

# AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL/ HISTORICAL STUDY FOR THE SAFARI HIGHLANDS RANCH PROJECT

## CITY OF ESCONDIDO COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

*USGS Valley Center, Rodriguez Mountain, Escondido,  
and San Pasqual, California Topographic Quadrangles; 1,098.6 Acres*

*Prepared For:*

Safari Highlands Ranch, LLC  
380 Stevens Avenue, Suite 307  
Solana Beach, California 92075

*Lead Agency:*

City of Escondido  
201 North Broadway  
Escondido, California 92025

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*July 6, 2015; Revised August 23, 2016*

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- Report Date:*** July 6, 2015; Revised August 23, 2016
- Report Title:*** An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Safari Highlands Ranch Project, City of Escondido, County of San Diego
- Client/ Project Proponent:*** Safari Highlands Ranch, LLC  
380 Stevens Avenue, Suite 307  
Solana Beach, California 92075
- Lead Agency:*** City of Escondido  
201 North Broadway  
Escondido, California 92025
- USGS Quadrangles:*** *Valley Center, Rodriguez Mountain, Escondido, and San Pasqual, California (7.5 minute)*
- Acreage:*** 1,098.6 acres
- Assessor's Parcel Numbers:*** 240-270-33, 241-060-03, 242-010-02, 242-010-36, 242-010-37, and 242-010-38
- Key Words:*** Positive survey; 37 prehistoric, eight historic, and four multicomponent sites; Late Prehistoric milling sites; semi-permanent camps; early twentieth century historic sites; four significant archaeological sites; development impacts; mitigation measures recommended.

## Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY / ABSTRACT.....	1.0–1
2.0 INTRODUCTION.....	2.0–1
2.1 <u>Project Description</u> .....	2.0–1
2.2 <u>Applicable Regulations</u> .....	2.0–6
2.2.1 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).....	2.0–6
2.2.2 City of Escondido Guidelines.....	2.0–9
2.2.3 San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources (Local Register).....	2.0–9
2.2.4 County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance.....	2.0–9
3.0 PROJECT SETTING AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH.....	3.0–1
3.1 <u>Environmental Setting</u> .....	3.0–1
3.1.1 Physical Environment.....	3.0–1
3.1.2 Biological Environment.....	3.0–1
3.1.3 Current Land Use.....	3.0–2
3.2 <u>Cultural Setting</u> .....	3.0–2
3.2.1 Paleoenvironment.....	3.0–2
3.2.2 Prehistory.....	3.0–3
3.2.3 Historic Period.....	3.0–10
3.3 <u>Records Search and Previous Studies</u> .....	3.0–12
4.0 RESEARCH DESIGN.....	4.0–1
5.0 METHODOLOGY.....	5.0–1
5.1 <u>Field Methodology</u> .....	5.0–1
5.1.1 Field Survey.....	5.0–1
5.1.2 Testing and Significance Evaluation.....	5.0–1
5.2 <u>Laboratory Methods</u> .....	5.0–2
5.3 <u>Registration and Curation</u> .....	5.0–2
5.4 <u>Native American Sacred Lands File Search</u> .....	5.0–2
6.0 REPORT OF FINDINGS.....	6.0–1
6.1 <u>Site SDI-14,770</u> .....	6.1–1
6.1.1 Site Description.....	6.1–1

**Table of Contents (continued)**

	<b><u>Page</u></b>
6.1.2 Previous Investigations.....	6.1–3
6.1.3 Description of Field Investigations .....	6.1–3
6.1.4 Discussion.....	6.1–57
6.1.5 Summary.....	6.1–59
6.2 <u>Site SDI-15,072</u> .....	6.2–1
6.2.1 Site Description .....	6.2–1
6.2.2 Previous Investigations.....	6.2–3
6.2.3 Description of Field Investigations .....	6.2–3
6.2.4 Discussion.....	6.2–26
6.2.5 Summary.....	6.2–27
6.3 <u>Site SDI-15,074</u> .....	6.3–1
6.3.1 Site Description .....	6.3–1
6.3.2 Previous Investigations.....	6.3–3
6.3.3 Description of Field Investigations .....	6.3–3
6.3.4 Discussion.....	6.3–9
6.3.5 Summary.....	6.3–11
6.4 <u>Site SDI-15,081</u> .....	6.4–1
6.4.1 Site Description .....	6.4–1
6.4.2 Previous Investigations.....	6.4–3
6.4.3 Description of Field Investigations .....	6.4–3
6.4.4 Discussion.....	6.4–15
6.4.5 Summary.....	6.4–16
6.5 <u>Site SDI-14,772</u> .....	6.5–1
6.5.1 Site Description .....	6.5–1
6.5.2 Description of Field Investigations .....	6.5–3
6.5.3 Discussion.....	6.5–5
6.5.4 Summary.....	6.5–5
6.6 <u>Site SDI-14,773</u> .....	6.6–1
6.6.1 Site Description .....	6.6–1
6.6.2 Description of Field Investigations .....	6.6–3
6.6.3 Discussion.....	6.6–16
6.6.4 Summary.....	6.6–16
6.7 <u>Site SDI-14,776</u> .....	6.7–1
6.7.1 Site Description .....	6.7–1
6.7.2 Description of Field Investigations .....	6.7–3

**Table of Contents (continued)**

	<b><u>Page</u></b>
6.7.3 Discussion.....	6.7–6
6.7.4 Summary.....	6.7–7
6.8 <u>Site SDI-14,779</u> .....	6.8–1
6.8.1 Site Description.....	6.8–1
6.8.2 Description of Field Investigations.....	6.8–3
6.8.3 Discussion.....	6.8–6
6.8.4 Summary.....	6.8–7
6.9 <u>Site SDI-14,780</u> .....	6.9–1
6.9.1 Site Description.....	6.9–1
6.9.2 Description of Field Investigations.....	6.9–3
6.9.3 Discussion.....	6.9–10
6.9.4 Summary.....	6.9–11
6.10 <u>Site SDI-15,075</u> .....	6.10–1
6.11 <u>Site SDI-15,088</u> .....	6.11–1
6.11.1 Site Description.....	6.11–1
6.11.2 Description of Field Investigations.....	6.11–3
6.11.3 Discussion.....	6.11–7
6.11.4 Summary.....	6.11–7
6.12 <u>Site SDI-14,768</u> .....	6.12–1
6.12.1 Site Description.....	6.12–1
6.12.2 Description of Field Investigations.....	6.12–3
6.12.3 Discussion.....	6.12–7
6.12.4 Summary.....	6.12–7
6.13 <u>Site SDI-14,769</u> .....	6.13–1
6.13.1 Site Description.....	6.13–1
6.13.2 Previous Investigations.....	6.13–3
6.13.3 Description of Field Investigations.....	6.13–3
6.13.4 Discussion.....	6.13–4
6.13.5 Summary.....	6.13–4
6.14 <u>Site SDI-14,771</u> .....	6.14–1
6.15 <u>Site SDI-14,774</u> .....	6.15–1
6.15.1 Site Description.....	6.15–1
6.15.2 Description of Field Investigations.....	6.15–3
6.15.3 Discussion.....	6.15–5
6.15.4 Summary.....	6.15–6

**Table of Contents (continued)**

	<b><u>Page</u></b>
6.16 <u>Site SDI-14,775</u> .....	6.16–1
6.16.1 Site Description .....	6.16–1
6.16.2 Description of Field Investigations .....	6.16–3
6.16.3 Discussion.....	6.16–4
6.16.4 Summary.....	6.16–5
6.17 <u>Site SDI-14,943</u> .....	6.17–1
6.17.1 Site Description .....	6.17–1
6.17.2 Description of Field Investigations .....	6.17–3
6.17.3 Discussion.....	6.17–6
6.17.4 Summary.....	6.17–6
6.18 <u>Site SDI-15,078</u> .....	6.18–1
6.18.1 Site Description .....	6.18–1
6.18.2 Previous Investigations.....	6.18–3
6.18.3 Description of Field Investigations .....	6.18–3
6.18.4 Discussion.....	6.18–4
6.18.5 Summary.....	6.18–5
6.19 <u>Site SDI-15,080</u> .....	6.19–1
6.20 <u>Site SDI-15,082</u> .....	6.20–1
6.20.1 Site Description .....	6.20–1
6.20.2 Description of Field Investigations .....	6.20–3
6.20.3 Discussion.....	6.20–4
6.20.4 Summary.....	6.20–5
6.21 <u>Site SDI-15,085</u> .....	6.21–1
6.21.1 Site Description .....	6.21–1
6.21.2 Description of Field Investigations .....	6.21–3
6.21.3 Discussion.....	6.21–4
6.21.4 Summary.....	6.21–5
6.22 <u>Site SDI-15,089</u> .....	6.22–1
6.22.1 Site Description .....	6.22–1
6.22.2 Description of Field Investigations .....	6.22–3
6.22.3 Discussion.....	6.22–10
6.22.4 Summary.....	6.22–11
6.23 <u>Site SDI-15,091</u> .....	6.23–1
6.24 <u>Site SDI-15,201</u> .....	6.24–1
6.24.1 Site Description .....	6.24–1

**Table of Contents (continued)**

	<b><u>Page</u></b>
6.24.2 Description of Field Investigations .....	6.24–3
6.24.3 Discussion.....	6.24–5
6.24.4 Summary.....	6.24–6
6.25 <u>Site SDI-16,090</u> .....	6.25–1
6.26 <u>Site SDI-21,573</u> .....	6.26–1
6.26.1 Site Description .....	6.26–1
6.26.2 Previous Investigations.....	6.26–3
6.26.3 Description of Field Investigations .....	6.26–3
6.26.4 Discussion.....	6.26–6
6.26.5 Summary.....	6.26–6
6.27 <u>Site SDI-21,574</u> .....	6.27–1
6.27.1 Site Description .....	6.27–1
6.27.2 Previous Investigations.....	6.27–3
6.27.3 Description of Field Investigations .....	6.27–3
6.27.4 Discussion.....	6.27–8
6.27.5 Summary.....	6.27–8
6.28 <u>Site SDI-21,575</u> .....	6.28–1
6.28.1 Site Description .....	6.28–1
6.28.2 Previous Investigations.....	6.28–3
6.28.3 Description of Field Investigations .....	6.28–3
6.28.4 Discussion.....	6.28–16
6.28.5 Summary.....	6.28–17
6.29 <u>Site SDI-21,576</u> .....	6.29–1
6.29.1 Site Description .....	6.29–1
6.29.2 Previous Investigations.....	6.29–3
6.29.3 Description of Field Investigations .....	6.29–3
6.29.4 Discussion.....	6.29–12
6.29.5 Summary.....	6.29–12
6.30 <u>Site SDI-21,577</u> .....	6.30–1
6.30.1 Site Description .....	6.30–1
6.30.2 Description of Field Investigations .....	6.30–3
6.30.3 Discussion.....	6.30–4
6.30.4 Summary.....	6.30–5
6.31 <u>Site SDI-21,595</u> .....	6.31–1
6.31.1 Site Description .....	6.31–1

## **Table of Contents (continued)**

	<b><u>Page</u></b>
6.31.2 Description of Field Investigations .....	6.31–3
6.31.3 Discussion.....	6.31–7
6.31.4 Summary.....	6.31–7
6.32 <u>Site SDI-21,596</u> .....	6.32–1
6.32.1 Site Description .....	6.32–1
6.32.2 Previous Investigations.....	6.32–1
6.32.3 Description of Field Investigations .....	6.32–3
6.32.4 Discussion.....	6.32–7
6.32.5 Summary.....	6.32–8
6.33 <u>Site SDI-21,607</u> .....	6.33–1
6.33.1 Site Description .....	6.33–1
6.33.2 Description of Field Investigations .....	6.33–3
6.33.3 Discussion.....	6.33–7
6.33.4 Summary.....	6.33–7
6.34 <u>Site SDI-21,597</u> .....	6.34–1
6.34.1 Site Description .....	6.34–1
6.34.2 Description of Field Investigations .....	6.34–3
6.34.3 Discussion.....	6.34–4
6.34.4 Summary.....	6.34–5
6.35 <u>Site SDI-21,598</u> .....	6.35–1
6.35.1 Site Description .....	6.35–1
6.35.2 Previous Investigations.....	6.35–1
6.35.3 Description of Field Investigations .....	6.35–3
6.35.4 Discussion.....	6.35–7
6.35.5 Summary.....	6.35–7
6.36 <u>Site SDI-21,599</u> .....	6.36–1
6.36.1 Site Description .....	6.36–1
6.36.2 Description of Field Investigations .....	6.36–3
6.36.3 Discussion.....	6.36–4
6.36.4 Summary.....	6.36–5
6.37 <u>Site SDI-21,600</u> .....	6.37–1
6.37.1 Site Description .....	6.37–1
6.37.2 Description of Field Investigations .....	6.37–3
6.37.3 Discussion.....	6.37–8
6.37.4 Summary.....	6.37–8

**Table of Contents (continued)**

	<b><u>Page</u></b>
6.38 <u>Site SDI-21,601</u> .....	6.38–1
6.38.1 Site Description .....	6.38–1
6.38.2 Description of Field Investigations .....	6.38–3
6.38.3 Discussion.....	6.38–6
6.38.4 Summary.....	6.38–7
6.39 <u>Site SDI-21,602</u> .....	6.39–1
6.39.1 Site Description .....	6.39–1
6.39.2 Description of Field Investigations .....	6.39–3
6.39.3 Discussion.....	6.39–4
6.39.4 Summary.....	6.39–5
6.40 <u>Site SDI-21,603</u> .....	6.40–1
6.40.1 Site Description .....	6.40–1
6.40.2 Description of Field Investigations .....	6.40–3
6.40.3 Discussion.....	6.40–11
6.40.4 Summary.....	6.40–12
6.41 <u>Site SDI-21,604</u> .....	6.41–1
6.41.1 Site Description .....	6.41–1
6.41.2 Summary.....	6.41–3
6.42 <u>Site SDI-21,605</u> .....	6.42–1
6.42.1 Site Description .....	6.42–1
6.42.2 Summary.....	6.42–3
6.43 <u>Site SDI-21,606</u> .....	6.43–1
6.43.1 Site Description .....	6.43–1
6.43.2 Description of Field Investigations .....	6.43–3
6.43.3 Discussion.....	6.43–4
6.43.4 Summary.....	6.43–5
6.44 <u>Site P-37-017032</u> .....	6.44–1
6.44.1 Site Description .....	6.44–1
6.44.2 Previous Investigations.....	6.44–3
6.44.3 Description of Field Investigations .....	6.44–3
6.44.4 Discussion.....	6.44–9
6.44.5 Summary.....	6.44–10
6.45 <u>Site P-37-017031</u> .....	6.45–1
6.45.1 Site Description .....	6.45–1
6.45.2 Previous Investigations.....	6.45–3

**Table of Contents (continued)**

	<u>Page</u>
6.45.3 Description of Field Investigations .....	6.45-3
6.45.4 Discussion.....	6.45-6
6.45.5 Summary.....	6.45-6
6.46 <u>Site P-37-017047</u> .....	6.46-1
6.46.1 Site Description .....	6.46-1
6.46.2 Previous Investigations.....	6.46-3
6.46.3 Description of Field Investigations .....	6.46-3
6.46.4 Discussion.....	6.46-9
6.46.5 Summary.....	6.46-9
6.47 <u>Site P-37-017044</u> .....	6.47-1
6.47.1 Site Description .....	6.47-1
6.47.2 Previous Investigations.....	6.47-3
6.47.3 Description of Field Investigations .....	6.47-3
6.47.4 Discussion.....	6.47-5
6.47.5 Summary.....	6.47-5
6.48 <u>Site P-37-017051</u> .....	6.48-1
6.48.1 Site Description .....	6.48-1
6.48.2 Previous Investigations.....	6.48-3
6.48.3 Description of Field Investigations .....	6.48-3
6.48.4 Discussion.....	6.48-6
6.48.5 Summary.....	6.48-8
6.49 <u>Site Temp-P</u> .....	6.49-1
6.49.1 Site Description .....	6.49-1
6.49.2 Description of Field Investigations .....	6.49-3
6.49.3 Discussion.....	6.49-9
6.49.4 Summary.....	6.49-10
6.50 <u>Site P-37-014922</u> .....	6.50-1
6.50.1 Site Description .....	6.50-1
6.50.2 Description of Field Investigations .....	6.50-3
6.50.3 Summary.....	6.50-3
7.0 SITE SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY AND IMPACT ANALYSIS.....	7.0-1
7.1 <u>Evaluation Procedures</u> .....	7.0-5
7.1.1 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).....	7.0-5
7.1.2 City of Escondido Guidelines.....	7.0-8

**Table of Contents (continued)**

	<b><u>Page</u></b>
7.2 <u>Discussion of Significance</u> .....	7.0–8
7.2.1 Discussion of Individual Site Significance.....	7.0–8
7.2.2 Discussion of Collective Site Significance.....	7.0–9
7.3 <u>Assessment of Effects</u> .....	7.0–10
7.4 <u>Cumulative Impacts</u> .....	7.0–14
7.4.1 Resource Study Area .....	7.0–15
7.4.2 Cumulative Impact Analysis .....	7.0–19
8.0 GENERAL MITIGATION MEASURES .....	8.0–1
8.1 <u>Recommendations</u> .....	8.0–1
8.2 <u>Project-Specific Mitigation Measures</u> .....	8.0–3
8.3 <u>Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program</u> .....	8.0–5
8.4 <u>Cultural Resources MMRP for the Safari Highlands Ranch Project</u> .....	8.0–7
9.0 DETAILED MITIGATION PLAN AND DATA RECOVERY PROGRAM FOR SAFARI HIGHLANDS RANCH.....	9.0–1
9.1 <u>Data Recovery Program</u> .....	9.0–2
9.2 <u>General Mitigation Procedures for Data Recovery</u> .....	9.0–4
9.2.1 Methodology for the Data Recovery Program .....	9.0–4
10.0 PERSONNEL .....	10.0–1
11.0 REFERENCES CITED .....	11.0–1

**Appendices**

Appendix I – New Site Record Forms (2015)\*

Appendix II – Archaeological Records Search Results (2015)\*

Appendix III – NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

Appendix IV – Table 6.1–3: Bedrock Milling Feature Data, Site SDI-14,770

Appendix V – Confidential Maps\*

*\*Deleted for public review and bound separately in the Confidential Appendix*

## List of Figures

	<u>Page</u>
Figure 2.1–1	General Location Map ..... 2.0–2
Figure 2.1–2	Project Location Map..... 2.0–3
Figure 2.1–3	Project Development Map ..... 2.0–4
Figure 3.2–1	Late Prehistoric Artifacts ..... 3.0–6
Figure 6.0–1	Cultural Resource Location Map* ..... 6.0–2
Figure 6.0–2	Safari Highlands Ranch Development Map With Cultural Resources* .... 6.0–3
Figure 6.1–1	Archaeological Investigation Map, Site SDI-14,770* ..... 6.1–2
Figure 6.1–2	Bedrock Milling Feature A, Site SDI-14,770 ..... 6.1–10
Figure 6.1–3	Bedrock Milling Feature B, Site SDI-14,770 ..... 6.1–12
Figure 6.1–4	Bedrock Milling Feature C, Site SDI-14,770 ..... 6.1–13
Figure 6.1–5	Bedrock Milling Feature D, Site SDI-14,770 ..... 6.1–15
Figure 6.1–6	Bedrock Milling Feature E, Site SDI-14,770..... 6.1–16
Figure 6.1–7	Bedrock Milling Feature F, Site SDI-14,770..... 6.1–18
Figure 6.1–8	Bedrock Milling Feature G, Site SDI-14,770 ..... 6.1–19
Figure 6.1–9	Bedrock Milling Feature H, Site SDI-14,770 ..... 6.1–21
Figure 6.1–10	Bedrock Milling Feature I, Site SDI-14,770..... 6.1–22
Figure 6.1–11	Bedrock Milling Feature J, Site SDI-14,770..... 6.1–24
Figure 6.1–12	Bedrock Milling Feature K, Site SDI-14,770 ..... 6.1–27
Figure 6.1–13	Bedrock Milling Feature L, Site SDI-14,770..... 6.1–29
Figure 6.1–14	Bedrock Milling Feature M, Site SDI-14,770..... 6.1–32
Figure 6.1–15	Bedrock Milling Feature N, Site SDI-14,770 ..... 6.1–33
Figure 6.1–16	Bedrock Milling Feature O, Site SDI-14,770 ..... 6.1–35
Figure 6.1–17	Bedrock Milling Feature P, Site SDI-14,770 ..... 6.1–37
Figure 6.1–18	Bedrock Milling Feature Q, Site SDI-14,770 ..... 6.1–38
Figure 6.1–19	Bedrock Milling Feature R, Site SDI-14,770 ..... 6.1–40
Figure 6.1–20	House Ring Feature #1, Site SDI-14,770..... 6.1–43
Figure 6.2–1	Archaeological Investigation Map, Site SDI-15,072* ..... 6.2–2
Figure 6.2–2	Bedrock Milling Feature A, Site SDI-15,072 ..... 6.2–7
Figure 6.2–3	Bedrock Milling Feature B, Site SDI-15,072 ..... 6.2–8
Figure 6.2–4	Bedrock Milling Feature C, Site SDI-15,072 ..... 6.2–10
Figure 6.2–5	Bedrock Milling Feature D, Site SDI-15,072 ..... 6.2–12
Figure 6.2–6	Bedrock Milling Feature E, Site SDI-15,072..... 6.2–14
Figure 6.2–7	Bedrock Milling Feature F, Site SDI-15,072 ..... 6.2–16
Figure 6.2–8	Bedrock Milling Feature G, Site SDI-15,072 ..... 6.2–17

## **List of Figures (continued)**

	<b><u>Page</u></b>
Figure 6.3–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site SDI-15,074* .....	6.3–2
Figure 6.4–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site SDI-15,081* .....	6.4–2
Figure 6.5–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site SDI-14,772* .....	6.5–2
Figure 6.6–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site SDI-14,773* .....	6.6–2
Figure 6.7–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site SDI-14,776* .....	6.7–2
Figure 6.8–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site SDI-14,779* .....	6.8–2
Figure 6.9–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site SDI-14,780* .....	6.9–2
Figure 6.10–1 Approximate Site Location Map, Site SDI-15,075* .....	6.10–2
Figure 6.11–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site SDI-15,088* .....	6.11–2
Figure 6.12–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site SDI-14,768* .....	6.12–2
Figure 6.13–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site SDI-14,769* .....	6.13–2
Figure 6.14–1 Approximate Site Location Map, Site SDI-14,771* .....	6.14–2
Figure 6.15–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site SDI-14,774* .....	6.15–2
Figure 6.16–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site SDI-14,775* .....	6.16–2
Figure 6.17–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site SDI-14,943* .....	6.17–2
Figure 6.18–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site SDI-15,078* .....	6.18–2
Figure 6.19–1 Approximate Site Location Map, Site SDI-15,080* .....	6.19–2
Figure 6.20–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site SDI-15,082* .....	6.20–2
Figure 6.21–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site SDI-15,085* .....	6.21–2
Figure 6.22–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site SDI-15,089* .....	6.22–2
Figure 6.23–1 Approximate Site Location Map, Site SDI-15,091* .....	6.23–2
Figure 6.24–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site SDI-15,201* .....	6.24–2
Figure 6.25–1 Approximate Site Location Map, Site SDI-16,090* .....	6.25–2
Figure 6.26–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site SDI-21,573* .....	6.26–2
Figure 6.27–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site SDI-21,574* .....	6.27–2
Figure 6.28–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site SDI-21,575* .....	6.28–2

**List of Figures (continued)**

	<b><u>Page</u></b>
Figure 6.29–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site SDI-21,576* .....	6.29–2
Figure 6.30–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site SDI-21,577* .....	6.30–2
Figure 6.31–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site SDI-21,595* .....	6.31–2
Figure 6.32–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site SDI-21,596* .....	6.32–2
Figure 6.33–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site SDI-21,607* .....	6.33–2
Figure 6.34–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site SDI-21,597* .....	6.34–2
Figure 6.35–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site SDI-21,598* .....	6.35–2
Figure 6.36–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site SDI-21,599* .....	6.36–2
Figure 6.37–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site SDI-21,600* .....	6.37–2
Figure 6.38–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site SDI-21,601* .....	6.38–2
Figure 6.39–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site SDI-21,602* .....	6.39–2
Figure 6.40–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site SDI-21,603* .....	6.40–2
Figure 6.41–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site SDI-21,604* .....	6.41–2
Figure 6.42–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site SDI-21,605* .....	6.42–2
Figure 6.43–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site SDI-21,606* .....	6.43–2
Figure 6.44–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site P-37-017032* .....	6.44–2
Figure 6.45–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site P-37-017031* .....	6.45–2
Figure 6.46–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site P-37-017047* .....	6.46–2
Figure 6.47–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site P-37-017044* .....	6.47–2
Figure 6.48–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site P-37-017051* .....	6.48–2
Figure 6.49–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site Temp-P* .....	6.49–2
Figure 6.50–1 Archaeological Investigation Map, Site P-37-014922* .....	6.50–2
Figure 7.0–1 Impact Analysis Map for Cultural Resources* .....	7.0–4

*\*Deleted for public review and bound separately in the Confidential Appendix*

**List of Plates**

	<b><u>Page</u></b>
Plate 3.2–1	Reproduction of a village scene showing construction of a brush hut/shelter ..... 3.0–8
Plate 6.1–1	Overview of Site SDI-14,770, facing northwest ..... 6.1–1
Plate 6.1–2	BMF A, Surfaces 1 through 11, at Site SDI-14,770, facing south ..... 6.1–11
Plate 6.1–3	BMF A, Surfaces 9 through 29, at Site SDI-14,770, facing southeast ..... 6.1–11
Plate 6.1–4	BMF B at Site SDI-14,770, facing south ..... 6.1–14
Plate 6.1–5	BMF C at Site SDI-14,770, facing west ..... 6.1–14
Plate 6.1–6	BMF D at Site SDI-14,770, facing southwest ..... 6.1–17
Plate 6.1–7	BMF E at Site SDI-14,770, facing south ..... 6.1–17
Plate 6.1–8	BMF F at Site SDI-14,770, facing west ..... 6.1–20
Plate 6.1–9	BMF G at Site SDI-14,770, facing south ..... 6.1–20
Plate 6.1–10	BMF H at Site SDI-14,770, facing northeast ..... 6.1–23
Plate 6.1–11	BMF I at Site SDI-14,770, facing northwest ..... 6.1–23
Plate 6.1–12	BMF J, Surfaces 1 through 14, at Site SDI-14,770, facing northeast ..... 6.1–25
Plate 6.1–13	BMF J, Surfaces 15 through 21, at Site SDI-14,770, facing northwest ..... 6.1–25
Plate 6.1–14	BMF J, Surfaces 22 through 38, at Site SDI-14,770, facing north ..... 6.1–26
Plate 6.1–15	BMF J, Surfaces 39 through 45, at Site SDI-14,770, facing north ..... 6.1–26
Plate 6.1–16	Bedrock Milling Feature K at Site SDI-14,770, Facing Northeast ..... 6.1–28
Plate 6.1–17	BMF L, Surfaces 1 through 27, at Site SDI-14,770, facing west ..... 6.1–30
Plate 6.1–18	BMF L, Surfaces 28 through 39, at Site SDI-14,770, facing northwest .... 6.1–30
Plate 6.1–19	Bedrock Milling Feature L, Surfaces 40 Through 55, at Site SDI-14,770, Facing Northwest ..... 6.1–31
Plate 6.1–20	BMF M at Site SDI-14,770, facing north ..... 6.1–34
Plate 6.1–21	BMF N at Site SDI-14,770, facing southwest ..... 6.1–34
Plate 6.1–22	BMF O, Surfaces 1 through 10, at Site SDI-14,770, facing south ..... 6.1–36
Plate 6.1–23	BMF O, Surfaces 11 through 17, at Site SDI-14,770, facing south ..... 6.1–36
Plate 6.1–24	BMF P at Site SDI-14,770, facing east ..... 6.1–39
Plate 6.1–25	BMF Q at Site SDI-14,770, facing south ..... 6.1–39
Plate 6.1–26	Bedrock Milling Feature R at Site SDI-14,770, Facing Northwest ..... 6.1–41
Plate 6.1–27	Example of a wikipup house structure ..... 6.1–42
Plate 6.1–28	HRF #1 at Site SDI-14,770, facing southeast ..... 6.1–45
Plate 6.1–29	HRF #2 at Site SDI-14,770, facing west ..... 6.1–45
Plate 6.1–30	HRF #3 at Site SDI-14,770, facing north ..... 6.1–46
Plate 6.1–31	HRF #4 at Site SDI-14,770, facing south ..... 6.1–46

**List of Plates (continued)**

	<b>Page</b>
Plate 6.1–32	HRF #5 at Site SDI-14,770, facing south ..... 6.1–47
Plate 6.1–33	HRF #6 at Site SDI-14,770, facing west..... 6.1–47
Plate 6.1–34	HRF #7 at Site SDI-14,770, facing south ..... 6.1–48
Plate 6.1–35	HRF #8 at Site SDI-14,770, facing east..... 6.1–48
Plate 6.1–36	House Ring Features #5 Through #8 at Site SDI-14,770, Facing South ... 6.1–49
Plate 6.1–37	View of Test Unit 1 at Site SDI-14,770, zero to 70 centimeters ..... 6.1–56
Plate 6.1–38	View of Test Unit 2 at Site SDI-14,770, zero to 50 centimeters ..... 6.1–57
Plate 6.2–1	Overview of Site SDI-15,072, facing west ..... 6.2–1
Plate 6.2–2	BMF A at Site SDI-15,072, facing southeast..... 6.2–9
Plate 6.2–3	BMF B at Site SDI-15,072, facing northwest..... 6.2–9
Plate 6.2–4	BMF C, Rock 1, Surfaces 1 through 5, at Site SDI-15,072, facing northwest..... 6.2–11
Plate 6.2–5	BMF C, Rock 2, Surfaces 6 through 21, at Site SDI-15,072, facing southeast..... 6.2–11
Plate 6.2–6	Bedrock Milling Feature D at Site SDI-15,072, Facing North ..... 6.2–13
Plate 6.2–7	BMF E, Rock 1, Surfaces 1 through 8, at Site SDI-15,072, facing east .... 6.2–15
Plate 6.2–8	BMF E, Rock 2, Surface 9, at Site SDI-15,072, facing south..... 6.2–15
Plate 6.2–9	BMF F at Site SDI-15,072, facing north..... 6.2–18
Plate 6.2–10	BMF G at Site SDI-15,072, facing east ..... 6.2–18
Plate 6.2–11	Feature #1 at Site SDI-15,072, facing southeast..... 6.2–20
Plate 6.2–12	Feature #2 at Site SDI-15,072, facing south ..... 6.2–20
Plate 6.2–13	View of Test Unit 2 at Site SDI-15,072, zero to 100 centimeters ..... 6.2–24
Plate 6.3–1	Overview of Site SDI-15,074, facing south..... 6.3–1
Plate 6.3–2	Feature #1 at Site SDI-15,074, facing south ..... 6.3–5
Plate 6.3–3	Feature #2 at Site SDI-15,074, facing east..... 6.3–5
Plate 6.3–4	View of Test Unit 1 at Site SDI-15,074, zero to 40 centimeters ..... 6.3–8
Plate 6.4–1	Overview of Site SDI-15,081, facing east ..... 6.4–1
Plate 6.4–2	BMF A at Site SDI-15,081, facing northwest..... 6.4–8
Plate 6.4–3	BMF B at Site SDI-15,081, facing west ..... 6.4–8
Plate 6.4–4	BMF C at Site SDI-15,081, facing northeast..... 6.4–9
Plate 6.4–5	BMF D at Site SDI-15,081, facing northeast..... 6.4–9
Plate 6.4–6	BMF E at Site SDI-15,081, facing northeast ..... 6.4–10
Plate 6.4–7	BMF F at Site SDI-15,081, facing east..... 6.4–10
Plate 6.4–8	BMF G at Site SDI-15,081, facing west ..... 6.4–11

**List of Plates (continued)**

	<b><u>Page</u></b>
Plate 6.4–9	BMF H at Site SDI-15,081, facing west ..... 6.4–11
Plate 6.4–10	Bedrock Milling Feature I at Site SDI-15,081, Facing West ..... 6.4–12
Plate 6.4–11	Feature #1 at Site SDI-15,081, facing northwest ..... 6.4–14
Plate 6.4–12	Feature #2 at Site SDI-15,081, facing east ..... 6.4–14
Plate 6.5–1	Overview of Site SDI-14,772, facing north ..... 6.5–1
Plate 6.5–2	BMF A at Site SDI-14,772, facing northwest ..... 6.5–3
Plate 6.6–1	Overview of Site SDI-14,773, facing south ..... 6.6–1
Plate 6.6–2	BMF A, Surface 1, at Site SDI-14,773, facing southeast ..... 6.6–5
Plate 6.6–3	BMF A, Surface 2, at Site SDI-14,773, facing southeast ..... 6.6–5
Plate 6.6–4	BMF A, Surfaces 3 and 4, at Site SDI-14,773, facing southeast ..... 6.6–6
Plate 6.6–5	BMF A, Surface 5, at Site SDI-14,773, facing south ..... 6.6–6
Plate 6.6–6	BMF A, Surfaces 6 and 7, at Site SDI-14,773, facing east ..... 6.6–7
Plate 6.6–7	BMF A, Surfaces 8 through 13, at Site SDI-14,773, facing southeast ..... 6.6–7
Plate 6.6–8	BMF A, Surface 14, at Site SDI-14,773, facing southeast ..... 6.6–8
Plate 6.6–9	BMF A, Surfaces 15 through 21, at Site SDI-14,773, facing southeast .... 6.6–8
Plate 6.6–10	BMF A, Surface 22, at Site SDI-14,773, facing east ..... 6.6–9
Plate 6.6–11	BMF A, Surfaces 23 through 25, at Site SDI-14,773, facing east ..... 6.6–9
Plate 6.6–12	BMF A, Surface 26, at Site SDI-14,773, facing southeast ..... 6.6–10
Plate 6.6–13	BMF A, Surface 27, at Site SDI-14,773, facing south ..... 6.6–10
Plate 6.6–14	BMF B, Surfaces 1 through 3, at Site SDI-14,773, facing southeast ..... 6.6–11
Plate 6.6–15	BMF B, Surfaces 4 through 6, at Site SDI-14,773, facing southeast ..... 6.6–11
Plate 6.6–16	BMF B, Surfaces 7 through 9, at Site SDI-14,773, facing southeast ..... 6.6–12
Plate 6.6–17	BMF B, Surfaces 10 through 13, at Site SDI-14,773, facing southeast ..... 6.6–12
Plate 6.6–18	BMF B, Surfaces 14 through 16, at Site SDI-14,773, facing west ..... 6.6–13
Plate 6.6–19	BMF B, Surface 17, at Site SDI-14,773, facing northwest ..... 6.6–13
Plate 6.6–20	Bedrock Milling Feature B, Surface 18, at Site SDI-14,773, Facing Northwest ..... 6.6–14
Plate 6.7–1	Overview of Site SDI-14,776, facing northwest ..... 6.7–1
Plate 6.7–2	Bedrock Milling Feature A at Site SDI-14,776, Facing West ..... 6.7–4
Plate 6.7–3	BMF B at Site SDI-14,776, facing north ..... 6.7–5
Plate 6.7–4	BMF C at Site SDI-14,776, facing east ..... 6.7–5
Plate 6.8–1	Overview of Site SDI-14,779, facing west ..... 6.8–1
Plate 6.8–2	Feature #1 at Site SDI-14,779, facing south ..... 6.8–4
Plate 6.8–3	Feature #2 at Site SDI-14,779, facing south ..... 6.8–4

**List of Plates (continued)**

	<b><u>Page</u></b>
Plate 6.8–4	Feature #3 at Site SDI-14,779, Facing North..... 6.8–5
Plate 6.9–1	Overview of Site SDI-14,780, facing west ..... 6.9–1
Plate 6.9–2	BMF A at Site SDI-14,780, facing north ..... 6.9–4
Plate 6.9–3	BMF B at Site SDI-14,780, facing southwest..... 6.9–4
Plate 6.9–4	Bedrock Milling Feature C at Site SDI-14,780, Facing Southwest ..... 6.9–5
Plate 6.9–5	Feature #1 at Site SDI-14,780, facing southeast ..... 6.9–6
Plate 6.9–6	Feature #2 at Site SDI-14,780, facing northeast ..... 6.9–6
Plate 6.9–7	Feature #3 at Site SDI-14,780, Facing Northeast ..... 6.9–7
Plate 6.9–8	Feature #4, Segment #1, at Site SDI-14,780, facing northeast ..... 6.9–8
Plate 6.9–9	Feature #4, Segment #2, at Site SDI-14,780, facing northeast ..... 6.9–9
Plate 6.11–1	Overview of Site SDI-15,088, facing east ..... 6.11–1
Plate 6.11–2	BMF A at Site SDI-15,088, facing west ..... 6.11–4
Plate 6.11–3	BMF B at Site SDI-15,088, facing southwest..... 6.11–5
Plate 6.12–1	Overview of Site SDI-14,768, facing west ..... 6.12–1
Plate 6.12–2	BMF A at Site SDI-14,768, facing southeast..... 6.12–4
Plate 6.12–3	BMF B at Site SDI-14,768, facing west ..... 6.12–4
Plate 6.12–4	BMF C at Site SDI-14,768, facing northwest..... 6.12–5
Plate 6.12–5	BMF D at Site SDI-14,768, facing south..... 6.12–5
Plate 6.13–1	Overview of Site SDI-14,769, facing west ..... 6.13–1
Plate 6.13–2	Feature #1 at Site SDI-14,769, facing east..... 6.13–4
Plate 6.13–3	Example of a Kumeyaay Granary Basket on a Base ..... 6.13–5
Plate 6.15–1	Overview of Site SDI-14,774, facing south..... 6.15–1
Plate 6.15–2	Feature #1 at Site SDI-14,774, facing west ..... 6.15–4
Plate 6.15–3	Feature #2 at Site SDI-14,774, facing east..... 6.15–4
Plate 6.16–1	Overview of Site SDI-14,775, facing northwest..... 6.16–1
Plate 6.16–2	BMF A at Site SDI-14,775, facing northwest..... 6.16–3
Plate 6.17–1	Overview of Site SDI-14,943, facing north ..... 6.17–1
Plate 6.17–2	BMF A at Site SDI-14,943, facing south..... 6.17–4
Plate 6.17–3	BMF B at Site SDI-14,943, facing east ..... 6.17–4
Plate 6.17–4	Feature #1 at Site SDI-14,943, facing northeast ..... 6.17–5
Plate 6.18–1	Overview of Site SDI-15,078, facing east ..... 6.18–1
Plate 6.18–2	Feature #1 at Site SDI-15,078, facing south ..... 6.18–3

**List of Plates (continued)**

	<b><u>Page</u></b>
Plate 6.20–1	Overview of Site SDI-15,082, facing southeast..... 6.20–1
Plate 6.20–2	Feature #1 at Site SDI-15,082, facing southeast..... 6.20–3
Plate 6.21–1	Overview of Site SDI-15,085, facing northwest..... 6.21–1
Plate 6.21–2	BMF A at Site SDI-15,085, facing south..... 6.21–3
Plate 6.22–1	Overview of Site SDI-15,089, facing west ..... 6.22–1
Plate 6.22–2	BMF A at Site SDI-15,089, facing northwest..... 6.22–5
Plate 6.22–3	BMF B at Site SDI-15,089, facing southwest..... 6.22–5
Plate 6.22–4	BMF C at Site SDI-15,089, facing north ..... 6.22–6
Plate 6.22–5	BMF D at Site SDI-15,089, facing north..... 6.22–6
Plate 6.22–6	BMF E at Site SDI-15,089, facing west..... 6.22–7
Plate 6.22–7	BMF F at Site SDI-15,089, facing southwest ..... 6.22–7
Plate 6.22–8	Bedrock Milling Feature G at Site SDI-15,089, Facing North ..... 6.22–8
Plate 6.24–1	Overview of Site SDI-15,201, facing south..... 6.24–1
Plate 6.24–2	BMF A, Surfaces 1 through 6, at Site SDI-15,201, facing south..... 6.24–4
Plate 6.24–3	BMF A, Surfaces 6 through 10, at Site SDI-15,201, facing east..... 6.24–4
Plate 6.26–1	Overview of Site SDI-21,573, facing northwest..... 6.26–1
Plate 6.26–2	Rock Shelter Chamber #1 at Site SDI-21,573, Facing East..... 6.26–4
Plate 6.26–3	Rock Shelter Chamber #2 at Site SDI-21,573, facing east ..... 6.26–5
Plate 6.26–4	Rock Shelter Chamber #3 at Site SDI-21,573, facing southeast ..... 6.26–5
Plate 6.27–1	Overview of Site SDI-21,574, facing south..... 6.27–1
Plate 6.27–2	BMF A at Site SDI-21,574, facing west ..... 6.27–4
Plate 6.27–3	BMF B at Site SDI-21,574, facing south..... 6.27–4
Plate 6.27–4	Bedrock Milling Feature C at Site SDI-21,574, Facing West ..... 6.27–5
Plate 6.27–5	Feature #1 at Site SDI-21,574, facing southeast..... 6.27–7
Plate 6.27–6	Feature #2 at Site SDI-21,574, facing east..... 6.27–7
Plate 6.28–1	Overview of Site SDI-21,575, facing west ..... 6.28–1
Plate 6.28–2	BMF A at Site SDI-21,575, facing northeast..... 6.28–6
Plate 6.28–3	BMF B at Site SDI-21,575, facing north ..... 6.28–6
Plate 6.28–4	BMF C at Site SDI-21,575, facing west ..... 6.28–7
Plate 6.28–5	BMF D at Site SDI-21,575, facing south..... 6.28–7
Plate 6.28–6	BMF E at Site SDI-21,575, facing northeast ..... 6.28–8
Plate 6.28–7	BMF F at Site SDI-21,575, facing southwest ..... 6.28–8
Plate 6.28–8	Bedrock Milling Feature G at Site SDI-21,575, Facing North ..... 6.28–9

**List of Plates (continued)**

	<b><u>Page</u></b>
Plate 6.28–9	View of Test Unit 1 at Site SDI-21,575, zero to 40 centimeters ..... 6.28–15
Plate 6.29–1	Overview of Site SDI-21,576, facing north ..... 6.29–1
Plate 6.29–2	BMF A at Site SDI-21,576, facing southwest ..... 6.29–5
Plate 6.29–3	BMF B at Site SDI-21,576, facing east ..... 6.29–5
Plate 6.29–4	BMF C at Site SDI-21,576, facing east ..... 6.29–6
Plate 6.29–5	BMF D, Surfaces 1 through 6, at Site SDI-21,576, facing north..... 6.29–6
Plate 6.29–6	BMF D, Surfaces 7 through 9, at Site SDI-21,576, facing north..... 6.29–7
Plate 6.29–7	BMF D, Surfaces 10 and 11, at Site SDI-21,576, facing northeast ..... 6.29–7
Plate 6.29–8	Feature #1 at Site SDI-21,576, facing west ..... 6.29–8
Plate 6.29–9	Feature #2 at Site SDI-21,576, facing east..... 6.29–8
Plate 6.29–10	Feature #3 at Site SDI-21,576, facing east..... 6.29–9
Plate 6.29–11	Feature #4 at Site SDI-21,576, facing south ..... 6.29–9
Plate 6.29–12	Feature #5 at Site SDI-21,576, facing west ..... 6.29–10
Plate 6.29–13	Feature #6 at Site SDI-21,576, facing east..... 6.29–10
Plate 6.30–1	Overview of Site SDI-21,577, facing southeast..... 6.30–1
Plate 6.30–2	BMF A at Site SDI-21,577, facing southeast..... 6.30–3
Plate 6.31–1	Overview of Site SDI-21,595, facing north ..... 6.31–1
Plate 6.31–2	BMF A, Surfaces 1 and 2, at Site SDI-21,595, facing southeast..... 6.31–4
Plate 6.31–3	BMF A, Surface 3, at Site SDI-21,595, facing northeast..... 6.31–4
Plate 6.31–4	BMF A, Surface 4, at Site SDI-21,595, facing northeast..... 6.31–5
Plate 6.31–5	BMF A, Surface 5, at Site SDI-21,595, facing east..... 6.31–5
Plate 6.32–1	Overview of Site SDI-21,596, facing south..... 6.32–1
Plate 6.32–2	View of Test Unit 1 at Site SDI-21,596, zero to 70 centimeters ..... 6.32–7
Plate 6.33–1	Overview of Site SDI-21,607, facing southeast..... 6.33–1
Plate 6.33–2	BMF A at Site SDI-21,607, facing south..... 6.33–4
Plate 6.33–3	BMF B at Site SDI-21,607, facing southwest..... 6.33–4
Plate 6.33–4	BMF C at Site SDI-21,607, facing southeast..... 6.33–5
Plate 6.33–5	BMF D at Site SDI-21,607, facing southeast..... 6.33–5
Plate 6.34–1	Overview of Site SDI-21,597, facing east ..... 6.34–1
Plate 6.34–2	BMF A at Site SDI-21,597, facing east ..... 6.34–3
Plate 6.35–1	Overview of Site SDI-21,598, facing west ..... 6.35–1
Plate 6.35–2	Bedrock Milling Feature A at Site SDI-21,598, Facing Northwest..... 6.35–4
Plate 6.35–3	Feature #1 at Site SDI-21,598, facing southwest..... 6.35–5

**List of Plates (continued)**

	<b>Page</b>
Plate 6.35-4	Feature #2 at Site SDI-21,598, facing southwest..... 6.35-5
Plate 6.35-5	Feature #3 at Site SDI-21,598, facing southwest..... 6.35-6
Plate 6.35-6	Feature #4 at Site SDI-21,598, facing northwest..... 6.35-6
Plate 6.36-1	Overview of Site SDI-21,599, facing northwest..... 6.36-1
Plate 6.36-2	Feature #1 at Site SDI-21,599, facing west ..... 6.36-3
Plate 6.37-1	Overview of Site SDI-21,600, facing southwest..... 6.37-1
Plate 6.37-2	BMF A, Surface 1, at Site SDI-21,600, facing northwest ..... 6.37-4
Plate 6.37-3	BMF A, Surfaces 2 and 3, at Site SDI-21,600, facing southeast..... 6.37-4
Plate 6.37-4	Bedrock Milling Feature B at Site SDI-21,600, Facing Northwest..... 6.37-5
Plate 6.37-5	BMF C, Surface 1, at Site SDI-21,600, facing southeast..... 6.37-6
Plate 6.37-6	BMF C, Surface 2, at Site SDI-21,600, facing northwest..... 6.37-6
Plate 6.38-1	Overview of Site SDI-21,601, facing west ..... 6.38-1
Plate 6.38-2	Feature #1 at Site SDI-21,601, facing west ..... 6.38-4
Plate 6.38-3	Interior view of Feature #1 at SDI-21,601, facing southwest..... 6.38-4
Plate 6.38-4	BMF A at Site SDI-21,601, facing northeast..... 6.38-5
Plate 6.38-5	BMF B at Site SDI-21,601, facing east ..... 6.38-5
Plate 6.39-1	Overview of Site SDI-21,602, facing west ..... 6.39-1
Plate 6.39-2	BMF A at Site SDI-21,602, facing west ..... 6.39-3
Plate 6.40-1	Overview of Site SDI-21,603, facing east ..... 6.40-1
Plate 6.40-2	BMF A, Surfaces 1 and 2, at Site SDI-21,603, facing southeast..... 6.40-4
Plate 6.40-3	BMF A, Surface 3, at Site SDI-21,603, facing north..... 6.40-4
Plate 6.40-4	BMF A, Surfaces 4 through 6, at Site SDI-21,603, facing northeast..... 6.40-5
Plate 6.40-5	BMF B at Site SDI-21,603, facing north ..... 6.40-5
Plate 6.40-6	BMF C, Surface 1, at Site SDI-21,603, facing south..... 6.40-6
Plate 6.40-7	BMF C, Surface 2, at Site SDI-21,603, facing south..... 6.40-6
Plate 6.40-8	BMF D at Site SDI-21,603, facing southeast..... 6.40-7
Plate 6.40-9	BMF E at Site SDI-21,603, facing northwest ..... 6.40-7
Plate 6.40-10	BMF F, Surface 1, at Site SDI-21,603, facing northwest ..... 6.40-8
Plate 6.40-11	BMF F, Surfaces 2 through 4, at Site SDI-21,603, facing northwest ..... 6.40-8
Plate 6.40-12	BMF F, Surfaces 5 through 7, at Site SDI-21,603, facing northwest ..... 6.40-9
Plate 6.40-13	BMF G at Site SDI-21,603, facing northwest..... 6.40-9
Plate 6.41-1	Feature #1 at Site SDI-21,604, facing northeast ..... 6.41-1
Plate 6.42-1	Feature #1 at Site SDI-21,605, facing northeast ..... 6.42-1

**List of Plates (continued)**

	<b><u>Page</u></b>
Plate 6.43–1	Overview of Site SDI-21,606, facing south ..... 6.43–1
Plate 6.43–2	Feature #1 at Site SDI-21,606, facing southeast ..... 6.43–3
Plate 6.43–3	Feature #2 at Site SDI-21,606, facing southeast ..... 6.43–4
Plate 6.44–1	Overview of Site P-37-017032, facing east ..... 6.44–1
Plate 6.44–2	Feature #1 at Site P-37-017032, facing northeast ..... 6.44–3
Plate 6.44–3	Feature #2 at Site P-37-017032, facing west ..... 6.44–4
Plate 6.44–4	Feature #3 at Site P-37-017032, facing northeast ..... 6.44–4
Plate 6.44–5	View of Test Unit 1 at Site P-37-017032, zero to 30 centimeters ..... 6.44–8
Plate 6.45–1	Overview of Site P-37-017031, facing northeast ..... 6.45–1
Plate 6.45–2	Feature #1 at Site P-37-017031, facing west ..... 6.45–3
Plate 6.45–3	Feature #2 at Site P-37-017031, facing southwest ..... 6.45–4
Plate 6.45–4	Feature #3 at Site P-37-017031, facing west ..... 6.45–4
Plate 6.46–1	Overview of Site P-37-017047, facing southeast ..... 6.46–1
Plate 6.46–2	Feature #1 at Site P-37-017047, facing northeast ..... 6.46–4
Plate 6.46–3	Feature #2 at Site P-37-017047, facing west ..... 6.46–4
Plate 6.46–4	BMF A at Site P-37-017047, facing west ..... 6.46–6
Plate 6.46–5	BMF B at Site P-37-017047, facing southwest ..... 6.46–6
Plate 6.46–6	Bedrock Milling Feature C at Site P-37-017047, Facing Southwest ..... 6.46–7
Plate 6.47–1	Overview of Site P-37-017044, facing northeast ..... 6.47–1
Plate 6.47–2	Feature #1 at Site P-37-017044, facing north ..... 6.47–4
Plate 6.48–1	Overview of Site P-37-017051, facing west ..... 6.48–1
Plate 6.48–2	Feature #1 at Site P-37-017051, facing southeast ..... 6.48–4
Plate 6.48–3	View of Test Unit 1 at Site P-37-017051, zero to 30 centimeters ..... 6.48–6
Plate 6.49–1	Overview of Site Temp-P, facing southeast ..... 6.49–1
Plate 6.49–2	BMF A, Surface 1, at Site Temp-P, facing northwest ..... 6.49–4
Plate 6.49–3	BMF A, Surfaces 2 through 4, at Site Temp-P, facing west ..... 6.49–4
Plate 6.49–4	BMF A, Surface 5, at Site Temp-P, facing southeast ..... 6.49–5
Plate 6.49–5	BMF A, Surfaces 6 through 8, at Site Temp-P, facing east ..... 6.49–5
Plate 6.49–6	BMF A, Surfaces 9 and 10, at Site Temp-P, facing southeast ..... 6.49–6
Plate 6.49–7	BMF A, Surfaces 11 and 12, at Site Temp-P, facing southeast ..... 6.49–6
Plate 6.49–8	BMF A, Surface 13, at Site Temp-P, facing south ..... 6.49–7
Plate 6.49–9	BMF A, Surface 14, at Site Temp-P, facing southeast ..... 6.49–7

### **List of Plates (continued)**

	<b><u>Page</u></b>
Plate 6.49–10 Bedrock Milling Feature A, Surface 15, at Site Temp-P, Facing Southeast .....	6.49–8
Plate 6.50–1 Overview of Site P-37-014922, facing east .....	6.50–1

### **List of Tables**

	<b><u>Page</u></b>
Table 1.0–1 Archaeological Sites Located Within the Safari Highlands Ranch Project .....	1.0–2
Table 3.3–1 Previous Studies Conducted Within One Mile of the Safari Highlands Project .....	3.0–13
Table 3.3–2 Archaeological Sites Located Within One Mile of the Safari Highlands Project .....	3.0–17
Table 6.1–1 Surface Collection Data, Site SDI-14,770 .....	6.1–4
Table 6.1–2 Summary of Bedrock Milling Feature Data, Site SDI-14,770 .....	6.1–8
Table 6.1–4 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site SDI-14,770 .....	6.1–50
Table 6.1–5 Test Unit Excavation Data, Site SDI-14,770 .....	6.1–53
Table 6.1–6 Summary of All Recovered Cultural Materials, Site SDI-14,770 .....	6.1–58
Table 6.2–1 Bedrock Milling Feature Data, Site SDI-15,072 .....	6.2–4
Table 6.2–2 Feature #1 – Cupule Feature, Site SDI-15,072 .....	6.2–19
Table 6.2–3 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site SDI-15,072 .....	6.2–21
Table 6.2–4 Test Unit Excavation Data, Site SDI-15,072 .....	6.2–25
Table 6.2–5 Summary of All Recovered Cultural Materials, Site SDI-15,072 .....	6.2–26
Table 6.3–1 Surface Collection Data, Site SDI-15,074 .....	6.3–6
Table 6.3–2 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site SDI-15,074 .....	6.3–7
Table 6.3–3 Test Unit Excavation Data, Site SDI-15,074 .....	6.3–9
Table 6.3–4 Summary of All Recovered Cultural Materials, Site SDI-15,074 .....	6.3–10
Table 6.4–1 Surface Collection Data, Site SDI-15,081 .....	6.4–4
Table 6.4–2 Bedrock Milling Feature Data, Site SDI-15,081 .....	6.4–5
Table 6.4–3 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site SDI-15,081 .....	6.4–15
Table 6.4–4 Summary of All Recovered Cultural Materials, Site SDI-15,081 .....	6.4–16

**List of Tables (continued)**

	<b><u>Page</u></b>
Table 6.5–1 Bedrock Milling Feature Data, Site SDI-14,772.....	6.5–3
Table 6.5–2 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site SDI-14,772 .....	6.5–4
Table 6.6–1 Bedrock Milling Feature Data, Site SDI-14,773.....	6.6–3
Table 6.6–2 Surface Collection Data, Site SDI-14,773 .....	6.6–15
Table 6.6–3 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site SDI-14,773 .....	6.6–15
Table 6.7–1 Bedrock Milling Feature Data, Site SDI-14,776.....	6.7–3
Table 6.7–2 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site SDI-14,776 .....	6.7–6
Table 6.8–1 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site SDI-14,779 .....	6.8–6
Table 6.9–1 Bedrock Milling Feature Data, Site SDI-14,780.....	6.9–3
Table 6.9–2 Granary Base Feature Data, Site SDI-14,780 .....	6.9–3
Table 6.9–3 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site SDI-14,780 .....	6.9–10
Table 6.11–1 Bedrock Milling Feature Data, Site SDI-15,088.....	6.11–3
Table 6.11–2 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site SDI-15,088 .....	6.11–6
Table 6.11–3 Test Unit Excavation Data, Site SDI-15,088 .....	6.11–6
Table 6.12–1 Bedrock Milling Feature Data, Site SDI-14,768.....	6.12–3
Table 6.12–2 Surface Collection Data, Site SDI-14,768 .....	6.12–6
Table 6.12–3 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site SDI-14,768 .....	6.12–6
Table 6.13–1 Granary Base Feature Data, Site SDI-14,769 .....	6.13–3
Table 6.15–1 Granary Base Feature Data, Site SDI-14,774 .....	6.15–3
Table 6.15–2 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site SDI-14,774 .....	6.15–5
Table 6.16–1 Bedrock Milling Feature Data, Site SDI-14,775.....	6.16–3
Table 6.16–2 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site SDI-14,775 .....	6.16–4
Table 6.17–1 Bedrock Milling Feature Data, Site SDI-14,943.....	6.17–3
Table 6.17–2 Granary Base Feature Data, Site SDI-14,943 .....	6.17–3
Table 6.17–3 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site SDI-14,943 .....	6.17–6
Table 6.18–1 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site SDI-15,078 .....	6.18–4
Table 6.20–1 Granary Base Feature Data, Site SDI-15,082 .....	6.20–3
Table 6.20–2 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site SDI-15,082 .....	6.20–4
Table 6.21–1 Bedrock Milling Feature Data, Site SDI-15,085.....	6.21–3
Table 6.21–2 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site SDI-15,085 .....	6.21–4

**List of Tables (continued)**

	<b><u>Page</u></b>
Table 6.22–1 Bedrock Milling Feature Data, Site SDI-15,089.....	6.22–3
Table 6.22–2 Surface Collection Data, Site SDI-15,089 .....	6.22–9
Table 6.22–3 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site SDI-15,089 .....	6.22–10
Table 6.24–1 Bedrock Milling Feature Data, Site SDI-15,201.....	6.24–3
Table 6.24–2 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site SDI-15,201 .....	6.24–5
Table 6.26–1 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site SDI-21,573 .....	6.26–6
Table 6.27–1 Bedrock Milling Feature Data, Site SDI-21,574.....	6.27–3
Table 6.27–2 Granary Base Feature Data, Site SDI-21,574 .....	6.27–6
Table 6.27–3 Surface Collection Data, Site SDI-21,574 .....	6.27–6
Table 6.27–4 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site SDI-21,574 .....	6.27–8
Table 6.28–1 Bedrock Milling Feature Data, Site SDI-21,575.....	6.28–3
Table 6.28–2 Surface Collection Data, Site SDI-21,575 .....	6.28–10
Table 6.28–3 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site SDI-21,575 .....	6.28–11
Table 6.28–4 Test Unit Excavation Data, Site SDI-21,575 .....	6.28–16
Table 6.28–5 Summary of All Recovered Cultural Materials, Site SDI-21,575 .....	6.28–17
Table 6.29–1 Bedrock Milling Feature Data, Site SDI-21,576.....	6.29–3
Table 6.29–2 Surface Collection Data, Site SDI-21,576 .....	6.29–11
Table 6.29–3 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site SDI-21,576 .....	6.29–11
Table 6.30–1 Bedrock Milling Feature Data, Site SDI-21,577.....	6.30–3
Table 6.30–2 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site SDI-21,577 .....	6.30–4
Table 6.31–1 Bedrock Milling Feature Data, Site SDI-21,595.....	6.31–3
Table 6.31–2 Surface Collection Data, Site SDI-21,595 .....	6.31–6
Table 6.31–3 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site SDI-21,595 .....	6.31–6
Table 6.32–1 Surface Collection Data, Site SDI-21,596 .....	6.32–3
Table 6.32–2 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site SDI-21,596 .....	6.32–4
Table 6.32–3 Test Unit Excavation Data, Site SDI-21,596 .....	6.32–5
Table 6.32–4 Summary of All Recovered Cultural Materials, Site SDI-21,596 .....	6.32–8
Table 6.33–1 Bedrock Milling Feature Data, Site SDI-21,607.....	6.33–3
Table 6.33–2 Surface Collection Data, Site SDI-21,607 .....	6.33–6
Table 6.33–3 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site SDI-21,607 .....	6.33–6
Table 6.34–1 Bedrock Milling Feature Data, Site SDI-21,597.....	6.34–3
Table 6.34–2 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site SDI-21,597 .....	6.34–4

**List of Tables (continued)**

	<b><u>Page</u></b>
Table 6.35–1 Bedrock Milling Feature Data, Site SDI-21,598.....	6.35–3
Table 6.35–2 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site SDI-21,598 .....	6.35–7
Table 6.36–1 Surface Collection Data, Site SDI-21,599 .....	6.36–4
Table 6.36–1 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site SDI-21,599 .....	6.36–4
Table 6.37–1 Bedrock Milling Feature Data, Site SDI-21,600.....	6.37–3
Table 6.37–2 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site SDI-21,600 .....	6.37–7
Table 6.38–1 Bedrock Milling Feature Data, Site SDI-21,601.....	6.38–3
Table 6.38–2 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site SDI-21,601 .....	6.38–6
Table 6.39–1 Bedrock Milling Feature Data, Site SDI-21,602.....	6.39–3
Table 6.39–2 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site SDI-21,602 .....	6.39–4
Table 6.40–1 Bedrock Milling Feature Data, Site SDI-21,603.....	6.40–3
Table 6.40–2 Surface Collection Data, Site SDI-21,603 .....	6.40–10
Table 6.40–3 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site SDI-21,603 .....	6.40–10
Table 6.43–1 Granary Base Feature Data, Site SDI-21,606 .....	6.43–3
Table 6.44–1 Surface Collection Data, Site P-37-017032 .....	6.44–5
Table 6.44–2 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site P-37-017032 .....	6.44–6
Table 6.44–3 Test Unit Excavation Data, Site P-37-017032 .....	6.44–8
Table 6.44–4 Summary of All Recovered Cultural Materials, Site P-37-017032 .....	6.44–9
Table 6.45–1 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site P-37-017031 .....	6.45–5
Table 6.46–1 Bedrock Milling Feature Data, Site P-37-017047 .....	6.46–5
Table 6.46–2 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site P-37-017047.....	6.46–8
Table 6.47–1 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site P-37-017044 .....	6.47–5
Table 6.48–1 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site P-37-017051 .....	6.48–5
Table 6.48–2 Test Unit Excavation Data, Site P-37-017051 .....	6.48–6
Table 6.48–3 Summary of All Recovered Cultural Materials, Site P-37-017051 .....	6.48–7
Table 6.49–1 Bedrock Milling Feature Data, Site Temp-P .....	6.49–3
Table 6.49–2 Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site Temp-P .....	6.49–9
Table 7.0–1 Summary of Investigations at the Safari Highlands Ranch Sites.....	7.0–2
Table 7.2–1 Significance Recommendations for Sites Found Within the Safari Highlands Ranch Project.....	7.0–8

**List of Tables (continued)**

	<b><u>Page</u></b>
Table 7.3–1	CEQA-Significant and CRHR-Eligible Sites Directly Impacted by the Safari Highlands Ranch Project ..... 7.0–11
Table 7.3–2	Not CEQA-Significant and Not CRHR-Eligible Sites Directly Impacted by the Safari Highlands Ranch Project ..... 7.0–12
Table 7.3–3	CEQA-Significant and CRHR-Eligible Sites That Will Not Be Impacted by the Safari Highlands Ranch Project ..... 7.0–12
Table 7.3–4	Not CEQA-Significant and Not CRHR-Eligible Sites That Will Not Be Impacted by the Safari Highlands Ranch Project ..... 7.0–13
Table 7.3–5	Summary of Impacts and Significance Recommendations..... 7.0–13
Table 8.2–1	Recommended Mitigation for CEQA-Significant and CRHR-Eligible Sites Directly Impacted by the Safari Highlands Ranch Project ..... 8.0–3
Table 8.2–2	Recommended Mitigation for Sites Determined as Not CEQA-Significant and Directly Impacted by the Safari Highlands Ranch Project ..... 8.0–3
Table 8.2–3	Recommended Mitigation for CEQA-Significant Sites (CRHR-Eligible Historical Resources) Not Impacted by the Safari Highlands Ranch Project ..... 8.0–4
Table 8.2–4	Recommended Mitigation for Sites Determined As Not CEQA-Significant and Not Impacted by the Safari Highlands Ranch Project..... 8.0–5
Table 9.2–1	Summary of Data Recovery Levels for Significant Sites SDI-14,770 and SDI-15,072 at the Safari Highlands Ranch Project..... 9.0–4

## **1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT**

The 2016 cultural resources study for the Safari Highlands Ranch Project focused upon the identification of archaeological sites (or cultural resources) within the boundaries of the 1,098.6-acre property. This study included tasks to locate and inventory all cultural resources within the Safari Highlands Ranch Project in preparation of assessing potential impacts from any proposed development. The archaeological study consisted of the review of institutional records searches and the completion of an updated archaeological survey of the entire project to record and subsequently evaluate all identified cultural resources. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) was contracted by Safari Highlands Ranch, LLC to conduct the cultural resources study and to subsequently prepare a technical report of findings for inclusion in the Safari Highlands Ranch Project's environmental impact documentation to be submitted to the City of Escondido in accordance with Section 21083.2 of the California Public Resources Code (PRC) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project consists of a 1,098.6-acre property currently within the jurisdiction of the County of San Diego. However, the project also sits within GP SPA #4 and will be annexed into the city of Escondido. This property has been subjected to two previous archaeological studies. The first was done by BFSA in 1992 when the project was listed as the Crowder Property. The project was then considered as a potential residential development in the county of San Diego. However, the cultural resources study was never finalized as the project was terminated. Subsequently, in 2001, the project was reinitiated and processed through the City of Escondido as the Valley View Estates Project. As part of the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) process for the Valley View Estates Project, a cultural resources study was conducted by Brian F. Mooney and Associates (Mooney and Associates) in 2001. The previous work by Mooney and Associates included archaeological excavations and evaluations for a limited number of sites. The Valley View Estates Project was not approved, and now, 15 years later, the property is proposed again for development as the Safari Highlands Ranch Project. As part of the environmental review process for the Safari Highlands Ranch Project, the property was subjected to an updated cultural resources study by BFSA that included a current records search, a resurvey of the property to establish the site inventory and current status of all cultural resources, and a cultural resources evaluation program to evaluate all sites under CEQA significance criteria. All information generated by the Mooney and Associates study in 2001 was incorporated into the current archaeological program.

The records searches and field survey of the Safari Highlands Ranch Project have resulted in the identification of 49 cultural resources. The overall picture of the cultural resources inventory is a pattern of prehistoric sites along drainages and ridges that correspond to the subsistence methods employed by prehistoric Native American populations that have used the area over the past 8,000 years. Historic sites recorded on the project are associated with the ranching and agricultural uses of this area beginning in the early twentieth century. Of the total

49 archaeological sites on the project, 33 had been previously identified and 16 were discovered during the current survey by BFSa. The list of archaeological sites within the project, and their respective survey and evaluation results sections in Section 6.0, are provided in Table 1.0–1.

**Table 1.0–1**  
Archaeological Sites Located Within  
the Safari Highlands Ranch Project

Site Designation	Report Section
SDI-14,768	6.12
SDI-14,769	6.13
SDI-14,770	6.1
SDI-14,771	6.14
SDI-14,772	6.5
SDI-14,773	6.6
SDI-14,774	6.15
SDI-14,775	6.16
SDI-14,776	6.7
SDI-14,779	6.8
SDI-14,780	6.9
SDI-14,943	6.17
SDI-15,072	6.2
SDI-15,074	6.3
SDI-15,075	6.10
SDI-15,078	6.18
SDI-15,080	6.19
SDI-15,081	6.4
SDI-15,082	6.20
SDI-15,085	6.21
SDI-15,088	6.11
SDI-15,089	6.22
SDI-15,091	6.23
SDI-15,201	6.24
SDI-16,090	6.25
SDI-21,573	6.26
SDI-21,574	6.27
SDI-21,575	6.28
SDI-21,576	6.29
SDI-21,577	6.30
SDI-21,595	6.31
SDI-21,596	6.32
SDI-21,597	6.34

Site Designation	Report Section
SDI-21,598	6.35
SDI-21,599	6.36
SDI-21,600	6.37
SDI-21,601	6.38
SDI-21,602	6.39
SDI-21,603	6.40
SDI-21,604	6.41
SDI-21,605	6.42
SDI-21,606	6.43
SDI-21,607	6.33
P-37-017031	6.45
P-37-017032	6.44
P-37-017044	6.47
P-37-017047	6.46
P-37-017051	6.48
Temp-P	6.49

The purpose of the 2016 cultural resources study was to complete an updated records search of previously recorded archaeological sites on or near the property, to survey previously unsurveyed portions of the project, to prepare an inventory of all archaeological sites within the project, and to test and evaluate the potential significance of all cultural resources identified within the project boundaries. An archaeological records search was conducted by BFSa at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (SDSU) in order to assess the previous archaeological studies within the project site (Appendix II). In addition, a Sacred Lands File search was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to solicit information regarding any sacred, ceremonial, or traditional cultural properties within the project area (Appendix III).

The updated archaeological survey and site testing program for the current investigation of the Safari Highlands Ranch Project took place between October of 2014 and October of 2015 under the direction of Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith. A total of 16 new sites were located during the survey and were subsequently registered with the SCIC (Appendix I). The most likely explanation for the discovery of additional sites in 2015 is the reduction in ground cover due to the Witch Creek-Guejito Fire in 2007 and the ongoing drought in southern California that has caused slower regrowth of native vegetation.

The cultural resources inventory of the Safari Highlands Ranch property and off-site improvement area identified 49 resources, including 37 prehistoric sites, eight historic sites, and four multicomponent (prehistoric and historic) sites. Nine of the 33 previously recorded resources have been tested for significance prior to 2014. As part of the 2015 cultural resources study for this project, any resources that had not been previously tested were evaluated for

significance by BFSA. Some sites that were previously evaluated by Mooney and Associates in 2001 required additional tests to provide adequate information to evaluate site significance and analyze potential impacts. Five of the previously recorded sites could not be relocated in 2015 and, therefore, were not included in the site evaluation program. These sites were not subjected to testing and evaluation, although site boundaries were identified and recorded.

Testing and evaluation of the cultural sites were conducted by BFSA between January and October of 2015 under the direction of Brian F. Smith. Testing of the historic and prehistoric sites was conducted by surface examination, recordation of features, mapping and collection of surface artifacts, excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) to identify any subsurface artifact content, and excavation of test units to more thoroughly investigate the stratigraphy of the soils and cultural deposits at sites that warranted further subsurface investigations. Exceptions to this methodology were those sites where shovel tests produced no evidence of subsurface deposits; in such cases, test unit excavations were often not conducted. In addition to field investigations, historic research was conducted for the historic sites in order to identify any historical events or persons associated with these resources.

In summary, 49 archaeological sites have been identified within the project boundaries. Of these sites, 36 are located in areas that are proposed for development and will be impacted by the project. All identified sites were tested and evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5 of CEQA and City of Escondido guidelines. Testing of these sites has resulted in the determination that 45 sites are considered as not CEQA-significant. The testing program has exhausted the potential for further important data from these 45 sites and any development-related impacts to these sites will not be adverse and mitigation measures are not necessary. Four of the 49 sites within the project have been evaluated as significant. Potential impacts to two significant sites from development will be adverse and will require mitigation measures. Finally, 13 sites are not currently located within the project's development envelope and will not be impacted. Sites located within open space areas will be preserved.

In accordance with CEQA regulations, measures to mitigate potential impacts to cultural resources will be necessary as part of project approval. Where preservation of significant sites is not feasible, data recovery programs will be conducted to mitigate impacts. A mitigation plan has been included in this document to provide the specific details of the mitigation process. Monitoring of grading will be necessary due to the potential for buried cultural resources throughout the project area.

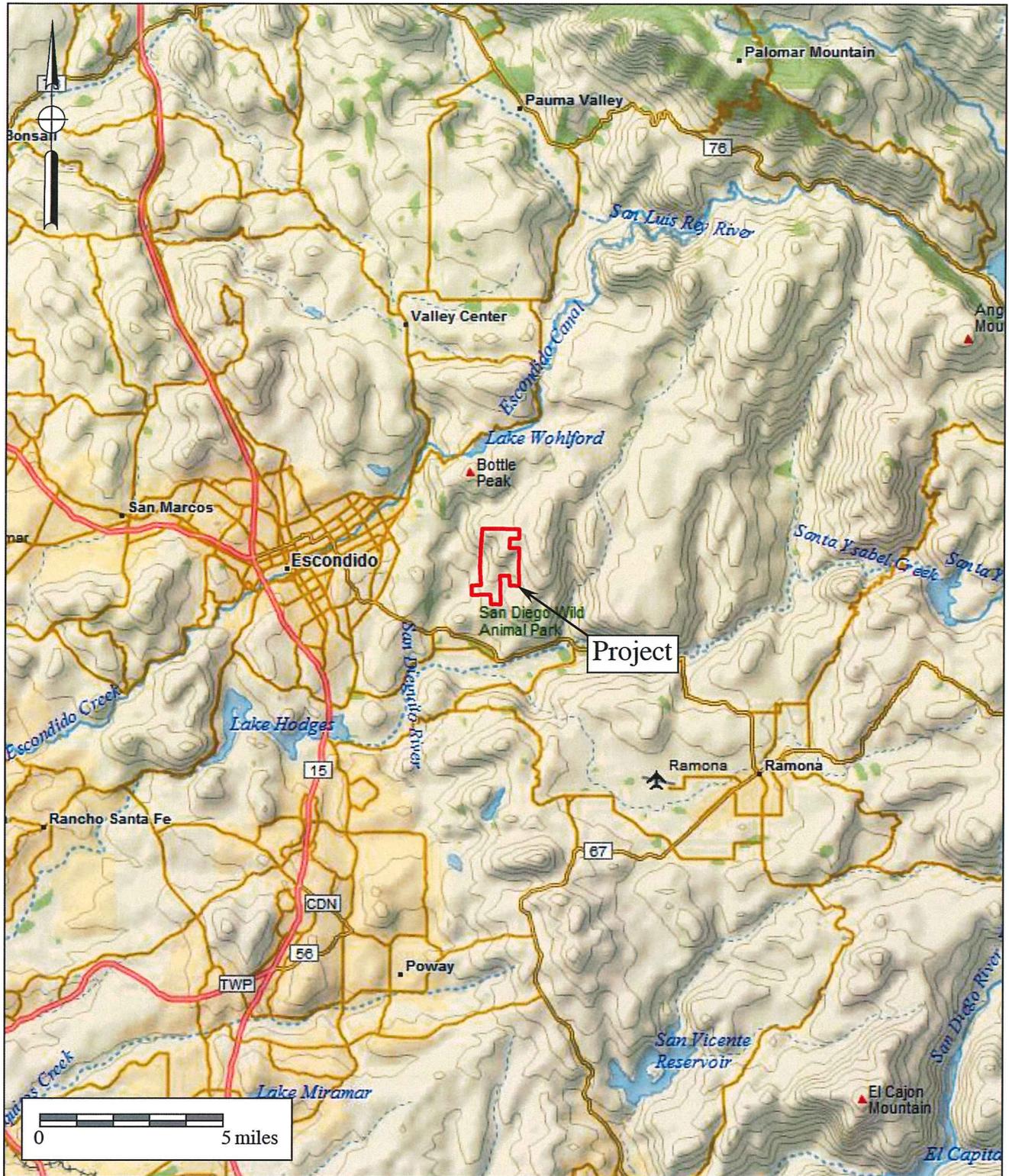
During the field survey and site evaluation process, Kumeyaay Native American representatives observed the archaeological fieldwork. Members of Red Tail Monitoring & Research, Inc. (Red Tail) provided the Native American observation.

## **2.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1 Project Description**

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project consists of a 1,098.6-acre property currently within the jurisdiction of the County of San Diego. However, the project also sits within GP SPA #4 and will be annexed into the city of Escondido as part of the application for development. The Safari Highlands Ranch Project is a relatively undisturbed property set into the rugged foothills east of the Eagle Crest Golf Course and north of the San Diego Zoo Safari Park on the east side of the city of Escondido (Figure 2.1-1). The Safari Highlands Ranch Project is located on the *San Pasqual, Rodriguez Mountain, Valley Center, and Escondido, California* USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles in portions of Sections 9, 16, and 21, Township 12 South, Range 2 East of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian (Figure 2.1-2). Elevations range from 700 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) to over 1,500 feet AMSL on the northeast side of the property. The area in and around the project supports various native vegetation habitats, although chaparral is the dominant vegetation type in this area. An oak woodland is present in the southern drainage area and oaks are also scattered in smaller drainages throughout the property. Generally speaking, the environmental setting is indicative of those areas of San Diego County that contained the natural resources targeted by prehistoric populations over the past 8,000 years. Within the Safari Highlands Ranch property, the vegetation habitats and associated animals, coupled with the seasonally flowing water drainages, represented a strong draw to Native American populations during the prehistoric period.

The property was previously studied for cultural resources first by BFSA in 1992, when the project was listed as the Crowder Property. The project was then considered as a potential residential development. However, the cultural resources study was never finalized as the project was terminated. Subsequently, in 2001, the project was reinitiated and was processed through the City of Escondido as the Valley View Estates Project. As part of the EIR process for the Valley View Estates Project, a cultural resources study was conducted by Mooney and Associates (2001). The Valley View Estates Project was not approved, and now, 15 years later, the property is proposed again for development as the Safari Highlands Ranch Project. The project development map is provided in Figure 2.1-3. As part of the environmental review process for the Safari Highlands Ranch Project, the property was subjected to an updated cultural resources study by BFSA that included a current records search, a resurvey of the property to establish the site inventory and current status of all cultural resources, and a cultural resources evaluation program to evaluate all sites under CEQA significance criteria. The previous work by Mooney and Associates included archaeological excavations and evaluations for a limited number of sites. All information generated by that study in 2001 was incorporated into the current archaeological program.



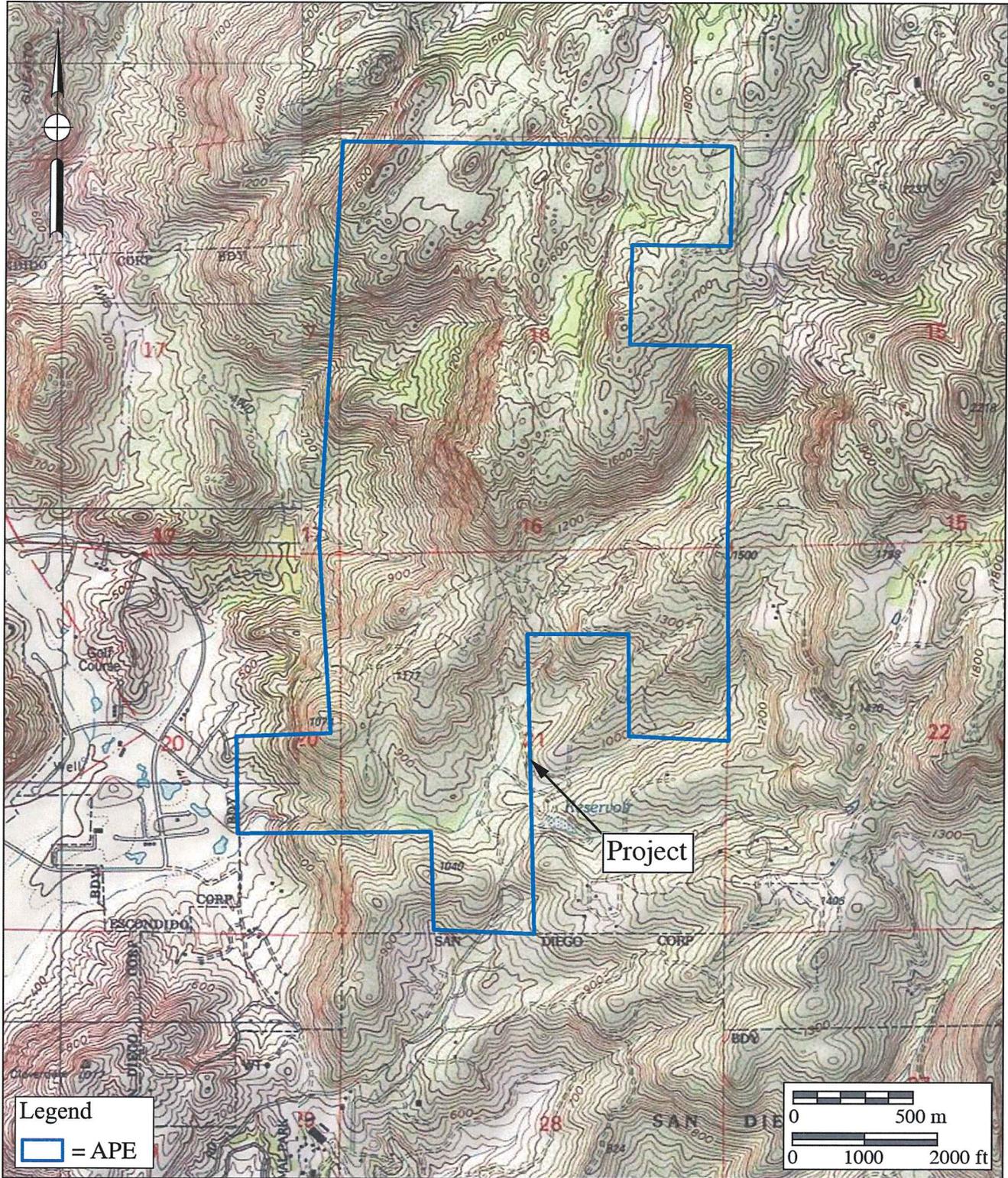
**Figure 2.1-1**

**General Location Map**

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)





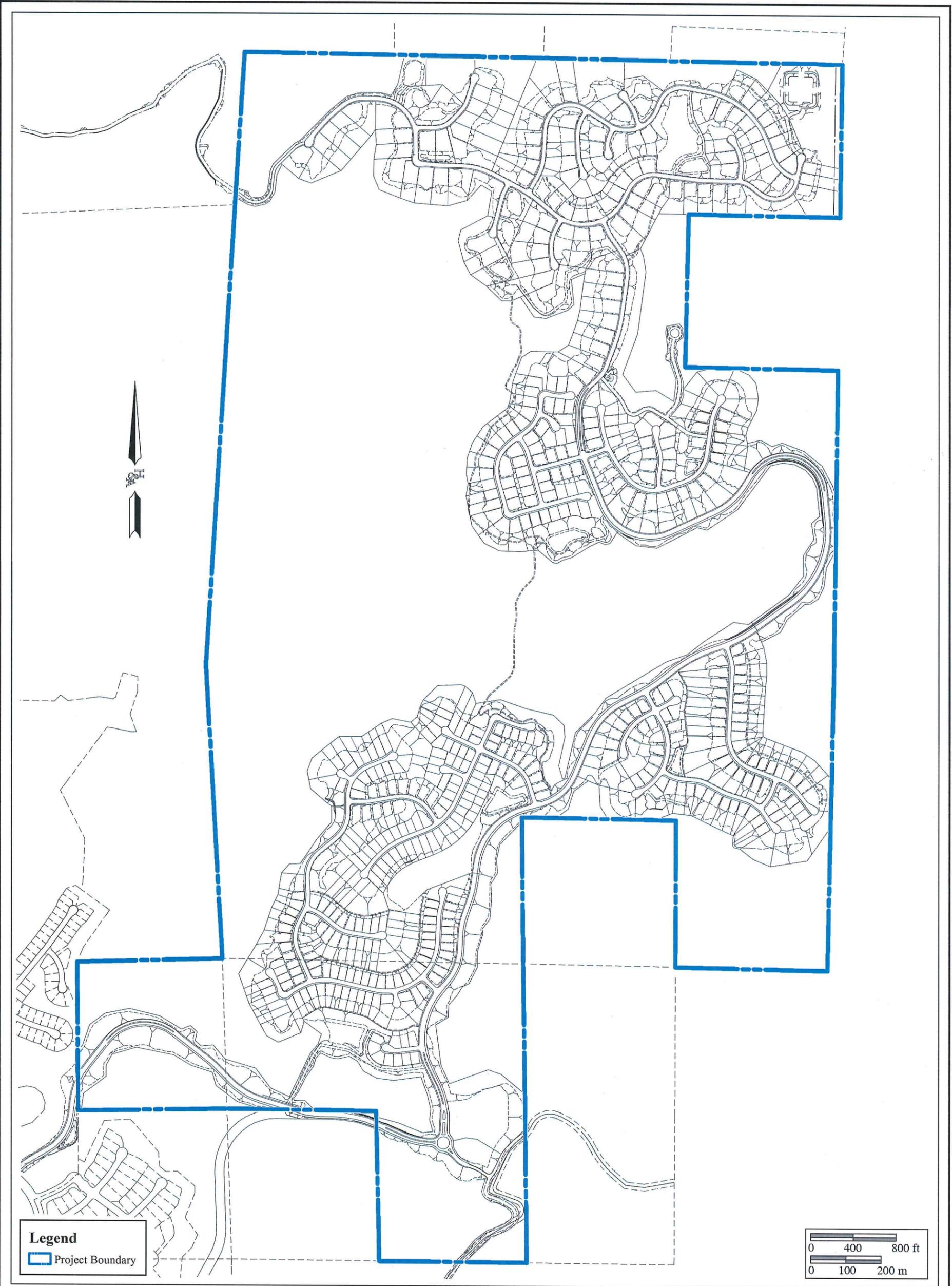
**Figure 2.1-2**

**Project Location Map**

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

USGS *San Pasqual, Rodriguez Mountain, Escondido, and Valley Center* Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)





**Figure 2.1-3**

**Project Development Map**

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



The Safari Highlands Ranch Project updated cultural resources study focused upon the identification of archaeological sites (or cultural resources) within the boundaries of the 1,098.6-acre property and any off-site improvements. This study included tasks to locate and inventory all cultural resources within the Safari Highlands Ranch Project in preparation of assessing potential impacts from the proposed development. The archaeological study consisted of the review of institutional records searches and the completion of an updated archaeological survey of the entire project to record and subsequently evaluate all identified cultural resources. BFSA was contracted by Safari Highlands Ranch, LLC to conduct the cultural resources study and to subsequently prepare a technical report of findings for inclusion in the Safari Highlands Project's environmental impact documentation to be submitted to the City of Escondido in accordance with Section 21083.2 of the California PRC and CEQA.

The current records search was conducted in 2014 by BFSA at the SCIC at SDSU. The NAHC was also consulted to provide a primary Native American contact that is knowledgeable of the area in the vicinity of the project, as well as a list of Native American individuals, bands, and organizations that are potentially knowledgeable about cultural resources in the area.

BFSA personnel and Native American monitors conducted the archaeological survey of the project during October of 2014. The project was previously surveyed in 1992 and 2001; however, the BFSA survey in 2014 was intended to perform a thorough reconnaissance of the entire property to relocate all previously recorded sites and search for any previously unrecorded archaeological sites. It was important to this process to understand that in the time that has transpired since the last archaeological survey by Mooney and Associates, the Witch Creek-Guejito Fire passed through this area in 2007 and removed centuries of brush cover from the property. For this reason, the potential to discover archaeological sites that had been previously masked by vegetation was important to the inventory of cultural resources, because even though much of the vegetation has returned, it is still less dense due to the ongoing drought in southern California. Archaeological sites identified during the field survey were mapped and recorded with Global Positioning System (GPS) sub-meter instruments. The procedures used also correspond to guidelines for cultural resource studies used by the County of San Diego.

The overall picture of the cultural resources inventory is a pattern of prehistoric sites along drainages and ridges that correspond to the subsistence methods employed by prehistoric Native American populations that have used the area over the past 8,000 years. Historic sites recorded on the project are associated with the ranching and agricultural uses of this area beginning in the early twentieth century. Of the 49 archaeological sites on the project, 33 had been previously identified and 16 were discovered during the current survey by BFSA. The list of archaeological sites within the project, and their respective survey and evaluation results sections in Section 6.0, are provided in Table 1.0–1.

In order to complete a CEQA review of the potential impacts to cultural resources from any planned development, a site significance evaluation program was necessary. This program would provide the level of information necessary to determine if any of the cultural resources

within the project meet the significance criteria outlined in CEQA. Any potential impacts to significant cultural resources would represent an adverse impact as defined in CEQA. The process of determining site significance through a program of field investigations has been initiated by BFSA.

## **2.2 Applicable Regulations**

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Diego County and the city of Escondido in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, criteria outlined in CEQA, County of San Diego guidelines, City of Escondido guidelines, and the San Diego County Local Register provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

### *2.2.1 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)*

According to CEQA, §15064.5(a), the term “historical resource” includes the following:

- 1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by, the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
- 2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- 3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852), including the following:
  - a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
  - b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
  - c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or

- method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
  - d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- 5) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA, §15064.5(b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

- 1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
- 2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
  - a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR; or
  - b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,
  - c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

1. When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
2. If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.
3. If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21803.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
4. If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5 (d) and (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

- (d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, the lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC as provided in Public Resources Code SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:
  - 1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
  - 2) The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

### 2.2.2 City of Escondido Guidelines

The City of Escondido lists nine general policy guidelines in the Escondido General Plan regarding Historic and Cultural Resources (Page VII – 26 to 27). The policies applicable to the Safari Highlands Ranch Project include:

- ***Policy 5.2:*** “Preserve significant cultural and paleontological resources listed on the national, State, or local registers through: Maintenance or development of appropriate ordinances that protect, enhance, and perpetuate resources; incentive programs; and/or the development of review process.”
- ***Policy 5.4:*** “Recognize the sensitivity of locally significant cultural resources and the need for more detailed assessments through the environmental review process.”

### 2.2.3 San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources (Local Register)

The County requires that resource importance be assessed not only at the state level as required by CEQA, but at the local level as well. If a resource meets any one of the following criteria as outlined in the Local Register, it will be considered an important resource:

- 1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Diego County’s history and cultural heritage;
- 2) Is associated with the lives of persons important to the history of San Diego or its communities;
- 3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, San Diego County region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- 4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### 2.2.4 County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance

The County of San Diego’s Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) protects significant cultural resources. The RPO defines “Significant Prehistoric or Historic Sites” as follows:

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

- 1) Any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object either:

- a) Formally determined eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) by the Keeper of the National Register; or
  - b) To which the Historic Resource (“H” Designator) Special Area Regulations have been applied; or
- 2) One-of-a-kind, locally unique, or regionally unique cultural resources which contain a significant volume and range of data and materials; and
- 3) Any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances, which is either:
- a) Protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, such as burial(s), pictographs, petroglyphs, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures, or
  - b) Other formally designated and recognized sites, which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

The RPO does not allow non-exempt activities or uses damaging to significant prehistoric or historic lands on properties under County of San Diego jurisdiction. The only exempt activity is scientific investigation authorized by the County. All discretionary projects are required to be in conformance with applicable County of San Diego standards related to cultural resources, including the noted RPO criteria for prehistoric and historic sites. Non-compliance would result in a project that is inconsistent with the County’s standards.

### **3.0 PROJECT SETTING AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

The project setting includes the natural physical, geological, and biological contexts of the proposed project, as well as the cultural setting of prehistoric and historic human activities in the general area. The following section discusses both the environmental and cultural settings at the subject property, the relationship between the two, and the relevance of that relationship to the project.

#### **3.1 Environmental Setting**

The proposed Safari Highlands Ranch Project is situated in the rugged foothills north of San Pasqual Valley. The southern portion of the property is located within the County of San Diego's Multiple Species Conservation Program Subarea Plan. Vegetation communities encountered on the project include coastal sage scrub, southern mixed chaparral, and oak riparian woodland.

##### *3.1.1 Physical Environment*

The region surrounding the project encompasses a system of granitic formations cut by numerous drainages. The underlying bedrock recorded for this area includes metavolcanics (Jurassic/Triassic), granodiorites (Mesozoic), and alluvial soils along the major drainages. The project itself is situated on moderate to steep slopes with elevations that range from 700 to 1,800 feet AMSL. The project area also includes a variety of soils that include Cienega Fallbrook coarse rocky to sandy soils (Bowman 1973).

##### *3.1.2 Biological Environment*

The biological setting of the project area is characterized by native coastal sage scrub communities in the canyons and slopes on the north and east portions of the project, while the level areas on the southern portion have plant communities associated with post-agricultural uses. These communities are heavily dependent upon the amount of precipitation that the area receives. According to the biological survey of the Safari Highlands Ranch Project by Patrick Mock, the biological setting can be summarized as follows:

Vegetation communities and habitat types that are found on the project parcel and proposed off-site improvement areas occur as a mosaic of native habitat patches, residential, commercial, and agricultural land uses. Native habitats occur throughout the site with only a small portion of the site being disturbed or developed. A total of 10 native habitat types and vegetation communities are documented on the parcel with chaparral dominating the northern half and coastal sage scrub dominating the southern half. A grove of oak woodland and non-

native grassland occurs in the southern portion of the site and meadows dominated by western ragweed occur in the northern portion of the site. Rock outcrops commonly occur on the parcel. The drainages are ephemeral dry creek beds throughout most of the year, conveying stormwater through the site. Mulefat scrub occurs at the southwest corner of the site. Oak trees occur in clusters associated with the drainage channels and as individuals within the habitat matrix of the chaparral and sage scrub. (Mock: Memorandum of June 1, 2015)

### *3.1.3 Current Land Use*

The project is vacant and generally unimproved. Some areas within the property have previously been utilized for farming and grazing, or rural residential use, since early 1900s. None of the project area has been developed, but many improved dirt roads cross the property.

## **3.2 Cultural Setting**

The Native American cultures that have been identified in the general vicinity of the Safari Highlands Ranch Project consist of a possible Paleo Indian manifestation of the San Dieguito Complex, the Archaic and Early Milling Stone horizons represented by the La Jolla Complex, and the Late Prehistoric Luiseño and Kumeyaay cultures. The area was used for ranching and farming following the Spanish occupation of the region. A brief discussion of the cultural elements related to the project area are provided in the following subsections.

### *3.2.1 Paleoenvironment*

Because of the close relationship between prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns and the environment, it is necessary to understand the setting in which these systems operated. At the end of the final period of glaciation, approximately 11,000 to 10,000 years before the present (YBP), the sea level was considerably lower than it is now; the coastline at that time would have been 2.0 to 2.5 miles west of its present location (Smith and Moriarty 1985a, 1985b). At approximately 7000 YBP, the sea level rose rapidly, filling in many coastal canyons that had been dry during the glacial period. The period between 7,000 and 4,000 YBP was characterized by conditions that were drier and warmer than they were previously, followed by a cooler, moister environment similar to the present-day climate (Robbins-Wade 1990). Changes in sea level and coastal topography are often manifested in archaeological sites through the types of shellfish that were utilized by prehistoric groups. Different species of shellfish prefer certain types of environments, and dated sites that contain shellfish remains reflect the setting that was exploited by the prehistoric occupants.

Unfortunately, pollen studies have not been conducted for this area of San Diego; however, studies in other areas of southern California, such as Santa Barbara, indicate that the coastal plains supported a pine forest between approximately 12,000 and 8,000 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990). After 8,000 YBP, this environment was replaced by more open habitats, which

supported oak and non-arboreal communities. The coastal sage scrub and chaparral environments of today appear to have become dominant after 2,200 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990).

### *3.2.2 Prehistory*

In general, the prehistoric record of San Diego County has been documented in many reports and studies, several of which represent the earliest scientific works concerning the recognition and interpretation of the archaeological manifestations present in this region. Geographer Malcolm Rogers initiated the recordation of sites in the area during the 1920s and 1930s, using his field notes to construct the first cultural sequences based upon artifact assemblages and stratigraphy (Rogers 1966). Subsequent scholars expanded the information gathered by Rogers and offered more academic interpretations of the prehistoric record. Moriarty (1966, 1967, 1969), Warren (1964, 1966), and True (1958, 1966) all produced seminal works that critically defined the various prehistoric cultural phenomena present in this region (Moratto 1984). Additional studies have sought to further refine these earlier works (Cardenas 1986; Moratto 1984; Moriarty 1966, 1967; True 1970, 1980, 1986; True and Beemer 1982; True and Pankey 1985; Waugh 1986). In sharp contrast, the current trend in San Diego prehistory has also resulted in a revisionist group that rejects the established cultural historical sequence for San Diego. This revisionist group (Warren et al. 1998) has replaced the concepts of La Jolla, San Dieguito, and all of their other manifestations with an extensive, all-encompassing, chronologically undifferentiated cultural unit that ranges from the initial occupation of southern California to around A.D. 1000 (Bull 1983, 1987; Ezell 1983, 1987; Gallegos 1987; Kyle et al. 1990; Stropes 2007). For the present study, the prehistory of the region is divided into four major periods including: Early Man, Paleo Indian, Early Archaic, and Late Prehistoric.

#### ***Early Man Period (Prior to 8500 B.C.)***

At the present time, there has been no concrete archaeological evidence to support the occupation of San Diego County prior to 10,500 years ago. Some archaeologists, such as Carter (1957, 1980) and Minshall (1976), have been proponents of Native American occupation of the region as early 100,000 years ago. However, their evidence for such claims is sparse at best and has lost much support over the years as more precise dating techniques have become available for skeletal remains thought to represent early man in San Diego. In addition, many of the “artifacts” initially identified as products of early man in the region have since been rejected as natural products of geologic activity. Some of the local proposed Early Man Period sites include Texas Street, Buchanan Canyon, and Brown, as well as Mission Valley (San Diego River Valley), Del Mar, and La Jolla (Bada et al. 1974; Carter 1957, 1980; Minshall 1976, 1989; Moriarty and Minshall 1972; Reeves 1985; Reeves et al. 1986).

#### ***Paleo Indian Period (8500 to 6000 B.C.)***

For the region, it is generally accepted that the earliest identifiable culture in the

archaeological record is represented by the material remains of the Paleo Indian Period San Dieguito Complex. The San Dieguito Complex was thought to represent the remains of a group of people who occupied sites in this region between 10,500 and 8,000 YBP and who were related to or contemporaneous with groups in the Great Basin. As of yet, no absolute dates have been forthcoming to support the great age attributed to this cultural phenomenon. The artifacts recovered from San Dieguito Complex sites duplicate the typology attributed to the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Moratto 1984; Davis et al. 1969). These artifacts generally include scrapers, choppers, large bifaces, and large projectile points, with few milling tools. Tools recovered from San Dieguito Complex sites, along with the general pattern of their site locations, led early researchers to believe that the people of the San Dieguito Complex were a wandering, hunting, and gathering society (Moriarty 1969; Rogers 1966).

The San Dieguito Complex is the least understood of the cultures that have inhabited the San Diego County region. This is because of an overall lack of stratigraphic information and/or datable materials recovered from sites identified as San Dieguito Complex. Currently, controversy exists among researchers regarding the relationship of the San Dieguito Complex and the subsequent cultural manifestation in the area, the La Jolla Complex. Although, firm evidence has not been recovered to indicate whether the San Dieguito Complex “evolved” into the La Jolla Complex, the people of the La Jolla Complex moved into the area and assimilated with the people of the San Dieguito Complex, or the people of the San Dieguito Complex retreated from the area because of environmental or cultural pressures.

### **Early Archaic Period (6000 B.C. to A.D. 0)**

Based upon evidence suggesting climatic shifts and archaeologically observable changes in subsistence strategies, a new cultural pattern is believed to have emerged in the San Diego region around 6000 B.C. This Archaic Period pattern is believed by archaeologists to have evolved from or replaced the San Dieguito Complex culture resulting in a pattern referred to as the Encinitas Tradition. In San Diego, the Encinitas Tradition is believed to be represented by the coastal La Jolla Complex and its inland manifestation, the Pauma Complex. The La Jolla Complex is best recognized for its pattern of shell middens and grinding tools closely associated with marine resources and flexed burials (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985a, 1985b). Increasing numbers of inland sites have been identified as dating to the Archaic Period, focusing on terrestrial subsistence (Cardenas 1986; Smith 1996; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999a, 1999b).

The tool typology of the La Jolla Complex displays a wide range of sophistication in the lithic manufacturing techniques used to create the tools found at their sites. Scrapers, the dominant flaked tool type, were created by either splitting cobbles or by finely flaking quarried material. Evidence suggests that after about 8,200 YBP, milling tools began to appear in La Jolla Complex sites. Inland sites of the Encinitas Tradition (Pauma Complex) exhibit a reduced quantity of marine-related food refuse and contain large quantities of milling tools and food

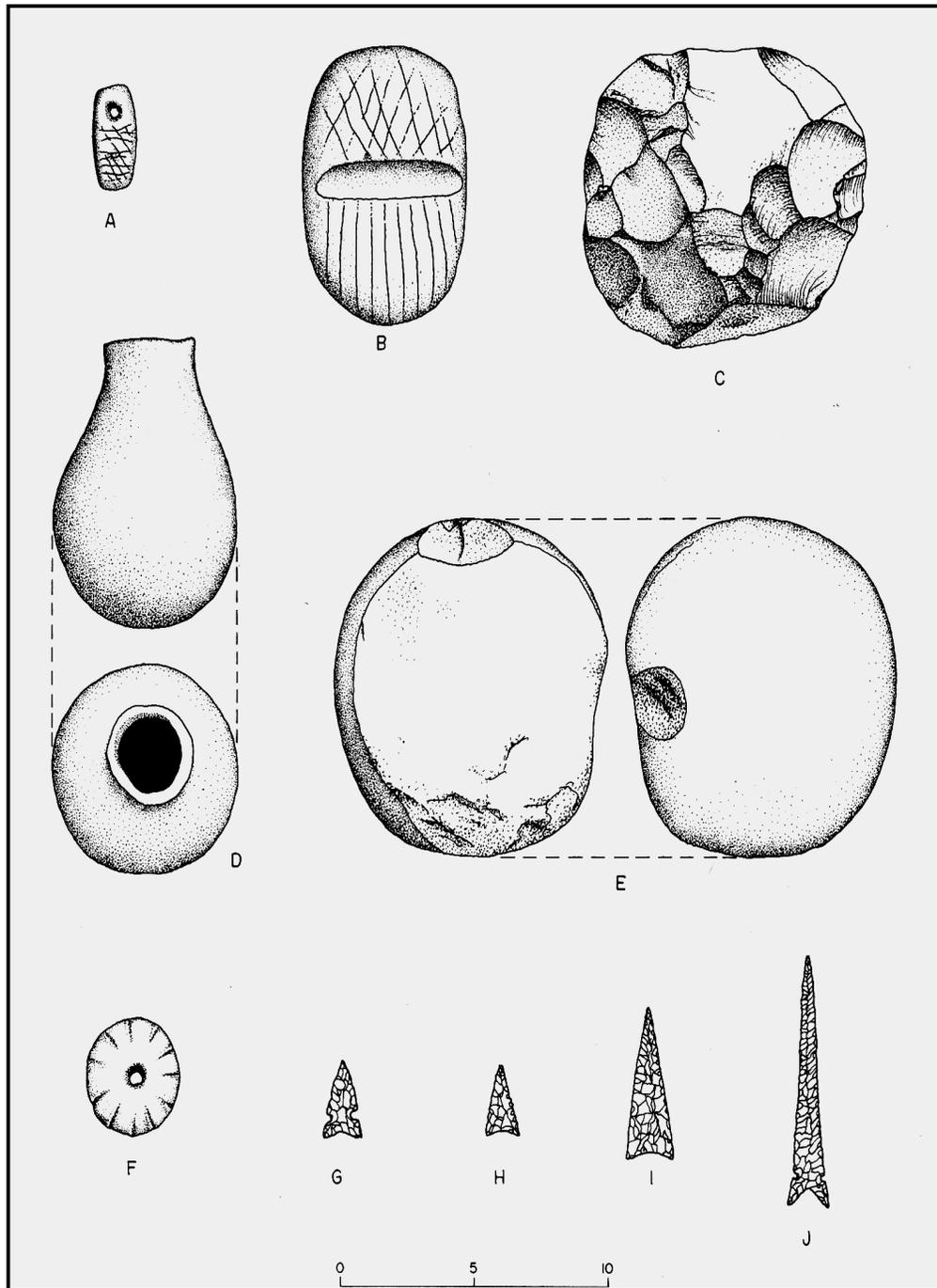
bone. The lithic tool assemblage shifts slightly to encompass the procurement and processing of terrestrial resources, suggesting seasonal migration from the coast to the inland valleys (Smith 1996). At the present time, the transition from the Archaic Period to the Late Prehistoric Period is not well understood. Many questions remain concerning cultural transformation between periods, possibilities of ethnic replacement, and/or a possible hiatus from the western portion of the county.

### ***Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 0 to 1769)***

Generally, most scholars agree that by at least 1,300 YBP, a culture different from the preceding Archaic groups occupied San Diego County. The Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay occupied the southern part of San Diego and Imperial counties and northern Baja California between A.D. 650 until the Spanish contact (sixteenth century). The Kumeyaay were a complex hunting and gathering group that utilized a wide variety of marine and terrestrial resources. Cremation, ceramics, bow and arrow, small points, Obsidian Butte obsidian from Imperial Valley, and a reliance upon the acorn as a main food staple are the defining characteristics of the Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Gallegos 2002; Moratto 1984). Artifacts considered diagnostic of the Late Prehistoric are shown in Figure 3.2–1. Many of these technologies appear to have originated farther east in the deserts of the Great Basin and American Southwest (Moratto 1984).

Some researchers suggest that the Yuman-speaking Kumeyaay developed in situ as Archaic groups adopted these new technologies rather than being replaced by Shoshonean-speaking groups that spread west from the deserts (Altschul and Grenda 2002; Kroeber 1976; Moratto 1984; Shipley 1978). Known as the Shoshonean Wedge, this phenomenon represents population movement and the concomitant spread of customs and technology by groups in the Great Basin and Southwest into southern California. Linguistic studies suggest that ancestral groups of the Yuman-speaking Kumeyaay were able to adopt these new technologies and customs into their existing routine given that they speak a language with greater antiquity. The UtoAztecan-speaking Shoshone groups surrounding the Kumeyaay, including the Luiseño, Gabrielino, and Serrano, speak languages belonging to a younger language family (Altschul and Grenda 2002:203-205).

Several archaeological studies conducted throughout the county have also shown continuity between the Archaic and Late Prehistoric cultures (Byrd and Serr 1993; Cardenas 1986; Cardenas and Van Wormer 1984; Carrico and Taylor 1983; Moriarty 1966; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999a; True 1966, 1970; True et al. 1974; Warren 1964, 1968). True (1966, 1970) noted that manos, metates, scraper planes, choppers, and scrapers are found in both Archaic and Late Prehistoric contexts. The archaeological evidence for the continuity in Archaic and Late Prehistoric contexts would generally support the linguistic evidence of great antiquity for the Kumeyaay.



A, incised steatite pendant; B, incised steatite shaft-straightener; C, domed scraper plane;  
D, ceramic miniature olla; E, pebble hammerstone; F, molded, incised pottery disc; G-J, projectile points.

**Figure 3.2-1: Late Prehistoric Artifacts.**  
*(After Moratto 1984: Figure 4.16)*

When contacted by the Spanish in the sixteenth century, the Kumeyaay occupied a territory bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the east by the Sand Hills, on the north by Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and on the south by Todos Santos Bay in what is now Baja California (Luomala 1978). A series of closely related Yuman-speaking bands crisscrossed this region, divided into northern (Ipai) and southern (Tipai) dialects. Variousy referred to in the literature as Tipai-Ipai (Luomala 1978), Diegueño (after the mission at San Diego; Kroeber 1975), or lumped together with other groups under the term Mission Indians, in San Diego County, these people refer to themselves as Kumeyaay.

The disruption of native customs and subsistence complicates the estimation of protohistoric populations and political units. However, the Kumeyaay population was estimated to be between 10,000 and 20,000 at the time of contact, with as many as 85 villages in the southern California/northern Baja California region (Carrico 1986; Luomala 1978; Shipek 1986). The center of the villages contained the ceremonial and political structures, and clusters of residential houses surrounded these structures (Shipek 1982).

Each village community, or *rancheria*, consisted of a patrilineal band or tribelet that was politically independent and controlled territory over 10 to 30 miles of a particular river or creek drainage (Shipek 1982; Kroeber 1962; Luomala 1978). The resources in each band's territory were controlled by that band and another band could not trespass by gathering plants or hunting game without that band's permission. Bands, which were autonomous tribelets, claimed territorial areas and communally distributed resources such as water, food caches, and agave. Use rights existed, by which families and individuals owned what they made or obtained. Leadership, often inherited, consisted of a clan chief and his assistant(s) and a hunt master. Dance and ceremonial leaders also existed (Luomala 1978). Clans were locally exogamous and patrilocal, so wives came from outside the area (Spier 1923).

Acorns, seeds, rabbits, hares, deer, fish, mollusks, and other marine resources are considered the major food resources of the Kumeyaay (Bancroft 1884; Carrico 1986). A study by Christenson (1990) found that acorns and rabbits meet minimal daily nutritional requirements, but that a broader diet is demonstrated in the ethnographic and archaeological record. The Kumeyaay traveled with the seasons, and unlike earlier inhabitants of the area, built their seasonal cycle around access to acorns and pinyons located in the higher elevations above 4,000 feet. In autumn, western Kumeyaay met with eastern Kumeyaay to harvest acorns, trade, and conduct ceremonies (Christenson 1990; Lee 1937). Winter was spent in sheltered valleys where neither high-elevation cold nor coastal fogs were a problem. Spring subsistence centered on the collection of buds and shoots and the animals that were attracted by them. There was a focus upon ripened grasses and fruits during the summer. Groups traveled to higher elevations for the harvesting of nut crops during the fall (Luomala 1978). Hunting augmented this vegetal diet, and foothill people visited coastal bands to fish. Large game was not common prey, and only a few men were trained in its procurement; more commonly, rabbits, rodents, snakes, and birds were informally captured (Luomala 1978; Spier 1923). Rabbits were killed communally at

times, for in addition to the meat, large quantities of skins were desired for robes.

Kumuyaay structures included dwellings, ramadas, and windbreaks. Dwellings were typically grass-thatched domes over a slight pit (Plate 3.2–1).



**Plate 3.2–1: Reproduction of a village scene showing construction of a brush hut/shelter.**

Ramadas and windbreaks protected workplaces, with ramadas shading grinding areas and windbreaks shielding outdoor cooking areas. Conical acorn granaries were also constructed of interwoven willow withes (Spier 1923). Ceremonial shelters were open to the east, facing a dance circle with an outdoor pit (Luomala 1978). Sweathouses were semi-subterranean, pole, and earth-covered structures that contained a fire pit in the center of the floor (Kroeber 1976). Houses were burned following the death of an occupant and former house sites were avoided because of fear of ghost-caused illnesses.

Personal possessions included ground stone tools, pottery of a variety of shapes, sizes, and functions, carrying nets, bows and arrows, throwing sticks, and tobacco pipes. Triangular stone-tipped arrows were used against big game such as deer; otherwise, a sharpened wooden foreshaft sufficed. A hide quiver contained a pottery cup in which extra points were kept. Men carried a sharpened bone dagger from the foreshaft of a deer and women made basket awls of the

same material (Spier 1923). Children sometimes had clay dolls. A game was played with stone disks that were 7.5 to 10 centimeters in diameter, where one disk was thrown and then used by the others as a target, much like a modern game of horseshoes (Spier 1923).

Clothing was minimal and was primarily made from willow bark, tules, or sedge. Women wore an apron of corded fiber held in place with a belt of their own hair (Gifford 1931). Men and children typically went naked, although men sometimes wore a waist cord from which they tied objects in order to transport. In cold weather, blankets/robes of rabbit skins or deer hides were worn. Basket hats were worn by both sexes, as well as sandals made from agave or yucca fiber (Spier 1923). Tattoos were popular decorations for both men and women; men also wore deer-shank earrings and a pendant or a tube in the nasal septum.

Crystals were frequently kept for their magical properties and shamans would use them to facilitate communicating with spirits and to determine the cause of illness. Other ceremonial artifacts included deer hoof, gourd, or pottery rattles, ceremonial wands consisting of a hafted leaf-shaped point, eagle, owl, and raven feathers, wooden flutes, soapstone mortars and pestles for jimsonweed preparation, and crescent-shaped stones for use in female puberty ceremonies (Spier 1923; Waterman 1910). Projectile points sometimes also served ceremonial functions. Points were placed under rocks around camps to prevent bewitching, and were sometimes worn on a cord around the neck by shamans during dances for the same reason (Spier 1923). Possessions were not inherited; all were burned at the death of an individual or as a part of the yearly *keruk* mourning ceremony.

Generally, missionization for Kumeyaay was less swift than in other areas, owing to sustained resistance (Luomola 1978). However, as increasing numbers of Spaniards and Mexicans, and later Americans during the Gold Rush, settled into the area, the Indian populations were displaced and decimated by disease (Carrico and Taylor 1983). Additionally, as cattle ranching and farming in inland San Diego County became more prevalent after 1850, many native plants and animals were eliminated or their populations were severely restricted, which disrupted food resources typically utilized by native peoples.

### Native American Perspective

In addition to the point of view discussed above, it is acknowledged herein that other perspectives exist to explain the presence of Native Americans in the region. The Native American perspective is that they have been here from the beginning, as described by their oral histories. Similarly, they do not necessarily agree with the distinction that is made between different archaeological cultures or periods, such as “La Jolla” or “San Dieguito.” Instead, they believe that there is a continuum of ancestry from the first people to the present Native American populations of San Diego County.

### *3.2.3 Historic Period*

#### **Exploration Period (1530 to 1769)**

The historic period around San Diego Bay began with the landing of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo and his men in 1542 (Chapman 1925). Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions (1602 to 1603), an expedition led by Sebastian Vizcaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although the voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Vizcaíno had the most lasting effect on the nomenclature of the coast. Many of the names he gave to various locations have survived, whereas nearly every one of Cabrillo's has faded from use. Cabrillo gave the name of "San Miguel" to the first port at which he stopped in what is now the United States; 60 years later, Vizcaíno changed it to "San Diego" (Rolle 1969).

#### **Spanish Colonial Period (1769 to 1821)**

The Spanish occupation of the claimed territory of Alta California took place during the reign of King Carlos III of Spain (Engelhardt 1920). José de Gálvez, a powerful representative of the king in Mexico, conceived the plan to colonize Alta California and thereby secure the area for the Spanish crown (Rolle 1969). The effort involved both a military and religious contingent, where the overall intent of establishing forts and missions was to gain control of the land and the native inhabitants through conversion. Actual colonization of the San Diego area began on July 16, 1769 when a Spanish exploration party commanded by Gaspar de Portolá (with Father Junípero Serra in charge of religious conversion of the native populations) arrived by the overland route to San Diego to secure California for the Spanish crown (Palou 1926). The natural attraction of the harbor at San Diego and the establishment of a military presence in the area solidified the importance of San Diego to the Spanish colonization of the region and the growth of the civilian population. Missions were constructed from San Diego to as far north as San Francisco. The mission locations were based upon a number of important territorial, military, and religious considerations. Grants of land were made to persons who applied, but many tracts reverted back to the government for lack of use. As an extension of territorial control by the Spanish empire, each mission was placed so as to command as much territory and as large a population as possible. While primary access to California during the Spanish Period was by sea, the route of El Camino Real served as the land route for transportation, commercial, and military activities within the colony. This route was considered to be the most direct path between the missions (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). As increasing numbers of Spanish and Mexican peoples, as well as the later Americans during the Gold Rush, settled in the area, the Native American populations diminished as they were displaced or decimated by disease (Carrico and Taylor 1983).

#### **Mexican Period (1821 to 1846)**

Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla and a group of Native American followers began a revolt against Spanish rule on September 16, 1810. Hidalgo did not succeed in the fight against

the Spanish, and was ultimately executed. However, the revolt continued and the Spanish were finally defeated in 1821. Mexican Independence Day is celebrated on September 16 each year in honor of Father Hidalgo's bravery. The revolution had repercussions in the northern territories as well, and by 1834, all of the mission lands in Alta California had been removed from the control of the Franciscan Order under the Acts of Secularization. Without proper maintenance, the missions quickly began to disintegrate. After 1836, missionaries ceased to make regular visits to the outlying Native American communities to minister their needs (Engelhardt 1920). Large tracts of land continued to be granted to those who applied for them or who had gained favor with the Mexican government. Grants of land were also made to settle government debts and the Mexican government was called upon to reaffirm some older Spanish land grants shortly before the Mexican-American War of 1846 (Moyer 1969).

### **Anglo-American Period (1846 to Present)**

California was invaded by United States troops during the Mexican-American War of 1846 to 1848. The acquisition of strategic Pacific ports and California land was one of the principal objectives of the war (Price 1967). At the time, the inhabitants of California were practically defenseless, and they quickly surrendered to the United States Navy in July of 1847 (Bancroft 1886).

The cattle ranchers of the "counties" of southern California had prospered during the cattle boom of the early 1850s. They were able to "reap windfall profit ... pay taxes and lawyer's bills ... and generally live according to custom" (Pitt 1966). However, cattle ranching soon declined, which contributed to the expansion of agriculture. With the passage of the "No Fence Act," San Diego's economy shifted from stock raising to farming (Robinson 1948). The act allowed for the expansion of unfenced farms, which was crucial in an area where fencing material was practically unavailable. Five years after its passage, most of the arable lands in San Diego County had been patented as either ranchos or homesteads, and growing grain crops replaced raising cattle in many of the county's inland valleys (Blick 1976; Elliott 1883).

By 1870, farmers had learned to dry farm and were coping with some of the peculiarities of San Diego County's climate (*San Diego Union*, February 6, 1868; Van Dyke 1886). Between 1869 and 1871, the amount of cultivated acreage in the county rose from less than 5,000 to more than 20,000 acres (*San Diego Union*, January 2, 1872). Of course, droughts continued to hinder the development of agriculture (Crouch 1915; *San Diego Union*, November 10, 1870; Shipek 1977). Large-scale farming in San Diego County was limited by a lack of water and the small size of arable valleys. The small urban population and poor roads also restricted commercial crop growing. Meanwhile, cattle continued to be grazed in parts of inland San Diego County. In the Otay Mesa area, for example, the "No Fence Act" had little effect on cattle farmers because ranches were spaced far apart and natural ridges kept the cattle out of nearby growing crops (Gordinier 1966).

During the first two decades of the twentieth century, the population of San Diego

County continued to grow. The population of the inland portion of the county declined during the 1890s, but between 1900 and 1910, it rose by about 70 percent. The pioneering efforts were over, the railroads had broken the relative isolation of southern California, and life in San Diego County became similar to other communities throughout the west. After World War I, the history of San Diego County was primarily determined by the growth of San Diego Bay. In 1919, the United States Navy decided to make the bay the home base for the Pacific Fleet (Pourade 1967), as did the aircraft industry during the 1920s (Heiges 1976). The establishment of these industries led to the growth of the county as a whole; however, most of the civilian population growth occurred in the coastal areas in the northern portion of the county where the population almost tripled between 1920 and 1930. During this time period, the history of inland San Diego County was subsidiary to that of the city of San Diego, which had become a Navy center and industrial city (Heiges 1976). In inland San Diego County, agriculture became specialized and recreational areas were established in the mountain and desert areas. Just before World War II, urbanization began to spread to the inland parts of the county.

After the arrival of Spanish explorers, the area that is present-day Escondido became part of the Spanish mission system. In 1843, the project area was enveloped within a Mexican land grant known as El Rincon del Diablo Rancho granted to Juan Bautista Alvarado. In 1860, the rancho land was acquired by the Wolfskill brothers, who planted vineyards and raised sheep (McGrew 1988). In 1883, much of the area was purchased by the Escondido Company, a group of Stockton speculators that subdivided the property three years later. In 1886, a 12,000-acre tract was purchased by a group of investors that formed the Escondido Land and Town Company, which platted the city of Escondido and lobbied for construction of a railroad connection to the coast. Aggressive land promotions during the latter half of the 1880s drew many people to the area, and although growth had slowed considerably during the 1890s, settlers continued to arrive in the backcountry, establishing small farms and ranches throughout the area. This migration took a sharp decline with the onset of the Depression during the 1930s, as many of the rural farmers abandoned their farms and moved to urban areas. The number of people living on farms fell 63 percent during the 1930s, while San Diego County's overall population increased by 38 percent (Van Wormer and Walter 1991). Nevertheless, farming and ranching continued to be the major focus of Escondido's economy until the 1960s.

### **3.3 Records Search and Previous Studies**

Cultural resource records searches for this project were conducted at the SCIC at SDSU and requested of the NAHC's Sacred Lands Files. The records search also showed that 33 cultural resource studies have been conducted for properties within a one-mile radius of the current project area, two of which have been conducted of the area delineated as Safari Highlands Ranch. A complete list of these studies is presented in Table 3.3-1. Furthermore, the records search showed that 77 cultural resources have been previously recorded within a mile of the current project area, 34 of which are recorded within the Safari Highlands Ranch Project area

boundaries. The majority of these sites are prehistoric in nature (N=62), consisting of lithic scatters, rock circles/potential granary bases, bedrock milling sites, isolated artifacts, and quarry/resource procurement areas. Fifteen sites within a one-mile radius were historic, and consisted of the remains of historic structures, a water conveyance system, foundations, rock piles, and refuse debris. The records searches demonstrated a strong presence of Late Prehistoric people in the San Pasqual area roughly after 2,000 YBP. A summary of these sites is presented in Table 3.3–2. The complete records search results are presented in Appendix II.

**Table 3.3–1**

**Previous Studies Conducted Within  
One Mile of the Safari Highlands Ranch Project**

**APEC (American Pacific Environmental Consultants, Inc.)**

- 1981 Environmental Impact Report for San Dieguito River Study Draft Conceptual Master Plan. APEC. Submitted to City of San Diego. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.

**Bartel, Brad**

- 1990 Lands of the Wild Animal Park Vegetation Management Project, San Diego, California. Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University. Submitted to California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.

**Berry, Stanley R.**

- 1986 Cultural Resource Survey Report: TPM 18738, Log No. 86-8-51. TMI Environmental Services. Submitted to Stanley and Gloria Yalof. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.

**Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay**

- 2005 Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate NS-338-01 (Smith Residence), 1678 Cloverdale Road, Escondido, San Diego County, California. Michael Brandman Associates. Submitted to Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.

**Carrico, Richard**

- 1984 Archaeological Assessment in Support of the Proposed San Pasqual Good Neighbor Application. WESTEC Services, Inc. Submitted to City of San Diego, Planning Department. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.

Carrico, Richard L. and Robert P. Case

- 1999 Phase II Evaluation of Cultural Resources in the Master Plan Area of the Wild Animal Park, San Pasqual Valley, City of San Diego, California. Mooney and Associates. Submitted to the Zoological Society of San Diego. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.

Case, Robert

- 2000 Phase II Test and Evaluation of Prehistoric Site CA-SDI-14,468 in San Pasqual Valley, City of San Diego, California. Mooney and Associates. Submitted to San Pasqual Union School District. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.

Case, Robert and Richard Carrico

- 1999 Phase II Evaluation of Cultural Resources in the Master Plan Area of the Wild Animal Park, San Pasqual Valley. Mooney and Associates. Submitted to the Zoological Society of San Diego. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.

Case, Robert P., Richard L. Carrico, and Carol Serr

- 1999 Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation of Selected Leaseholds in the San Pasqual Valley, City of San Diego, California. Mooney and Associates. Submitted to City of San Diego Real Estate Assets Department. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.

Cheever, Dayle

- 2001 Results of a Cultural Resource Survey for the Orfila Well Project (RECON Number 3524A). Submitted to Ms. Cathy Cibit. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.

City of Escondido

- 1980 Draft Environmental Impact Report for Expansion of Wastewater Treatment Facility. City of Escondido. Submitted to City of Escondido. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.

City of San Diego

- 1999 Notice of Preparation to Prepare an Environmental Impact Report San Diego Wild Animal Park Expansion. Submitted to Zoological Society of San Diego. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.

Colarich, Pamela

- 1978 Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed Resurfacing and Widening of Highway 79 Between San Felipe Rd. and Canade Verde Bridge (PM 31.7-34.2), San Diego County, California. Department of Transportation: Office of Environmental Planning. Submitted to

G. Frederick Warn, Engineering Geologist: California Department of Transportation. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.

Dominici, Debra

1997 Archaeological Survey Report for the Highway 78 Repavement and Shoulder Backing Project, San Diego County (11-SD-78 P.M. 24.0-27.3 KP 38.6-R43.9 1110-18731). State of California Department of Transportation. Submitted to U.S. Department of Transportation. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.

Gardner, Jill

2009 Cultural Resources Survey for the SDG&E CMP 12-Pole Replacement Project in Escondido, San Diego County, California. ASM Affiliates. Submitted to San Diego Gas & Electric. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.

Hector, Susan M.

1983 Update on Archaeological Sites Located on the Cloverdale-Jones Property. RECON. Submitted to PBR. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.

2006 Cultural Resources Sensitivity Analysis for the Carryover Storage and San Vicente Dam Raise Project (CSP) Alternatives Analysis. ASM Affiliates, Inc. Submitted to PBS & J. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.

Hector, Susan M. and Alice Brewster

2002 San Dieguito River Valley Inventory of Archaeological Resources. ASM Affiliates. Submitted to City of San Diego Planning Department. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.

Jenkins, Richard C.

1986 An Archaeological Assessment of the San Diego Wild Animal Park VMP Project, San Diego County, California. California Department of Forestry. Submitted to California Department of Forestry. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.

Laylander, Don

1980 An Archaeological Assessment of the Jobe Property Near Escondido, County of San Diego (T.P.M. #16539, LOG #80-8-48). Paul G. Chace & Associates. Submitted to Timothy H. Jobe. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.

- 1984 Negative Archaeological Survey Report for Improvements on Highway 78, 11-SD-78 23.2-24.5, 11209-188220. Caltrans. Submitted to Caltrans. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.

Mason, Roger, Evelyn Chandler, and Cary Cotterman

- 2005 Cultural Resources Record Search and Field Survey Report for a Verizon Telecommunications Facility: Cloverdale, Escondido, San Diego County, California. ECORP Consulting, Inc. Submitted to Clayton Group Services. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.

McCorkle Apple, Rebecca

- 1981 Archaeological Survey Report for a Realignment Project on Route 94 at Lyons Valley Road 11-SD-94 P.M. 19.2-19.5 11206-186030. Caltrans. Submitted to Caltrans. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.
- 1994 Eagle Crest Pipeline Archaeological Survey Report, Escondido, California. Kea Environmental, Inc. Submitted to City of Escondido Public Works Department. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.

McManus, James

- 1977 Archaeological Survey Report, Bear Valley Parkway to Guejito Creek 11-SD—78 11-SD-78 P.M. 20.9 to 26.6. Caltrans. Submitted to Caltrans. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.

Polan, H. Keith and Carolyn May

- 1979 An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Safari Park Estates Subdivision. Archaeological Consulting & Technology, Inc. Submitted to Joseph S. Aldridge. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.

Rosenberg, Seth A.

- 2009 ETS #8537; Cultural Resources Survey for the Replacement of One Wood Pole (P418929) in Valley Center, San Diego County. E2M. Submitted to SDG&E Environmental Services. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.

Scientific Resource Surveys

- 1987 Final Archaeological Report on Cloverdale Ranch. Scientific Resource Surveys. Submitted to Signal Landmark Properties. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.

Smith, Brian F.

- 1994 Results of an Archaeological Survey and an Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the East Grove Specific Plan Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates. Submitted to City of Escondido. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.
- 2000 An Archaeological Survey for the Brower Dairy Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates. Submitted to New Urban West, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.

Thesken, Jay and Richard L. Carrico

- 1979 Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Interland Project, Escondido, California. WESTEC Services, Inc. Submitted to HCH and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.

WESTEC Services, Inc.

- 1988 Archaeological Test and Assessment for SDI-591 and WESTEC-1, City of San Diego, CA. WESTEC Services, Inc. Submitted to City of San Diego, EQO. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.

Whatford, J. Charles

- 2007 Cultural Resource Narrative for the Witch Fire CA-MVU-010432, San Diego County, California. California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.

**Table 3.3-2**  
Archaeological Sites Located Within  
One Mile of the Safari Highlands Ranch Project

Site(s)	Description
SDI-562	Prehistoric camp or village site
SDI-5666, SDI-9235, SDI-14,468, SDI-15,089, and SDI-16,089	Bedrock milling features with prehistoric lithic scatter
SDI-14,464, SDI-14,806, and SDI-14,475	Bedrock milling features with habitation debris
SDI-14,769	Bedrock milling feature, rock rings, rock walls, and a cache of burned acorns/faunal bones
SDI-14,770, SDI-14,476, and SDI-14,808	Bedrock milling features, circular rock rooms/circles, and habitation debris
SDI-8782 and SDI-8883	Prehistoric lithic scatter

Site(s)	Description
SDI-8877, SDI-8879, SDI-8881, SDI-8882, SDI-14,470, SDI-14,471, SDI-14,472, SDI-14,473, SDI-14,474, SDI-14,477, SDI-14,478, SDI-14,768, SDI-14,771, SDI-14,775, SDI-14,782, SDI-14,805, SDI-15,064, SDI-15,075, SDI-15,084, SDI-15,088, and SDI-15,201	Bedrock milling feature(s)
SDI-8878, SDI-8880, SDI-14,774, SDI-14,780, SDI-14,781, SDI-14,783, SDI-14,943, SDI-15,080, and SDI-15,082	Rock circle(s)/granary base(s)
SDI-15,091	Rock cairn and possible granary base
SDI-8884, SDI-14,772, and SDI-15,081	Bedrock milling features and a rock feature
SDI-14,773 and SDI-14,776	Bedrock milling feature and a potential granary base(s)
SDI-15,072	Bedrock milling features, a “rain rock,” and the remnants of a possible “temescal,” or sweat house
SDI-11,659 and SDI-11,660	Rock shelter(s)
SDI-16,090	Prehistoric stacked rock feature
P-37-014922, P-37-014923, and P-37-016289	Prehistoric isolate
SDI-14,465	Habitation debris
SDI-14,466, SDI-14,467, and SDI-14,469	Prehistoric lithic scatter
SDI-14,777, SDI-14,779, SDI-14,807, SDI-15,078, and P-37-017047	Historic rock wall(s)/enclosure
SDI-14,778	Historic rock/mud wall foundations with an associated dirt road, dump, and abandoned cars
SDI-14,840	Historic water conveyance system
SDI-15,074	Rock /mud wall foundations of a historic rectangular house-like structure and an associated trash scatter (projected to be associated with the George Brown family in the nineteenth century)
P-37-017032	Cobble foundations, cobble landscaping, and an associated trash scatter (possibly associated with the Brown or Cassou families in the nineteenth century)
P-37-017044	Cobble/mud mortar foundations, rock wall segments, and a trash scatter (possibly associated with the Brown or Cassou families in the nineteenth century)
SDI-15,085	Historic cobble fire pit
P-37-016176	Harvey T. and Bell Manning Cottage (1920-era)

<b>Site(s)</b>	<b>Description</b>
P-37-017031	Historic homestead remnants
P-37-017048	Historic structure foundations
P-37-017051	Historic building foundation, an adjacent small stone square, and a trash scatter

A records search of the Sacred Lands File was requested from the NAHC, which failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the project area. No response regarding any known cultural resources within the project was received from inquiry letters submitted to local Native American representatives (see Section 5.5 and Appendix III).

## 4.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The archaeological study for the Safari Highlands Ranch Project consisted of a testing program focused upon the recordation of resources, determining the presence or absence of subsurface deposits, addressing the potential significance of subsurface deposits and features, and assessing the potential impacts of the project upon cultural resources.

In order to evaluate sites, various specific site characteristics needed to be examined, particularly the presence or absence of subsurface deposits. If deposits are present, then their integrity, variability, age, and function must be assessed. For the purpose of this study, the definitions of integrity, variability, age, and function are as follows:

*Integrity: Integrity is the degree to which a subsurface deposit remains intact and undisturbed. If the deposits have been disturbed, then the extent to which they retain information to address important research questions must be determined.*

*Variability: The variability of a deposit is indicated by differences in a site's stratigraphic pattern, which reflects changes that have occurred at the site through time. Greater differences between artifacts from different levels, whether in quantity, type, or cultural affiliation, signify more dynamic site variability and a greater possibility that the site offers an opportunity to address important research questions relating to human or environmental change or continuity through time.*

*Age: Age refers to the placement of a deposit in a particular time sequence, which is essential to the assignment of cultural affiliation and chronology. Age is generally determined by radiocarbon dating, although the recognition of index artifacts (i.e., artifacts that are time-sensitive or culture-specific) at a site can also provide a date. If obsidian is present at the site, hydration studies can furnish relative dates for a site.*

*Function: Function is the role that a particular site played in the overall subsistence pattern of a group of inhabitants of an area. Assuming that the artifacts recovered from a site represent the range of activities that took place there, its function in the subsistence pattern of the occupants can be defined. The analysis of an assemblage should provide evidence of site activities. When this information is compared to information from other sites in the area, research questions that focus on inter-site relationships and catchment theories can be addressed.*

The following research design was developed for the study of sites within the Safari Highlands Ranch Project and presents a number of research questions and issues that may be pursued through examination of cultural materials recovered from the sites during the testing phase. The information derived from an additional data recovery program at those sites found to be significant may be utilized to advance these regional research issues. The research questions posed, therefore, include those that were utilized during the testing and evaluation phase of the Safari Highlands Ranch sites, as well as those that can be more appropriately addressed during future data recovery of significant sites to further these research issues.

This research design incorporates research questions based upon the current state of knowledge in anthropological theory and area-specific research concerns. For the purposes of this research design, the study area includes the northwestern San Diego County region. As a prelude to archaeological data recovery, theoretical research hypotheses must be applied to the proposed data recovery program to ensure that the information recovered will address these important research concerns. The hypotheses contained herein are designed so that they may be tested against the archaeological data recovered from the sites.

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project is located within the San Pasqual Valley watershed near the San Dieguito River. The numerous prehistoric occupation sites located within the project area were inhabited during the Late Prehistoric and Archaic periods and focused upon the rich biological environment associated with the San Pasqual Valley. The proposed research questions primarily consider issues regarding subsistence and settlement systems of prehistoric populations inhabiting the San Dieguito River watershed. Questions were also developed for this research design to examine these site types. By designing fieldwork to address these subjects of inquiry, the results of the archaeological program will be made more meaningful to both theoretical and substantive research concerns.

### **The Role of Temporary Camps Within the Project**

Several sites in the Safari Highlands Ranch Project area can be characterized as temporary camps. These sites are represented by a light scatter of lithic production waste, a higher proportion of ground stone or precision tools, and in one instance, a small amount of vertebrate bone. These camps were probably the location of small resource procurement groups who exploited animal or plant resources and quarried raw lithic material in the area. Due to the ephemeral nature of these sites, midden accumulation is minimal, and very little information can be gleaned from these sites, which are essentially surface scatters. However, a number of questions can be posed including site type and the determination of the range of activities represented at the sites. This information may serve in placing the sites within the context of the settlement system of prehistoric groups in the area.

The range of tools at a particular site provides valuable clues regarding the activities represented. For example, ground stone tools are generally associated with processing animal and vegetal food resources, whereas projectile points are associated with hunting. Other tool types are

less obvious as to their function, and the activities associated with their presence at sites are more problematic. Unifacial tools and utilized lithic production waste fall into this category of ambiguous use; in reality, these tools were probably used for a variety of purposes and, therefore, may indicate the processing of animal or plant resources. Specialized analyses may be performed on artifacts in order to relate their true function. Microscopic analyses of use-wear on tools can provide a basis for the identification of the range of activities undertaken at a given site (*c.f.* Keeley 1980). Trace analysis of microscopic plant and animal residue on stone tools (*c.f.* Yohe et al. 1991) may augment micro-wear analysis, provided that the tools are recovered from undisturbed subsurface contexts with an associated soil sample. Finally, determination of reduction stages represented at the site, as exhibited in flaked tools and lithic debitage, can provide valuable clues regarding the range of lithic production activities and tool use (*c.f.* Magne 1985). The information regarding the range of site activities gleaned from the artifact assemblages recovered from the temporary campsites at the Safari Highlands Ranch Project may provide valuable information regarding the use of these sites within the settlement systems practiced by prehistoric populations in the area.

*Research Questions for Testing and Evaluation of Sites:*

- What activities are exhibited at temporary camps? What does the range of activities represented say about the use and purpose of these sites? Do diagnostic artifacts or assemblage profiles indicate the time period of occupation? Do the deposits at temporary camps reflect depth and integrity so as to provide dependable radiocarbon dating samples?
- At those sites where faunal remains were recovered, does this material suggest a seasonal use of the temporary camp? Do the faunal remains reflect a narrow or broad range of animals taken? Is the paucity of faunal remains noted at the Safari Highlands Ranch sites a result of poor preservation, processing of animal products at habitation sites rather than temporary camps, destructive processes such as grinding bone into meal, or are mammals less important at more ephemeral, lithic-oriented sites?
- Are non-local lithic materials present at the Safari Highlands Ranch sites and, if so, are they more common at sites identified as temporary camps? What procurement range is indicated by the source of the non-local items? What kinds of tools are made from non-local materials?
- If milling features are present, what is the role of those milling features at each site? Do they represent single-family exploitation of resources or multiple families exploiting shared resources? Can any social patterns or population patterns be identified or inferred through examination of the large number of milling features at the site? If cupule features are present, is there any indication as to their function at a given site (*i.e.*, storage, rock art, landmark, etc.)?

### Data Needs

In order to understand settlement patterning for the Area of Potential Effect (APE), the archaeological assemblages recovered for each site must be viewed individually in their entirety and then compared to one another. It is through the comparison of chronological studies, faunal studies, environmental reconstruction, and prehistoric technology studies that an understanding of the settlement patterning of the sites will be achieved and the role of the temporary camps within the APE may be understood. Previous work indicates that, at a minimum, lithic materials, shell, and bone may be present within the sites. Radiocarbon materials, if present, will be selected for dating based upon context and quality. If the recovered data permits, relative dating may be possible using point types, the presence of ceramics, and analysis of obsidian. If present, obsidian traded from distant sources may also be relatively dated using comparable hydration rates. In addition, certain types of obsidian were only available at specific times in history; for example, obsidian from sources such as Obsidian Butte in the Imperial Valley was available only during the late Holocene, while obsidian from the Coso Range of the central valley was available throughout the Holocene. The presence of either may be used as a temporal indicator. Shell species preference or availability may also be used to place sites within a relative order. For example, marine shell can be identified by species to determine shell habitat, and along with radiocarbon dates, can be used to identify environmental setting and change over time. Further, the range of faunal materials recovered may help to identify the season of each site's occupation, as well as the type of game being sought and processed at a given site. The breakage pattern identified within the faunal assemblage may also help to clarify the degree to which faunal materials were processed at each site. In addition, although the number of otoliths commonly found in a midden is very small, if present, otoliths recovered from the site can be identified by species and subjected to a seasonality study. The resulting data can then be assumed to reflect the species sample and, consequently, at a minimum, the seasonality of each site's occupation.

The data necessary to address the questions about site activities includes the recovery of lithic, floral, and faunal remains to permit the reconstruction of diet or dietary practices and preferences of the site occupants. The presence of any particular species of plants and/or animals allows for a more complete understanding of the range of environments exploited by the occupants of the sites. Available methods for interpreting available data include speciation of vertebrate and invertebrate faunal materials, protein residue analysis, and the subsequent identification of habitats based upon species information. Based upon previous analyses, pollen and phytolith preservation is likely to be poor and should only be employed when intact subsurface levels and/or features are identified. Artifacts recovered from the site can also provide inferential information regarding subsistence exploitation. For example, if plant material is not found, the presence of mortars, manos, and metates provides evidence that floral and faunal materials were processed at the site. Immunological studies of residues on tools from the site may provide data relating to both the use of tools and the resources exploited. As such, protein residue analysis from recovered ground stone implements and flaked tools may also be required. Often, it

is necessary to process relatively large numbers of lithic tools to obtain protein residue information for a given site.

In order to better understand the development of each site, it is key to understand if the lithic assemblage represents an entire reduction sequence or strategy, or if it is reflective of only maintenance and rejuvenation of existing tool forms. As a result, all lithic materials recovered will be selected for technological analysis based upon replicative data. To complete the analysis, an appropriate sample of cores, tools, and debitage will be collected, a technologically-based analysis of the cores, tools, and debitage will be conducted, technological attributes and reduction sequences used to produce the tools will be identified, and a detailed examination of the milling tools present within the APE will be required.

In order to facilitate investigations into the trade and travel behavior of the occupants of the region, the recovery and analysis of an adequate sample of cultural material that includes exotic goods is required. These items may include obsidian, steatite, chalcedony, and desert lithic materials. These materials must then be sourced to their geologic origin via microscopic analyses or X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) analysis in the case of obsidian.

In order to understand the role of milling features present within the APE, bedrock milling features at the sites will be drawn, photographed, and recorded. The recording and subsequent analyses of any bedrock milling features will be based upon parameters partially defined by Adams (2002) and further refined by Stropes (2006). Traditionally, three basic types of elements on bedrock features have been considered. These milling element types include mortars, basins, and slicks that may occur separately or together in any combination. Milling features, unlike metates or portable mortars, provide a unique opportunity to the analyst because they are fixed in space. The presence of bedrock milling features is indicative of pre-contact subsistence activities on both the individual and group levels, providing an anchor point for anthropological investigations into subsistence, social, and technological activities performed at or near a given site. The comparison of milling element types, frequencies of those types, intensity of use of each element, and the spatial relationships of those elements to one another will help to establish the role that milling technology may have played at each site.

In general, cupules are small depressions or concavities that have been pecked or ground into large rock faces or bedrock surfaces. The depressions themselves generally range in size from two to eight centimeters in diameter. Analysis of cupules in the Great Basin have led to the conclusion that they are a “pit-and-groove petroglyph style” of rock art (Heizer and Baumhoff 1962). However, in San Diego, grooves are rarely present or in close association with cupule elements. For San Diego County, occurrences ranging from a single cupule to rock faces containing hundreds of cupules have been identified. In general, the features have been recorded on both vertical and horizontal rock surfaces. It is generally thought that in San Diego County, these features represent a form of rock art rather than being shaped by or for a functional purpose (Laylander 2012). Despite this, the role of the cupule remains enigmatic at best. For southern California, focused studies of cupules have been carried out by Rick Minor (1975), Ken Hedges

(1973, 1980), and Susan Hector (2009). Analysis of cupule features within the APE, when coupled with the archaeological site data that surrounds them, may serve to place cupule features in association with specific site types. Use-wear, phytolith, and residue analysis may also help to identify the role of cupules within the project and prehistoric San Diego at large.

### ***Historic Sites Within the Project***

This research design was proposed to address the research potential of any historic archaeological features or deposits encountered during the testing program. As part of the research design, any discoveries will be evaluated for significance in accordance with City of Escondido guidelines. Statutory requirements of CEQA and subsequent legislation (Section 15064.5), as well as the guidelines of the City of Escondido, will be followed in evaluating the significance of any discovered historic resources. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995). For a cultural resource to be eligible for nomination to the CRHR, it must be important at the local, state, or national level based upon one of the following four criteria:

1. It is associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history and cultural heritage of California and the United States;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to the nation or to California's past;
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristic of a type, period, region, or method of construction; it represents the work of an important creative individual; or it possesses high artistic values; or
4. It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the state and the nation.

### ***Historic Significance***

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project area through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. As the main objective of the investigation was to identify the significance of the sites located within the APE and not a full-scale mitigation program, the goal of the research design is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early Escondido, but to investigate the role and importance of identified historic resources within the impact areas and to determine overall site significance. The following discussion presents relatively focused research questions that are guided by recent archaeological investigations that have been conducted within San Diego County (Smith 2007; Pierson 2001; Pierson 2003). The discussion includes a consideration of the types of data necessary in order to address the relevant research questions pertaining to the historic use of the project area. The archaeological excavation and significance evaluation of the eight historic sites

located within the project boundaries focused upon determining the role of the APE and any identified cultural deposits and features within the context of the development of rural Escondido. Specifically, the investigation focused upon the origin, association, and content of the deposits and features.

*Research Questions:*

- If historic artifact deposits are identified, under what circumstances was the material discarded and can the deposition be attributed to a specific occupation period or specific occupant?
- Do artifact deposits reflect specific information, such as gender, age, socioeconomic status, or ethnicity regarding the people who lived or worked in the area? In terms of archaeological deposits identified within the APE for the Safari Highlands Ranch Project, can a direct association be made between the domestic refuse deposition and the historic occupants of the project vicinity identified as a result of historic research?

*Integrity*

In order for a site to be considered significant, it must be established that enough of the deposit or feature remains within the impact areas to retain integrity. According to the CRHR, *integrity* is defined as “the authenticity of an historical resource’s physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource’s period of significance.”

The surface of the site should be investigated for any evidence of ground disturbances, perhaps resulting in uneven ground surfaces compared to adjacent lots, evidence of the movement of soil, or vehicle activity. All trench excavations conducted for the project will be thoroughly investigated, and their recorded excavation profiles and soil descriptions will be compared to ascertain the state of the stratigraphy of the site. Any observed disturbances should be weighed against the quality and quantity of data that was gathered during the current testing program.

*Integrity-Based Research Questions:*

- How has the site been disturbed?
- Does the site retain adequate integrity to yield important information?
- Are observed disturbances superficial or have they impacted the deposit to a greater depth?
- How does the existing topography compare to adjacent properties?
- Have any disturbances compromised the ability to analyze material culture contextually?

The research questions presented here were used to guide the accumulation of data at both the archival and archaeological levels, as well as the subsequent analysis of the recovered material. The results of the archival research, field investigation, and laboratory analysis were

then used to evaluate the significance of the identified deposit or feature.

The data generated by the laboratory analysis will be used to consider research questions that represent pertinent and relevant issues to the local historical setting. The selected research questions are presented below. The key question to be investigated involves the potential to discover evidence of the rural development from the late 1800s and the pattern of change the area may have experienced over time. The locations of the features in relation to the Assessor's parcel boundaries should correspond to properties with different uses, such as a single-family residence versus land associated with agricultural or ranching uses. If that link is shown to be supported by data, then the contents of differently sized features could be shown to have differences based upon function and location.

The basic data requirements for the study of historic economic practices include site features and site assemblages, archival information on the time and type of occupation, origin of deposits, household composition, ethnicity of occupants, technology, and land ownership. The archaeological research goals are focused upon determining the role of the project area and any identified historic deposits within the context of the early rural development of the Escondido area. Specifically, investigation of cultural remains focused upon the origin, association, and content of the deposits themselves as related to the known history of the project.

*Cultural Material-Based Research Questions:*

- Is it possible, based upon the identified artifact deposits, to identify under what circumstances the material was discarded and can the deposition be attributed to any specific period of site occupation?
- Do the artifact deposits reflect specific information, such as gender, age, socioeconomic status, or ethnicity regarding the people who lived or worked in the area?
- In terms of potential archaeological deposits identified within the impact area for the Safari Highlands Ranch Project, can a distinction be made between domestic and commercial deposition on the property?
- Do the artifact deposits reflect economic change through time or are they representative of a single economic level of deposition?
- Do the deposits allow for the anthropological interpretation of human behavior on both a diachronic and synchronic basis?

Data Needs

Based upon the cultural materials recovered by BFSAs, the review of any previous archaeological investigations will focus upon the following information:

- Integrity of the deposit or feature is critically important when determining significance, particularly in urban settings when continued development has a

significant impact on previously accumulated deposits.

Archaeological laboratory investigations focused upon the following information:

- The presence of discrete clusters of functionally related items may indicate a variety of different economic activities, such as mercantile enterprises, manufacturing, and general household refuse.
- The presence and relative density of non-local items, such as Chinese coins (wens), ceramics with Asian maker's marks, ethnic-specific ornamental items, and religious jewelry such as crosses may suggest different ethnic groups.
- The presence and relative density of personal items, such as women's jewelry, combs, brushes, curlers, needles, thimbles, and garter clips, or men's work boots and cuff links may indicate gender.
- The presence and relative density of subsistence items, such as different types of tins, bottles, shell, and bone remains may suggest economic status, food availability, or personal preference.
- The presence and relative density of personal items, such as marbles, porcelain doll fragments, toy cars, cap guns, toy china fragments, and toy banks may indicate the presence of children.
- The types and quantities of food bone may reflect consumer trends and economic status.
- The presence and relative density of luxury items, such as ornamental lamps, fine china, silverware, and perfume bottles may indicate economic status.

## **5.0 METHODOLOGY**

This study was conducted in conformance with professional archaeological procedures and protocols, and was intended to conform with the environmental guidelines of the City of Escondido and the County of San Diego. Statutory requirements of CEQA (Section 15064.5) were followed in evaluating the significance of each cultural resource. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP 1995). The report format follows the guidelines established by OHP in the Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) Guidelines (OHP 1990). The BFSAs field investigation team included Consulting Archaeologist Brian F. Smith, Field Director Clarence Hoff, and field technicians Jason Collins, Kyle Coulter, Stephanie Nelson, Richard Savitch, James Shrieve, Adam Andrus, Mary Lenich, and Michael Tyberg. A Native American representative was present during the field investigations.

### **5.1 Field Methodology**

#### *5.1.1 Field Survey*

The archaeological survey of the proposed Safari Highlands Ranch Project was conducted by BFSAs personnel and Native American monitors between October and December of 2014. The surveys generally consisted of walking in north to south parallel transects spaced at 10- to 15-meter intervals. Kumeyaay representatives from Red Tail were present during the survey of the project. All natural features, such as bedrock outcrops and seasonal drainages, were closely examined for cultural resources. The survey process was constrained by occasionally dense vegetation or leaf mulch. The status of all cultural resources within the project were updated as necessary according to the OHP's *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* using Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms.

#### *5.1.2 Testing and Significance Evaluation*

The archaeological testing and significance evaluation program for sites located within the proposed Safari Highlands Ranch Project were conducted between January and October of 2015. The testing program was initiated based upon the information gathered from survey data and testing conducted by Mooney and Associates (2001) for an earlier phase of this project. All surface artifact collections, STPs, test units, bedrock milling features, granary bases, and rock features were mapped using a handheld Trimble GeoXT GPS unit equipped with Terrasync software. The GPS data was post-processed to sub-meter accuracy and projected in ArcMap. All surface artifacts were recorded and collected. Bedrock milling features were given alphabetic designations and recorded, drawn, and photographed. The surface collections and results of the BFSAs subsurface excavations delineated the boundaries of each site. All collected artifacts were bagged, labeled, and returned to the BFSAs laboratory for further analysis.

A series of STPs were excavated to identify the nature and extent of potential subsurface

deposits at the majority of sites within the Safari Highlands Ranch Project. The shovel test series consisted of the excavation of pits measuring 30 centimeters in diameter that proceeded down in decimeter levels until a culturally sterile soil horizon or bedrock was reached. The quantity and placement of STPs varied according to the abundance and extent of surface artifacts and cultural features, the general morphology of the landform on which a site was located, and the limitations imposed by bedrock, orchard trees, and private property. Qualitative testing of subsurface cultural material was conducted through the excavation of one-square-meter test units excavated in decimeter levels to bedrock or a culturally sterile soil. Artifacts recovered through subsurface excavations were bagged, labeled, and returned to the BFSAs laboratory for further analysis.

## **5.2 Laboratory Methods**

In keeping with generally accepted archaeological procedures and utilizing a classification system commonly employed in this region, the artifacts collected were categorized as to artifact class, material class, and technological class. Comparative collections at the laboratory of BFSAs were employed in identifying the unusual or highly fragmentary specimens as necessary. After cataloging and identification, the collections were marked with the appropriate provenience and catalog information and then packaged for permanent curation.

## **5.3 Registration and Curation**

After cataloging, identification, and analysis, the collection from each site was marked with the appropriate provenience and catalog information then packaged for permanent curation. All collections, notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be temporarily housed at the office of BFSAs in Poway, California. As part of the investigation, a California DPR 523 Site Update Form was completed for sites within the property and submitted to the SCIC (Appendix I).

## **5.4 Native American Sacred Lands File Search**

A request was made by BFSAs to the NAHC to conduct a Sacred Lands File search to determine if any sacred sites or landforms were recorded within the Safari Highlands Ranch Project. The results of this request are provided in Appendix III.

## **6.0 REPORT OF FINDINGS**

The cultural resources study of the Safari Highlands Ranch Project encompassed the survey and site evaluations of archaeological sites identified within the property. The current and past investigations of this property have resulted in the identification of many sites within the project; however, as a consequence of the current study, some sites were combined and others were deleted based upon the currently available data. The locations and configuration of the archaeological sites within Safari Highlands Ranch Project is presented in Figure 6.0–1 (USGS map base) and Figure 6.0–2 (topography and development base). The pattern of site distribution was directly associated with the natural and geological setting. The project transcends a wide area with differing elevations, particularly from north to south where elevations range from a high of 1,500 feet AMSL on the peaks along the north property line to 700 feet AMSL on the southwest corner of the project. The distribution of sites recorded at Safari Highlands indicates that on the high elevations and steep slopes, prehistoric activity focused upon food collection and minimal processing. The high elevations and steep slopes had the lowest frequency of prehistoric activity, which is likely due not only to the rugged terrain, but also to sparse vegetation. The highest frequency of prehistoric sites was noted in the south-central portion of the property where the steep elevations gradually gave way to gentle slopes and where drainages coalesce. The southern valley contained prehistoric sites that represented temporary camps of focused prehistoric occupation.

The following sections included detailed information regarding the study of each of the 49 sites identified within the project. All of the field data, laboratory analysis, and site evaluations are presented in Sections 6.1 to 6.49. In addition, Section 6.50 includes information regarding Site P-37-014922, located immediately west of a Zoo Road access corridor. The site is not anticipated to be impacted by the project and lies just outside of the project boundary. For all of the field testing conducted at the prehistoric sites, a Native American representative accompanied the BFA field crew.

**Figure 6.0-1**  
**Cultural Resource Location Map**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

**Figure 6.0–2**  
**Safari Highlands Ranch**  
**Development Map With Cultural Resources**  
*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

## 6.1 Site SDI-14,770

### 6.1.1 Site Description

This resource was originally recorded as a seasonal camp with eight house rings, 13 bedrock milling features, and a possible rock shelter. This site represents the focus of the prehistoric occupation and use of the sites within the Safari Highlands Ranch property. The semi-permanent camp was recorded in detail during the initial study of the Crowder Project conducted by BFSA in 1992. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.1–1. Elevations at the site range from 475 to 650 feet AMSL. The topographic setting of this site is the key characteristic to the occupation of this location. A major drainage exists along the southern boundary of the site with a substantial series of waterfalls that cascade down the granite face of the steep slopes. The creek drains a large area to the east, including most of the Safari Highlands Ranch Project; based upon the scouring observed on the rocks, the water flow must be substantial at times. Several basins and pools have been created naturally in the granite rocks by the water flow, which would have supplied water well into the dry season for the site occupants. Native vegetation exists over most of the property, with only the western area having been cleared in the past. This site lies just east of the Eagle Crest Golf Course. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.1–1.



**Plate 6.1–1: Overview of Site SDI-14,770, facing northwest.**

**Figure 6.1-1**  
**Archaeological Investigation Map**  
**Site SDI-14,770**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

Site SDI-14,770 is located within the proposed construction zone for the access road into the Safari Highlands Ranch Project; therefore, the site was subjected to a testing and evaluation program by BFSA. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and recordation of all surface artifacts and features and the excavation of STPs and test units. The field investigations were conducted in May of 2015.

#### *6.1.2 Previous Investigations*

The site was identified by BFSA in 1992 but 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 13 milling features, eight rock rings, a rock shelter, and a scatter of surface artifacts. Artifacts observed on the surface of the site included prehistoric ceramics, debitage, cores, flakes, projectile points, a bone tool, metates, and a comal. Subsurface excavations of the site included five shovel tests that identified the presence of subsurface deposits at different areas of the site, reaching a maximum depth of 70 centimeters. The artifact collection from the subsurface tests by Mooney and Associates reflected the same pattern noted on the surface of the site, primarily consisting of debitage with a strong presence of flaked tools and milling tools. Bone and charcoal also were noted and reflect the use of this location as an occupation site. Tizon Brown Ware (TBW) ceramics were collected throughout the site and in the shovel tests. The site was determined to be a significant cultural resource by Mooney and Associates.

#### *6.1.3 Description of Field Investigations*

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site SDI-14,770 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0. The features previously identified by Mooney and Associates were remapped using GPS. Additional features were identified during the current study and added to the site inventory. Artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site and subsurface tests 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 this site 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, which resulted in the identification of a large scatter of surface artifacts. The distribution of artifacts collected via GPS is illustrated in Figure 6.1–1. Detailed provenience information for the surface artifacts is presented in Table 6.1–1. A total of 667 artifacts were recovered from locations across the site, including one adze, four bifaces, two cores, 494 debitage, three flake tools, one piece of ground stone, one metate, one preform, 15 projectile points, 144 prehistoric ceramic fragments, 5.0 grams of vertebrate faunal remains, and 10.2 grams of invertebrate faunal

remains. The area of the site delineated by the artifact scatter measures approximately 262.9 meters (862.4 feet) from east to west by 130 meters (426.5 feet) from north to south, covering 19,232.8 square meters (207,020.1 square feet) (Figure 6.1–1).

**Table 6.1–1**  
Surface Collection Data  
Site SDI-14,770

Surface Collection	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	139
		Quartz	2	140
2	Debitage	Volcanic	1	141
		Metavolcanic	1	142
		Quartz	1	143
	Faunal Remains	Bone	0.1 gram	144
3	Debitage	Obsidian	1	145
		Quartz	1	146
4	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	20	147
	Debitage	Quartz	1	148
	Projectile Point	Obsidian	1	149
5	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	20	150
	Debitage	Quartz	1	151
6	Debitage	Quartz	30	152
		Volcanic	1	153
7	Debitage	Quartz	20	154
	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	155
8	Debitage	Quartz	1	156
9	Debitage	Quartz	20	157
10	Debitage	Quartz	1	158
11	Debitage	Chert	1	159
		Quartz	156	160
		Quartzite	2	161
	Biface	Quartz	2	166, 167
	Core	Quartz	1	168
12	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	52	162, 163
	Faunal Remains	Bone	4.0 grams	164
	Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	165
	Biface	Quartz	1	169
	Debitage	Quartz	13	170
	Ground Stone	Granitic	1	171

Surface Collection	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
	Metate	Granitic	1	275
13	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	2	172
	Debitage	Volcanic	1	173
		Quartz	1	174
14	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	2	175
15	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	176
	Projectile Point	Quartz	1	177
16	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	2	178
	Debitage	Volcanic	1	179
		Quartz	5	180
17	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	3	181
	Debitage	Volcanic	2	182
		Quartz	7	186
	Projectile Point	Quartz	2	183, 184
18	Flake Tool	Quartz	1	185
	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	187
18	Debitage	Quartz	9	188
	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	189
19	Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	190
		Volcanic	1	191
		Quartz	7	192
	Adze	Quartz	1	193
20	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	194
	Faunal Remains	Shell	9.3 grams	195
	Debitage	Quartz	4	196
21	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	197
	Debitage	Quartz	12	202
	Projectile Point	Quartz	2	203, 204
22	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	198
	Debitage	Quartz	8	205
		Metavolcanic	1	206
23	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	199
	Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	207
		Volcanic	1	208
		Quartz	18	209
	Preform	Quartz	1	234
24	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	2	200
	Projectile Point	Chert	1	210
	Debitage	Metavolcanic	2	211
		Volcanic	1	212

Surface Collection	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
		Quartz	5	213
25	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	201
	Faunal Remains	Bone	0.3 gram	215
	Debitage	Volcanic	1	216
		Quartz	6	217
	Biface	Quartz	1	218
26	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	3	219
	Faunal Remains	Bone	0.01 gram	220
	Debitage	Metavolcanic	4	221
		Volcanic	4	222
		Quartz	18	223
Flake Tool	Metavolcanic	1	224	
27	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	3	225
	Debitage	Volcanic	4	226
	Faunal Remains	Bone	0.1 gram	227
	Debitage	Quartz	8	228
	Projectile Point	Quartz	1	229
28	Debitage	Volcanic	2	230
	Faunal Remains	Bone	0.5 gram	231
	Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	232
		Quartz	28	233
	Projectile Point	Quartz	1	235
29	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	236
	Debitage	Quartz	5	237
		Volcanic	1	238
		Metavolcanic	2	239
30	Debitage	Quartz	4	240
		Metavolcanic	1	241
	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	4	242
31	Debitage	Quartz	6	243
		Volcanic	3	244
		Metavolcanic	4	245
	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	9	246
	Projectile Point	Metavolcanic	1	247
32	Debitage	Chert	2	248
		Quartz	3	249
	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	4	250
	Projectile Point	Quartz	1	251
33	Debitage	Metavolcanic	2	252
		Quartz	5	253

Surface Collection	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
34	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	254
	Debitage	Quartz	1	255
36	Projectile Point	Metavolcanic	1	257
37	Debitage	Quartz	3	258
38	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	259
39	Debitage	Quartz	2	260
	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	2	261
40	Faunal Remains	Shell	0.9 gram	262
	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	263
	Debitage	Quartz	14	264
	Projectile Point	Quartz	2	265, 266
41	Debitage	Quartz	5	267
42	Core	Quartz	1	256
	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	2	268
	Debitage	Quartz	6	269
		Obsidian	1	270
		Metavolcanic	1	271
		Volcanic	1	272
Flake Tool	Volcanic	1	273	
43	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	274
21-30	Debitage	Quartz	1	276
		Metavolcanic	1	277
	Projectile Point	Quartz	1	278

Lithic production waste (debitage) accounts for 74.06 percent (N=494) of the surface materials, which indicates that tool manufacture and maintenance were important site activities. The lithic materials represented in the collection reflect the use of both locally available sources and trade material (primarily obsidian). The collection of tools from the surface of the site includes bifaces (primarily projectile points), milling tools, cores, and a woodworking tool (adze).

The surface recordation process included recording the milling features present at the site. A total of 18 milling features were identified during the examination of the site area, including the 13 milling features previously reported by Mooney and Associates. The milling features were assigned the alphabetical designations BMF A through BMF R. The locations of the milling features are illustrated on Figure 6.1–1. A summary of the milling surfaces identified on the 18 milling features is provided in Table 6.1–2 and a table detailing the type and dimensions of each milling surface is provided in Table 6.1–3 in Appendix IV. The milling surfaces identified on BMFs A through R include 127 slicks, 30 mortars, 29 rubs, 17 collars, 17 cupules, and eight basins. These surfaces represent the processing of acorns and seeds, as well

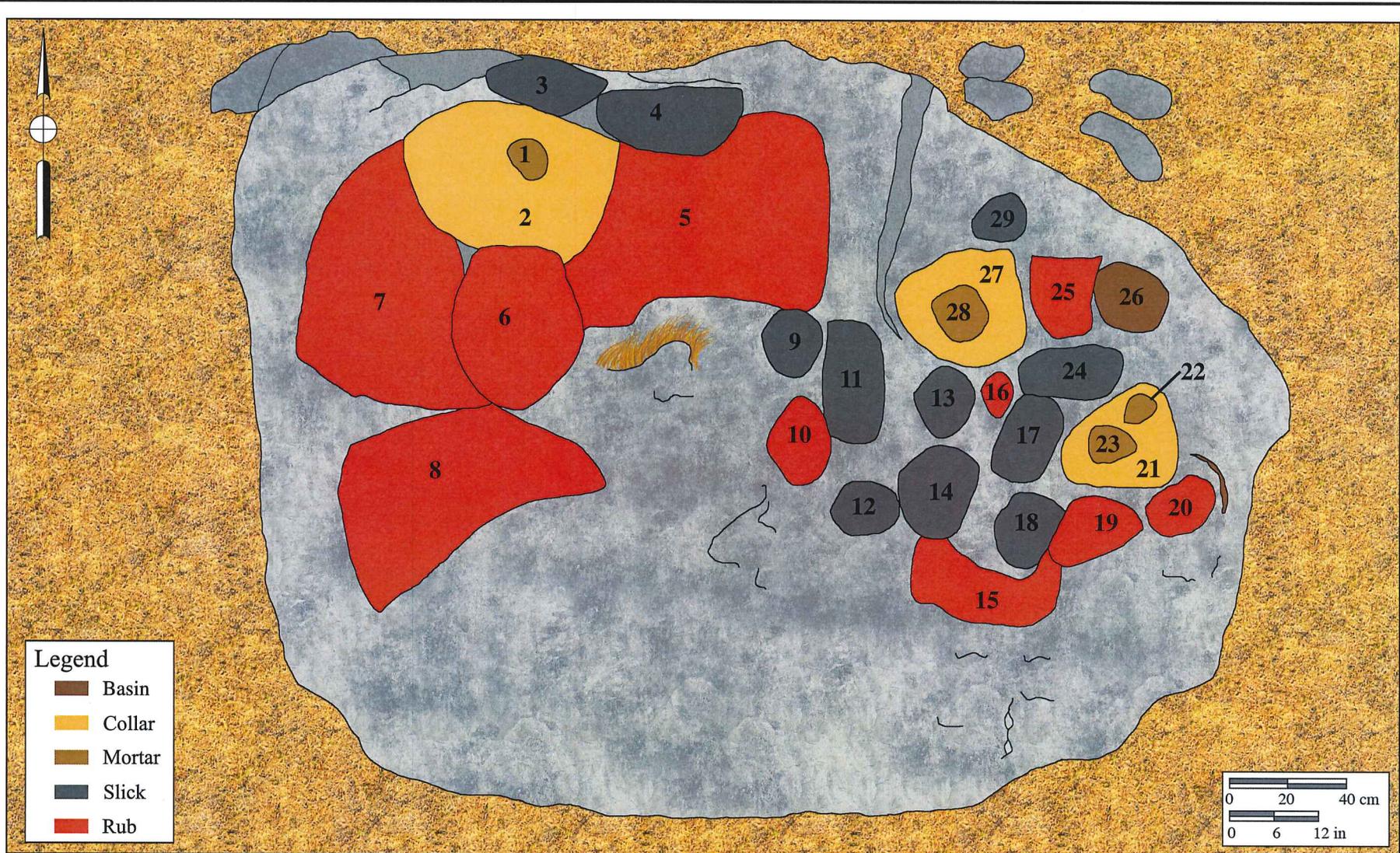
as animals, at the site.

**Table 6.1-2**  
 Summary of Bedrock Milling Feature Data  
 Site SDI-14,770

Feature	Surface Type	Quantity
A	Mortar	4
	Rub	10
	Collar	3
	Basin	1
	Slick	11
B	Mortar	4
	Slick	15
C	Slick	8
D	Mortar	2
	Basin	1
	Slick	8
E	Cupule	17
F	Slick	5
G	Slick	2
H	Mortar	1
	Slick	6
I	Slick	2
J	Mortar	9
	Rub	11
	Collar	5
	Basin	1
	Slick	19
K	Basin	1
L	Mortar	10
	Collar	9
	Basin	1
	Slick	35
M	Slick	1
N	Slick	4
O	Rub	8
	Basin	1
	Slick	9
P	Basin	1
	Slick	1

Feature	Surface Type	Quantity
Q	Slick	1
R	Basin	1

Previously, Mooney and Associates had identified one of the milling features as a cupule feature. The cupules noted previously are situated on a flat horizontal surface of a bedrock milling feature, while most cupule features recorded in southern California are situated on the sides free-standing granite boulders. Therefore, it is difficult to be certain that these indentations were intended to be ritualistic cupule elements or simply part of the food processing component of the site. An illustration of this feature (BMF E) is provided in Figure 6.1–6 and a photograph of this feature is provided in Plate 6.1–7. Illustrations of all the milling features are presented in Figures 6.1–2 through 6.1–19 and photographs of the milling features are shown in Plates 6.1–2 through 6.1–26.



**Figure 6.1-2**

**Bedrock Milling Feature A  
Site SDI-14,770**

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



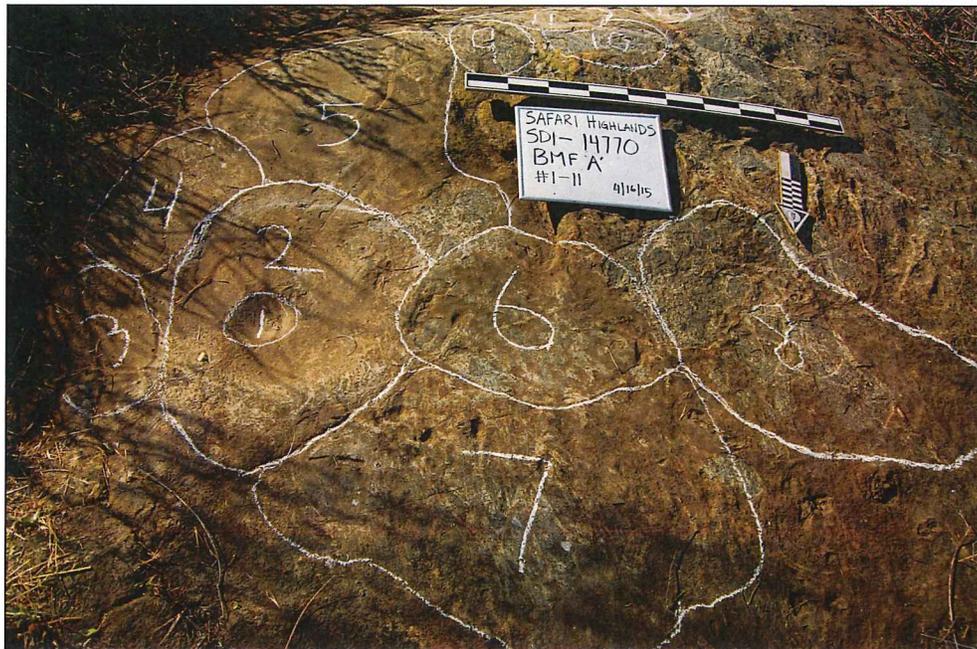


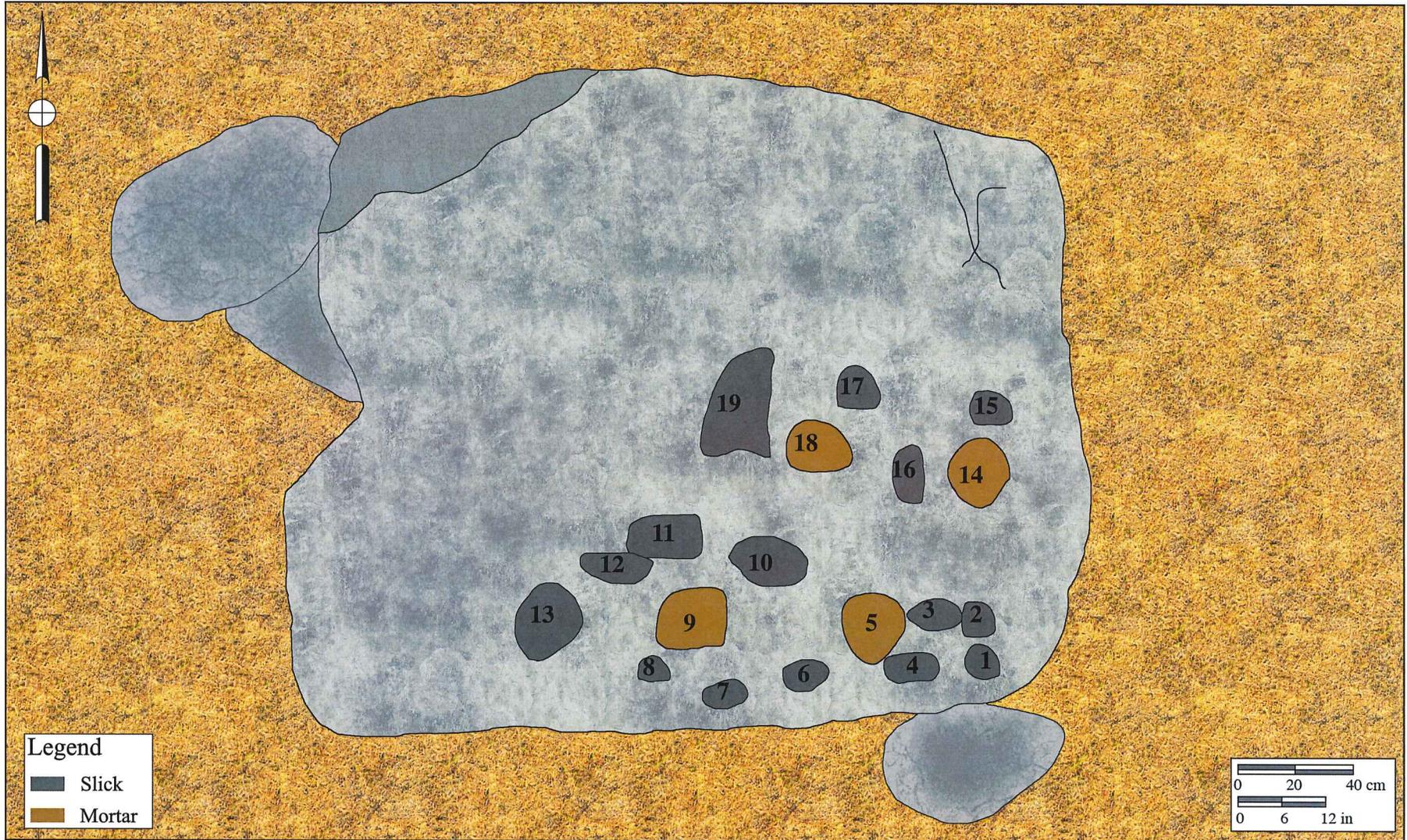
Plate 6.1–2: BMF A, Surfaces 1 through 11, at Site SDI-14,770, facing south.



Plate 6.1–3: BMF A, Surfaces 9 through 29, at Site SDI-14,770, facing southeast.



**Plates 6.1–2 and 6.1–3**  
**Site SDI-14,770**  
 The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

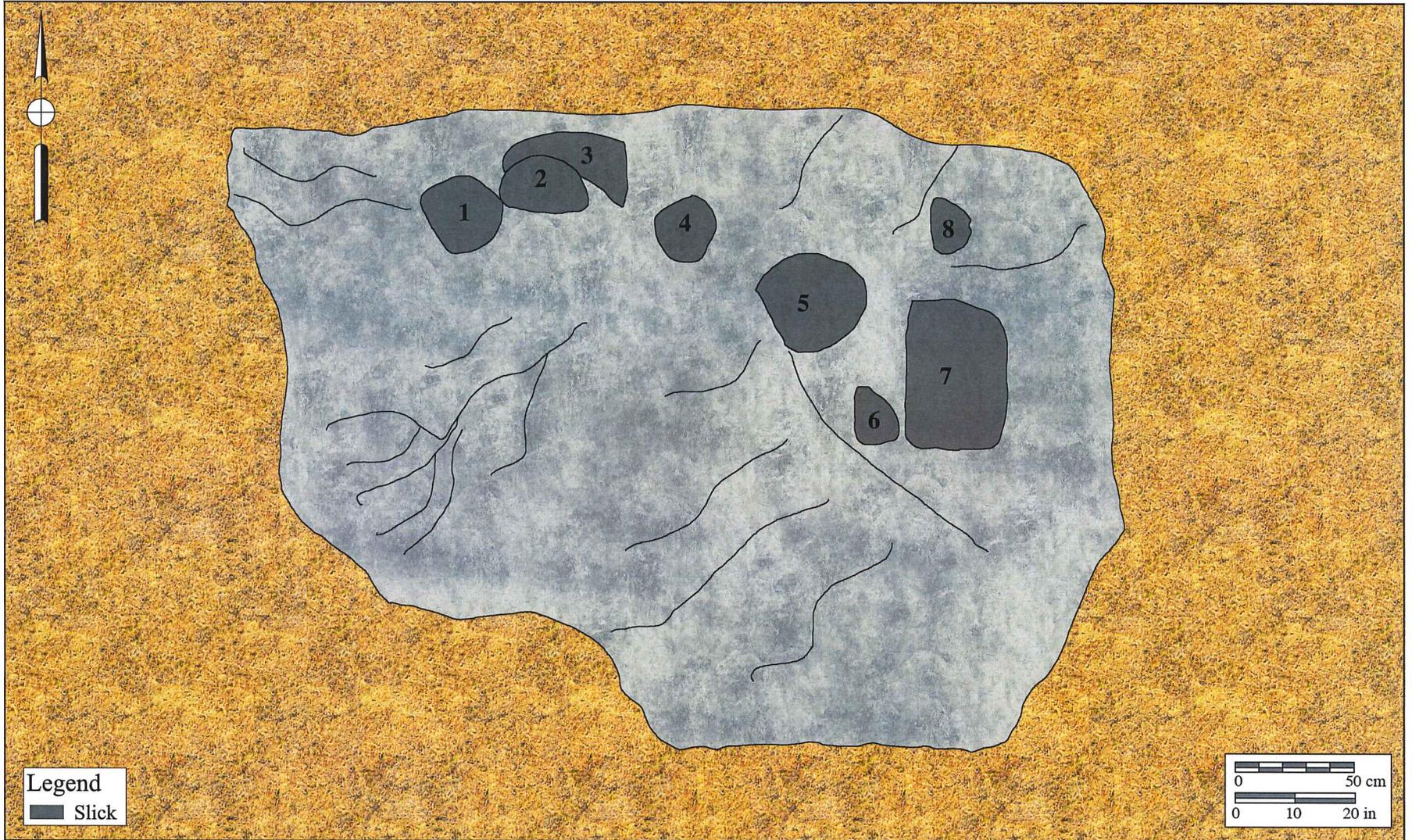


**Legend**  
■ Slick  
■ Mortar

0 20 40 cm  
0 6 12 in



**Figure 6.1-3**  
**Bedrock Milling Feature B**  
**Site SDI-14,770**  
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**Figure 6.1-4**

**Bedrock Milling Feature C  
Site SDI-14,770**

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Plate 6.1-4: BMF B at Site SDI-14,770, facing south.

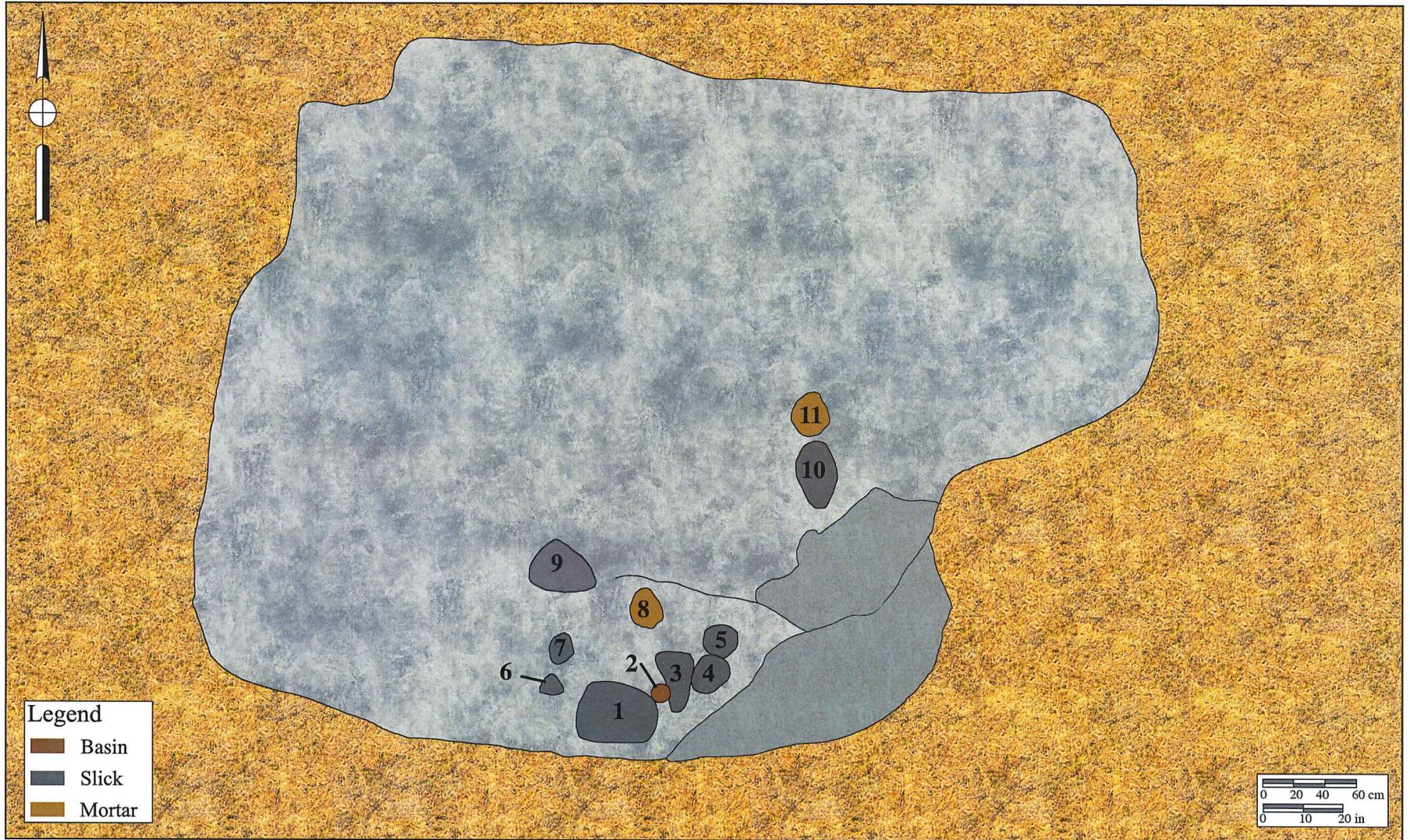


Plate 6.1-5: BMF C at Site SDI-14,770, facing west.



**Plates 6.1-4 and 6.1-5**  
**Site SDI-14,770**  
 The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

6.1-15



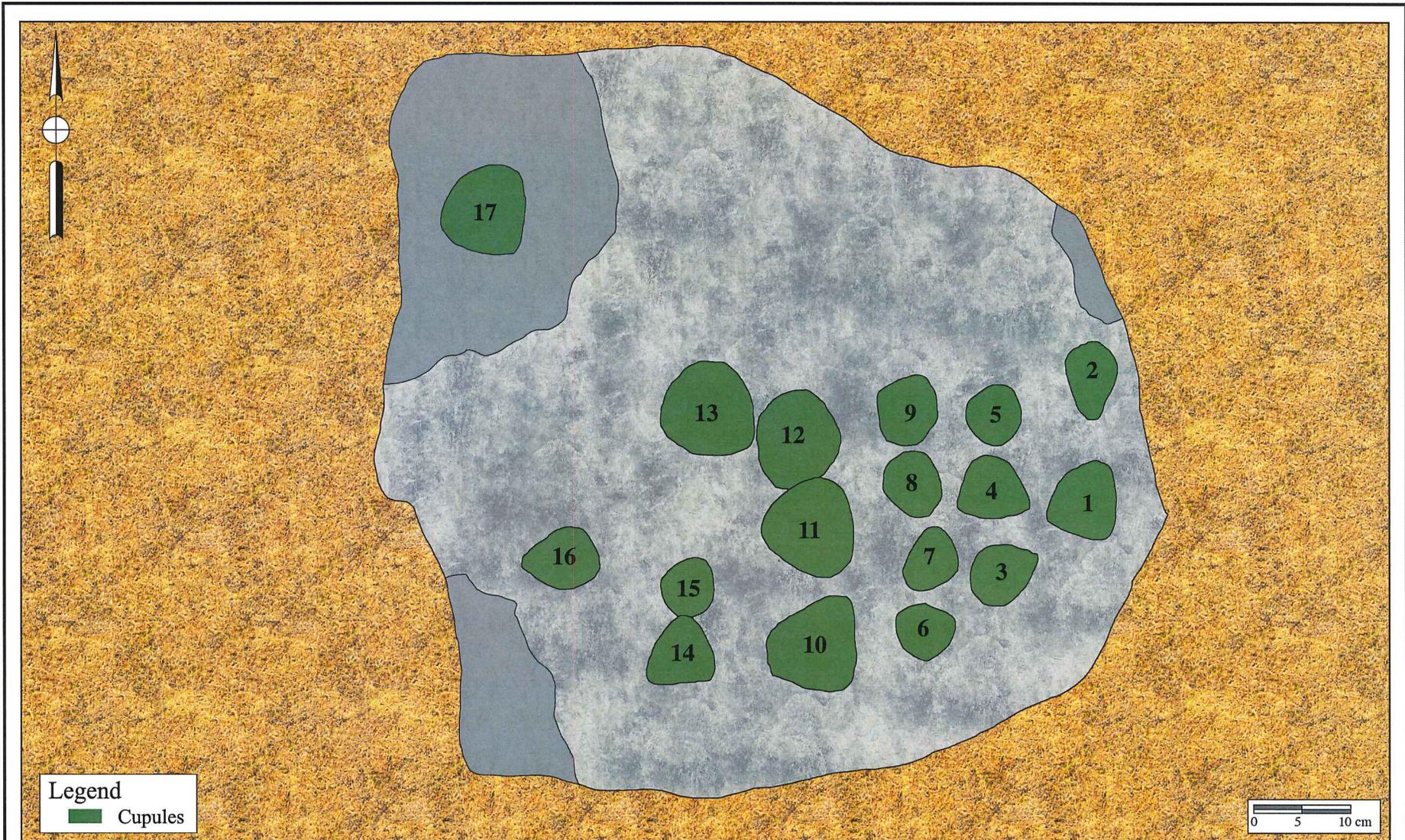
**Figure 6.1-5**

**Bedrock Milling Feature D  
Site SDI-14,770**

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



91-16



**Figure 6.1–6**

**Bedrock Milling Feature E**  
**Site SDI-14,770**

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project





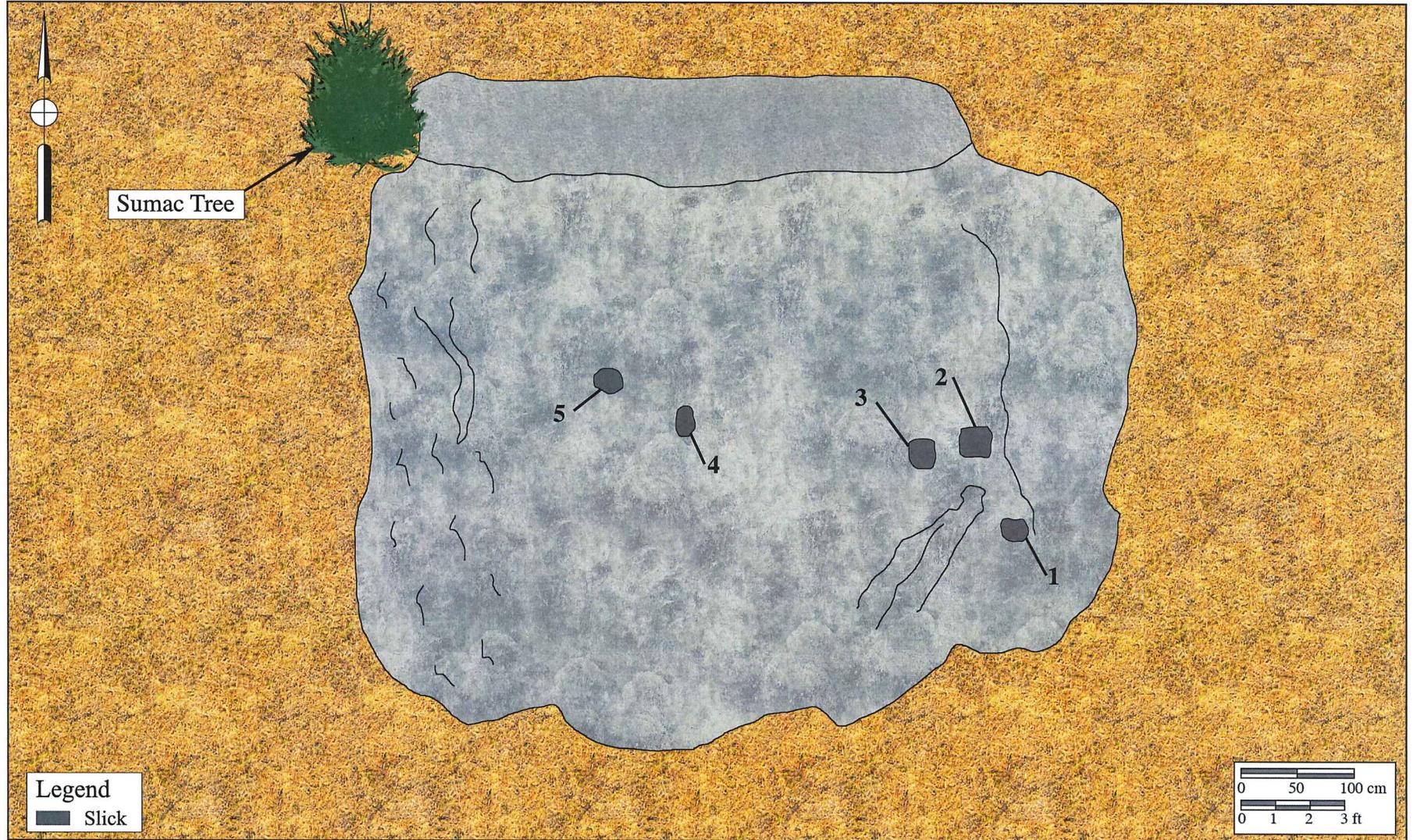
Plate 6.1-6: BMF D at Site SDI-14,770, facing southwest.



Plate 6.1-7: BMF E at Site SDI-14,770, facing south.



**Plates 6.1-6 and 6.1-7**  
**Site SDI-14,770**  
The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

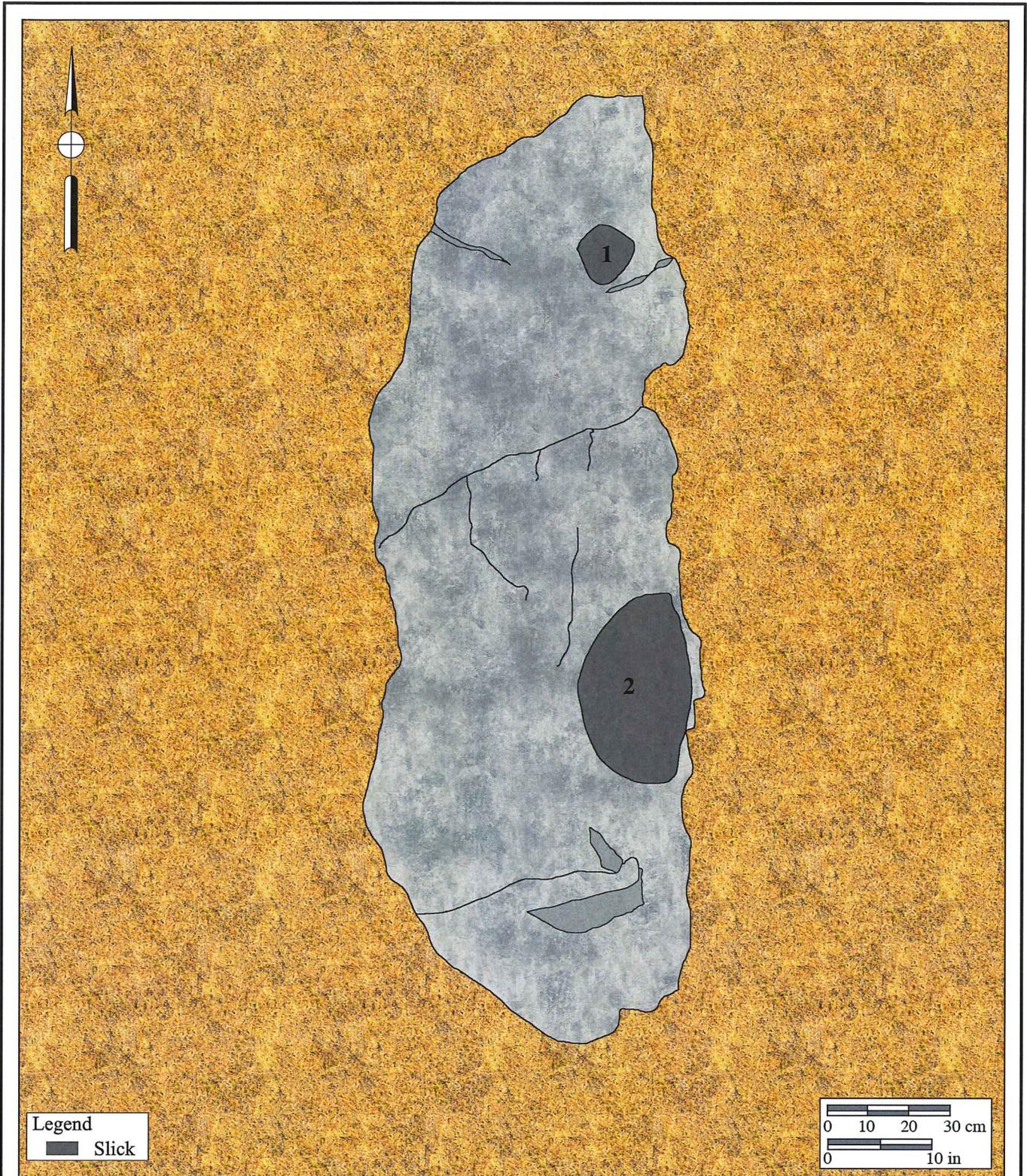


**Figure 6.1-7**

**Bedrock Milling Feature F  
Site SDI-14,770**

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project





**Figure 6.1-8**

**Bedrock Milling Feature G  
Site SDI-14,770**

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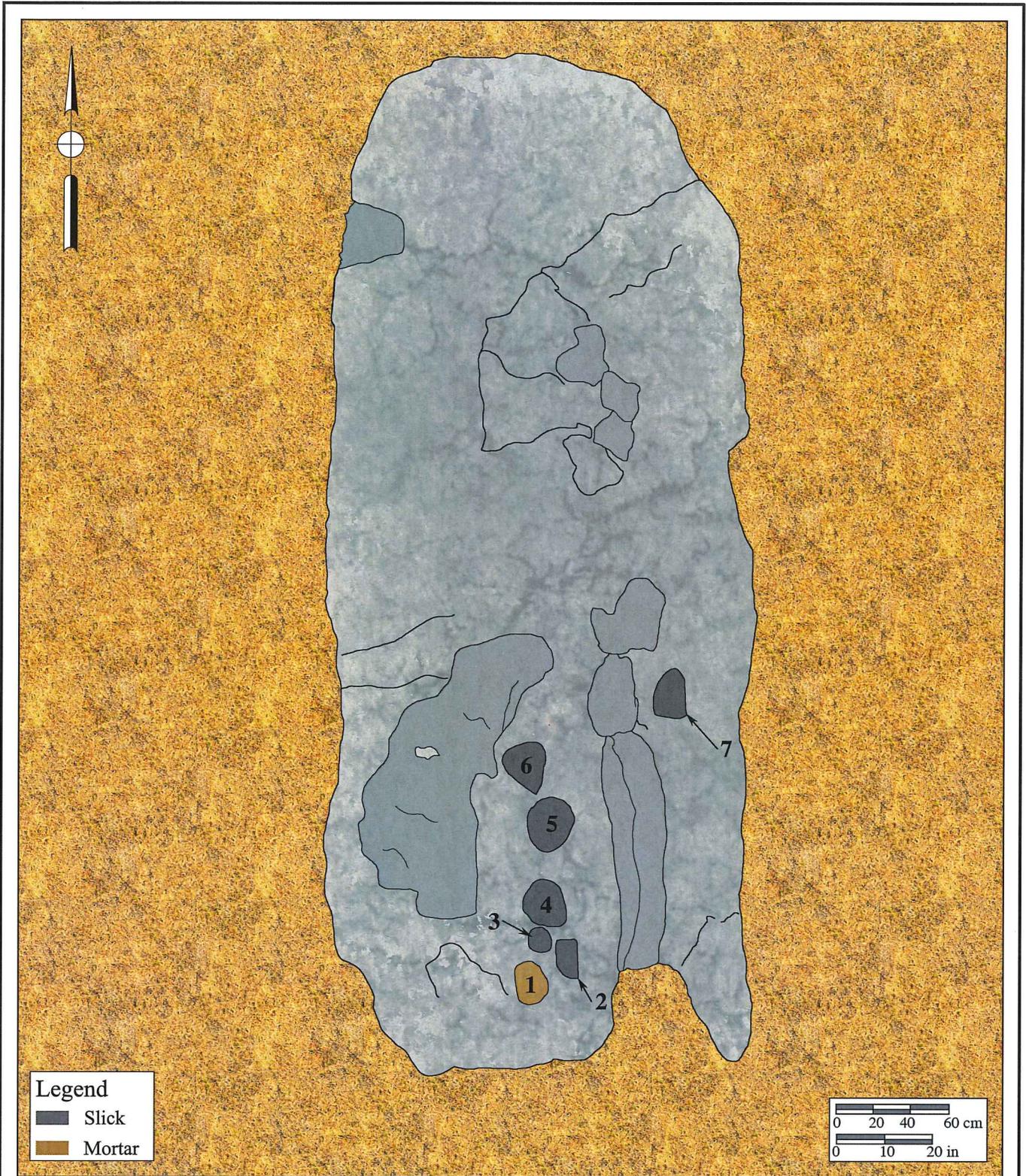
Plate 6.1–8: BMF F at Site SDI-14,770, facing west.



Plate 6.1–9: BMF G at Site SDI-14,770, facing south.



**Plates 6.1–8 and 6.1–9**  
**Site SDI-14,770**  
The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



**Figure 6.1-9**  
**Bedrock Milling Feature H**  
**Site SDI-14,770**  
The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



**Figure 6.1-10**

**Bedrock Milling Feature I  
Site SDI-14,770**

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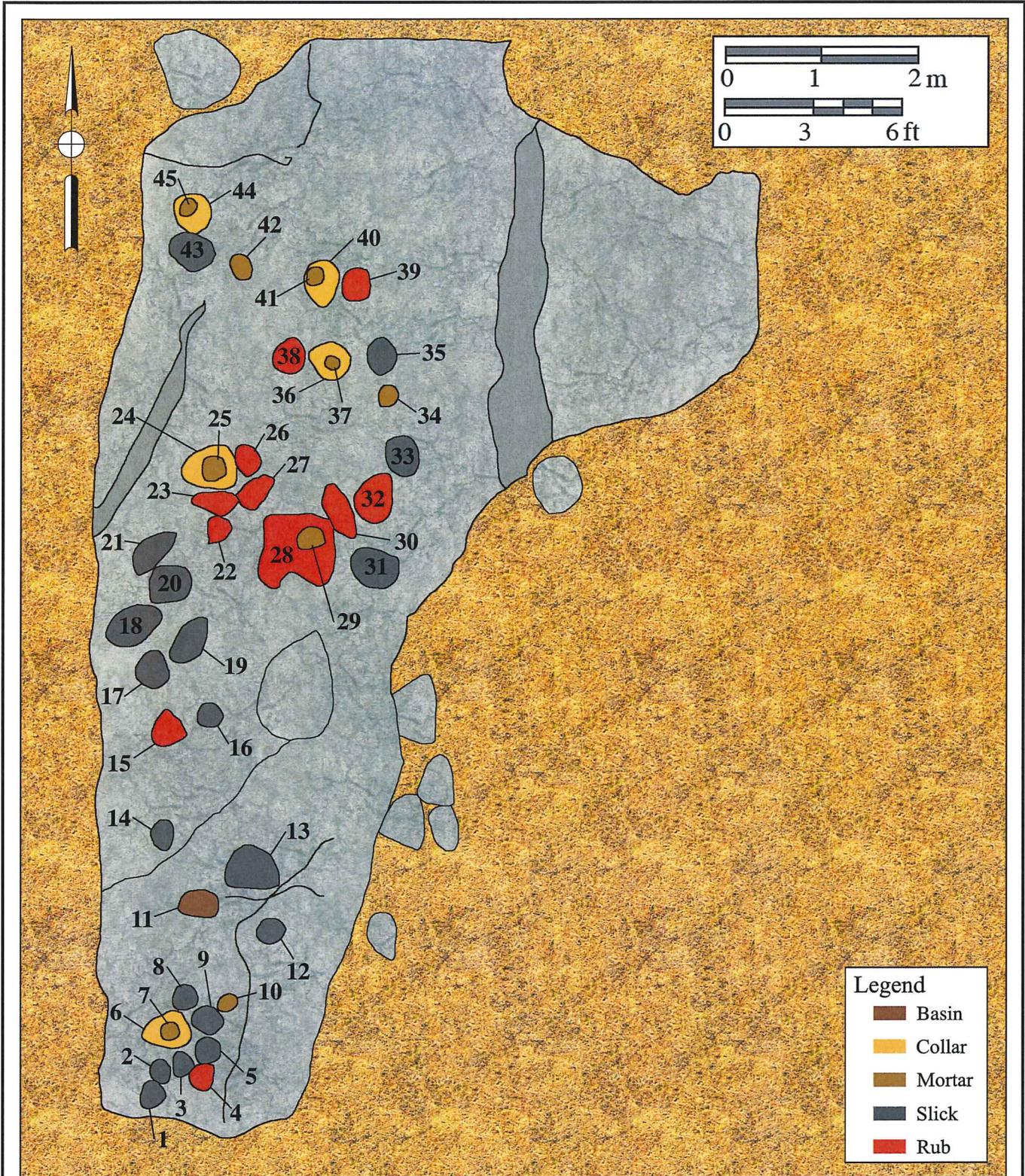
Plate 6.1-10: BMF H at Site SDI-14,770, facing northeast.



Plate 6.1-11: BMF I at Site SDI-14,770, facing northwest.



**Plates 6.1-10 and 6.1-11**  
**Site SDI-14,770**  
 The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



**Figure 6.1-11**

**Bedrock Milling Feature J  
Site SDI-14,770**

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



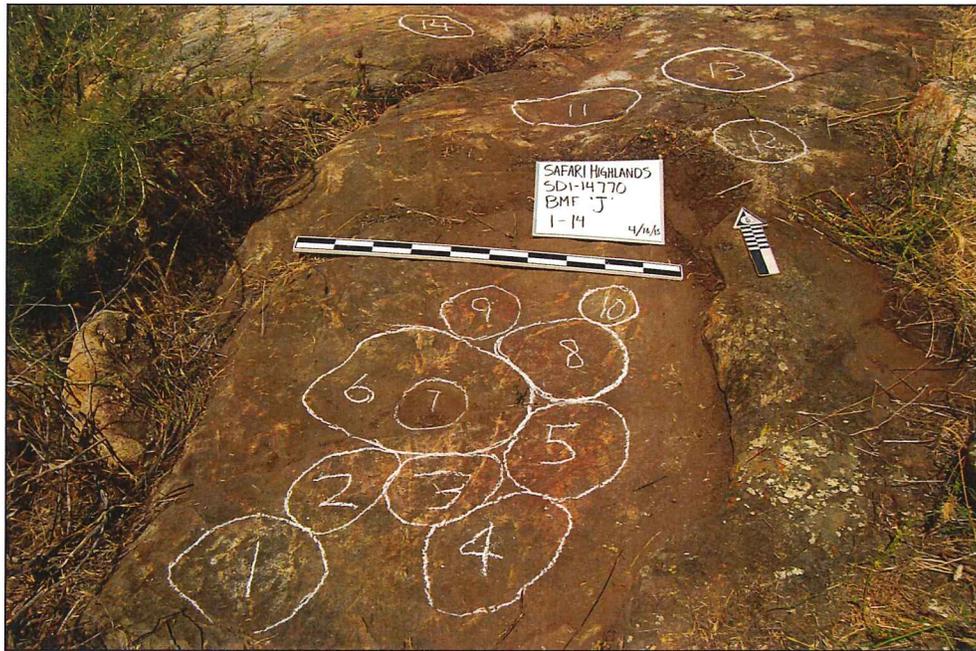


Plate 6.1–12: BMF J, Surfaces 1 through 14, at Site SDI-14,770, facing northeast.

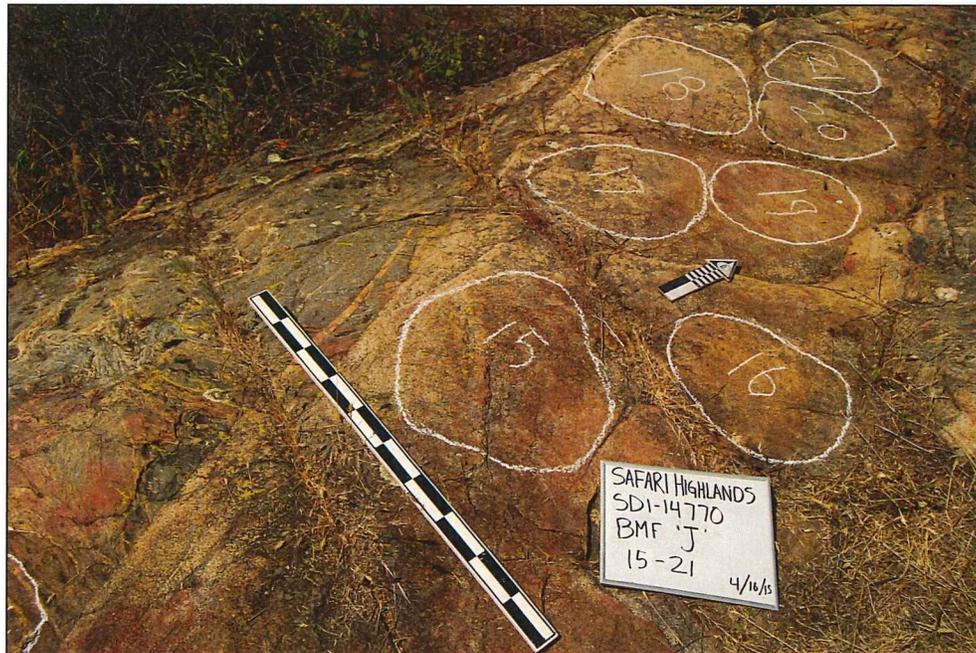


Plate 6.1–13: BMF J, Surfaces 15 through 21, at Site SDI-14,770, facing northwest.



**Plates 6.1–12 and 6.1–13**  
**Site SDI-14,770**  
 The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.1-14: BMF J, Surfaces 22 through 38, at Site SDI-14,770, facing north.

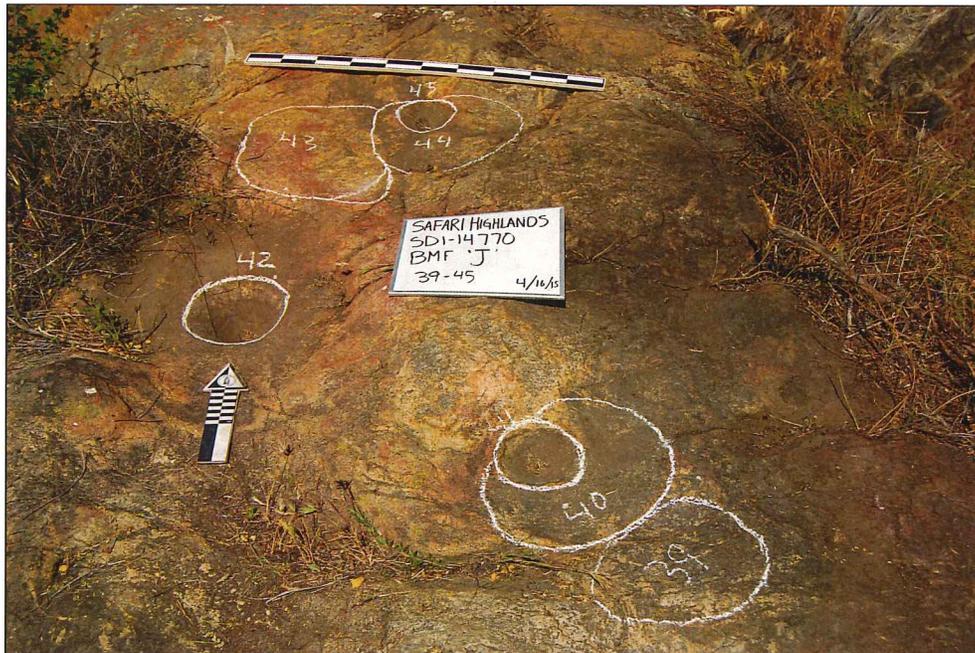
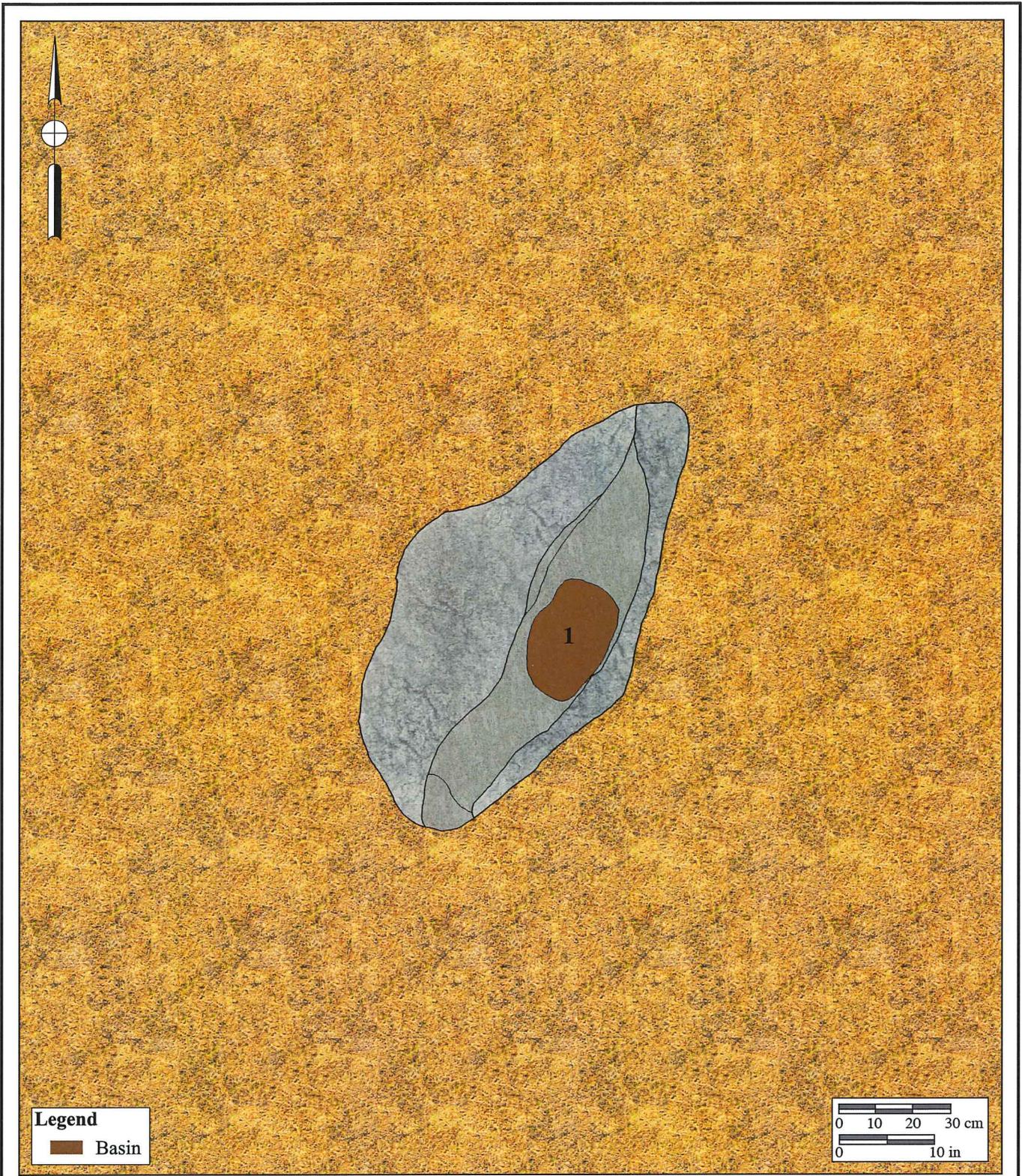


Plate 6.1-15: BMF J, Surfaces 39 through 45, at Site SDI-14,770, facing north.



**Plates 6.1-14 and 6.1-15**  
**Site SDI-14,770**  
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**Figure 6.1-12**  
**Bedrock Milling Feature K**  
**Site SDI-14,770**  
 The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



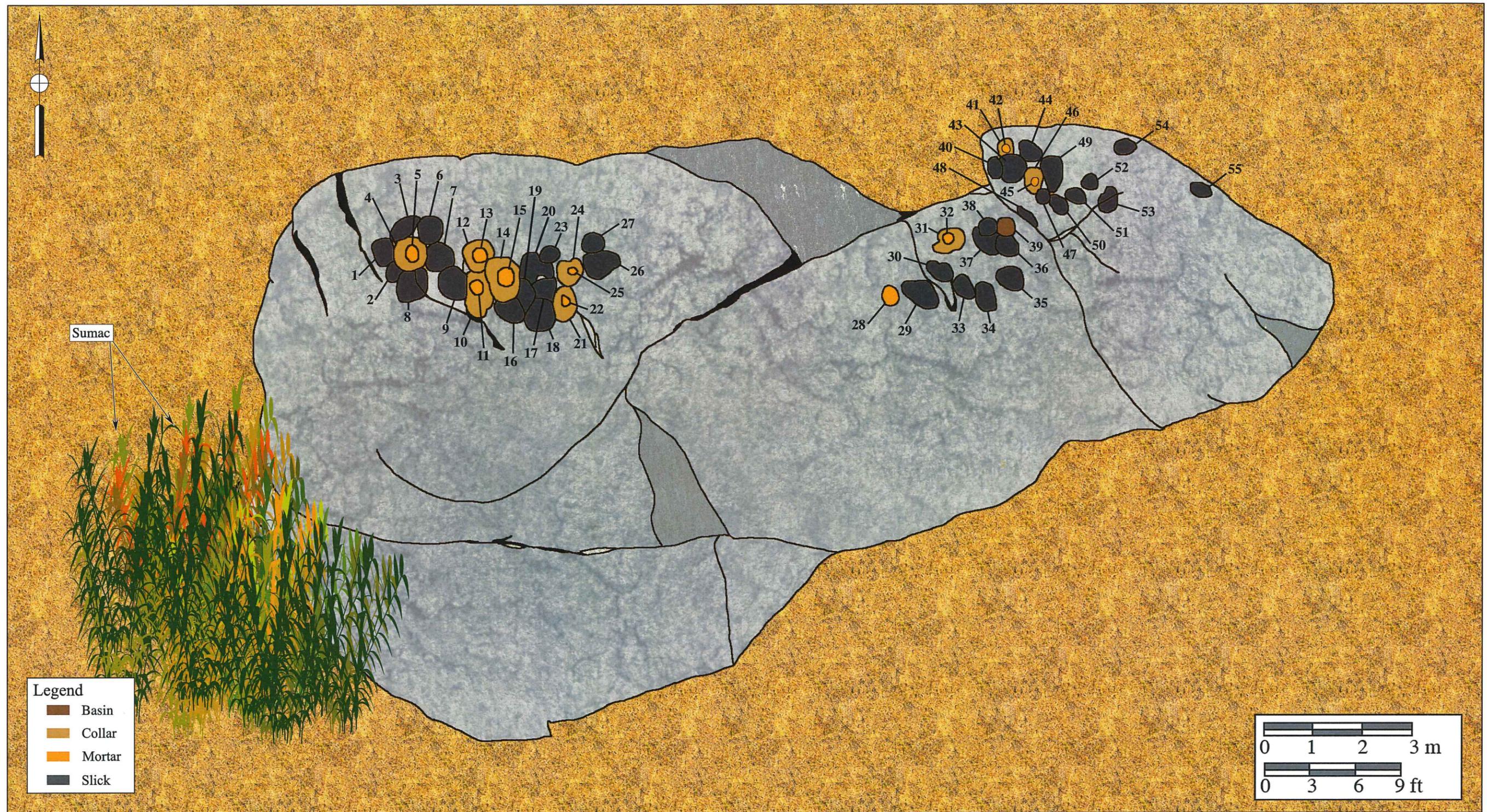


**Plate 6.1-16**

**Bedrock Milling Feature K at Site SDI-14,770, Facing Northeast**

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**Figure 6.1-13**  
**Bedrock Milling Feature L**  
**Site SDI-14,770**  
 The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



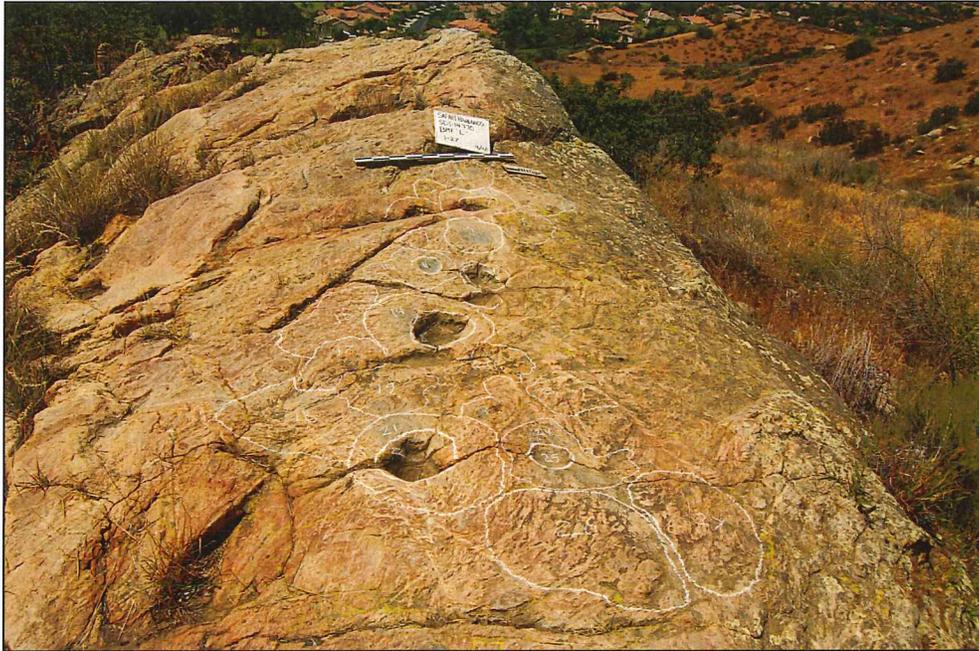


Plate 6.1–17: BMF L, Surfaces 1 through 27, at Site SDI-14,770, facing west.



Plate 6.1–18: BMF L, Surfaces 28 through 39, at Site SDI-14,770, facing northwest.



**Plates 6.1–17 and 6.1–18**  
**Site SDI-14,770**  
The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

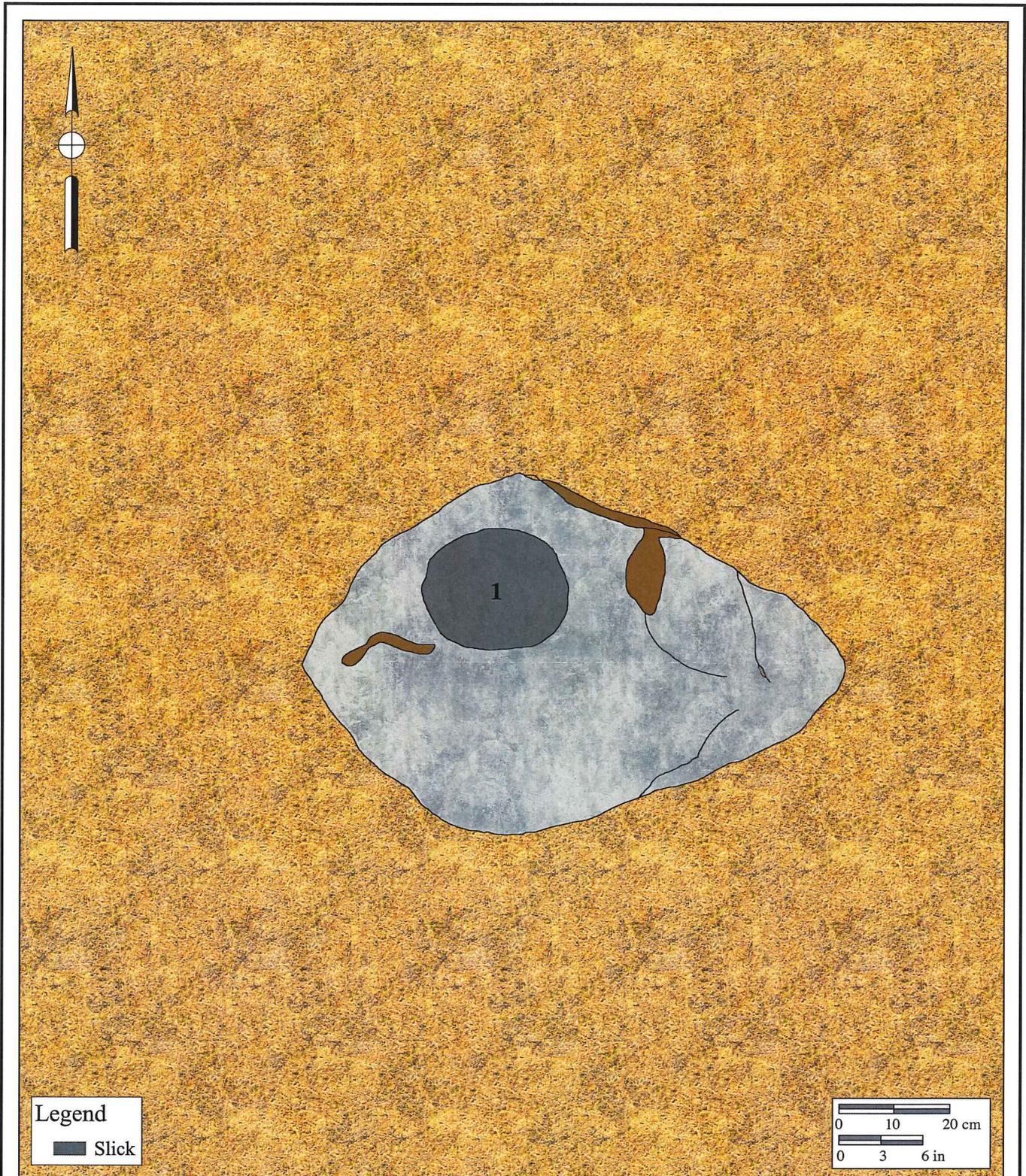


**Plate 6.1-19**

**Bedrock Milling Feature L, Surfaces 40 Through 55, at  
Site SDI-14,770, Facing Northwest**

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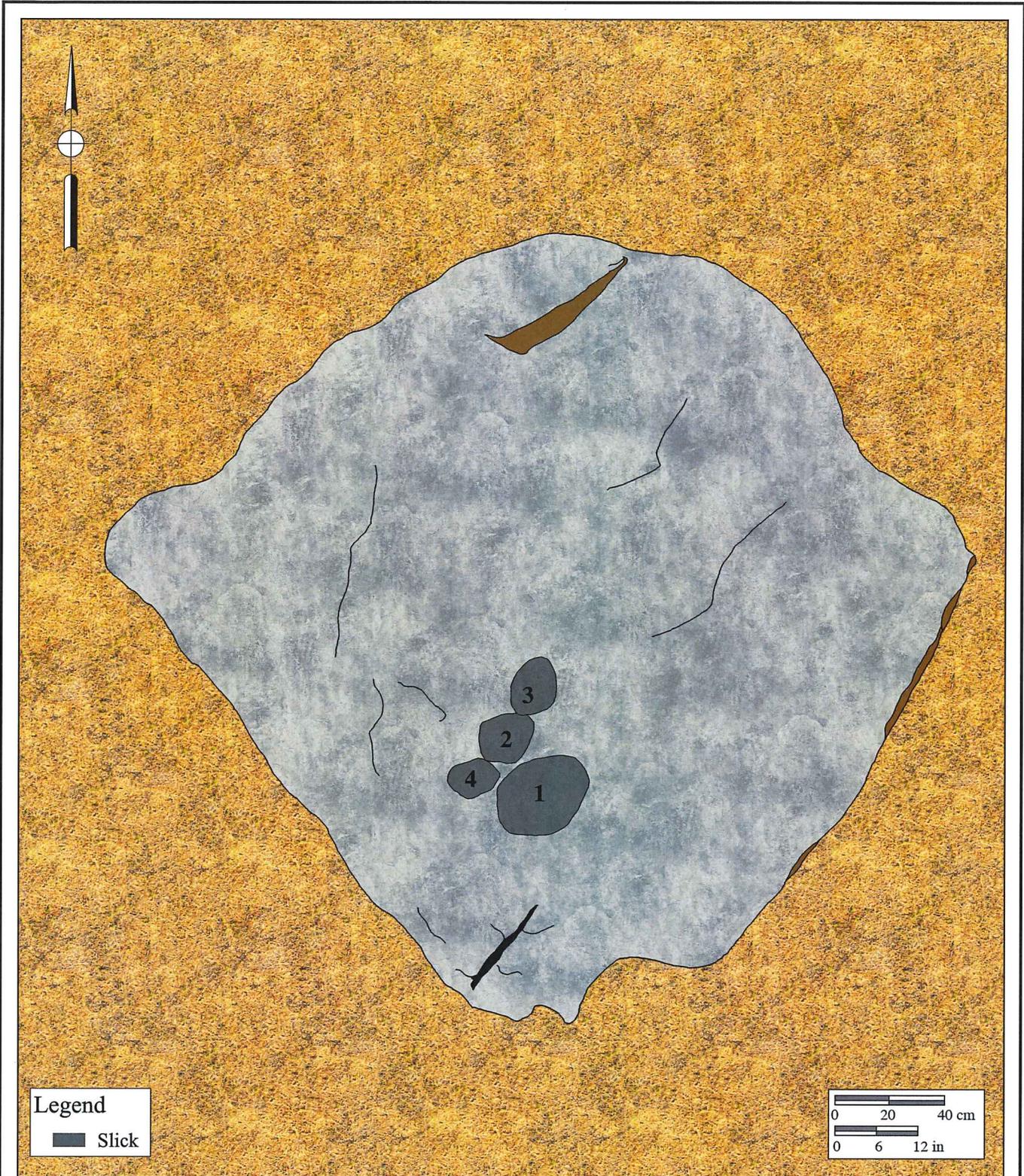


**Figure 6.1-14**

**Bedrock Milling Feature M  
Site SDI-14,770**

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project





**Figure 6.1-15**

**Bedrock Milling Feature N  
Site SDI-14,770**

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Plate 6.1-20: BMF M at Site SDI-14,770, facing north.

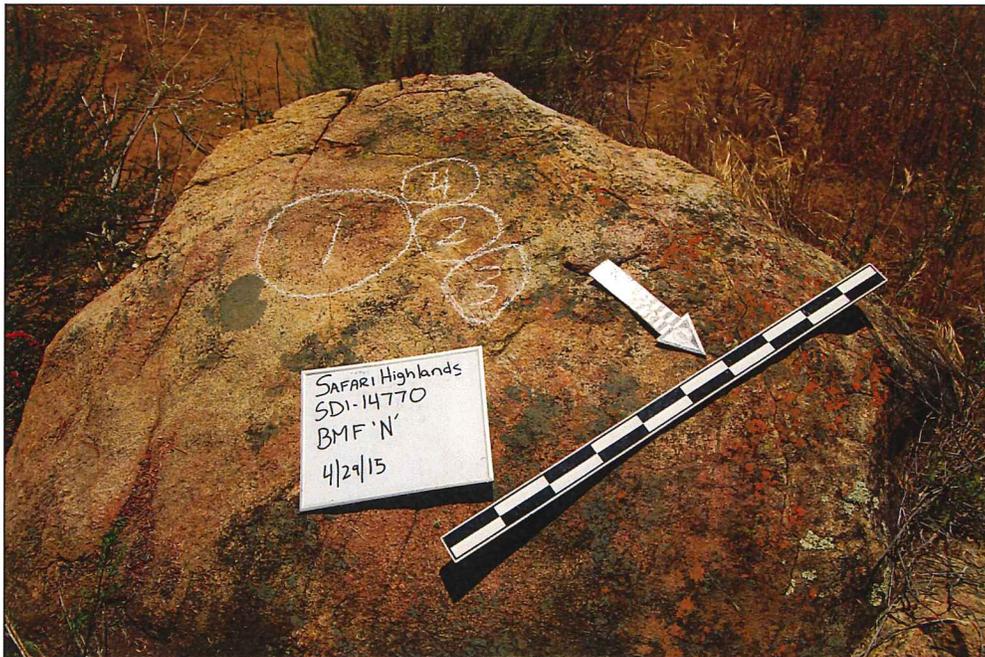
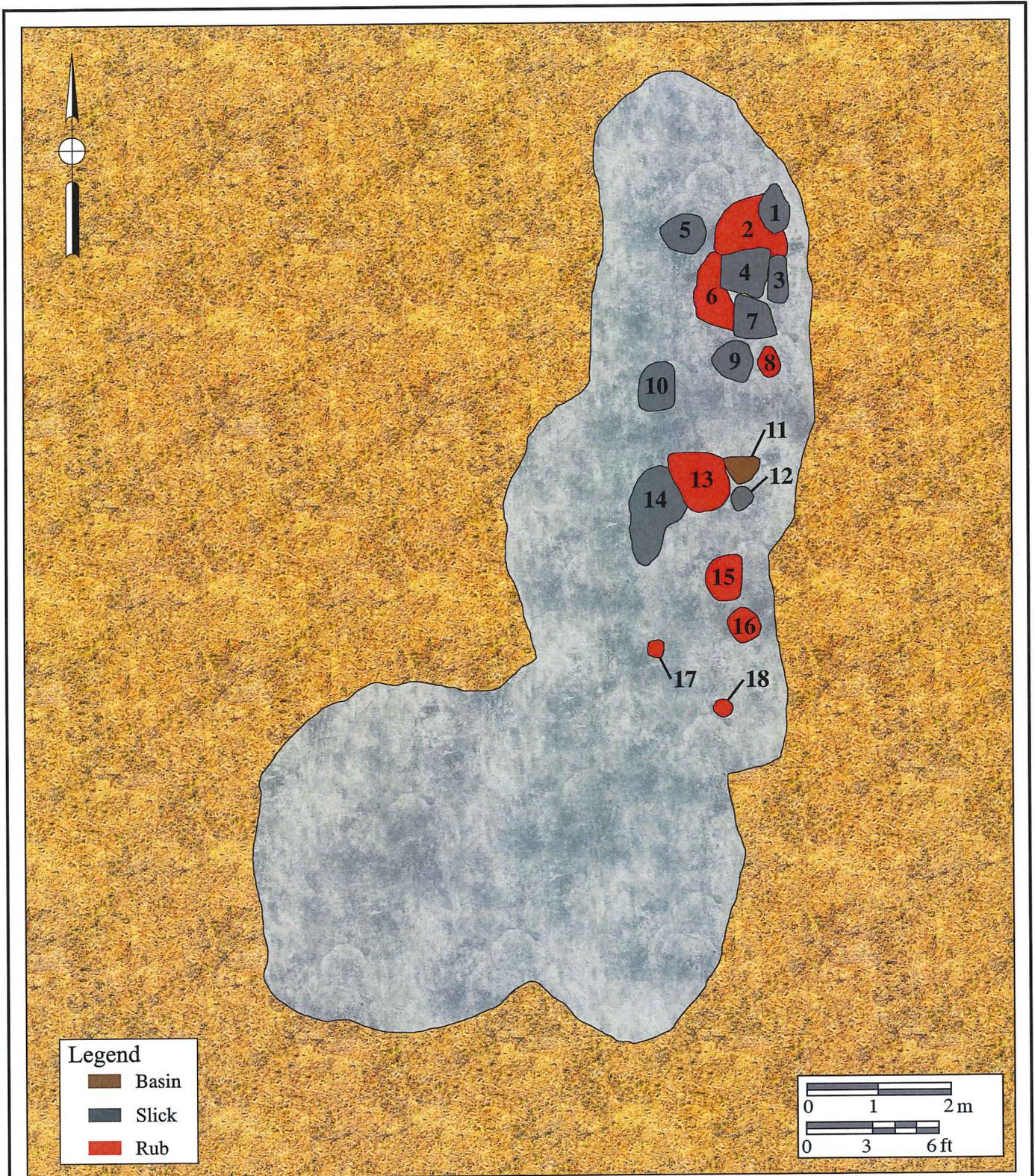


Plate 6.1-21: BMF N at Site SDI-14,770, facing southwest.



**Plates 6.1-20 and 6.1-21**  
**Site SDI-14,770**  
The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



**Figure 6.1–16**

**Bedrock Milling Feature O  
Site SDI-14,770**

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Plate 6.1-22: BMF O, Surfaces 1 through 10, at Site SDI-14,770, facing south.

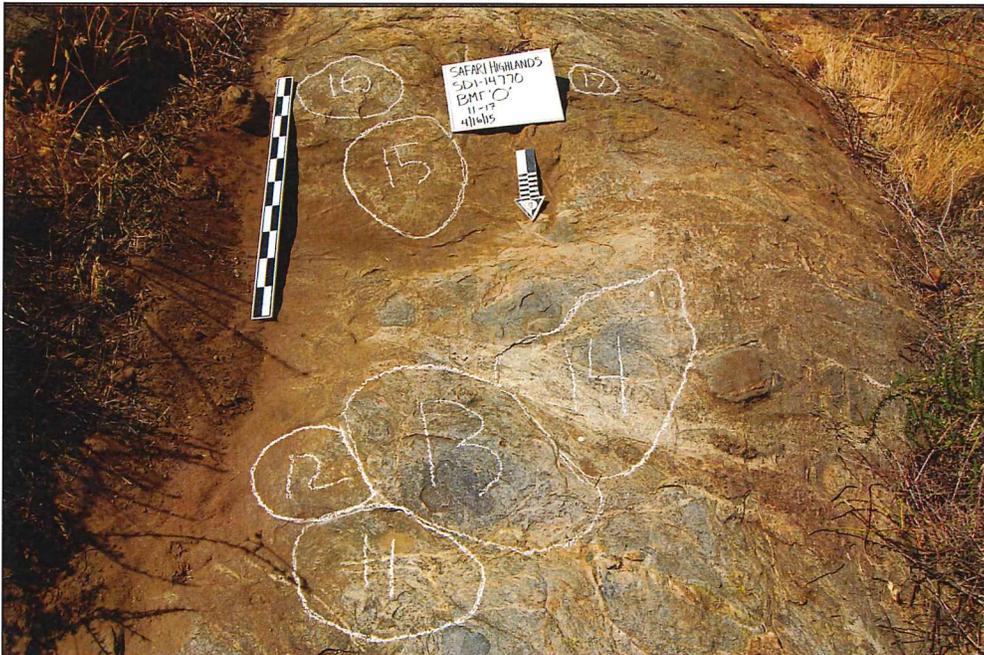
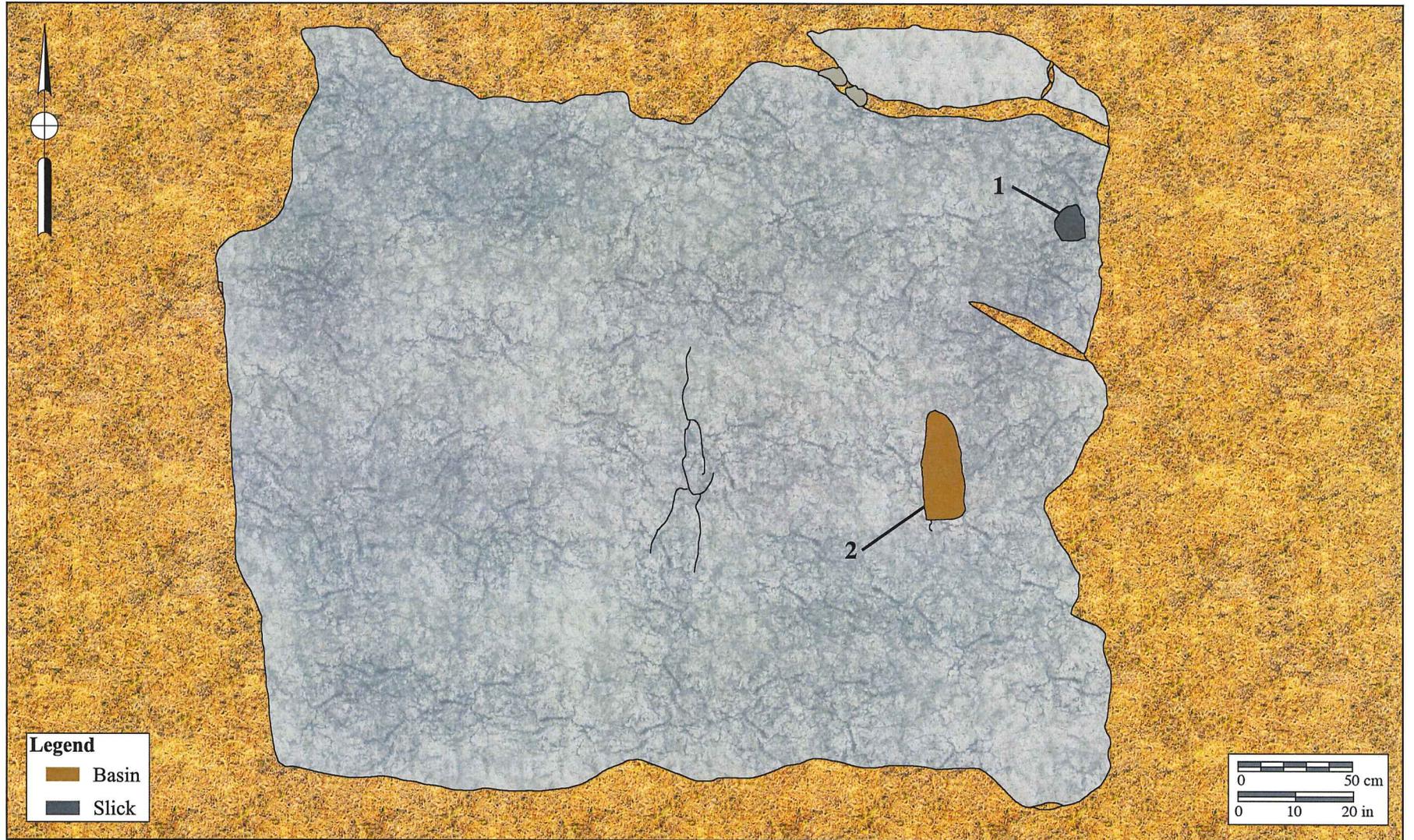


Plate 6.1-23: BMF O, Surfaces 11 through 17, at Site SDI-14,770, facing south.



**Plates 6.1-22 and 6.1-23**  
**Site SDI-14,770**  
 The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

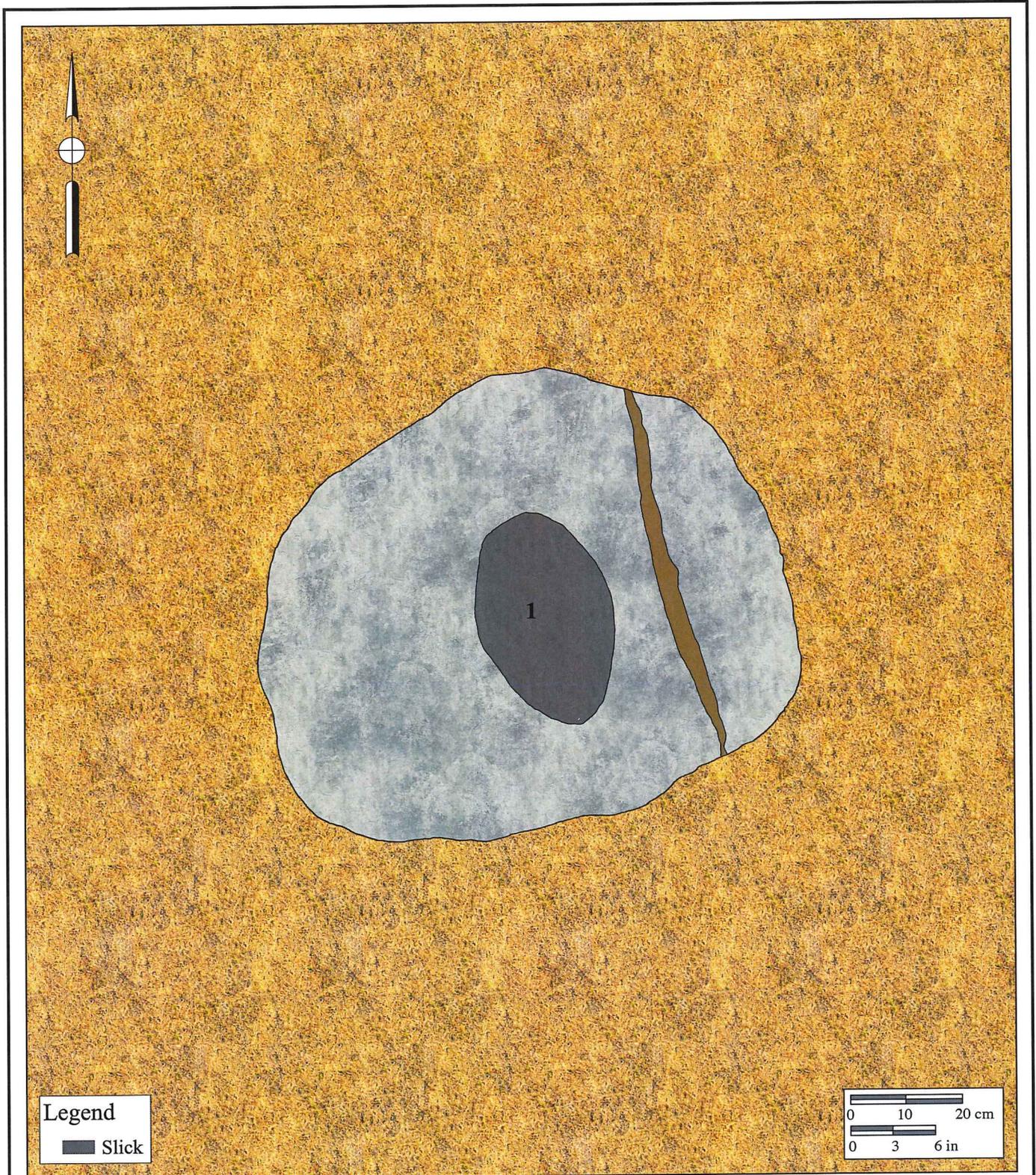


**Figure 6.1-17**

**Bedrock Milling Feature P  
Site SDI-14,770**

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**Figure 6.1-18**

**Bedrock Milling Feature Q  
Site SDI-14,770**

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Plate 6.1–24: BMF P at Site SDI-14,770, facing east.

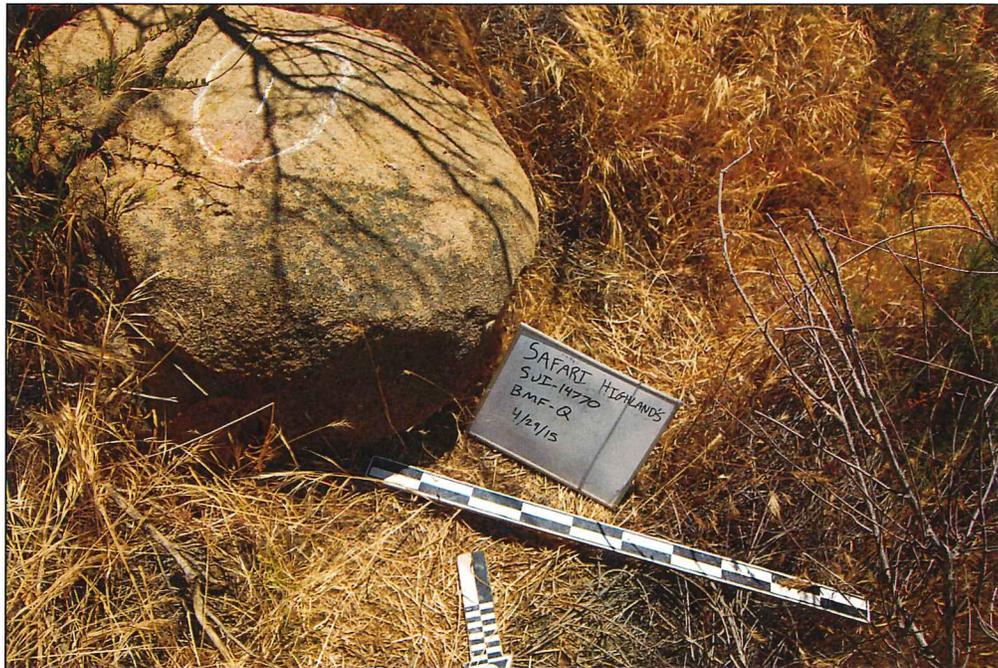
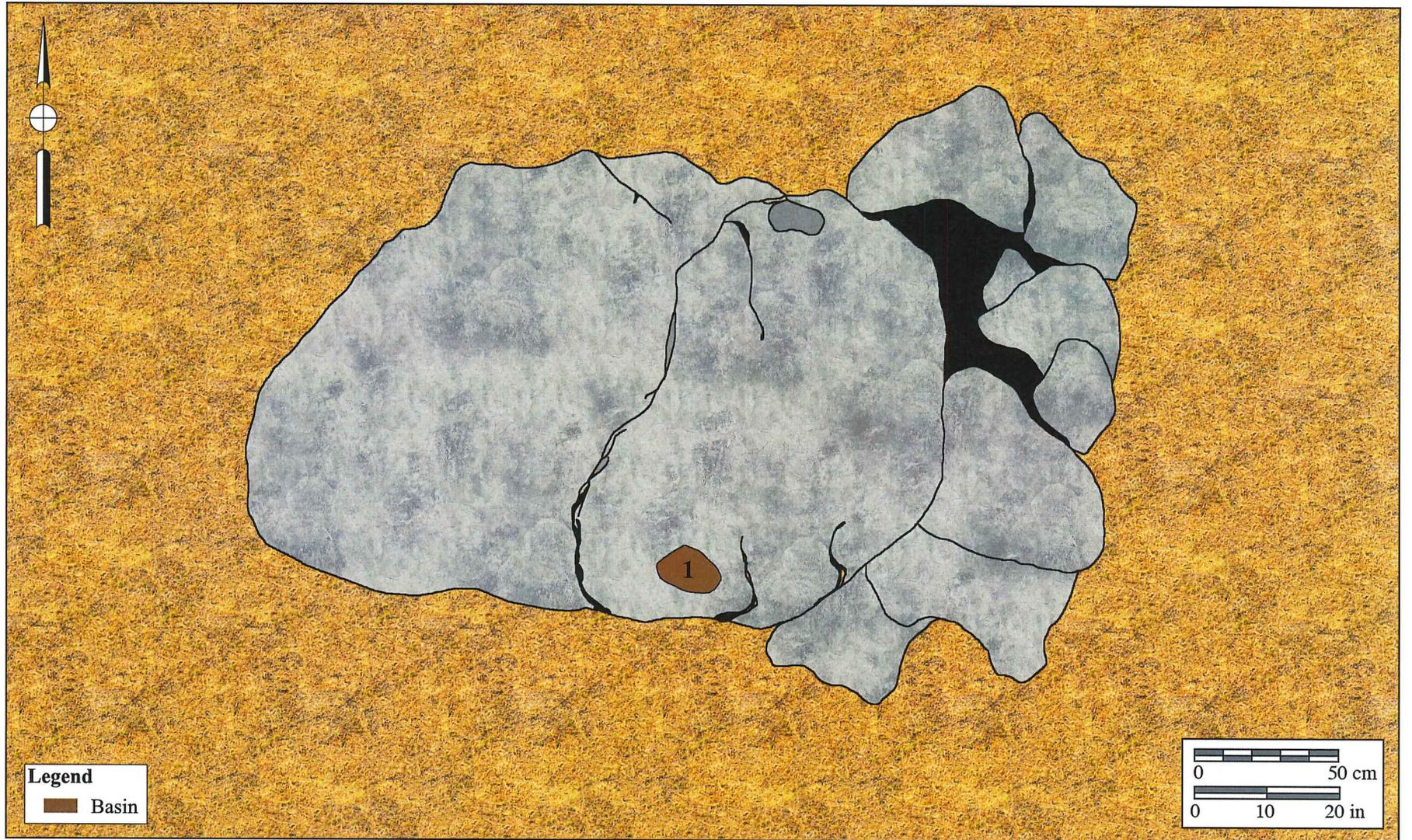


Plate 6.1–25: BMF Q at Site SDI-14,770, facing south.



**Plates 6.1–24 and 6.1–25**  
**Site SDI-14,770**  
**The Safari Highlands Ranch Project**

6.1-40

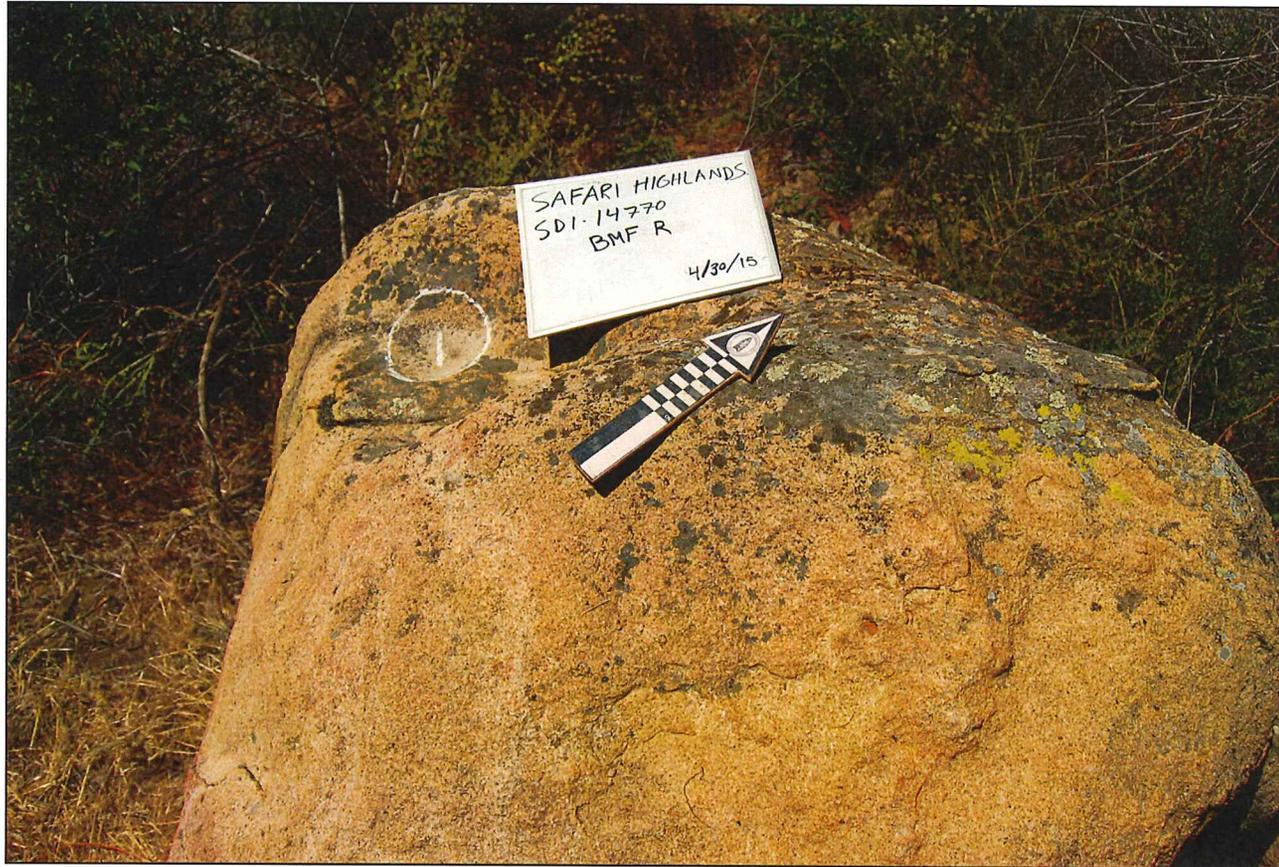


**Figure 6.1-19**

**Bedrock Milling Feature R  
Site SDI-14,770**

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project





**Plate 6.1-26**

**Bedrock Milling Feature R at Site SDI-14,770, Facing Northwest**

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

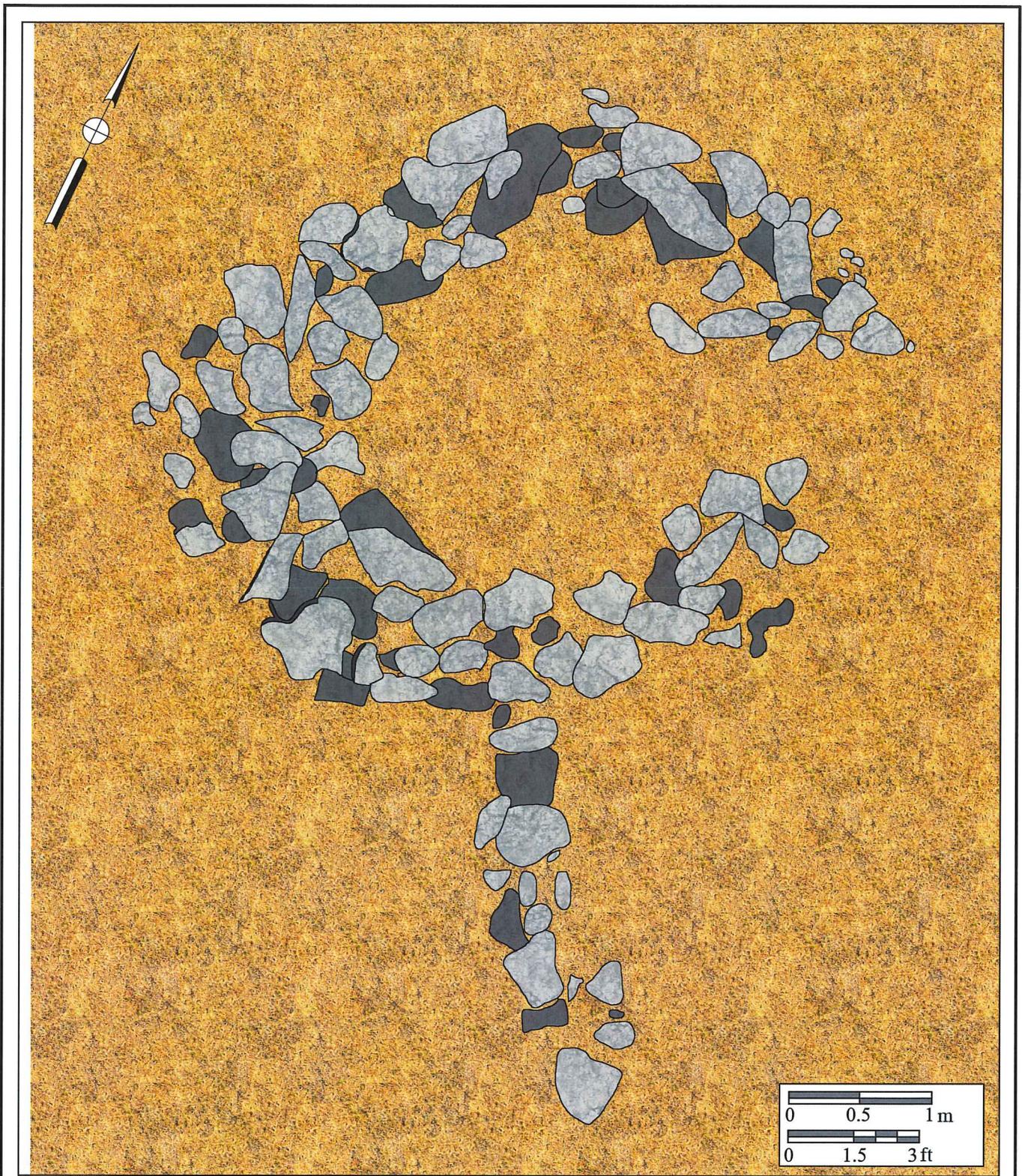


The mapping and recording of the surface expression of this site included the documentation of eight circular rock rings that represent the bases of prehistoric shelter structures. These rock rings were recorded as “house ring features” (HRFs). An example of such a house ring and associated structure is illustrated in Plate 6.1–27.



**Plate 6.1–27: Example of a wikiup house structure.**

The eight HRFs are clustered together and primarily situated along the southern boundary of the site overlooking the creek and waterfall area to the south and east. The preservation of such features is unusual and indicates that the site has a high potential for significant information. Midden soil was observed in association with these features. All of the HRFs were photographed, recorded, mapped, and measured. Only HRF #1 was illustrated in detail, as shown in Figure 6.1–20.



**Figure 6.1–20**  
**House Ring Feature #1**  
**Site SDI-14,770**  
The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



The HRFs are described in detail below and shown in photographs provided in Plates 6.1–28 through 6.1–36:

- ***HRF #1***: This is the easternmost feature and is the most well preserved. It consists of two courses of stacked rock with an opening in the ring facing east. A single row rock wall extends southeast of the southern portion of the feature. The feature measures 4.0 (N/S) by 4.4 (E/W) meters. The actual living space or level void in the center of the stone circle is 2.2 meters in diameter. The rock wall extension is 3.7 meters.
- ***HRFs #2-8***: These features are not as intact as HRF #1; however, all but one consist of rocks stacked two courses high and all are confirmed as the bases of occupational shelters. Only HRFs #2 and #3 are diffused and scattered, which made the delineation of boundaries difficult. HRFs #5 through #8 are clustered together in a north/south-trending alignment, as shown in Plate 6.1–36. The dimensions of these features are provided below:
  - HRF #2: 2.7 (N/S) by 1.9 (E/W) meters
  - HRF #3: 1.6 (N/S) by 1.7 (E/W) meters
  - HRF #4: 4.2 (N/S) by 3.8 (E/W) meters
  - HRF #5: 3.4 (N/S) by 3.8 (E/W) meters
  - HRF #6: 3.8 (N/S) by 3.1 (E/W) meters
  - HRF #7: 4.5 (N/S) by 5.1 (E/W) meters
  - HRF #8: 5.1 (N/S) by 5.5 (E/W) meters

In the area of the HRFs, an abundance of surface artifacts was observed in association with these features, including pottery, projectile points, shell, bone, and debitage of various material types (mostly quartz). The location of the HRFs is certainly the focal point of the occupation of the site. Distinct activity areas within the site boundaries, such as those for milling or lithic production activities, are located throughout the site, but the core area of site occupation definitely corresponds to the area of the shelters.

In addition to the house ring features, a rock shelter had been previously reported by Mooney and Associates in 2001. The shelter is essentially a rock overhang with sufficient height and coverage to provide shelter for one or two individuals. Evidence of fires was noted on the face of the rock; however, no artifacts were observed in direct association with the shelter. The shelter does not appear to have been enhanced by the prehistoric inhabitants.

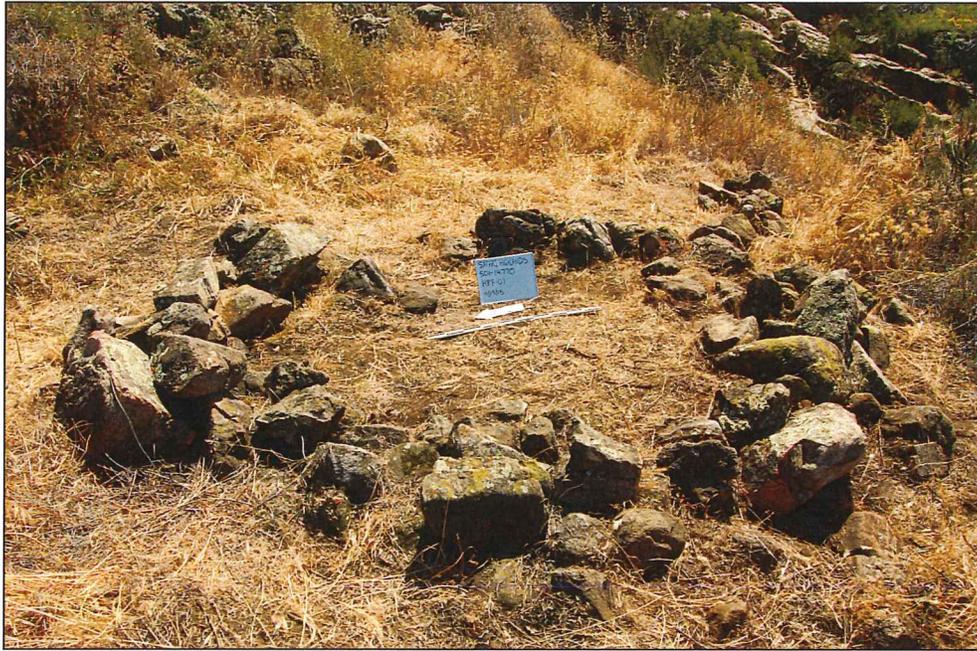


Plate 6.1-28: HRF #1 at Site SDI-14,770, facing southeast.



Plate 6.1-29: HRF #2 at Site SDI-14,770, facing west.



**Plates 6.1-28 and 6.1-29**  
**Site SDI-14,770**  
**The Safari Highlands Ranch Project**



Plate 6.1–30: HRF #3 at Site SDI-14,770, facing north.



Plate 6.1–31: HRF #4 at Site SDI-14,770, facing south.



**Plates 6.1–30 and 6.1–31**  
**Site SDI-14,770**  
The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.1–32: HRF #5 at Site SDI-14,770, facing south.



Plate 6.1–33: HRF #6 at SDI-14,770, facing west.



**Plates 6.1–32 and 6.1–33**  
**Site SDI-14,770**  
The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.1-34: HRF #7 at Site SDI-14,770, facing south.



Plate 6.1-35: HRF #8 at Site SDI-14,770, facing east.



**Plates 6.1-34 and 6.1-35**  
**Site SDI-14,770**  
The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



### Plate 6.1-36

House Ring Features #5 Through #8 at Site SDI-14,770, Facing South

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

**Subsurface Excavations**

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-14,770 was investigated by excavating a series of STPs. The placement of the STPs, shown in Figure 6.1–1, was based upon the distribution of the surface artifacts and features. The STPs were excavated to a minimum of 30 centimeters, or until bedrock was encountered. Mooney and Associates had previously excavated six shovel tests, all located within the area of midden deposit surrounding the HRFs. For the current testing program, BFA excavated 28 STPs to establish the boundaries of the subsurface deposit. The shovel tests began at the western edge of the site and moved east in a linear pattern. Because the site boundaries were defined on the north and south by steep slopes, shovel tests were not extended along north/south axes. The intervals between shovel tests varied, as the STPs located in the western area (where impacts are anticipated) were placed closer together, while STPs located in the eastern area (where no impacts are anticipated) were placed farther apart. Soils encountered during STP excavations consisted of a loose brown (10 YR 4/3) sandy silt from approximately zero to 20 centimeters and a semi-compact dark yellowish brown (10 Y/R 4/4) sandy silt with decomposed granite inclusions from 20 to 50 centimeters. Locational and recovery information for the shovel tests is presented in Table 6.1–4.

**Table 6.1–4**  
Shovel Test Excavation Data  
Site SDI-14,770

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
2	0-10	Debitage	Quartz	4	001
			Metavolcanic	2	002
		Projectile Point	Quartz	1	003
	10-20	Debitage	Quartz	1	004
	20-30	Debitage	Quartz	2	005
		Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	006
	30-40	Debitage	Quartz	1	007
40-50	No Recovery				
3	0-10	Debitage	Quartz	2	008
	10-20	Debitage	Quartz	1	009
			Volcanic	1	010
	20-30	Debitage	Quartz	1	011
			Volcanic	1	012

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
	30-40	No Recovery			
4	0-10	Debitage	Quartz Crystal	1	013
	10-20	No Recovery			
	20-30				
5	0-10	Debitage	Quartz	1	014
	10-20	No Recovery			
	20-30				
6	0-10	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	015
	10-20	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	016
	20-30	No Recovery			
7	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
8	0-10	Debitage	Quartz	1	017
	10-20	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	018
	20-30	No Recovery			
	30-40				
9	0-10	Debitage	Quartz	1	019
	10-20	No Recovery			
	20-30				
10	0-10	Debitage	Quartz	1	020
			Volcanic	1	021
	10-20	Debitage	Quartz	1	022
	20-30	No Recovery			
11	0-10	Debitage	Quartz	2	023
	10-20	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	024
		Debitage	Chert	1	025
	20-30	No Recovery			
12	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
13	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
14	0-10	Debitage	Quartz	2	027
	10-20	No Recovery			
	20-30				
15	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
	20-30				
16	0-10	Debitage	Quartz	1	028
			Volcanic	2	029
	10-20	No Recovery			
	20-30				
17	0-10	Debitage	Volcanic	1	030
	10-20	No Recovery			
	20-30				
18	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
19	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
20	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
21	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
22	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
23	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
24	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	031
		Debitage	Quartz	1	032
	20-30	No Recovery			
25	0-10	Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	033
	10-20	No Recovery			
	20-30				
26	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
27	0-10	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	034
		Debitage	Chert	1	035
			Metavolcanic	1	036

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
			Quartz	5	037
		Faunal Remains	Bone	0.4 gram	038
	10-20	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	039
		Debitage	Quartz	6	040
			Metavolcanic	1	041
		Faunal Remains	Bone	0.2 gram	042
		Flake Tool	Quartz	1	096
	20-30	Debitage	Quartz	2	043
			Chert	1	044
			Quartzite	1	045
28	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				

The general pattern of cultural deposits noted in the data from the STPs includes deposits at the west end of the site, in the central area near the HRFs, and then on the upper slope on the east side of the site where milling features and a rock shelter were recorded. The greatest density of subsurface artifacts by count were noted in STPs 2 and 3 on the lower western side of the site; however, the densest quantity of artifacts per level was noted near the rock shelter on the east side of the site, where STP 27 was excavated.

To investigate the content of the cultural deposits at the site, two standard one-square-meter test units were excavated. The locations of the test units are illustrated on Figure 6.1–1. The test units were targeted in the western area of the site where shovel tests identified a significant subsurface deposit, and in the area of the HRFs where the core of the site activities took place. The results of the test unit excavations are provided in Table 6.1–5.

**Table 6.1–5**  
 Test Unit Excavation Data  
 Site SDI-14,770

Test Unit	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	0-10	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	2	046
		Debitage	Quartz	10	047
			Quartzite	2	048
			Volcanic	2	049
			Metavolcanic	1	050
			Piedra de Lumbre (PDL) Chert	1	051

Test Unit	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
	10-20	Faunal Remains	Bone	0.5 gram	052
		Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	6	053
		Faunal Remains	Bone	0.5 gram	054
		Debitage	Quartz	20	055
			Metavolcanic	11	056
			Volcanic	2	057
			Chert	1	058
			Quartzite	2	059
	20-30	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	8	060
		Faunal Remains	Bone	3.6 grams	061
		Charcoal	Undifferentiated	1.6 grams	062
		Debitage	Quartz	20	063
			Metavolcanic	9	064
			Volcanic	4	065
	Chert		1	066	
	30-40	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	4	067
		Faunal Remains	Bone	2.0 grams	068
		Polished Bone	Bone	1	069
		Debitage	Quartz	4	070
			Quartzite	1	071
			Volcanic	6	072
	40-50	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	073
		Faunal Remains	Bone	0.8 gram	074
		Debitage	Quartz	6	075
			Quartzite	1	076
			Volcanic	3	077
	50-60	Debitage	Quartz	5	078
Volcanic			5	079	
Metavolcanic			2	080	
Faunal Remains		Bone	2.5 grams	081	
60-70	Faunal Remains	Bone	1.7 grams	082	
	Debitage	Quartz	8	083	
2	0-10	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	37	084
		Faunal Remains	Bone	33.0 grams	085
		Bead	Undifferentiated Ground Lithic	2	086, 087
		Debitage	Quartz	182	088
			Metavolcanic	39	089
			Volcanic	15	090
			Chert	1	091

Test Unit	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
		Projectile Point	Quartzite	3	092
			Obsidian	13	093
			Obsidian	1	094
			Quartz	1	095
	10-20	Bead	Undifferentiated Ground Lithic	1	097
		Faunal Remains	Bone	22.3 grams	098
		Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	20	099
		Faunal Remains	<i>Haliotis</i> sp. Shell	0.2 gram	100
		Debitage	Obsidian	9	101
			Metavolcanic	27	102
			Volcanic	7	103
			Quartzite	3	104
			Chert	3	105
		Quartz	253	106	
		Biface	Quartz	2	107, 108
	Projectile Point	Obsidian	1	109	
	20-30	Bead	<i>Olivella</i> sp. Shell	2	110, 111
		Debitage	Obsidian	8	112
			Metavolcanic	15	113
			Volcanic	14	114
			Quartzite	1	115
			Quartz	85	116
		Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	10	117
		Ceramic Disc	TBW	1	118
		Projectile Point	Quartz	2	119, 120
		Flake Tool	Quartz	1	121
		Faunal Remains	Bone	12.1 grams	122
	Faunal Remains	Shell	0.01 gram	123	
	30-40	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	8	124
		Faunal Remains	Bone	7.0 grams	125
		Debitage	Quartz	76	126
			Quartzite	1	127
			Volcanic	3	128
Metavolcanic			11	129	
Chert		6	130		
Projectile Point	Metavolcanic	1	131		
40-50	Faunal Remains	Bone	7.2 grams	132	
	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	2	133	
	Debitage	Obsidian	2	134	

Test Unit	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
			Quartz	30	135
			Metavolcanic	3	136
			Volcanic	2	137
		Projectile Point	Metavolcanic	1	138

Test Unit 1, on the west side of the site, was excavated to a depth of 70 centimeters (Plate 6.1–37) and produced artifacts to a depth of 70 centimeters. The artifacts from the test unit are primarily debitage (N=127) and reflect tool manufacture and maintenance. Additional materials recovered include 21 TBW ceramic fragments, one piece of polished animal bone, 1.6 grams of charcoal, and 11.6 grams of vertebrate faunal remains. Soils encountered within Test Unit 1 consisted of a loose brown (10 YR 4/3) sandy silt from approximately zero to 20 centimeters, a semi-compact dark yellowish brown (10 Y/R 4/4) sandy silt with decomposed granite inclusions from 20 to 50 centimeters, and a compact dark yellowish brown 10 Y/R 4/6) silty sand with increased decomposed granite inclusions from 50 to 70 centimeters.



**Plate 6.1–37: View of Test Unit 1 at Site SDI-14,770, zero to 70 centimeters.**

Test Unit 2 was placed near the HRFs and was excavated to 50 centimeters before a sterile soil horizon was encountered (Plate 6.1–38). The recovery from Test Unit 2 was also primarily debitage (N=812), in addition to three ground lithic beads, two bifaces, one flake tool, seven projectile points, one TBW ceramic disc, 77 TBW ceramic fragments, two *Olivella* sp. shell beads, 81.6 grams of vertebrate faunal remains, and 0.2 gram of invertebrate faunal remains. Soils encountered within Test Unit 2 consisted of a loose brown (10 YR 4/3) sandy silt from approximately zero to 20 centimeters and a semi-compact dark yellowish brown (10 Y/R 4/4) sandy silt with decomposed granite inclusions from 20 to 50 centimeters.



**Plate 6.1–38: View of Test Unit 2 at Site SDI-14,770, zero to 50 centimeters.**

The subsurface investigations at SDI-14,770 identified a cultural deposit that measures approximately 262.9 meters (862.4 feet) from east to west by 85 meters (278.9 feet) from north to south, covering 10,527.1 square meters (113,312.8 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.

#### *6.1.4 Discussion*

The site recordation and testing program demonstrated that Site SDI-14,770 consists of several cultural features representative of shelter and food processing. The total artifact

collection from the site, which is summarized in Table 6.1–6, consists of 1,782 artifacts representative of the Late Prehistoric Horizon, likely attributed to the Kumeyaay, as opposed to the Luiseño (both cultural groups are reported for this general area). Most notable in the artifact collection are ceramics (TBW) that are temporally reflective of a Late Prehistoric occupation, projectile points that document the use of hunting as part of the subsistence pattern, milling tools that reflect food processing, and large amounts of debitage that indicate the importance of tool manufacture and maintenance. The spectrum of lithic materials observed at the site includes locally available materials as well as trade material such as obsidian. Although the obsidian was not sourced chemically, the collection appears to match Obsidian Butte material from the Salton Sea area.

**Table 6.1–6**  
Summary of All Recovered Cultural Materials  
Site SDI-14,770

Cultural Material	Surface Collection	STPs	Test Units	Total	Percent
Adze	1	-	-	1	0.06
Stone Bead	-	-	3	3	0.17
Biface	4	-	2	6	0.34
Core	2	-	-	2	0.11
Debitage	494	52	939	1,485	83.33
Flake Tool	3	1	1	5	0.28
Ground Stone	1	-	-	1	0.06
Metate	1	-	-	1	0.06
Preform	1	-	-	1	0.06
Projectile Point	15	1	7	23	1.29
Prehistoric Ceramic	144	8	98	250	14.03
Ceramic Disc	-	-	1	1	0.06
<i>Olivella</i> sp. Shell Bead	-	-	2	2	0.11
Polished Bone	-	-	1	1	0.06
Charcoal (grams)	-	-	1.6	1.6	-
Faunal Bone (grams)	5.0	0.6	93.2	98.8	-
Faunal Shell (grams)	10.2	-	0.2	10.4	-
<b>Total*</b>	666	62	1,054	1,782	100.00**
<b>Percent</b>	37.37	3.48	59.15	100.00**	

\*Totals do not include grams

\*\*Rounded totals may not equal 100.00 percent

### *6.1.5 Summary*

The investigation of Site SDI-14,770 produced sufficient information to determine that this site is significant under CEQA criteria. Of the entire collection of resources within the Safari Highlands Ranch Project, this site represents the resource with the highest level of research potential based upon the variety of artifact types and features. Of particular note is the recordation of the house ring features, which represent not only a fortuitous preservation factor, but also a clear indication that the site was occupied on a seasonal or semi-permanent basis during the Late Prehistoric Period. With the assumption that the site was occupied by Kumeyaay families for long periods, the projection is made that a wide variety of activities are represented in stratigraphic deposits within the site. Further study of this site would provide significant data regarding the Late Prehistoric occupation of the inland valley and foothills east of Escondido.

Site SDI-14,770 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, ovals, and collars, 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-14,770 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-14,770 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-14,770 is evaluated as eligible for the CRHR under Criterion D, and is therefore a Historical Resource as defined by CEQA.

## 6.2 Site SDI-15,072

### 6.2.1 Site Description

This resource was originally recorded as a seasonal camp with five milling features, cupule features, and subsurface deposits. This site represents a large prehistoric camp just upslope and east of the major prehistoric occupation site at SDI-14,770, and is situated along the same major drainage that flows westward toward SDI-14,770. The seasonal camp was recorded during the initial study of the Crowder Project by BFSa in 1992, and subsequently studied by Mooney and Associates. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.2–1. Elevations at the site range from 846 to 880 feet AMSL. The topographic setting of this site is the key characteristic to the occupation of this location. A major drainage exists adjacent to the site, which drains a large area to the east and north, including much of the Safari Highlands Ranch Project. Native vegetation exists over most of the property, with an oak riparian woodland surrounding the site. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.2–1.



Plate 6.2–1: Overview of Site SDI-15,072, facing west.

**Figure 6.2-1**  
**Archaeological Investigation Map**  
**Site SDI-15,072**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

Site SDI-15,072 is located within the proposed construction zone for the Safari Highlands Ranch Project and was therefore subjected to a testing and evaluation program by BFSA. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and recordation of all surface artifacts and features, as well as the excavation of STPs and one test unit. The field investigations were conducted in May of 2015.

#### *6.2.2 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 five milling features, two cupule features, a possible sweat house, and a subsurface deposit approximately 90 centimeters deep. Artifacts observed on the surface of the site included prehistoric ceramics, debitage, cores, flakes, and projectile points. Subsurface excavations of the site included six shovel tests and one test unit that identified the presence of subsurface deposits at different areas of the site, reaching a maximum depth of 90 centimeters. The artifact collection from the subsurface tests by Mooney and Associates reflected the same pattern noted on the surface of the site and primarily consisted of debitage with a strong presence of flaked tools and milling tools. Bone and charcoal also were noted and reflect the use of this location as an occupation site. TBW ceramics were collected throughout the site and in the shovel tests. The site was determined to be a significant cultural resource by Mooney and Associates.

#### *6.2.3 Description of Field Investigations*

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site SDI-15,072 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0. The features previously identified by Mooney and Associates were remapped using GPS. Additional features were identified and added to the site inventory. No artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site; however, subsurface tests that were added to those previously excavated by Mooney and Associates were positive for cultural materials. The purpose of the additional testing program by BFSA was to analyze the site in greater detail in order to address potential impacts to this site 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; however, no cultural materials were observed. Although no artifacts were identified on the surface of the site, bedrock milling features were present within the prerecorded site boundaries. A total of seven milling features were identified during the examination of the site area, including the five milling features previously reported by Mooney and Associates. The surface recordation process for SDI-15,072 included recording the milling features present on the site. The milling features were assigned the alphabetical designations BMF A through BMF G. The locations of the

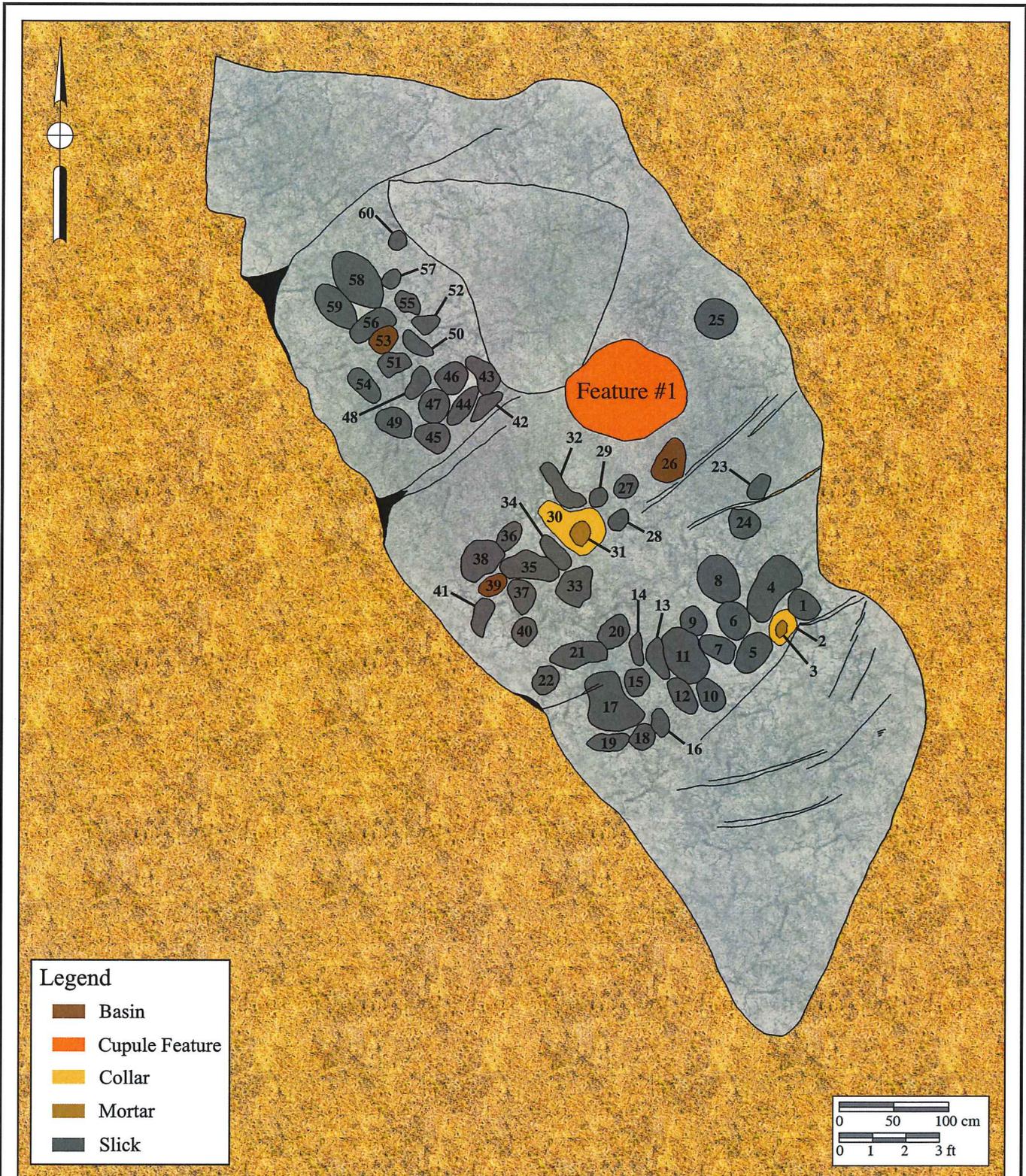
milling features are illustrated on Figure 6.2–1. A table detailing the type and dimensions of the milling surfaces present on the seven milling features is provided in Table 6.2–1. The milling surfaces identified on the various milling features include 80 slicks, seven mortars, five basins, and five collars. These surfaces represent the processing of acorns and seeds, as well as animals, at the site. Illustrations of all the milling features are presented in Figures 6.2–2 through 6.2–8 and photographs of the milling features are shown in Plates 6.2–2 through 6.2–10.

**Table 6.2–1**  
Bedrock Milling Feature Data  
Site SDI-15,072

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
A	1	Slick	29x22x0.1
	2	Collar	26x30x0.1
	3	Mortar	15x18x4
	4	Slick	54x50x0.1
	5	Slick	30x38x0.1
	6	Slick	38x29x0.1
	7	Slick	29x17x0.1
	8	Slick	49x46x0.1
	9	Slick	28x18x0.1
	10	Slick	32x25x0.1
	11	Slick	55x37x0.1
	12	Slick	38x26x0.1
	13	Slick	40x23x0.1
	14	Slick	38x23x0.1
	15	Slick	28x33x0.1
	16	Slick	20x23x0.1
	17	Slick	65x47x0.1
	18	Slick	17x25x0.1
	19	Slick	20x34x0.1
	20	Slick	40x36x0.1
	21	Slick	35x55x0.1
	22	Slick	33x24x0.1
	23	Slick	13x27x0.1
	24	Slick	36x39x0.1
	25	Slick	40x37x0.1
	26	Basin	33x44x1
	27	Slick	20x37x0.1
	28	Slick	16x20x0.1

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
	29	Slick	17x23x0.1
	30	Collar	59x50x0.1
	31	Mortar	25x23x5
	32	Slick	37x24x0.1
	33	Slick	37x38x0.1
	34	Slick	38x18x0.1
	35	Slick	62x30x0.1
	36	Slick	13x30x0.1
	37	Slick	35x30x0.1
	38	Slick	32x56x.1
	39	Basin	18x29x1.5
	40	Slick	30x26x0.1
	41	Slick	38x20x0.1
	42	Slick	17x35x0.1
	43	Slick	38x24x0.1
	44	Slick	22x49x0.1
	45	Slick	31x31x0.1
	46	Slick	29x30x0.1
	47	Slick	33x33x0.1
	48	Slick	20x35x0.1
	49	Slick	38x27x0.1
	50	Slick	38x22x0.1
	51	Slick	27x27x0.1
	52	Slick	30x20x0.1
	53	Basin	24x31x2
	54	Slick	43x27x0.1
	55	Slick	29x18x0.1
	56	Slick	27x48x0.1
	57	Slick	16x18x0.1
	58	Slick	60x39x0.1
	59	Slick	52x24x0.1
	60	Slick	15x20x0.1
B	1	Slick	30x38x0.1
	2	Collar	44x46x0.1
	3	Mortar	19x20x3
C (Rock 1)	1	Slick	46x53x0.1
	2	Slick	29x27x0.1
	3	Slick	37x50x0.1
	4	Slick	19x16x0.1
	5	Slick	33x12x0.1

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
<b>C (Rock 2)</b>	6	Slick	52x37x0.1
	7	Slick	40x26x0.1
	8	Slick	31x21x0.1
	9	Collar	44x35x0.1
	10	Mortar	20x19x5
	11	Slick	22x17x0.1
	12	Slick	49x53x0.1
	13	Basin	45x22x0.25
	14	Slick	31x21x0.1
	15	Slick	48x33x0.1
	16	Slick	53x44x0.1
	17	Collar	68x62x0.1
	18	Mortar	52x26x13
	19	Slick	42x29x0.1
	20	Slick	19x15x0.1
21	Slick	51x25x0.1	
<b>D</b>	1	Mortar	26x24x6
	2	Mortar	30x27x10
<b>E (Rock 1)</b>	1	Slick	18x8x0.1
	2	Slick	28x17x0.1
	3	Slick	55x39x0.1
	4	Slick	17x19x0.1
	5	Slick	30x23x0.1
	6	Slick	44x43x0.1
	7	Slick	83x43x0.1
	8	Slick	50x34x0.1
<b>E (Rock 2)</b>	9	Basin	28x19x1
<b>F</b>	1	Slick	33x22x0.1
<b>G</b>	1	Slick	34x24x0.1

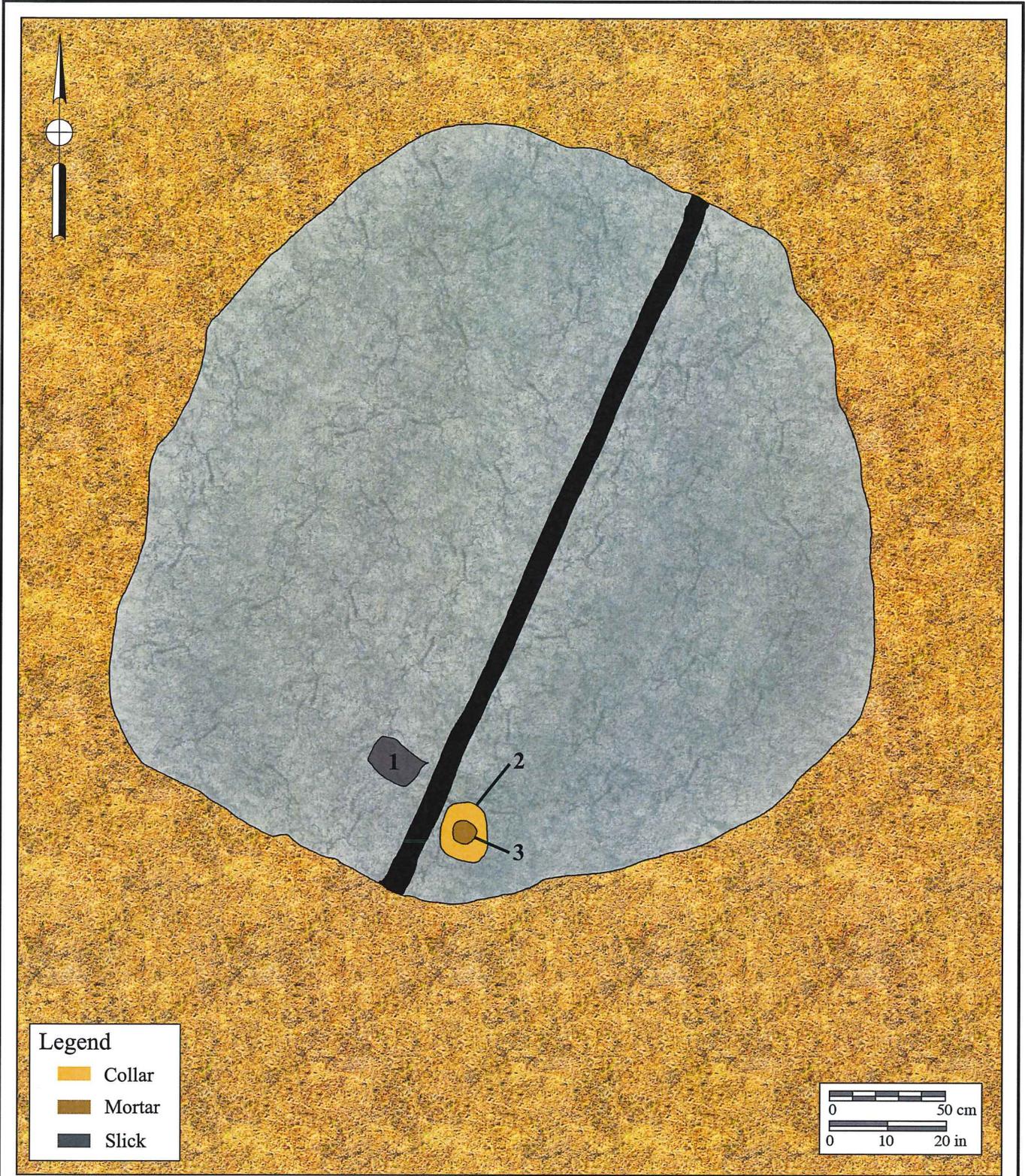


**Figure 6.2-2**

**Bedrock Milling Feature A  
Site SDI-15,072**

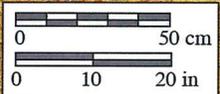
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**Legend**

- Collar
- Mortar
- Slick



**Figure 6.2–3**  
**Bedrock Milling Feature B**  
**Site SDI-15,072**  
 The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.2-2: BMF A at Site SDI-15,072, facing southeast.



Plate 6.2-3: BMF B at Site SDI-15,072, facing northwest.



**Plates 6.2-2 and 6.2-3**  
**Site SDI-15,072**  
**The Safari Highlands Ranch Project**



**Figure 6.2-4**  
**Bedrock Milling Feature C**  
**Site SDI-15,072**  
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Plate 6.2-4: BMF C, Rock 1, Surfaces 1 through 5, at Site SDI-15,072, facing northwest.

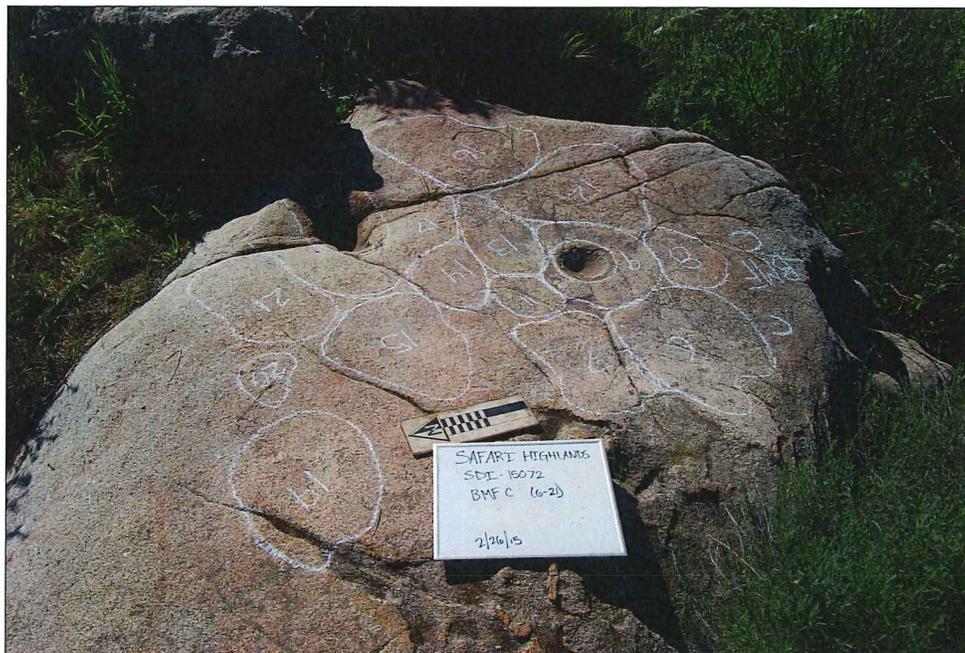
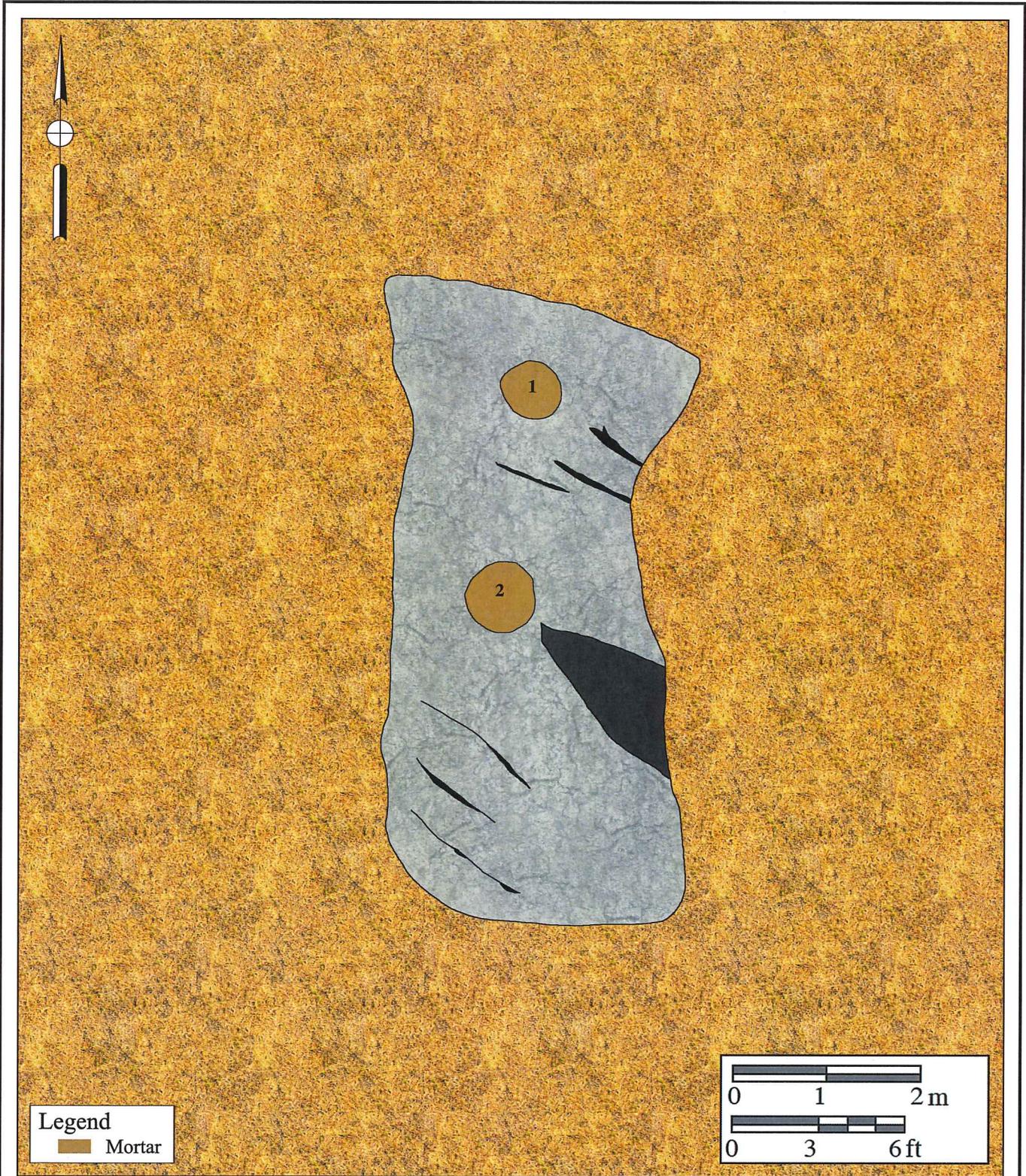


Plate 6.2-5: BMF C, Rock 2, Surfaces 6 through 21, at Site SDI-15,072, facing southeast.



**Plates 6.2-4 and 6.2-5**  
**Site SDI-15,072**  
**The Safari Highlands Ranch Project**



**Figure 6.2-5**

**Bedrock Milling Feature D  
Site SDI-15,072**

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

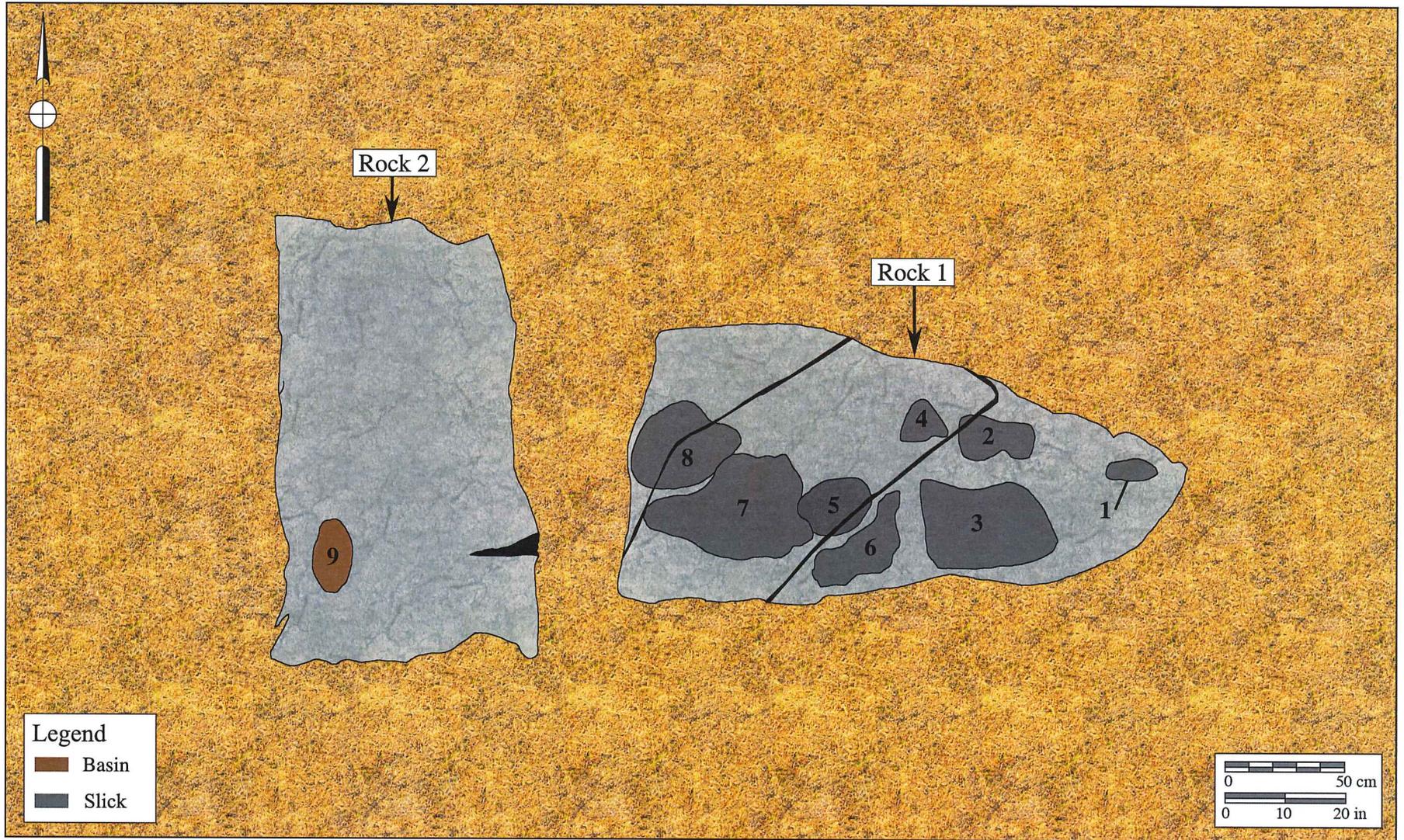




### Plates 6.2–6

**Bedrock Milling Feature D at Site SDI-15,072, Facing North**  
The Safari Highlands Ranch Project





**Figure 6.2-6**

**Bedrock Milling Feature E  
Site SDI-15,072**

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project





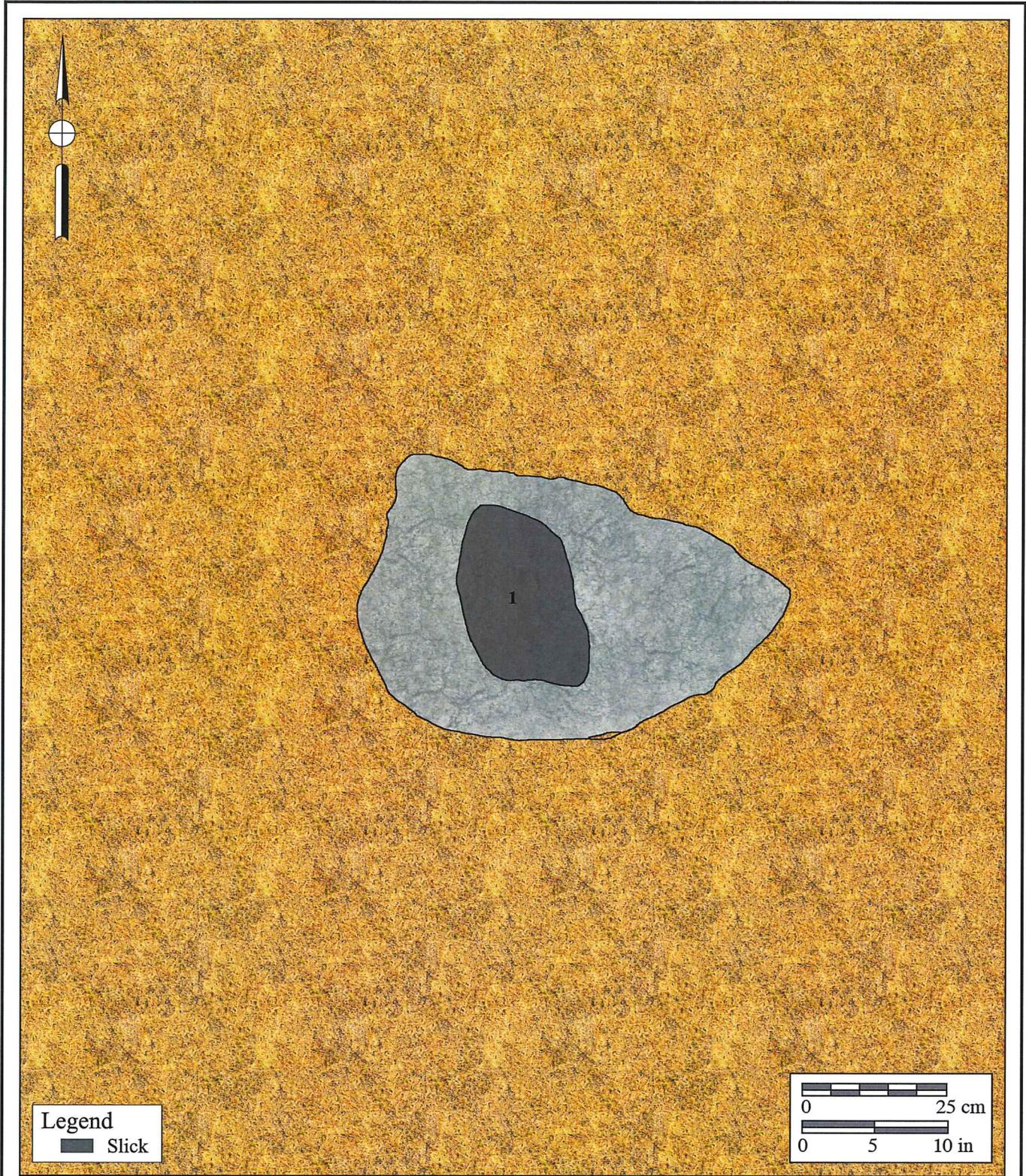
Plate 6.2–7: BMF E, Rock 1, Surfaces 1 through 8, at Site SDI-15,072, facing east.



Plate 6.2–8: BMF E, Rock 2, Surface 9, at Site SDI-15,072, facing south.



**Plates 6.2–7 and 6.2–8**  
**Site SDI-15,072**  
**The Safari Highlands Ranch Project**

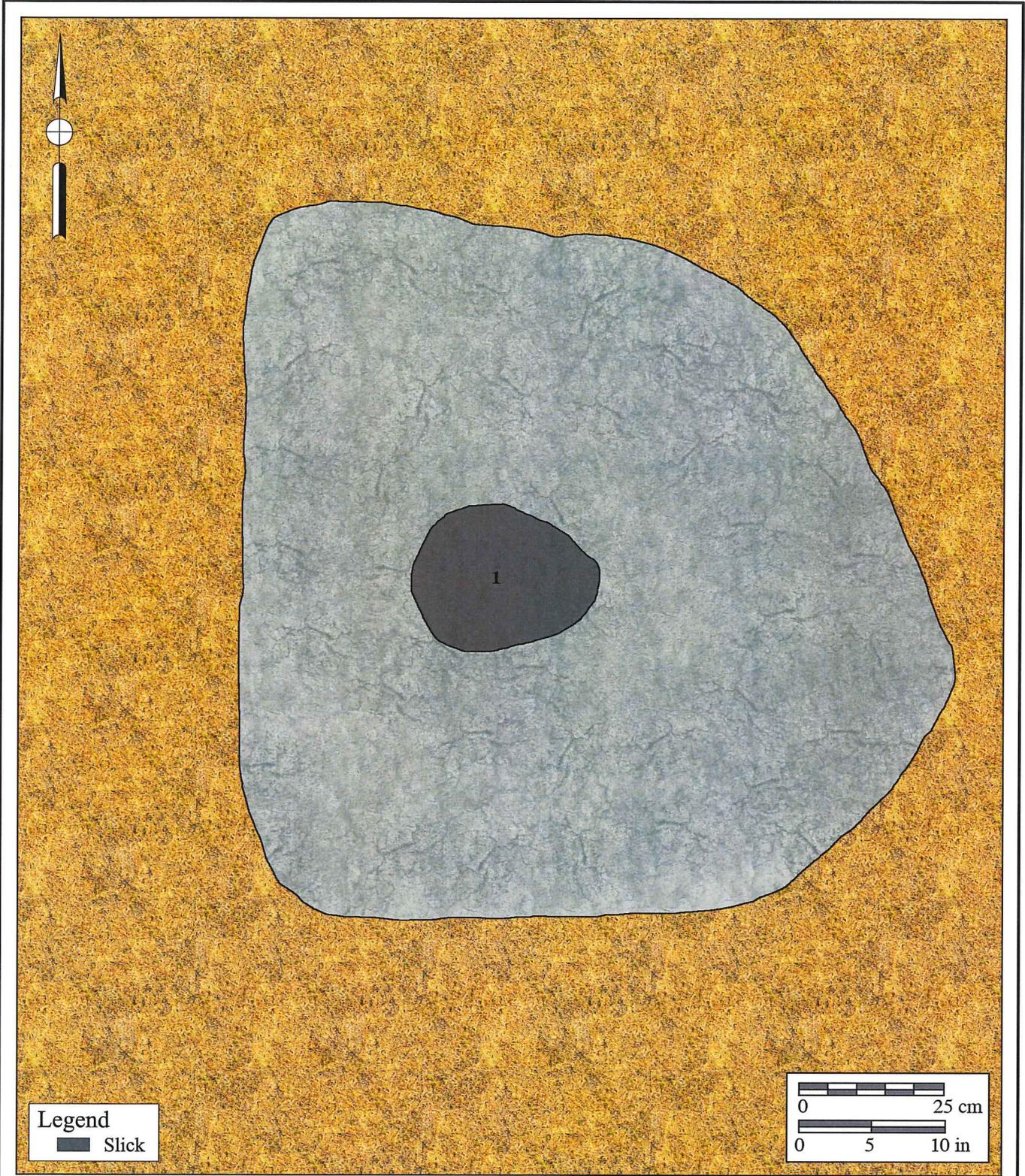


Legend  
■ Slick

0 25 cm  
0 5 10 in



**Figure 6.2-7**  
**Bedrock Milling Feature F**  
**Site SDI-15,072**  
The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Legend  
■ Slick

0 25 cm  
0 5 10 in



**Figure 6.2-8**  
**Bedrock Milling Feature G**  
**Site SDI-15,072**  
The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.2-9: BMF F at Site SDI-15,072, facing north.



Plate 6.2-10: BMF G at Site SDI-15,072, facing east.



**Plates 6.2-9 and 6.2-10**  
**Site SDI-15,072**  
 The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

Previously, Mooney and Associates had identified a cupule feature at Site SDI-15,072. The cupule was situated on a free-standing granite boulder atop BMF A. The cupule feature (Feature #1) currently contains 13 cupules or indentations, typically four to six centimeters in diameter. Dimensions of the cupules are provided in Table 6.2–2 and a photograph of Feature #1 is provided in Plate 6.2–11. Additionally, Mooney and Associates reported a possible sweathouse feature within the site boundaries. This feature (Feature #2) was relocated and characterized as a circular hole in the ground measuring one meter in diameter and surrounded by large granite boulders. No other enhancements to the feature were noted. No artifacts or other cultural materials were noted by Mooney and Associates during surface investigations or during the excavation of two shovel tests within the feature. A photograph of Feature #2 is provided in Plate 6.2–12.

**Table 6.2–2**  
Feature #1 – Cupule Feature  
Site SDI-15,072

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
1	1	Cupule	20x21x6.5
	2	Cupule	11x10x2
	3	Cupule	8x8x2
	4	Cupule	10x9x2.5
	5	Cupule	3.5x4x0.5
	6	Cupule	5x4x0.5
	7	Cupule	3x4x0.5
	8	Cupule	4x3x0.5
	9	Cupule	4x3x0.5
	10	Cupule	4x3x0.5
	11	Cupule	7x6x1.5
	12	Cupule	7x7x1.5
	13	Cupule	5x7x0.5



Plate 6.2–11: Feature #1 at Site SDI-15,072, facing southeast.



Plate 6.2–12: Feature #2 at Site SDI-15,072, facing south.



**Plates 6.2–11 and 6.2–12**  
**Site SDI-15,072**  
The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

**Subsurface Excavations**

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-15,072 was investigated by excavating a series of STPs. Mooney and Associates had previously excavated six shovel tests at SDI-15,072, though those tests were limited to the western half of the site. For the current testing program, BFSa excavated an additional 29 STPs (beginning at STP 7 to continue where Mooney and Associates left off) to establish the boundaries of the subsurface deposit. The placement of the STPs, shown in Figure 6.2–1, was based upon the distribution of the milling features. Shovel tests were placed in a radial pattern based upon a site datum situated in the center of the site. 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 6.2–3. 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.

**Table 6.2–3**  
Shovel Test Excavation Data  
Site SDI-15,072

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	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	35
	20-30	No Recovery			
	30-40				
9	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20	Faunal Remains	Bone	1.5 grams	36
	20-30	No Recovery			
	30-40				
10	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	37
	20-30	Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	38
	30-40	No Recovery			
	40-50				
11	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20	Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	39
	20-30	No Recovery			
	30-40				

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
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	Volcanic	1	40
	10-20	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	41
	20-30	Faunal Remains	Bone	0.1 gram	42
		Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	43
	30-40	Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	44
			Quartz	1	45
40-50	Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	46	
16	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
17	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
18	0-10	Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	47
	10-20	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	48
	20-30	Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	49
	30-40	Debitage	Quartz	1	50
		Faunal Remains	Bone	0.3 gram	51
	40-50	No Recovery			
	50-60				
19	0-10	Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	52
	10-20	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	53
	20-30	No Recovery			
	30-40				
20	0-10	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	54
		Debitage	Quartz	1	55
			Metavolcanic	1	56
	10-20	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	57
	20-30	No Recovery			
30-40					

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
21	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
22	0-10	Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	58
	10-20	No Recovery			
	20-30				
	30-40				
23	0-10	Debitage	Metavolcanic	2	59
	10-20	Debitage	Metavolcanic	2	60
	20-30	Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	61
	30-40	No Recovery			
	40-50				
24	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
25	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
26	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
27	0-10	Debitage	Volcanic	1	62
	10-20	Debitage	Quartz	1	63
	20-30	No Recovery			
	30-40				
28	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
29	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
30	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
31	0-10	Debitage	Quartz	1	64
		Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	3	65
	10-20	Faunal Remains	Bone	0.1 gram	66
		Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	67
		20-30	Debitage	Quartz	1

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
			Metavolcanic	1	69
	30-40	Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	70
	40-50	No Recovery			
	50-60				
32	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
33	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
34	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
35	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				

The general pattern of cultural deposits noted in the data from the STPs includes a subsurface deposit throughout the northern portion of the site. The greatest density of subsurface artifacts by count was noted in STPs 15 and 31 on the north side of the site where Mooney and Associates had also identified a subsurface deposit. The revised site boundaries established by the BFSa shovel test data now define the subsurface deposit as 56 by 77 meters.

To investigate the content of the cultural deposits at SDI-15,072, Mooney and Associates



Plate 6.2–13: View of Test Unit 2 at Site SDI-15,072, zero to 100 centimeters.

had excavated a single test unit within the site. BFSa placed an additional test unit in a different portion of the site (Plate 6.2–13). This unit (designated as Test Unit 2) was excavated to a depth of 100 centimeters; however, the last 10 centimeters were negative for any cultural material. Soils encountered within the test unit consisted of loose dark grayish brown sandy silt (10 YR 4/2) with decomposed granite

inclusions. Decomposed granite bedrock was encountered at 90 centimeters. Due to the bedrock, the unit was terminated at 100 centimeters. The artifact collection from the unit is provided in Table 6.2–4, and generally included ceramics, debitage, ground stone, a metate, an adze, and vertebrate faunal remains. The location of the test unit is illustrated on Figure 6.2–1.

**Table 6.2–4**  
Test Unit Excavation Data  
Site SDI-15,072

Test Unit	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).	
2	0-10	Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	01	
			Volcanic	3	03	
			Quartzite	1	04	
			Quartz	3	05	
		Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	02	
		Square Nail	Metal	2	72	
	10-20	Debitage	Quartz	3	06	
			Metavolcanic	2	08	
			Volcanic	2	09	
		Faunal Remains	Bone	2.2 grams	07	
		Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	2	10	
	20-30	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	2	11	
			Debitage	Metavolcanic	2	12
				Volcanic	3	13
		Faunal Remains	Bone	1.1 grams	14	
		30-40	Debitage	Quartz	1	16
	Prehistoric Ceramic		TBW	1	17	
	Faunal Remains		Bone	1.2 grams	18	
	40-50	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	2	19	
	50-60	Debitage	PDL Chert	1	20	
			Metavolcanic	1	21	
			Volcanic	1	24	
			Quartz	1	26	
		Faunal Remains	Bone	0.7 gram	22	
		Adze	Metavolcanic	1	23	
		Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	25	
	60-70	Faunal Remains	Bone	1.1 grams	27	
		Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	28	
	70-80	Faunal Remains	Bone	0.4 gram	29	

Test Unit	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
		Debitage	Metavolcanic	3	30
			Quartz	1	31
		Ground Stone	Granite	1	34
	80-90	Debitage	Volcanic	1	32
		Faunal Remains	Bone	0.6 gram	33
		Metate	Granite	1	71

The subsurface investigations at SDI-15,072 identified a cultural deposit that measures approximately 43 meters (141 feet) from north to south by 71 meters (233 feet) from east to west, covering an area of approximately 1,343 square meters (14,456 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.

#### 6.2.4 Discussion

The site recordation and testing program demonstrated that Site SDI-15,072 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 6.2–5, consists of 83 artifacts and 9.3 grams of vertebrate faunal remains 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, and which reflect the use of storage containers, projectile points that document the use of hunting as part of the subsistence pattern, milling tools that reflect food processing, and one adze indicating that the processing of wood was occurring. The spectrum of lithic materials observed at the site includes locally available materials.

**Table 6.2–5**  
Summary of All Recovered Cultural Materials  
Site SDI-15,072

Cultural Material	STPs	Test Unit	Total	Percent
Adze	-	1	1	1.20
Debitage	25	33	58	69.88
Ground Stone	-	1	1	1.20
Metate	-	1	1	1.20
Prehistoric Ceramic	11	9	20	24.10
Square Nail	-	2	2	2.41

Cultural Material	STPs	Test Unit	Total	Percent
Faunal Bone (grams)	2.0	7.3	9.3	-
<b>Total*</b>	36	47	83	100.00**
<b>Percent</b>	43.37	56.63	100.00**	

\*Totals do not include grams

\*\*Rounded totals may not equal 100.00 percent

### 6.2.5 Summary

The investigation of Site SDI-15,072 produced sufficient information to determine that this site is significant under CEQA criteria. This site is essentially a large milling site in close proximity to the semi-permanent camp at SDI-14,770. The limited artifact collection categories confirm that site activities were focused upon the collection of food and milling. The site was utilized over a long period of time during the Late Prehistoric Period, given the depth of the deposit. The close proximity of SDI-15,072 to SDI-14,770 suggests that the sites were used as contemporary occupation areas, with the area of SDI-15,072 focusing upon the oak woodland that is supported by the valley setting and surface water flow of the creek passing through the center of the site. The significance of the site is associated with the research potential of SDI-15,072 as a focused long-term milling area directly associated with SDI-14,770.

Site SDI-15,072 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, basins, and collars, which reflect the use of the site for food production. The site investigations also resulted in the discovery of cupule features. This form of petroglyph is often associated with puberty ceremonies for Yuman-speaking groups. This interpretation has always been considered as tentative. Regardless, cupule features are a form of rock art attributed to prehistoric occupations in southern California. 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-15,072 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-15,072 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-14,770 is evaluated as eligible for the CRHR under Criterion D, and is, therefore a Historical Resource as defined by CEQA.

### 6.3 Site SDI-15,074

#### 6.3.1 Site Description

Site SDI-15,074 was recorded as a historic foundation and stone wall when the property was initially surveyed by BFSA as part of the Crowder Project in 1992. The site was subsequently studied by Mooney and Associates in 2001 and recorded as containing two cobble foundations and a segment of rock wall that was interpreted as “landscaping.” This site sits on a low-lying knoll with drainages to the east and south and is covered in both native and ornamental (non-native) vegetation. An old dirt road track passes near the site and is assumed to have been the access point to the historic site. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.3–1. Elevations at the site range from 1,152 to 1,170 feet AMSL. Native vegetation was present throughout the area of this site, although the area within the ruin was generally devoid of any vegetation. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.3–1.



**Plate 6.3–1: Overview of Site SDI-15,074, facing south.**

**Figure 6.3-1**  
**Archaeological Investigation Map**  
**Site SDI-15,074**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

Site SDI-15,074 is located within the currently proposed construction zone and was therefore subjected to a testing and evaluation program by BFSa. Data previously gathered by Mooney and Associates was incorporated into the site evaluation program. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and recordation of all surface artifacts and the excavation of nine additional STPs and one test unit beyond the eight shovel tests excavated by Mooney and Associates. The field investigations were conducted in January of 2015.

### *6.3.2 Previous Investigations*

The site was studied as part of the Valley View Estates Project by Mooney and Associates in 2001. The description of the site in that document is presented below:

Feature 1 is a rectangular, unmortared cobble house foundation measuring 4.6 by 13.5 m and trending east-west. Portions of all four external walls are exposed, and a central north-south internal wall appears to be present under a mound of soil and vegetation. A portion of possible adobe melt sits on the east end of the foundation. Approximately 15 m to the north is feature 2, a nearly semi-circular cobble foundation measuring 7.6 m from east to west. There is an apparent opening to the northeast, although it is unclear how much of the foundation has fallen and/or been buried. The function of feature 2 remains unclear. Feature 3, a low cobble retaining or landscaping wall, runs 40 m along the elevation beneath the knoll and borders the site along the west and southwest. A light artifact scatter begins adjacent to the south side of feature 1, and extends outwards to the south and southeast for approximately 15 m. Northeast of the site is a short segment of abandoned rock-lined road, recorded as site P-37-017034. The previous survey identified the presence of an oleander encircled with cobbles to the south of feature 1; this was not found in the current study, although an ornamental oleander does site mid-way between features 1 and 2. (Mooney and Associates 2001)

The artifact collection made as part of the Mooney and Associates study included 131 artifacts, which consisted of 95 historic artifacts and 36 prehistoric artifacts. The majority of historic artifacts were associated with Feature 2. The historic artifacts included ceramics such as ironstone, ceramic beer bottles, porcelain plateware, glass bottle fragments, window glass, nails, unidentified metal fragments, and buttons. The artifact collection was dated to the period between the 1860s and the 1890s.

### *6.3.3 Description of Field Investigations*

Field investigations conducted by BFSa at Site SDI-15,074 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0. The investigations were intended to

supplement the previous study done by Mooney and Associates in 2001.

### ***Surface Recordation***

The recordation of this site was initiated with the identification of the two features and recovery of all historic surface artifacts. During the current investigations at SDI-15,074, two historic features were identified and mapped (Figure 6.3–1), which include an outdoor oven or fire enclosure (Feature #1) and the foundation (Feature #2). The rock wall reported by Mooney and Associates was not relocated. Photographs of the historic features are provided in Plates 6.3–2 and 6.3–3. The dimensions of the historic foundation are approximately 10 by 11 meters. As noted previously, no structural elements of any shelter-type building were noted in association with the fieldstone foundation sections, suggesting that the structure was either very transient or was destroyed in a fire.

The entire surface of the site was inspected for evidence of historic activity, resulting in the recovery of 44 historic artifacts consisting mostly of glass and ceramic fragments (Table 6.3–1). The distribution of surface artifacts and historic features are illustrated on the archaeological investigation map for this site (Figure 6.3–1). Based upon the mapped location of the surface artifacts and the historic features, the area of the site measures approximately 37 meters (121 feet) from north to south by 38 meters (125 feet) from east to west, covering 883 square meters (9,054 square feet) (Figure 6.3–1). It should be noted that Mooney and Associates' descriptions of the rock foundations as being constructed of cobbles is not correct, as the rock used for the foundations and walls is fieldstone found through the site area.



Plate 6.3-2: Feature #1 at Site SDI-15,074, facing south.



Plate 6.3-3: Feature #2 at Site SDI-15,074, facing east.



**Plates 6.3-2 and 6.3-3**  
**SDI-15,074**  
The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

**Table 6.3-1**  
 Surface Collection Data  
 Site SDI-15,074

Surface Collection	Artifact Type	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	Sanitary Can Lid	Metal, Aluminum	1	1
	Beer Can Top	Metal, Tin	1	2
	Plate	Ceramic, Ironstone	3	3
	Indeterminate Container	Glass, Colorless	1	4
2	Indeterminate Container	Glass, Colorless	1	5
	Indeterminate Bottle	Glass, Aqua	1	6
	Indeterminate Vessel	Ceramic, Ironstone	1	7
3	Indeterminate Bottle	Glass, Aqua	4	8, 11
		Glass, Amber	3	9, 10
		Glass, Amethyst	1	12
4	Indeterminate Bottle	Glass, Amethyst	1	13
		Glass, Amber	1	14
		Glass, Aqua	1	15
5	Plate	Ceramic, Ironstone	1	16
	Indeterminate Container	Glass, Milk	1	17
		Glass, Amethyst	1	18
6	Mano	Volcanic	1	19
7	Indeterminate Vessel	Ceramic, Porcelain	1	20
	Plate	Ceramic, Ironstone	1	21
	Teacup	Ceramic, Stoneware	3	22
	Indeterminate Bottle	Glass, Aqua	2	23
		Glass, Amethyst	1	24
8	Bracket	Metal, Aluminum	1	34
	Condiment Dish	Ceramic, Porcelain	1	27
	Plate	Ceramic, Ironstone	3	25
	Indeterminate Vessel	Ceramic, Ironstone	1	26
	Indeterminate Bottle	Glass, Amethyst	1	29
		Glass, Aqua	1	31
	Indeterminate Container	Glass, Milk	1	28
		Glass, Colorless	2	30
	Window Glass	Glass, Aqua	1	32
Faunal Remains	<i>Mytilus</i> sp. Shell	0.3 gram	33	

**Subsurface Excavation**

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-15,074 was investigated by excavating nine shovel tests and one test unit in addition to the six shovel tests previously excavated by Mooney and Associates (the BFSAs test units began at STP 7 to continue where Mooney and Associates left off). The shovel tests, shown in Figure 6.3–1, were placed across the site to define the limits of any subsurface deposits. Locational and recovery information for the shovel tests is presented in Table 6.3–2. The shovel tests were excavated to a minimum of 30 centimeters. Three shovel tests produced small recoveries (a total of 59 glass bottle fragments, a porcelain figurine fragment, three pieces of indeterminate metal, and 0.4 gram of *Astrea* sp. shell) to depths of 40 centimeters.

**Table 6.3–2**  
Shovel Test Excavation Data  
Site SDI-15,074

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
7	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20	Figurine Leg	Porcelain	1	35
		Indeterminate Bottle	Glass, Colorless	17	36
	20-30	Indeterminate Bottle	Glass, Colorless	37	37
	30-40	Indeterminate Bottle	Glass, Colorless	5	38
	40-50	No Recovery			
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	Indeterminate Metal	Metal	3	39
	20-30	No Recovery			
	30-40				
11	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
12	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
13	0-10	No Recovery			

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
	10-20				
	20-30				
14	0-10	Faunal Remains	<i>Astrea</i> sp. Shell	0.40 gram	40
	10-20	No Recovery			
	20-25	No Recovery			
15	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20	No Recovery			
	20-30	No Recovery			

Following the excavation of the shovel tests, a test unit was excavated in the area where three of the nine STPs resulted in a positive recovery in order to provide a qualitative sample of the subsurface deposit identified by the shovel test excavations (Plate 6.3–4). The test unit was placed in the location that corresponds to Mooney’s STP 3 due to the depth of recovery (80 centimeters). The test unit recovery is provided in Table 6.3–3 and included 34 bottle glass fragments, three historic ceramic fragments, a metal support bracket, a metal nail, a metal jewelry clasp, a shell button, a metal snap button, pieces of indeterminate metal, a horse bridal snap, and three pieces of debitage. The recovery of historic artifacts decreased with depth, terminating at 40 centimeters. Soils encountered during subsurface investigations consisted of one soil type: a dark grayish brown (10 YR 4/2) sandy silt with decomposed granite inclusions.



Plate 6.3–4: View of Test Unit 1 at Site SDI-15,074, zero to 40 centimeters.

**Table 6.3–3**  
 Test Unit Excavation Data  
 Site SDI-15,074

Test Unit	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	0-10	Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	41
		Prosser Button	Ceramic, Porcelain	2	42, 43
		Figurine	Ceramic, Porcelain	1	47
		Indeterminate Bottle	Glass, Aqua	1	44
			Glass, Colorless	1	45
			Glass, Amber	24	46
		Support Bracket	Metal, Aluminum	1	50
		Nail	Metal, Iron	1	49
		Handle	Metal, Iron	1	51
	Jewelry Clasp	Metal	1	48	
	10-20	Debitage	Volcanic	2	52
		Button	Shell	1	53
		Indeterminate Bottle	Glass, Amber	6	56
			Glass, Amethyst	2	57
		Snap Button	Metal	1	54
	Indeterminate Metal	Metal	4	55	
	20-30	Horse Bridle Snap	Metal	1	58

The total area of the subsurface deposit, delineated by the positive recovery from the STPs and the test unit, covers approximately 347 square meters, reaching a maximum depth of 40 centimeters.

#### 6.3.4 Discussion

The testing demonstrated that Site SDI-15,074 consists of a rural residence that dates to the period prior to 1912 with a minor use area utilized by Native Americans prior to establishment of the historic residence. The historic features indicate that fieldstone was used to create a foundation for a residence, as well as trash pit outlined by rock and walls and walkways that defined the use of the site. The structure may have been partially constructed of adobe blocks and the roof was likely constructed of wood, based upon the fragments of milled wood that were identified. It could not be confirmed whether or not this location also included any agricultural uses. No farm implements, tools, or land modifications representative of farming were identified. Historic research of this location conducted by Mooney and Associates in 2001, and verified by BFA in 2015, indicates that the property was initially owned and farmed by

George Brooks Brown from at least 1898 until 1912. For the nearly 15 years that Brown owned the ranch, federal census documents list Brown as a dairyman, a farmer, and a rancher. In 1912, Matthew A. Cassou bought the ranch from Brown. Records indicate that it is unlikely that Cassou ever lived on the property; instead, Cassou operated the property purely as a ranch. In 1916, George J. Bach bought the ranch from Cassou. Again, ownership was short-lived, lasting until 1919 when Bach lost a lawsuit over Santa Ysabel Creek water rights. Ownership of the ranch changed a total of six times after Bach, listing Henry and Clara Jost, Carl and Bernice Jendressen, Morris Levy, Albertine Fox, Virginia Jones, and Sara Miller as subsequent owners. The prehistoric artifacts recovered from the site consisted of small amounts of debitage and fragments of ground stone implements indicative of tool manufacture and maintenance, as well as food processing. However, no intact deposits of prehistoric materials were encountered, indicating that the prehistoric use of the location was likely temporary. The total artifact collection from the site, which is summarized in Table 6.3–4, consists of 158 artifacts.

**Table 6.3–4**  
Summary of All Recovered Cultural Materials  
Site SDI-15,074

Cultural Material	Surface Collection	STPs	Test Units	Total	Percent
Beer Can Top	1	-	-	1	0.63
Bracket	1	-	-	1	0.63
Button (Ceramic)	-	-	2	2	1.27
Button (Shell)	-	-	1	1	0.63
Ceramic Plate	8	-	-	8	5.06
Condiment Dish	1	-	-	1	0.63
Debitage	-	-	3	3	1.90
Figurine Pieces	-	1	1	2	1.27
Horse Bridle Snap	-	-	1	1	0.63
Indeterminate Glass Bottle	17	59	34	110	69.62
Indeterminate Glass Container	7	-	-	7	4.43
Indeterminate Metal	-	3	4	7	4.43
Indeterminate Ceramic Vessel	3	-	-	3	1.90
Jewelry Clasp	-	-	1	1	0.63
Mano	1	-	-	1	0.63
Metal Handle	-	-	1	1	0.63
Nail	-	-	1	1	0.63
Sanitary Can Lid	1	-	-	1	0.63
Snap Button	-	-	1	1	0.63

Cultural Material	Surface Collection	STPs	Test Units	Total	Percent
Support Bracket	-	-	1	1	0.63
Teacup	3	-	-	3	1.90
Window Glass	1	-	-	1	0.63
<hr/>					
Faunal Shell (grams)	0.3	0.4	-	0.7	-
<hr/>					
<b>Total*</b>	44	63	51	158	100.00**
<b>Percent</b>	27.85	39.87	32.28	100.00**	

\*Totals do not include grams

\*\*Rounded totals may not equal 100.00 percent

The study of SDI-15,074 has resulted in the characterization that this site exhibits elements of a historic rural residence with minor remnants of a prehistoric temporary camp. No significant subsurface deposits or additional features were noted and the site appears to lack any further research potential. 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, the site is evaluated as having limited significance based upon the recovery of information that can contribute to the knowledge of history 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.

### 6.3.5 Summary

Based upon the information derived from the testing program, Site SDI-15,074 is characterized as a rural residence dating to the late 1800s with minor remnants of a prehistoric temporary camp that lacks any additional research potential. The artifact assemblage, in conjunction with historic research of the property, indicates that the historic component of Site SDI-15,074 is likely associated with George Brooks Brown's occupation of the residence from the late 1800s until 1912. 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. No further archaeological investigations are recommended. Although SDI-15,074 meets the age threshold to qualify as a historic site, the site does not retain any further research potential to advance research questions presented in the research design. Therefore, the site does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing on the CRHR.