6.4 Site SDI-15,081

6.4.1 Site Description

This resource was originally recorded as a seasonal camp with eight bedrock milling features, a rock enclosure, and a rock alignment. This site represents a large prehistoric milling seasonal campsite, which appears closely related to the occupation at SDI-14,770, located just to the west and downstream of SDI-15,081. The semi-permanent camp was recorded during the initial study of the Crowder Project by BFSA in 1992 and then subsequently studied by Mooney and Associates in 2001. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.4–1. Elevations at the site range from 816 to 844 feet AMSL. The topographic setting of this site is the key characteristic to the occupation of this location. A major drainage passes through the center of the site, with steep slopes on the north and south. The creek drains a large area to the east, including most of the Safari Highlands Ranch Project. Native vegetation exists over most of the site area, as shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.4–1.



Plate 6.4–1: Overview of Site SDI-15,081, facing east.

Figure 6.4–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site SDI-15,081

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Site SDI-15,081 is located within the proposed construction zone for the access road into the Safari Highlands Ranch Project and was therefore subjected to a testing and evaluation program by BFSA. Testing of the resource consisted of mapping and recording all surface artifacts and features, as well as the excavation of a series of STPs. The field investigations were conducted in May of 2015.

6.4.2 Previous Investigations

The site was registered by Mooney and Associates during the Valley View Estates Project EIR process in 2001. At that time, Mooney and Associates conducted limited testing and mapping of the resource. The site was recorded as including eight milling features, a rock enclosure, a rock wall or alignment, and a scatter of surface artifacts. A total of 24 artifacts were observed and collected from the surface of the site. Subsurface excavations of SDI-15,081 included six shovel tests that identified the presence of subsurface deposits at different areas of the site. Mooney and Associates also excavated two test units within the site, one of which was situated within the rock enclosure. In total, 1,150 pieces of debitage, 37 ceramic vessel sherds, 20 bifacial artifacts, two milling implements, one unifacially modified flake, one incised stone, one bone tool fragment, one possible shell bead, and one possible comal were recovered during the testing conducted by Mooney and Associates in 2001. Bone and charcoal also were noted and reflect the use of this location as an occupation site. Nearly all ceramics recovered from the site were TBW except for one piece of buff ware ceramic. The site was determined to be a significant cultural resource by Mooney and Associates.

6.4.3 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site SDI-15,081 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0. The features previously identified by Mooney and Associates were remapped using GPS and additional features were identified and added to the site inventory. Artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site and from subsurface tests that were added to those previously excavated by Mooney and Associates. The purpose of the additional testing program by BFSA was to analyze the site in greater detail in order to address potential impacts to SDI-15,081 associated with the planned road design that would cross the west side of the site.

Surface Recordation

The entire surface of the site was inspected for evidence of prehistoric activity, resulting in the identification of a large collection of surface artifacts. The distribution of artifacts collected via GPS is illustrated in Figure 6.4–1. Detailed provenience information for the surface artifacts is presented in Table 6.4–1. A total of 22 artifacts were recovered from 10 locations across the site, including 16 pieces of quartz debitage, five TBW ceramics, and a ground stone fragment. The area of the site, delineated by the artifact scatter, measures approximately 64

meters (210 feet) from northwest to southeast by 95 meters (312 feet) from southwest to northeast, covering 3,585 square meters (38,589 square feet) (Figure 6.4–1).

Table 6.4–1
Surface Collection Data
Site SDI-15,081

Surface Collection	Artifact Type	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	Debitage	Quartz	3	5
	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	6
2	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	7
3	Debitage	Quartz	4	8
4	Debitage	Quartz	2	9
5	Debitage	Quartz	4	10
6	Debitage	Quartz	1	11
7	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	12
8	Ground Stone	Granite	1	13
9	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	2	14
10	Debitage	Quartz	2	15

Lithic production waste (debitage) accounts for 72.73 percent (N=16) of the collection, indicating that tool manufacture and maintenance were important site activities. The lithic materials represented in the collection reflect the use of locally available sources.

The surface recordation process included the recording of the milling features present on the site. A total of nine milling features were identified during the examination of the site area, including the eight milling features previously reported by Mooney and Associates. The milling features were assigned the alphabetical designations BMF A through BMF I. The locations of the milling features are illustrated on Figure 6.4–1. A table detailing the type and dimensions of the milling surfaces present on the nine milling features is provided in Table 6.4–2. The milling surfaces identified on the various milling features include 60 slicks, nine mortars, three mortar starts, seven basins, two slick/mortar/collars, and 11 cupules. These surfaces represent the processing of acorns and seeds at the site. The majority of the milling surfaces were located on BMF A and BMF H. Photographs of the milling features are presented in Plates 6.4–2 through 6.4–10. BMF F has been designated as a cupule feature, as shown on Plate 6.4–7, and includes 11 cupule indentations.

Table 6.4–2
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-15,081

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
A	1	Slick	38x45x0.1
	2	Slick	35x30x0.1
	3	Slick	17x28x0.1
	4	Slick	33x32x0.1
	5	Slick	40x28x0.1
	6	Slick	34x15x0.1
	7	Slick	77x72x0.1
	8	Slick	43x35x0.1
	9	Slick	44x34x0.1
	10	Slick	52x29x0.1
	11	Basin	16x14x1.5
	12	Slick	28x37x0.1
	13	Slick	33x27x0.1
	14	Slick	48x47x0.1
	15	Slick/Mortar/Collar	27x32x0.1
	16	Mortar	17x17x4.5
	17	Slick	24x20x0.1
	18	Slick	43x29x0.1
	19	Slick	37x26x0.1
	20	Slick	40x19x0.1
	21	Basin	27x16x2
	22	Slick	25x25x0.1
	23	Slick	32x16x0.1
	24	Slick	36x19x0.1
	25	Slick	51x30x0.1
	26	Slick	36x32x0.1
	27	Basin	34x14x2
	28	Slick	21x10x0.1
	29	Mortar	13x14x4.5
	30	Slick	37x20x0.1
	31	Slick	36x16x0.1
	32	Slick	36x21x0.1
	33	Slick	26x33x0.1
	34	Basin	23x24x2
	35	Mortar	20x20x9

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
	36	Slick	17x13x0.1
	37	Basin	18x16x1
	38	Mortar	20x18x2.7
	39	Slick/Mortar/Collar	34x45x0.1
	40	Mortar	15x14x2.7
	41	Slick	30x20x0.1
	42	Slick	35x14x0.1
	43	Slick	23x24x0.1
	44	Slick	36x17x0.1
	45	Slick	37x37x0.1
B	1	Slick	16x20x0.1
C	1	Slick	17x14x0.1
	2	Slick	22x18x0.1
	3	Mortar	30x30x12.5
D	1	Mortar Start	16x16x3
	2	Mortar Start	15x14x4
	3	Mortar Start	8x8x2
E	1	Mortar	17x16x5
F	1	Cupule	11x10x3.5
	2	Cupule	9x8x0.5
	3	Cupule	8x6.5x1
	4	Cupule	9x8x1
	5	Cupule	8.5x7x1
	6	Cupule	10x8x1
	7	Cupule	10x9x1.5
	8	Cupule	12x12x1.5
	9	Cupule	10x9x1.5
	10	Cupule	11x8x1
	11	Cupule	17x12x2
G	1	Basin	21x19x1.5
	2	Slick	60x46x0
H	1	Slick	14x10x0
	2	Mortar	12x12x3
	3	Slick	26x17x.5
	4	Slick	21x17x0
	5	Basin	29x21x6.5
	6	Slick	44x38x0
	7	Slick	47x35x0
	8	Collar	36x31x2.5
	9	Mortar	13x12.5x4.5

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
	10	Slick	30x27x0
	11	Slick	30x25x.5
	12	Slick	22x18x0
	13	Slick	9x6x0
	14	Slick	45x28x0
	15	Slick	22x15x0
	16	Slick	30x26x0
	17	Slick	36x29x0
	18	Slick	32x30x1
	19	Slick	45x39x0
	20	Slick	25x19x0
	21	Slick	35x23x1
	22	Slick	45x41x.5
I	1	Slick	20x28x0.1
	2	Slick	19x35x0.1
	3	Slick	38x31x0.1
	4	Slick	17x25x0.1
	5	Slick	24x27x0.1



Plate 6.4–2: BMF A at Site SDI-15,081, facing northwest.

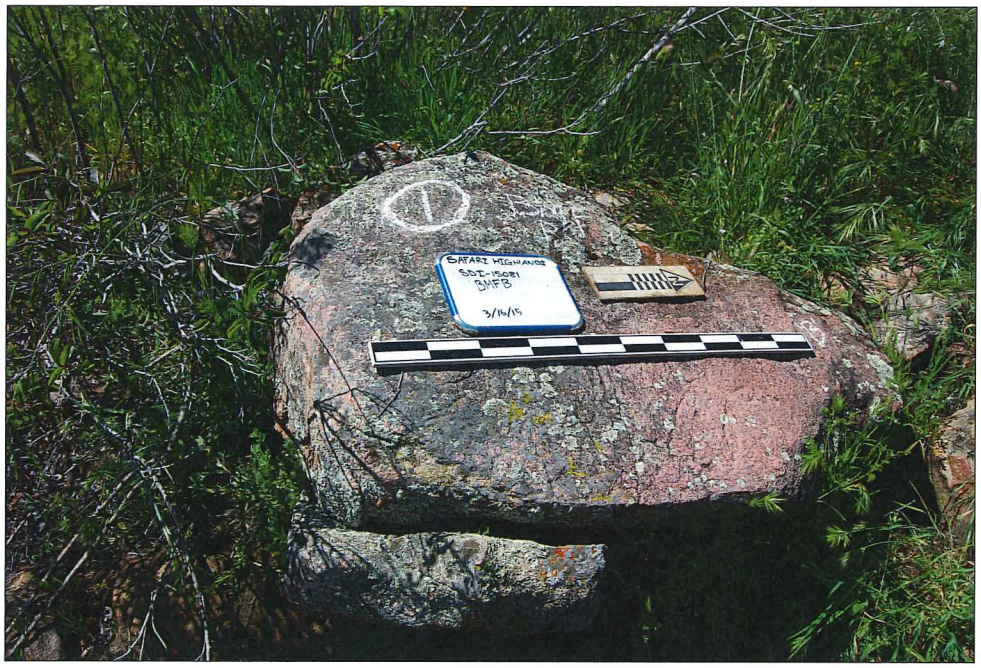


Plate 6.4–3: BMF B at Site SDI-15,081, facing west.

Plates 6.4–2 and 6.4–3

Site SDI-15,081

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

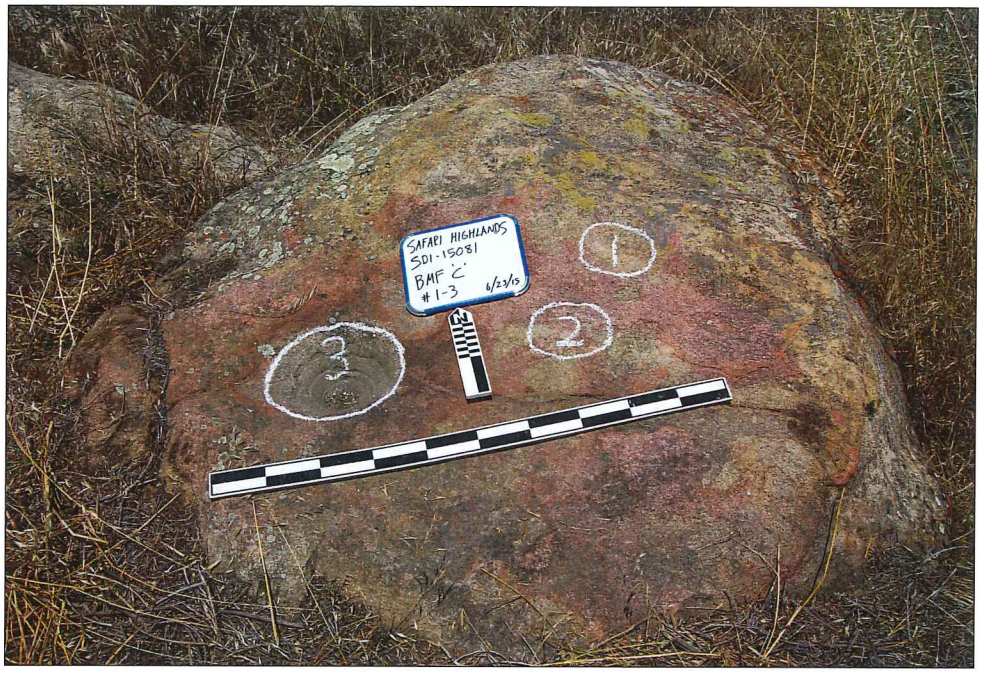


Plate 6.4–4: BMF C at Site SDI-15,081, facing northeast.



Plate 6.4–5: BMF D at Site SDI-15,081, facing northeast.

Plates 6.4–4 and 6.4–5

Site SDI-15,081

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.4–6: BMF E at Site SDI-15,081, facing northeast.

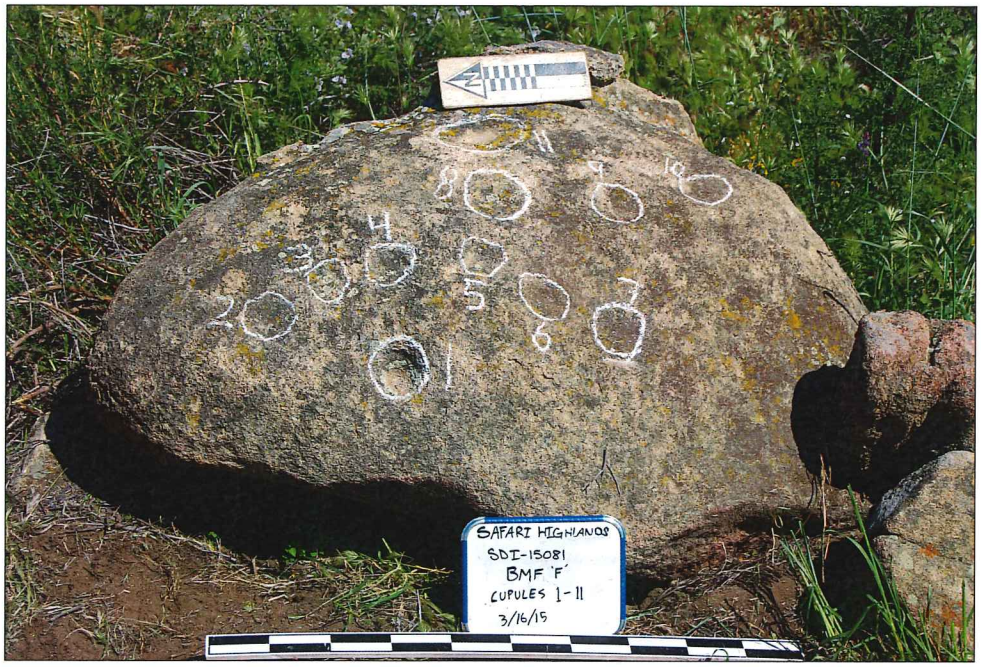


Plate 6.4–7: BMF F at Site SDI-15,081, facing east.

Plates 6.4–6 and 6.4–7

Site SDI-15,081

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.4–8: BMF G at Site SDI-15,081, facing west.

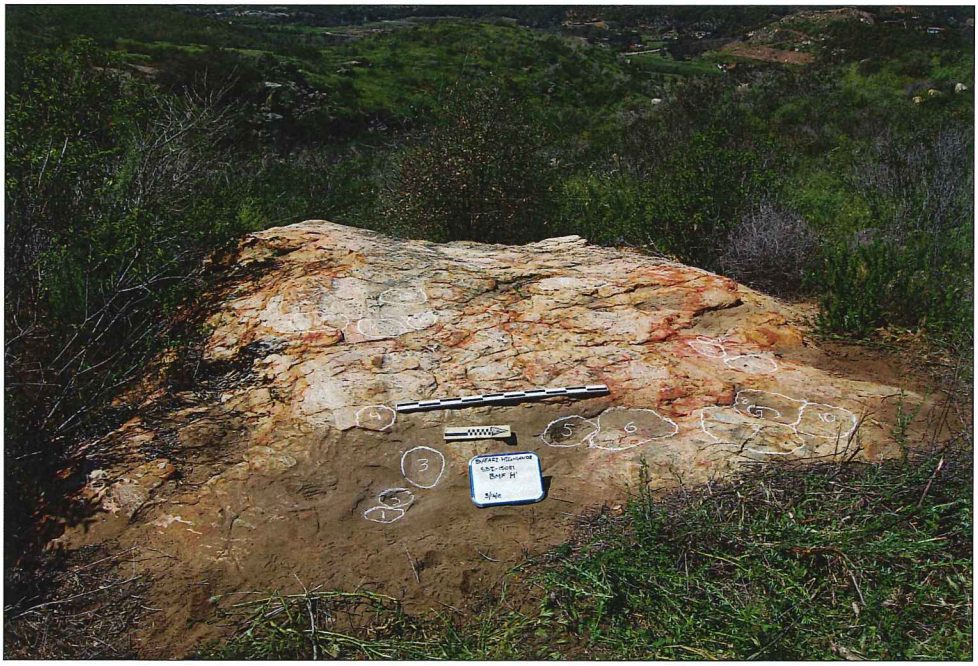


Plate 6.4–9: BMF H at Site SDI-15,081, facing west.

Plates 6.4–8 and 6.4–9

Site SDI-15,081

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.4–10

Bedrock Milling Feature I at Site SDI-15,081, Facing West

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

The mapping and recording of the surface expression of this site included the documentation of one rock enclosure (Feature #1) and one stacked rock wall or alignment (Feature #2) (Figure 6.4–1). The rock shelter (Plate 6.4–11) consists of a group of granite rocks stacked one course high in a ring, connecting to natural outcrops. The rock shelter structure was recorded as 3.4 meters north/south by 2.4 meters east/west. BMFs E and F are connected to this feature. Mooney and Associates placed one unit (Test Unit 2) within this enclosure, which produced debitage, and a metate fragment. The rock wall or alignment (Plate 6.4–12) consists of a two-course-high stacked rock linear feature measuring 70 centimeters wide and two meters in length by one meter in height.

Subsurface Excavations

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-15,081 was investigated previously by Mooney and Associates in 2001 and subsequently by BFSA during the current site evaluations. Mooney and Associates excavated shovel tests and two test units; however, the Mooney and Associates work did not target the delineation of boundaries of subsurface deposits. The information presented in the Mooney and Associates study indicated that the subsurface deposit at SDI-15,081 extended to a maximum depth of 60 centimeters, but that the majority of recovery came from the zero- to 30-centimeter horizon. BFSA expanded the testing program to include an additional 10 shovel tests (STPs 7 through 16; STPs 1 through 6 were excavated by Mooney and Associates) to define the boundaries of the subsurface deposit. The locations of the shovel tests are illustrated on Figure 6.4–1. The STPs were excavated to a minimum of 30 centimeters, or until bedrock was encountered. Locational and recovery information for the shovel tests is presented in Table 6.4–3. Soils encountered during the STP investigations primarily consisted of one soil type: a dark grayish brown (10 YR 4/2) sandy silt with decomposed granite inclusions.

The data from the STPs confirmed the presence of a subsurface deposit corresponding to the milling features and surface artifact scatter. The only subsurface artifacts encountered were located in STP 15 near the main activity area of the site; all other shovel tests were negative for cultural material. The subsurface investigations at SDI-15,081 identified a limited subsurface cultural deposit likely representing a temporary prehistoric camp.



Plate 6.4–11: Feature #1 at Site SDI-15,081, facing northwest.



Plate 6.4–12: Feature #2 at Site SDI-15,081, facing east.

Plates 6.4–11 and 6.4–12

Site SDI-15,081

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

Table 6.4–3
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-15,081

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
7	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
8	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
9	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
10	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
11	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
12	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
13	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
14	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
15	0-10	Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	1
			Quartz	5	2
		Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	3
	10-20	Debitage	Metavolcanic	5	4
16	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				

6.4.4 Discussion

The site recordation and testing program demonstrated that Site SDI-15,081 consists of several cultural features representative of shelter and food processing. The total artifact collection from the site, summarized in Table 6.4–4, consists of 34 artifacts representative of the Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay occupation of this area. Most notable in the artifact collection are

ceramics (TBW) that are temporally reflective of a Late Prehistoric occupation, milling tools that reflect food processing, and debitage that indicate tool manufacture and maintenance at the site. The spectrum of lithic materials observed at SDI-15,081 includes locally available materials.

Table 6.4–4
Summary of All Recovered Cultural Materials
Site SDI-15,081

Cultural Material	Surface Collection	STPs	Total	Percent
Debitage	16	11	27	79.41
Ground Stone	1	-	1	2.94
Prehistoric Ceramic	5	1	6	17.65
Total*	22	12	34	100.00**
Percent	64.71	35.29	100.00**	

**Totals do not include grams*

***Rounded totals may not equal 100.00 percent*

6.4.5 Summary

The investigation of Site SDI-15,081 produced sufficient information to determine that this site is not significant under CEQA criteria. This site cannot provide information to advance relevant research questions related to the historic occupation of the southern area of the property since the late 1800s. As such, the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR. The site represents a milling site with a large quantity of milling features, but a minimal collection of associated artifacts. The site was clearly limited in function and did not support any occupation. With the recordation of all milling features, the site lacks any further research potential.

6.5 Site SDI-14,772

6.5.1 Site Description

This resource consists of a bedrock milling station situated along the main east/west drainage in the southern portion of the project. The bedrock exposures and proximity to the seasonal water sources were the basis for use of this location. The site contains one bedrock milling feature, although a granary basin was previously noted on the site but not relocated during the current study. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.5–1. Elevations at the site range from 854 to 864 feet AMSL. Native vegetation was present throughout the area of this site, primarily consisting of sumac and buckwheat. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.5–1.



Plate 6.5–1: Overview of Site SDI-14,772, facing north.

Site SDI-14,772 was subjected to a testing and evaluation program by BFSA in 2015. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and recordation of all surface components of the site and the excavation of five STPs. The field investigations were conducted in January of 2015. The data from the site investigations is provided below.

Figure 6.5–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site SDI-14,772

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.5.2 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site SDI-14,772 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0.

Surface Recordation

The recordation of this site was initiated with the identification of all milling elements. At SDI-14,772, one milling feature (BMF A) was identified and mapped (Figure 6.5–1). The recordation process resulted in the delineation of four milling surfaces, each of which was outlined in chalk, photographed, and mapped. The type and dimensions of each milling surface are provided in Table 6.5–1. Three of the milling surfaces were identified as slicks, while the fourth surface was a basin. A photograph of the milling feature is provided in Plate 6.5–2.

Table 6.5–1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-14,772

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
A	1	Basin	25x17x1
	2	Slick	16x10x0.01
	3	Slick	20x35x0.01
	4	Slick	20x28x0.01



Plate 6.5–2: BMF A at SDI-14,772, facing northwest.

Subsurface Excavation

The entire surface of the site was inspected for evidence of prehistoric activity; however, no artifacts were observed in association with the milling feature. Based upon the mapped location of the milling feature, the area of the site measures approximately 20.33 meters (67 feet) from northwest to southeast by 16.78 meters (55 feet) from southwest to northeast, covering 271.96 square meters (2,927 square feet) (Figure 6.5–1).

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-14,772 was investigated by excavating a series of five STPs. The placement of the shovel tests, shown in Figure 6.5–1, was focused upon the area immediately surrounding the milling feature. Locational and recovery information for the shovel tests is presented in Table 6.5–2. The shovel tests were excavated to a minimum of 30 centimeters, or until bedrock was encountered. Only a single flake was recovered from STP 3; otherwise, no artifacts were recovered from the other four shovel test excavations. Soils encountered during shovel test excavations consisted of a dark grayish brown (10 YR 4/2) sandy silt from zero to 30 centimeters. Due to the lack of any artifact recovery from this site aside from a single flake, a test unit was not excavated as part of the testing program. The excavation of the shovel tests determined that no measurable subsurface deposits are present at Site SDI-14,772.

Table 6.5–2
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-14,772

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
2	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
3	0-10	Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	1
	10-20	No Recovery			
	20-30				
4	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
5	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				

6.5.3 Discussion

The testing demonstrated that Site SDI-14,772 consists of a bedrock milling station that lacks any evidence of intense use or other cultural activities aside from milling of seeds. The site appears to represent a limited-use site where food resource processing occurred.

Given the lack of any indications of a subsurface deposit, it is unlikely that further excavation would produce additional data that would change this characterization. The site exhibits no unique elements and is interpreted as part of the food gathering and processing activities associated with the large occupation site (SDI-14,770) to the west. According to the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the guidelines set forth by the City of Escondido, the site is evaluated as not significant. Information from the site can contribute to the knowledge of prehistory in the region; however, the current program has exhausted the potential of the site to yield unique data and further study of the site will not produce additional significant information. This site is not CEQA-significant.

6.5.4 Summary

The investigation of Site SDI-14,772 did not produce any unique scientific data regarding site function or content. The identified artifacts indicate that site activities were primarily focused upon food resource processing. The site represents one of several limited-use sites representative of the Kumeyaay prehistoric subsistence pattern in the foothill region of San Diego County. The data potential at Site SDI-14,772 is not sufficient to address the research questions presented in Section 4.0 (research design), and the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion D. This site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant and mitigation measures will not be recommended.

6.6 Site SDI-14,773

6.6.1 Site Description

This resource consists of a bedrock milling station situated on a south-trending terrace on the north side of the valley, which is located in the south portion of the project. The site is situated on several large exposures of sheet bedrock. The site contains two bedrock milling features (BMF A and BMF B) with a total of 44 slicks and one basin. Two surface artifacts were identified. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.6–1. Elevations at the site range from 1,064 to 1,106 feet AMSL. Native vegetation was observed surrounding the site, including coastal sage scrub and chaparral. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.6–1.



Plate 6.6–1: Overview of Site SDI-14,773, facing south.

Site SDI-14,773 was subjected to a testing and evaluation program by BFSA in 2015. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and recordation of all milling features and surface artifacts and the excavation of seven STPs. The field investigations were conducted in January of 2015. The data from the site investigations is provided below.

Figure 6.6–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site SDI-14,773

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.6.2 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site SDI-14,773 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0.

Surface Recordation

The recordation of this site was initiated with the identification of all milling features and individual milling surfaces. At SDI-14,773, two large and expansive milling features (BMF A and BMF B) were identified and mapped (Figure 6.6–1). The recordation process resulted in the delineation of 45 milling surfaces, each of which was outlined in chalk, photographed, and mapped. The type and dimensions of each milling surface are provided in Table 6.6–1. All of the milling surfaces were identified as slicks with the exception of one basin. Photographs of the milling features are provided in Plates 6.6–2 through 6.6–19.

Table 6.6–1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-14,773

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
A	1	Slick	39x30x.01
	2	Slick	18x17x1.5
	3	Slick	28x10x.01
	4	Slick	24x14x.01
	5	Basin	19x16x2.5
	6	Slick	35x18x1.0
	7	Slick	26x22x.01
	8	Slick	36x33x.01
	9	Slick	26x16x.01
	10	Slick	33x25x.01
	11	Slick	15x12x.01
	12	Slick	85x37x0.5
	13	Slick	51x39x.01
	14	Slick	29x17x.01
	15	Slick	16x7x.01
	16	Slick	47x36x.01
	17	Slick	35x27x0.1
	18	Slick	33x15x.50
	19	Slick	29x25x.01
	20	Slick	48x38x.01
	21	Slick	41x22x.01

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
	22	Slick	35x27x0.1
	23	Slick	20x18x0.1
	24	Slick	42x36x2
	25	Slick	32x20x.01
	26	Slick	26x15x.01
	27	Slick	40x25x.01
B	1	Slick	37x27x.10
	2	Slick	20x16x.50
	3	Slick	46x25x.01
	4	Slick	22x14x.01
	5	Slick	36x26x1.5
	6	Slick	34x27x.10
	7	Slick	35x24x.01
	8	Slick	28x23x.01
	9	Slick	35x32x.01
	10	Slick	33x15x.01
	11	Slick	17x14x.01
	12	Slick	22x17x.50
	13	Slick	20x19x.01
	14	Slick	28x20x.10
	15	Slick	34x19x.01
	16	Slick	32x27x1.0
	17	Slick	25x19x.01
	18	Slick	17x10x.01

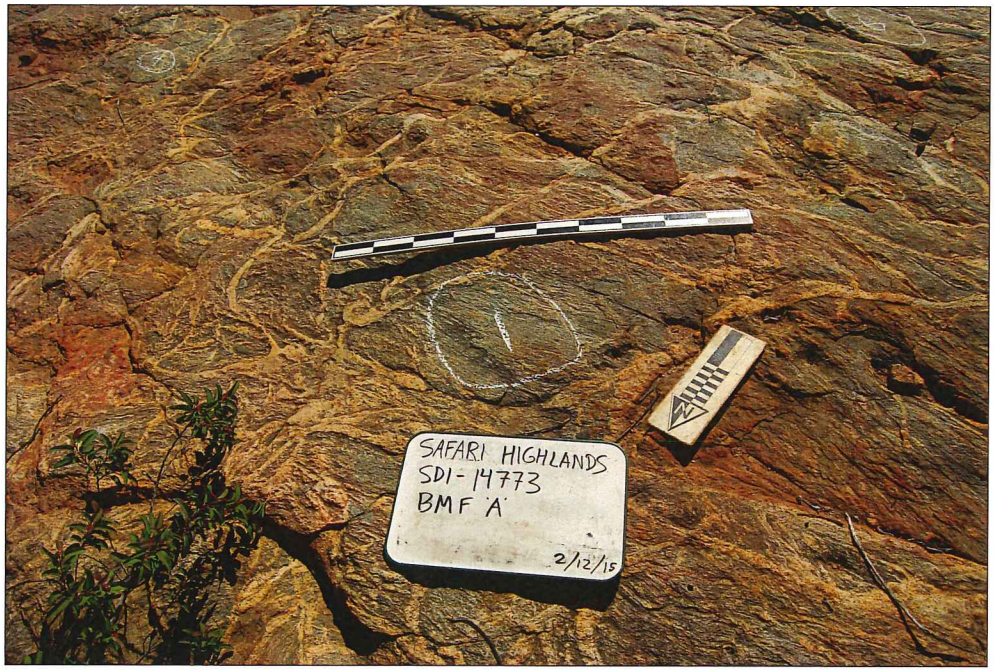


Plate 6.6–2: BMF A, Surface 1, at Site SDI-14,773, facing southeast.



Plate 6.6–3: BMF A, Surface 2, at Site SDI-14,773, facing southeast.

Plates 6.6–2 and 6.6–3

Site SDI-14,773

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.6–4: BMF A, Surfaces 3 and 4, at Site SDI-14,773, facing southeast.



Plate 6.6–5: BMF A, Surfaces 5, at Site SDI-14,773, facing south.

Plates 6.6–4 and 6.6–5

Site SDI-14,773

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

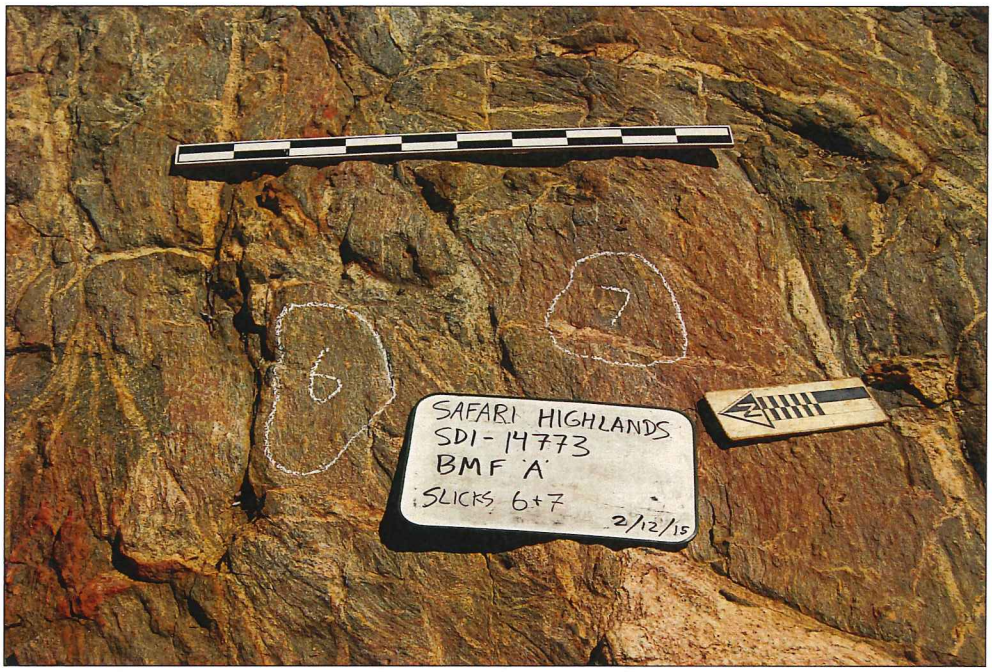


Plate 6.6–6: BMF A, Surfaces 6 and 7, at Site SDI-14,773, facing east.

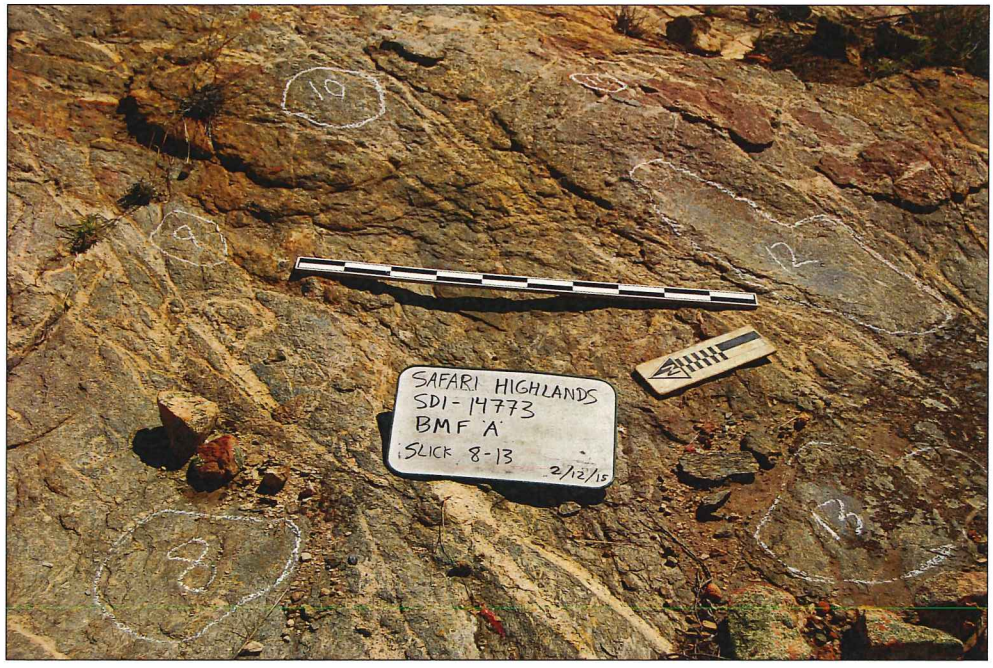


Plate 6.6–7: BMF A, Surfaces 8 through 13, at Site SDI-14,773, facing southeast.

Plates 6.6–6 and 6.6–7

Site SDI-14,773

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.6–8: BMF A, Surface 14, at Site SDI-14,773, facing southeast.



Plate 6.6–9: BMF A, Surfaces 15 through 21, at Site SDI-14,773, facing southeast.

Plates 6.6–8 and 6.6–9

Site SDI-14,773

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

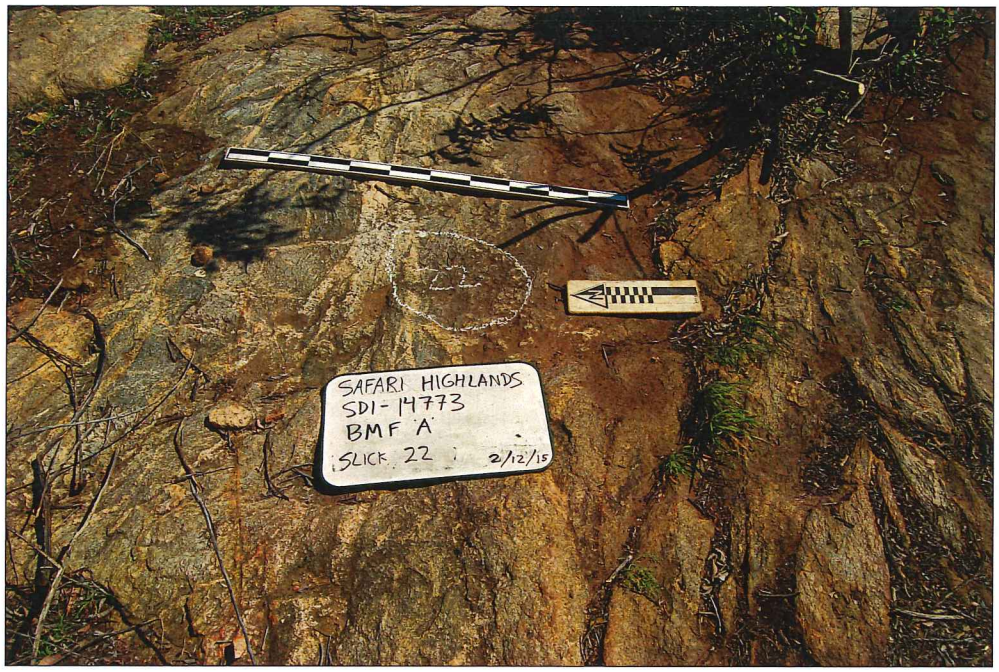


Plate 6.6–10: BMF A, Surface 22, at Site SDI-14,773, facing east.

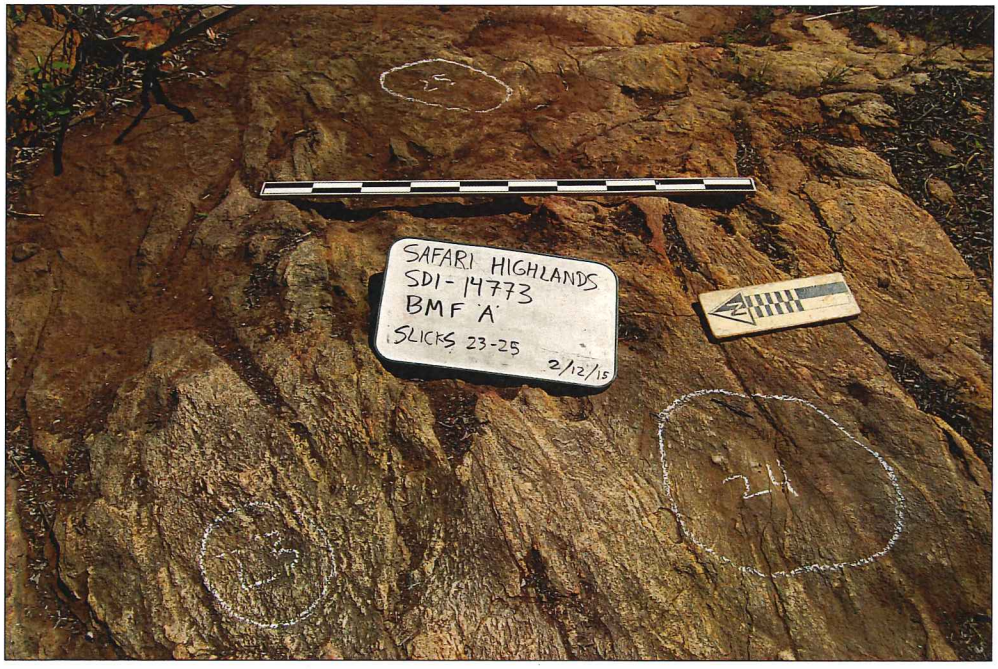


Plate 6.6–11: BMF A, Surfaces 23 through 25, at Site SDI-14,773, facing east.

Plates 6.6–10 and 6.6–11

Site SDI-14,773

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.6–12: BMF A, Surface 26, at Site SDI-14,773, facing southeast.

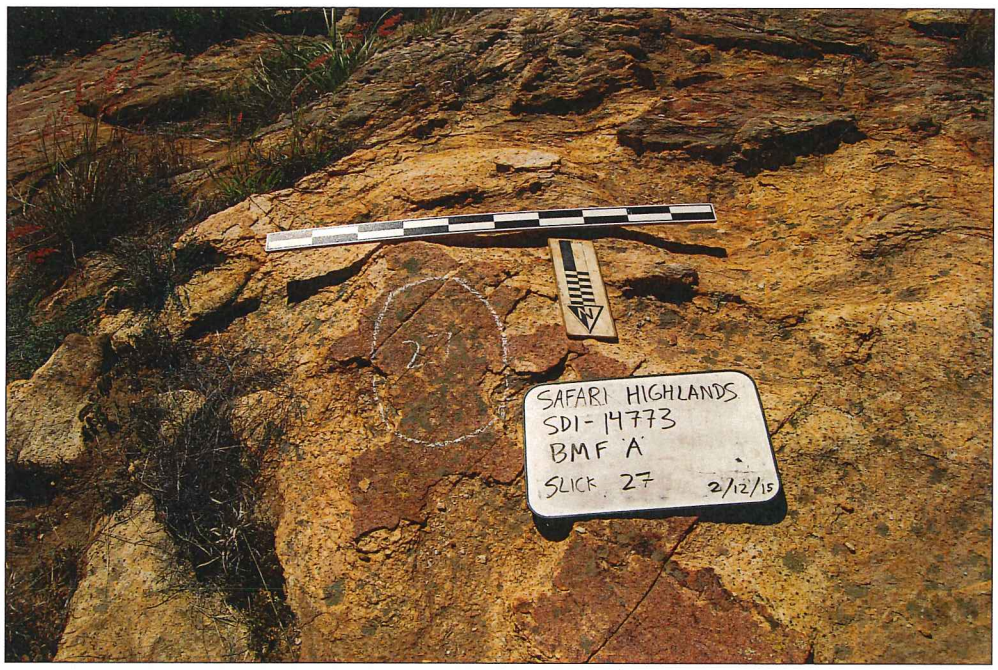


Plate 6.6–13: BMF A, Surface 27, at Site SDI-14,773, facing south.

Plates 6.6–12 and 6.6–13

Site SDI-14,773

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.6–14: BMF B, Surfaces 1 through 3, at Site SDI-14,773, facing southeast.

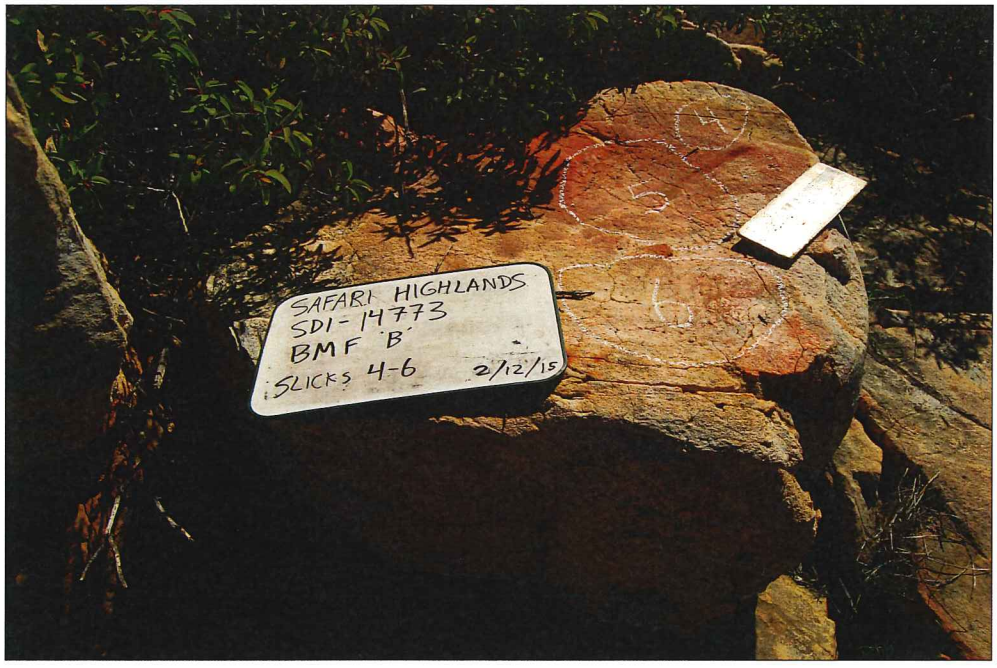


Plate 6.6–15: BMF B, Surfaces 4 through 6, at Site SDI-14,773, facing southeast.

Plates 6.6–14 and 6.6–15

Site SDI-14,773

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

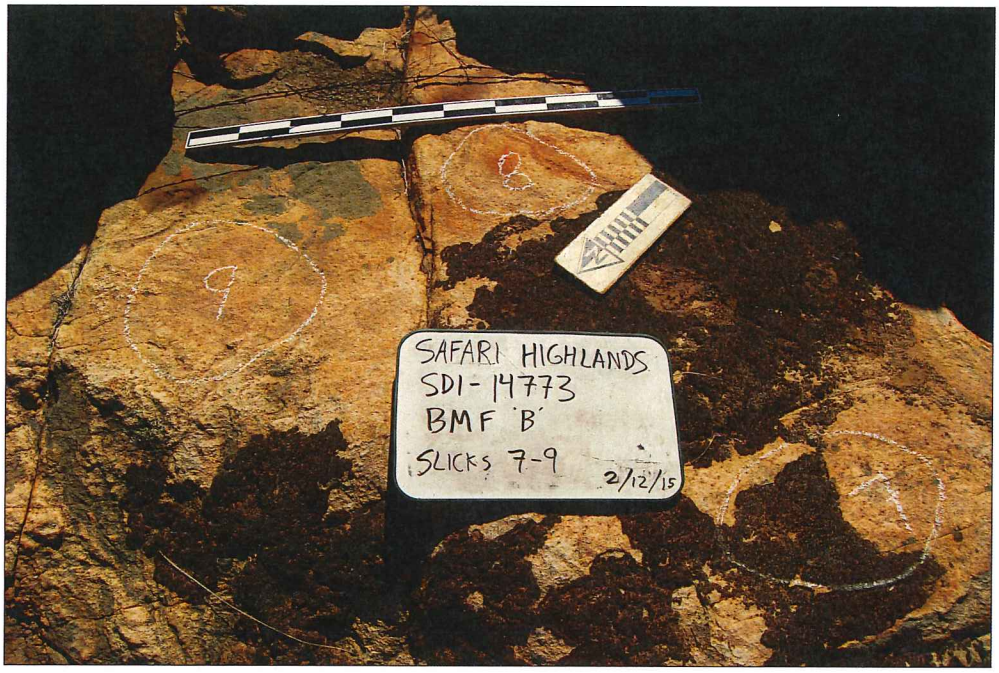


Plate 6.6–16: BMF B, Surfaces 7 through 9, at Site SDI-14,773, facing southeast.



Plate 6.6–17: BMF B, Surfaces 10 through 13, at Site SDI-14,773, facing southeast.

Plates 6.6–16 and 6.6–17

Site SDI-14,773

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

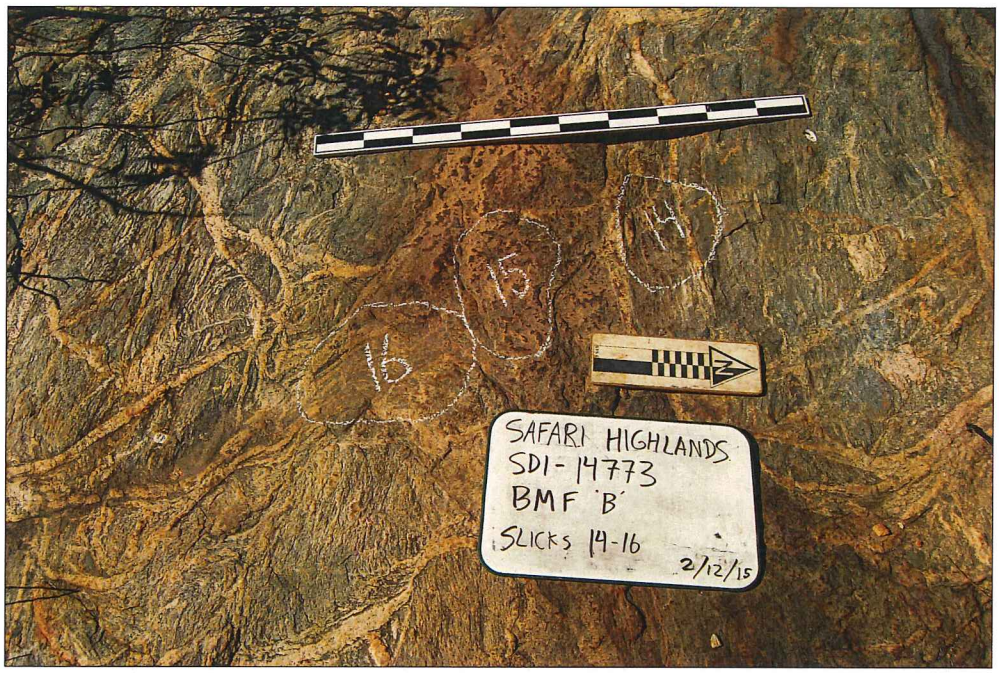


Plate 6.6–18: BMF B, Surfaces 14 through 16, at Site SDI-14,773, facing west.

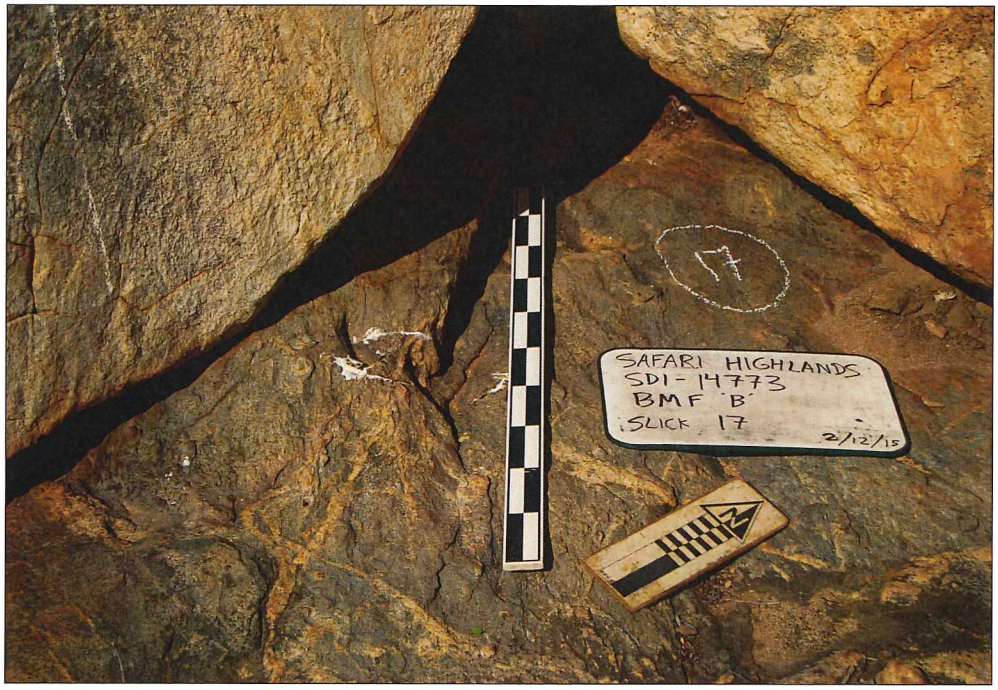


Plate 6.6–19: BMF B, Surface 17, at Site SDI-14,773, facing northwest.

Plates 6.6–18 and 6.6–19

Site SDI-14,773

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.6–20

Bedrock Milling Feature B, Surface 18, at Site SDI-14,773, Facing Northwest

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

The entire surface of the site was inspected for evidence of prehistoric activity, resulting in the identification of a limited number of surface artifacts. Only two artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site. The recovery information for the surface artifacts is presented in Table 6.6–2. The surface collection consisted of two quartz debitage. Based upon the mapped locations of the milling features and the surface collections, the area of the site measures approximately 34 meters (112 feet) from northwest to southeast by 45 meters (148 feet) from southwest to northeast, covering 779 square meters (8,385 square feet) (Figure 6.6–1).

Table 6.6–2
Surface Collection Data
Site SDI-14,773

Surface Collection	Artifact Type	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	Debitage	Quartz	1	1
2	Debitage	Quartz	1	2

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-14,773 was investigated by excavating a series of seven STPs. The placement of the shovel tests, shown in Figure 6.6–1, was based upon the distribution of the surface artifacts and milling features. Locational and recovery information for the shovel tests is presented in Table 6.6–3. The shovel tests were excavated to a minimum of 30 centimeters, or until bedrock was encountered. Only one of the shovel tests (STP 1) produced any prehistoric artifacts, consisting of two quartz debitage and one metavolcanic debitage. Soils encountered during shovel test excavations consisted of a dark grayish brown (10 YR 4/2) sandy silt from zero to 30 centimeters. Due to the sparse recovery from this site, a test unit was not excavated as part of the testing program. The excavation of the shovel tests determined that no measurable subsurface deposits are present at Site SDI-14,773.

Table 6.6–3
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-14,773

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	0-10	Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	3
			Quartz	2	4
	10-20	No Recovery			
	20-30				
2	0-10	No Recovery			

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
	10-20				
3	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
4	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
5	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
6	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
7	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				

6.6.3 Discussion

The testing demonstrated that Site SDI-14,773 consists of one bedrock milling station that lacks any evidence of intense use or other cultural activities aside from milling seeds or acorns. The artifact collection from the site consists of only lithic production waste (debitage). All lithic materials observed at the site were locally available. The site appears to represent a limited-use site where food resource processing occurred. Previous study of this site had indicated the presence of a granary base; however, this feature could not be relocated.

Given the sparse nature of the surface scatter and lack of any indication of a subsurface deposit, it is unlikely that further excavation would produce additional data that would change this characterization. The site exhibits no unique elements and is interpreted as part of the food gathering and processing activities associated with the large occupation site (SDI-14,770) on the west side of the development project. The mapping and recordation of BMF A and BMF B and the collection of all surface and subsurface artifacts have exhausted the research potential of this site. According to the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the guidelines set forth by the City of Escondido, this site is not CEQA-significant.

6.6.4 Summary

The investigation of Site SDI-14,773 did not produce any unique scientific data regarding site function or content. The identified artifacts indicate that site activities were primarily focused upon food resource processing. The site represents one of several limited-use sites representative of the Kumeyaay prehistoric subsistence pattern in the foothill region of San Diego County. The data potential at SDI-14,773 is not sufficient to address the research questions presented in Section 4.0 (research design), and the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion D. This site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant and mitigation measures will not be recommended.

6.7 Site SDI-14,776

6.7.1 Site Description

This resource consists of a bedrock milling station situated near the northeast boundary of the project. The site is located near a small drainage and adjacent to oak trees and chaparral. The site contains three bedrock milling features with a total of 15 slicks and one rub. The site is situated within an area of dense chaparral vegetation. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.7–1. Elevations at the site range from 1,610 to 1,620 feet AMSL. Native vegetation was present throughout the area of this site. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.7–1.



Plate 6.7–1: Overview of Site SDI-14,776, facing northwest.

Site SDI-14,776 was subjected to a testing and evaluation program by BFSA in 2015. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and recordation of all features and the excavation of four shovel tests. The field investigations were conducted in January of 2015. The data from the site investigations is provided below. All shovel tests were negative for any indications of cultural deposits.

Figure 6.7–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site SDI-14,776

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.7.2 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site SDI-14,776 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0.

Surface Recordation

The recordation of this site was initiated with the identification of any milling features and individual milling surfaces. At SDI-14,776, three milling features (BMF A through BMF C) were identified and mapped (Figure 6.7–1). The recordation process resulted in the delineation of 16 milling surfaces, each of which was outlined in chalk, photographed, and mapped. The type and dimensions of each milling surface are provided in Table 6.7–1. Fifteen of the milling surfaces were identified as slicks and one of the milling surfaces was identified as a rub. Photographs of the milling features are provided in Plates 6.7–2 through 6.7–4.

Table 6.7–1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-14,776

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
A	1	Slick	52x40x0.1
	2	Slick	34x26x0.1
	3	Slick	39x23x0.1
	4	Slick	39x34x0.1
	5	Slick	60x50x0.1
	6	Slick	14x13x0.1
B	1	Slick	34x32x1
	2	Slick	48x23x0.1
	3	Slick	46x28x0.3
	4	Slick	32x27x0.1
	5	Slick	29x20x0.1
	6	Rub	39x27x0.1
	7	Slick	43x27x0.1
	8	Slick	40x25x0.1
C	1	Slick	45x38x0.1
	2	Slick	26x20x0.1



Plate 6.7–2

Bedrock Milling Feature A at Site SDI-14,776, Facing West

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

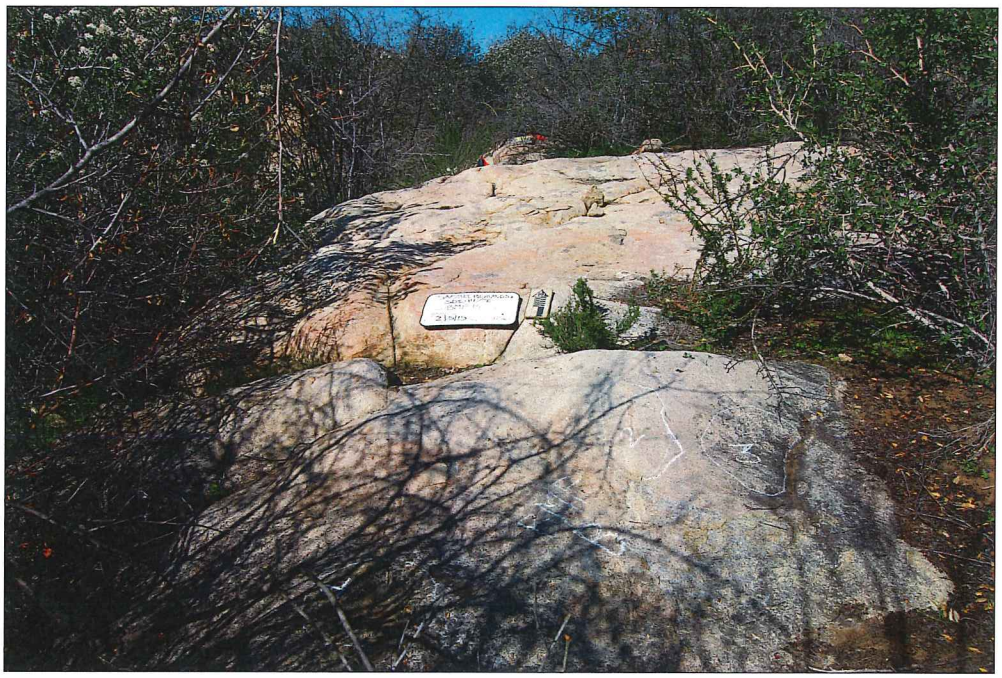


Plate 6.7–3: BMF B at Site SDI-14,776, facing north.



Plate 6.7–4: BMF C at Site SDI-14,776, facing east.

Plates 6.7–3 and 6.7–4

Site SDI-14,776

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

The entire surface of the site was inspected for evidence of prehistoric activity; however, no surface artifacts were identified in association with the milling features. Based upon the mapped locations of the milling features, the area of the site measures approximately 26 meters (85 feet) from northwest to southeast by 10 meters (33 feet) from southwest to northeast, covering 173 square meters (1,862 square feet) (Figure 6.7–1).

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-14,776 was investigated by excavating a series of four STPs. The placement of the shovel tests, shown in Figure 6.7–1, was based upon the availability of soil near each milling feature. Locational and recovery information for the shovel tests is presented in Table 6.7–2. The shovel tests were excavated to a minimum of 30 centimeters, or until bedrock was encountered. Soils encountered during shovel test excavations consisted of a dark grayish brown (10 YR 4/2) sandy silt from zero to 30 centimeters. No artifacts were recovered from the shovel test excavations. Due to the sparse recovery from this site, a test unit was not excavated as part of the testing program. The excavation of the shovel tests determined that no measurable subsurface deposits are present at Site SDI-14,776.

Table 6.7–2
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-14,776

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
2	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
3	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
4	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				

6.7.3 Discussion

The testing demonstrated that Site SDI-14,776 consists of a bedrock milling station that lacks any evidence of intense use or other cultural activities aside from milling seeds or acorns. Given the lack of any indications of a subsurface deposit, it is unlikely that further excavation

would produce additional data that would change this characterization. The site exhibits no unique elements and is interpreted as part of the food gathering and processing activities associated with the large occupation site (SDI-14,770) on the west side of the development project. The mapping and recordation of the milling features has exhausted the research potential of this site. According to the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the guidelines set forth by the City of Escondido and the County of San Diego, the site is evaluated as having limited significance based upon the recovery of information that can contribute to the knowledge of prehistory in the region. However, the current program has exhausted the potential of the site to yield unique data and further study of the site will not produce additional significant information. This site is not CEQA-significant.

6.7.4 Summary

The investigation of Site SDI-14,776 did not produce any unique scientific data regarding site function or content. The identified site elements indicate that site activities were primarily focused upon food resource processing. The site represents one of several limited-use sites representative of the Kumeyaay prehistoric subsistence pattern in the foothill region of San Diego County. The data potential at SDI-14,776 is not sufficient to address the research questions presented in Section 4.0 (research design), and the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion D. This site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant and mitigation measures will not be recommended.

6.8 Site SDI-14,779

6.8.1 Site Description

This resource was recorded as a group of stacked rock walls in the northern area of the project that lacked any direct association with other historic or prehistoric sites. The current study relocated the sites and completed the recordation of these features. No artifacts were identified in association with the features and subsurface tests failed to recover any artifacts. The walls are interpreted as historic features associated with the nearby historic house ruins recorded at Site P-37-017051. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.8–1. Elevations at the site range from 1,650 to 1,720 feet AMSL. Native vegetation was sparse in the area and was partially cleared in association with the historic land use. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.8–1. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and recordation of the wall features and the excavation of seven shovel tests. The field investigations were conducted in January of 2015.



Plate 6.8–1: Overview of Site SDI-14,779, facing west.

Figure 6.8–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site SDI-14,779

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.8.2 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site SDI-14,779 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0.

Surface Recordation

The entire surface of the site was inspected for evidence of historic use; however, aside from strands of barbed wire, no historic artifacts were identified. The correlation of the rock walls and the barbed wire could not be confirmed and could be merely coincidental. Photographs of the rock features are provided in Plates 6.8–2 through 6.8–4. The three wall segments are described below:

- *Feature #1:* This wall is generally three to four courses high, measuring 30 to 40 centimeters tall on average, and separated into two sections. The first section is 2.75 meters in length. The second section is 4.6 meters in length and sits atop a low-lying bedrock outcrop. The feature is oriented roughly east to west. Three STPs were placed in the area of the wall and all were negative.
- *Feature #2:* This wall segment was generally six to seven courses high, measuring nearly one meter tall on average. The wall was approximately 24 meters in length. Four STPs were placed in the area of this feature, all of which were negative for cultural materials.
- *Feature #3:* This wall segment is located on a slope surrounded by bedrock. The feature is oriented generally north to south and is approximately six meters in length. The feature is generally three to five courses high and 30 to 40 centimeters tall. Because of the slope and rock in this location, no shovel tests were excavated.

The area of the site, delineated by the rock walls, measures approximately 128 meters (420 feet) from northwest to southeast by 35 meters (114 feet) from southwest to northeast, covering 7,370 square meters (79,305 square feet) (Figure 6.8–1).



Plate 6.8–2: Feature #1 at Site SDI-14,779, facing south.



Plate 6.8–3: Feature #2 at Site SDI-14,779, facing south.

Plates 6.8–2 and 6.8–3

Site SDI-14,779

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.8–4

Feature #3 at Site SDI-14,779, Facing North

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-14,779 was investigated by excavating a series of seven STPs. The placement of the shovel tests, shown in Figure 6.8–1, was based upon the location of the rock walls. Locational and recovery information for the shovel tests is presented in Table 6.8–1. Soils encountered during shovel test excavations consisted of a dark grayish brown (10 YR 4/2) sandy silt from zero to 30 centimeters. No artifacts were recovered from the shovel tests.

Table 6.8–1
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-14,779

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	0-10	No Recovery			
	20-30				
	20-30				
2	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
3	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
4	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
5	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
6	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
7	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				

6.8.3 Discussion

The testing demonstrated that Site SDI-14,779 consists of a series of rock walls. The overall site dimensions, identified by the mapping of the walls, measure 128 meters (420 feet) by 35 meters (114 feet), covering 7,370 square meters (79,305 square feet). The walls appear to be associated with a historic structure at P-37-017051 and may represent a property boundary. It is uncertain whether or not the walls were ever joined, as they do not appear to have served any

meaningful use in their current status.

6.8.4 Summary

The investigation of Site SDI-14,779 did not produce any unique scientific data regarding site function or content. The site is a historic feature that has no further research potential. The data potential at SDI-14,779 is not sufficient to address the research questions presented in Section 4.0 (research design), and the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion D. Based upon the information derived from the testing program, the site is characterized as not CEQA-significant.

6.9 Site SDI-14,780

6.9.1 Site Description

This resource consists of a bedrock milling station situated on the west-facing side of a slope on the western side of the project, overlooking the valley to the west. The site is situated on several large exposures of sheet bedrock surrounded by dense sage scrub vegetation. The site contains three bedrock milling features and three granary bases. In addition, two rock wall segments and barbed wire sections were recorded, which are historic in nature and were either used to pen animals or delineate property. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.9–1. Elevations at the site range from 960 to 1,020 feet AMSL. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.9–1.



Plate 6.9–1: Overview of Site SDI-14,780, facing west.

Site SDI-14,780 was subjected to a testing and evaluation program by BFSA in January of 2015. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and recordation of all features and the excavation of four STPs. The field investigations were conducted in January of 2015. The data from the site investigations is provided below.

Figure 6.9–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site SDI-14,780

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.9.2 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site SDI-14,780 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0.

Surface Recordation

The investigations of this site were initiated with the identification of all milling features and individual milling surfaces. At SDI-14,780, three milling features (BMF A through BMF C) were identified and mapped (Figure 6.9–1). The recordation process resulted in the delineation of four milling surfaces, each of which were outlined in chalk, photographed, and mapped. The type and dimensions of each milling surface are provided in Table 6.9–1. All of the milling surfaces were identified as slicks. Photographs of the milling features are provided in Plates 6.9–2 through 6.9–4.

Table 6.9–1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-14,780

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
A	1	Slick	23x22x0.01
	2	Slick	20x16x0.01
B	1	Slick	21x15x0.01
C	1	Slick	22x19x0.01

This site also contains three granary base features (Feature #1 through Feature #3) located on the expansive bedrock exposures at this site. The granary bases are all deteriorated, with only one or two courses of stones in a circular form. The slope of the bedrock has caused that gradual shifting of the bases downslope over time; however, the general configuration of each of the features is still recognizable. The measurements of the features are provided in Table 6.9–2. Photographs of the features are provided in Plates 6.9–5 through 6.9–7.

Table 6.9–2
Granary Base Feature Data
Site SDI-14,780

Granary Base	Dimensions (m)
1	2.1x1.6
2	1.6x1.8
3	2.9x1.2



Plate 6.9–2: BMF A at Site SDI-14,780, facing north.



Plate 6.9–3: BMF B at Site SDI-14,780, facing southwest.

Plates 6.9–2 and 6.9–3

Site SDI-14,780

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.9–4

Bedrock Milling Feature C at Site SDI-14,780, Facing Southwest

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.9–5: Feature #1 at Site SDI-14,780, facing southeast.



Plate 6.9–6: Feature #2 at Site SDI-14,780, facing northeast.

Plates 6.9–5 and 6.9–6

Site SDI-14,780

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.9–7

Feature #3 at Site SDI-14,780, Facing Northeast

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

The study of the site also resulted in documentation of two segments of rock wall (Feature #4). These walls are historic in origin and exist with associated barbed wire. The locations of the walls are illustrated on Figure 6.9–1. Segment #1 of the rock wall measures 8.5 meters long by an average of one meter high, while Segment #2 of the rock wall measures 3.4 meters long by an average of 1.2 meters high. Both walls are three to four courses of stone in construction, and appear to have been used to pen or corral animals. Photographs of the wall segments are provided in Plates 6.9–8 and 6.9–9.



Plate 6.9–8: Feature #4, Segment #1, at Site SDI-14,780, facing northeast.



Plate 6.9–9: Feature #4, Segment #2, at Site SDI-14,780, facing northeast.

The entire surface of the site was inspected for evidence of prehistoric activity; however, no prehistoric artifacts were recorded aside from the features previously discussed. Based upon the mapped locations of the milling features, rock walls, and granary bases, the area of the site measures approximately 72 meters (236 feet) from northwest to southeast by 63 meters (207 feet) from southwest to northeast, covering 1,399 square meters (15,057 square feet) (Figure 6.9–1).

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-14,780 was investigated by excavating a series of four STPs. The placement of the shovel tests, shown in Figure 6.9–1, was based upon the availability of soil around the expansive bedrock outcrops. Locational and recovery information for the shovel tests is presented in Table 6.9–3. The shovel tests were excavated to a minimum of 30 centimeters, or until bedrock was encountered. Soils encountered during shovel test excavations consisted of a grayish brown (10 YR 5/2) sandy silt. None of the shovel tests produced any cultural materials. Due to the absence of any surface or subsurface artifacts from this site, a test unit was not excavated as part of the testing program. The

excavation of the shovel tests determined that no measurable subsurface deposits are present at Site SDI-14,780.

Table 6.9–3
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-14,780

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
2	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
3	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
4	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-15				

6.9.3 Discussion

The testing demonstrated that Site SDI-14,780 is a bedrock milling station that lacks any evidence of intense use or other cultural activities aside from food collecting and processing. The prehistoric site appears to represent a limited-use site where food resource processing occurred. The prehistoric rock walls and barbed wire fence were situated in a configuration that may reflect a crude corral or animal pen, perhaps for sheep.

Given the lack of any indications of a subsurface deposit, it is unlikely that further excavation would produce additional data that would change this characterization. The site exhibits no unique elements and is interpreted as part of the food gathering and processing activities associated with the large occupation site (SDI-14,770) on the west side of the development project. The mapping and recordation of all features at this site have exhausted the research potential of this resource. According to the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the guidelines set forth by the City of Escondido, the site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant.

6.9.4 Summary

The investigation of Site SDI-14,780 did not produce any unique scientific data regarding site function or content. The identified features indicate that site activities were primarily focused upon food resource processing. The site represents one of several limited-use sites representative of the Kumeyaay prehistoric subsistence pattern in the foothill region of San Diego County. The data potential at SDI-14,780 is not sufficient to address the research questions presented in Section 4.0 (research design), and the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion D. This site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant and mitigation measures will not be recommended.

6.10 Site SDI-15,075

This resource was originally recorded as a bedrock milling station with one slick and one mortar. The milling station noted in 1992 during the Crowder Property survey conducted by BFSA was not relocated by the Mooney and Associates study in 2001, nor could it be relocated during the current investigation. The approximate location of the site is illustrated on Figure 6.10–1; however, this locational data is based upon survey maps from the 1990s, which may be inaccurate given that the site could not be relocated. Based upon the fact that the site could not be relocated and appeared to be an isolated milling feature, the site is projected as a non-significant resource. No additional study is recommended for this resource.

Figure 6.10–1
Approximate Site Location Map
Site SDI-15,075

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6.11 Site SDI-15,088

6.11.1 Site Description

This resource consists of a bedrock milling station situated on the edge of the steep elevations that separate the northern and southern halves of the project. This site sits approximately in the center of the Safari Highlands Ranch property. The bedrock exposures and proximity to the seasonal water sources were the basis for use of this location. The site contains two bedrock milling features with a total of 24 slicks and six rubs. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.11–1. Elevations at the site range from 1,512 to 1,534 feet AMSL. Native vegetation was present throughout the area of this site. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.11–1.



Plate 6.11–1: Overview of Site SDI-15,088, facing east.

Site SDI-15,088 was subjected to a testing and evaluation program by BFSA in 2015. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and recordation of the milling features and the excavation of six STPs and one test unit. The field investigations were conducted in January of 2015. The data from the site investigations is provided below.

Figure 6.11–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site SDI-15,088

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6.11.2 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site SDI-15,088 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0.

Surface Recordation

The recordation of this site was initiated with the identification of the milling features and individual milling surfaces. At SDI-15,088, two milling features (BMF A and BMF B) were identified and mapped (Figure 6.11–1). The recordation process resulted in the delineation of 30 milling surfaces, each of which was outlined in chalk, photographed, and mapped. The type and dimensions of each milling surface are provided in Table 6.11–1. All of the milling surfaces were identified as either slicks or rubs. Photographs of the milling features are provided in Plates 6.11–2 and 6.11–3.

Table 6.11–1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-15,088

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
A	1	Slick	30x20x0.1
	2	Rub	28x16x0.1
	3	Slick	39x22x0.3
	4	Slick	98x82x0.1
	5	Slick	52x38x0.1
	6	Slick	30x25x0.1
	7	Rub	60x35x0.1
	8	Slick	80x35x0.2
	9	Slick	42x29x0.1
	10	Slick	42x36x0.1
	11	Rub	29x19x0.1
	12	Slick	40x30x0.1
	13	Slick	30x20x0.1
	14	Slick	27x15x0.1
	15	Slick	90x62x0.3
	16	Slick	32x18x0.1
	17	Slick	32x20x0.1
	18	Slick	29x28x0.1
	19	Slick	43x34x0.1
	20	Slick	27x26x0.1
	21	Rub	46x44x0.1
	22	Slick	33x19x0.1

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
	23	Slick	33x28x0.1
	24	Slick	60x35x0.1
B	1	Rub	37x29x0.1
	2	Slick	25x18x0.1
	3	Rub	17x17x0.1
	4	Slick	28x20x0.1
	5	Slick	38x32x0.1
	6	Slick	44x37x0.3



Plate 6.11–2: BMF A at Site SDI-15,088, facing west.

The entire surface of the site was inspected for evidence of prehistoric activity; however, there was no indication of any surface artifacts or any prehistoric deposits observed. Based upon the mapped locations of BMF A and BMF B, the area of the site measures approximately 20 meters (66 feet) from southwest to northeast by 31 meters (102 feet) from northwest to southeast, covering 466 square meters (5,013 square feet) (Figure 6.11–1).



Plate 6.11–3: BMF B at Site SDI-15,088, facing southwest.

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-15,088 was investigated by excavating six STPs. The shovel tests, shown in Figure 6.11–1, were placed directly adjacent to the milling features. Locational and recovery information for the shovel tests is presented in Table 6.11–2. The shovel tests were excavated to a minimum of 30 centimeters, or until bedrock was encountered. Soils encountered during shovel test excavations consisted of very dark grayish brown (10 YR 3/2) sandy silt throughout. Two shovel tests produced small recoveries (a total of four prehistoric ceramic fragments and four debitage) to depths of 30 centimeters. The total area of the subsurface deposit measures approximately 37.9 square meters, as defined by the two positive shovel tests.

Table 6.11–2
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-15,088

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
2	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	2	2
	20-30	Debitage	Quartz	1	3
	30-40	No Recovery			
	40-50				
3	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
4	0-10	No Recovery			
5	0-10	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	4
	10-20	Debitage	Quartz	3	5
		Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	6
6	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				

Although the recovery from the shovel test excavations was minimal, a test unit was excavated as part of the testing program. The location of the test unit is illustrated on Figure 6.11–1 and the results of the excavation are presented in Table 6.11–3. The test unit was excavated to a depth of 30 centimeters, recovering only a single artifact (debitage). The soil within the test unit generally consisted of a clay-like decomposed granite soil with minimal organic content. No evidence of any cultural deposits or midden soil was noted. The excavation of the shovel tests and test unit determined that no measurable subsurface deposits are present at Site SDI-15,088.

Table 6.11–3
Test Unit Excavation Data
Site SDI-15,088

Test Unit	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20	Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	1
	20-30	No Recovery			

6.11.3 Discussion

The testing demonstrated that Site SDI-15,088 consists of bedrock milling stations that lack any evidence of intense use or other cultural activities aside from the milling of seeds. The site appears to represent a limited-use site where food resource processing occurred. Given the sparse nature of the artifact collection and lack of any indications of a subsurface deposit, it is unlikely that further excavation would produce additional data that would change this characterization. The site exhibits no unique elements and is interpreted as being part of the food gathering and processing activities associated with the large occupation sites located to the north of the project. The mapping and recordation of the milling features and mapping and collection of all subsurface artifacts have exhausted the research potential of this site. According to the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the guidelines set forth by the City of Escondido, the site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant.

6.11.4 Summary

The investigation of Site SDI-15,088 did not produce any unique scientific data regarding site function or content. The site represents one of several limited-use sites representative of the Kumeyaay prehistoric subsistence pattern in the foothill region of San Diego County. The data potential at SDI-15,088 is not sufficient to address the research questions presented in Section 4.0 (research design), and the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion D. This site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant and mitigation measures will not be recommended.

6.12 Site SDI-14,768

6.12.1 Site Description

This resource consists of a bedrock milling station situated along the main east/west drainage in the southern portion of the project. The bedrock exposures and proximity to the seasonal water sources were the basis for the use of this location. The site contains four bedrock milling features with a total of 12 slicks. Although ground cover was dense in the area of the milling features, two surface artifacts were identified. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.12–1. Elevations at the site range from 858 to 884 feet AMSL. Native vegetation was present throughout the area of this site. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.12–1.



Plate 6.12–1: Overview of Site SDI-14,768, facing west.

Site SDI-14,768 was subjected to a testing and evaluation program by BFSA in 2015. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and recordation of all surface artifacts and the excavation of seven STPs. The field investigations were conducted in January of 2015. The data from the site investigations is provided below. All shovel tests were negative for any indications of cultural deposits.

Figure 6.12–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site SDI-14,768

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.12.2 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site SDI-14,768 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0.

Surface Recordation

The recordation of this site was initiated with the identification of all milling features and individual milling surfaces. At SDI-14,768, four milling features BMF A through BMF D) were identified and mapped (Figure 6.12–1). The recordation process resulted in the delineation of 12 milling surfaces, each of which was outlined in chalk, photographed, and mapped. The type and dimensions of each milling surface are provided in Table 6.12–1. All of the milling surfaces were identified as slicks. Photographs of the milling features are provided in Plates 6.12–2 through 6.12–5.

Table 6.12–1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-14,768

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
A	1	Slick	16x16x0.01
	2	Slick	24x19x0.01
	3	Slick	32x30x0.01
	4	Slick	27x17x0.01
	5	Slick	38x29x0.01
B	1	Slick	33x15x0.01
	2	Slick	34x24x0.01
	3	Slick	15x11x0.01
C	1	Slick	17x9x0.01
D	1	Slick	12x8x0.01
	2	Slick	23x19x0.01
	3	Slick	18x15x0.01



Plate 6.12–2: BMF A at Site SDI-14,768, facing southeast.



Plate 6.12–3: BMF B at Site SDI-14,768, facing west.

Plates 6.12–2 and 6.12–3

Site SDI-14,768

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Plate 6.12–4: BMF C at Site SDI-14,768, facing northwest.



Plate 6.12–5: BMF D at Site SDI-14,768, facing south.

Plates 6.12–4 and 6.12–5

Site SDI-14,768

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The entire surface of the site was inspected for evidence of prehistoric activity, which resulted in the identification of two surface artifacts. The recovery information for the surface artifacts is presented in Table 6.12–2. The surface collection consisted of one quartz debitage and one metavolcanic debitage. Based upon the mapped locations of the milling features and the surface collections, the area of the site measures approximately 14 meters (46 feet) from north to south by 68 meters (223 feet) from east to west, covering 573.31 square meters (6168 square feet).

Table 6.12–2
Surface Collection Data
Site SDI-14,768

Surface Collection	Artifact Type	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	Debitage	Quartz	1	1
2	Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	2

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-14,768 was investigated by excavating a series of seven STPs. The placement of the shovel tests, shown in Figure 6.12–1, was based upon the distribution of the surface artifacts and milling features. Locational and recovery information for the shovel tests is presented in Table 6.12–3. The shovel tests were excavated to a minimum of 30 centimeters, or until bedrock was encountered. Soils encountered during shovel test excavations consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10 YR 3/2) sandy silt. No artifacts were recovered from the shovel test excavations. Due to the sparse recovery from this site, a test unit was not excavated as part of the testing program. The excavation of the shovel tests determined that no measurable subsurface deposits are present at Site SDI-14,768.

Table 6.12–3
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-14,768

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
2	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
3	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
4	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
5	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
6	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
7	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				

6.12.3 Discussion

The testing demonstrated that Site SDI-14,768 consists of a bedrock milling station that lacks any evidence of intense use or other cultural activities aside from milling seeds or acorns. The artifact collection from the site consists of only lithic production waste (debitage). All lithic materials observed at the site were locally available. The site appears to represent a limited-use site where food resource processing occurred.

Given the sparse nature of the surface scatter and the lack of any indications of a subsurface deposit, it is unlikely that further excavation would produce additional data that would change this characterization. The site exhibits no unique elements and is interpreted as part of the food gathering and processing activities associated with the large occupation site (SDI-14,770) on the west side of the development project. The mapping and recordation of the milling features and the mapping and collection of all surface artifacts have exhausted the research potential of this site. According to the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the guidelines set forth by the City of Escondido, this site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant.

6.12.4 Summary

The investigation of Site SDI-14,768 did not produce any unique scientific data regarding site function or content. The identified artifacts indicate that site activities were primarily focused upon food resource processing. The site represents one of several limited-use sites representative of the Kumeyaay prehistoric subsistence pattern in the foothill region of San Diego County. The data potential at SDI-14,768 is not sufficient to address the research questions presented in Section 4.0 (research design), and the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion D. This site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant and mitigation measures will not be recommended.

6.13 Site SDI-14,769

6.13.1 Site Description

This resource was originally recorded as numerous rock rings, rock walls, granary bases, milling slicks, rock art, and possible cupules situated on a massive granite sheet of bedrock. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.13–1. Subsequent studies done by Mooney and Associates and BFSA have determined that the site contains only one granary base and that the reported elements are natural features and not cultural. The elevation at the site is 1,084 feet AMSL. Native vegetation surrounding the site consists of chaparral. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.13–1.



Plate 6.13–1: Overview of Site SDI-14,769, facing west.

Site SDI-14,769 is located within the currently proposed construction zone and was therefore was evaluated by BFSA. The field investigations of SDI-14,769 were conducted in January of 2015 and consisted of the recordation of the granary feature and the assessment of other elements previously projected to be cultural. No subsurface tests were conducted at SDI-14,769 because the entire area of the granary base is an expanse of bedrock without any soil.

Figure 6.13–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site SDI-14,769

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.13.2 Previous Investigations

The site was initially recorded by BFSA in 1992 and subsequently revisited by Mooney and Associates in 2001. The work by Mooney and Associates analyzed the elements of the site as previously reported by BFSA, and speculated that many of the reported elements were not cultural. Mooney and Associates concluded that the only cultural feature was a granary base.

6.13.3 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site SDI-14,769 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0. The efforts at this site were limited to the mapping of the granary base and critical review of all potential features that could correspond to the prehistoric use of the site area.

Surface Recordation

The entire surface of the site was inspected for evidence of prehistoric activity, resulting in the confirmation that SDI-14,769 consists of only a granary base (Feature #1). The area of the site, delineated by the dimensions of the granary base, measures approximately 25 meters (82 feet) east to west by 15 meters north to south (49 feet), covering approximately 375 square meters (4,036 square feet), as illustrated in Figure 6.13–1. The recordation process resulted in the detailed review of the feature, which was mapped and photographed. The dimensions of the granary base are provided in Table 6.13–1. The feature is represented by a single course of rock; other courses appear to have tumbled over time and are scattered over the face of the granite exposure. A photograph of the granary base recorded during the current investigation is presented in Plate 6.13–2.

Table 6.13–1
Granary Base Feature Data
Site SDI-14,769

Granary Base	Dimensions (m)
1	0.7x1.6



Plate 6.13–2: Feature #1 at Site SDI-14,769, facing east.

6.13.4 Discussion

The study of SDI-14,769 has provided sufficient information to identify the site as a granary base that lacks any other cultural materials. Such granary bases were employed by Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay to temporarily store acorns and other seeds until needed. The granary basket was placed on top of the base of rocks in order to keep the actual granary above the ground. An example of such a base and granary basket is illustrated in Plate 6.13–3.

6.13.5 Summary

The investigation of Site SDI-14,769 did not produce any unique scientific data regarding site function or content. The site represents one of several similar granary bases used as part of the subsistence pattern during the Late Prehistoric Period. Based upon the information derived from the testing program, the site is characterized as a common feature, which has no further research potential. The level of information already obtained from this site has exhausted the research potential of this resource, and it is unlikely that any significantly different information would be gathered from further investigation. The data potential at SDI-14,769 is not sufficient to address the research questions presented in Section 4.0 (research design), and the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion D. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for Site SDI-14,769.

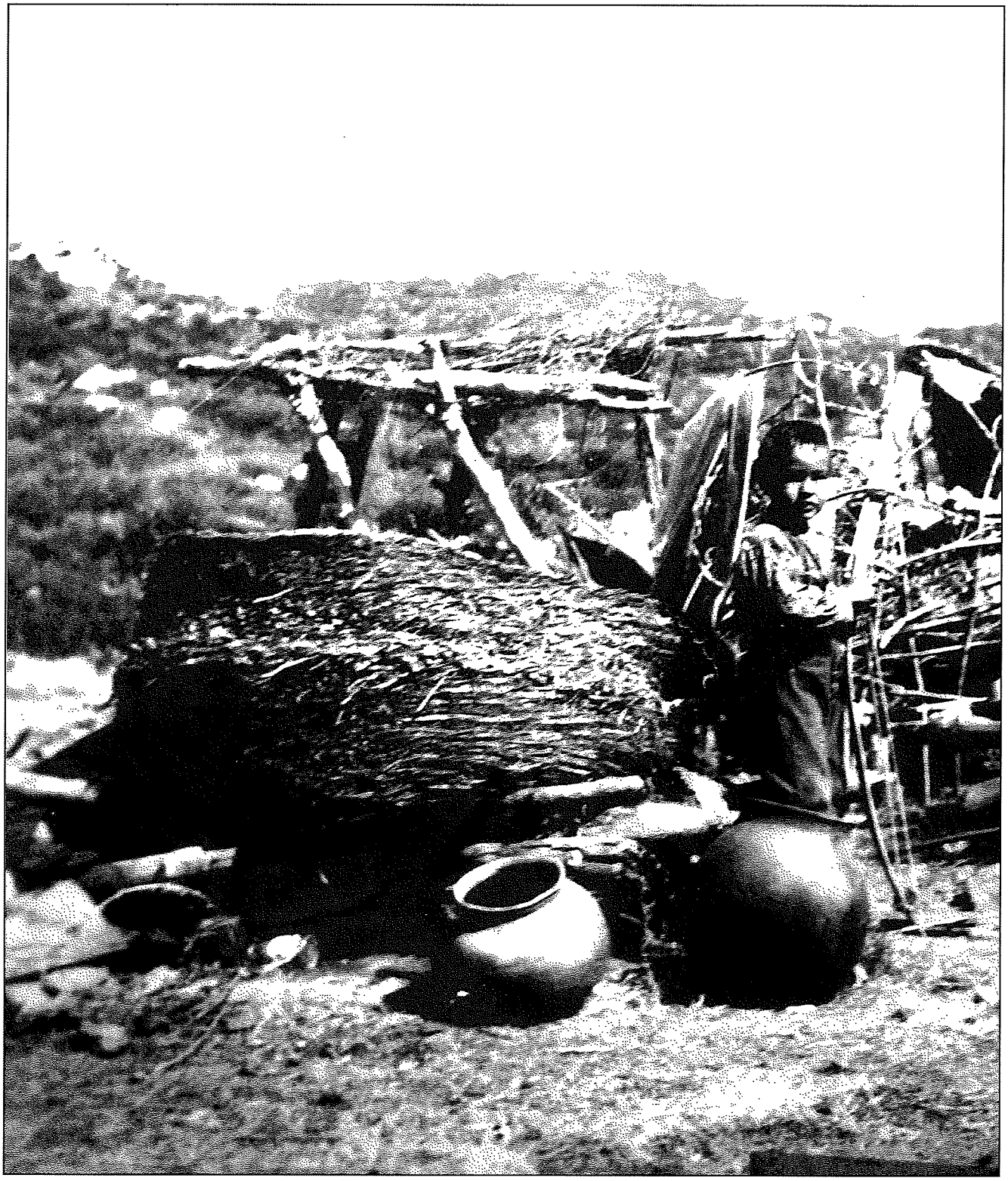


Plate 6.13–3

Example of a Kumeyaay Granary Basket on a Base

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6.14 Site SDI-14,771

This resource was originally recorded as a single bedrock milling station with one slick. The milling station noted in 1992 during the Crowder Property survey conducted by BFSA was not relocated during the 2001 Mooney and Associates study, nor could it be relocated during the current investigation. The approximate location of the site is illustrated in Figure 6.14–1; however, this locational data is based upon survey maps from the 1990s, which may be inaccurate given that the site could not be relocated. Based upon the fact that the site could not be relocated and appeared to be an isolated milling feature, the site is projected as a non-significant resource. No additional study is recommended for this resource.

Figure 6.14–1
Approximate Site Location Map
Site SDI-14,771

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.15 Site SDI-14,774

6.15.1 Site Description

This resource consists of two granary bases situated in an area of nearly level ground in the higher elevations in the north-central area of the project. The site is situated on several large exposures of sheet bedrock. The two granary bases have been spread or deteriorated from their original configuration and no associated surface artifacts were identified. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.15–1. Elevations at the site range from 1,611 to 1,624 feet AMSL. Native vegetation was present throughout the area of this site. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.15–1.



Plate 6.15–1: Overview of Site SDI-14,774, facing south.

Site SDI-14,774 was subjected to a testing and evaluation program by BFSA in 2015. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and recordation of the granary bases and the excavation of four STPs. The field investigations were conducted in January of 2015. The data from the site investigations is provided below.

Figure 6.15–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site SDI-14,774

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.15.2 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site SDI-14,774 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0.

Surface Recordation

The recordation of this site was initiated with the identification of the granary bases and a search for any associated milling surfaces; however, no milling surfaces were identified on the decomposing granite rock surfaces. At SDI-14,774, two granary bases (Feature #1 and Feature #2) were identified and mapped (Figure 6.15–1). The dimensions of both features are provided in Table 6.15–1. Photographs of the features are provided in Plates 6.15–2 and 6.15–3. Based upon the mapped locations of the granary base features, the area of the site measures approximately 29 meters (95 feet) from northwest to southeast by 42 meters (138 feet) from southwest to northeast, covering approximately 608 square meters (6,544 square feet) (Figure 6.15–1).

Table 6.15–1
Granary Base Feature Data
Site SDI-14,774

Granary Base	Dimensions (m)
1	16x6.8x0.8
2	10.6x8.0x1.2



Plate 6.15–2: Feature #1 at Site SDI-14,774, facing west.



Plate 6.15–3: Feature #2 at Site SDI-14,774, facing east.

Plates 6.15–2 and 6.15–3

Site SDI-14,774

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-14,774 was investigated by excavating a series of four STPs. The placement of the shovel tests, shown in Figure 6.15–1, was based upon the available areas for testing near the two granary bases. Locational and recovery information for the shovel tests is presented in Table 6.15–2. The shovel tests were excavated to a minimum of 30 centimeters, or until bedrock was encountered. Soils encountered during shovel test excavations consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10 YR 3/2) sandy silt. No cultural materials or indications of cultural deposits were observed in the excavations. Due to the nature of this site, a test unit was not excavated as part of the testing program. The excavation of the shovel tests determined that no measurable subsurface deposits are present at Site SDI-14,774.

Table 6.15–2
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-14,774

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	0-10	No Recovery			
2	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
3	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
4	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				

6.15.3 Discussion

The testing demonstrated that Site SDI-14,774 consists of two granary bases that represent food gathering and temporary storage of collected food; however, there was no evidence of intense use or other cultural activities. No artifacts were collected from this site. The site appears to represent a limited-use site where seeds or acorns were temporarily stored.

Given the lack of any indications of a subsurface deposit, it is unlikely that further excavation would produce additional data that would change this characterization. The site exhibits no unique elements and is interpreted as part of the food gathering and processing activities associated with the large occupation site (SDI-14,770) on the west side of the development project. The mapping and recordation of the two granary bases have exhausted the research potential of this site. According to the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the guidelines set forth by the City of Escondido, the site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant.

6.15.4 Summary

The investigation of Site SDI-14,774 did not produce any unique scientific data regarding site function or content. The identified artifacts indicate that site activities were primarily focused upon food resource processing. The site represents one of several limited-use sites representative of the Kumeyaay prehistoric subsistence pattern in the foothill region of San Diego County. The data potential at SDI-14,774 is not sufficient to address the research questions presented in Section 4.0 (research design), and the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion D. This site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant and mitigation measures will not be recommended.

6.16 Site SDI-14,775

6.16.1 Site Description

This resource consists of a bedrock milling station situated near the northeast boundary, near the highest elevation, of the project. The site is not located near any drainages, nor is it directly associated with any other nearby prehistoric sites. The site contains one bedrock milling feature with a total of four slicks. The site is situated within an area of dense chaparral vegetation. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.16–1. Elevations at the site range from 1,744 to 1,748 feet AMSL. Native vegetation was present throughout the area of this site. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.16–1.



Plate 6.16–1: Overview of Site SDI-14,775, facing northwest.

Site SDI-14,775 was subjected to a testing and evaluation program by BFSA in 2015. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and recordation of all milling features and the excavation of three STPs. The field investigations were conducted in January of 2015. The data from the site investigations is provided below. All shovel tests were negative for any indications of cultural deposits.

Figure 6.16–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site SDI-14,775

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.16.2 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site SDI-14,775 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0.

Surface Recordation

The recordation of this site was initiated with the identification of any milling features and individual milling surfaces. At SDI-14,775, only one milling feature (BMF A) was identified and mapped (Figure 6.16–1). The recordation process resulted in the delineation of four milling surfaces, each of which was outlined in chalk, photographed, and mapped. The type and dimensions of each milling surface are provided in Table 6.16–1. All of the milling surfaces were identified as slicks. A photograph of the milling feature is provided in Plate 6.16–2.

Table 6.16–1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-14,775

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
A	1	Slick	27x28x0.01
	2	Slick	24x23x0.01
	3	Slick	32x27x0.01
	4	Slick	18x20x0.01



Plate 6.16–2: BMF A at Site SDI-14,775, facing northwest.

The entire surface of the site was inspected for evidence of prehistoric activity; however, no surface artifacts were identified in association with the milling feature. Based upon the mapped locations of the milling feature, the area of the site measures approximately 18 meters (59 feet) from northwest to southeast by 26 meters (85 feet) from southwest to northeast, covering 310 square meters (3,337 square feet) (Figure 6.16–1).

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-14,775 was investigated by excavating a series of three STPs. The placement of the shovel tests, shown in Figure 6.16–1, was based upon the availability of soil near the milling feature. Locational and recovery information for the shovel tests is presented in Table 6.16–2. The shovel tests were excavated to a minimum of 30 centimeters, or until bedrock was encountered. Soils encountered during shovel test excavations consisted of a grayish brown (10 YR 5/2) sandy silt throughout. No artifacts were recovered from the shovel test excavations. Due to the sparse recovery from this site, a test unit was not excavated as part of the testing program. The excavation of the shovel tests determined that no measurable subsurface deposits are present at Site SDI-14,775.

Table 6.16–2
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-14,775

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
2	0-10	No Recovery			
3	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				

6.16.3 Discussion

The testing demonstrated that Site SDI-14,775 consists of a bedrock milling station that lacks any evidence of intense use or other cultural activities aside from milling seeds or acorns. Given the lack of any indication of a subsurface deposit, it is unlikely that further excavation would produce additional data that would change this characterization. The site exhibits no unique elements and is interpreted as part of the food gathering and processing activities associated with the large occupation site (SDI-14,770) on the west side of the development project. The mapping and recordation of the milling feature has exhausted the research potential of this site. According to the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the guidelines set

forth by the City of Escondido, the site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant.

6.16.4 Summary

The investigation of Site SDI-14,775 did not produce any unique scientific data regarding site function or content. The identified site elements indicate that site activities were primarily focused upon food resource processing. The site represents one of several limited-use sites representative of the Kumeyaay prehistoric subsistence pattern in the foothill region of San Diego County. The data potential at SDI-14,775 is not sufficient to address the research questions presented in Section 4.0 (research design), and the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion D. This site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant and mitigation measures will not be recommended.

6.17 Site SDI-14,943

6.17.1 Site Description

This resource consists of a bedrock milling station situated on the knoll top overlooking the main creek drainage and waterfall on the southwest portion of the project. The site overlooks the valley to the west of the project and is situated on large exposures of sheet bedrock surrounded by dense sage scrub vegetation. The site contains two bedrock milling features and one granary base. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.17–1. Elevations at the site range from 866 to 892 feet AMSL. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.17–1.



Plate 6.17–1: Overview of Site SDI-14,943, facing north.

Site SDI-14,943 was subjected to a testing and evaluation program by BFSA in January of 2015. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and recordation of all features and the excavation of five STPs.

Figure 6.17–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site SDI-14,943

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.17.2 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site SDI-14,943 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0.

Surface Recordation

The investigation of this site was initiated with the identification of all milling features and individual milling surfaces. At SDI-14,943, two bedrock milling features (BMF A and BMF B) were identified and mapped (Figure 6.17–1). The recordation process resulted in the delineation of three milling surfaces, each of which was outlined in chalk, photographed, and mapped. The type and dimensions of each milling surface are provided in Table 6.17–1. All of the milling surfaces were identified as slicks. Photographs of the milling features are provided in Plates 6.17–2 and 6.17–3.

Table 6.17–1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-14,943

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
A	1	Slick	26x16x0.01
B	1	Slick	34x20x0.01
	2	Slick	17x14x0.01

This site also contains one granary base (Feature #1) located on the expansive bedrock, which consists of a single course of arranged rocks that form the granary base; however, the arrangement of rocks has been scattered over time. The slope of the bedrock has caused that gradual shifting of the granary base downslope over time; however, the general configuration of the feature is still recognizable. The measurements of the feature are provided in Table 6.17–2. A photograph of the feature is provided in Plate 6.17–4.

Table 6.17–2
Granary Base Feature Data
Site SDI-14,943

Granary Base	Dimensions (m)
1	2.1x1.6



Plate 6.17–2: BMF A at Site SDI-14,943, facing south.



Plate 6.17–3: BMF B at Site SDI-14,943, facing east.

Plates 6.17–2 and 6.17–3

Site SDI-14,943

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.17–4: Feature #1 at Site SDI-14,943, facing northeast.

The entire surface of the site was inspected for evidence of prehistoric activity; however, no prehistoric artifacts were recorded aside from the features previously discussed. Based upon the mapped locations of the milling features and granary base, the area of the site measures approximately 22 meters (72 feet) from northwest to southeast by 14 meters (46 feet) from southwest to northeast, covering 150 square meters (1,615 square feet) (Figure 6.17–1).

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-14,943 was investigated by excavating a series of five STPs. The placement of the shovel tests, shown in Figure 6.17–1, was based upon the availability of soil around the expansive bedrock outcrops. Locational and recovery information for the shovel tests is presented in Table 6.17–3. The shovel tests were excavated to a minimum of 20 centimeters, at which point bedrock was encountered throughout the site. Soils encountered during shovel test excavations consisted of a dark gray (10 YR 4/1) sandy silt. None of the shovel tests produced any cultural materials. Due to the absence of any surface or subsurface artifacts from this site, a test unit was not excavated as part of the testing program. The excavation of the shovel tests determined that no measurable subsurface deposits are present at Site SDI-14,943.

Table 6.17–3
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-14,943

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
2	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
3	0-10	No Recovery			
4	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
5	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				

6.17.3 Discussion

The testing demonstrated that Site SDI-14,943 consists of a bedrock milling station that lacks any evidence of intense use or other cultural activities aside from food collecting and processing. The site appears to represent a limited-use site where food resource processing occurred. Given the lack of any indications of a subsurface deposit, it is unlikely that further excavation would produce additional data that would change this characterization. The site exhibits no unique elements and is interpreted as part of the food gathering and processing activities associated with the large occupation site (SDI-14,770) on the west side of the development project. The mapping and recordation of all features at this site have exhausted the research potential of this resource. According to the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the guidelines set forth by the City of Escondido, this site is not CEQA-significant.

6.17.4 Summary

The investigation of Site SDI-14,943 did not produce any unique scientific data regarding site function or content. The identified features indicate that site activities were primarily focused upon food resource processing. The site represents one of several limited-use sites representative of the Kumeyaay prehistoric subsistence pattern in the foothill region of San Diego County. The data potential at SDI-14,943 is not sufficient to address the research questions presented in Section 4.0 (research design), and the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion D. This site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant and mitigation measures will not be recommended.

6.18 Site SDI-15,078

6.18.1 Site Description

This resource has been recorded as a historic rock wall situated along a ridgeline, connecting larger bedrock outcrops. Although no historic artifacts were observed in the area of this rock wall, the alignment did not seem prehistoric. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.18–1. Elevations at the site range from 872 to 888 feet AMSL. Native vegetation was previously cleared from the site area. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.18–1.



Plate 6.18–1: Overview of Site SDI-15,078, facing east.

Site SDI-15,078 is located within the currently proposed construction zone and was therefore subjected to an evaluation program by BFSA. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and recordation of the rock wall alignment and the excavation of four STPs. The field investigations were conducted in January of 2015.

Figure 6.18–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site SDI-15,078

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.18.2 Previous Investigations

The site was previously noted by BFSA as part of the Crowder Property survey in 1992; however, Mooney and Associates did not include the site in their study for the Valley View Estates Project in 2001.

6.18.3 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site SDI-15,078 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0.

Surface Recordation

The entire surface of the site was inspected for evidence of historic activity, which resulted in the identification of only the historic rock wall alignment (Feature #1). The area of the site, delineated by the rock wall, measures approximately 11 meters in length by one meter in width (Figure 6.18–1). Elements of the rock wall were mapped via GPS. The wall feature basically encloses a natural depression and could have been used to enclose livestock without fencing. The wall is stacked between two and three courses high, using fieldstone as the rock source. The rock wall location is presented in Figure 6.18–1 and a photograph of the feature is presented in Plate 6.18–2.



Plate 6.18–2: Feature #1 at Site SDI-15,078, facing south.

Subsurface Excavation

The area of the rock wall feature was tested using a total of four STPs. The tests were employed to determine if any historic deposits might be associated with the wall. The locations of the shovel tests are illustrated on Figure 6.18–1 and the test data is presented in Table 6.18–1. Soils encountered during shovel test excavations consisted of a dark gray (10 YR 4/1) sandy silt. None of the shovel tests produced any artifacts. Due to the absence of any surface or subsurface artifacts from this site, a test unit was not excavated as part of the testing program. The excavation of the shovel tests determined that no measurable subsurface deposits are present at Site SDI-15,078.

Table 6.18–1
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-15,078

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
2	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
3	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
4	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				

6.18.4 Discussion

The study of SDI-15,078 has documented the site as a historic rock wall. This wall encloses a natural basin of approximately one-quarter acre, and was likely used to corral animals. No artifacts were discovered in association with the wall. Since no artifacts or subsurface deposits were recovered, the mapping of the historic feature has exhausted the research potential of this site. According to the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, the site is evaluated as having limited significance based upon the recovery of information that can contribute to the knowledge of prehistory in the region. However, the current program has exhausted the potential of the site to yield unique data and further study of the site will not produce additional significant information.

6.18.5 Summary

The investigation of Site SDI-15,078 did not produce any unique scientific data regarding site function or content. The identified rock wall characterizes the use of the site area as part of the historic use of this area by George Brooks Brown and other early pioneers of San Pasqual Valley. Based upon the information derived from the site investigation, the site is characterized as lacking any research potential, and it is unlikely that any significantly different information would be gathered from further investigation. This site cannot meet the eligibility criteria for listing on the CRHR. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for Site SDI-15,078.

6.19 Site SDI-15,080

Site SDI-15,080 was recorded by BFSA in 1992 as the remnants of a possible granary base. The rock alignment noted in 1992 during the Crowder Property survey was relocated during the Mooney and Associates 2001 study; however, it could not be relocated during the current investigation. The approximate location of the site is illustrated on Figure 6.19–1; however, this locational data is based upon survey maps from the 1990s, which may be inaccurate given that the site could not be relocated. Based upon the fact that the site could not be relocated and the Mooney and Associates study evaluated the resource as low-value and not eligible for listing on the CRHR, the site is projected as a non-significant resource. No additional study is recommended for this resource.

Figure 6.19–1
Approximate Site Location Map
Site SDI-15,080

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.20 Site SDI-15,082

6.20.1 Site Description

This resource consists of a granary base situated on a bedrock surface on steep, south-facing slopes in the southeastern portion of the project. The site contains a single granary base sitting in a setting of dense chaparral and multiple bedrock exposures. No other features or artifacts were identified in association with this granary base. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.20–1. Elevations at the site range from 1,224 to 1,226 feet AMSL. Native vegetation was present throughout the area of this site. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.20–1.



Plate 6.20–1: Overview of Site SDI-15,082, facing southeast.

Site SDI-15,082 was subjected to a testing and evaluation program by BFSA in January of 2015. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and recordation of the feature and the excavation of three STPs. The data from the site investigations is provided below.

Figure 6.20–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site SDI-15,082

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.20.2 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site SDI-15,082 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0.

Surface Recordation

The recordation of this site was initiated with identifying the granary base feature and searching for any related features or artifacts. At SDI-15,082, only the single granary base feature was identified (Feature #1) (Figure 6.20–1). The recordation process resulted in the detailed review of the feature, which was sketched, photographed, and mapped. The dimensions of the granary base are provided in Table 6.20–1. A photograph of the feature is provided in Plate 6.20–2.

Table 6.20–1
Granary Base Feature Data
Site SDI-15,082

Granary Base	Dimensions (m)
1	7.0x3.4



Plate 6.20–2: Feature #1 at Site SDI-15,082 facing southeast.

The entire surface of the site was inspected for evidence of prehistoric activity; however, no surface artifacts or indications of prehistoric deposits were observed. Based upon the mapped location of the feature, the area of the site measures approximately 7.3 meters (24 feet) from north to south by 11 meters (36 feet) from east to west, covering 61 square meters (657 square feet) (Figure 6.20–1).

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-15,082 was investigated by excavating three STPs. The placement of the shovel tests, shown in Figure 6.20–1, was based upon the minimal soil present directly adjacent to the bedrock outcrops. Locational and recovery information for the shovel tests is presented in Table 6.20–2. The shovel tests were excavated to a minimum of 30 centimeters, or until bedrock was encountered. Soils encountered during shovel test excavations consisted of a grayish brown (10 YR 5/2) sandy silt. No artifacts were recovered from the shovel test excavations. Due to the sparse recovery from this site, a test unit was not excavated as part of the testing program. The excavation of the shovel tests determined that no measurable subsurface deposits are present at Site SDI-15,082.

Table 6.20–2
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-15,082

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
2	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
3	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				

6.20.3 Discussion

The testing demonstrated that Site SDI-15,082 consists of a granary base that identifies a location where prehistoric people collected seeds or acorns that were temporarily stored in baskets set on top of stacked rock bases. The site appears to represent a limited-use site where food resource collecting occurred. Given the sparse nature of the surface scatter and lack of any indications of a subsurface deposit, it is unlikely that further excavation would produce additional data that would change this characterization. The site exhibits no unique elements and is interpreted as part of the food gathering and processing activities associated with the large occupation site (SDI-14,770) on the west side of the development project. The mapping and

recordation of the granary base have exhausted the research potential of this site. According to the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the guidelines set forth by the City of Escondido, the site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant.

6.20.4 Summary

The investigation of Site SDI-15,082 did not produce any unique scientific data regarding site function or content. The site represents one of several limited-use sites representative of the Kumeyaay prehistoric subsistence pattern in the foothill region of San Diego County. The data potential at SDI-15,082 is not sufficient to address the research questions presented in Section 4.0 (research design), and the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion D. This site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant and mitigation measures will not be recommended.

6.21 Site SDI-15,085

6.21.1 Site Description

This resource consists of a bedrock milling station situated on a narrow ridge between two seasonal drainages in the central area of the property. The bedrock exposures, vegetation, and proximity to seasonal water sources were the basis for the use of this location. The site contains a single, large bedrock milling feature with one slick. The site was recorded as also including a granary base, but no such feature was identified during the current study. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.21–1. Elevations at the site range from 1,090 to 1,094 feet AMSL. Native vegetation was present throughout the area of this site. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.21–1.



Plate 6.21–1: Overview of Site SDI-15,085, facing northwest.

Site SDI-15,085 was subjected to a testing and evaluation program by BFSA in 2015. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and recordation of the milling feature and the excavation of two STPs. The data from the site investigations is provided below.

Figure 6.21–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site SDI-15,085

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.21.2 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site SDI-15,085 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0.

Surface Recordation

The recordation of this site was initiated with the identification of the milling feature and the individual milling surface. At SDI-15,085, a single milling feature was identified (BMF A) and mapped (Figure 6.21–1). The recordation process resulted in the delineation of one milling surface, which was outlined in chalk, photographed, and mapped. The type and dimensions of the milling surface are provided in Table 6.21–1. The milling surface was identified as a slick. A photograph of the milling feature is provided in Plate 6.21–2.

Table 6.21–1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-15,085

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
A	1	Slick	26x18x0.01



Plate 6.21–2: BMF A at Site SDI-15,085, facing south.

The entire surface of the site was inspected for evidence of prehistoric activity; however, no surface artifacts or indications of prehistoric deposits were observed. Based upon the mapped location of the milling feature, the area of the site measures approximately five meters (16 feet) from northwest to southeast by six meters (20 feet) from southwest to northeast, covering 20 square meters (215 square feet) (Figure 6.21–1).

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-15,085 was investigated by excavating two STPs. The placement of the shovel tests, shown in Figure 6.21–1, was based upon the minimal soil present directly adjacent to the milling features. Locational and recovery information for the shovel tests is presented in Table 6.21–2. The shovel tests were excavated to a minimum of 30 centimeters, or until bedrock was encountered. Soils encountered during shovel test excavations consisted of a brown (10 YR 4/3) sandy silt. No artifacts were recovered from the shovel test excavations. Due to the sparse recovery from this site, a test unit was not excavated as part of the testing program. The excavation of the shovel tests determined that no measurable subsurface deposits are present at Site SDI-15,085.

Table 6.21–2
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-15,085

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
2	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				

6.21.3 Discussion

The testing demonstrated that Site SDI-15,085 consists of a bedrock milling station that lacks any evidence of intense use or other cultural activities aside from milling seeds or acorns. The site appears to represent a limited-use site where food resource processing occurred. Given the sparse nature of the surface scatter and lack of any indications of a subsurface deposit, it is unlikely that further excavation would produce additional data that would change this characterization. The site exhibits no unique elements and is interpreted as part of the food gathering and processing activities associated with the large occupation site (SDI-14,770) on the west side of the development project. The mapping and recordation of the milling feature have exhausted the research potential of this site. According to the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the guidelines set forth by the City of Escondido, the site is evaluated as not

CEQA-significant.

6.21.4 Summary

The investigation of Site SDI-15,085 did not produce any unique scientific data regarding site function or content. The site represents one of several limited-use sites representative of the Kumeyaay prehistoric subsistence pattern in the foothill region of San Diego County. The data potential at SDI-15,085 is not sufficient to address the research questions presented in Section 4.0 (research design), and the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion D. This site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant and mitigation measures will not be recommended.

6.22 Site SDI-15,089

6.22.1 Site Description

This resource consists of a bedrock milling station situated along a seasonal drainage in the northeastern portion of the property. The bedrock exposures and proximity to seasonal water sources were the basis for the use of this location. The site contains seven bedrock milling features with a total of 29 slicks, one basin, and five rubs. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.22–1. Elevations at the site range from 1,622 to 1,692 feet AMSL. Native vegetation was present throughout the area of this site. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.22–1.



Plate 6.22–1: Overview of Site SDI-15,089, facing west.

Site SDI-15,089 was subjected to a testing and evaluation program by BFSA in 2015. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and recordation of the milling features, the collection of surface artifacts, and the excavation of 10 STPs. The field investigations were conducted in January of 2015. The data from the site investigations is provided below.

Figure 6.22–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site SDI-15,089

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.22.2 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site SDI-15,089 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0.

Surface Recordation

The recordation of this site was initiated with the identification of the milling features and individual milling surfaces. At SDI-15,089, seven milling features (BMF A through BMF G) were identified and mapped (Figure 6.22–1). The recordation process resulted in the delineation of 35 milling surfaces, each of which was outlined in chalk, photographed, and mapped. The type and dimensions of each milling surface are provided in Table 6.22–1. The milling surfaces were identified as slicks, basins, or rubs. Photographs of the milling features are provided in Plates 6.22–2 through 6.22–8.

Table 6.22–1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-15,089

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
A	1	Slick	19x15x0.1
	2	Slick	29x20x0.1
	3	Slick	27x20x0.3
	4	Slick	35x24x0.1
	5	Slick	34x25x0.1
	6	Slick	64x46x0.1
	7	Slick	36x28x0.1
	8	Slick	41x22x0.1
	9	Basin	34x34x4
	10	Rub	198x104x0.1
	11	Slick	26x24x0.1
	12	Rub	101x71x0.1
	13	Slick	26x26x0.1
	14	Slick	25x21x0.1
	15	Slick	39x20x0.2
	16	Rub	30x12x0.1
B	1	Slick	29x28x0.1
	2	Slick	17x15x0.2
	3	Slick	22x13x0.1
	4	Slick	33x25x0.1
	5	Slick	42x27x0.1
C	1	Slick	22x29x0.1

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
	2	Slick	34x31x0.1
D	1	Slick	29x15x0.1
	2	Slick	46x22x0.1
	3	Rub	30x20x0.1
	4	Slick	44x30x0.1
	5	Slick	28x16x0.1
	6	Slick	29x28x0.3
E	1	Slick	39x26x0.1
	2	Slick	55x26x0.1
	3	Rub	93x62x0.1
F	1	Slick	20x19x0.1
G	1	Slick	20x7x0.1
	2	Slick	18x16x0.1



Plate 6.22–2: BMF A at Site SDI-15,089, facing northwest.



Plate 6.22–3: BMF B at Site SDI-15,089, facing southwest.

Plates 6.22–2 and 6.22–3

Site SDI-15,089

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Plate 6.22–4: BMF C at Site SDI-15,089, facing north.



Plate 6.22–5: BMF D at Site SDI-15,089, facing north.

Plates 6.22–4 and 6.22–5

Site SDI-15,089

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

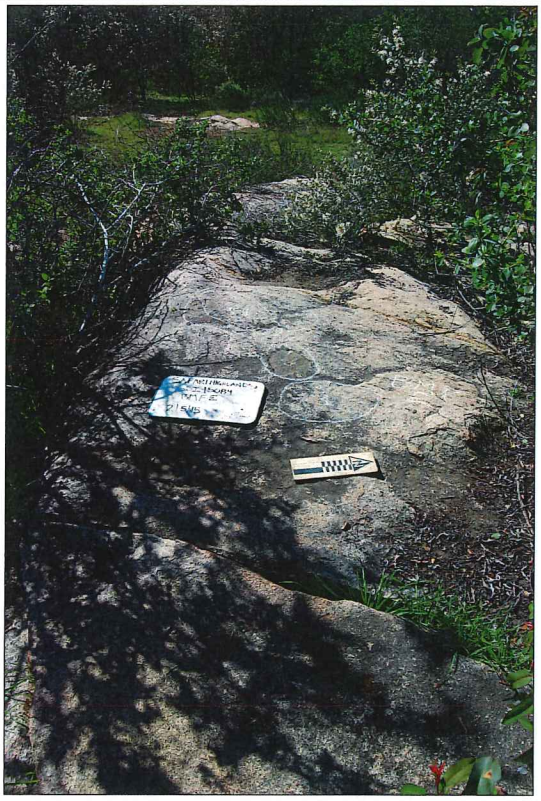


Plate 6.22–6: BMF E at Site SDI-15,089, facing west.

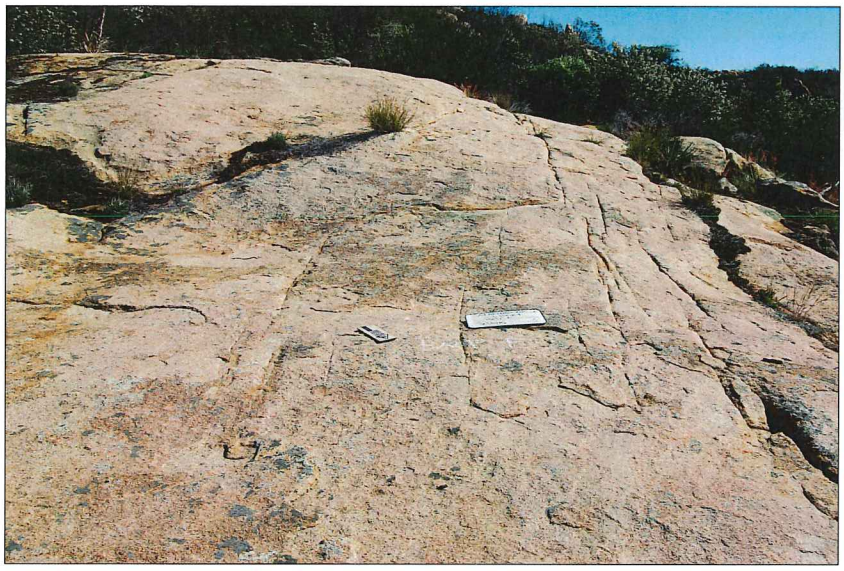


Plate 6.22–7: BMF F at Site SDI-15,089, facing southwest.

Plates 6.22–6 and 6.22–7

Site SDI-15,089

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.22–8

Bedrock Milling Feature G at Site SDI-15,089, Facing North

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

The entire surface of the site was inspected for evidence of prehistoric activity, which resulted in the identification of a small collection of surface artifacts. The distribution of collected artifacts was mapped via GPS (Figure 6.22–1). Detailed provenience information for the surface artifacts is presented in Table 6.22–2. A total of 10 artifacts were recovered from eight locations across the site, including seven TBW ceramic fragments, one piece of debitage, one mano, and one square nail. In addition, 6.4 grams of vertebrate faunal remains were also recovered. The area of the site, delineated by the artifact scatter and bedrock milling features, measures approximately 98 meters (322 feet) from northwest to southeast by 59 meters (194 feet) from southwest to northeast, covering 3,006 square meters (32,356 square feet) (Figure 6.22–1).

Table 6.22–2
Surface Collection Data
Site SDI-15,089

Surface Collection	Artifact Type	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	1
2	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	2
3	Mano	Volcanic	1	3
4	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	4
	Faunal Remains	Bone	1.1 grams	5
5	Debitage	Volcanic	1	6
6	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	7
7	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	8
8	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	2	9
	Faunal Remains	Bone	5.3 grams	10
	Square Nail	Metal	1	11

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-15,089 was investigated by excavating 10 STPs. The placement of the shovel tests, shown in Figure 6.22–1, was based upon the minimal soil present directly adjacent to the milling features. Locational and recovery information for the shovel tests is presented in Table 6.22–3. The shovel tests were excavated to a minimum of 30 centimeters, or until bedrock was encountered. Three shovel tests produced small recoveries from depths of 10 to 20 centimeters and included a total of 30 TBW ceramic fragments, four pieces of debitage, and 0.4 gram of vertebrate faunal remains. Due to the sparse recovery from this site, a test unit was not excavated as part of the testing program. The excavation of the shovel tests determined that no measurable subsurface deposits are present at Site SDI-15,089.

Table 6.22–3
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-15,089

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	0-10	Debitage	Quartz	2	12
			Metavolcanic	1	13
	10-20	Debitage	Quartz	1	14
	20-30	No Recovery			
	30-40				
2	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
3	0-10	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	26	15
		Faunal Remains	Bone	0.4 gram	16
	10-20	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	3	17
4	0-10	No Recovery			
5	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
6	0-10	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	18
	10-20	No Recovery			
	20-30				
7	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
8	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
9	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
10	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				

6.22.3 Discussion

The testing demonstrated that Site SDI-15,089 consists of bedrock milling stations that lacks any evidence of intense use or other cultural activities aside from milling seeds or acorns. The site appears to represent a limited-use site where food resource processing occurred. Given the sparse nature of the artifact collection and lack of any indications of a subsurface deposit, it is unlikely that further excavation would produce additional data that would change this

characterization. The site exhibits no unique elements and is interpreted as part of the food gathering and processing activities associated with the large occupation sites to the north of the project. The mapping and recordation of the milling features, and the mapping and collection of all surface and subsurface artifacts have exhausted the research potential of this site. According to the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the guidelines set forth by the City of Escondido, the site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant.

6.22.4 Summary

The investigation of Site SDI-15,089 did not produce any unique scientific data regarding site function or content. The site represents one of several limited-use sites representative of the Kumeyaay prehistoric subsistence pattern in the foothill region of San Diego County. The data potential at SDI-15,089 is not sufficient to address the research questions presented in Section 4.0 (research design), and the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion D. This site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant and mitigation measures will not be recommended.

6.23 Site SDI-15,091

This resource was originally recorded as a historic cairn or fence post support. The feature appeared to be associated with the historic stacked wall features at SDI-14,779 located approximately 400 feet to the north. The stacked rock cairn noted in 1992 during the Crowder Property survey by BFSA was not relocated during the 2001 Mooney and Associates study, nor could it be relocated during the current investigation. The approximate location of the site is illustrated in Figure 6.23–1; however, this locational data is based upon survey maps from the 1990s, which may be inaccurate given that the site could not be relocated. Based upon the fact that the site could not be relocated and appeared to be an isolated, historic stacked rock feature, the site is projected as a non-significant resource. No additional study is recommended for this resource.

Figure 6.23–1
Approximate Site Location Map
Site SDI-15,091

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.24 Site SDI-15,201

6.24.1 Site Description

This resource consists of a bedrock milling station situated on a high swale near the western property boundary, directly north of main occupation Site SDI-14,770. The bedrock exposures and proximity to the seasonal food sources were the basis for the use of this location. The site contains a single, large bedrock milling feature with a total of 10 slicks. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.24–1. Elevations at the site range from 984 to 993 feet AMSL. Native vegetation was present throughout the area of this site. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.24–1.



Plate 6.24–1: Overview of Site SDI-15,201, facing south.

Site SDI-15,201 was subjected to a testing and evaluation program by BFSA in 2015. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and recordation of the milling feature and the excavation of three STPs. The field investigations were conducted in January of 2015. The data from the site investigations is provided below. All shovel tests were negative for any indications of cultural deposits.

Figure 6.24–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site SDI-15,201

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.24.2 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site SDI-15,201 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0.

Surface Recordation

The recordation of this site was initiated with the identification of the milling feature and individual milling surfaces. At SDI-15,201, a single milling feature (BMF A) was identified and mapped (Figure 6.24–1). The recordation process resulted in the delineation of 10 milling surfaces, each of which was outlined in chalk, photographed, and mapped. The type and dimensions of each milling surface are provided in Table 6.24–1. All of the milling surfaces were identified as slicks. Photographs of the milling features are provided in Plates 6.24–2 and 6.24–3.

Table 6.24–1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-15,201

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
A	1	Slick	23x19x0.1
	2	Slick	39x33x0.01
	3	Slick	16x15x0.01
	4	Slick	36x16x0.01
	5	Slick	34x24x0.01
	6	Slick	47x29x0.01
	7	Slick	28x18x0.1
	8	Slick	24x28x0.8
	9	Slick	41x42x0.01
	10	Slick	33x18x0.3

The entire surface of the site was inspected for evidence of prehistoric activity; however, no surface artifacts or indications of prehistoric deposits were observed. Based upon the mapped location of the milling feature, the area of the site measures approximately 18 meters (59 feet) from northwest to southeast by 17 meters (56 feet) from southwest to northeast, covering 232 square meters (2,497 square feet) (Figure 6.24–1).



Plate 6.24–2: BMF A, Surfaces 1 through 6, at Site SDI-15,201, facing south.



Plate 6.24–3: BMF A, Surfaces 6 through 10, at Site SDI-15,201, facing east.

Plates 6.24–2 and 6.24–3

Site SDI-15,201

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-15,201 was investigated by excavating three STPs. The placement of the shovel tests, shown in Figure 6.24–1, was based upon the minimal soil present directly adjacent to the milling feature. Locational and recovery information for the shovel tests is presented in Table 6.24–2. The shovel tests were excavated to a minimum of 30 centimeters, or until bedrock was encountered. Soils encountered during shovel test excavations consisted of brown (10 YR 4/3) sandy silt. No artifacts were recovered from the shovel test excavations. Due to the sparse recovery from this site, a test unit was not excavated as part of the testing program. The excavation of the shovel tests determined that no measurable subsurface deposits are present at Site SDI-15,201.

Table 6.24–2
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-15,201

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
2	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
3	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				

6.24.3 Discussion

The testing demonstrated that Site SDI-15,201 consists of a bedrock milling station that lacks any evidence of intense use or other cultural activities aside from milling seeds or acorns. The site appears to represent a limited-use site where food resource processing occurred. Given the sparse nature of the surface scatter and lack of any indications of a subsurface deposit, it is unlikely that further excavation would produce additional data that would change this characterization. The site exhibits no unique elements and is interpreted as part of the food gathering and processing activities associated with the large occupation site (SDI-14,770) on the west side of the development project. The mapping and recordation of the milling feature have exhausted the research potential of this site. According to the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the guidelines set forth by the City of Escondido, the site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant.

6.24.4 Summary

The investigation of Site SDI-15,201 did not produce any unique scientific data regarding site function or content. The site represents one of several limited-use sites representative of the Kumeyaay prehistoric subsistence pattern in the foothill region of San Diego County. The data potential at SDI-15,201 is not sufficient to address the research questions presented in Section 4.0 (research design), and the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion D. This site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant and mitigation measures will not be recommended.

6.25 Site SDI-16,090

This resource was originally recorded as a possible rock shelter situated in the steep slopes in the south-central area of the Safari Highlands Ranch Project, adjacent to the large seasonal camp at SDI-15,072. At the time of the BFSA Crowder Property survey in 1992, no artifacts or human enhancement of the shelter was evident. Mooney and Associates did not relocate this feature in 2001, and subsequent investigations by BFSA in 2015 also did not relocate an obvious shelter feature. This location is very overgrown with chaparral, and as a consequence, the feature previously identified may be obscured and difficult to relocate. The approximate location of the site is illustrated in Figure 6.25–1; however, this locational data is based upon survey maps from the 1990s, which may be inaccurate given that the site could not be relocated. Based upon the information available from the original survey and the fact that the shelter could not be relocated in the rugged terrain, it is assumed that the feature is not significant, given the reported lack of any artifacts or other human enhancement of the feature noted in 1992. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for Site SDI-16,090.

Figure 6.25–1
Approximate Site Location Map
Site SDI-16,090

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6.26 Site SDI-21,573

6.26.1 Site Description

Site SDI-21,573 is recorded as a rock shelter during the original Crowder Property survey conducted by BFSA in 1992. The shelter was created by several large boulders leaning against each other, which would leave a void into which Native Americans could enter. The shelter was likely not large enough to occupy, but was certainly large enough to cache pots used to store seeds. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.26–1. The elevation of the site is 1,040 feet AMSL. Native vegetation surrounding the site generally consists of chaparral with some occasional oak trees. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.26–1.



Plate 6.26–1: Overview of Site SDI-21,573, facing northwest.

Site SDI-21,573 is located within the currently proposed construction zone and was therefore subjected to a testing and evaluation program by BFSA. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and recordation of the rock shelter and the excavation of two STPs. The field investigations were conducted in January of 2015.

Figure 6.26–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site SDI-21,573

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.26.2 Previous Investigations

The site was recorded by BFSA in 1992 as part of the Crowder Property survey. Three ceramic fragments were collected from within the rock shelter; however, no additional site investigations were conducted at that time.

6.26.3 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site SDI-21,573 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0. No cultural materials were observed during the current investigation.

Surface Recordation

The rock shelter at SDI-21,573 was recorded as consisting of three chambers or points of access. The three chambers are described below:

- *Chamber #1*: The entrance to this chamber is triangular in shape and measures 1.5 meters high at the top and 2.1 meters wide at the base. The chamber itself measures 2.5 meters deep and 3.1 meters high at the highest point. Because the floor of this chamber is bedrock, STP 1 was placed just outside the entrance and excavated to a depth of 30 centimeters with no recovery. This is the westernmost chamber within the feature.
- *Chamber #2*: The entrance to this chamber sits on the southeast corner of the bedrock outcrop. It measures 2.2 meters high. Interior dimensions of this chamber are approximately 2.3 meters at the base and 2.2 meters in height. STP 2 was placed within this chamber and excavated to a depth of 20 centimeters with no recovery.
- *Chamber #3*: The only access to this chamber was from the inside of the feature itself. This was the northeasternmost chamber. Interior dimensions were 4.8 meters by 2.2 meters and 1.5 meters in height to the ceiling. No STPs were placed in this chamber due to the presence of a bedrock floor.

Photographs of the rock shelter are provided in Plates 6.26–2 through 6.26–4. No evidence of fires or occupation was observed; however, it appears as if the shelter may have functioned as a storage area for food. Baskets and large ollas were commonly placed in rock shelters when adjacent occupation sites were vacated during seasonal migrations throughout the Kumeyaay's subsistence range; however, neither of these (intact) objects was discovered in the rock shelter.

The entire site was inspected for evidence of prehistoric activity. No cultural materials were discovered within the site boundaries. The area of the rock shelter is approximately 2.2 meters (7.2 feet) from north to south by 5.3 meters (17 feet) from east to west, covering approximately 12 square meters (129 square feet) (Figure 6.26–1).



Plate 6.26–2

Rock Shelter Chamber #1 at Site SDI-21,573, Facing East

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

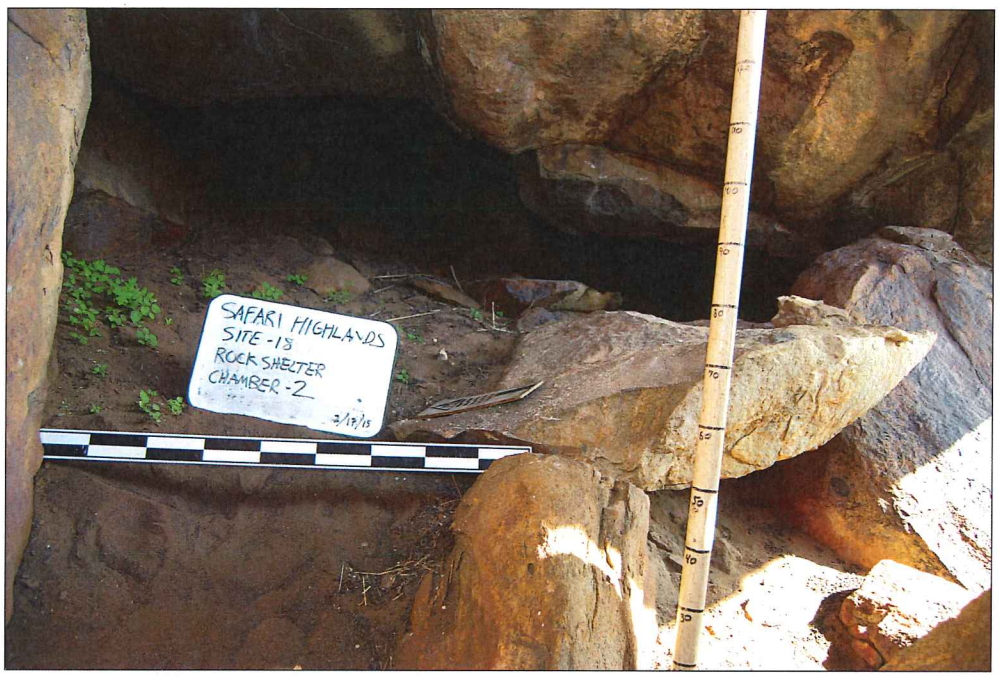


Plate 6.26–3: Rock Shelter Chamber #2 at Site SDI-21,573, facing east.



Plate 6.26–4: Rock Shelter Chamber #3 at Site SDI-21,573, facing southeast.

Plates 6.26–3 and 6.26–4

Site SDI-21,573

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-21,573 was investigated by excavating two STPs. The placement of the STPs, shown in Figure 6.26–1, was based upon the potential for subsurface deposits within the shelter. The area surrounding the rock shelter is too steep and rugged for any occupation, and if the site was used for more than storage, the only area that could be utilized was within the shelter itself. The STPs were excavated to a minimum of 30 centimeters, or until bedrock was encountered. No artifacts were recovered from the shovel tests (Table 6.26–1) and no other indications of occupation were noted.

Table 6.26–1
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-21,573

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
2	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				

6.26.4 Discussion

The study of Site SDI-21,573 demonstrated that the site consists of a naturally occurring rock shelter that was not enhanced by Native Americans, but was likely used as a storage location. The presence of potsherds within the shelter during previous investigations confirms the use of the shelter by the Kumeyaay occupants of the area. The shelter does not contain any evidence of an occupation or extended use.

Based upon the information derived from the testing program, the site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant. The data potential at SDI-21,573 is not sufficient to address the research questions presented in Section 4.0 (research design), and the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion D. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for Site SDI-21,573.

6.26.5 Summary

The investigation of Site SDI-21,573 did not produce any unique scientific data regarding site function or content. The site represents a naturally occusing rock shelter that has not been enhanced but was likely used as a shelter or cache. The data potential at SDI-21,573 is not sufficient to address the research questions presented in Section 4.0 (research design), and the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion D. This site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant and mitigation measures will not be recommended.

6.27 Site SDI-21,574

6.27.1 Site Description

This resource consists of three milling features and two granary bases situated on low-lying granite bedrock exposures on a terrace overlooking the steep terrain of the drainage in the southeastern portion of the project. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.27–1. Elevations at the site range from 1,060 to 1,106 feet AMSL. Native vegetation surrounds the site and the site has not been disturbed. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.27–1.



Plate 6.27–1: Overview of Site SDI-21,574, facing south.

Site SDI-21,574 is located within the currently proposed construction zone and was therefore subjected to a testing and evaluation program by BFSA. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and recordation of the milling features and granary bases, the collection of all surface artifacts, and the excavation of five STPs. The field investigations were conducted in February of 2015.

Figure 6.27–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site SDI-21,574

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.27.2 Previous Investigations

The site was originally identified by BFSA during the Crowder Property survey in 1992. The site was not studied by Mooney and Associates in 2001.

6.27.3 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site SDI-21,574 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0.

Surface Recordation

The entire surface of the site was inspected for evidence of prehistoric activity, which resulted in the identification three bedrock milling features, two granary bases, and one surface artifact. The locations of all surface elements of SDI-21,574 are provided on Figure 6.27–1.

At SDI-21,574, three bedrock milling features (BMF A through BMF C) were identified and mapped. The recordation process resulted in the delineation of nine milling surfaces, each of which was outlined in chalk, photographed, and mapped. The type and dimensions of each milling surface are provided in Table 6.27–1. All of the milling surfaces were identified as slicks. Photographs of the milling features are provided in Plates 6.27–2 through 6.27–4.

Table 6.27–1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-21,574

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
A	1	Slick	22x17x0.01
	2	Slick	19x11x0.01
	3	Slick	40x29x0.01
	4	Slick	31x25x0.01
	5	Slick	17x9x0.01
	6	Slick	23x18x0.01
B	1	Slick	23x20x0.01
	2	Slick	33x27x0.01
C	1	Slick	24x23x0.01



Plate 6.27–2: BMF A at Site SDI-21,574, facing west.



Plate 6.27–3: BMF B at Site SDI-21,574, facing south.

Plates 6.27–2 and 6.27–3

Site SDI-21,574

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.27–4

Bedrock Milling Feature C at Site SDI-21,574, Facing West

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

The two granary bases (Features #1 and #2) are characterized as circular configurations of stacked fieldstone. Feature #1 is described as 45 centimeters high where the three courses are present, consisting of approximately 100 rocks ranging in size from six to 47 centimeters. Feature #2 is 30 centimeters at the highest point from bedrock, consisting of 30 rocks, and is in poor condition with the western side being completely open except for four rocks loosely spaced to form the circular shape. The measurements of the granary bases are provided in Table 6.27–2 and photographs are provided in Plates 6.27–5 and 6.27–6.

Table 6.27–2
Granary Base Feature Data
Site SDI-21,574

Granary Base	Dimensions (m)
1	2.7x2.4
2	2.1x1.8

The surface recovery is presented in Table 6.27–3, which consists of a single mano fragment. The area of the site, as delineated by the features, measures approximately 50 meters (164 feet) from north to south by 61 meters (200 feet) from east to west, covering 1,277 square meters (4,190 square feet) (Figure 6.27–1).

Table 6.27–3
Surface Collection Data
Site SDI-21,574

Surface Collection	Artifact Type	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	Mano	Granite	1	1



Plate 6.27–5: Feature #1 at Site SDI-21,574, facing southeast.



Plate 6.27–6: Feature #2 at Site SDI-21,574, facing east.

Plates 6.27–5 and 6.27–6

Site SDI-21,574

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-21,574 was investigated by excavating a series of five STPs. The placement of the STPs, shown in Figure 6.27–1, was based upon the distribution of the milling features and granary bases. The STPs were excavated to a minimum of 30 centimeters, or until bedrock was encountered. Soils encountered during shovel test excavations consisted of a light brownish gray (10 YR 6/2) silty sand. No artifacts were recovered during the shovel tests. Locational and recovery information for the shovel tests is presented in Table 6.27–4. Because no subsurface deposits were identified, a test unit excavation was determined to be unnecessary.

Table 6.27–4
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-21,574

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
2	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
3	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
4	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
5	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				

6.27.4 Discussion

The testing demonstrated that Site SDI-21,574 consists of a bedrock milling station with granary bases. The only artifact recovered from the site was a mano used as part of the bedrock milling process. No other artifacts were recovered, which indicates that the site function was limited to the collection of seeds and grinding of food.

6.27.5 Summary

The investigation of Site SDI-21,574 did not produce any unique scientific data regarding site function or content. The identified site components indicate that site activities were primarily focused upon food collection and processing. The site represents one of several limited-use milling stations identified in the area of the project. The data potential at SDI-21,574 is not sufficient to address the research questions presented in Section 4.0 (research design), and the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion D. The site is evaluated as not

significant under CEQA criteria, and based upon the information derived from the testing program, the site is characterized as possessing no additional research potential. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for Site SDI-21,574.

6.28 Site SDI-21,575

6.28.1 Site Description

Site SDI-21,575 is a bedrock milling station with an associated artifact scatter and deposit, which indicate that the milling activity at this site was conducted many times during the Late Prehistoric Period. The site may have served as a temporary campsite; however, no fire-affected rock, charcoal, or other evidence of occupation was noted during the testing of the subsurface deposit. The site is located on the eastern side of the project, just outside of the limits of development, as shown in Figure 6.28–1. Elevations at the site range from 856 to 898 feet AMSL. Portions of the site have been previously cleared, while most of the area around the site supports native vegetation, which primarily consists of chaparral and occasional oak trees. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.28–1.



Plate 6.28–1: Overview of Site SDI-21,575, facing west.

Site SDI-21,575 is located in close proximity to the planned development, and consequently, was subjected to a testing and evaluation program by BFSA. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and collection of all surface artifacts, recordation of milling features, and the excavation of 22 STPs and one test unit. The field investigations were conducted in February of 2015.

Figure 6.28–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site SDI-21,575

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.28.2 Previous Investigations

The site was discovered by BFSA during the Crowder Property survey in 1992 and recorded as a milling station. The site was not studied during the Mooney and Associates archaeological program in 2001 for the Valley View Estates Project.

6.28.3 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site SDI-21,575 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0. All surface elements of the site were mapped via GPS and all artifacts were collected for analysis. Subsurface tests were conducted to location any subsurface deposits and define the boundaries of those deposits.

Surface Recordation

The surface recordation process included recording the milling features present on the site. A total of seven milling features were identified during the examination of the site area. The milling features were assigned the alphabetical designations BMF A through BMF G. The locations of the milling features are illustrated on Figure 6.28–1. The types and dimensions of the milling surfaces that were present on the seven milling features are provided in Table 6.28–1. The milling surfaces identified at the various milling features include 43 slicks, 10 mortars, and four basins. These surfaces represent the processing of acorns and seeds, as well as animals, at the site. Photographs of the milling features are presented on Plates 6.28–2 through 6.28–8. Of the collection of milling features, BMF D was deemed noteworthy due to the intensity of milling activity on the feature. BMF D contained nine mortars (some with collars), 15 slicks, and two basins (Plate 6.28–5).

Table 6.28–1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-21,575

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
A	1	Slick	30x19x0.01
B	1	Slick	32x20x0.01
	2	Slick	27x15x0.01
C	1	Slick	30x28x0.01
	2	Slick	17x14x0.01
	3	Slick	32x38x0.01
	4	Slick	18x24x0.01
D	1	Slick	42x36x1
	2	Mortar	31x25x0.5
	3	Slick	23x15x0.01

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
	4	Mortar	23x12x0.1
	5	Mortar	33x22x0.01
	6	Slick	29x17x1
	7	Slick	25x22x0.1
	8	Slick	17x11x0.01
	9	Slick	18x14x0.01
	10	Slick	25x20x0.5
	11	Slick	21x15x0.01
	12	Slick	44x50x0.01
	13	Slick	28x19x0.01
	14	Basin	23x22x2
	15	Mortar	50x53x12
	16	Mortar	51x55x13
	17	Slick	36x29x0.01
	18	Basin	33x20x1.5
	19	Slick	24x23x0.01
	20	Mortar	40x47x9
	21	Slick	30x17x0.01
	22	Mortar	40x39x3.5
	23	Slick	18x18x0.01
	24	Slick	21x15x0.01
	25	Mortar	50x40x11
	26	Mortar	21x24x7
E	1	Slick	51x43x0.01
	2	Slick	11x23x0.01
	3	Slick	20x16x0.01
	4	Slick	30x17x0.01
	5	Slick	23x21x0.01
	6	Mortar	31x26x6
	7	Slick	50x25x0.01
	8	Slick	35x28x0.01
F	1	Slick	35x20x0.01
	2	Basin	43x33x2.5
	3	Slick	35x19x0.01
G	1	Basin	39x28x3
	2	Slick	23x18x0.01
	3	Slick	20x15x0.01
	4	Slick	26x10x0.01
	5	Slick	18x18x0.1
	6	Slick	35x30x0.01

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
	7	Slick	19x17x0.1
	8	Slick	24x19x0.1
	9	Slick	52x34x0.01
	10	Slick	49x18x0.1
	11	Slick	32x16x0.1
	12	Slick	30x19x0.01
	13	Slick	12x12x0.01

The entire surface of the site was inspected for evidence of prehistoric activity, resulting in the identification of a scatter of surface artifacts. The distribution of artifacts collected via GPS is illustrated on Figure 6.28–1. Detailed provenience information for the surface artifacts is presented in Table 6.28–1. A total of 52 artifacts were recovered from 35 locations across the site, including 26 debitage, 23 TBW ceramic fragments, two manos, one projectile point, and 2.4 grams of vertebrate faunal remains. Lithic production waste (debitage) accounts for 50.00 percent (N=26) of the collection, indicating that tool manufacture and maintenance were important site activities. The lithic materials represented in the collection reflect the use of locally available sources. The area of the site, delineated by the artifact scatter, measures approximately 183 meters (600 feet) from north to south by 107 meters (351 feet) from east to west, covering approximately 11,227 square meters (120,846 square feet) (Figure 6.28–1).



Plate 6.28–2: BMF A at Site SDI-21,575, facing northeast.

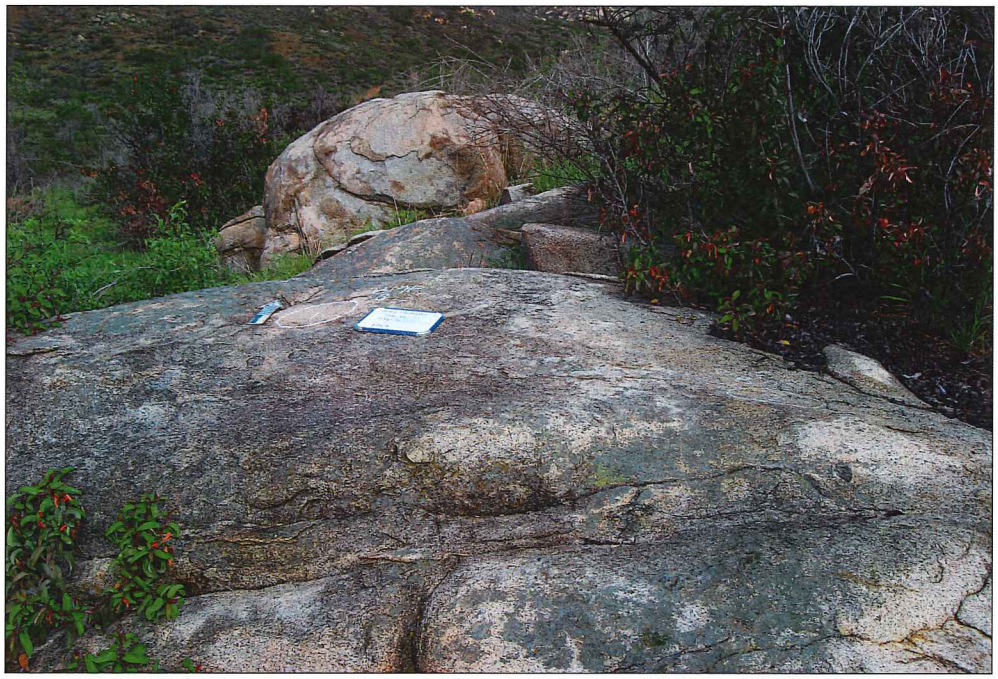


Plate 6.28–3: BMF B at Site SDI-21,575, facing north.

Plates 6.28–2 and 6.28–3

Site SDI-21,575

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.28–4: BMF C at Site SDI-21,575, facing west.



Plate 6.28–5: BMF D at Site SDI-21,575, facing south.

Plates 6.28–4 and 6.28–5

Site SDI-21,575

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.28–6: BMF E at Site SDI-21,575, facing northeast.



Plate 6.28–7: BMF F at Site SDI-21,575, facing southwest.

Plates 6.28–6 and 6.28–7

Site SDI-21,575

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.28–8

Bedrock Milling Feature G at Site SDI-21,575, Facing North

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

Table 6.28–2
Surface Collection Data
Site SDI-21,575

Surface Collection	Artifact Type	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s)
1	Debitage	Volcanic	1	1
2	Debitage	Quartz	1	2
3	Debitage	Quartz	2	3
	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	4
4	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	5
5	Faunal Remains	Bone	1.3 grams	6
6	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	7
7	Debitage	Quartz	1	8
8	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	9
9	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	10
10	Debitage	Quartz	1	11
	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	12
11	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	13
	Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	14
12	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	15
13	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	16
14	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	17
15	Debitage	Quartz Crystal	1	18
16	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	3	19
17	Debitage	Quartz	1	20
	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	21
	Faunal Remains	Bone	0.6 gram	22
18	Faunal Remains	Bone	0.3 gram	23
	Debitage	Volcanic	1	24
	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	25
	Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	26
19	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	27
	Debitage	Quartz	1	28
20	Debitage	Quartz	1	29
	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	30
21	Debitage	Quartz	3	31
22	Debitage	Volcanic	1	32
	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	33
23	Debitage	Quartz	1	34
	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	35

Surface Collection	Artifact Type	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s)
24	Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	36
25	Mano	Granite	1	37
26	Debitage	Quartz	2	38
	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	39
27	Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	40
28	Debitage	Quartz	1	41
29	Projectile Point	Metavolcanic	1	42
	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	43
	Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	44
30	Debitage	Quartz	1	45
31	Faunal Remains	Bone	0.2 gram	46
32	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	47
33	Mano	Granite	1	48
34	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	49
35	Debitage	Quartzite	1	50

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-21,575 was investigated by excavating a series of STPs. For the current testing program, BFSA excavated 22 STPs to establish the locations and boundaries of any subsurface deposits. The placement of the STPs, shown on Figure 6.28–1, was based upon the distribution of the surface artifacts and milling features. Because the site was dispersed around two drainages, the pattern of shovel tests was organized in a mix of linear and radial patterns, but essentially, was targeted to sample the area of the surface scatter and around the various milling features. The STPs were excavated to a minimum of 30 centimeters, or until bedrock was encountered. Soils encountered throughout the site consisted of a grayish brown (10 YR 5/2) sandy silt. Locational and recovery information for the shovel tests is presented in Table 6.28–3.

Table 6.28–3
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-21,575

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	0-10	Debitage	Quartz	2	52
			Volcanic	1	54
		Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	51
		Faunal Remains	Bone	0.4 gram	53
	10-20	Debitage	Quartz	3	55

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
			Quartz Crystal	1	56
			Volcanic	2	58
			PDL Chert	1	59
		Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	2	57
		Faunal Remains	Bone	1.1 grams	60
	20-30	Debitage	Metavolcanic	2	61
			Quartz	1	62
		Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	2	64
		Faunal Remains	Bone	5.1 grams	63
	30-40	Debitage	Metavolcanic	2	65
		Faunal Remains	Bone	0.3 gram	66
	40-50	Debitage	Quartz	5	67
			Metavolcanic	1	68
		Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	69
		Faunal Remains	Bone	0.2 gram	70
	50-60	Debitage	Quartz	1	71
			Volcanic	1	72
		Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	73
		Faunal Remains	Bone	2.4 grams	74
	60-70	Faunal Remains	Bone	0.8 gram	75
2	0-10	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	77
		Faunal Remains	Bone	0.1 gram	76
	10-20	Debitage	Volcanic	1	78
	20-30	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	79
	30-40	No Recovery			
	40-50				
3	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
4	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
5	0-10	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	80
	10-20	No Recovery			
	20-30				
6	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
7	0-10	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	2	81
		Faunal Remains	Bone	0.2 gram	82

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
	10-20	Debitage	Metavolcanic	5	83
		Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	2	85
		Faunal Remains	Bone	0.8 gram	84
	20-30	Debitage	Volcanic	1	87
		Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	88
		Faunal Remains	Bone	1.2 grams	86
	30-40	Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	89
		Faunal Remains	Bone	0.2 gram	90
	40-50	Debitage	Chert	1	92
		Faunal Remains	Bone	0.5 gram	91
	50-60	Debitage	Quartz	1	93
	60-70	No Recovery			
8	0-10	Debitage	Quartzite	1	94
			Quartz	1	95
		Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	3	97
		Faunal Remains	Bone	0.1 gram	96
	10-20	No Recovery			
	20-30	Debitage	Quartz	1	98
		Faunal Remains	Bone	0.4 gram	99
	30-40	Debitage	Quartz	1	100
		Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	101
	40-50				
	50-60	Faunal Remains	Bone	0.5 gram	102
9	0-10	Debitage	Quartz	1	103
			Metavolcanic	1	104
			Quartz Crystal	1	106
		Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	2	107
		Faunal Remains	Bone	0.2 gram	105
	10-20	Debitage	Quartz	2	108
		Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	109
	20-30	Debitage	Volcanic	2	110
			Quartz	1	111
		Faunal Remains	Bone	0.4 gram	112
	30-40	Charcoal	Undifferentiated	0.3 gram	113
		Debitage	Quartz	2	115
		Faunal Remains	Bone	0.1 gram	114
	40-50	No Recovery			
10	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
11	0-10	Debitage	Volcanic	1	116
		Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	118
		Faunal Remains	Bone	0.1 gram	117
	10-20	Debitage	Quartz	1	119
			Metavolcanic	1	120
	20-30	No Recovery			
12	0-10	Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	121
			Quartz Crystal	3	122
	10-20	Debitage	Quartz	1	123
			Crystal Quartz	1	124
		Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	125
	20-30	Debitage	Quartz	1	126
	30-40	No Recovery			
13	0-10	Debitage	Volcanic	1	127
			Metavolcanic	1	128
			Quartz	1	129
	10-20	No Recovery			
	20-30	Debitage	Metavolcanic	2	130
	30-40	No Recovery			
14	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
15	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
16	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
17	0-10	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	2	131
	10-20	No Recovery			
	20-30	Debitage	Quartz	1	132
	30-40	No Recovery			
18	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20	Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	133
	20-30	No Recovery			
19	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
20	0-10	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	2	134
	10-20	Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	135

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
	20-30	No Recovery			
21	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
22	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				

The data from the STPs includes the documentation of a subsurface deposit, illustrated on Figure 6.28–1. The greatest density (by count) of subsurface artifacts was noted in STPs 1 and 9. The subsurface deposit identified through the shovel tests is characterized as being extensively affected by bioturbation.

To investigate the content of the cultural deposits at the site, BFSA placed a test unit in the area of highest potential based upon the shovel test data. This unit (designated as Test Unit 1) was excavated to a depth of 40 centimeters (Plate 6.28–9). The artifact collection from the unit is provided in Table 6.28–4, and generally includes ceramics and debitage. The location of the test unit is illustrated on Figure 6.28–1.



Plate 6.28–9: View of Test Unit 1 at Site SDI-21,575, zero to 40 centimeters.

Table 6.28–4
Test Unit Excavation Data
Site SDI-21,575

Test Unit	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	0-10	Debitage	Quartz Crystal	2	136
			Metavolcanic	7	137
			Quartz	8	138
		Faunal Remains	Bone	4.5 grams	139
		Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	8	140
	10-20	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	28	141
		Faunal Remains	Bone	11.2 grams	142
		Charcoal	Undifferentiated	1.1 grams	143
		Faunal Remains	Shell	1.0 gram	144
		Debitage	Quartz	8	145
			Metavolcanic	5	146
	20-30	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	9	152
		Charcoal	Undifferentiated	1.1 grams	153
		Debitage	Quartz	10	154
			Metavolcanic	6	155
		Faunal Remains	Bone	7.1 grams	156
	30-40	Debitage	Metavolcanic	4	147
			Quartz	1	148
		Charcoal	Undifferentiated	0.6 gram	149
		Faunal Remains	Bone	5.4 grams	150
		Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	151

The subsurface investigations at SDI-21,575 identified a cultural deposit that measures approximately 92 meters (302 feet) from west to east by 120 meters (394 feet) from south to north, covering an area of approximately 4,616 square meters (49,686 square feet). The testing program has confirmed that a significant cultural deposit is present within the site that represents a long period of occupation, likely on a seasonal basis, during the Late Prehistoric Horizon.

6.28.4 Discussion

The site recordation and testing program demonstrated that Site SDI-21,575 consists of several cultural features representative of a seasonal campsite used for food production within the Kumeyaay subsistence pattern. The total artifact collection from the site, summarized in Table 6.28–5, consists of 246 artifacts representative of Kumeyaay occupation of this area. Most notable in the artifact collection are ceramics (TBW) that are temporally reflective of a Late Prehistoric occupation, a projectile point that documents the use of hunting as part of the

subsistence pattern, milling tools that reflect food processing, and debitage that is indicative of tool manufacture and maintenance. The spectrum of lithic materials observed at the site includes locally available materials. Based upon the variety of artifacts associated with the expansive milling feature group, the site is interpreted as a seasonal encampment within the Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay subsistence pattern. The site retains further research potential regarding the prehistoric use of the area and is evaluated as CEQA-significant.

Table 6.28–5
Summary of All Recovered Cultural Materials
Site SDI-21,575

Cultural Material	Surface Collection	STPs	Test Units	Total	Percent
Debitage	26	65	51	142	57.72
Mano	2	-	-	2	0.81
Projectile Point	1	-	-	1	0.41
Prehistoric Ceramic	23	28	46	97	39.43
Charcoal (grams)	-	0.3	2.2	2.8	-
Faunal Bone (grams)	2.4	15.1	28.2	45.7	-
Faunal Shell (grams)	-	-	1.0	1.0	-
Total*	52	94	100	246	100.00**
Percent	21.14	38.21	40.65	100.00**	

**Totals do not include grams*

***Rounded totals may not equal 100.00 percent*

6.28.5 Summary

The investigation of Site SDI-21,575 produced limited, but representative, artifacts associated with a milling complex. The materials collected or recorded document that hunting and food collection and processing were key activities at the site. This site represents a central or key site within the collection of nearby milling stations and granary bases. Site SDI-21,575 produced an extensive quantity and variety of data related to the Late Prehistoric occupation of this site. Artifacts recovered include a large variety of lithic materials, including lithic types only available through trade routes outside of the area, which can be analyzed to address research questions focused upon prehistoric trade routes in southern California. The site investigations also documented an extensive number of milling features containing mortars, slicks, and basins, which reflect the use of the site for food production. As noted in the research design, data from the site could produce valuable information related to prehistoric diet. Analysis of milling surfaces, including residue analysis, could enlighten researchers as to the variety of plants and animals used by Kumeyaay occupants. Likewise, the quantity of faunal recovery from the test

excavations reflects a large variety of animals used for food. Analysis of the small sample of faunal materials from the test program has complimented the projection that the site retains a high potential to expand our information regarding the prehistoric diet of the Kumeyaay occupation of this site.

The sample of the material culture represented by lithic artifact categories represents a lithic reduction process focused upon projectile points and cutting/scraping tools. Based upon this sample, it is clear that SDI-21,575 retains the potential to advance the research questions related to the understanding of the lithic reduction process employed at the site to manufacture tools. The data for SDI-21,575 confirms that this site retains the level of research potential necessary to address the data needs listed in the proposed research questions. Based upon this potential, Site SDI-21,575 is evaluated as eligible for the CRHR under Criterion D, and therefore, is a Historical Resource as defined by CEQA.