6–7). Siding was only found on the north portion of the east side in the form of a small section of corrugated steel. There are remaining metal casements without panes on both the east and west sides. The casements on the east side contain twelve lights, and the casements on the west side contain ten lights. The roofline consists of a shed roof with additional shed roof extension covered with composition roll roofing. Four motor mounts are pillared from the floor and have bolts embedded in each mount. Because of the tradition of material reuse on rural properties in general, a more detailed description of the original structure is not possible without photographs from the period of use.

  An earthen dam lies just to the west of this structure, and an impound has been excavated upslope to the north (Plates 6.6–8 and 6.6–9). The dam may have had a spillway in the center, but there is no physical evidence of that remaining except for a breach in the center of the earthen dam. The dam and impound are consistent with the large capacity agricultural pump station in this building.

  The Assessor's Building Record describes a booster pump with an estimated 20 horsepower built in 1972, but does not describe or depict the actual location (Appendix IV). The record is clear, however, that the pump was in its own separate building.

Another separate feature, recorded as permanent sprinklers, no longer exists. Two other separate structures (storage sheds) were identified as separate on the building record, but are in fact attached to the single-family dwelling. Based on construction type and materials, it appears that these two structures are not of sufficient age to be considered historic (i.e. 50 years old). Nor does the remainder of the building appear to be historic on closer examination. The concrete slab foundation appears to have been constructed from a modern mix with angular stone, and the nails are machine made round types, although the weathering steel window frames appear to have been salvaged from a 1940s structure. The mismatched window types (at least three different configurations) and the makeshift framing to accommodate the window frames give the appearance of reuse of the window frames.

- Farmhouse

This structure is a one-story single-family dwelling on a concrete stem-wall foundation that consists of five sections. The main mass is square-shaped with narrow horizontal clapboards and an end-gabled roof covered with composition roll roofing. The primary entry is located through the screened-in porch on the north side. A secondary entry is located through the west wing addition, and opens onto the north side of the addition. The main structure has double-hung windows. There are three additions to the main house that are also sided with narrow horizontal clapboards. In addition to the screened porch and west wing mentioned above, is a wing addition on the east side of the original building; only the east wing has a gable roof, the other two additions have shed roofs. On the south side of the original house are two successive shed roof additions, identified on the building record as storage sheds. Both are open to the east, and the one closest to the house has a partial cement floor, which suggests that a cement patio may have once existed on the south side of the house. Views of the farmhouse structure can be seen in Plates 6.6–4 and 6.6–5.

The siding and double-hung sashes tie the main house and the three house additions together in both style and age. The shed-roofed storage additions to the south are constructed of plywood with substandard wood frames. The building record indicates the main house was built in 1882, but gives an effective year as 1920. No evidence was found that would substantiate a construction date of 1882, but the effective year of 1920 is a good estimated age for the primary structure, although not in this location. As previously noted, the 1928-1929 aerial photograph shows the structure with a slightly different orientation than at present, also supporting the interpretation that the structure has been moved (Figure 6.6–1 and Plate 6.6–1). The Building Record identifies an addition to the house in 1944 and storage sheds added in 1978. At present, the

appearance of the house looks like an early twentieth-century one-story frame house with three additions to the living space. The additions probably date to before World War II, based on the siding and wooden double-hung sashes. The house is typical of rural living quarters where additions, and even other small houses, were used to expand the whole.

- Foreman's House/Equipment Shed

This structure is located on a separate parcel than the two previously described features. The structure is rectangular with a medium pitched side gable roof covered with roll roofing. The front of the structure has a wide, extended shed roof forming a large carport area that accommodates cars and also appears to be used as a packing shed (Plates 6.6–2 and 6.6–3). The structure is sided in T1-11 siding and contains aluminum sliding windows on each side. The rear, or south side, of the structure appears to be suitable for an office or living quarters. A satellite antenna was located on the southeast corner of the building. Also noted were a camper and an expandable mobile home on the south side of the structure. The building record gives a construction date of 1942 for this structure, but this is inconsistent with the architectural features found on the rear living quarters. The south side of the building has been expanded, and the exterior of the whole is sided with modern T1-11 plywood siding. The appearance of the siding suggests a professional job. Also, the building was constructed on a concrete slab. The aluminum windows, plywood siding, and slab construction are quite unlike a 1942 structure. These attributes, along with the attic ventilation covers are more consistent with modern construction of the 1960s and 1970s.

On the north side of the structure is a very large (24 foot by 44 foot) shed roof that is identified as a machine shop on the building record. The structure could serve as an equipment shed and vehicle repair facility, but might not be suitable for a machine shop due to the lack of walls and concrete floor. The floor is dirt, the walls are open, and no industrial strength electrical service was noted.

A small (12 foot by 12 foot) wood packing shed with plywood siding on two sides was noted near the main structure. It has a flat roof with roll roofing and the ends are open. At the time of inspection, a large bin of avocados was inside and additional bins full of avocados were sitting on the ground between the two buildings.

6.6.3 Summary and Interpretations

Three historic structures were identified on the property as part of a historic farm complex (Site P-37-026762), including a farmhouse, a foreman's house/equipment shed, and an irrigation system consisting of a dam and impound and a pump house. Each of these structures

was analyzed through field reconnaissance and an archival research effort in order to assess potential historical significance.

The research effort showed that the farmhouse was recorded as built in 1885; however, no evidence has been found to substantiate this date. Based on historic photographs and maps, as well as the style and materials used in the construction of the structure, the building more likely dates to around the 1920s. The style of the building is of a type common in 1920s pre-cut buildings, a style common in the area. The original part of the building has been highly modified by alterations and additions over the ensuing years and, as a result, the original integrity of the house has been lost. This interpretation, coupled with evidence suggesting the house was likely moved from its original location, detracts from any possible historic value of the structure. In addition, the archival research effort failed to reveal any historic association of this house to any significant persons or events. Therefore, the farmhouse structure is interpreted as not significant under the guidelines set by CEQA or the County RPO.

The irrigation system (dam and impound, pump house) is supported as being potentially historic by its presence on the 1958-1960 County Map. However, the remains of the pump house are in poor condition and have been altered with the addition of cast-off building materials. In addition, the style, materials, and technology represented by the irrigation system are in no way unique or out of the ordinary for modern agricultural systems. For these reasons, the dam and impound and pump house that make up the irrigation system are not considered significant.

The investigation of the foreman's house/equipment shed determined that this structure is not of sufficient age to be considered historic. Therefore, this structure cannot be considered a significant historic resource.

The three historic structures within the project boundaries do not exhibit sufficient integrity, historic association, or notable architectural or structural characteristics to warrant further consideration. The foreman's house/equipment shed also does not exhibit sufficient age to qualify as historic. As a result, the historic farm complex (Site P-37-026762) is considered not significant according to guidelines set by CEQA or the County RPO.