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NORTH PEORIA AREA DRAINAGE MASTER PLAN

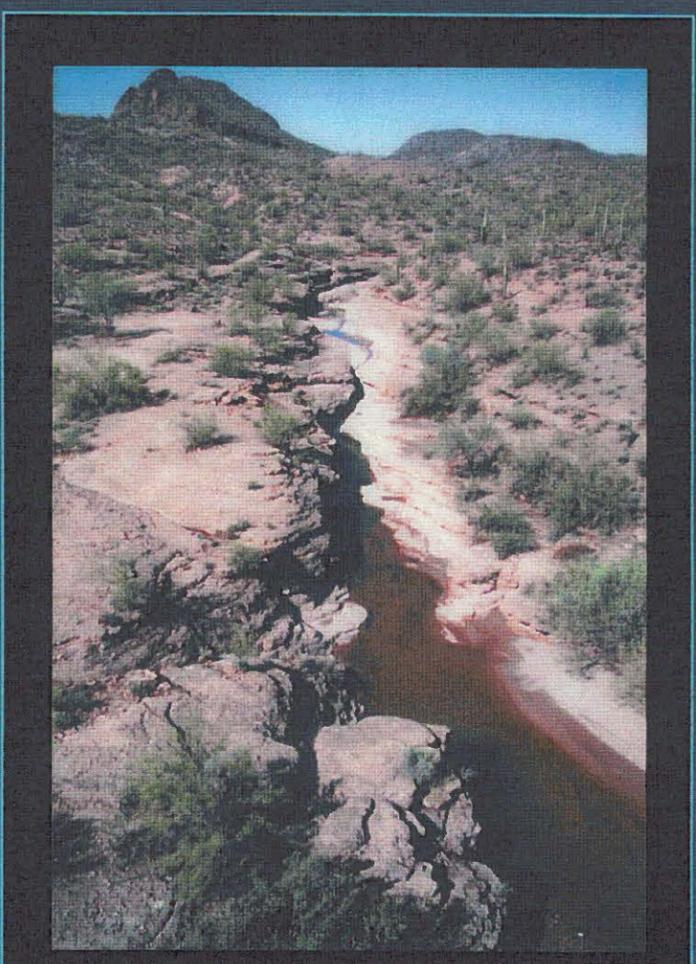
Prepared for the
Flood Control District
of Maricopa County



and the
City of Peoria



Project No. 82000146
Contract FCD 99-45



Attachment 4
Landscape Character &
Visual Assessment Report

BOOK 1 of 1
January 2002

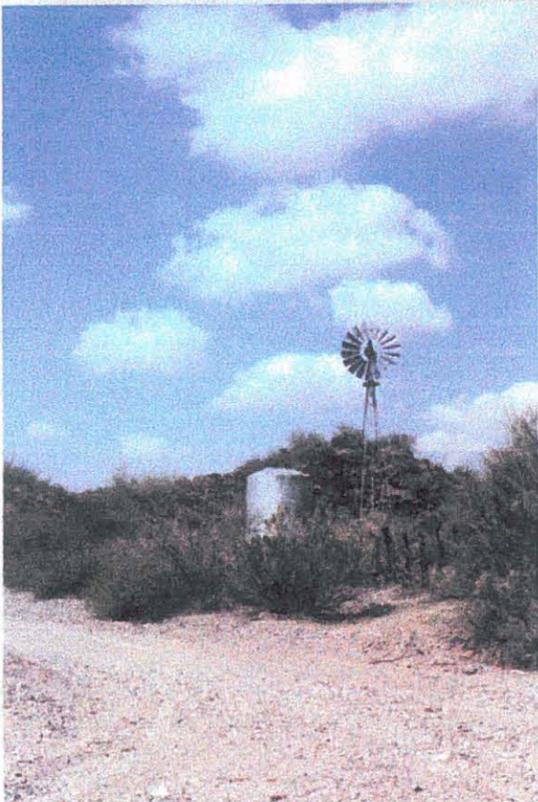
North Peoria
AREA DRAINAGE MASTER PLAN

Landscape Character and Visual Assessment

Prepared For:
The Flood Control District of Maricopa County

Prepared By:
DFD

January 8, 2002



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Flood Control District of Maricopa County
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Project Area Description

The Project Area is an irregularly shaped area, approximately 73 square miles, based on the watersheds of the Project Area washes (see Figure 1). The southern tip is at Beardsley Road near 115th Avenue; the northern tip abuts Yavapai County west of Lake Pleasant. Lake Pleasant Road is the approximate eastern edge. The elevation rises from roughly 1,200 feet at the southern tip to 3,200 feet at the northern tip. The Hieroglyphic Mountains, which encompass much of the north portion, terminate within the Project Area at the Agua Fria River or give way abruptly to flat alluvial plains giving the Project Area varied terrain. The majority of the Project Area is undeveloped. However, there are several master planned communities in various stages of planning, both in the City of Peoria and Maricopa County. The little development that has occurred within the Project Area – low density residential and recreational facilities – is predominantly in the southern and eastern portions.

Regional Description

Regionally, the project is at the north and west of the Phoenix metropolitan area. Mountains surround the metropolitan valley. They are almost continuous across the east and north, starting in the east with the Superstitions, then the McDowells and finally the Hieroglyphic Mountains to the northwest. At the south end of the valley are the San Tan, South Mountain and Estrella mountain ranges, separated by flat alluvial valleys. To the west is the White Tanks range. There are large regional parks located within almost all of these mountain ranges (see Figure 2). This ‘ring’ of mountains is what gives the Phoenix metropolitan area the identity that it is a ‘Valley’ between the mountains. The ‘Valley’ is in the Basin and Range Province (discussed further in Background section), characterized by flat alluvial valleys separated by elongated mountain ranges.

Throughout the developed valley, most of the natural Sonoran desert vegetation has been eliminated. It has been replaced with either a mid-western suburban landscape character or has been converted to agriculture.

Historically, the Salt River had some water flow almost year-round but that was stopped several decades ago with the construction of upstream dams. All other water is ephemeral, coming during the summer and winter rains. Dams on most of the

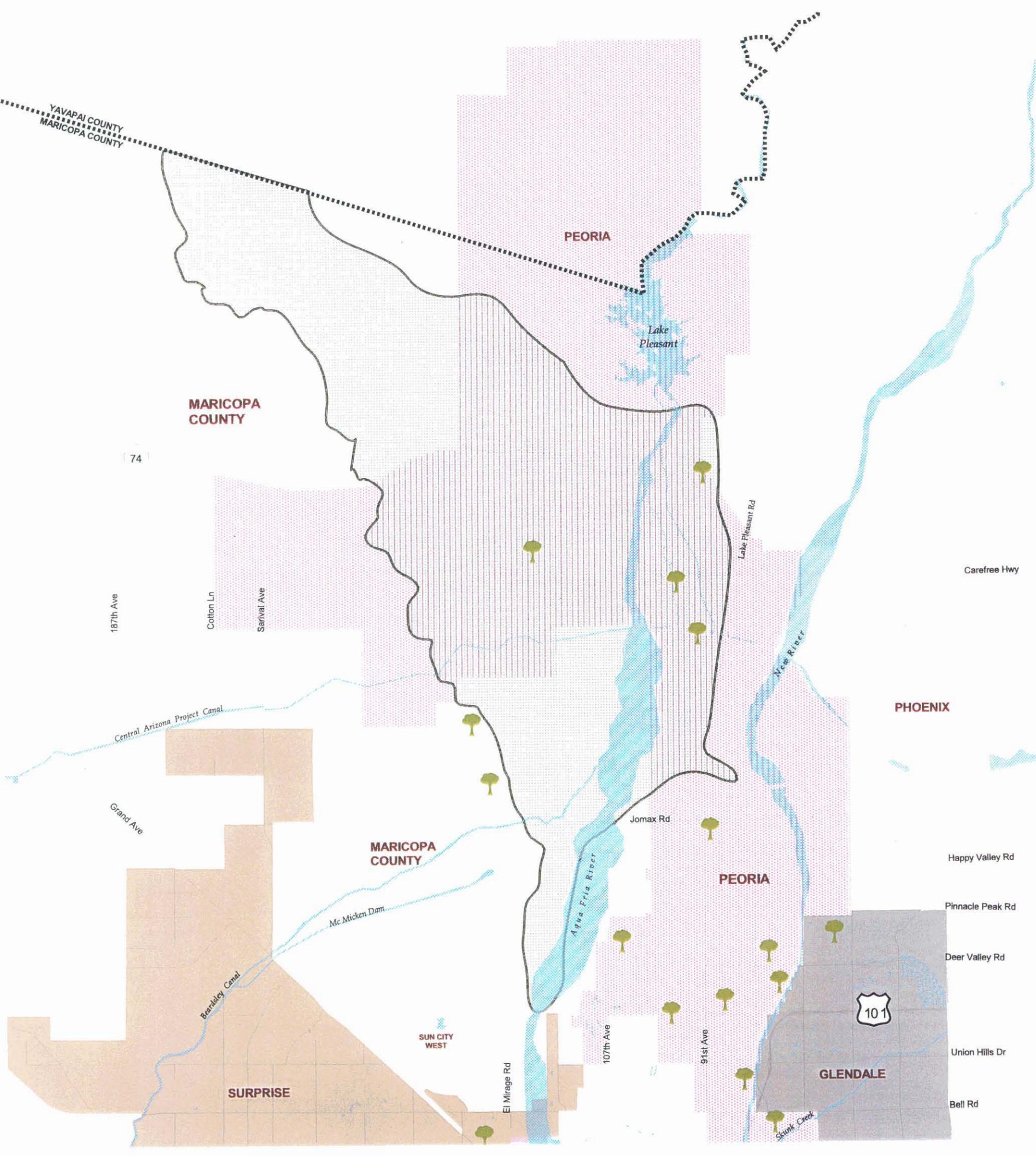
rivers (the Salt, Agua Fria, and Verde) have created lakes that are the destination of water sport enthusiasts. Water, for obvious reasons, is the biggest draw in the desert, making it perhaps the most important scenic resource where it does occur. Even the irrigation canals draw exercise enthusiasts who walk, jog and bike along the banks.

Nearly all of the mountains around and within the valley are typical Basin and Range formation (discussed further in Background section). These mountains and peaks are one of the most important features in the valley due to their dominance on the horizon. Within the Valley distinct formations include Squaw Peak and the Phoenix Mountains with their numerous craggy escarpments and the spheroidal formations of the Papago Buttes. These rock formations are unique and isolated so stand out as identifying features. All the accessible peaks in the valley are popular to recreationists. One goal is getting to the highest vantage points for the best views. Another is to explore the valleys and washes between the peaks and not see the development of the valley.

North Peoria

AREA DRAINAGE MASTER PLAN

Land Use Character and Visual Assessment



Project Area Vicinity Map

- | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|---------------|-----------------|--|-----------|
| | Project Area Boundary | | Maricopa County | | El Mirage |
| | Rivers, Canals and Washes | CITIES | | | Glendale |
| | City of Peoria Parks | | Peoria | | Surprise |
| | | | Phoenix | | Youngtown |



Figure 1

North Peoria

AREA DRAINAGE MASTER PLAN

Language of Water and Visual Assessment



Regional Vicinity Map

-  Project Area
-  Peoria Planning Boundary
-  Regional Open Space
-  Proposed Regional Trails
-  City of Peoria Park



CORNOYER-HERDICK

Figure 2

Scope of Work

The goals of the Landscape Character and Visual Assessment are to: 1) assess the Scenic Quality of the existing natural and cultural features; 2) assess the existing visual conditions or Scenic Integrity and then consider what areas might be appropriate for restoration; 3) identify existing major viewing points and landmarks with the intent that they be focal points for future flood control projects; 4) identify areas to be considered for preservation and opportunities for scenic enhancement; 5) develop several landscape character themes (including existing, future and historic) that the team will select from to use as the desired character(s), and 6) develop landscape design guidelines that will achieve the desired character theme(s) as they apply to future flood control projects. The Agua Fria River was not included in this project scope. A Visual Assessment of the Agua Fria was prepared under separate contract by Carter-Burgess. Refer to the [Agua Fria Watercourse Master Plan \(Lake Pleasant to the Gila River\)](#) for further information.

Methodology

Several steps were used to develop this Visual Assessment. The first was to study aerial photos and topographic maps of the Project Area to obtain a broad sense of the landscape differences. To develop the existing landscape characters the methodology was based on the United States Department of Agriculture – Agriculture Handbook Number 701 “Landscape Aesthetics – A Handbook of Scenery Management” and the “Landscape Character Types of the National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico”. Previous Agricultural Handbooks were also referred to, including Number 434 “National Forest Landscape Management Vol. 1” and Number 462 “National Forest Landscape Management Vol. 2”. The next step was to make several trips to the Project Area to ground verify the existing landscape character and to assess the Scenic Attractiveness, Visual Integrity, and the views and focal points. Photographs were taken throughout the Project Area documenting the existing landscape character, existing cultural elements, historic features, and focal points.

To assess the historic character, assistance was obtained from the team’s archaeologists. Team members field walked several historic and prehistoric sites. To assess the desired future character, the team met with several governing agencies and planning consultants to understand the ‘vision’ of the future desired character.

Background

Geographic

Worldwide, there are two broad types of deserts based on geologic structure and the resulting gross relief. They are the Mountain and Basin and the Shield and Platform. Southwestern United States deserts are representative of the Mountain and Basin type which are in areas that are tectonically more active.

Mountain and Basin deserts are dominated by the contrast between steeply rising mountains abutting flat alluvial plains. Seasonal rains pick up and carry debris (alluvium) from the steep slopes. At the junction where the mountains meet the plains the coarse alluvium is deposited in fans. Finer alluvium is carried further downslope and deposited. This alluvium can reach great depths where there is also subsidence occurring. The junction where the mountains meet the plains is often a very distinct line. This is one of the most striking visual elements of Mountain and Basin deserts. Another unique aspect is the consistency over time of the mountain slopes. Most slopes range in steepness from 15 to 90 degrees. The difference in these angles is dependent on the type of underlying rock. The slope remains constant from the peak to the bottom in Mountain and Basin deserts. This slope remains constant over time, even as the mountain wears away. They retain their shape instead of flattening out as occurs in more humid climates.

At the next level of physiographic unit are tectonic provinces. Tectonic provinces are related to the earth's tectonic plate movement. Most of the geologic features seen today in Arizona developed during tectonic plate movement in the Cenozoic Era (the past 65 million years). Within Arizona there are two tectonic provinces, with a third transitional zone between (see Figure 3). Northern Arizona is in what is called the Colorado Plateau Province. Southern Arizona is in the Basin and Range Province. Between the two is the Transition Zone trending from southeast to northwest across the state. The Colorado Plateau is predominantly sedimentary and volcanic rock, horizontally stratified. It is characterized by expanses of flat terrain. Certain areas have been eroded into canyons and mesas, most notably the Grand Canyon. Rugged mountains of igneous, metamorphic, and deformed sedimentary rock characterize the narrow Transition Zone. The landform

of the Basin and Range Province is noted for elongated mountain ranges separated by large alluvial valleys. The mountains are predominantly tilted blocks of Precambrian to early Cenozoic rocks and recent volcanic materials that are severely eroded. The Project Area is mostly within this Basin and Range Province, with the northern part being in the southern edge of the Transition Zone.

The landforms within the Project Area have been created through an erosional process. Bedrock has been critical because it influences the size, shape and development of erosional landforms. The variety in the hardness of the rock has caused differences in erosion. Geologically, surface features may be sedimentary, metamorphic or volcanic of a wide age range.

Vegetation and Climate

Most of Arizona's desert lands are within the Sonoran Desert. Two other Southwestern deserts are represented in Arizona - the Mohave and the Chihuahuan. The Sonoran Desert is relatively young. It is probably no more than 10,000 years old. However, it is one of the most complex of any of the desert types. The complexity derives from the diversity of species found within the boundaries of the desert and in the general biological and geological structure.

Per Brown and Lowe, *Natural Vegetation of Arizona*¹⁷ and the *Geologic Map of Arizona*¹⁸, there are two vegetation divisions that occur within the Project Area (see Figure 3). The northern portion is within the Sonoran Desertscrub-Arizona Upland Subdivision. This highly diverse and arborescent subtropical desertscrub community occurs in southern Arizona and adjacent northern Sonora, Mexico. There are more than 100 native desert plants of diverse form and function that can occur. This is the most structurally diverse vegetation in the entire United States. Several species are subtropical desert trees such as foothill palo verde, ironwood, and catclaw acacia and, in or near drainageways, blue palo verde, netleaf hackberry, desert willow, and mesquite. Crucifixion thorn may occur at higher elevations. There are several species of cholla, prickly pear, hedgehog, fishhook and barrel cactus, and the three giant cacti - saguaro, organ pipe, and senita. Large shrubs such as jojoba, ocotillo, ratany, and creosote bush may be present and dominant. Tri-



angle leaf bursage or brittlebush are almost always present in the understory, as are many forbs and grasses, both annual and perennial. Annuals often present spectacular flower displays after the rainy seasons.

The second vegetation division that occurs in the Project Area, generally south of the CAP, is the Sonoran Desertscrub-Lower Colorado Subdivision. This division is dominated by creosote and bursage. Also present are blue palo verde, catclaw acacia, and desert broom. In open areas occur foothill palo verde, ironwood, ocotillo, and brittlebush. In areas of salty soils, saltbush, desert thorn or mesquite may dominate. Sandy and gravelly plains and mesas, sand dunes, lava flows, silty valleys, salty basins, rocky hills, and desert pavement characterize this division.

The desert climate also influences the land forming processes. The vulnerable desert land surfaces are affected by the extreme contrast between the intense, drying heat of the summer and the pounding rains and flash floods that occur during the two rainy seasons. Climate has given rise to the form and spacing of desert plants, which also influences the weathering process. Stunted plants with small leaves and a ground plain coverage as low as 10 percent do not intercept much rainfall. Runoff and sheet erosion are common. Furthermore, the surface of the desert is little protected by leaf litter and tends to crust under raindrop impact. The vulnerable topsoil is structurally weak and easily washed away during the biannual rainy seasons. The topsoil is also vulnerable to human impact. Heavily used trails and motorized vehicles, for instance, can start erosion problems.

Regional Landscape Character

Landscape character types are “geographical areas which have similar visual characteristics of landform, vegetation, and water form. No single landscape feature alone determines a character type. All features combine to create a certain visual image, but landform is usually more influential than the other characteristics”.¹⁸ Landscape character type is the next broad category of stratifying landscape according to differences in visual character. Within the Project Area (see Figure 3) there is one character type and one sub-type. They are the Sonoran Desert Character Type and the Sonoran

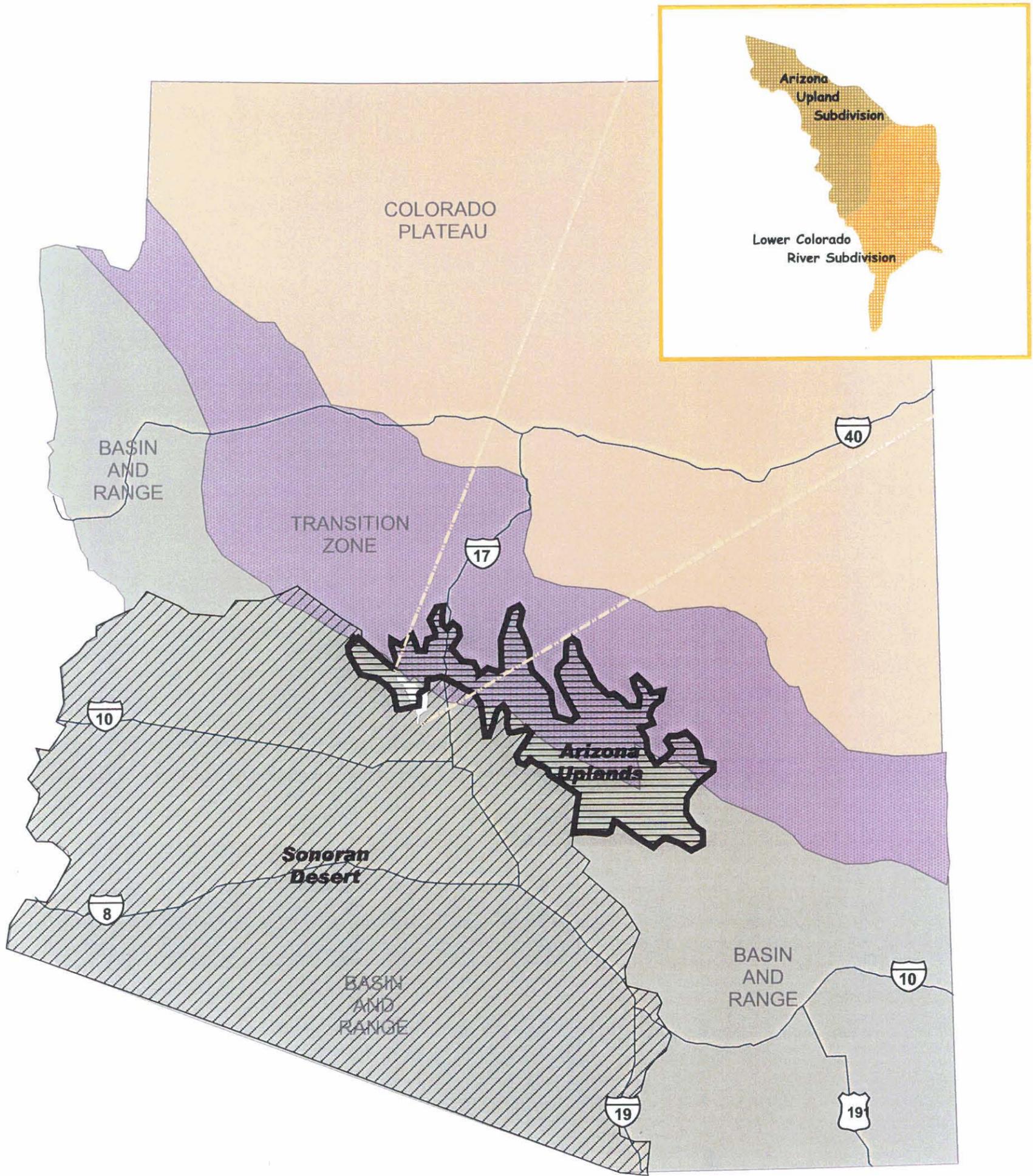
Arizona Uplands Character Subtype, a subtype of the Tonto Character Type, as described in the Landscape Character Types of the National Forests of Arizona and New Mexico, 1989, published by the USDA Forest Service, Southwestern Region.

The Sonoran Desert Character Type is identified by weathered block mountains with broad desert valley plains between. The mountains are largely granitics and volcanics. Their distinct forms on the horizon define the valleys and create fascinating views. The slopes are highly dissected with sharp, angular ridge tops and V-shaped ravines. Vegetation is open to sparse. Bare soil or desert pavement and bare rock generally dominate the ground plain. The predominant vegetation throughout the area is creosote bush-bursage. Open stands of giant saguaro, organ pipe and senita cactus and palo verde are common in some parts of the area while oak woodland can be found on the slopes of some of the higher mountains. Steep, rocky, V-shaped ravines drain the mountains while the plains are drained by broad, shallow, U-shaped dry washes.

The Sonoran Arizona Uplands Character Subtype is a subtype of the Tonto Character Type. The Tonto Character Type is located in central Arizona, between the Mogollon Escarpment and the Gila River. It is divided into two subtypes – the aforementioned Sonoran Arizona Uplands, and the Upper Tonto. The Tonto Character Type area varies from desert plains and hills to forested plateaus and mountains. The vegetation ranges from the palo verde and mixed cacti of the desert to the coniferous forest at higher elevations. The Sonoran Arizona Uplands Character Subtype in particular is described as an area of rolling hills and low barren mountains. Bare soil, desert pavement and barren rock are common to the entire area. The predominant vegetation in the lower elevations is Sonoran desertscrub while interior chaparral dominates the higher elevations. Stringers of riparian deciduous forest and woodland are common along watercourses. Steep, rocky, V-shaped ravines drain the mountains while the hills are drained by broad, U-shaped dry washes.

North Peoria

AREA DRAINAGE MASTER PLAN Landscape Character and Visual Assessment



Regional Landform and Character



CORNOYER-HEDRICK



* 1998 Geologic Highway Map of Arizona (source).
 ** Landscape Character Types of the National Forests of Arizona and New Mexico, USDA Forest Service, 1989 (source).
 *** Biotic Communities of the Southwest, D. Brown and C. Lowe, 1974.

Figure 3

Character Units

For this project, three types of character units were explored – existing landscape character units, historical character units and planned future character units. As most of the Project Area is currently undeveloped, the existing landscape characters noted are predominantly natural landscape character units from the hills of the uplands to the flat plains of the desert floor. The historical character units cover prehistoric and historic findings and the planned future character unit explores the developments that are being planned for this area. Later in the project, design themes will be developed that are based on these character units.

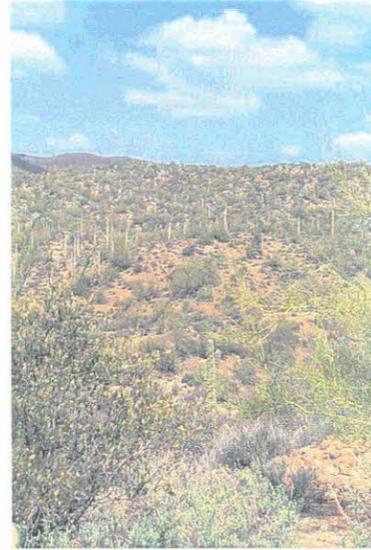
Existing Landscape Character Units

Per the Landscape Aesthetics Handbook #701, published by the USDA Forest Service, landscape character is the “particular attributes, qualities, and traits of a landscape that give it an image and make it identifiable or unique”. When development does occur, the goal is to borrow elements from the existing form, line, color and texture and carry it into the development. An example might be that a linear alteration has the least visual impact if it coincides with a “line of sharpest contrast” seen in the landscape rather than crossing it at an arbitrary angle.

Landscape character units are based on tectonic provinces, Brown and Lowe’s vegetation types, and existing land use. Within the Project Area, six existing landscape character units have been identified – 1) Mountain Lands, 2) Slopes, 3) Plains, 4) Commercial Use, 5) Rural Subdivision, and 6) Riparian Gallery Forest (see Figure 4). Carter-Burgess studied the Agua Fria River, as previously noted, under a separate contract. Their Visual Assessment can be reviewed in the [Agua Fria Watercourse Master Plan](#) document.

Mountain Lands Character Unit

The landform in this Character Unit is moderately to highly varied. It occurs in the mountainous Transition Zone previously described in the Background section. The valleys are small and enclosed. The experience most often created within the valleys and washes is one of enclosure. In contrast, the peaks and ridges offer varying views. The viewer experiences the diversity between the small-scale enclosed valleys and the large-scale panoramic views offered from the ridge tops. The viewer’s experience



TYPICAL TERRAIN and VEGETATION

is constantly changing. This differs from the large, open landscapes of the Basin and Range, as will be described in subsequent character units. At the very northwest portion of the Project Area the elevation is high enough to get distant views of mountain ranges to the north, east and south.

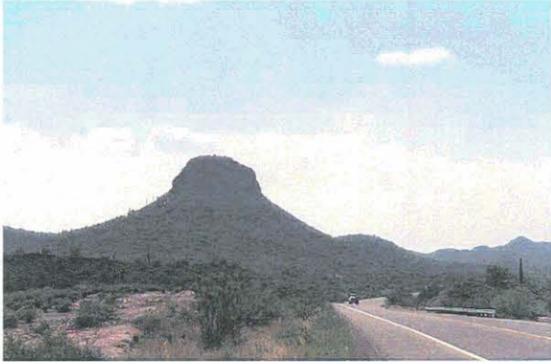


TYPICAL TERRAIN and VEGETATION



TYPICAL WASH

The elevation ranges from 1600 feet to 3200 feet. The terrain is fairly rugged with numerous peaks and ridges jutting out of the landscape. The peaks and ridges take on a variety of forms and pro-

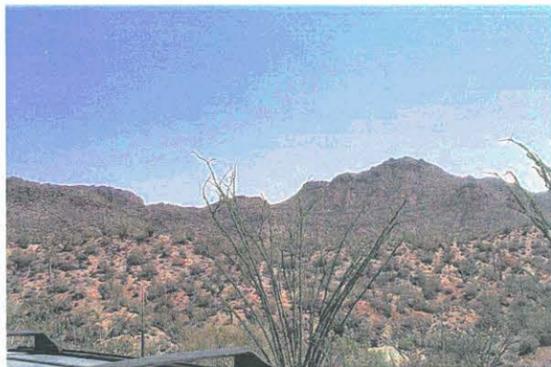


UNNAMED PEAK IS FOCAL POINT



NORTH SIDE OF SADDLEBACK MOUNTAIN

vide strong visual character and focal points. Twin Buttes, in the south, slope up evenly in matched cone shapes. The dark volcanic rock provides contrast with the light green of the bursage that covers the slopes. Saddleback Mountain rises more steeply than Twin Buttes and the top is more rugged. There are numerous distinct textured rock escarpments, particularly on the north side. Several unnamed peaks in the Project Area are the remains of volcano cores;



FOCAL BACKGROUND MOUNTAINS IN YAVAPAI COUNTY

these create interesting vertical elements in the landscape. Some of the ridgelines are soft and rounded in form. Others are more jutting and tilted with escarpments and rock outcrops providing angular forms, line and texture in the landscape. The variety in the forms of the hills and ridges and the texture in the rock outcrops and escarpments increase the Scenic Attractiveness of this area.

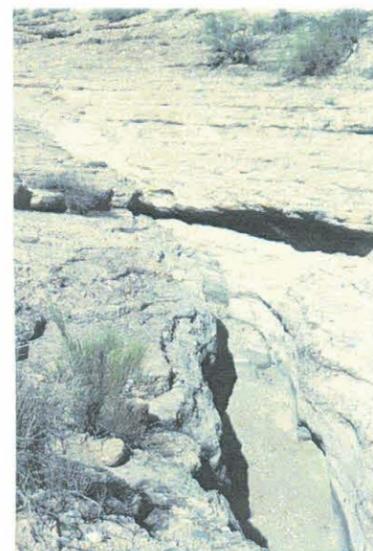


TYPICAL WASH



TYPICAL WASH

The washes in this Character Unit are moderately sinuous. Sinuosity is the geomorphic measure of how much a stream meanders – straight is the lowest sinuosity, then sinuous, then meandering, with highly meandering being the most sinuous. As they cut through the bedrock, they encounter different types of material. Cut slopes might be sedimentary, fractured rock or a conglomerate in shades of color ranging from chalk white to brown to dark reds and purples. This texture and color variation might occur within a few hundred feet along any given wash. The wash beds are typically sandy with a fair amount of cobble and pebbles. However, the wash beds may also become a boulder field or cut a chute through solid rock such as at Big Springs and another location on Unnamed Wash Three. The side



CHUTE AT BIG SPRINGS

slopes vary back and forth from vertical cut slopes to gently terraced plains. Both can occur opposite each other – one bank vertical, the other terraced. Natural water flow, as is typical of the Sonoran Desert, is ephemeral, occurring during the summer and winter rains. This intermittent flow provides enough additional water to increase vegetation density and size along the washes. This increased vegetation of dense desert scrub gives definition to the washes and is commonly referred to as a xero-riparian habitat.



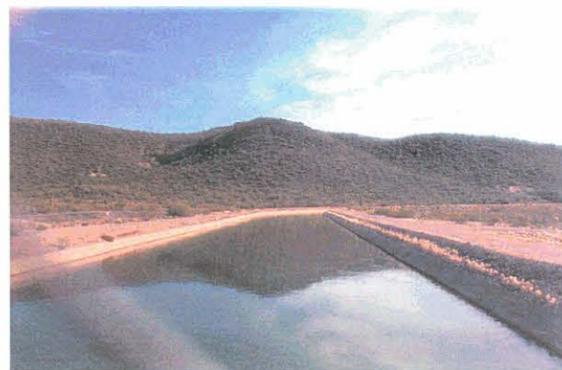
ROCKY BOTTOM WASH

Morgan City Wash is a particularly distinct wash. It is the largest wash in the Project Area. It has high slopes on each side, both vertical and sloping, which cut off views except when looking up or downstream. The streambed is very broad and flat, and continues thus for many miles. It is consistently gravelly and is braided in several locations at low flow. A braided stream is a stream whose flow is divided at normal stage by small mid-channel bars or small islands; the individual width of bars and islands is less than about three times water width. A braided stream has the aspect of a single large channel within which are subordinate channels.

The vegetation is moderately to highly varied. The saguaros and ocotillo provide line and form, the cholla provide form, the yuccas give texture, the shrubs give contrast in color from grays to greens, and the trees and wildflowers provide accent color in the spring. Plant species are spread fairly consistently throughout the Unit with a somewhat higher occurrence of cacti on south facing slopes. The plant species are typical to the Arizona Uplands Sonoran Desert scrub. There are fewer creosote, more jojoba and hackberry, and a much denser understory of bursage and other small shrubs. The palo verde trees are frequent and large, especially along the washes.

There are a high number of ironwoods in this northern portion and they are also larger and more frequent along the washes. The furthest north portion, closest to Yavapai County, has the highest density and most variety of vegetation. This portion of the Project Area likely has the most abundant spring color display due to the highest density and variety of plant material.

At the southern edge of this Character Unit is the first of several man-made waterways in the region, the Central Arizona Project canal (CAP). The canal creates a long, distinct line in the landscape, very geometric and rigid. It appears out of place in an otherwise natural, undulating landscape. When the viewer looks up or down the canal, their attention is focused toward the vanishing point of the sides setting up a focal landscape composition. There may or may not be an aesthetic focal point at that convergence. The element of water, however, makes it appealing to people. It is a strong visual element with a linear form, an even, dark color and smooth texture that stand out in the landscape, especially in the desert setting. The constant motion is also attractive to the viewer. There is a long history in the development of the canal and in the overall history of storing and moving water around the Southwest. The only other cultural elements are jeep trails, windmills, stock tanks, and evidence of grazing and mining.



CAP CANAL

Slopes Character Unit

The landform varies from moderate to low in this character unit. The ridges and peaks are absent, thus the numerous valleys. However, the peaks and ridges of the Mountain Character Unit to the north can be seen in the middleground viewing distance (the area located from ¼-½ to 3-5 miles from the viewer), particularly Twin Buttes and White Peak. The land slopes generally toward the south-



TYPICAL TERRAIN and VEGETATION



TYPICAL WASH



TWIN BUTTES ARE FOCAL POINT



WHITE TANKS IN BACKGROUND



TYPICAL TERRAIN and VEGETATION

west at a moderate gradient of 5 to 10 percent. To the south and west are panoramic views of the White Tanks, South, and Estrella Mountains, mountains which are outside the Project Area. The desert ground plain has a fair amount of rock scatter in many colors and sizes. The washes (Caterpillar Tank, Twin Buttes, White Peak and Garambullo Washes) are broad (50 to 300 feet) as they cut through alluvium rather than bedrock. They generally have equally high sides that are deep enough to block out the surrounding panoramic desert views, creating enframed focal landscapes. Cut slopes in these washes tend to be loose, alluvial material rather than

rock. Colors are various light tans and browns. Water is ephemeral, flowing during the winter and summer rains. The wash bottoms are sandy, periodically scattered with boulders.

The vegetation is moderately varied Sonoran Desertscrub. It ranges from very sparse to moderate coverage. It is predominantly dark green creosote and light gray bursage, which provide some color contrast. There are palo verde trees, especially along the washes, which help to reinforce the configuration of the desert washes. A sprinkling of cholla and saguaro provide line and form.

Cultural elements that contribute to the existing character of the unit include mining operations, the CAP (as described in the previous character unit), and large power lines. Rock formations are generally absent.

Plains Character Unit

The landform of this character unit is predominantly flat and unvaried. The washes appear shallow, broad, and less defined. The wash bottoms are predominantly flat and sandy. Cut slopes in these washes tend to be loose, alluvial material rather than rock. The colors are various light shades of brown. The desert ground plain is fairly even with small, 1



TYPICAL TERRAIN and VEGETATION



TYPICAL TERRAIN and VEGETATION

to 2 inch, material and a mottled pattern of black, browns and tans. The elevation ranges from 1200 to 1350 feet. What is distinctive of this character unit are the uninterrupted, panoramic views of the surrounding mountains outside the Project Area: the White Tanks, South, and Estrella Mountains. To the north, the matching conical peaks of Twin Buttes in the Mountain Character Unit are a focal point from this character unit also, as a background element (over 4 miles from the observer). The predominant impression is of a flat plain with a coarse ground plain texture. The tan soil contrasts with the widely spaced dark green creosote. Other than the palo verdes, which are a bright yellow in spring, there are few plants that would provide spring color. The few, isolated saguaros provide the only vertical, distinct lines in the landscape.

The Lower Colorado Sonoran Desert scrub vegetation is very sparse in this character unit. In the broad stretches between washes plants appear

as individual forms rather than an even coverage of material. The predominant plant is creosote with some bursage. There is an occasional palo verde tree and a sprinkling of cholla and saguaro to provide line and form. Along the washes the vegetation becomes denser with more plant species represented. The concentration of vegetation provides definition to the wash. Spatial enclosure and a focal landscape composition are experienced from in the wash. This is in contrast to the open, panoramic landscape compositions typical to most of this character unit. In this character unit, where the vegetation is typically sparse, the xero-riparian concentration of vegetation along the washes defines the wash boundaries.

The predominant cultural elements are the large power lines. Their large scale, distinct form and geometric lines are inconsistent with the natural features of the character unit. The sequential line they create in the landscape is dominating due



TYPICAL TERRAIN and VEGETATION EAST OF AGUA FRIA



GRAVEL PIT OPERATION



TWIN BUTTES (outside character unit) ARE FOCAL POINT



to the height of the towers compared with the flatness of the ground plain. The Beardsley Canal crosses through this character unit. Like the CAP, it is a cultural element that stands out due to the contrast between straight line geometry of the canal and the natural terrain. The color and texture of the water creates visual interest and the soft sound of the moving water is refreshing. The large overshoots near Jomax Road create geometric, horizontal lines on the horizon when viewed from up or downstream. They also contrast to the natural desert due to the smooth, shiny surface of the pipe. Rock formations are generally absent in this character unit.



TYPICAL XERO-RIPARIAN WASH WITH INCREASED VEGETATION



BEARDSLEY CANAL OVERSHOOT

Commercial Use Character Unit

The landform is generally flat and unvaried. The washes are shallow, straight and the edges generally lack topographic definition. Water is ephemeral. Washes typically flow only during the two rainy



RECREATIONAL FACILITY



RECREATIONAL FACILITY

seasons, summer and winter. The wash bottoms are predominantly sandy. The side slopes tend to be loose, alluvial material rather than rock in colors of various light shades of brown. The ground plain between the washes is covered with small pebbles (1 to 2 inches) and is an even shade of tan. The views are uninterrupted and panoramic of the hills to the east and south and to the Hieroglyphic Mountains to the west and north. To the west, the ridgeline of the Hieroglyphic Mountains ending at the Agua Fria creates a dominant, fairly straight, line on the horizon. The ridge top is low and rounded. The face



HIEROGLYPHIC MOUNTAINS



of the slope, where it stops at the Agua Fria River, has several steep banks and cut slopes. Rock formations are generally absent in this character unit.

The natural Sonoran Desertscrub vegetation has been cleared just enough to create the room for buildings and other facilities, which, in the case of the airstrips at the airfield, are rather expansive. The cultural features that contribute to the existing character of this unit include buildings, roads, fencing and the airfield and racetrack. Roads are predominantly still dirt and appear as broad, straight, light colored lines crossing the ground plain. The buildings at these facilities are generally low in height and are light shades of tan or white. They appear somewhat scattered around the main commercial element, be it the airfield or racetrack. The buildings create low, geometric forms in the flat landscape surrounded by broad open spaces. The grandstands and light poles at the racetrack are the tallest features. There is a variety of fencing – chain link, post and wire, and post and barbed wire. Clustered around these buildings and facilities is non-native plant material, creating an ‘oasis’ appearance in the flat terrain. If turf has been used it is not clearly evident.



RECREATIONAL FACILITY

Rural Subdivision Character Unit

The landform is flat, unvaried alluvial fan. The washes are relatively shallow and straight; the wash bottoms, predominantly sandy. Natural water is ephemeral. Washes typically flow only during the two rainy seasons, summer and winter. Wash side slopes tend to be loose, alluvial material rather than rock in colors of various light shades of brown. The ground plain is flat, covered with small pebbles (1 to 2 inches) and is an even shade of tan. The vegetation density is medium to low and provides muted greens and grays against the tan ground. The views are uninterrupted and panoramic. There are background views (4 miles to the horizon from the observer) of the White Tanks to the west and the Estrellas to the south, mountain ranges outside the Project Area. These ranges appear as rounded monoliths in the distance, blue to purple in color.

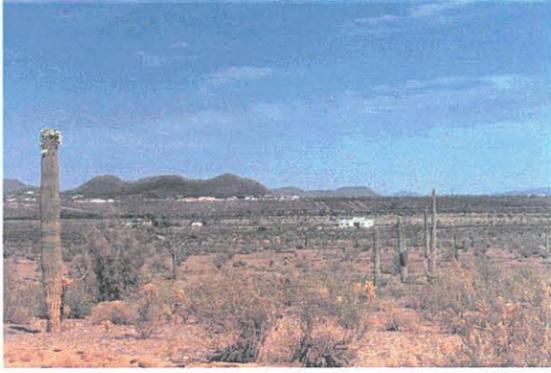


RURAL SUBDIVISION with ESTRELLA MOUNTAINS IN BACKGROUND



TYPICAL SITE UNDER CONSTRUCTION

The subdivision building density is very low. The homes appear random and dispersed, with generous space between. The homes appear as small scale, geometric forms in the landscape. Most are painted a white or light tan color that contrasts sharply with the darker desert. Most of the homes are a simple, low (1 to 2 story), rectangular style in stucco with either flat roofs or pitched tile roofs. Some of the homesites are spread out with room to store old equipment and cars. Fencing material is mostly chain link. There are a few electric power poles that



RURAL SUBDIVISION



TYPICAL HOMESITE

create vertical lines in the landscape along with the saguaros. The spaces between the building elements are predominantly covered with native vegetation. Landscaping is natural desert with a few non-natives (palms and eucalyptus) adjacent to the buildings. There are no visible expanses of turf.

The cultural character of this unit is rural residential development, which might also include barns, sheds and corrals in addition to housing. Buildings are a mix of architectural styles, predominantly ranch style and Southwestern adobe style. Accessory buildings are simple wood or metal structures, box form in shape, also in shades of tan, white and gray. Rock formations are generally absent in this character unit.

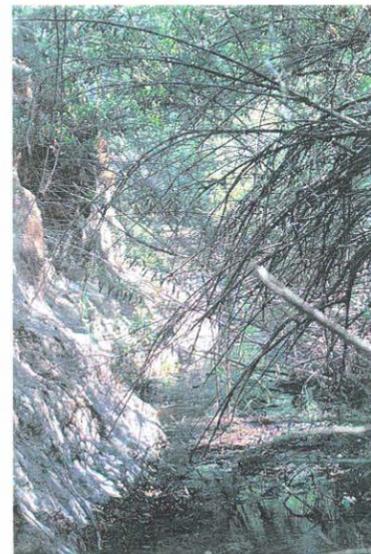
Riparian Gallery Forest Character Unit

A unique riparian community exists at the end of the Morgan City Wash where it enters the Agua Fria. It extends from the confluence with the Agua Fria, upstream, approximately one and one-half miles. This portion of the wash differs from the remainder of Morgan City Wash and the other xero-riparian washes in the Project Area in that it has the only permanent water supply, providing subsistence for a riparian gallery forest. A small channel constantly flows. The year round water source is believed to come from Lake Pleasant seepage. This source should remain constant in the future, continually providing the water source for the lush vegetation.



TYPICAL VEGETATION

The landform is moderately to highly varied. It is a small scale, highly enclosed, rocky canyon. The plants are dense and create an enclosed canopied landscape over the wash. It is characterized by a shaded, dark green environment with mottled light. It 'feels' cool in the summer. The dark green vegetation contrasts with the light tan wash banks. Views are very limited due to dense vegetation and steep wash banks.



TYPICAL VEGETATION





The vegetation is dense, riparian habitat. The wash is heavily vegetated with willow, cottonwood and other riparian plants such as reeds and cattails. The riparian plants contrast to the Sonoran Uplands Character Unit that is beyond because of the tall, columnar shape of the trees and that most of the plants are broad leaved.

The wash is moderately sinuous with permanent water flow. In several locations the water ponds into fairly deep pools. There is evidence of hiking and picnicking activities. Otherwise, cultural landscape elements are, for the most part, completely absent from this character unit. Natural features and characteristics are dominant. There appear to be some interesting rock formations in the banks of this section of the Morgan City Wash but the vegetation obscures them.

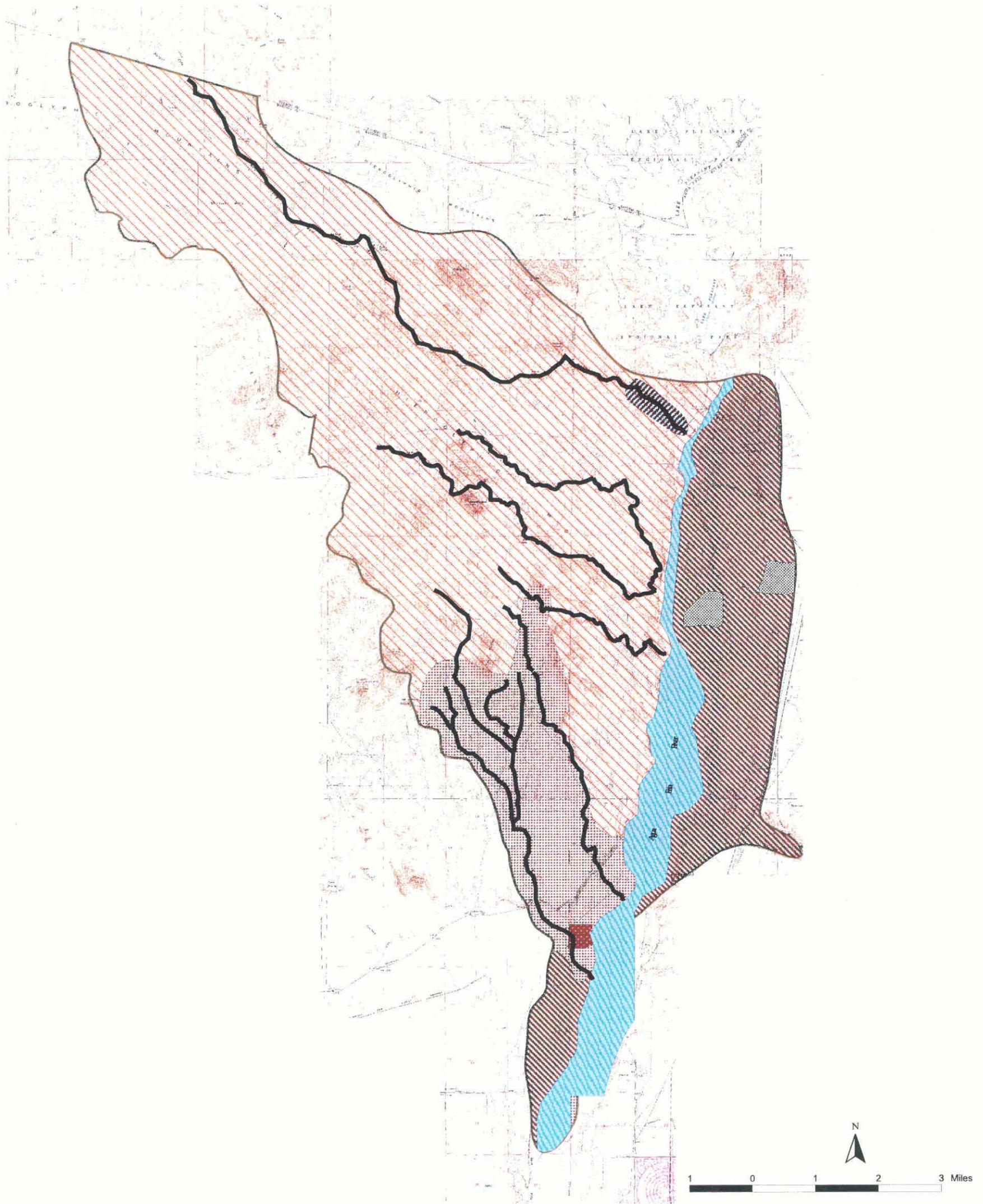


TYPICAL WASH and VEGETATION

North Peoria

AREA DRAINAGE MASTER PLAN

Environmental Character and Visual Assessment



Existing Landscape Character Units

- | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--|-------------------------|
| | Project Area Boundary | | Mountain Lands |
| | Agua Fria River | | Slopes |
| | Project Washes | | Plains |
| | Commercial Use | | Riparian Gallery Forest |
| | Rural Subdivision | | |



Figure 4



Historic Character Units

Within the Project Area there is evidence of several historical eras of human habitation. Most notable are the Hohokam and Euro-American mining, ranching, and homesteading. Native American artifacts suggest an occupation from 5000 B.C. to the 1700's. The most visible remains represent the Hohokam period of 300 A.D. to 1500 A.D. Mining and homesteading are more recent - the late 1800's into the early 1900's. Refer to the complete archaeological report prepared by Stantec as part of the North Peoria Area Drainage Plan for further detailed information.

Native American Character Unit

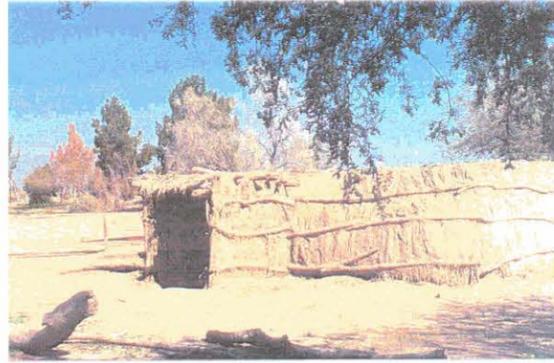
There are numerous remains of pit houses along the east banks of the Agua Fria River (see Figure 5). Midway between Carefree Highway and Jomax Road are several large compounds of single, rectangular dwelling units surrounded by a common wall. North of Route 74 are scattered single, round pit houses more indicative of a typical extended family compound. The pit houses are built slightly below grade, one to two feet. Drystack rock walls were built up two to three feet but they are now mostly scattered. The remaining wall height and roof (no longer surviving) were likely of stick and mud. The floors of these pit houses were kept hard by an applied compound of caliche and water. The compounds with a perimeter wall may have been for



PIT HOUSE REMAINS at COMPOUND



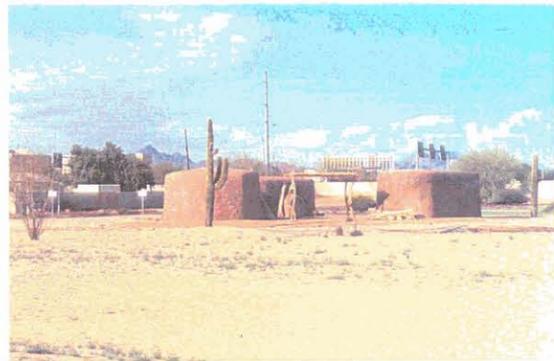
REMAINS OF SINGLE PIT HOUSE



EXAMPLE OF STICK and MUD BUILDING SYTLE (Gila River Indian Community)



EXAMPLE OF STICK and BRUSH BUILDING STYLE (Gila River Indian Community)



EXAMPLE OF MUD COVERED BUILDING STYLE (Pueblo Grande Musuem)

defensive purposes. There are lookouts on a nearby hill, also a defensive feature. They are noticeable due to the rock walls that surround them which create an even, geometric line on the hillside that can be seen from the base of the hill.

In most cases these pit houses or compounds are built next to the river, just above the floodplain. Agricultural plots would have been just below the village within the floodplain. The larger villages may



CLOSE-UP OF BUILDING MATERIALS (Gila River Indian Community)

have disrupted the landscape more with their complex agricultural activities. The only remaining evidence of agricultural activity is the remnants of canals. The agricultural fields themselves are no longer evident so did not permanently change the landscape form. The Native Americans were transitioning from predominantly hunter/gatherers to predominantly agricultural based, though both activities were important food sources. A list of plants gathered by the Native Americans includes mesquite beans, yucca, prickly pear, cactus fruit, goosefoot, wild onion, sunflowers and palo verde. Many of these edible desert plants are high in caloric value, are easy to harvest and have harvesting times spread throughout the year. Typical cultivated plants would have included agave, maize, gourds, wild tobacco and plantain.



EXAMPLE BALLCOURT (Pueblo Grande Museum)

The sedentary life style allowed for the development of finer ceramics. Pots that previously were plain and single colored became two or more colors with intricate decorations and grooving. The remains of ball courts (approximately 82 by 38 feet



ROCK ART

rectangular depressions) are evident in the larger compounds; similar in form to a present day retention basin. Ball courts may have been for athletic, social or religious activities; it is still unknown. An example of a typical ball court can be seen at the Pueblo Grande Museum in Phoenix. Rock art of several styles is found nearby. Panels include animal-like, human-like and geometric designs.

Mining Character Unit

Early Euro-American settlements are evident at mining and homesteading sites. The most notable feature of the numerous mine sites is the tailings



MINE TAILINGS



MINE ENTRANCE

slopes. The contrast in color and texture between the light colored tailings and the darker hillside are sometimes visible from great distances. Most, but not all, of the mine sites in the Project Area, however, are very small and tucked away so the scarring is not dominating. At most mining sites there are also the remains of timber used for support structures. Depending on the finances of the miner, this timber is either processed lumber or tree branches.



HOMESTEAD SITE

Homesteading Character Unit

Homesteads in the Project Area were, for the most part, small sites and were most often located near washes. There may have been a small scale house built of rough timber with a wood or metal roof. These simple structures, not of any particular architectural style, would typically be square or rectangle with a limited number of doors and windows. There might have been fenced corrals for cattle and a water well shaft. Homesteaders may have built small check dams on washes to create stock tanks or capture water for irrigating small plots. Fencing was generally tree limbs and barbed wire. Homesteaders cleared enough land for their facilities. They did not introduce many non-native plants – perhaps water was too precious. For a short period there was a small stage stop on the Black Canyon Road near Calderwood Butte. These small sites are not highly visible except when in the immediate foreground.

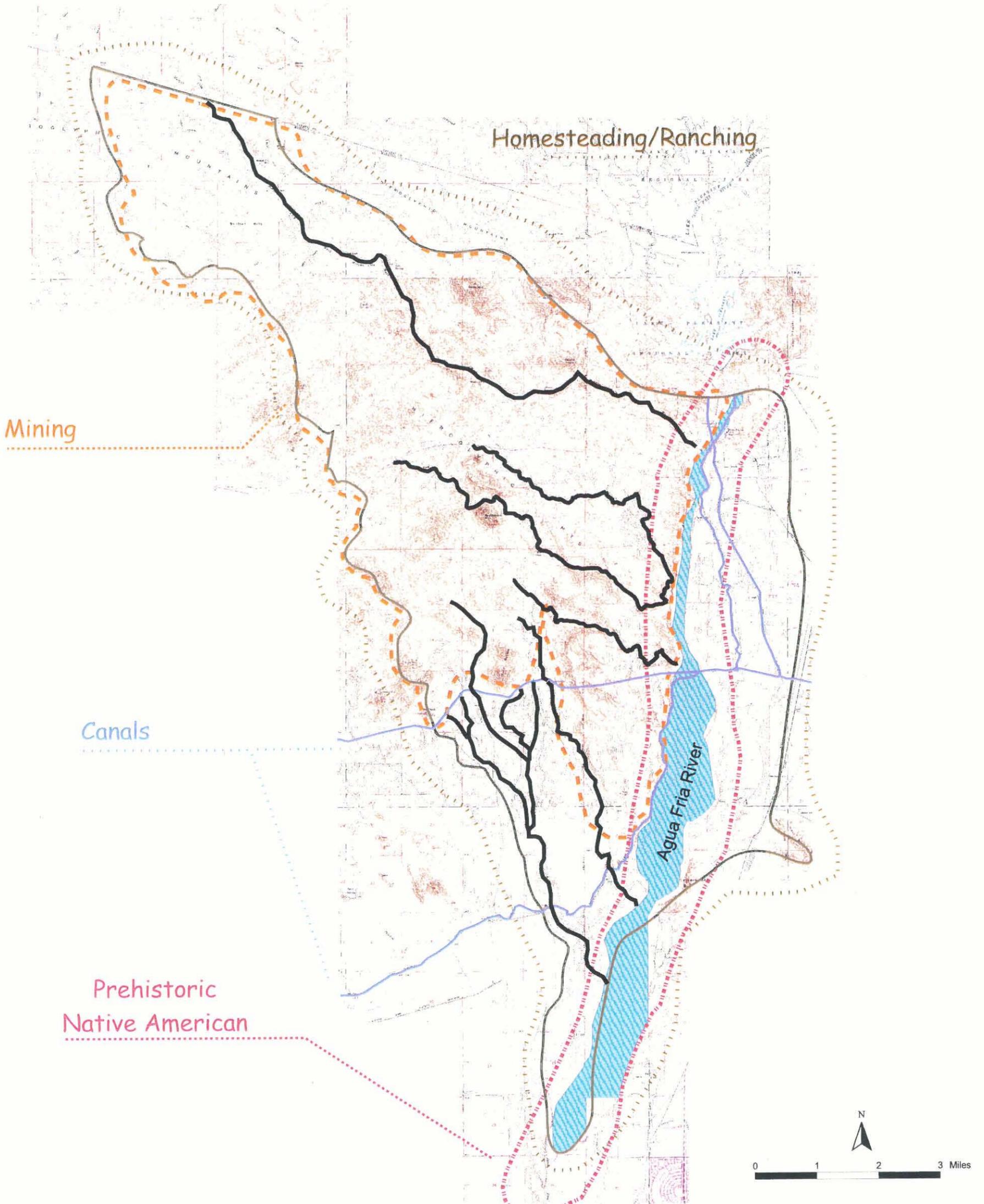
Ranching Character Unit

Large herd ranching was another Euro-American activity that occurred within the Project Area. Herds of cattle, sheep and goats were likely grazed on lands leased from the state. The actual artifacts and features associated with ranching are hard to discern in the landscape. The only remaining evidence left might be fence lines, corrals or water troughs. The existing density and variety of plant species in the Project Area do not suggest that overgrazing has occurred in the past.

North Peoria Area Drainage

MASTER PLAN

Hydrologic, Landform and Visual Assessment



Historic Character Units

- | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| | Project Area Boundary | | Canals |
| | Agua Fria River | | Prehistoric Native American |
| | Project Washes | | Mining |
| | Canals | | Homesteading/Grazing |



Figure 5

Planned Future Character Units

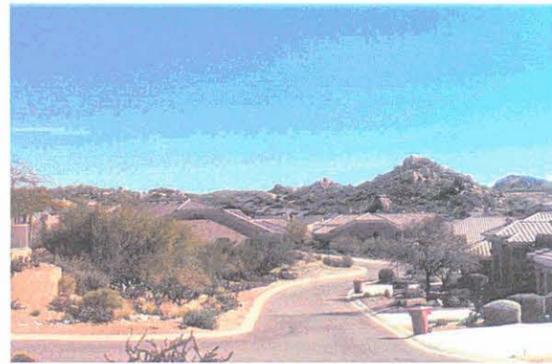
The future vision for much of the Project Area is developed, suburban. The development, however, will be integrated sensitively into the desert. Documents prepared by the City of Peoria and Maricopa County, the agencies that will oversee the majority of development in the Project Area, both agree that this area warrants special attention. The proposed development densities are low and both agencies, whether by recommendation or regulation, want to see that the natural desert character is preserved.

The City of Peoria has a planning document, the Desert Lands Conservation Master Plan (1999)¹⁹, that encompasses a portion of the Project Area. The city recognized the beauty of their northern deserts. They prepared a document that evaluates the area and recommends programs and policies directed at conservation. Conservation is considered a combination of restricting certain areas from any development and, where development does occur, integrating it into the environment sensitively. The plan identifies the hillsides as prominent features. The vegetation cover and rock formations are considered visually appealing and the ridgelines contribute to the skyline. The washes and rivers are identified for their vegetative variety and density. Most of the peaks within the Project Area are identified in the Master Plan for conservation (see Figure 9). Specifically, Policy A-10-3 states: Limit development on the side slopes of the hillsides and mountains so the natural conditions of these features remains undisturbed when viewed from adjacent low lying areas.

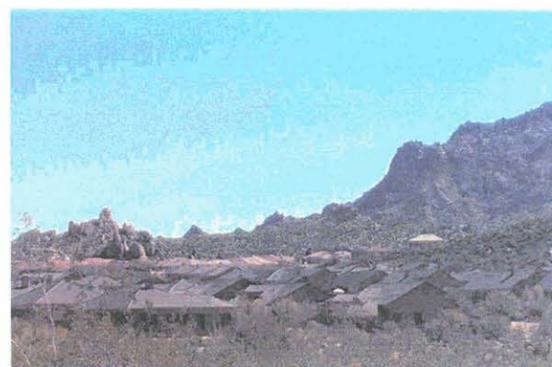
Within the planning boundary of Peoria that encompasses the Project Area there are two large master planned communities in the planning process, Saddleback Heights and White Peak Ranch. These plans cover most of the Project Area north of the CAP, south of Route 74, and west of the Agua Fria River. A third community, Lakeland Village, south of the CAP, is in Maricopa County. It currently has zoning approval. All three developments combined have an overall density of two dwelling units per acre. Saddleback Heights and White Peak Ranch are almost all residential with some service commercial and resort uses. Lakeland Village has a large amount of employment-based zoning. To the northeast of the Project Area, the City of Peoria envisions low-density rural character development. At the time of this report, the planning of the afore-

mentioned projects had not proceeded to the level of community design. The proposed character of the architecture and landscape is yet to be determined but will likely be similar to other recent developments in the Valley with one and two story homes as shown in the example pictures below and on the next page.

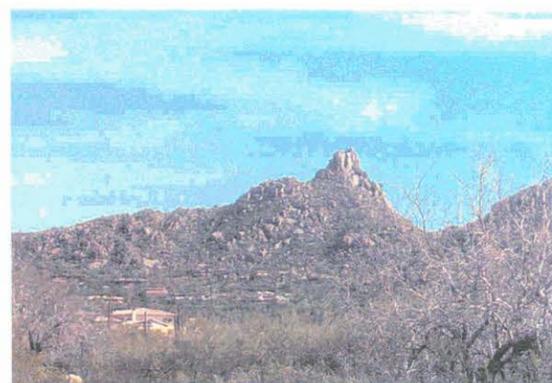
Almost all the planned communities incorporate a golf course(s). Typically, the golf courses are aligned with, but not in, the washes. These courses are not designed as of yet but the typical course, based on other recent communities, would have less turf along the fairways and more desert plantings. Trail systems are planned to connect open spaces via trails on the washes, ridgelines and transportation corridors. Large tracts of open space are being preserved in Saddleback Heights and White Peak Ranch (refer to the Recreation Resource In-



EXAMPLE SIMILAR TO SADDLEBACK HEIGHTS (Scottsdale)



EXAMPLE SIMILAR TO WHITE PEAKS (Scottsdale)



EXAMPLE CUSTOM LOTS (Scottsdale)



EXAMPLE SIMILAR TO LAKELAND VILLAGE (Phoenix)

ventory Report of this project study for maps). They are predominantly the peaks with slopes over 25 percent, per the Desert Lands Conservation Master Plan. Numerous community and neighborhood parks are planned.

Saddleback Heights, just south of Route 74, has custom lots with building envelopes on the steeper, east portion of the project. Typically, this type of building leaves a majority of the lot as natural desert, confining the house and accessory buildings to a specific area (the building envelope). The west, and less steep, portion of the project is planned for production housing. Production housing is char-



EXAMPLE OF TYPICAL REGIONAL ARCHITECTURE (Phoenix)

acterized by homes of similar architectural style, yards walled off to the property line, and minimal building setbacks. Little or no natural desert remains on individual lots due to mass grading. White Peaks



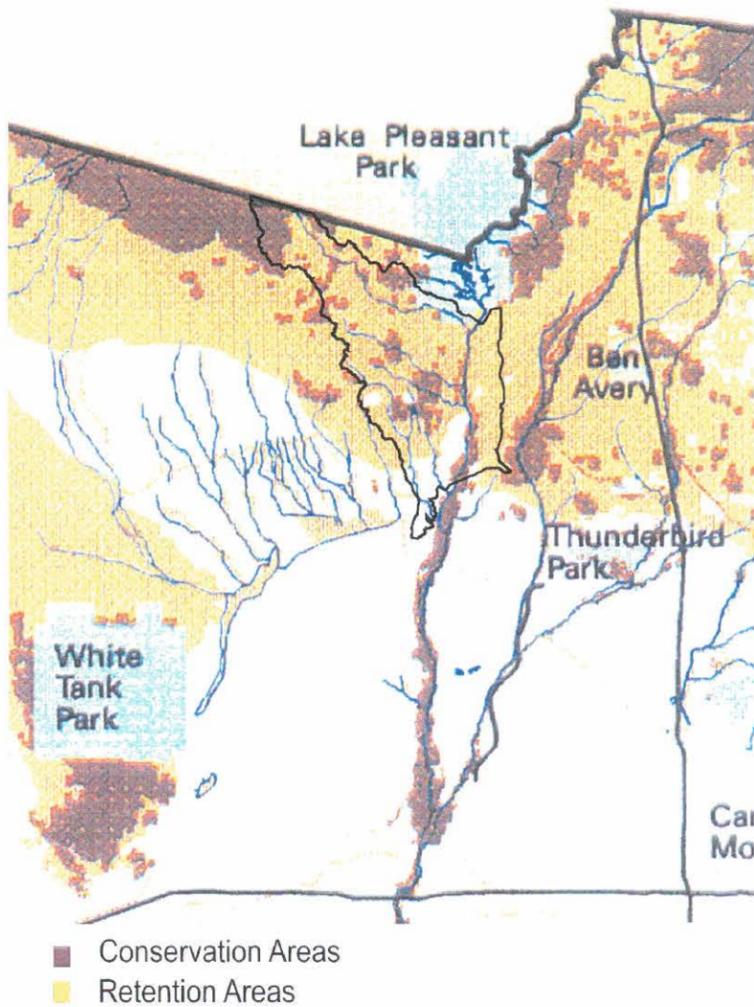
EXAMPLE OF WASH BETWEEN LOTS (Scottsdale)

Ranch is predominantly production housing. Lakeland Village, the densest of the three communities, has production housing with little open space other than wash corridors. There are no peaks or ridges in this area.

There are no architectural sketches of the above-mentioned projects as of yet so the desired architectural character is unknown. Photos were taken of existing developments that have a similar density as representational of what these projects might look like, as shown below and on the previous page. The Zoning Ordinance will dictate the height and color of the architecture- 28 feet and an LRV of 40 percent or greater. Houses may be one or two stories within the 28 feet. The Lake Pleasant Heights Specific Area Plan, which encompasses much of the Project Area, recommends colors in desert hues and earth tones and a regional building vernacular.

The Maricopa County Planning Department envisions residential development within the Project Area with an average density of three to four dwelling units per acre with lower density parcels near existing preserves and or open spaces that exist or are planned. They encourage preserving the washes for drainage, wildlife migration and open space. To that end, they encourage that the washes be significantly wide rather than a narrow, walled corridor. There are no specific written regulations or requirements to achieve these desires; they are relayed to developers during the planning process. They also try to maintain the continuity of the regional trail systems that cross the Project Area (refer to the Recreation Resource Inventory Report of this project study for maps).

The Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) has prepared a desert conservation document, "Desert Spaces – An Open Space Plan", (1995)²⁰. The plan is policy only, not regulatory. The main concept of the plan is "to preserve, protect and enhance the mountains and foothills, rivers and washes, canals and cultural sites, upland desert vegetation, wildlife habitat, and existing parks and preserves". One of the goals of the plan is to "connect regionally significant mountains, rivers, washes and upland deserts". The existing county parks and preserves are the starting point. The CAP canal and the Agua Fria River are identified as regional con-



Source: Exhibit 2.8 from the MAG Desert Spaces Plan, 1995

nectors. Another goal is to provide open space access to all urban and suburban residents within five miles of their homes.

The plan designates areas for Conservation or Retention. Conservation areas are considered valuable for their recreational, aesthetic, and biological aspects. Development is discouraged and public access is protected. Retention areas would be managed to allow development, if it is sensitive. Sensitive development is defined as a land use change that maintains the desert landscape character and the natural and cultural resources that define that character. Most of the Project Area north of the CAP is identified in the plan for Retention with the exception of the peaks and a portion adjacent to Yavapai County which are designated Conservation. The Hieroglyphic Mountains are considered important for the mountains, vegetation (Arizona Uplands), biological importance and visual importance. The northern portion of the range is identified for conservation and the remaining for retention.

The governing agencies for the Project Area desire that development occur that is sensitively integrated with the natural desert landscape. As much

as is possible, large tracts of natural desert, particularly peaks, ridges and washes, would be preserved intact. Where development occurs, the desired character is suburban residential development integrated with the natural desert. Most homes will be production housing, which means walled yards and probably stucco with tile roofs. Some parcels will be custom lots with building envelopes that will leave more desert undisturbed. None of the planned communities thus far are gated. There are no regulatory design guidelines but it is predicted that landscaping in general would be with native and semi-native desert plants in the common areas.

In summary, there are three general planned future character units for this Project Area – undeveloped, low density and medium density (see Figure 6).

Undeveloped Character Unit

North of Route 74 is generally desired to be undeveloped. The planned future character is natural desert, which in this area is Mountain Lands, as described in the Existing Landscape Character portion of this report. There are recreation trails crossing the portion that is BLM land, as described in the Recreation Resource Inventory Report.

Low Density Character Unit

Between Route 74 and CAP, approximately, is low density development with one to two units per acre. Very low density is the large lot home developments where building envelopes will leave much of the native desert intact. The natural desert in this unit is Mountain Lands with hilly terrain and dense Uplands desert vegetation. The architectural character may vary from house to house. Low density developments will be units on large lots with, most likely, houses of a similar architectural style. Much of the natural vegetation may be removed during construction. However, there should still be an open feeling with widely spaced homes. There will be areas of production housing, where the terrain allows. In these pockets of smaller houses, which are dense and the architecture is replicated, the houses will dominate the viewers attention due to the quantity and density. However, since they are limited, they do not dominate the entire character unit and the overall density remains low.



Medium Density Character Unit

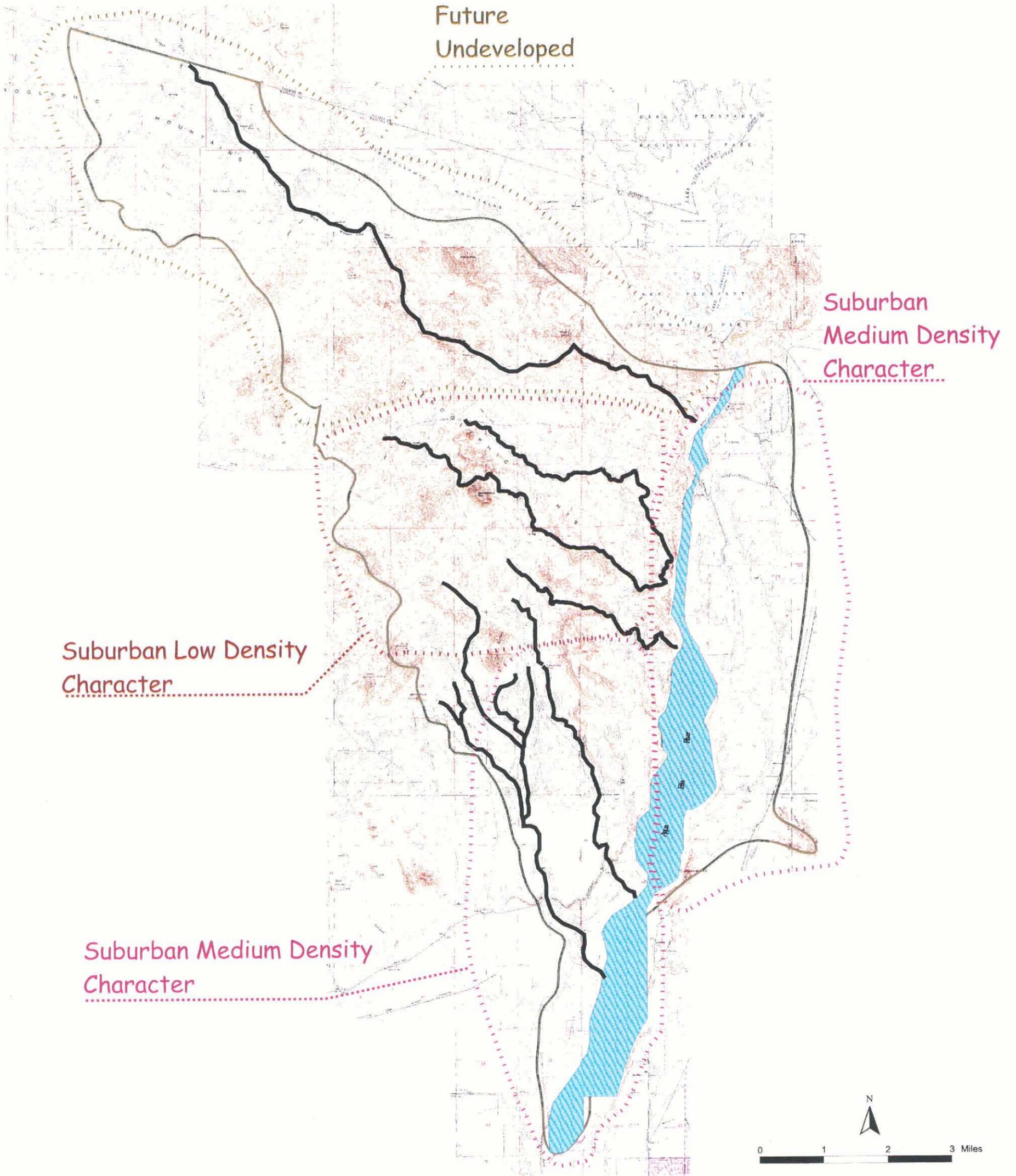
South of the CAP will be predominantly medium density development of 3 to 4 units to the acre. The majority of housing will likely be production housing. In addition to homes, there will be more employment and commercial uses intermingled. Employment and commercial buildings will be of a larger scale and mass than the residential but fewer in number. They are usually situated surrounded by surface parking that allows for views of landscape features in the distance. Washes will probably be the only areas where natural desert vegetation is preserved.



North Peoria

AREA DRAINAGE MASTER PLAN

Hydrology Character and Visual Assessment



Planned Future Character Units

-  Project Area Boundary
-  Agua Fria River
-  Project Washes
-  Future Undeveloped
-  Suburban Medium Density
-  Suburban Low Density



Figure 6

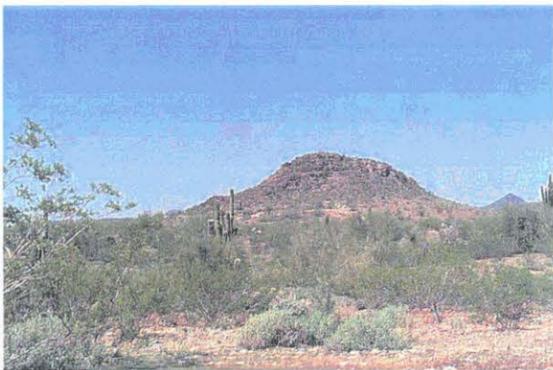
Scenic Attractiveness

Loosely defined, Scenic Attractiveness rates the inherent attractiveness of a landscape on a scale of A (distinctive), B (common, typical) or C (indistinctive), A being the most Scenically Attractive. Areas designated as A have the highest scenic appeal. They are landscapes with the most diversity and variety; where landform, vegetation patterns, water and cultural elements blend to create a unique environment. They may be undisturbed landscapes or landscapes that have cultural elements that are considered pleasing such as old barns, covered bridges, split rail fences, Native American ruins, or windmills. They may also be, in rare situations, a completely man-made landscape. Areas designated as B are considered typical or ordinary in landform, vegetation pattern, water characteristics and cultural features. Class B areas are the typical against which A and C areas are compared. Areas classified as C are low on the Scenic Attractiveness scale. These areas have little diversity or variety. These areas may have only weak landform and vegetation and often lack water or rock forms.

The following map (see Figure 7) delineates the Project Area into A, B and C designations. Areas designated as A are the most distinct and unusual and exceed what is commonly found in the frame of reference. The frame of reference is the Sonoran Desert and Sonoran Arizona Uplands character types. The Landscape Character Types of the National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico²², prepared by the USDA Forest Service, defines attractiveness levels for these areas as follows:

A-Distinctive

landform – has one or more of the following: craggy mountain peaks; jagged ridges; well defined bajadas; isolated peaks with distinct form and color; deep valleys or canyons with vertical walls; escarpments that dominate because of scale, color or texture.



A-DISTINCTIVE

vegetation - riparian deciduous forest; palo verde-cactus in defined patterns with riparian forest or rockland; dramatic seasonal color; extra large or unique stands of vegetation such as saguaros

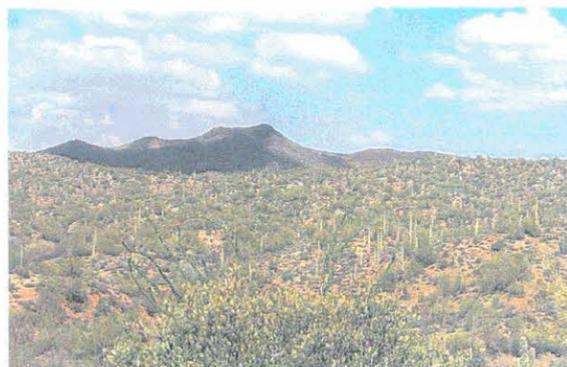
water – lakes and perennial watercourses; watercourses that have falls, rapids or cascades; hot springs

B-Common

landform – valleys and basins that are not dramatically defined; peaks and ridges that are not visually dominant; canyons and drainages that lack distinct configuration; bluffs or boulders that are subordinate to the surrounding landscape

vegetation – palo verde-cactus that exhibit the normal range of size, form, color, etc.; creosote-bursage strongly patterned with rockland; creosote-bursage combined with riparian deciduous to offer visual relief; subtle seasonal color

water – interrupted watercourses



B-COMMON

C-Minimal

landform – vast expanses of slightly dissected landforms; little special definition; few landmarks

vegetation – extensive areas of similar vegetation, limited in color and texture

water – ephemeral water or none



C-INDISTINCTIVE



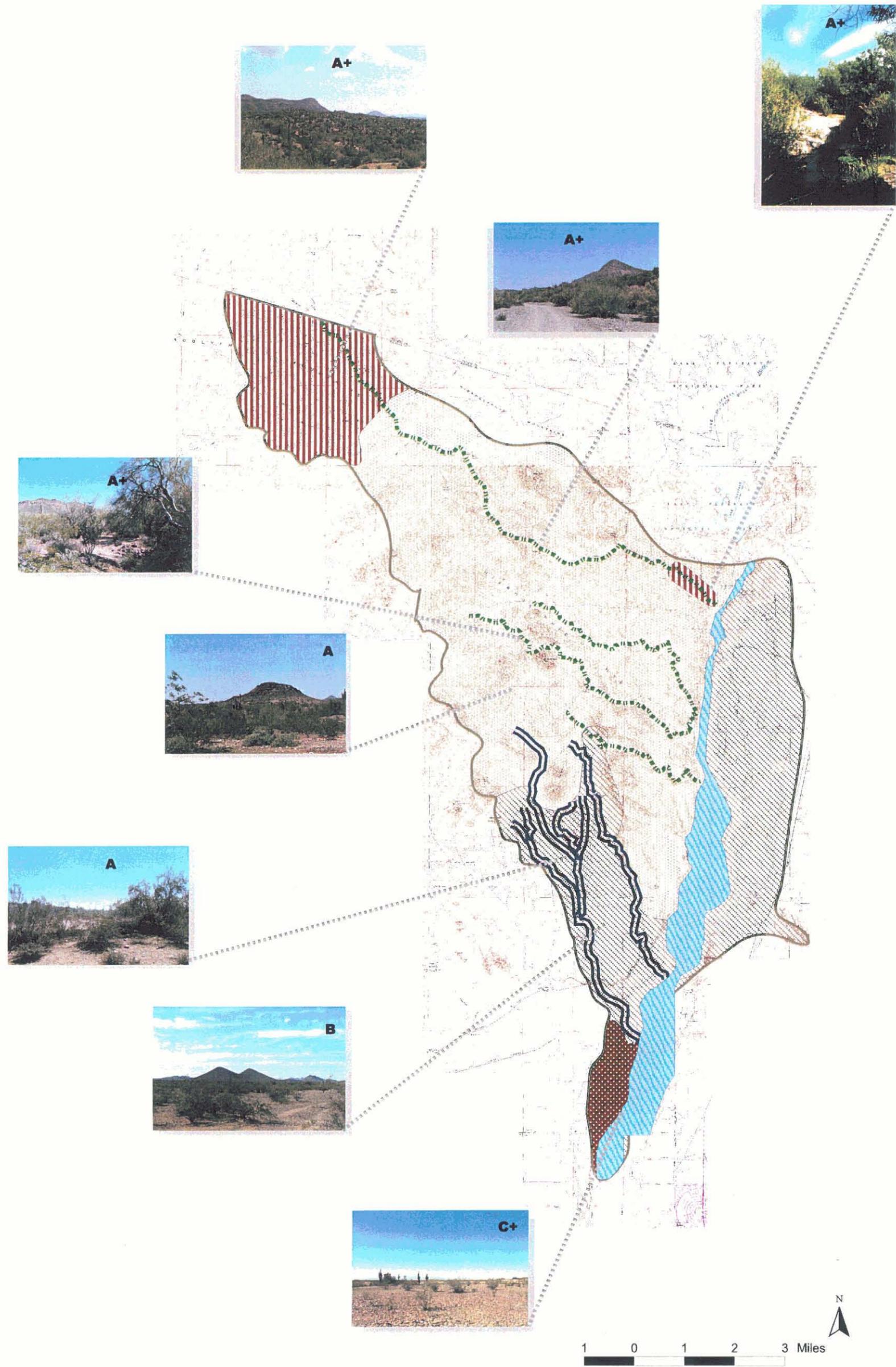
The most Distinctive areas (A+) are the riparian section of Morgan City Wash (for the water, unique plant materials and rock features), Unnamed Washes One, Two and Three (for the density of plant material, sinuosity of wash alignment and the variety in cut slope conditions) and the very northwest portion of the Project Area (for the variety and density of plant materials and the views of surrounding mountains). These areas are strong in all the Scenic Attractiveness attributes.

The middle portion of the Project Area within the Hieroglyphic Mountains is Distinctive (A). It is distinctive Sonoran Arizona Uplands in terms of terrain and vegetation. It has numerous isolated peaks and jagged ridges, which provide form and color. The vegetation is dense, almost lush. The washes of the southern area (Twin Buttes, Caterpillar Tanks, Garambullo) also get an A designation for the increased vegetation and texture they contain relative to the surrounding terrain. A portion below the CAP and the eastern portions of the Project Area are designated B. They are fairly typical for their landscape character type. The valleys and basins are not dramatically defined and there are no peaks or ridges that are dominant. The very southern tip is designated C+ because it is missing attributes for its landscape character (Sonoran Desertscrub). There are expanses of slightly dissected landform with little definition or landmarks. The vegetation is similar for large expanses and is limited in color and texture. It is an area with indistinct line, color, form or texture.

North Peoria

AREA DRAINAGE MASTER PLAN

Landscape Character and Visual Assessment



Scenic Attractiveness

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|----|--|----|---|----|
|  | Project Area Boundary |  | A+ |  | B+ |  | C+ |
|  | Agua Fria River Boundary |  | A |  | B | | |



Figure 7

Scenic Integrity

Scenic Integrity, in the broadest sense, rates the level of wholeness, intactness or completeness of a site. A Very High value generally means the site deviates only minutely from the desired landscape character, be it a natural vegetation community, a rural farm or an urban pedestrian corridor. The lowest value is Unacceptably Low. Unacceptably Low landscapes are extremely altered from the desired landscape character and have not borrowed line, form, color or texture from the landscape being viewed. If the landscape has been altered, from slightly to heavily, the goal is to enhance the desired landscape character and reduce the impact of deviations.

The following map (see Figure 8) delineates the Scenic Integrity of the Project Area. The northern portion of the Project Area is almost pristine Arizona Uplands-Sonoran Desertscrub with an overall Scenic Integrity rating of Very High (see definitions below). There are few deviations from the existing landscape character. Route 74 cuts through east to west. There is one major jeep trail running north to south and numerous other small trails throughout. Just off the jeep trails occur small dumpsites and evidence of target practice and grazing. There is evidence of trails and recreational activity in the washes but this causes little permanent damage when it is kept to the sand and gravel of the wash bottom. The rugged terrain has discouraged others from straying far off the jeep trails.

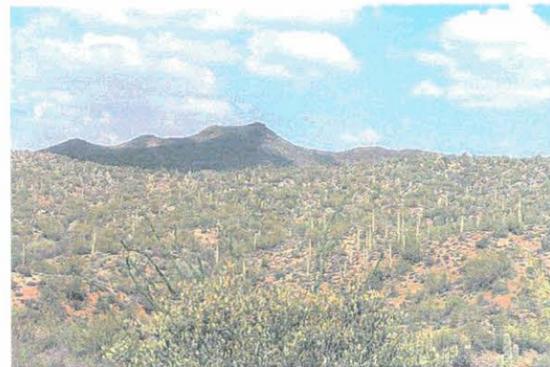
The majority of deviation has occurred in the southern and eastern portions of the Project Area. The Scenic Integrity in these areas is moderate to low. East of the Agua Fria the integrity is Moderate. There has been some development but it is not overly intrusive due to the low profile of the facilities. These developments include the Turf Soaring School and racetrack, which are recreational amenities. The CAP and Beardsley Canals cut through the Project Area, as do large power lines. The power lines are the most visually disruptive element in the landscape, particularly in the southern portion. The extreme vertical height contrasts poorly with the flat terrain. Along the lower portions of the Agua Fria is where the most disruption has occurred, predominantly the gravel pit mining operations, which have created large areas of scarring. This area receives a Low rating because the landscape has been heavily altered. It appears jumbled with homes, mining, sub-

stations and power lines. While the Agua Fria River is not in the scope of the Project Area it is visible from many points throughout the Project Area.

Scenic Integrity Definitions

Very High

Very High scenic integrity refers to landscapes where the valued landscape character is intact with only minute deviations. The existing landscape character and sense of place is expressed at the highest possible level.



VERY HIGH

High

High scenic integrity refers to landscapes where the valued landscape character appears intact. Deviations may be present but repeat the form, line, color, texture, and pattern common to the landscape character so completely and at such scale that they are not evident.



HIGH



Moderate

Moderate scenic integrity refers to landscapes where the valued landscape character appears slightly altered. Noticeable deviations remain visually subordinate to the landscape character being viewed.



MODERATE

Low

Low scenic integrity refers to landscapes where the valued landscape character appears moderately altered. Deviations begin to dominate the valued landscape character being viewed but they borrow valued attributes such as size, shape, edge effect and pattern of natural openings, vegetative type changes or architectural styles outside the landscape being viewed. They should not only appear as valued character outside the landscape being viewed but compatible or complimentary to the character within.



LOW

Very Low

Very Low scenic integrity refers to landscapes where the valued landscape character appears heavily altered. Deviations may strongly dominate the valued landscape character. They may not borrow from valued attributes such as size, shape, edge effect and pattern of natural openings, vegetative typed changes or architectural styles within or outside the landscape being viewed. However, deviations must be shaped and blended with the natural terrain (landforms) so elements such as unnatural edges, roads, landings, and structures do not dominate the composition.

Unacceptably Low

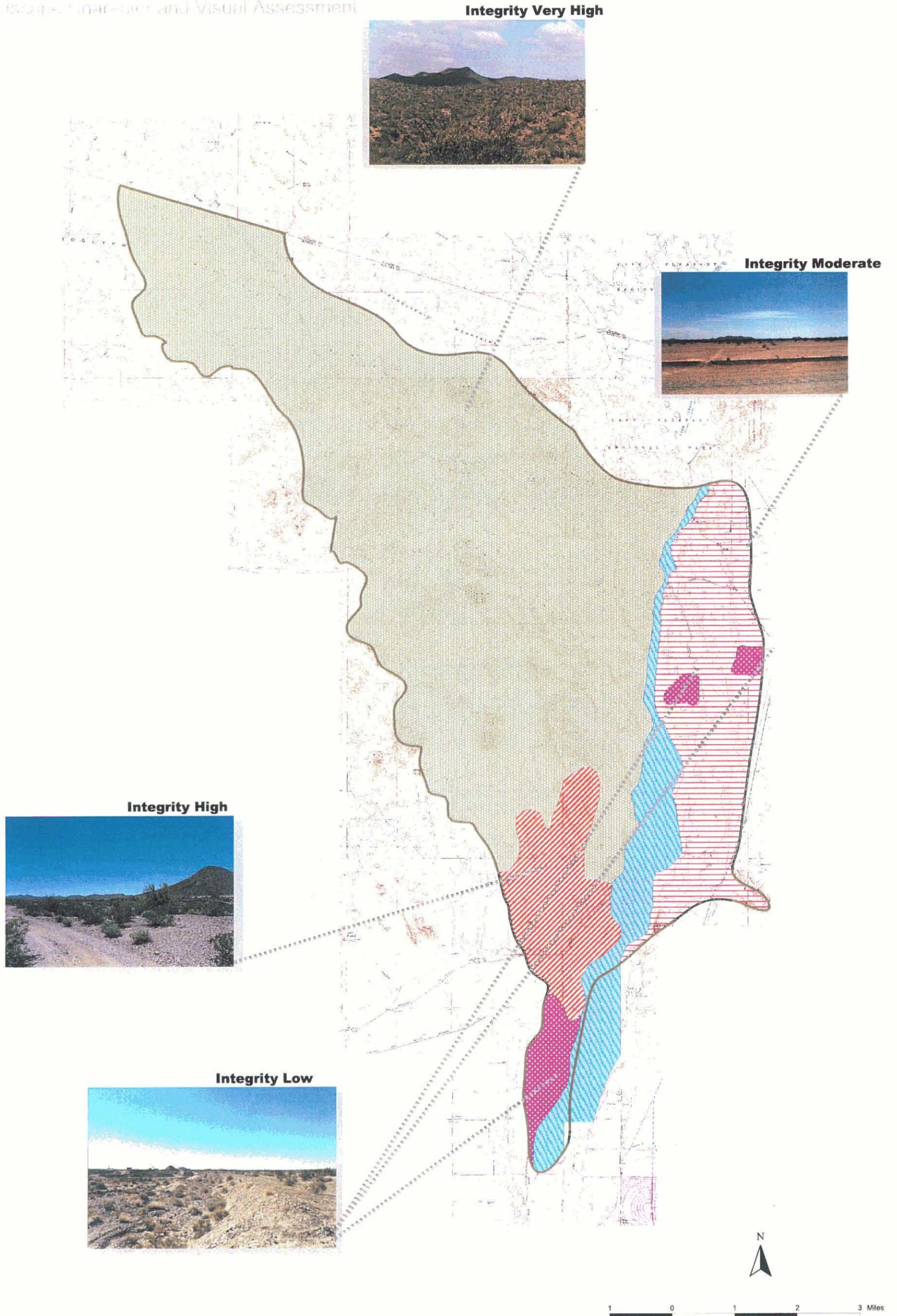
Unacceptably Low scenic integrity refers to landscapes where the valued landscape character being viewed appears extremely altered. Deviations are extremely dominant and borrow little if any form, line, color, texture, pattern or scale from the landscape character. Landscapes at this level of integrity need rehabilitation.



North Peoria

AREA DRAINAGE MASTER PLAN

Land Use, Planning, and Visual Assessment



Scenic Integrity

- | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|---------------------|--|--------------------|
| | Project Area Boundary | | Integrity Very High | | Integrity Moderate |
| | Agua Fria River Boundary | | Integrity High | | Integrity Low |

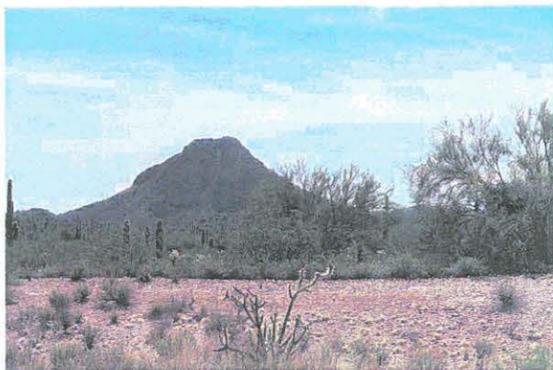


Figure 8

Viewing Points

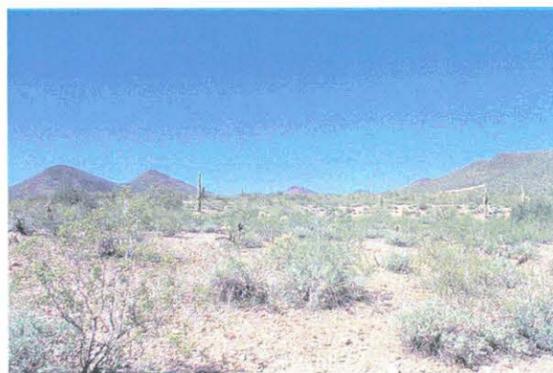
There are several landmark features in the Project Area (see Figure 9). From locations throughout the Project Area, one or more of these landmarks become focal points, midground, and background features. Beyond the boundaries of the Project Area there are landmark mountains which become significant background views from locations within the Project Area.

Saddleback Mountain is probably the most dominant and well-known peak in the vicinity and is visible from many points throughout the Project



NORTH SIDE OF SADDLEBACK MOUNTAIN

Area. Along Unnamed Washes One, Two, and Three there are several locations where Saddleback Mountain becomes enframed by the wash banks. From the eastern portions of the Project Area, West Wing Mountains and Calderwood Butte are dominant. Twin Buttes are visible throughout most of the



VIEW NORTH OF TWIN BUTTES, SADDLEBACK MTN. IN THE BACKGROUND



MOUNTAINS JUST NORTH OF PROJECT AREA



BALDY MOUNTAIN



PIKES PEAK

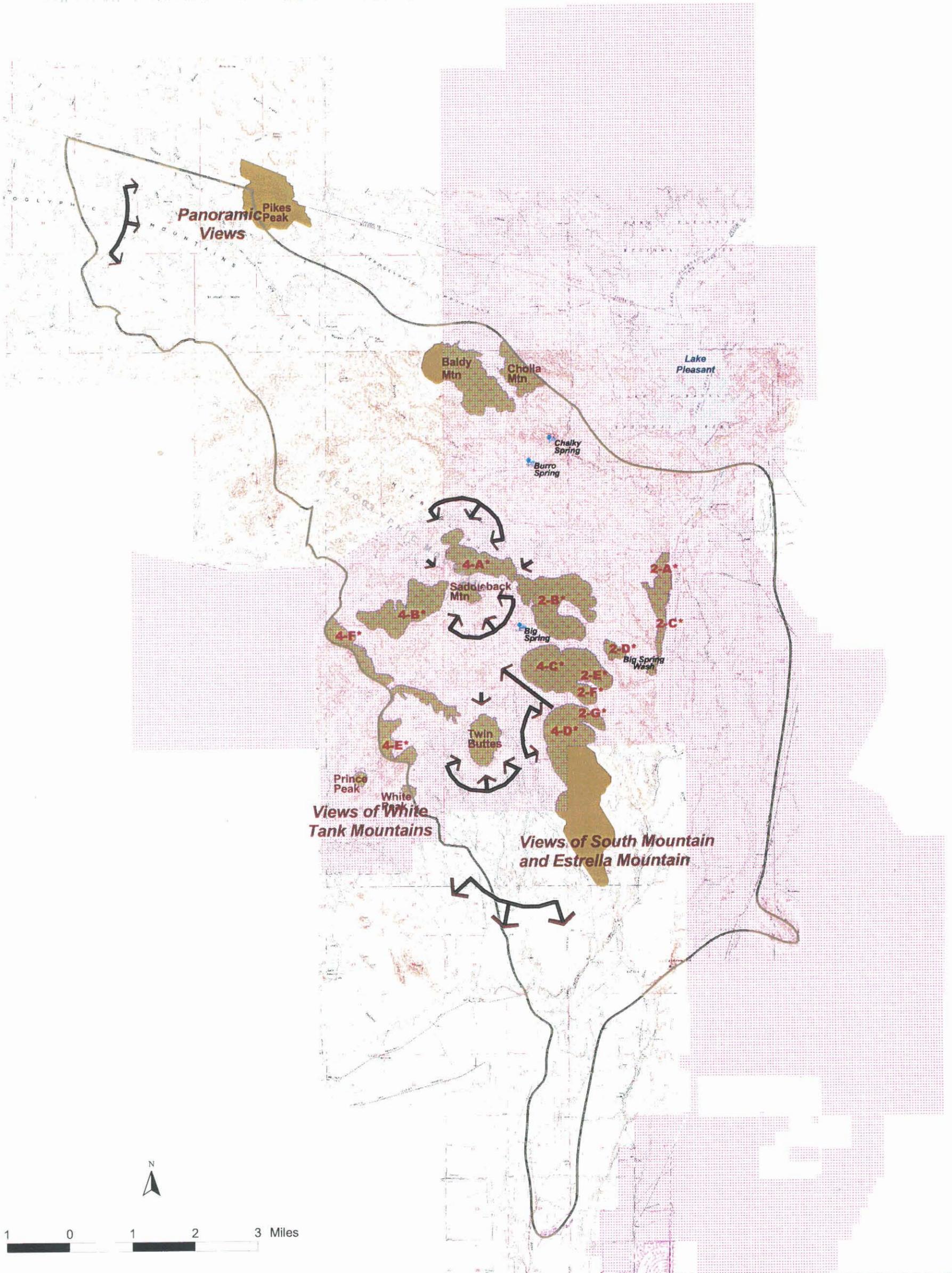
southern area. Pikes Peak and Baldy Mountain are visible from along Morgan City Wash. From the very northwest portion of the Project Area there are panoramic views of numerous mountains to the north, east and south. From locations throughout the southern area of the project, there are views of the White Tank, Estrella, and South Mountains.

It will be important to preserve the intactness of the peaks themselves as well as the views to them. The Peoria Desert Lands Conservation Master Plan already designates most of these peaks as conservation areas. Outside of the boundaries of Peoria there are additional peaks and ridges that could be considered for similar conservation.

North Peoria

AREA DRAINAGE MASTER PLAN

Appendix: Illustration and Visual Assessment



Views and Focal Points

-  Project Area Boundary
-  Peoria Planning Area
-  Springs
-  Proposed Focal Points for Conservation within Peoria Planning Area
-  Proposed Focal Points for Conservation within the Project Area Boundary
-  Views



CORNOYER-HEDRICK



* Peak designations are from the Peoria Desert Lands Conservation Master Plan, BRW, 1999.

Figure 9

Opportunities and Constraints

Opportunities

There are several outstanding scenic features that provide visual opportunities that are unique to the region (see Figure 10). They include:

The peaks and ridges throughout the north portions of the Project Area. Saddleback and Baldy Mountains and additional unnamed ones should be conserved as focal points. Many of these features are currently shown for conservation in the Peoria Desert Lands Conservation Master Plan. At a minimum, new flood control structures should not impact them in any way.

Route 74. The portion of Route 74 that crosses the Project Area is scenic – many of the peaks are dominant as focal points and there are distant mountain views to the east and west. Flood control structures should not encroach on the road nor be visible so as to distract from the scenery. Signage should be kept low and unobtrusive.

The very northwest portion of the Project Area. This region is particularly beautiful with dense, varied vegetation, rolling terrain and scenic views of layered mountains. Flood control structures should not be considered for this area if possible.

The Morgan City Wash riparian habitat. This habitat is not naturally occurring but, now that it is established, has become a very unique habitat. Flood control structures should not impact this section of wash in any way.

The Hohokam ruins east of the Agua Fria. The remains of several large compounds offer the opportunity for an interpretive center. At a minimum, any flood control structure should not disrupt these remains.

Any proposed flood control solutions should not negatively impact any of these features. Development should be encouraged to be as far down the slopes of peaks and ridges as possible.

Constraints

The very southern tip of the Project Area is the area that has the most visual constraints and might benefit visually from flood control improvements. An example could be large flood control berms that help screen the gravel mining operations from exterior views. The berms could create interesting forms in the otherwise flat landscape. Berms can also be used to create vantage points – providing the viewer an opportunity to get better views of the surrounding mountains. Monotonous areas of line, color, form, and texture could be enhanced by flood control projects.

Recommendations

Any channels that are required should be aligned to focus the vanishing point at any of several focal points. If channels are required, they could be designed to be as natural as possible or could mirror the CAP or Beardsley style if they are adjacent to the later channels. They could be created into a new ‘riparian’ environment. Culvert crossings could be an opportunity to express a desired theme such as historical, using, for example, historical materials in the manner which they were used.

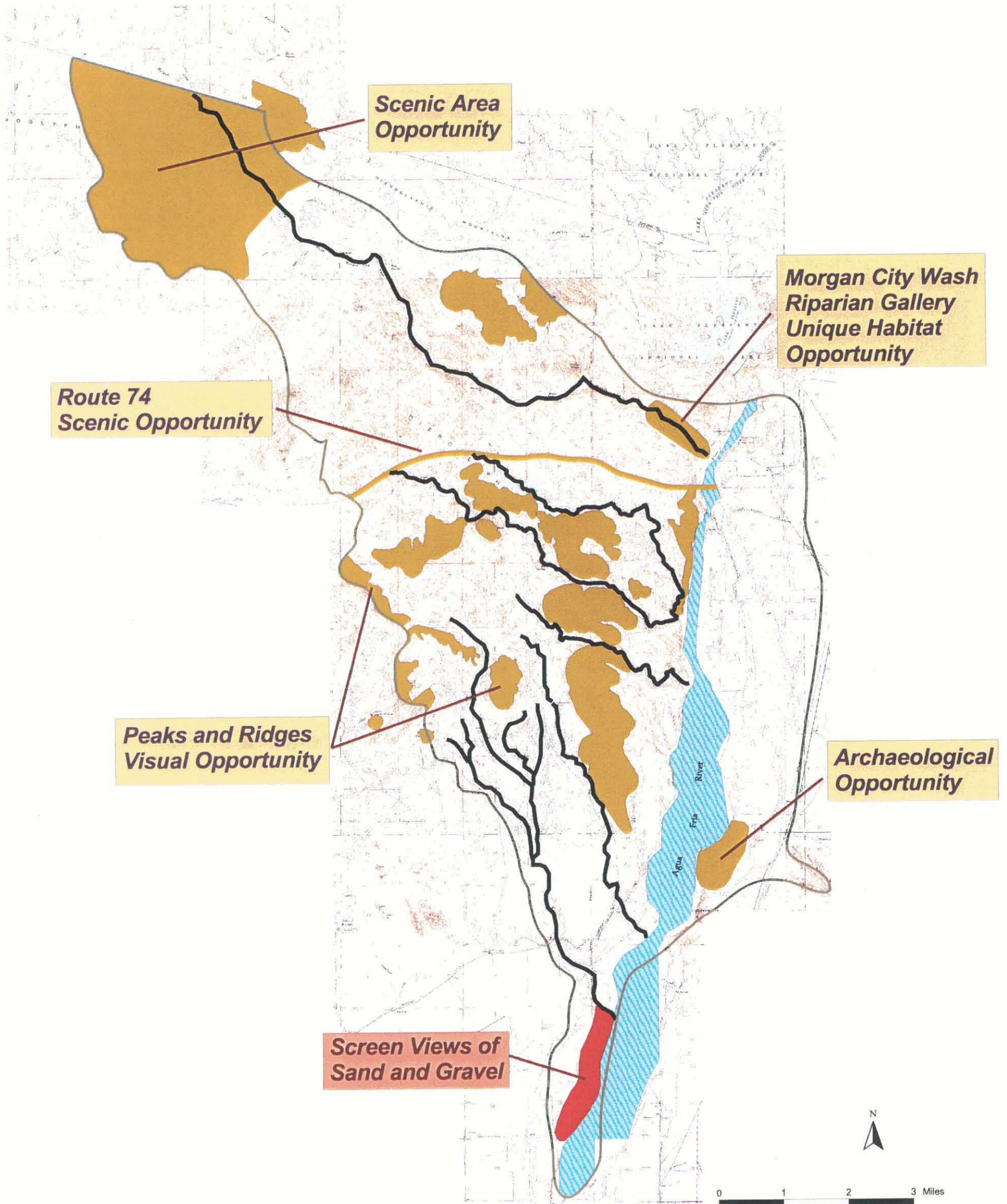
Flood control structures should be colored and textured to blend with the adjacent landscape to minimize contrast. Rock used to simulate adjacent rock could blend structures into the washes more seamlessly. The specific look of the rock will vary widely and depend on the specific location of the structure.

Detention or retention basins could double as recreational amenities. If turf is desired, it could be located down in the basins where it will be less visible. In the flatter portion of the Project Area, berms around a basin could serve to screen the basin and could simultaneously provide landscape forms.

Views are going to change as this area is developed. Homes will obstruct 360 degree views. In the future, the best views will be from roads, trails, washes and open spaces. If any of these features includes a flood control structure, the structure should enhance the view; at a minimum, it shall not be detrimental to the view.

North Peoria

AREA DRAINAGE MASTER PLAN Landscape Character and Visual Assessment



Opportunities and Constraints

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---|---------------|
|  | Project Area Boundary |  | Opportunities |
|  | Agua Fria River |  | Constraints |
|  | Project Washes | | |



Figure 10

Character Themes

After completing the assessment phase of the project, the team developed several possible character themes based on Existing, Historic and Planned Character Units. Numerous theme options were considered and nine were selected for additional consideration. The basic elements that reflect the nine themes are outlined here along with materials and styles that characterize each theme. The graphics and text represent the existing elements that form each theme. These nine themes will be further narrowed down to three to five themes that will become the focus of Level II and Level III work including developing the Aesthetic Design Guidelines that will guide development. Themes may overlap, with some themes becoming specialty overlay themes. The nine character themes include three natural themes, five historic or specialty themes and one planned theme.

Uplands

The Uplands Theme is one of enclosed views with frequent enframed views of isolated peaks. The terrain is hilly with deep, sinuous washes and distinct ridgelines. Ridges and peaks have rock escarpments and washes have rocky side slopes. The vegetation is Uplands Sonoran, dense and diverse in species. The ground plain is cobbled and the wash bottoms vary from sandy to boulder strewn. Materials: Upland Sonoran plants and densities; wood for structures; rock outcrops.

Plains

The flat terrain and the almost unlimited panoramic views distinguish the Plains Theme. The vegetation is Lower Sonoran Desertscrub, sparse and limited in species variety. Trees are isolated forms in the flat terrain. The ground plain is smooth and even. Denser trees define the washes. Materials: Lower Sonoran Desertscrub plants and densities; wood structures; sandy.

Riparian Forest

The Riparian Forest Theme occurs in deep, narrow washes. The vegetation is dense gallery forest vegetation including willow, cottonwood and other columnar trees. The vegetation is dense enough to create mottled light and a secluded environment. This character is very unique and only occurs in very limited locations. Materials: gallery forest vegetation and densities; wood structures.

Native American

The Native American Theme is one of limited disturbance and occurs close to rivers and washes. The vegetation is natural desert with clearings just large enough for structures. Structures are round or rectangular, one-story and randomly placed. Small areas of crops plants such as maize or agave are introduced. Materials: low rock walls, wood/saguaro rib and mud walls, natural desert vegetation, crop plants.

Homestead

The Homestead Theme can occur both in the plains and in the mountains. It has small clearings, usually next to or near a wash. Geometric forms occur in the square and rectangular buildings, square areas fenced off for animals or other uses and cylindrical water tanks. Fencing, in a variety of materials, creates lines in the landscape. Small earth and rock dams on the washes create subtle forms. Materials: fencing of tree limb/barbed wire or post/barbed wire, rock and wood, standing seam roofs, rusted metal.

Ranching

The Ranching Theme could also occur in the plains or the mountains. Small clearings for corrals are used. The corrals are square or rectangular in form. Fencing material can be varied. Small check dams on the washes create subtle forms. Materials: fencing of tree limb/barbed wire or post/barbed wire or wood rail, shingled roofs.

Mining

The Mining Theme occurs in the mountains, either on the hillsides (with panoramic views) or along the wash banks (with enclosed views). Clearings are generally small. On the hillsides, the mine tailings create a form of distinct shape and contrasting color. Mine entrances are small and dark and either rounded or squared off. Materials: wood – tree limb and timber, canvas, rock, horizontal wood walls, wood lintels.



Canals

The Canal Theme is modern and 'man-made'. Forms and lines are very geometric and structured. The Canal Theme generally occurs on the plains where the straight line is visible for miles. Views are panoramic when looking away from the canal. When the viewer looks up or down the canal, a focal landscape is experienced. Fencing, if used, is most often chain link. Where canals intersect washes, overshoot pipes are used. From up or down the wash, the pipe creates a distinct, horizontal line. Materials: chain link fencing, concrete or gunnite, CMU block walls, asphalt shingle roofs.

Planned

The Planned Theme is a developed, suburban theme. It can occur in the plains or the mountains. Numerous rhythmic box forms dominate the land. The architecture is uniform and square or rectangular in form. The dense, smaller homes contrast with the large, singular forms of the commercial and employment buildings. Materials: stucco, tile roofs, square or rectangular forms, semi-arid landscape.





Uplands Theme

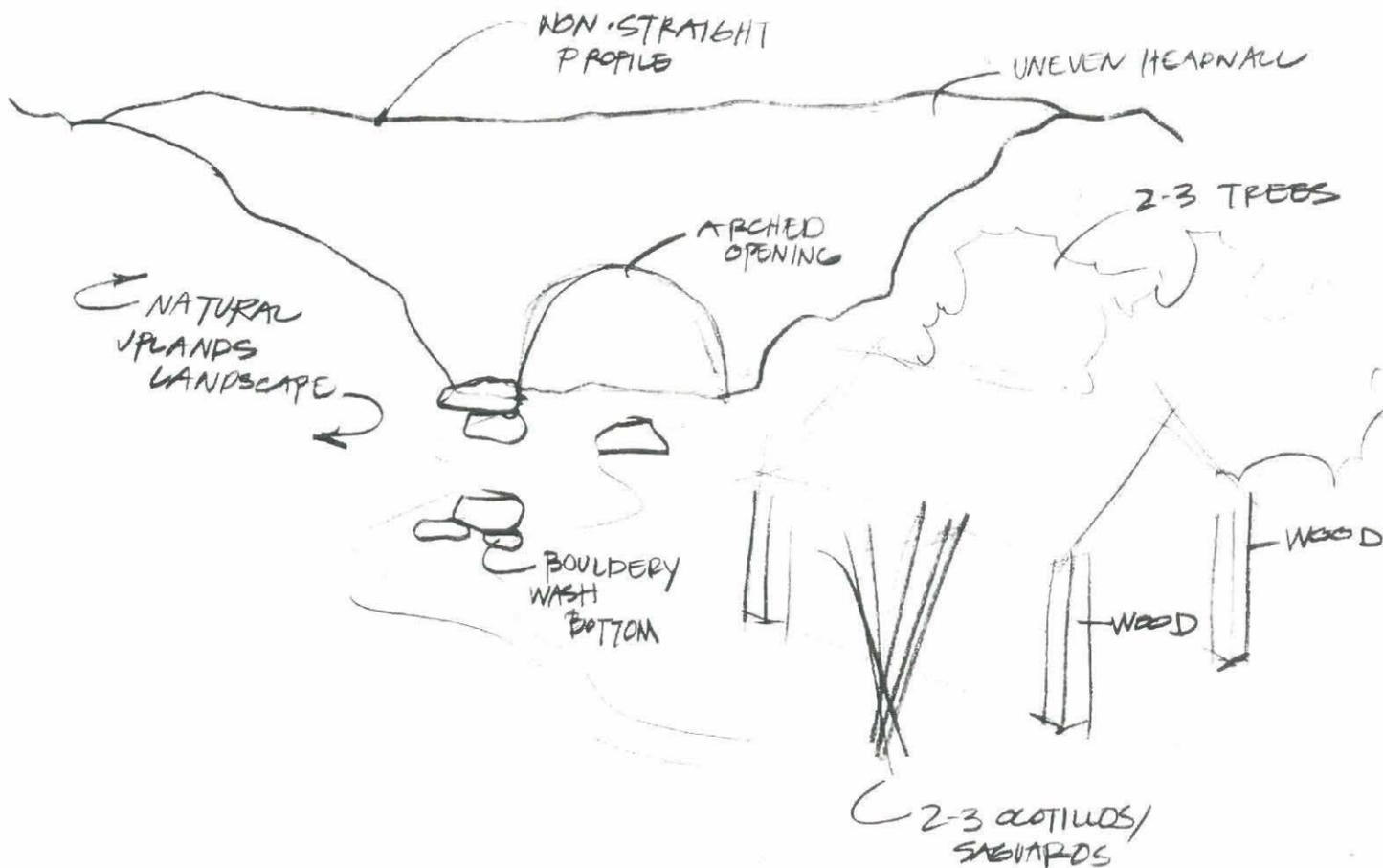
Existing Characteristics

hills and valleys
isolated peaks
dense vegetation
diverse plant species
coarse to rocky ground plain

Materials:

native vegetation

Possible Application of Existing Characteristics



Plains Theme

Existing Characteristics

flat terrain

panoramic views

sparse vegetation

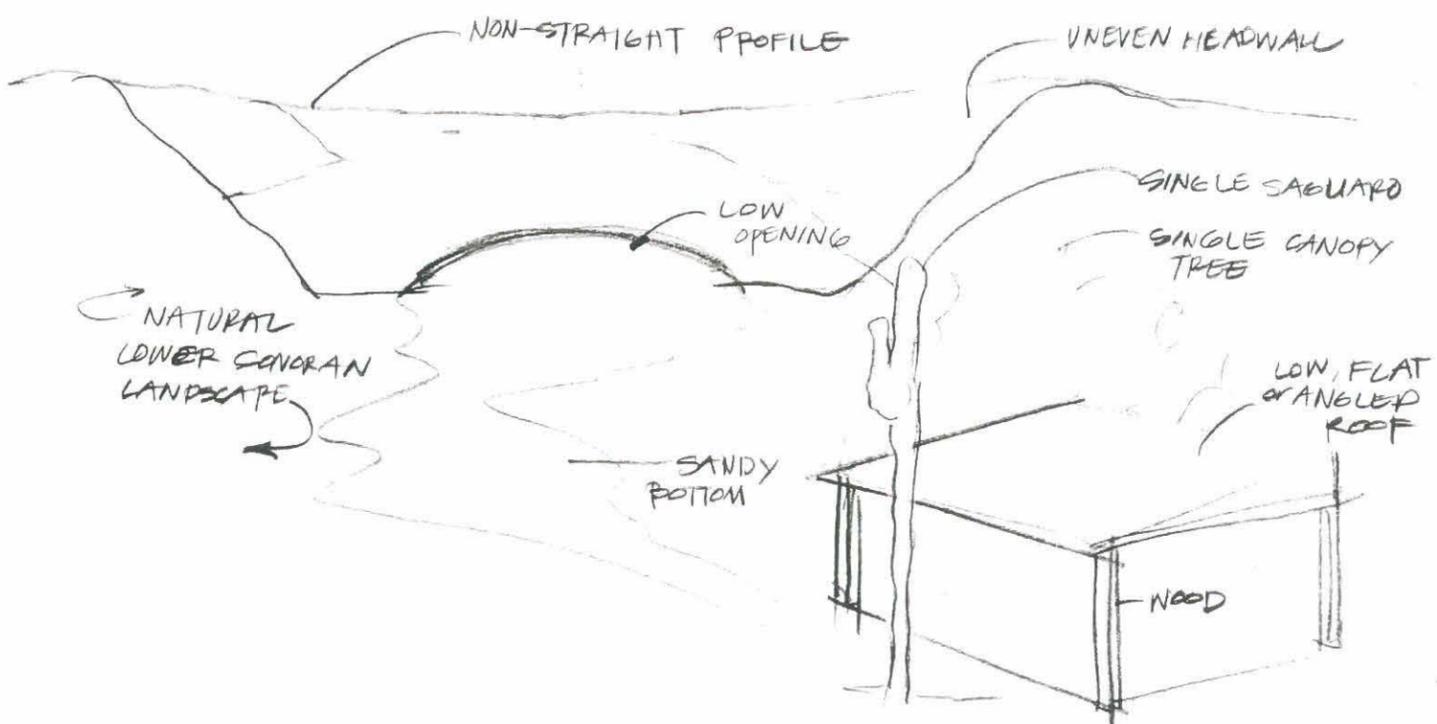
few plant species

smooth to coarse ground plain

Materials:

native plants

Possible Application of Existing Characteristics



Riparian Theme

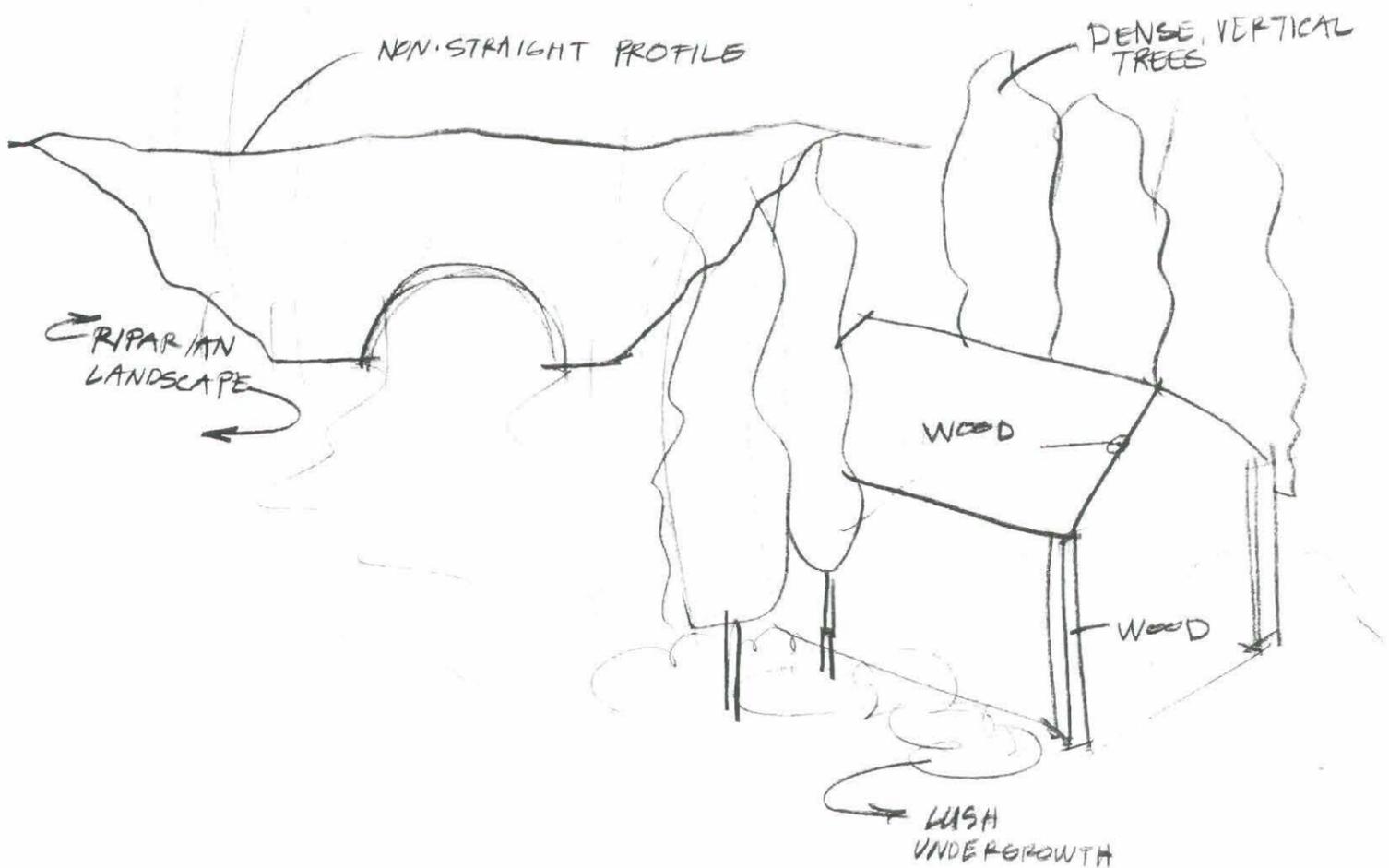
Existing Characteristics

very dense vegetation
dark green, broad leaved vegetation
columnar trees
secluded environment
mottled light

Materials:

riparian gallery forest vegetation

Possible Application of Existing Characteristics



Native American Theme

Existing Characteristics

clearings for houses and agricultural fields

rectangular and round houses

scattered, random placement of houses

irrigation canals

Materials:

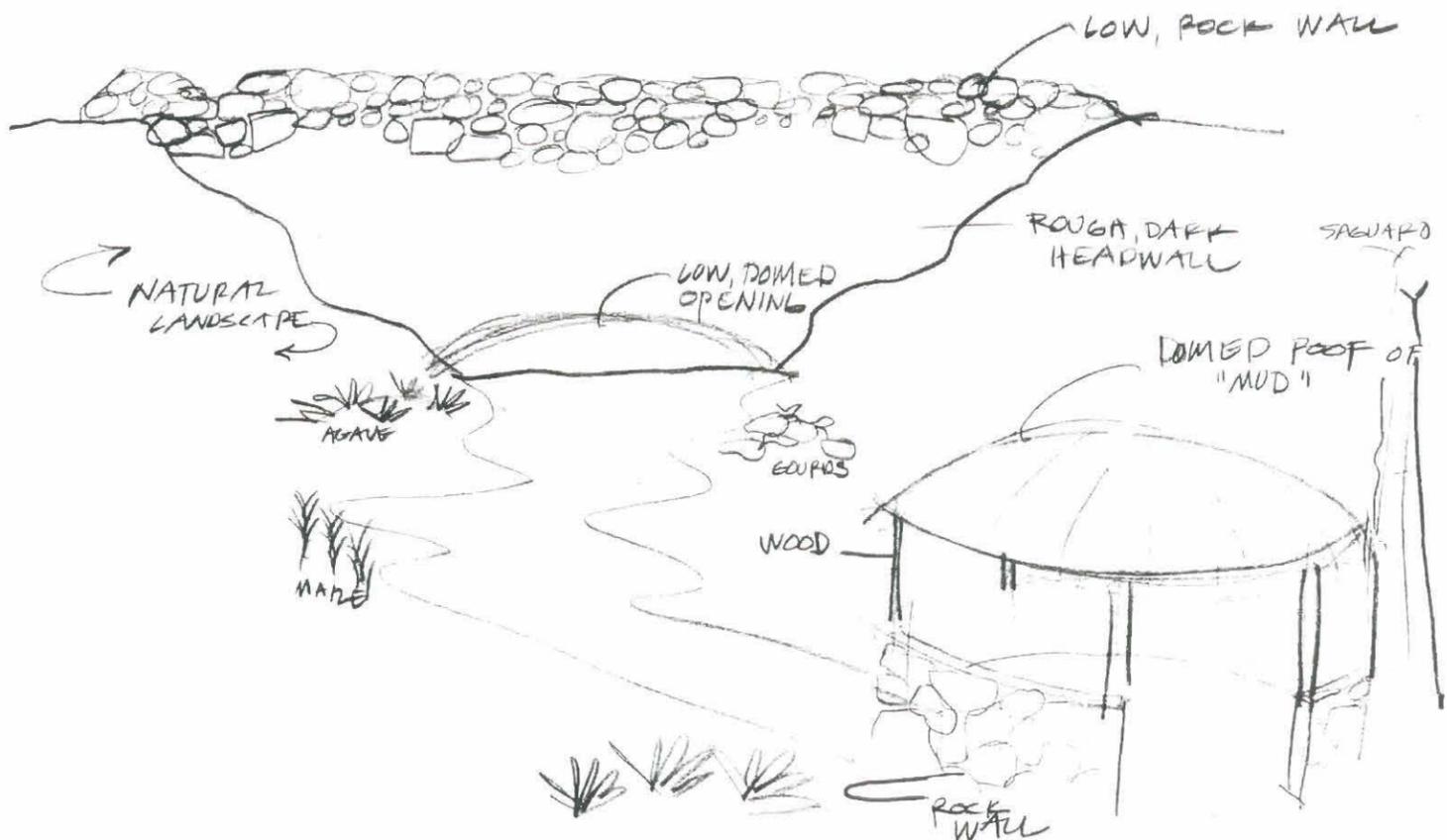
rock walls

wood/saguaro rib and mud walls

gathered plants

crop plants

Possible Application of Existing Characteristics



Homestead Theme

Existing Characteristics

small clearings for house, corrals,
well, water tanks

a variety of fencing types
over time

small dams on washes

Materials:

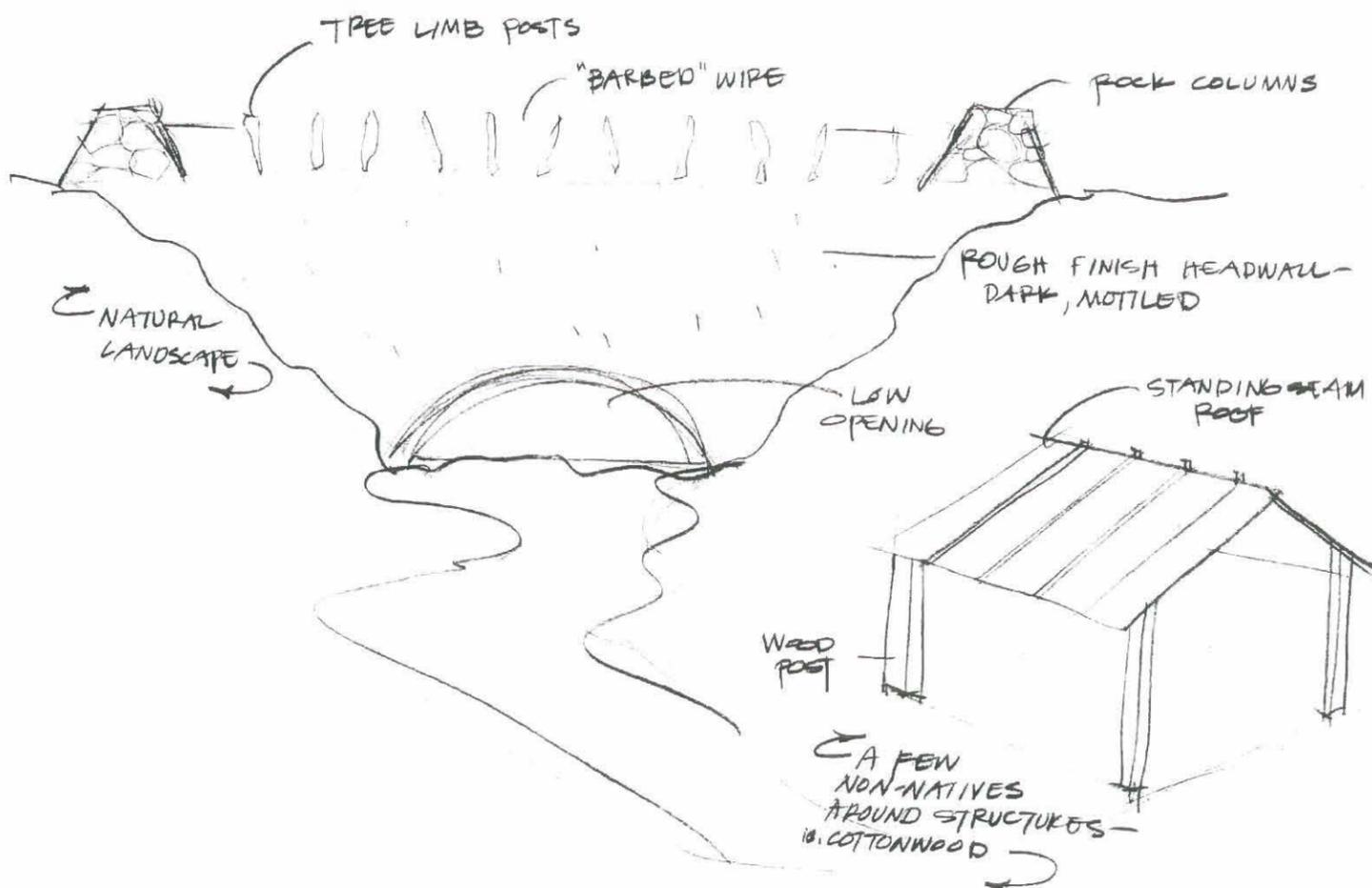
tree limb/barbed wire fencing,

post/barbed wire fencing

rock and wood

rusted metal

Possible Application of Existing Characteristics



Ranching Theme

Existing Characteristics

cleared sites for corrals and pens

a variety of fencing

check dams on washes

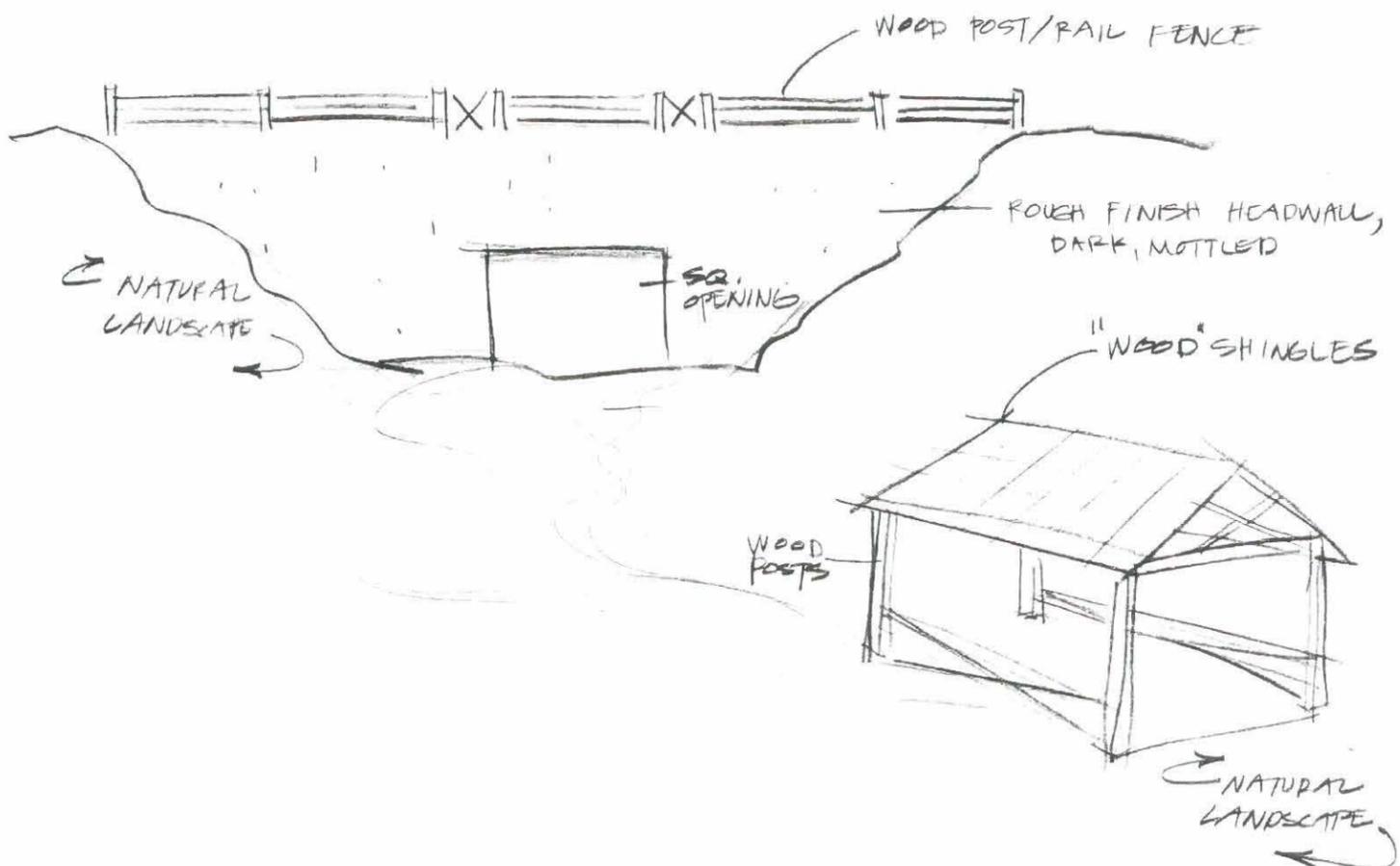
Materials:

tree limb/barbed wire fencing

post/barbed wire fencing

wood rail fencing

Possible Application of Existing Characteristics



Mining Theme

Existing Characteristics

small areas cleared for cabins
mine tailings create geometric
form

mine entrances

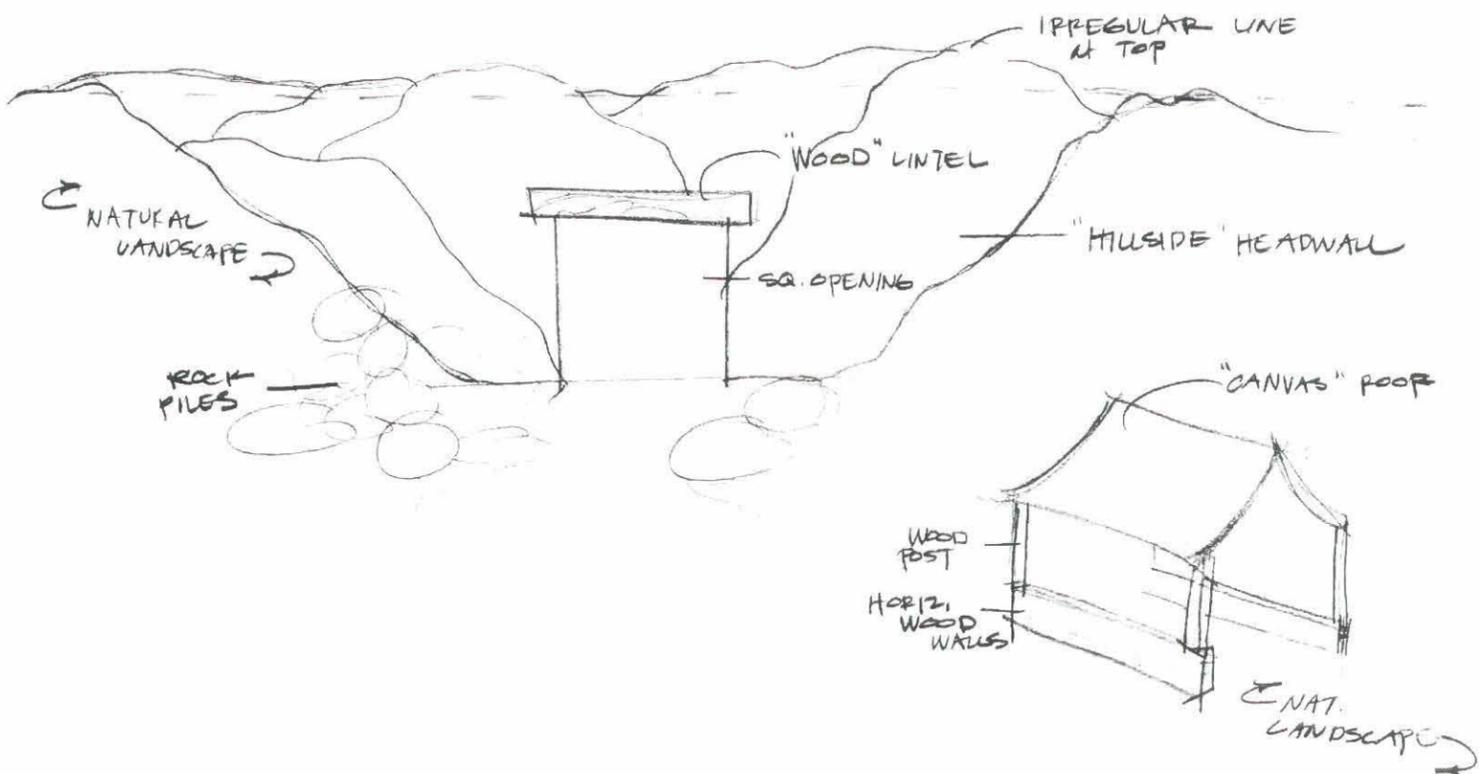
Materials:

wood - tree limb and timber

canvas

rock

Possible Application of Existing Characteristics





Canal Theme

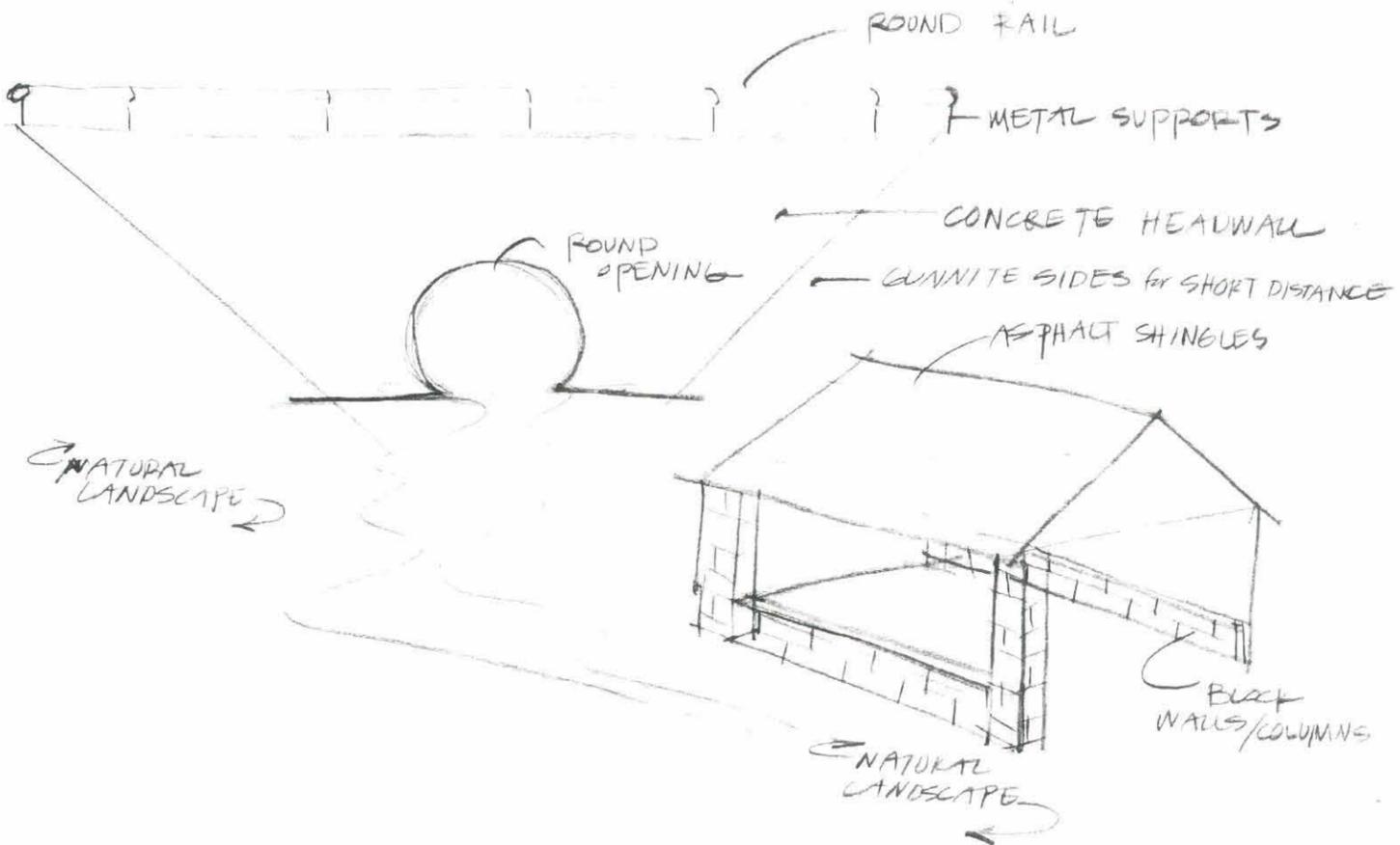
Existing Characteristics

geometric line
dams create geometric form
security fencing
metal overshoot pipes

Materials:

concrete
metal
chain link fencing

Possible Application of Existing Characteristics



Planned Theme

Existing Characteristics

developed

stucco with tile roofs

rhythmic box forms

uniform architecture

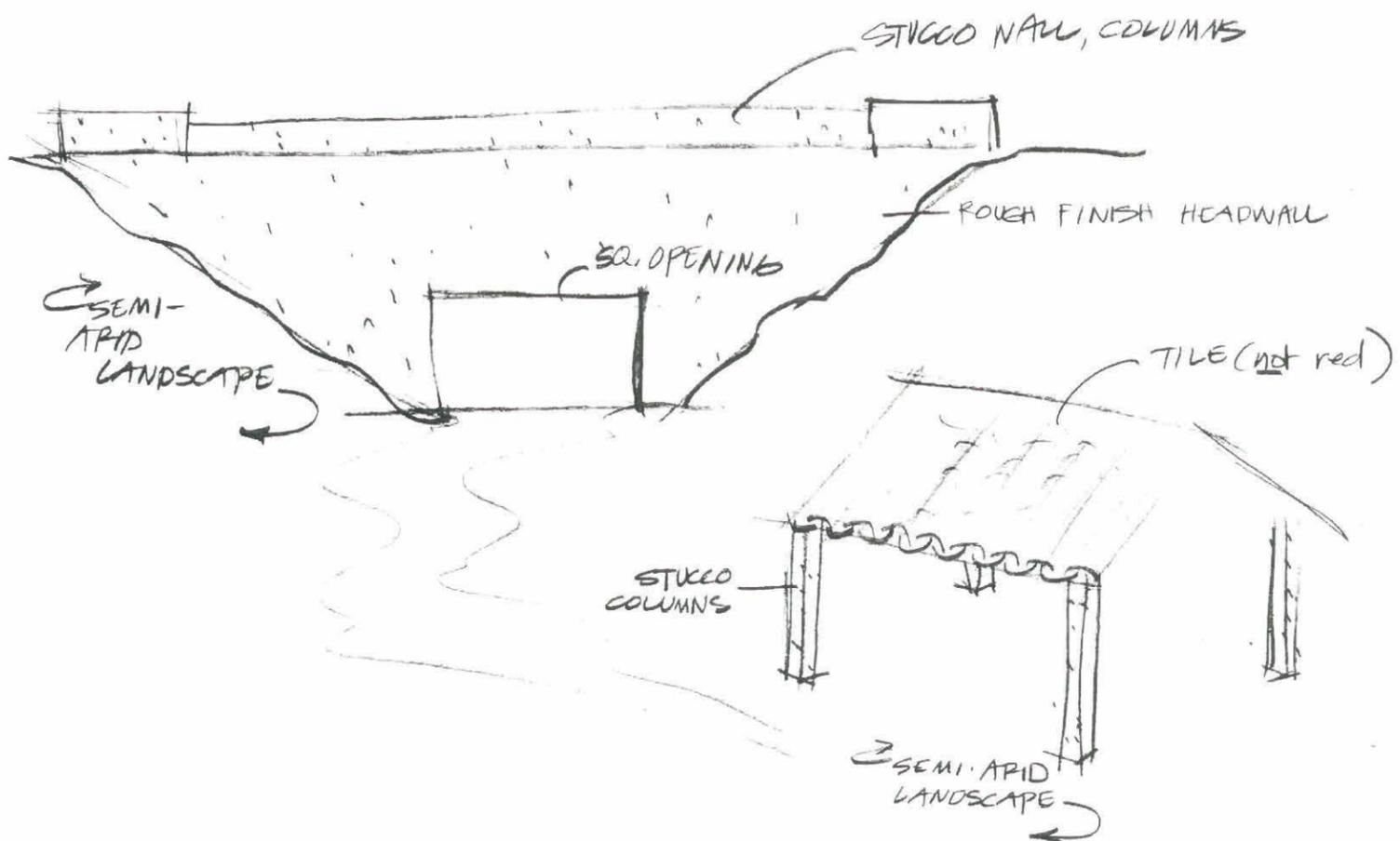
washes and peaks preserved

Materials:

stucco walls

tile roofs

Possible Application of Existing Characteristics

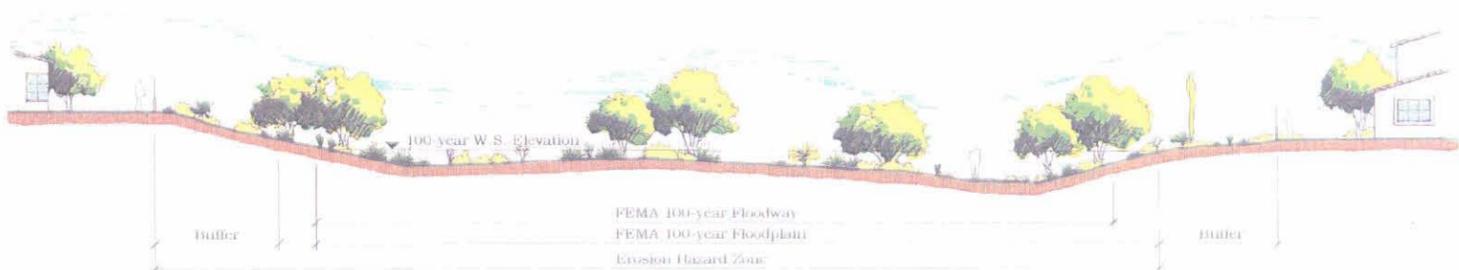


Aesthetic Design Guidelines

Numerous flood control alternatives were reviewed during Level II analysis. Based on factors such as topography and projected future flows, the preferred flood control management solution for the Project Area was a non-structural approach (Elevation 1). In this solution there would be few man-made flood control features. Road crossings and trail improvements are the primary elements to which design guidelines could be applied. After the non-structural solution, the preferred solution is the low impact structural solution (Elevation 2). In the low impact structural solution, the flood control structures are, for the most part, not visible. The main structures are covered with backfill and revegetated. Stormwater storage alternatives developed as part of the plan included retention and detention facilities. Detention facilities are primarily located in a

wash upstream of a road crossing. Retention facilities are typically located outside or adjacent to a wash and consist of a basin, an inlet and outworks.

In some situations, a partial structural solution may be needed (Elevation 3). This solution incorporates a hardened channel edge on one or both sides of a wash for limited distances. The erosion control needed could include gabions or soil cement. The least desirable flood control solution is a full structural approach (Elevation 4) that creates a fully hardened channel on both sides of the wash. Design Guidelines were developed to address how to treat the possible flood control structures needed in these alternatives as well as any trail facilities that might be incorporated.



ELEVATION 1 - NON-STRUCTURAL FLOOD CONTROL SOLUTION



ELEVATION 2 - LOW IMPACT STRUCTURAL FLOOD CONTROL SOLUTIONS



ELEVATION 3 - PARTIAL STRUCTURAL SOLUTION



ELEVATION 4 - FULL STRUCTURAL SOLUTION

The Design Guidelines correlate to the following preferred themes for the Project Area. The preferred underlying base themes are two of the existing natural themes: Mountains and Plains, as shown in Figure 4. Three themes were selected from the historic themes to be applied as special overlay themes: Mining, Native American and Ranching. The Mining theme corresponds to the same area as the underlying Mountain theme. The latter two correspond to the Plains theme. The Native American theme is applied along the Agua Fria River and the Ranching theme is applied to the southern end of the Project Area, as shown in Figure 5.

These Guidelines are intended to work in concert with the Trail Design Guidelines, Section 8 of the Multi-Use Opportunities Assessment and with the Goals, Policies and Objectives, both included in the overall North Peoria Area Drainage Master Plan.

Mountain Theme with Mining Theme Overlay

The Mountain Theme, as described in the Character Theme section, is one of enclosed views with frequent enframed views of isolated peaks. The terrain is hilly, the washes deep and sinuous. There are rocky outcrops on many of the peaks, ridges and wash slopes. The vegetation is diverse and dense. The Mining Theme adds the design materials of tree limb and timber, canvas, rock, and wood siding.

Rights-of-Way

Keep road cross sections as narrow as possible to minimize cut and fill and to increase the perception of being in an enclosed valley.

Road Alignment

Road alignments should be windy and curvy, following the slope and topography. Meander the alignment so that the Project Area peaks and ridges are occasionally enframed within the view of the roadway. Avoid creating straight lines that cut across the face of a slope and require excessive cuts and fills. Locate roads as far down the slopes as possible.

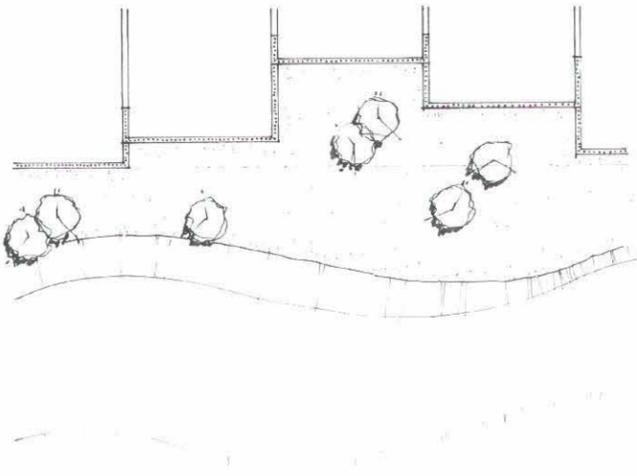


AVOID EVIDENT ROAD CUTS



Yard Setbacks

Vary the yard setback along washes to avoid creating a straight line of wall along the wash corridor. Refer to the Multi-Use Opportunities Assessment in the overall project report and the Goals, Policies and Objectives for wash and trail setback dimensions.



VARIED YARD SETBACKS

Erosion or Flood Control

Use rock, soil cement or gabions for erosion control. The rock faces vary widely within the washes of this area. Each location where a structure is required will need to be reviewed independently and should use rock of a color, size and texture to match what is adjacent. Any freshly cut rock faces should be treated with Eonite or similar aging product. Engineered rock is an option if it matches the adjacent rock.



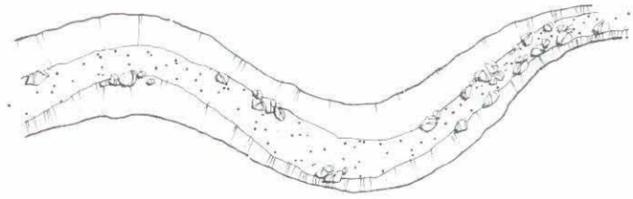
ENGINEERED ROCK

Basins

Basins adjacent to washes should be designed to be consistent with the deep and narrow characteristics of the washes in the area. The outline should be free form and organic, and relate to the topography of the specific site. It is recommended that a significant buffer be provided around the top of the basin so that it can become a more usable space.

Channels

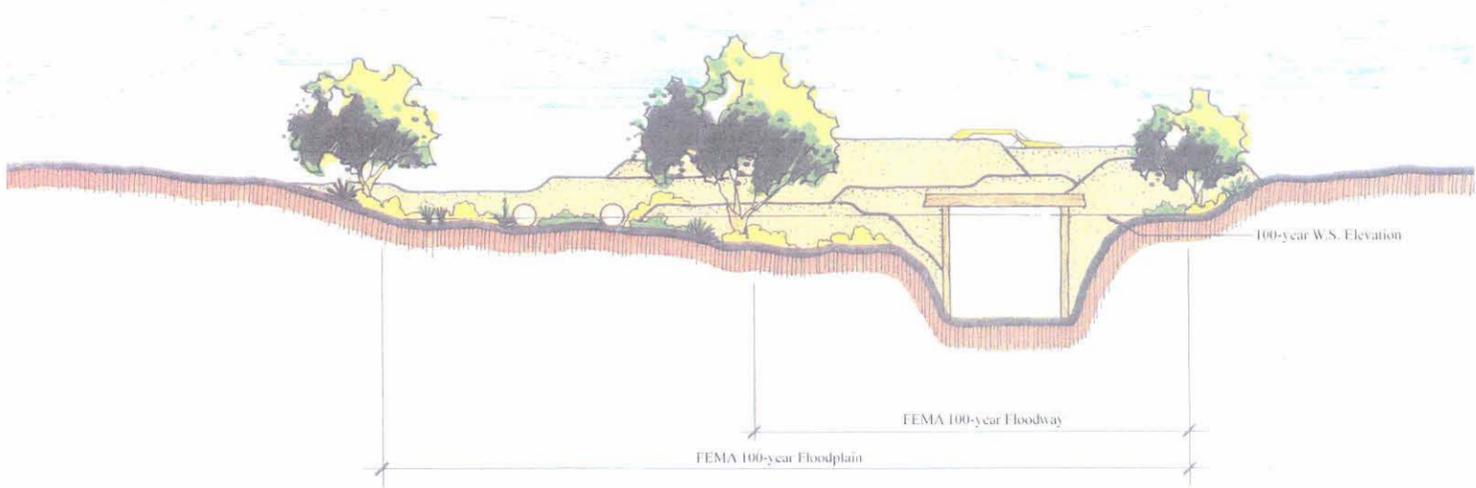
Channels should have a very sinuous alignment similar to existing wash alignments. Engineered side slopes should include numerous re-created rock faces. The alignment of the bottom of the wash should meander and not match the alignment of the top of bank. Leave small islands to create a braided wash appearance. On the bottom of the wash, maintain any existing boulders and rocks.



SINUOUS CHANNEL with VARIED SIDE SLOPES

Side Slopes of Basins and Channels

Side slopes should vary in angle of slope. The alignment of the top of bank and the bottom of bank should not be parallel. Side slopes in this area can be as steep as 2:1 if there will not be an erosion problem created. Boulders found in cut faces should be saved in place to maintain variety. Any freshly cut rock faces should be treated with Eonite or similar aging product.



ELEVATION 5 - HEAD WALL with MINING THEME



ELEVATION 6 - HEADWALL with MOUNTAIN THEME

Bridge and Culvert Headwalls

Headwall facades should be in rock to match adjacent rock faces, as in Elevation 5 above. If there are no adjacent rock faces, a Mining theme can be created, such as in Elevation 6 above. Use dark and mottled colors to blend into the background. Colors can be similar to Dunn Edwards Wild Cattail, Padre Ore or Coconut Skin. The appearance of railings should be minimized by making them part of the headwall.





STONE HEADWALL

Site Walls

Use stone or concrete for site walls. Use dark and mottled colors and very coarse textures.



STONE WALL

Trail Location

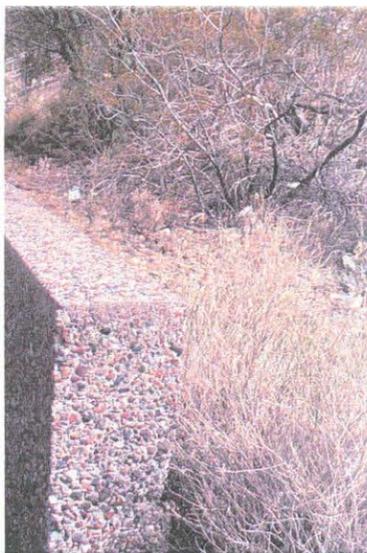
Locate the trail on the bank where possible. Locate it on the side of the wash that provides the best views, including those into the wash. Where needed, the trail can descend into the wash. This should be limited, however, to avoid disturbing existing flora and fauna.

Trail Material

The preferred trail material is stabilized decomposed granite or a dark colored concrete with a rough surface treatment. Concrete colors should be similar to the darker Davis colors of Flagstone Brown, Cocoa and Baja Red.



COLORED CONCRETE TRAIL



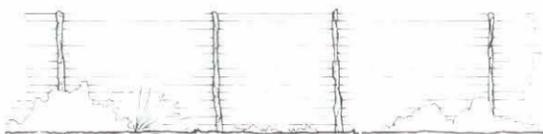
VERY COARSE TEXTURED WALL

Trail Signage

Trail signage should be designed to overlap between all theme areas, as do the trails. The signage package should include a consistent element, logo or material that will be recognized throughout but still allow for some material changes based on which theme area the sign is actually located. Signs in the Mountain/Mining theme area could include concrete, rusted metal, CMU block or wood.

Fencing

Where fencing is needed, options include a dark or rusted wrought iron or a post and wire system.



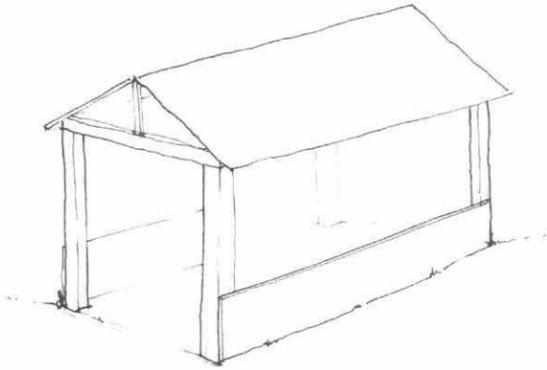
POST AND WIRE FENCING with MINING THEME





Trailheads

Trailheads can include ramadas, benches, paving, or interpretive signage. Ramada columns should be of wood, faux wood or exposed aggregate concrete. The roof should be of wood or a canvas looking product. Height should not exceed 12 feet. Floor paving should be concrete in a medium to dark integral color; otherwise stabilized granite. Benches or tables should have CMU supports and poured-in-place concrete tops. Trail signage is covered in the Multi-Use Opportunities Assessment in the overall project report.



RAMADA with MINING THEME

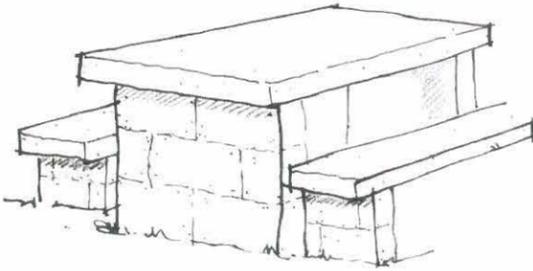


TABLE with MINING THEME

Plants

Natural desert planting is preferred for this area. There are a wide variety of species that grow here and the density is high. Sample adjacent or nearby existing natural desert for species and density. The recommended plant palette includes ironwood, mesquite, palo verde, ocotillo, saguaro, barrel cactus, yucca, jojoba, creosote, cholla, prickly pear, bursage, brittlebush, fairy duster, and morman tea.



Plains Theme with Native American or Ranching Theme Overlay

The Plains Theme is one of flat terrain and panoramic views. The washes meander gently and are defined by the increased vegetation along their banks. Otherwise, the vegetation is sparse and limited in species variety. The Native American theme adds the design materials of low rock base walls, mud and wood walls above the rock, and crop plants. The Ranching theme provides the design materials of post and wire fencing (with faux barbs if desired), wood rails and shingled or metal roofs.

Rights-of-Way

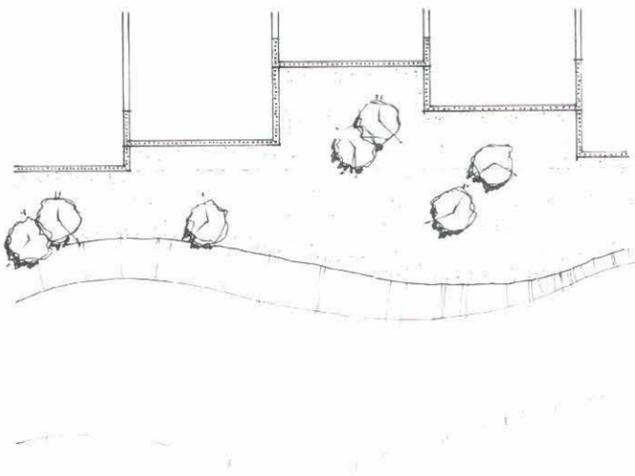
The road cross section should be as wide as possible to maximize view access to surrounding mountain vistas and Project Area peaks that are delineated in Figure 9.

Road Alignment

Road alignment should be gently curving and designed to take advantage of the surrounding views and distant mountains.

Yard Setbacks

Yard setbacks should be as wide as possible so that views of the surrounding mountains are still visible. Vary the yard setback along washes to avoid creating a straight line of wall along the wash corridor. Refer to the Multi-Use Opportunities Assessment in the overall project report and the Goals, Policies and Objectives for wash and trail setback dimensions.



VARIED YARD SETBACKS

Erosion or Flood Control

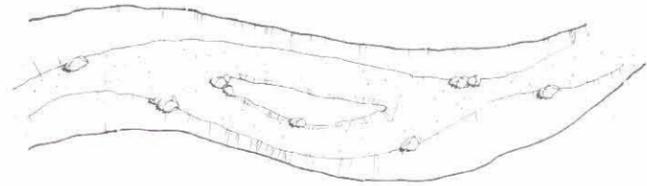
Bank protection could be soil cement with a rough, uneven surface texture. The color should be dark and mottled.

Basins

Basins should be shallow and broad. The outline should be free form and organic to match the topography of the specific site. It is recommended that a significant buffer be provided around the top of the basin so that it can become a more usable space.

Channels

Channels should gently meander similar to existing wash alignments. The alignment of the bottom of the wash should meander counterpoint to the alignment of the top of bank; not parallel. Leave small islands to create a braided wash appearance. The bottom surface should be sandy with some rock and occasional boulders.



MEANDERING CHANNEL with VARIED SIDE SLOPES

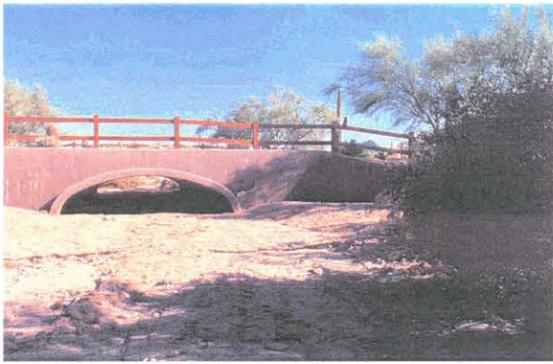
Slopes of Basins and Channels

Side slopes should vary in angle of slope. The alignment of the top of bank should not parallel the alignment of the bottom of bank. Side slopes in this area should be no steeper than 4:1 and should be as gentle as 12:1 for a minimum one-fourth of the basin perimeter or channel length. Any freshly cut rock faces should be treated with Eonite or similar aging product.



Bridge and Culvert Headwalls

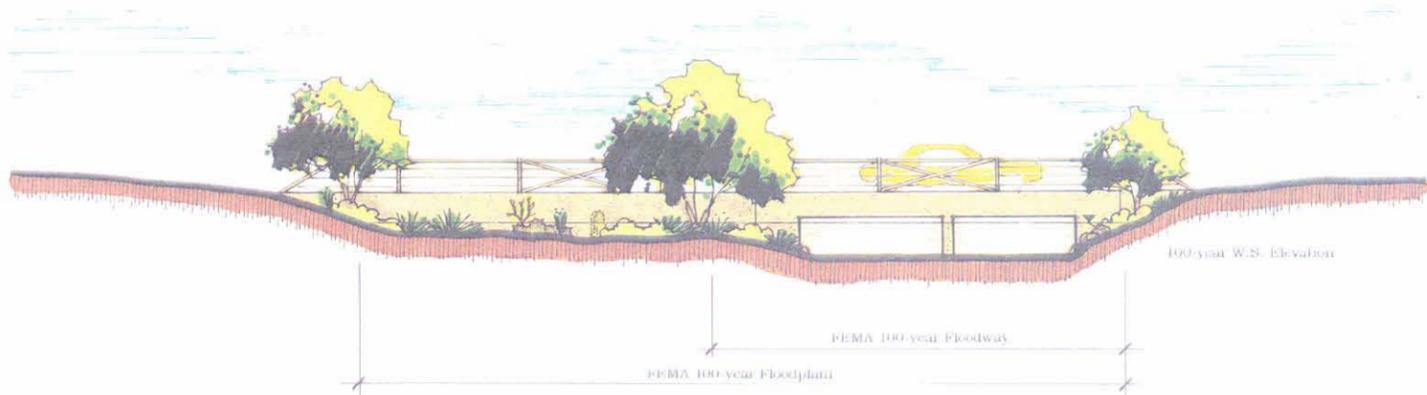
Headwall facades should be stone and/or rammed earth in the Native American theme area, as shown in Elevation 7. In the Ranching theme area they should be concrete, as shown in Elevation 8. Use medium to dark mottled colors to blend into the background. Concrete colors can be similar to Dunn Edwards Crock Full, Le Grand and Coconut Skin. Railings should be of wood or faux wood in a Ranch or Native American theme, depending on the location of the project.



COLORED CONCRETE HEADWALL



ELEVATION 7 - HEADWALL with NATIVE AMERICAN THEME



ELEVATION 8 - HEADWALL with RANCHING THEME

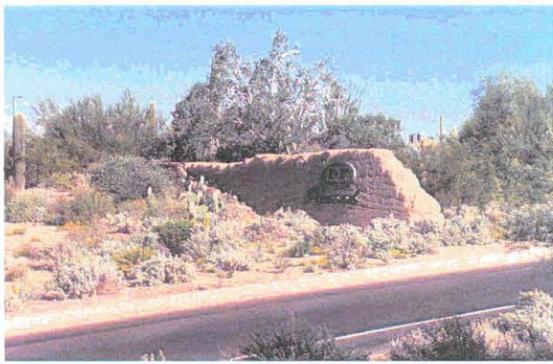


Site Walls

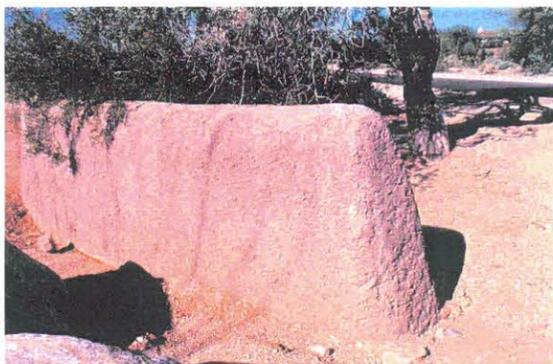
Use stone or rammed earth in the Native American theme area or rough finished stucco in the Ranching theme area. Use medium to dark colors with a mottled appearance.



ROCK WALL - NATIVE AMERICAN THEME



RAMMED EARTH WALL - NATIVE AMERICAN THEME



ROUGH SURFACED WALL - RANCHING THEME

Fencing

Where fencing is needed, options include a dark or rusted wrought iron, a post and wire system or a natural ocotillo fence.

Trail Location

Locate the trail on the wash bank side that provides the most room for meandering the trail and also provides the best opportunity for panoramic views.

Trail Material

The preferred trail material is stabilized decomposed granite. If needed for ADA accessibility, use colored concrete with a roughened surface treatment. The colors should be similar to the darker Davis colors of Flagstone Brown, Cocoa and Baja Red.



STABILIZED D.G. TRAIL

Trail Signage

Trail signage should be designed to overlap between all theme areas, as do the trails. The signage package should include a consistent element, logo or material that will be recognized throughout but still allow for some material changes based on which theme area the sign is actually located. Signs in the Plains/Native American theme area could include rammed earth, wood/branches, and stone. Signs in the Plains/Ranching theme area could include rough finished stucco, wood/posts, concrete, and dark bronze metal.



Trailheads

Trailheads can include ramadas, benches, paving, or interpretive signage. Native American theme ramadas should have a 'wood' or 'thatch' roof with columns of rammed earth or poured in place concrete. Height should not exceed 12 feet. Walls may be of native stone or rammed earth. Paving, if desired, should be stabilized decomposed granite or flagstone in medium to dark colors. Benches or tables should have stone supports and concrete tops. Ranching theme ramadas should have a corrugated or standing seam metal roof in a dark bronze color or a wood roof. Height should not exceed 12 feet. Columns should be CMU block, stained or integral color. Paving, if desired, should be integral colored concrete; otherwise stabilized granite. Benches and tables should be integral color concrete.

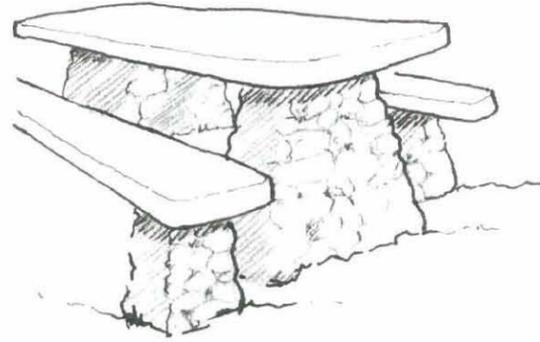
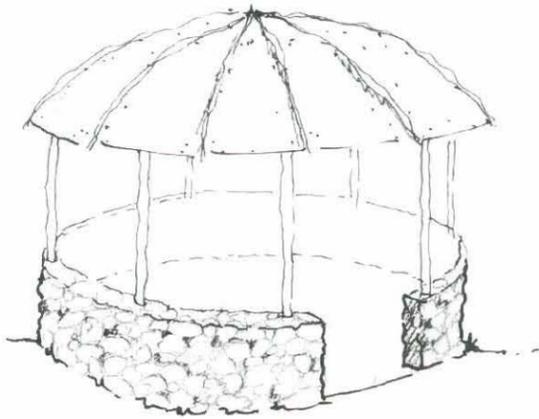


TABLE with NATIVE AMERICAN THEME



RAMADA with RANCHING THEME



RAMADA with NATIVE AMERICAN THEME

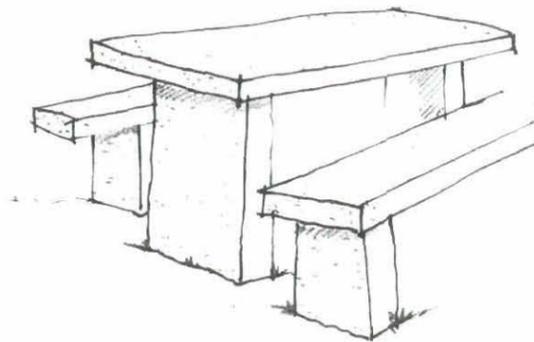


TABLE with RANCHING THEME



FLAGSTONE PAVING

Plants

A natural desert plant palette and density is desired in this area with some enhancement for interest. The predominant plant is widely space creosote. Other existing species include ironwood, mesquite, palo verde, ocotillo, saguaro, barrel cactus, cholla, bursage, and brittlebush. The natural density should be maintained with the addition of plants that have color and texture. Additional species used should be indigenous to the Sonoran Desert. In the Native American theme area, plants that were grown as crops by the indigenous people, such as agave, yucca or gourds, could be used in mass groupings.

Appendix A - Definitions

Alluvial – of or pertaining to alluvium, a deposit of sand, mud, etc., formed by flowing water/ the sedimentary matter deposited thus within recent times, esp. in the valleys of large rivers. (Webster's, 1989).

Background – The distant part of a landscape, picture, etc.; surroundings, especially those behind something and providing harmony or contrast; surrounding area or surface. Area located from 3-5 miles to infinity from the viewer.¹¹

Color - A phenomenon of light (as red, brown, pink, etc.) or visual perception that enables one to differentiate otherwise identical objects. A hue, as contrasted with black, white, or gray.¹¹ Color helps to differentiate objects that may have identical form, line and texture.¹⁰

Contrast – (a) Diversity of adjacent parts, as in color, tone, or emotions. (b) The closer the juxtaposition of two dissimilar perceptions, in time or space, the more powerful the appeal to the attention.¹¹

Convergence – Convergence generally occurs when major landforms, lines, colors, and/or textures tend to focus attention on one point or a small area.¹⁰

Cultural Element – Attributes in a human-altered landscape; scenically positive cultural elements, most of which have historical backgrounds or nostalgic connotations. Examples include split-rail fences, stone walls, barns, orchards, hedgerows, and cabins.¹

Desert Pavement – the hard, crusted surface of the ground in the desert. The combination of soil and organisms blend to create a hard, pavement like, surface. However, once the surface is damaged, it becomes vulnerable to erosion.

Distinctive – Areas of landscape denoted by specified distances from the observer. Used as a frame of reference in which to discuss landscape characteristics or activities of man.¹¹

Enclosed – Enveloped or surrounded; bounded or encompassed.¹⁰

Enframing - Features in the landscape direct the viewer's attention to an object or view; like the frame of a picture.¹⁰

Enhancement – A short-term management alternative which is done with the express purpose of increasing positive visual variety where little variety now exists.¹¹

Ephemeral – Anything lasting but a brief time.¹⁰

Feature – A visually distinct or outstanding part, quality, or characteristic of something.¹¹

Focal Point – the central or principal point of focus; the point at which disparate elements converge; center of activity or attention. (Webster's, 1989).

Foreground – The detailed landscape found within 0 to ¼-½ miles from the observer.¹¹

Form - The shape or structure of something as opposed to the material of which it is composed¹¹; the mass of an object.¹⁰

Harmony – exhibits a pleasant arrangement of landscape attributes.¹

Intactness – indicates wholeness – few or no missing parts in a landscape.¹

Landform – One of the attributes or features that make up the Earth's surface, such as a plain, mountain, or valley.¹

Landscape Character Type – Large physiographic area of land which has common characteristics of landforms, rock formations, water forms, and vegetative patterns.¹¹

Line - (a) an intersection of two planes. A point that has been extended; silhouette of form. (b) Any of various things that are or may be considered as arranged in a row or sequence.¹¹

Middleground – The space between the foreground and the background in a picture or landscape. The area located from ¼-½ to 3-5 miles from the viewer.¹¹

Mystery – arouses curiosity and adds interest to a landscape.¹

Panoramic - Little or no sense of boundary.

Pattern – includes pleasing repetitions and configurations of line, form, color, or texture, as well as harmony.¹

Scale – Generally a size relationship between an object and its environment or surroundings.¹¹

Texture - The visual or tactile surface characteristics of something.¹¹ The dominance of texture varies with distance.¹⁰

Uniqueness – arouses curiosity and often signifies scarcity, rarity, and greater value.¹

Urban – Landscape character that has resulted from extensive human activities, no longer appearing natural, such as conversion of native landscapes into an extensively altered landscape, such as a town, city, or metropolitan area.¹

Vanishing Point - that point toward which parallel lines appear to converge. (Webster's, 1989).

Variety – Somewhere between too much and too little; roughly 40 to 60 percent of one element to another.¹⁰

View – Something, especially a broad landscape or panorama that is looked toward or kept in sight. The act of looking toward this object or scene.¹¹

Watershed – An area of land with a characteristic drainage network that contributes surface or ground water to the flow at that point; a drainage basin or a major subdivision of a drainage basin.¹

Appendix B - Existing Vegetation

This is only a partial list of the plants that were noted during site walks. Refer to the Biological Survey for a complete list of plants within the Project Area.

TREES

<i>Cercidium microphyllum</i>	Foothills Palo Verde
<i>Olneya tesota</i>	Ironwood
<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>	Mesquite

SHRUBS/GROUNDCOVERS

<i>Ambrosia ambrosioides</i>	Giant Bursage
<i>Ambrosia deltoidea</i>	Bursage
<i>Baccharis sarothroides</i>	Desert Broom
<i>Baileya multiradiata</i>	Desert Marigold
<i>Calliandra eriophylla</i>	Fairy Duster
<i>Encelia farinosa</i>	Brittlebush
<i>Ephedra trifurca</i>	Morman Tea
<i>Larrea tridentata</i>	Creosote
<i>Lotus rigidus</i>	Deer Vetch
<i>Krameria parvifolia</i>	Ratany
<i>Orobauche multiflora</i>	Spike Broomrape
<i>Simmondsia chinensis</i>	Jojoba
<i>Sphaeralcea ambigua</i>	Globemallow

CACTI

<i>Carnegiea gigantea</i>	Saguaro
<i>Echinocereus engelmannii</i>	Hedgehog Cactus
<i>Ferocactus wislizenii</i>	Barrel Cactus
<i>Fouquieria splendens</i>	Ocotillo
<i>Opuntia acanthocarpa</i>	Staghorn Cholla
<i>Opuntia bigelovii</i>	Teddy Bear Cholla
<i>Opuntia engelmannii</i>	Prickly Pear

Appendix C - Bibliography

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Appendix D – Field Notes

See Figure 11 for the locations of the following stations.

North Peoria Area Drainage Master Plan
Visual Assessment

STATION: 1 - Rose Garden Lane

FACTOR	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS			SCORE
	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	0
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	0
Cultural features	2	0	-4	-4
Color	4	2	0	0
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	0
Scarcity	4	2	0	0

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
H	high
M	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS		
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety			✓
Unity			✓
Vividness			✓
Mystery			✓
Intactness			✓
Coherence			✓
Harmony			✓
Uniqueness			✓
Pattern			✓
Balance			✓

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	
Line	✓
Color	✓
Texture	✓

PHOTOS
N, S, E, W

NOTES:
to the north, power substation; distant mountain view;
to east, gravel pits, kv lines, distant mtns OK; to south, resid.
kv lines, nice mtn views; to west, A.F. bank (R straight
line top of bank), only FB views
Veg (where existing) - creosote, bursera, PV, sag., globem.
landform - wash bottom, bank edge to west

North Peoria Area Drainage Master Plan
Visual Assessment

STATION: 2 - Rose Garden & Argon Pkwy

FACTOR	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS			SCORE
	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	0
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	0
Cultural features	2	0	-4	-4
Color	4	2	0	0
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	0
Scarcity	4	2	0	0

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
H	high
M	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS		
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety			
Unity			
Vividness			
Mystery			
Intactness			
Coherence			
Harmony			
Uniqueness			
Pattern			
Balance			

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	
Line	
Color	
Texture	

PHOTOS
N, S, E, W

NOTES:
to north, edge of residential neigh., substation and gravel
pit operations distant mtns nice; east, main river bed, resid.
far ends, to south, gravel pits, pits operation obscures mtns. further
south; to west, top of bank clearer distinct line, White Tanks
beyond
Veg - sparse creosote, occ. stunted PV.
landform - flat except for distant mtns

North Peoria Area Drainage Master Plan
Visual Assessment

STATION: 3 - Jomax and Twin Butte Wash

FACTOR	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS			SCORE
	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	0
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	1
Cultural features	2	0	-4	-2
Color	4	2	0	1
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	1
Scarcity	4	2	0	1

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
H	high
M	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS		
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety		✓	
Unity			✓
Vividness			✓
Mystery			✓
Intactness			✓
Coherence			✓
Harmony			✓
Uniqueness			✓
Pattern			✓
Balance			✓

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	✓
Line	✓
Color	✓
Texture	✓

PHOTOS
N, S, E, W, down wash,
ground closeup, cholla

NOTES:
to north, more detail in Her Mtns; to east, kv lines, MG hills;
to south, kv lines, river to south east; to west, kv lines, distant
white tanks
Veg - sparse creosote, little to no bursera, occ. ironwood or PV, sag., cholla
ground - rocky, colorful
wash - bigger PVs and ironwood, very wide, fairly deep; more
bursera

North Peoria Area Drainage Master Plan
Visual Assessment

STATION: 4 - Twin Butte Wash

FACTOR	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS			SCORE
	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	0
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	1
Cultural features	2	0	-4	-2
Color	4	2	0	1
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	0
Scarcity	4	2	0	1

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
H	high
M	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS		
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety		✓	
Unity			✓
Vividness			✓
Mystery			✓
Intactness		✓	
Coherence			✓
Harmony			✓
Uniqueness			✓
Pattern		✓	
Balance			✓

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	✓
Line	✓
Color	✓
Texture	✓

PHOTOS
up(s), left, down, right

NOTES:
up river, kv lines, tops of a few hills nearby; left bank,
White bank; down river, distant kv lines, distant development; right bank,
more vertical than left bank, interesting erosion, kv lines
Veg - creos., bur., iron., PV, sag., cholla
Fog, wash bottom, fairly straight; straight line at top of right bank
long

STATION: ⑥ 115th & Hatfield

FACTOR	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS			SCORE
	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	0
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	0
Cultural features	2	0	-4	-2
Color	4	2	0	1
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	1
Scarcity	4	2	0	0

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
H	high
M	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS		
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety			
Unity			
Vividness			
Mystery			
Intactness			
Coherence			
Harmony			
Uniqueness			
Pattern			
Balance			

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	N
Line	N
Color	N
Texture	N

Photos
N, S, E, W

NOTES:
to north, distant mtn. and hills are; to east, road on east bank of Aquia Riv. (top of bank creates line), kv liner; to south, kv liner, gravel pit to se, sea of roofs further south; to west, kv liner and sub-station, low ridge; distant white tanks to sw
Veg - sparse creosote; some burrage, scattered PV, sag.

STATION: ⑥ Twin Buttes Wash & 115th Ave

FACTOR	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS			SCORE
	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	0
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	1
Cultural features	2	0	-4	-1
Color	4	2	0	1
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	0
Scarcity	4	2	0	0

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
H	high
M	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS		
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety			
Unity			
Vividness			
Mystery			
Intactness			
Coherence			
Harmony			
Uniqueness			
Pattern			
Balance			

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	N
Line	N
Color	N
Texture	N

Photos
U, L, D, R
shrub

NOTES:
Up stream, dense PVs and Ironwood; fairly distinct bottom, grassy w/rocks; left, fairly dense vegetation; down, eroded, vent. bank of loose material, grassy, rocky bottom; right, terraced, top desert veg.
veg - crec, PV, Iron, burrage, giant burrage in wash
top alluv desert wash

STATION: ⑦ Caterpillar Wash near farm

FACTOR	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS			SCORE
	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	0
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	0
Cultural features	2	0	-4	-1
Color	4	2	0	0
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	0
Scarcity	4	2	0	0

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
H	high
M	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS		
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety			
Unity			
Vividness			
Mystery			
Intactness			
Coherence			
Harmony			
Uniqueness			
Pattern			
Balance			

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	N
Line	N
Color	N
Texture	N

Photos
U, L, D, R

NOTES:
Up stream, crossover flume, wide wash, defined banks; left, fairly dense wash veg; down, fairly dense veg, distant kv liner, fairly high banks; right, rocky, steep bank
Veg - top wash, fairly dense; crec, burr, iron, PV, sag
desert floor wash bottom,
no views from down in wash

STATION: ⑧ Caterpillar Wash in wash

FACTOR	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS			SCORE
	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	1
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	1
Cultural features	2	0	-4	-1
Color	4	2	0	1
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	1
Scarcity	4	2	0	0

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
H	high
M	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS		
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety			
Unity			
Vividness			
Mystery			
Intactness			
Coherence			
Harmony			
Uniqueness			
Pattern			
Balance			

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	Y
Line	N
Color	N
Texture	N

Photos
U, L, D, R
hedge, black rock

NOTES:
Up, kv liner, hills to north; left, sloped bank; down, cross-over flume, kv liner, rooftops, mining, distant estradas; right, steeper bank, kv liner
Veg - scattered creosote w/ burrage under story, iron, PV, sag; Cholla, burrito, hedge.
ground - colorful pebbly, rocky
wash is wide, fairly distinct bank liner



STATION: ⑧ Caterpillar Wash - above wash

FACTOR	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS			SCORE
	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	1
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	1
Cultural features	2	0	-4	-1
Color	4	2	0	1
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	2
Scarcity	4	2	0	0

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
H	high
M	moderate
(L)	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS		
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety			
Unity			
Vividness			
Mystery			
Intactness			
Coherence			
Harmony			
Uniqueness			
Pattern			
Balance			

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	Y
Line	Y
Color	N
Texture	N

Photos
U, L, D, R

in hill shape occupied in ridge to N.

NOTES:
North, view, hills nice, KV lines; east, F0 hills; south, scattered, crossover flume, KV lines, rooftops; west, low hills w/ running out, white tanks in B6, KV lines
veg - scattered across, cholla, a few PV's and sag.
to west, far side of wash (right bank) water line

STATION: ⑨ Caterpillar Wash

FACTOR	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS			SCORE
	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	2
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	1
Cultural features	2	0	-4	-1
Color	4	2	0	1
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	1
Scarcity	4	2	0	1

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
H	high
M	moderate
(L)	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS		
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety		X	
Unity		X	
Vividness			
Mystery			X
Intactness			X
Coherence		X	
Harmony		X	
Uniqueness			Y
Pattern		X	
Balance		X	

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	N
Line	Y
Color	Y
Texture	Y

Photos
U, L, D, R
show E.

in ridge top black rock

NOTES:
up, dense wash w/ ridge line to right, left, KV lines, ridge line dominates, dark rock w/ light bur sage - contrast; down, KV lines, wash veg; right, gentle bank
veg - creosote, bur sage, B, E, cholla, sag, PV, ironwood

STATION: ⑩ Caterpillar Wash (in wash)

FACTOR	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS			SCORE
	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	2
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	2
Cultural features	2	0	-4	2
Color	4	2	0	1
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	1
Scarcity	4	2	0	1

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
(H)	high
M	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS		
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety		Y	
Unity		X	
Vividness		X	
Mystery			X
Intactness	X		
Coherence		X	
Harmony		X	
Uniqueness		X	
Pattern		X	
Balance		X	

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	Y
Line	N
Color	N
Texture	N

Photos
U, L, D, R

in hills to NW

NOTES:
up, dense veg, Twin Buttes to NW; left, boundary ridge line; down, KV lines, dense veg; right, distinct bank
veg - scattered across w/ bur sage, PV, iron, sag, cholla, B

STATION: ⑪ Caterpillar Wash (up bank)

FACTOR	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS			SCORE
	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	2
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	1
Cultural features	2	0	-4	2
Color	4	2	0	1
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	1
Scarcity	4	2	0	1

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
(H)	high
M	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS		
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety			
Unity			
Vividness			
Mystery			
Intactness			
Coherence			
Harmony			
Uniqueness			
Pattern			
Balance			

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	Y
Line	N
Color	N
Texture	N

Photos
U, L, D, R

in hills

NOTES:
up, rounded, cone Twin Buttes, escarp of saddleback, not flat anymore (Compared to 1-7?); left, bank of ridge line; down, KV lines, angle of slope eraser line; erosional cut; right, gently sloping terrain
veg - creosote, bur sage, PV, ironwood, sag, cholla, ocotillo
terrain becoming less level, hills of Hill more dominant in MO,

STATION: (12) Caterpillar Wash (west bank of wash)

FACTOR	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS			SCORE
	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	3
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	2
Cultural features	2	0	-4	1
Color	4	2	0	2
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	2
Scarcity	4	2	0	2

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
(H)	high
M	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

except CAP
Rice/bank

	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS		
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety		X	
Unity		X	
Vividness		X	
Mystery	X		
Intactness	X		
Coherence		X	
Harmony		X	
Uniqueness		X	
Pattern		X	
Balance		X	

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	Y
Line	N
Color	Y
Texture	N

in TB

Photos
U, L, D, R
cholla

NOTES:

UP, view of distant mtn, MG of saddleback, top desert; left, dense veg in wash, 'caves' in side of ridge, colorful lichen, mining tailings; down, piece of CAP, distant mtn, cut slope where CAP goes thru hill; left, Twin Buttes, unkn. form ground- rocky
veg- creosote/burrago, PV, iron, cholla, saguaro,

STATION: (13) caterpillar wash

FACTOR	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS			SCORE
	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	2
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	2
Cultural features	2	0	-4	2
Color	4	2	0	2
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	2
Scarcity	4	2	0	2

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
(H)	high
M	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS		
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety		X	
Unity		X	
Vividness		X	
Mystery	X		
Intactness	X		
Coherence		X	
Harmony	X		
Uniqueness		X	
Pattern		X	
Balance	Y		

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	Y
Line	N
Color	Y
Texture	N

Photos
wash bank
U, L, D, R

NOTES:

UP, fairly narrow at beginning of wash, ~~cut~~ cut one side (left) shallow the other; left, rolls away, interesting ridge slope w/ rock escarp's and lichen; down, narrow, dense veg.; right, gentle slope up
veg- creosote, burrago, many more PV's, ironwood, sag.; some cholla, B
ground- top desert pavement, a little rocky

STATION: (14) East Gavambillo Wash- east bank

FACTOR	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS			SCORE
	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	2
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	1
Cultural features	2	0	-4	1
Color	4	2	0	2
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	1
Scarcity	4	2	0	0

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
(H)	high
M	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS		
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety		X	
Unity		X	
Vividness		X	
Mystery	X		
Intactness	X		
Coherence		X	
Harmony		X	
Uniqueness		X	
Pattern		X	
Balance		X	

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	Y
Line	N
Color	N
Texture	Y

in TB

in TB - vol.

Photos
U, L, D, R

NOTES:

UP, deep cut wash, narrow, lots of PV's; left, rises steeply after bank; down, tops of white Tanks in distance, rolling terrain; right, ridge beyond mtn.
rolling after edge of bank, Twin Buttes in far, part of CAP disturbance;
veg- creosote, some burrago, PV, cholla, sag.
interesting hill slopes to Twin Buttes - black rock, green burrago; also black end lichen of ridge to east
not yet flat terrain

STATION: (15) East Gavambillo Wash

FACTOR	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS			SCORE
	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	1
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	1
Cultural features	2	0	-4	1
Color	4	2	0	1
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	1
Scarcity	4	2	0	0

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
(H)	high
M	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS		
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety		X	
Unity		X	
Vividness		X	
Mystery	X		
Intactness	X		
Coherence		X	
Harmony	X		
Uniqueness		X	
Pattern		X	
Balance		X	

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	Y
Line	N
Color	N
Texture	Y

Photos
U, L, D, R
close up of cut bank;
up on east bank, looking north*

NOTES:

UP, top wide wash, hills beyond; left, high eroded bank of loose material; down - top wash; right, terrace up
veg- creosote, a little burrago, PV, iron, sag.; cholla, barrel, brittlebrush, B
ground- wash bottom is desert paving
* contrast of rounded hill, rugged hill (saddleback) then rounded again
took 2 photos of cedarwood & rocky ridge south of cut.

STATION: #16 MCW

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS				SCORE
FACTOR	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	3
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	2
Cultural features	2	0	-4	1
Color	4	2	0	2
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	3
Scarcity	4	2	0	2

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
(H)	high
M	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS			
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety		X	
Unity		X	
Vividness		X	
Mystery		X	
Intactness		X	
Coherence		X	
Harmony		X	
Uniqueness		X	
Pattern		X	
Balance		X	

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	Y
Line	N
Color	N
Texture	Y

ridgetop, hills
Photos
rock, L, D, L, U

NOTES:
up, wide wash, veg. bank to bank; left, cool ridgetop rock outcrop; down, top wide wash; right, fairly steep
wash bottom - grainy
veg. - mesq, giant burrage, dr. broom, pv, iron, sag, cholla

STATION: #17 MCW

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS				SCORE
FACTOR	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	3
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	3
Cultural features	2	0	-4	1
Color	4	2	0	2
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	3
Scarcity	4	2	0	2

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
(H)	high
M	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS			
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety		X	
Unity		X	
Vividness		X	
Mystery		X	
Intactness		X	
Coherence		X	
Harmony		X	
Uniqueness		X	
Pattern		X	
Balance		X	

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	Y
Line	N
Color	N
Texture	Y

Photos
D, L, R, U
*upstream - rock pix.s

NOTES:
down, rock outcrop splits wash; right, terraces & low ridges; up, top wash, vert. cuts to right; left, veg - mesq, prick pear, giant b., pv, iron, sag, burrage, cholla
pebbly wash bottom

STATION: #18 MCW

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS				SCORE
FACTOR	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	2
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	2
Cultural features	2	0	-4	1
Color	4	2	0	2
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	1
Scarcity	4	2	0	2

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
(H)	high
M	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS			
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety		X	
Unity		X	
Vividness		X	
Mystery		X	
Intactness		X	
Coherence		X	
Harmony		X	
Uniqueness		X	
Pattern		X	
Balance		X	

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	Y
Line	Y
Color	Y
Texture	Y

Photos
R, UP, down, left
*Upstream - rock

NOTES:
up, defined bottom (pebbly) w/ steep on left, terrace on right; left, terrace then ridge; down, vert. left, terrace right; right, slope up
veg - some at p.u.
nice flat spot on left bank for rice spot

STATION: #19 MCW

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS				SCORE
FACTOR	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	2
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	2
Cultural features	2	0	-4	1
Color	4	2	0	2
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	3
Scarcity	4	2	0	2

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
(H)	high
M	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS			
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety		X	
Unity		X	
Vividness		X	
Mystery		X	
Intactness		X	
Coherence		X	
Harmony		X	
Uniqueness		X	
Pattern		X	
Balance		X	

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	Y
Line	Y
Color	N
Texture	N

Photos
U, D, R, L
bank close up
west hill edge of wash/veg.

NOTES:
Up, view of peak in distance; left, & right, 3-4 bank of loose material, flat and then hills; down, vert cut on left
veg - same
pebbly bottom

STATION: 20 MCW

FACTOR	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS			SCORE
	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	2
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	2
Cultural features	2	0	-4	1
Color	4	2	0	2
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	1
Scarcity	4	2	0	2

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
(H)	high
M	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS		
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety			
Unity			
Vividness			
Mystery			
Intactness			
Coherence			
Harmony			
Uniqueness			
Pattern			
Balance			

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	N
Line	N
Color	N
Texture	N

Photos - U, D, L, R

* Upstream - viewpoint 1
rock pix - 2

NOTES:
Top wash, wide; high banks one side, terrace the other then hills
veg - same
wash bottom - same pattern

STATION: 21 MCW

FACTOR	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS			SCORE
	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	3
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	2
Cultural features	2	0	-4	1
Color	4	2	0	2
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	3
Scarcity	4	2	0	2

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
(H)	high
M	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS		
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety			
Unity			
Vividness			
Mystery			
Intactness			
Coherence			
Harmony			
Uniqueness			
Pattern			
Balance			

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	Y
Line	Y
Color	N
Texture	N

in photos - grade wash, veg.

Photos
R, L, D, U, U

rock

NOTES:
Up great view of Pikes Peak with much wider here down - west - right
veg - same
bottom - same pattern next to Coady Ranch

STATION: 22 MCW

FACTOR	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS			SCORE
	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	2
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	2
Cultural features	2	0	-4	1
Color	4	2	0	2
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	3
Scarcity	4	2	0	2

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
(H)	high
M	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS		
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety			
Unity			
Vividness			
Mystery			
Intactness			
Coherence			
Harmony			
Uniqueness			
Pattern			
Balance			

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	Y
Line	N
Color	N
Texture	N

Photos
U, D, L, R

upstream - rock bank
Further up - rock bank & ? salt cedar

NOTES:
Up great view of Pikes Peak & range
high down, left, right
veg - same
bottom - same

STATION: 23 MCW

FACTOR	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS			SCORE
	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	2
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	2
Cultural features	2	0	-4	0
Color	4	2	0	2
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	2
Scarcity	4	2	0	2

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
(H)	high
M	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS		
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety			
Unity			
Vividness			
Mystery			
Intactness			
Coherence			
Harmony			
Uniqueness			
Pattern			
Balance			

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	Y
Line	Y
Color	N
Texture	N

will to north in sag groove

Photos
U, L, R, D

plant ID photo

upstream - rec spot 1

NOTES:
Up, rounded bank, high
low hills to right bank
wide wash
veg - same except acillo on hill side
bottom - same

North Peoria Area Drainage Master Plan
Visual Assessment

STATION: 26 MCW

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS				SCORE
FACTOR	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	2
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	2
Cultural features	2	0	-4	1
Color	4	2	0	2
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	3
Scarcity	4	2	0	2

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
(H)	high
M	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS			
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety			
Unity			
Vividness			
Mystery			
Intactness			
Coherence			
Harmony			
Uniqueness			
Pattern			
Balance			

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	Y
Line	N
Color	N
Texture	N

Photos (U, D, P, L)
upstream - plant ID photo

NOTES:
up, nice view of peak, detail showing up
D, P, L - nice.
veg. same
bottom - same

North Peoria Area Drainage Master Plan
Visual Assessment

STATION: 25 MCW

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS				SCORE
FACTOR	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	2
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	2
Cultural features	2	0	-4	1
Color	4	2	0	2
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	2
Scarcity	4	2	0	2

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
(H)	high
M	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS			
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety			
Unity			
Vividness			
Mystery			
Intactness			
Coherence			
Harmony			
Uniqueness			
Pattern			
Balance			

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	
Line	
Color	
Texture	Y

Photos (U, D, P, L)
windmill
made in wash bottom

NOTES:
Mark is narrowing bank ~~steeply~~ rises steeply both sides
veg. not seeing ~~red~~ red cedar as from about gate on

North Peoria Area Drainage Master Plan
Visual Assessment

STATION: 26 MCW

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS				SCORE
FACTOR	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	2
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	2
Cultural features	2	0	-4	1
Color	4	2	0	2
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	2
Scarcity	4	2	0	2

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
(H)	high
M	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS			
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety			
Unity			
Vividness			
Mystery			
Intactness			
Coherence			
Harmony			
Uniqueness			
Pattern			
Balance			

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	Y
Line	N
Color	N
Texture	N

Photos (U, D, P, L)
hills beyond

NOTES:
wash still fairly narrow
up - hills beyond nice
veg. same; passed a hillside of ocotillo; no s. cedar; jejoba bottom - same

North Peoria Area Drainage Master Plan
Visual Assessment

STATION: 27 on jeep trail

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS				SCORE
FACTOR	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	4
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	3
Cultural features	2	0	-4	2
Color	4	2	0	3
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	4
Scarcity	4	2	0	3

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
(VH)	very high
H	high
M	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS			
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety			
Unity			
Vividness			
Mystery			
Intactness			
Coherence			
Harmony			
Uniqueness			
Pattern			
Balance			

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	Y
Line	Y
Color	Y
Texture	Y

Photos panorama - east
previous - panorama of N. mtns near 36 on J. trail

NOTES:
great views to east - layer of mtns ridge/plate to north - a lot of texture in rock escarp
brittle, creosote, ocotillo, PV, fairy duster, cholla, bursage (m. gray stems - see sample) sig., barrels

STATION: 28 MCW

FACTOR	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS			SCORE
	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	1
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	2
Cultural features	2	0	-4	-2
Color	4	2	0	2
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	1
Scarcity	4	2	0	2

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
H	high
(M)	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS		
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety			
Unity			
Vividness			
Mystery			
Intactness			
Coherence			
Harmony			
Uniqueness			
Pattern			
Balance			

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	
Line	
Color	
Texture	

Photos close up K, L, D, U

NOTES:
down, view of road cut; right bank, eroded vertical bank, terrace on left,
veg - mesq, p, worm, iron, burdocks, cree, sweet cedar

STATION: 29 MCW

FACTOR	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS			SCORE
	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	1
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	1
Cultural features	2	0	-4	-2
Color	4	2	0	2
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	1
Scarcity	4	2	0	1

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
H	high
(M)	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS		
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety			
Unity			
Vividness			
Mystery			
Intactness			
Coherence			
Harmony			
Uniqueness			
Pattern			
Balance			

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	
Line	
Color	
Texture	

Photo U, P, L, R

NOTES:
down - view of hills beyond cut, right - road cut with terrace, left - terrace, up - top wash
veg -
bottom - pebbly

STATION: 30 MCW

FACTOR	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS			SCORE
	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	1
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	1
Cultural features	2	0	-4	-1
Color	4	2	0	2
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	1
Scarcity	4	2	0	2

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
(H)	high
M	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS		
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety			
Unity			
Vividness			
Mystery			
Intactness			
Coherence			
Harmony			
Uniqueness			
Pattern			
Balance			

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	
Line	
Color	
Texture	

Photos D, U, L, R,

downstream - rock banks

NOTES:
Wide both sides - hills on right, terrace on left
veg - same
bottom - pebbly, rock outcrop occas.

STATION: 31 MCW

FACTOR	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS			SCORE
	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	2
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	1
Cultural features	2	0	-4	0
Color	4	2	0	3
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	2
Scarcity	4	2	0	2

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
(H)	high
M	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS		
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety			
Unity			
Vividness			
Mystery			
Intactness			
Coherence			
Harmony			
Uniqueness			
Pattern			
Balance			

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	
Line	
Color	
Texture	

Photos D, U, L, R,

downstream - rock shot

NOTES:
left bank with cut, terraced on right, hill beyond
larger rocks in wash
* white cut, red in hill beyond

STATION: 32 MCW

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS				SCORE
FACTOR	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	1
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	2
Cultural features	2	0	-4	0
Color	4	2	0	2
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	2
Scarcity	4	2	0	3

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
(H)	high
M	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS			
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety			
Unity			
Vividness			
Mystery			
Intactness			
Coherence			
Harmony			
Uniqueness			
Pattern			
Balance			

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	N
Line	Y
Color	Y
Texture	Y

Photos
UDLP
downstream - rock shots
at "end" - riparian shots

NOTES:
Wash cutting more thru bedrock; rock sides down to wash both sides; more rounded in wash.
Line, color, texture in all the rock

STATION: 33 Rk. 74

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS				SCORE
FACTOR	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	2
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	2
Cultural features	2	0	-4	-2
Color	4	2	0	2
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	2
Scarcity	4	2	0	2

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
H	high
(M)	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS			
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety			
Unity			
Vividness			
Mystery			
Intactness			
Coherence			
Harmony			
Uniqueness			
Pattern			
Balance			

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	Y
Line	N
Color	N
Texture	N

Photos
N, E, S, W
Rk 2 peak concepts

NOTES:
to north, den is very visible, contrast of light dirt & straight line against purple hills beyond; small power poles; east to river, top. burroughs desert; south - to river; west nice backdrop of hills, saddleback stands out

STATION: 34 Rk. 74

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS				SCORE
FACTOR	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	2
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	2
Cultural features	2	0	-4	-1
Color	4	2	0	2
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	2
Scarcity	4	2	0	2

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
H	high
(M)	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS			
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety			
Unity			
Vividness			
Mystery			
Intactness			
Coherence			
Harmony			
Uniqueness			
Pattern			
Balance			

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	N
Line	N
Color	N
Texture	N

Photos
N, E, S, W

NOTES:
North views of mtns; east - to river, AF valley w/ mtns in distance; south - top desert; west - top desert, one distinct peak
of veg - burroughs, cscr, PV, cholla, saguaro

STATION: 35 Rk. 74

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS				SCORE
FACTOR	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	2
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	2
Cultural features	2	0	-4	0
Color	4	2	0	2
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	2
Scarcity	4	2	0	2

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
H	high
(M)	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS			
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety			
Unity			
Vividness			
Mystery			
Intactness			
Coherence			
Harmony			
Uniqueness			
Pattern			
Balance			

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	Y
Line	N
Color	N
Texture	N

Photos
N, E, S, W

NOTES:
North - contrast in burroughs to rocks; east - top; south - top desert w/ form of saddle back beyond; west - typical
veg - same



North Peoria Area Drainage Master Plan
Visual Assessment

STATION: 36 Rte 74

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS				SCORE
FACTOR	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	2+
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	2
Cultural features	2	0	-4	0
Color	4	2	0	2
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	2
Scarcity	4	2	0	2

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
(H)	high
M	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS		
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety			
Unity			
Vividness			
Mystery			
Intactness			
Coherence			
Harmony			
Uniqueness			
Pattern			
Balance			

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	Y
Line	N
Color	N
Texture	N

Photos
N, E, S, W
Close up of peak

NOTES:
North - top, desert; east - panorama of distant mtns.;
south - road cut; west - interesting peak

North Peoria Area Drainage Master Plan
Visual Assessment

STATION: 37 Rte 74

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS				SCORE
FACTOR	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	2+
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	2
Cultural features	2	0	-4	0
Color	4	2	0	2
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	2
Scarcity	4	2	0	2

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
(H)	high
M	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS		
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety			
Unity			
Vividness			
Mystery			
Intactness			
Coherence			
Harmony			
Uniqueness			
Pattern			
Balance			

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	N
Line	N
Color	N
Texture	N

Photos
N, E, S, W

NOTES:
North - top, desert; east - view of layered distant mtns.;
south - top, desert; west - top
Veg same

North Peoria Area Drainage Master Plan
Visual Assessment

STATION: 38 Rte 74

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS				SCORE
FACTOR	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	2+
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	2
Cultural features	2	0	-4	0
Color	4	2	0	2
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	2
Scarcity	4	2	0	2

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
(H)	high
M	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS		
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety			
Unity			
Vividness			
Mystery			
Intactness			
Coherence			
Harmony			
Uniqueness			
Pattern			
Balance			

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	Y
Line	N
Color	N
Texture	N

Photos
N, E, S, W
2 closeups of saddleback + other

NOTES:
North - top, desert; east - distant views; south - saddleback mtn distinctive; west - top
Veg - same

North Peoria Area Drainage Master Plan
Visual Assessment

STATION: 39 Rte 74

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS				SCORE
FACTOR	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	2+
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	2
Cultural features	2	0	-4	0
Color	4	2	0	2
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	2
Scarcity	4	2	0	2

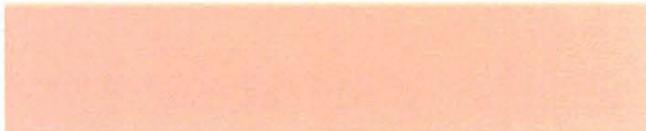
SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
(H)	high
M	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS		
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety			
Unity			
Vividness			
Mystery			
Intactness			
Coherence			
Harmony			
Uniqueness			
Pattern			
Balance			

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	N
Line	N
Color	N
Texture	N

Photos
N, E, S, W
2 photos

NOTES:
North - top, desert; east - good view distant mtns. w/ peak in middle ground; south - top, desert; west - top
Veg - brittle bark grass (tufts)
same



North Peoria Area Drainage Master Plan
Visual Assessment

STATION: 40 LPR

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS				SCORE
FACTOR	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	1
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	1
Cultural features	2	0	-4	-1
Color	4	2	0	1
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	1
Scarcity	4	2	0	1

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
H	high
(M)	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS		
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety			
Unity			
Vividness			
Mystery			
Intactness			
Coherence			
Harmony			
Uniqueness			
Pattern			
Balance			

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	Y
Line	
Color	N
Texture	

NOTES:
~~40~~
 abundant hills/mountains in all directions - no interruptions
 very close, no understorey; few to no squares; few cholla & PV's
 near AF of burmese

North Peoria Area Drainage Master Plan
Visual Assessment

STATION: 41 LPR

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS				SCORE
FACTOR	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	1
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	1
Cultural features	2	0	-4	-1
Color	4	2	0	1
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	1
Scarcity	4	2	0	1

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
H	high
(M)	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS		
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety			
Unity			
Vividness			
Mystery			
Intactness			
Coherence			
Harmony			
Uniqueness			
Pattern			
Balance			

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	Y
Line	
Color	
Texture	

NOTES:
 same as 40
 Photos N, E, S, W

North Peoria Area Drainage Master Plan
Visual Assessment

STATION: 42 LPR

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS				SCORE
FACTOR	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	1
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	1
Cultural features	2	0	-4	-1
Color	4	2	0	1
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	1
Scarcity	4	2	0	1

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
H	high
(M)	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS		
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety			
Unity			
Vividness			
Mystery			
Intactness			
Coherence			
Harmony			
Uniqueness			
Pattern			
Balance			

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	Y
Line	
Color	
Texture	

NOTES:
 same as 41 except hills to east are closer (less panoramic)
 new river dam bank design

North Peoria Area Drainage Master Plan
Visual Assessment

STATION: 43 LPR

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS				SCORE
FACTOR	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	2
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	1
Cultural features	2	0	-4	-1
Color	4	2	0	1
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	2
Scarcity	4	2	0	1

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
H	high
(M)	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS		
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety			
Unity			
Vividness			
Mystery			
Intactness			
Coherence			
Harmony			
Uniqueness			
Pattern			
Balance			

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	Y
Line	
Color	N
Texture	

NOTES:
 hills to east have interesting rock escarpments as does Calderwood;
 more bushy understorey & squares
 Photos N, E, S, W
 3 peak closeups



North Peoria Area Drainage Master Plan
Visual Assessment

STATION: 44

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS				SCORE
FACTOR	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	2
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	2
Cultural features	2	0	-4	0
Color	4	2	0	2
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	2
Scarcity	4	2	0	2

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
H	high
(M)	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS		
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety			
Unity			
Vividness			
Mystery			
Intactness			
Coherence			
Harmony			
Uniqueness			
Pattern			
Balance			

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	
Line	
Color	
Texture	

Photos
N E S W

NOTES:
North - turn border, disturbance line of CAP; east - hyp, kv
lines; south - low lines & substation; west - mining scar
veg - creosote, some burrage, PV, saguaro, cholla, barrel
ridge pix?

North Peoria Area Drainage Master Plan
Visual Assessment

STATION: 45

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS				SCORE
FACTOR	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	2+
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	2
Cultural features	2	0	-4	-1
Color	4	2	0	2
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	2
Scarcity	4	2	0	2

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
H	high
(M)	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS		
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety			
Unity			
Vividness			
Mystery			
Intactness			
Coherence			
Harmony			
Uniqueness			
Pattern			
Balance			

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	
Line	
Color	
Texture	

Photos
N E S W

NOTES:
N - with border of CAP scar; east - ridge line; south -
panorama of valley, kv line; west - scarred hill; distant
Mtn
veg - creosote, burrage, PV ironwood, sag, cholla, ocotillo
3 plant close ups; saddleback (2)
in hills

North Peoria Area Drainage Master Plan
Visual Assessment

STATION: 46

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS				SCORE
FACTOR	DISTINCT	TYPICAL	INDISTINCT	
Landform	4	2	0	2
Surface water	4	2	0	0
Vegetation patterns	4	2	0	2
Cultural features	2	0	-4	1
Color	4	2	0	2
Adjacent scenery	4	2	0	2
Scarcity	4	2	0	2

SCENIC INTEGRITY	
Circle one	
VH	very high
(H)	high
M	moderate
L	low
VL	very low
UL	unacceptably low

	SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS		
	Distinctive Strong	Typical Normal	Indistinctive Weak
Variety			
Unity			
Vividness			
Mystery			
Intactness			
Coherence			
Harmony			
Uniqueness			
Pattern			
Balance			

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	
	Yes or No
Form	
Line	
Color	
Texture	

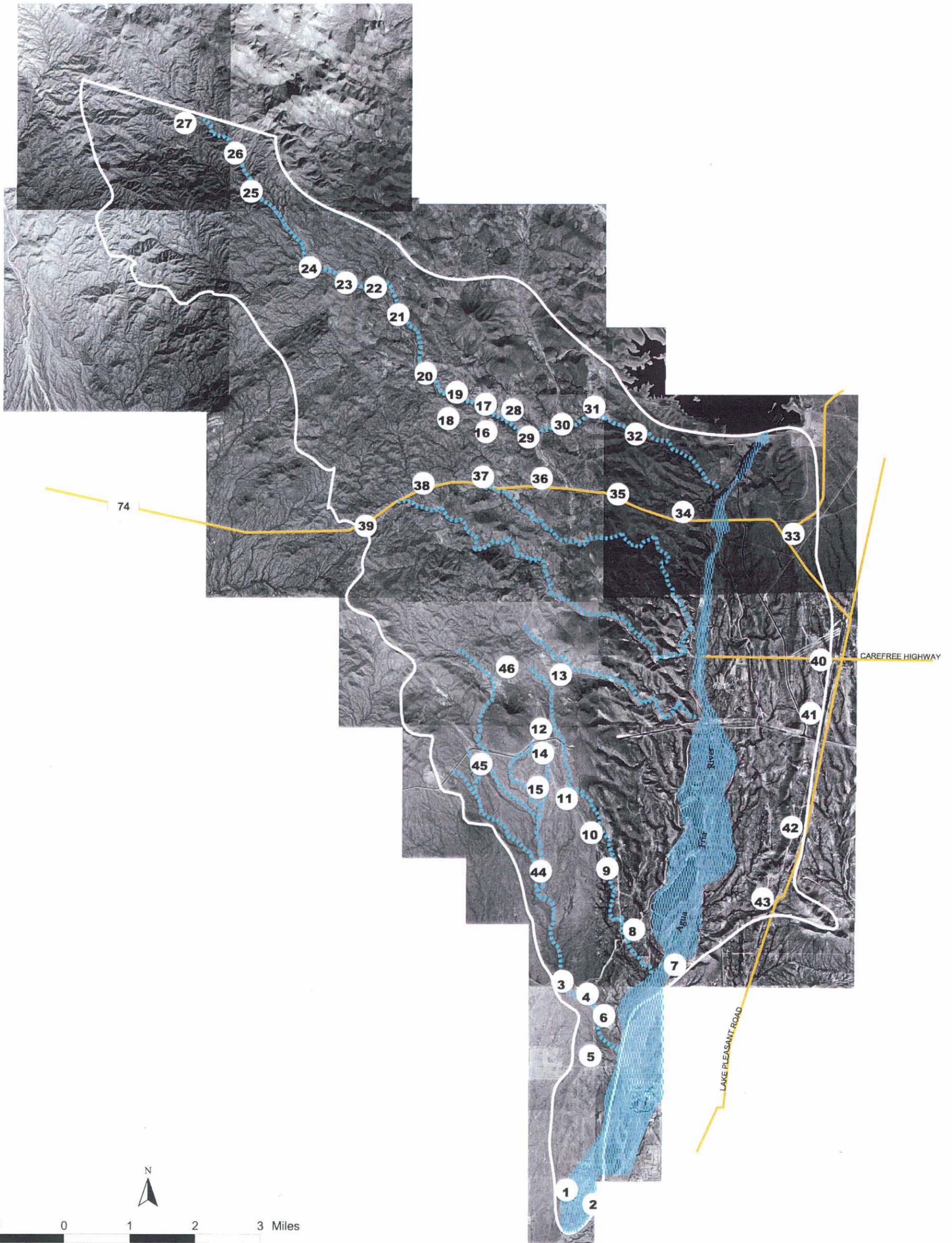
Photos
N E S W

NOTES:
North - hyp, east - ridge line in middle ground; south - interesting
rock escarp.; west - hyp
veg - creosote, burrage, PV, sag, cholla, ocotillo
ridge/west close up; plant close;
ridge line; plant id?

North Peoria

AREA DRAINAGE MASTER PLAN

Inventory, Character and Visual Assessment



Visual Assessment Inventory Stations



Project Area Boundary



Agua Fria River Boundary



Washes



Stations

CORNOYER-HEDRICK 



Figure 11

NORTH PEORIA AREA DRAINAGE MASTER PLAN



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