6.29 Site SDI-21,576

6.29.1 Site Description

Site SDI-21,576 was identified during the Crowder Property survey by BFSA in 1992 as a bedrock milling station with associated hearth features. The site is located in the central portion of the project, in an area of steep slopes and rugged terrain. Elevations within the site range from 970 to 1,040 feet AMSL. The location of the site is presented in Figure 6.29–1. The area of the site is generally undisturbed and covered by native vegetation. The setting of the site is presented in Plate 6.29–1.



Plate 6.29–1: Overview of Site SDI-21,576, facing north.

Site SDI-21,576 is located in close proximity to the planned development, and consequently, was subjected to a testing and evaluation program by BFSA. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and recordation of all milling features and stacked rock features, the collection of all surface artifacts, and the excavation of 11 STPs. The field investigations were conducted in February of 2015.

Figure 6.29–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site SDI-21,576

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.29.2 Previous Investigations

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

6.29.3 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site SDI-21,576 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0. All surface elements of the site were mapped via GPS and all artifacts were collected for analysis. Subsurface tests were conducted to locate any subsurface deposits and define the boundaries of those deposits.

Surface Recordation

The surface recordation process included recording the milling features and six stacked rock features present at the site. A total of four milling features were identified during the examination of the site area. The milling features were assigned the alphabetical designations BMF A through BMF D. The locations of the milling features are shown on Figure 6.29–1. A table listing the types and dimensions of the milling surfaces that were present on the four milling features is provided in Table 6.29–1. The milling surfaces identified on the various milling features include 10 slicks and one rub. These surfaces represent the processing of acorns and seeds, as well as animals, at the site. Photographs of the milling features are provided in Plates 6.29–2 through 6.29–7.

Table 6.29–1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-21,576

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
A	1	Slick	29x24x0.01
	2	Slick	27x26x0.01
B	1	Rub	85x40x0.01
C	1	Slick	29x26x0.01
D	1	Slick	42x36x1
	2	Slick	31x25x0.5
	3	Slick	23x15x0.01
	4	Slick	23x12x0.1
	5	Slick	33x22x0.01
	6	Slick	29x17x1
	7	Slick	25x22x0.1
	8	Slick	17x11x0.01

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
	9	Slick	18x14x0.01
	10	Slick	25x20x0.5
	11	Slick	21x15x0.01

The stacked rock features were recorded as three stacked rock enclosures (Feature #1 through Feature #3) and three granary bases (Feature #4 through Feature #6). The locations of these features are shown on Figure 6.29–1. The three stacked rock features appear to be cache locations, as none of these features were suitable for human occupation. The features are shown in photographs in Plates 6.29–8 through 6.29–10, and described as follows:

- *Feature #1:* This is the most defined of the stacked rock features. It measures 300 by 322 centimeters from exterior to exterior and is up to three courses high. STP 1 was placed within this feature, but was negative to 10 centimeters, where bedrock was encountered.
- *Feature #2:* This feature is less defined than Feature #1 and is partially diffused. It measures 990 by 280 centimeters from exterior to exterior and is one to two courses high. A barbed wire fence sits to the east of the feature.
- *Feature #3:* This feature is partially diffused on the northern half and partially sits on a low-lying bedrock sheet. It measures 270 by 260 centimeters from exterior to exterior and is one course high.

The three granary bases are typical, being located on large granite exposures and consisting of one to two courses of fieldstone arranged in a circular configuration. Photographs of the features are provided in Plates 6.29–11 through 6.29–13. The features are described as follows:

- *Feature #4:* This feature consists of the remains of a granary base. It measures 320 by 315 centimeters from exterior to exterior and is one course high. The feature sits on the same bedrock sheet as BMF B.
- *Feature #5:* This feature consists of a partial granary base on a low-lying bedrock sheet. It measures 230 by 200 centimeters from exterior to exterior and is one to two courses high.
- *Feature #6:* This feature consists of a granary base partially covered in soil. It measures 150 by 140 centimeters from exterior to exterior and is one course high. It sits on the same bedrock sheet as Feature #5 and BMF D.



Plate 6.29–2: BMF A at Site SDI-21,576, facing southwest.



Plate 6.29–3: BMF B at Site SDI-21,576, facing east.

Plates 6.29–2 and 6.29–3

Site SDI-21,576

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.29–4: BMF C at Site SDI-21,576, facing east.

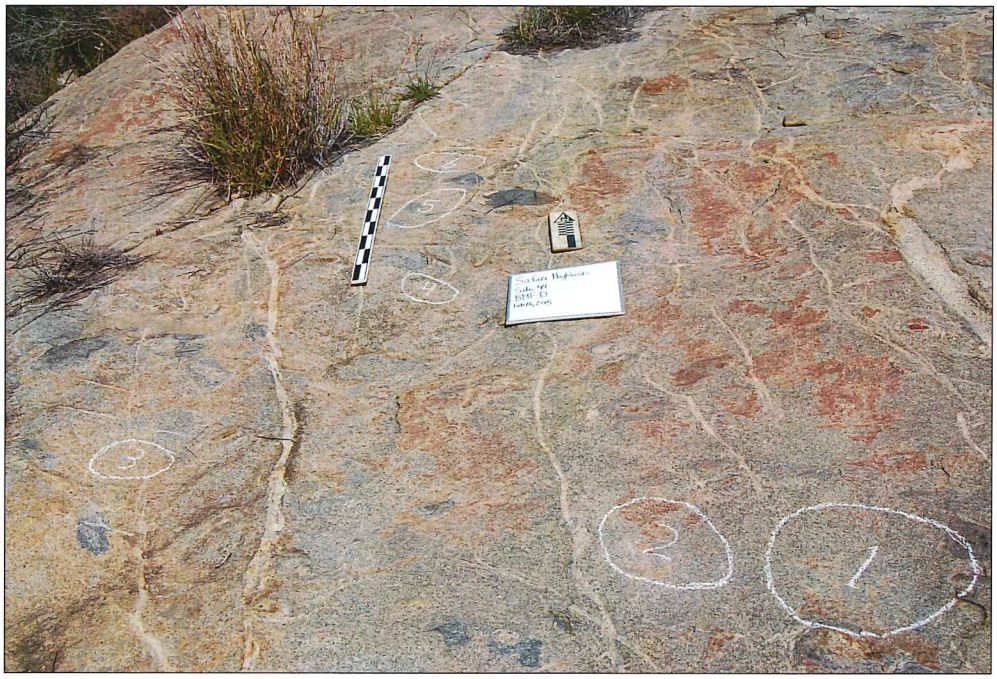


Plate 6.29–5: BMF D, Surfaces 1 through 6, at Site SDI-21,576, facing north.

Plates 6.29–4 and 6.29–5

Site SDI-21,576

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

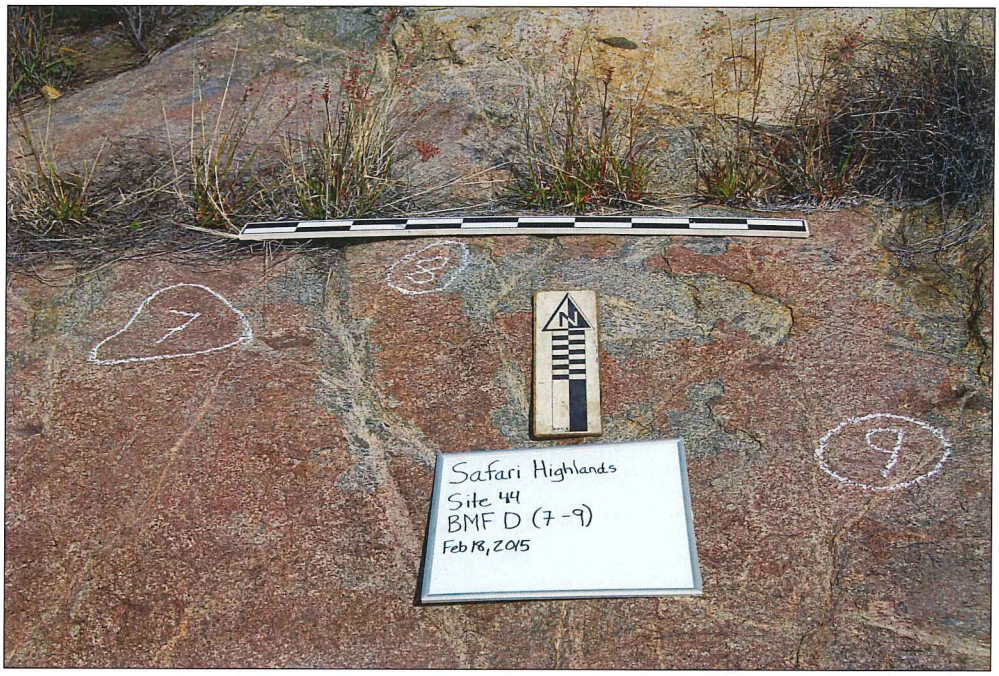


Plate 6.29–6: BMF D, Surfaces 7 through 9, at Site SDI-21,576, facing north.



Plate 6.29–7: BMF D, Surfaces 10 and 11, at Site SDI-21,576, facing northeast.

Plates 6.29–6 and 6.29–7

Site SDI-21,576

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.29–8: Feature #1 at Site SDI-21,576, facing west.



Plate 6.29–9: Feature #2 at Site SDI-21,576, facing east.

Plates 6.29–8 and 6.29–9

Site SDI-21,576

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.29–10: Feature #3 at Site SDI-21,576, facing east.



Plate 6.29–11: Feature #4 at Site SDI-21,576, facing south.

Plates 6.29–10 and 6.29–11

Site SDI-21,576

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.29–12: Feature #5 at Site SDI-21,576, facing west.

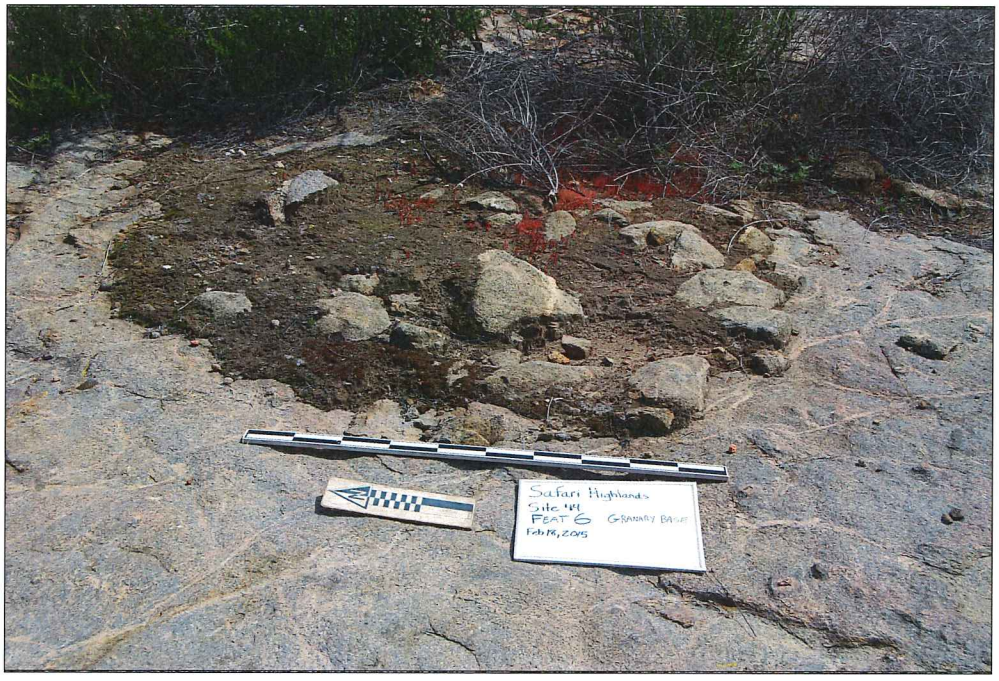


Plate 6.29–13: Feature #6 at Site SDI-21,576, facing east.

Plates 6.29–12 and 6.29–13

Site SDI-21,576

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

The entire surface of the site was inspected for evidence of prehistoric activity, resulting in the discovery of six fragments of TBW ceramics (Table 6.29–2).

Table 6.29–2
Surface Collection Data
Site SDI-21,576

Surface Collection	Artifact Type	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s)
1	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	4	1
2	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	2	2

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-21,576 was investigated by excavating a series of 11 STPs. The placement of the STPs, shown in Figure 6.29–1, was based upon the distribution of the features and soil available for testing. The STPs were excavated to a minimum of 30 centimeters, or until bedrock was encountered. Soils encountered during shovel test excavations consisted of a grayish brown (10 YR 5/2) sandy silt. The subsurface excavations did not encounter any cultural deposits or artifacts. Based upon the absence of any indications of a subsurface deposit, a test unit was not included in the testing program.

Table 6.29–3
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-21,576

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

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				
9	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
10	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
11	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				

6.29.4 Discussion

The testing demonstrated that Site SDI-21,576 consists of a milling station with associated granary bases and storage enclosures, but no evidence of long-term or even temporary occupation was noted. The site lies in close proximity to other occupation sites, and apparently, the use of SDI-21,576 was for resource-specific collecting and processing. Based upon the location of the bedrock milling, stacked rock enclosure, and granary base features, dimensions of the site are approximately 59 meters (194 feet) east to west and 80 meters (262 feet) north to south, covering 1,910 square meters (20,559 square feet). Aside from the documentation of the features, the site does not possess any additional research potential.

6.29.5 Summary

The investigation of Site SDI-21,576 did not produce any unique scientific data regarding site function or content. The identified features indicate that site activities were primarily focused upon food resource processing. The site represents one of several limited-use milling sites in the project area, and based upon the information derived from the testing program, the site is characterized as lacking any further research potential, and it is unlikely that any significantly different information would be gathered from further investigation. The data potential at SDI-21,576 is not sufficient to address the research questions presented in Section 4.0 (research design), and the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion D. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for Site SDI-21,576 and the site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant.

6.30 Site SDI-21,577

6.30.1 Site Description

This resource consists of a bedrock milling station situated at the base of the steep slopes in the central area of the project. The site is not located near any drainages, nor is it directly associated with any other nearby prehistoric sites. The site contains one bedrock milling feature with a total of two slicks. The site is situated within an area of dense chaparral vegetation. The general configuration of the resource is shown on Figure 6.30–1. Elevation of the bedrock milling station is 1,118 feet AMSL. Native vegetation was present throughout the area of this site. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.30–1.



Plate 6.30–1: Overview of Site SDI-21,577, facing southeast.

Site SDI-21,577 was subjected to a testing and evaluation program by BFSA. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and recordation of all cultural elements and the excavation of two STPs. The field investigations were conducted in January of 2015. The data from the site investigations is provided below. Both shovel tests were negative for any indications of cultural deposits.

Figure 6.30–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site SDI-21,577

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.30.2 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site SDI-21,577 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0.

Surface Recordation

The recordation of this site was initiated with the identification of any milling features and individual milling surfaces. At SDI-21,577, only one milling feature (BMF A) was identified and mapped (Figure 6.30–1). The recordation process resulted in the delineation of two milling surfaces, each of which was outlined in chalk, photographed, and mapped. The type and dimensions of each milling surface are provided in Table 6.30–1. Both milling surfaces were identified as slicks. A photograph of the milling feature is provided in Plate 6.30–2.

Table 6.30–1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-21,577

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
A	1	Slick	20x18x0.01
	2	Slick	20x22x0.01



Plate 6.30–2: BMF A at Site SDI-21,577, facing southeast.

The entire surface of the site was inspected for evidence of prehistoric activity; however, no surface artifacts were identified in association with the milling feature. Based upon the mapped location of the milling feature, the area of the site measures approximately 1.3 meters (4.3 feet) from north to south by 1.7 meters (5.6 feet) from east to west, covering 2.21 square meters (24 square feet) (Figure 6.30–1).

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-21,577 was investigated by excavating a series of two STPs. The placement of the shovel tests, shown in Figure 6.30–1, was based upon the availability of soil near the milling feature. Locational and recovery information for the shovel tests is presented in Table 6.30–2. The shovel tests were excavated to a minimum of 30 centimeters, or until bedrock was encountered. Soils encountered during shovel test excavations consisted of a brown (10 YR 4/3) sandy silt. No artifacts were recovered from the shovel test excavations. Due to the sparse recovery from this site, a test unit was not excavated as part of the testing program. The excavation of the shovel tests determined that no measurable subsurface deposits are present at Site SDI-21,577.

Table 6.30–2
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-21,577

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

6.30.3 Discussion

The testing demonstrated that Site SDI-21,577 consists of a bedrock milling station that lacks any evidence of intense use or other cultural activities aside from milling seeds or acorns. Given the lack of any indications of a subsurface deposit, it is unlikely that further excavation would produce additional data that would change this characterization. The site exhibits no unique elements and is interpreted as part of the food gathering and processing activities associated with the large occupation site (SDI-14,770) on the west side of the development project. The mapping and recordation of the milling feature has exhausted the research potential of this site. According to the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the guidelines set

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

6.30.4 Summary

The investigation of Site SDI-21,577 did not produce any unique scientific data regarding site function or content. The identified site elements indicate that site activities were primarily focused upon food resource processing. The site represents one of several limited-use sites representative of the Kumeyaay prehistoric subsistence pattern in the foothill region of San Diego County. The data potential at SDI-21,577 is not sufficient to address the research questions presented in Section 4.0 (research design), and the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion D. This site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant and mitigation measures will not be recommended.

6.31 Site SDI-21,595

6.31.1 Site Description

This resource consists of a bedrock milling station situated on a south-trending terrace on the north side of the valley, in the south portion of the project. This site was previously undiscovered and was encountered during the resurvey of the property in November of 2014 by BFSA. The site is situated on a slope with several large exposures of sheet bedrock and occasional dense vegetation. The site contains one bedrock milling feature with a total of five slicks. Five surface artifacts were identified. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.31–1. Elevations at the site range from 1,110 to 1,134 feet AMSL. Native vegetation was observed surrounding the site, including coastal sage scrub and chaparral. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.31–1.



Plate 6.31–1: Overview of Site SDI-21,595, facing north.

Site SDI-21,595 was subjected to a testing and evaluation program by BFSA in 2015. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and recordation of the milling feature, the mapping and collection of all surface artifacts, and the excavation of six STPs. The field investigations were conducted in January of 2015. The data from the site investigations is provided below.

Figure 6.31–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site SDI-21,595

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.31.2 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site SDI-21,595 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0.

Surface Recordation

The recordation of this site was initiated with the identification of all milling features and individual milling surfaces. At SDI-21,595, a single milling feature (BMF A) was identified and mapped (Figure 6.31–1). The recordation process resulted in the delineation of five milling surfaces, each of which were outlined in chalk, photographed, and mapped. The type and dimensions of each milling surface are provided in Table 6.31–1. All of the milling surfaces were identified as slicks. Photographs of the milling feature are provided in Plates 6.31–2 through 6.31–5.

Table 6.31–1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-21,595

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
A	1	Slick	8x15x0.01
	2	Slick	32x40x0.01
	3	Slick	21x19x0.01
	4	Slick	21x18x0.1
	5	Slick	24x22x0.1

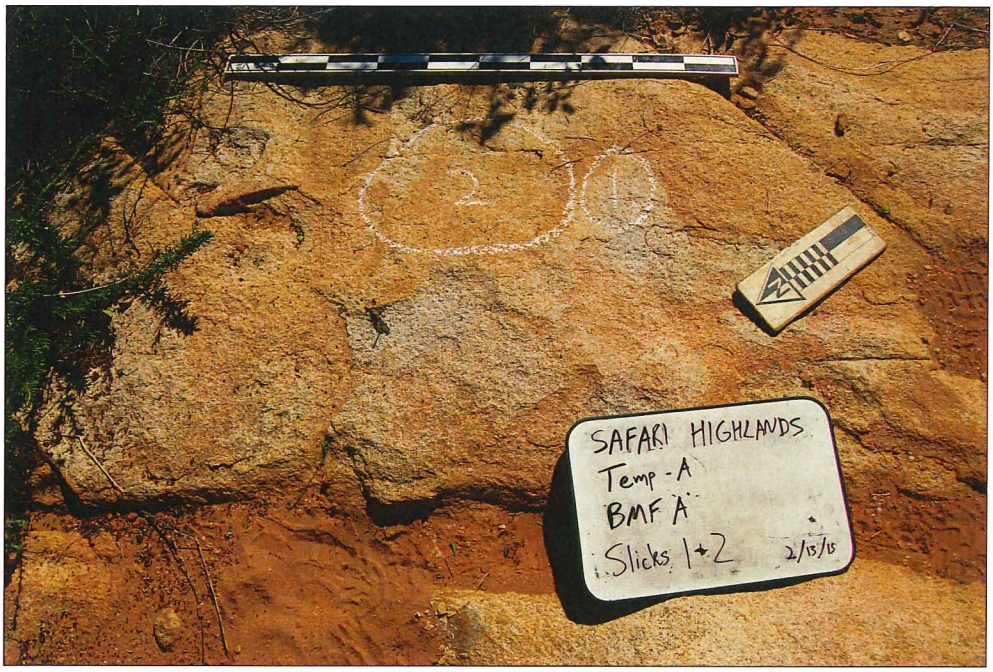


Plate 6.31–2: BMF A, Surfaces 1 and 2, at Site SDI-21,595, facing southeast.

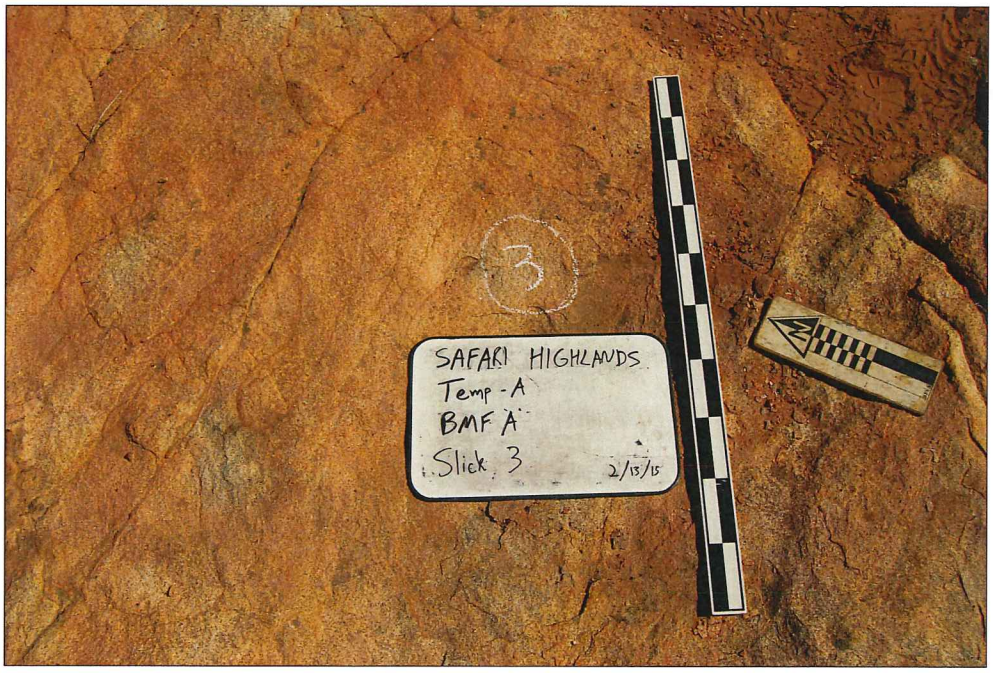


Plate 6.31–3: BMF A, Surface 3, at Site SDI-21,595, facing northeast.

Plates 6.31–2 and 6.31–3

Site SDI-21,595

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

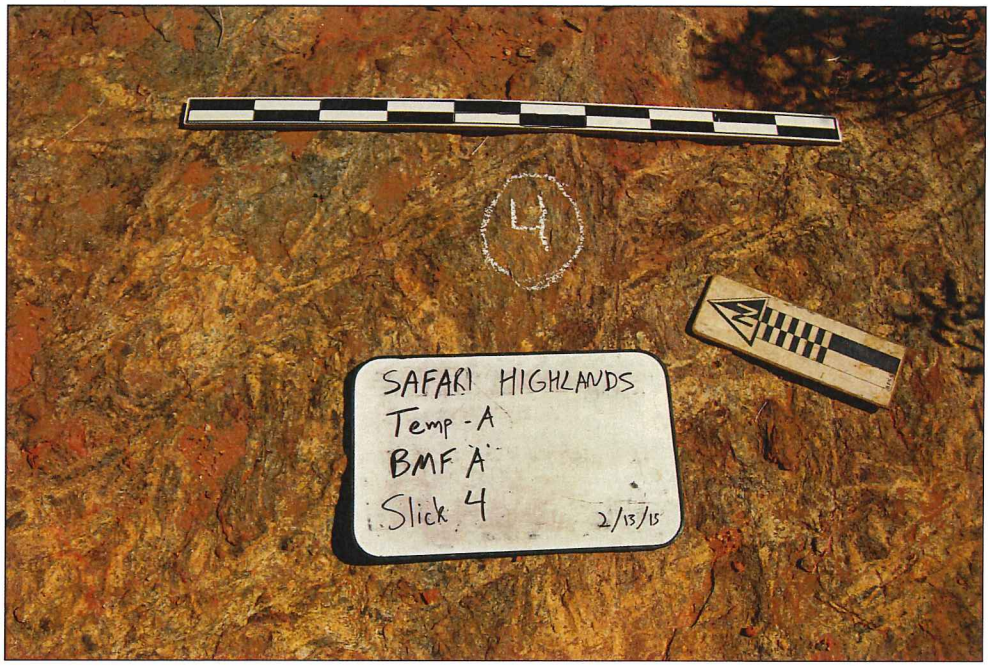


Plate 6.31–4: BMF A, Surface 4, at Site SDI-21,595, facing northeast.

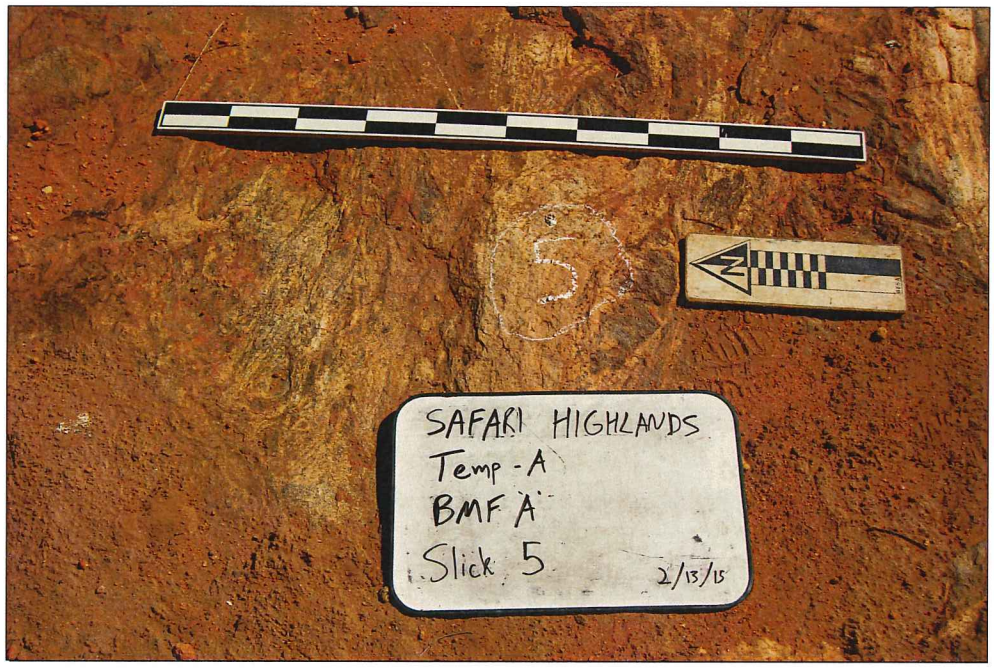


Plate 6.31–5: BMF A, Surface 5, at Site SDI-21,595, facing east.

Plates 6.31–4 and 6.31–5

Site SDI-21,595

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

The entire surface of the site was inspected for evidence of prehistoric activity, resulting in the identification of a limited number of surface artifacts. Only three artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site. The recovery information for the surface artifacts is presented in Table 6.31–2. The surface collection consisted of two quartz debitage and three prehistoric ceramic fragments. Based upon the mapped locations of the milling features and the surface collections, the area of the site measures approximately 83 meters (272 feet) from north to south by 40 meters (131 feet) from east to west, covering 1,254 square meters (13,498 square feet) (Figure 6.31–1).

Table 6.31–2
Surface Collection Data
Site SDI-21,595

Surface Collection	Artifact Type	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s)
1	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	3	1
2	Debitage	Quartz	1	2
3	Debitage	Quartz	1	3

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-21,595 was investigated by excavating a series of six STPs. The placement of the shovel tests, shown on Figure 6.31–1, was based upon the distribution of the surface artifacts and milling feature. Locational and recovery information for the shovel tests is presented in Table 6.31–3. The shovel tests were excavated to a minimum of 30 centimeters, or until bedrock was encountered. Soils encountered during shovel test excavations consisted of a brown (10 YR 4/3) sandy silt. None of the shovel tests produced any artifacts or evidence of a subsurface deposit. The excavation of the shovel tests determined that no measurable subsurface deposits are present at Site SDI-21,595.

Table 6.31–3
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-21,595

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

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

6.31.3 Discussion

The testing demonstrated that Site SDI-21,595 consists of a bedrock milling station that lacks any evidence of intense use or other cultural activities aside from milling seeds or acorns. The artifact collection from the site consists of lithic production waste (debitage) and prehistoric ceramic fragments. All lithic materials observed at the site were locally available. The site appears to represent a limited-use site where food resource processing occurred.

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

6.31.4 Summary

The investigation of Site SDI-21,595 did not produce any unique scientific data regarding site function or content. The identified artifacts indicate that site activities were primarily focused upon food resource processing. The site represents one of several limited-use sites representative of the Kumeyaay prehistoric subsistence pattern in the foothill region of San Diego County. The data potential at SDI-21,595 is not sufficient to address the research questions presented in Section 4.0 (research design), and the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion D. This site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant and mitigation measures will not be recommended.

6.32 Site SDI-21,596

6.32.1 Site Description

This resource was discovered during the resurvey of the property in November of 2014 by BFSA. The site was characterized as an artifact scatter on a rise or knoll in the southeastern portion of the project. This is one of very few sites within the Safari Highlands Ranch Project that did not include the presence of bedrock milling features. Elevations at the site range from 912 to 914 feet AMSL. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.31–1.



Plate 6.32–1: Overview of Site SDI-21,596, facing north.

Site SDI-21,596 is located in an area adjacent to the proposed development zone 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 the excavation of six STPs and one test unit. The field investigations were conducted in February of 2015.

6.32.2 Previous Investigations

The site has not been previously studied and was recorded as part of the BFSA updated study of Safari Highlands Ranch. The site has been registered at the SCIC at SDSU.

Figure 6.32–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site SDI-21,596

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.32.3 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site SDI-21,596 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0. Artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site, as well as from the subsurface tests.

Surface Recordation

The entire surface of the site was inspected for evidence of prehistoric activity, resulting in the identification of a limited number of surface artifacts. A total of 13 artifacts were recovered from nine surface locations. Detailed provenience information for the surface artifacts is presented in Table 6.32–1. Lithic production waste accounts for 69.23 percent (N=9) of the collection, while the remaining artifacts (N=4) consisted of TBW ceramic fragments. The area of the site, delineated by the artifact scatter, measures approximately 5.4 meters (18 feet) north to south by 13 meters (43 feet) east to west, covering approximately 50 square meters (538 square feet) (Figure 6.32–1).

Table 6.32–1
Surface Collection Data
Site SDI-21,596

Surface Collection	Artifact Type	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	Debitage	Quartzite	1	1
2	Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	2
3	Debitage	Quartzite	1	3
4	Debitage	Volcanic	1	4
		Quartz	1	5
	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	8
5	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	6
	Debitage	Quartz	1	7
6	Debitage	Quartz	1	9
7	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	10
8	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	11
9	Debitage	Quartz	2	12

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-21,596 was investigated by excavating a series of six STPs. The placement of the STPs, shown on Figure 6.32–1, was based upon the distribution of the surface artifacts. The STPs were excavated to a minimum of 30 centimeters, or until bedrock was encountered. Soils encountered during shovel test excavations consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10 YR 3/2) sandy silt until approximately

20 centimeters, at which point, a brown (10 YR 5/3) silty sand with decomposed granite inclusions was encountered. A total of nine artifacts were recovered from the shovel tests, as noted in Table 6.32–2, which included lithic production waste and TBW ceramic fragments, as well as 1.0 gram of vertebrate faunal remains. The maximum depth of recovery in the STPs was 30 centimeters.

Table 6.32–2
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-21,596

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	0-10	Debitage	Quartz	1	13
			Volcanic	1	14
		Faunal Remains	Bone	0.1 gram	14
	10-20	Faunal Remains	Bone	0.8 gram	16
		Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	17
			Obsidian	1	18
	20-30	Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	19
	30-40	No Recovery			
2	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
3	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
4	0-10	Faunal Remains	Bone	0.1 gram	20
		Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	21
		Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	2	22
	10-20	Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	23
	20-30	No Recovery			
	30-40				
5	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
6	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				

Based upon the unanticipated positive recovery from the shovel tests, a single test unit was placed in the area of the highest recovery of subsurface artifacts. The location of the test unit is shown on Figure 6.32–1. The results of the test unit excavation are provided in Table 6.32–3, and included the recovery of artifacts to a depth of 70 centimeters. As with the shovel tests, soils within the test unit consisted of a dark grayish brown (10 YR 3/2) sandy silt until approximately 20 centimeters, at which point a brown (10 YR 5/3) silty sand with decomposed granite inclusions was encountered in the eastern portion of the unit. The silty sand expanded as excavations deepened until granite bedrock was encountered at 70 centimeters (Plate 6.32–2). The test unit recovery included several lithic artifacts, prehistoric ceramic fragments, an *Olivella* sp. shell bead, charcoal, and vertebrate and invertebrate faunal remains. Based upon the results of the investigation, the occupation of the site characterizes this location as a seasonal camp within the Late Prehistoric subsistence pattern. The site is unique when compared to the other resources studied for this project, given that no milling tools or milling features were identified. Portable metates and manos may exist within the subsurface deposit, but the investigations did not produce any such tools associated with food grinding.

Table 6.32–3
Test Unit Excavation Data
Site SDI-21,596

Test Unit	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	0-10	Faunal Remains	Bone	5.6 grams	24
			Shell	0.2 gram	25
		Debitage	Quartz	3	26
			Quartzite	1	27
			Metavolcanic	2	28
		Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	2	29
	10-20	Debitage	Metavolcanic	2	30
			Quartz	2	31
			Quartzite	1	32
		Charcoal	Undifferentiated	0.5 gram	33
		Faunal Remains	Bone	8.8 grams	34
	20-30	Faunal Remains	Bone	10.3 grams	35
			Shell	0.2 gram	36
		Debitage	Quartz	6	37
			Volcanic	1	38
			PDL Chert	1	39
		Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	40
		Charcoal	Undifferentiated	0.8 gram	41

Test Unit	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
	30-40	Charcoal	Undifferentiated	1.8 grams	42
		Faunal Remains	Bone	8.3 grams	43
		Debitage	Volcanic	5	44
			Quartz	5	45
			Metavolcanic	4	46
		Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	2	47
	40-50	Debitage	Volcanic	1	48
			Metavolcanic	1	49
			PDL Chert	1	50
			Quartz	3	51
		Charcoal	Undifferentiated	0.4 gram	52
		Faunal Remains	Bone	9.9 grams	53
	50-60	Faunal Remains	Bone	3.1 grams	54
		Charcoal	Undifferentiated	0.2 gram	55
		Debitage	Quartz	4	56
			Volcanic	1	57
	60-70	Debitage	Volcanic	2	58
			Quartz	1	59
			Metavolcanic	1	60
		Faunal Remains	Bone	2.2 grams	61
			Shell	0.05 gram	62
		Shell Bead	*Olivella* sp. Shell	1	63



Plate 6.32–2: View of Test Unit 1 at Site SDI-21,596, zero to 70 centimeters.

The total area of the subsurface deposit, delineated by the positive STPs and test unit, measures approximately 79.5 square meters, reaching a maximum depth of 70 centimeters.

6.32.4 Discussion

The testing demonstrated that Site SDI-21,596 consists of a cultural deposit that reflects periodic camping by prehistoric Kumeyaay. The site is in close proximity to several of the large semi-permanent occupation camps along the main drainage in the southern portion of Safari Highlands. The artifact collection from the site, summarized in Table 6.32–4, consists of 76 artifacts, including 64 pieces of lithic production waste, 11 fragments of TBW ceramics, one *Olivella* sp. shell bead, 3.7 grams of charcoal, 49.2 grams of vertebrate faunal remains, and 0.45 gram of invertebrate faunal remains. Most of the artifacts collected from Site SDI-21,596 were derived from locally available volcanic, metavolcanic, and quartz materials. The site appears to represent a limited-use site where a small amount of lithic tool production and possible resource processing occurred.

Table 6.32–4
Summary of All Recovered Cultural Materials
Site SDI-21,596

Cultural Material	Surface Collection	STPs	Test Unit	Total	Percent
Debitage	9	7	48	64	84.21
Olivella sp. Shell Bead	-	-	1	1	1.32
Prehistoric Ceramic	4	2	5	11	14.47
Charcoal (grams)	-	-	3.7	3.7	-
Faunal Bone (grams)	-	1.0	48.2	49.2	-
Faunal Shell (grams)	-	-	0.45	0.45	-
Total*	13	9	54	76	100.00**
Percent	17.11	11.84	71.05	100.00**	

**Totals do not include grams*

***Rounded totals may not equal 100.00 percent*

The materials in the collection were culturally diagnostic, pointing to the occupation of the site by the Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay. Given the content of the subsurface deposit, it is likely that further excavation would produce additional data regarding the use of this site. The site exhibits ecofacts and artifacts that were deposited over a long period of time, based upon the depth of the deposit identified in the test unit. According to the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the guidelines employed by the City of Escondido, the site is evaluated as having limited significance that can contribute to the knowledge of prehistory in the region. This site retains further research potential to yield additional data and is evaluated as CEQA-significant.

6.32.5 Summary

The investigation of Site SDI-21,596 produced sufficient scientific data regarding site function and/or content to qualify this site as a unique resource. The identified artifacts indicate that site activities were primarily focused upon periodic occupation, hunting, and seed and animal processing. The site is located near the major drainage in the project area, and thus, was in close proximity to water. The site is one of the few resources studied that has a subsurface deposit and a wide range of artifact classes representative of a temporary camp. This site has the data potential to address research questions listed in Section 4.0 regarding the Late Prehistoric occupation of the San Pasqual area. The milling features can be tested for residue to determine the range of food sources prepared for consumption at the milling site.

Based upon the information derived from the testing program, the site is characterized as significant according to CEQA criteria. The site retains further research potential and may

produce significant additional information should further investigations be conducted. Because this site can address research questions important to the understanding of the prehistoric occupation in this area, the site meets CRHR eligibility Criterion D.

6.33 Site SDI-21,607

6.33.1 Site Description

This resource consists of a bedrock milling station and associated flake scatter situated on a south-trending terrace on the north side of the valley, within the southern portion of the project. This site was previously undiscovered and was encountered during the resurvey of the property in November of 2014 by BFSA. The site is situated on a slope with several large exposures of sheet bedrock and occasional dense vegetation. The site contains four bedrock milling features with a total of eight slicks. Four surface artifacts, all debitage, were identified at the site. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.33–1. Elevations at the site range from 898 to 924 feet AMSL. Native vegetation was observed surrounding the site, which included coastal sage scrub and chaparral. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.33–1.



Plate 6.33–1: Overview of Site SDI-21,607, facing southeast.

Site SDI-21,607 was subjected to a testing and evaluation program by BFSA. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and recordation of the milling features, the mapping and collection of all surface artifacts, and the excavation of eight STPs. The field investigations were conducted in February of 2015. The data from the site investigations is provided below.

Figure 6.33–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site SDI-21,607

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.33.2 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site SDI-21,607 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0.

Surface Recordation

The recordation of this site was initiated with the identification of all milling features and individual milling surfaces. At SDI- 21,607, four milling features (BMF A through BMF D) were identified and mapped (Figure 6.33–1). The recordation process resulted in the delineation of eight milling surfaces, each of which was outlined in chalk, photographed, and mapped. The dimensions of each milling surface are provided in Table 6.33–1. All of the milling surfaces were identified as slicks. Photographs of the milling features are provided in Plates 6.33–2 through 6.33–5.

Table 6.33–1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-21,607

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
A	1	Slick	17x16x0.01
	2	Slick	24x18x0.01
	3	Slick	20x26x0.01
B	1	Slick	19x20x0.01
C	1	Slick	17x17x0.01
D	1	Slick	25x20x0.01
	2	Slick	15x11x0.01
	3	Slick	12x11x0.01



Plate 6.33–2: BMF A at Site SDI-21,607, facing south.



Plate 6.33–3: BMF B at Site SDI-21,607, facing southwest.

Plates 6.33–2 and 6.33–3

Site SDI-21,607

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.33–4: BMF C at Site SDI-21,607, facing southeast.

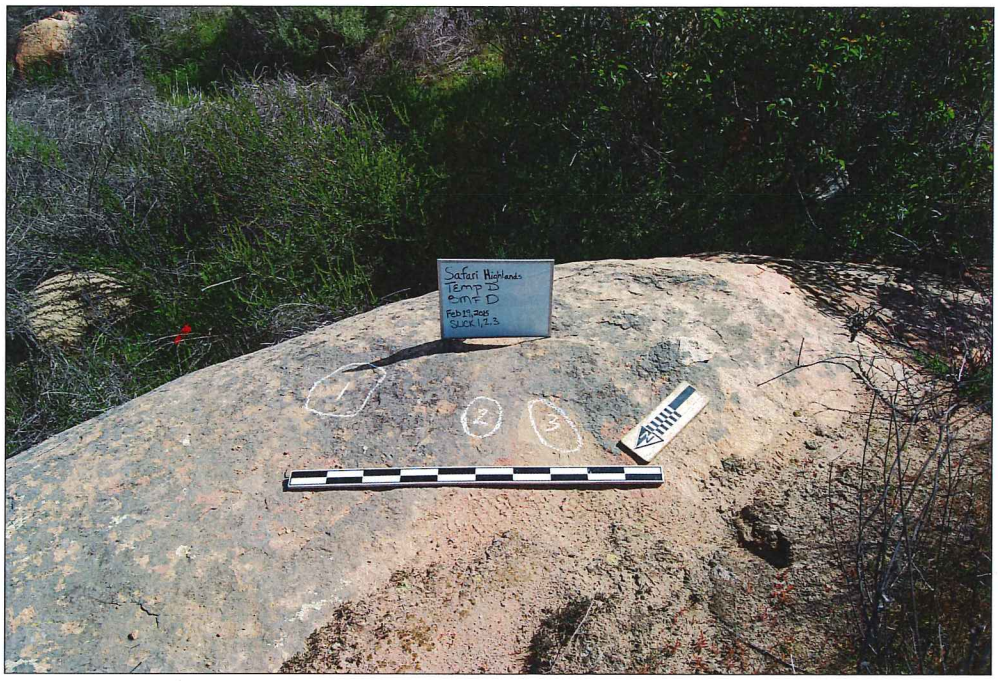


Plate 6.33–5: BMF D at Site SDI-21,607, facing southeast.

Plates 6.33–4 and 6.33–5

Site SDI-21,607

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

The entire surface of the site was inspected for evidence of prehistoric activity, resulting in the identification of a limited number of surface artifacts. Four artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site. The recovery information for the surface artifacts is presented in Table 6.33–2. The surface collection consisted of four debitage, including one quartz, one volcanic, and two metavolcanic. Based upon the mapped locations of the milling features and the surface collections, the area of the site measures approximately 26 meters (85 feet) north to south by 68 meters (223) east to west, covering approximately 924 square meters (9,946 square feet) (Figure 6.33–1).

Table 6.33–2
Surface Collection Data
Site SDI-21,607

Surface Collection	Artifact Type	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	Debitage	Volcanic	1	1
2	Debitage	Quartz	1	2
3	Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	3
4	Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	4

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-21,607 was investigated by excavating a series of eight STPs. The placement of the shovel tests, shown on Figure 6.33–1, was based upon the distribution of the surface artifacts and milling features. Locational and recovery information for the shovel tests is presented in Table 6.33–3. The shovel tests were excavated to a minimum of 30 centimeters, or until bedrock was encountered. Soils encountered during shovel test excavations consisted of a grayish brown (10 YR 5/2) sandy silt throughout. None of the shovel tests produced any artifacts or evidence of a subsurface deposit. The excavation of the shovel tests determined that no measurable subsurface deposits are present at Site SDI-21,607.

Table 6.33–3
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-21,607

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

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
2	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
3	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
4	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
5	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
6	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
7	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
8	0-10	No Recovery			

6.33.3 Discussion

The testing demonstrated that Site SDI- 21,607 consists of a bedrock milling station that lacks any evidence of intense use or other cultural activities aside from milling seeds or acorns. The artifact collection from the site consists of only lithic production waste (debitage). All lithic materials observed at the site were locally available. The site appears to represent a limited-use site where food resource processing occurred.

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

6.33.4 Summary

The investigation of Site SDI-21,607 did not produce any unique scientific data regarding site function or content. The identified artifacts indicate that site activities were primarily focused upon food resource processing. The site represents one of several limited-use sites

representative of the Kumeyaay prehistoric subsistence pattern in the foothill region of San Diego County. The data potential at SDI-21,607 is not sufficient to address the research questions presented in Section 4.0 (research design), and the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion D. This site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant and mitigation measures will not be recommended.

6.34 Site SDI-21,597

6.34.1 Site Description

This resource consists of a bedrock milling station situated on the south-facing slope of a knoll in the central area of the project. The site is not located near any drainages, nor is it directly associated with any other nearby prehistoric sites. The site contains one bedrock milling feature with a total of two slicks. The site is situated within an area of dense chaparral vegetation. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.34–1. The elevation of the site is 1,128 feet AMSL. Native vegetation was present throughout the area of this site. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.34–1.



Plate 6.34–1: Overview of Site SDI-21,597, facing east.

Site SDI-21,597 was subjected to a testing and evaluation program by BFSA. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and recordation of the milling feature and the excavation of two STPs. The field investigations were conducted in February of 2015. The data from the site investigations is provided below. Both shovel tests were negative for any indications of cultural deposits.

Figure 6.34–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site SDI-21,597

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.34.2 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site SDI-21,597 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0.

Surface Recordation

The recordation of this site was initiated with the identification of any milling features and individual milling surfaces. At SDI-21,597, only one milling feature (BMF A) was identified and mapped (Figure 6.34–1). The recordation process resulted in the delineation of two milling surfaces, each of which was outlined in chalk, photographed, and mapped. The type and dimensions of each milling surface are provided in Table 6.34–1. All of the milling surfaces were identified as slicks. A photograph of the milling feature is provided in Plate 6.34–2.

Table 6.34–1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-21,597

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
A	1	Slick	22x16x0.01
	2	Slick	17x17x0.01



Plate 6.34–2: BMF A at Site SDI-21,597, facing east.

The entire surface of the site was inspected for evidence of prehistoric activity; however, no surface artifacts were identified in association with the milling feature. Based upon the mapped location of the milling feature, the area of the site measures approximately 2.5 meters (8.2 feet) by 2.2 meters (7.2 feet), covering 5.5 square meters (59 square feet) (Figure 6.34–1).

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-21,597 was investigated by excavating two STPs. The placement of the shovel tests, shown on Figure 6.34–1, was based upon the availability of soil near the milling feature. Locational and recovery information for the shovel tests is presented in Table 6.34–2. The shovel tests were excavated to a minimum of 30 centimeters, or until bedrock was encountered. Soils encountered during shovel test excavations consisted of a brown (10 YR 4/3) sandy silt. No artifacts were recovered from the shovel test excavations. Due to the sparse recovery from this site, a test unit was not excavated as part of the testing program. The excavation of the shovel tests determined that no measurable subsurface deposits are present at Site SDI-21,597.

Table 6.34–2
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-21,597

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

6.34.3 Discussion

The testing demonstrated that Site SDI-21,597 consists of a bedrock milling station that lacks any evidence of intense use or other cultural activities aside from milling seeds or acorns. Given the lack of any indications of a subsurface deposit, it is unlikely that further excavation would produce additional data that would change this characterization. The site exhibits no unique elements and is interpreted as part of the food gathering and processing activities associated with the large occupation site (SDI-14,770) on the west side of the development project. The recordation of the milling feature has exhausted the research potential of this site. According to the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the guidelines set forth by the City of Escondido, the site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant.

6.34.4 Summary

The investigation of Site SDI-21,597 did not produce any unique scientific data regarding site function or content. The identified site elements indicate that site activities were primarily focused upon food resource processing. The site represents one of several limited-use sites representative of the Kumeyaay prehistoric subsistence pattern in the foothill region of San Diego County. The data potential at SDI-21,597 is not sufficient to address the research questions presented in Section 4.0 (research design), and the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion D. This site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant and mitigation measures will not be recommended.

6.35 Site SDI-21,598

6.35.1 Site Description

This resource consists of one milling feature and four marginal granary bases situated on low-lying granite bedrock exposures on a slope overlooking the steep terrain of the drainage in the southeastern portion of the project. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.35–1. The elevation of the site is 1,340 to 1,358 feet AMSL. Native vegetation surrounds the site, and the site has not been disturbed. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.35–1.



Plate 6.35–1: Overview of Site SDI-21,598, facing west.

Site SDI-21,598 is located within the currently proposed construction zone and was therefore subjected to a testing and evaluation program by BFSA. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and recordation of all milling features and granary bases and the excavation of five STPs. The field investigations were conducted in February of 2015.

6.35.2 Previous Investigations

The site was discovered by BFSA in 2014 as part of the resurvey of the Safari Highlands Ranch Project. The area where the site was located was part of the wildfires that occurred in past years, and subsequently, the site area is much more visible than it was in 1992.

Figure 6.35–1
Archaeological Investigations Map
Site SDI-21,598

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.35.3 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site SDI-21,598 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0.

Surface Recordation

The entire surface of the site was inspected for evidence of prehistoric activity, resulting in the identification of one bedrock milling feature (BMF A) and four granary bases (Feature #1 through Feature #4). The locations of all surface elements of SDI-21,598 are shown on Figure 6.35–1. No surface artifacts were detected in association with the milling feature or granary bases.

The bedrock milling feature contained a single slick, although more surfaces could be present that may be badly eroded on the exposed bedrock feature. The milling feature data is presented in Table 6.35–1. The three granary bases are characterized as scattered fieldstone on the surface of the granite outcrops that have some general circular shape; however, the features are gradually moving downslope. Photographs of the milling feature and granary bases are presented in Plates 6.35–2 through 6.35–6. Because the granary bases have no actual form remaining, measurements of these features was not recorded. The area of the site, delineated by the features, measures approximately 22 meters (72 feet) north to south by 38 meters (125 feet) east to west, covering approximately 432 square meters (4,650 square feet) (Figure 6.35–1).

Table 6.35–1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-21,598

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
A	1	Slick	24x10x0.01



Plate 6.35–2

Bedrock Milling Feature A at Site SDI-21,598, Facing Northwest

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.35–3: Feature #1 at Site SDI-21,598, facing southwest.



Plate 6.35–4: Feature #2 at Site SDI-21,598, facing southwest.

Plates 6.35–3 and 6.35–4

Site SDI-21,598

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.35–5: Feature #3 at Site SDI-21,598, facing southwest.



Plate 6.35–6: Feature #4 at Site SDI-21,598, facing northwest.

Plates 6.35–5 and 6.35–6

Site SDI-21,598

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-21,598 was investigated by excavating a series of five STPs. The placement of the STPs, shown on Figure 6.35–1, was based upon the distribution of the milling features. The STPs were excavated to a minimum of 30 centimeters, or until bedrock was encountered. Soils encountered during shovel test excavations consisted of a brown (10 YR 5/3) sandy silt. No artifacts were recovered during the shovel tests. Locational and recovery information for the shovel tests is presented in Table 6.35–2. Because no subsurface deposits were identified, a test unit excavation was determined to be unnecessary.

Table 6.35–2
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-21,598

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

6.35.4 Discussion

The testing demonstrated that Site SDI-21,598 consists of a bedrock milling station with granary bases. No artifacts were recovered, which indicates that the site function was limited to the collection of seeds and grinding of food.

6.35.5 Summary

The investigation of Site SDI-21,598 did not produce any unique scientific data regarding site function or content. The identified site components indicate that site activities were primarily focused upon food collection and processing. The site represents one of several limited-use milling stations identified in the area of the project. Based upon the information derived from the testing program, the site is characterized as possessing no additional research potential and is evaluated as not CEQA-significant. The data potential at SDI-21,598 is not sufficient to address the research questions presented in Section 4.0 (research design), and the

site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion D. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for Site SDI-21,598.

6.36 Site SDI-21,599

6.36.1 Site Description

Site SDI-21,599 is recorded as a rock shelter that was discovered during the 2014 resurvey of the Safari Highlands Ranch Project by BFSA. The shelter is essentially an overhanging boulder in a group of boulders that would provide some protection from the elements. This site is situated on a steep slope in the eastern portion of the property, adjacent to two drainages. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.36–1. The elevation of the shelter is 1,280 to 1,310 feet AMSL. Native vegetation surrounding the site is generally chaparral with some occasional oak trees. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.36–1.



Plate 6.36–1: Overview of Site SDI-21,599, facing northwest.

Site SDI-21,599 is located near the currently proposed development area and was therefore subjected to a testing and evaluation program by BFSA. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and recordation of the rock shelter, the mapping and collection of all surface artifacts, and the excavation of two STPs. The field investigations were conducted in January of 2015.

Figure 6.36–1
Archaeological Investigations Map
Site SDI-21,599

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.36.2 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site SDI-21,599 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0. Artifacts were recovered from the surface; however, all subsurface tests were negative.

Surface Recordation

The rock shelter at SDI-21,599 (Feature #1) is characterized as a fortuitous positioning of a large boulder over a smaller boulder, creating an overhang that could provide shelter. The area of shelter could not be measured, as there are no firm boundaries to the protected area. A photograph of the shelter is provided in Plate 6.36–2.



Plate 6.36–2: Feature #1 at Site SDI-21,599, facing west.

The entire site was inspected for evidence of prehistoric activity, resulting in the identification of a limited number of surface artifacts. A total of three TBW potsherds were recovered from the rock shelter; however, no other cultural materials were observed. Detailed provenience information for the surface artifacts is presented in Table 6.36–1. The area of the rock shelter is approximately five meters (16 feet) by five meters (16 feet), covering approximately 25 square meters (269 square feet) (Figure 6.36–1).

Table 6.36–1
Surface Collection Data
Site SDI-21,599

Surface Collection	Artifact Type	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	2	1
2	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	2

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-21,599 was investigated by excavating two STPs. The placement of the STPs, shown on Figure 6.36–1, was based upon the potential for subsurface deposits within the shelter area. The STPs were excavated to a minimum of 30 centimeters, or until bedrock was encountered. No artifacts were recovered from the shovel tests (Table 6.36–2), and no other indications of occupation were noted.

Table 6.36–2
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-21,599

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

6.36.3 Discussion

The study of Site SDI-21,599 demonstrated that the site consists of a naturally occurring rock shelter that was not enhanced by Native Americans, but was used as a possible cache. The presence of potsherds within the shelter confirms the use of the shelter by the Kumeyaay occupants of the area. The shelter does not contain any evidence of an occupation or extended use.

Based upon the information derived from the testing program, the site is characterized as possessing limited significance. The level of information already obtained from this site has exhausted the research potential of this resource, and it is unlikely that any significantly different information would be gathered from further investigation. The data potential at SDI-21,599 is not sufficient to address the research questions presented in Section 4.0 (research design), and

the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion D. No further archaeological investigations are recommended and Site SDI-21,599 is evaluated as not CEQA-significant.

6.36.4 Summary

The investigation of Site SDI-21,599 did not produce any unique scientific data regarding site function or content. The site represents a naturally occusing rock shelter that has not been enhanced but was likely used as a shelter or cache. The data potential at SDI-21,599 is not sufficient to address the research questions presented in Section 4.0 (research design), and the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion D. This site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant and mitigation measures will not be recommended.

6.37 Site SDI-21,600

6.37.1 Site Description

This resource consists of a bedrock milling station situated on the southeast-facing slope in the eastern area of the project. The site is not located near any drainages, nor is it directly associated with any other nearby prehistoric sites. The site contains three bedrock milling features with a total of six slicks. The site is situated within an area of dense chaparral vegetation. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.37–1. Elevations at the site range from 1,340 to 1,370 feet AMSL. Native vegetation was present throughout the area of this site. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.37–1.



Plate 6.37–1: Overview of Site SDI-21,600, facing southwest.

Site SDI-21,600 was subjected to a testing and evaluation program by BFSA. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and recordation of all cultural elements and the excavation of six STPs. The field investigations were conducted in January of 2015. The data from the site investigations is provided below. All shovel tests were negative for any indications of cultural deposits.

Figure 6.37–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site SDI-21,600

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.37.2 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site SDI-21,600 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0.

Surface Recordation

The recordation of this site was initiated with the identification of any milling features and individual milling surfaces. At SDI-21,600, three milling features (BMF A through BMF C) were identified and mapped (Figure 6.37–1). The recordation process resulted in the delineation of six separate milling surfaces, each of which was outlined in chalk, photographed, and mapped. The types and dimensions of each milling surface are provided in Table 6.37–1. All of the milling surfaces were identified as slicks. Photographs of the milling features are provided in Plates 6.37–2 through 6.37–5.

Table 6.37–1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-21,600

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
A	1	Slick	42x24x0.01
	2	Slick	16x12x0.01
	3	Slick	11x8x0.01
B	1	Slick	14x14x0.01
C	1	Slick	36x27x0.01
	2	Slick	27x19x0.01



Plate 6.37–2: BMF A, Surface 1, at Site SDI-21,600, facing northwest.



Plate 6.37–3: BMF A, Surfaces 2 and 3, at Site SDI-21,600, facing southeast.

Plates 6.37–2 and 6.37–3

Site SDI-21,600

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.37–4

Bedrock Milling Feature B at Site SDI-21,600, Facing Northwest

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.37–5: BMF C, Surface 1, at Site SDI-21,600, facing southeast.



Plate 6.37–6: BMF C, Surface 2, at Site SDI-21,600, facing northwest.

Plates 6.37–5 and 6.37–6

Site SDI-21,600

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

The entire surface of the site was inspected for evidence of prehistoric activity; however, no surface artifacts were identified in association with the milling features. Based upon the mapped locations of the milling features, the area of the site measures approximately 54 meters (177 feet) from north to south by 30 meters (98 feet) east to west, covering approximately 434 square meters (1,424 square feet) (Figure 6.37–1).

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-21,600 was investigated by excavating six STPs. The placement of the shovel tests, shown on Figure 6.37–1, was based upon the availability of soil near the milling features. Locational and recovery information for the shovel tests is presented in Table 6.37–2. The shovel tests were excavated to a minimum of 30 centimeters, or until bedrock was encountered. Soils encountered during shovel test excavations consisted of a grayish brown (10 YR 5/2) sandy silt. No artifacts were recovered from the shovel test excavations. Due to the lack of recovery from this site, a test unit was not excavated as part of the testing program. The excavation of the shovel tests determined that no measurable subsurface deposits are present at Site SDI-21,600.

Table 6.37–2
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-21,600

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

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
	20-30				

6.37.3 Discussion

The testing demonstrated that Site SDI-21,600 consists of a bedrock milling station that lacks any evidence of intense use or other cultural activities aside from milling seeds or acorns. Given the lack of any indications of a subsurface deposit, it is unlikely that further excavation would produce additional data that would change this characterization. The site exhibits no unique elements and is interpreted as part of the food gathering and processing activities associated with the large occupation site (SDI-14,770) on the west side of the development project. The mapping and recordation of the milling features have exhausted the research potential of this site. According to the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the guidelines set forth by the City of Escondido, the site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant.

6.37.4 Summary

The investigation of Site SDI-21,600 did not produce any unique scientific data regarding site function or content. The identified site elements indicate that site activities were primarily focused upon food resource processing. The site represents one of several limited-use sites representative of the Kumeyaay prehistoric subsistence pattern in the foothill region of San Diego County. The data potential at SDI-21,600 is not sufficient to address the research questions presented in Section 4.0 (research design), and the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion D. This site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant and mitigation measures will not be recommended.

6.38 Site SDI-21,601

6.38.1 Site Description

Site SDI-21,601 is recorded as a rock shelter discovered during the 2014 resurvey of the Safari Highlands Ranch Project by BFSA. The shelter was formed as a result of two very large boulders leaning up against one other. The shelter space beneath the boulders is sufficiently large to protect individuals from the elements, and the southern opening of the shelter was modified with stacked rocks to enclose that exposure. Unfortunately, the prehistoric use of this shelter was impacted by the construction of a modern fire hearth that was used in the center of the shelter. In addition to the shelter, two bedrock milling features were also recorded. This site is situated on a gentle slope in the north-central portion of the property. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.38–1. Elevations at the site range from 1,666 to 1,674 feet AMSL. Native vegetation surrounding the site generally consists of chaparral. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.38–1.



Plate 6.38–1: Overview of Site SDI-21,601 facing west.

Site SDI-21,601 is located near the currently proposed development area and was therefore subjected to a testing and evaluation program by BFSA. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and recordation of the rock shelter and milling features and the excavation of six STPs. The field investigations were conducted in January of 2015.

Figure 6.38–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site SDI-21,601

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.38.2 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site SDI-21,601 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0. All subsurface tests were negative.

Surface Recordation

The rock shelter at SDI-21,601 (Feature #1) is characterized as a fortuitous positioning of two large boulders, which create a shelter space in between. The area of the shelter measures 6.7 meters from north to south by 9.1 meters from east to west. Photographs of the shelter are provided in Plates 6.38–2 and 6.38–3. The enclosed southern side of the shelter was created by two courses of stacked fieldstone, as shown in Plate 6.38–3.

The entire site was inspected for evidence of prehistoric activity, resulting in the identification of two milling features (BMF A and BMF B). The locations of these features are shown on Figure 6.38–1 and the data from the recordation of the features is presented in Table 6.38–1. A total of three slicks were recorded. Photographs of the milling features are presented in Plates 6.38–4 and 6.38–5. The area of the rock shelter and milling features is approximately 16 meters (52 feet) from north to south by 25 meters (82 feet) from east to west, covering approximately 313 square meters (3,369 square feet) (Figure 6.38–1). No artifacts were observed on the surface of the site. As noted previously and shown in Plate 6.38–3, a modern fire ring was present in the rock shelter.

Table 6.38–1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-21,601

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
A	1	Slick	19x21x0.01
B	1	Slick	40x37x0.1
	2	Slick	32x24x0.01



Plate 6.38–2: Feature #1 at Site SDI-21,601, facing west.



Plate 6.38–3: Interior view of Feature #1 at SDI-21,601, facing southwest.

Plates 6.38–2 and 6.38–3

Site SDI-21,601

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.38–4: BMF A at Site SDI-21,601, facing northeast.



Plate 6.38–5: BMF B at Site SDI-21,601, facing east.

Plates 6.38–4 and 6.38–5

Site SDI-21,601

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-21,601 was investigated by excavating six STPs. The placement of the STPs, shown on Figure 6.38–1, was based upon the potential for subsurface deposits within the shelter area. The STPs were excavated to a minimum of 30 centimeters, or until bedrock was encountered. Soils encountered during shovel test excavations consisted of a dark grayish brown (10 YR 4/2) sandy silt. No artifacts were recovered from the shovel tests, and no other indications of occupation were noted.

Table 6.38–2
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-21,601

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

6.38.3 Discussion

The study of Site SDI-21,601 demonstrated that the site consists of a naturally occurring rock shelter that was not enhanced by Native Americans, but was used as a storage location. The presence of milling features adjacent the shelter confirms the use of the shelter by the Kumeyaay occupants of the area. The shelter does not contain any evidence of an occupation or extended use of the shelter, although the shelter was modified with a stacked rock wall that sealed the southern opening of the shelter.

Based upon the information derived from the testing program, the site is characterized as possessing limited significance. The level of information already obtained from this site has exhausted the research potential of this resource, and it is unlikely that any significantly different information would be gathered from further investigation. The data potential at SDI-21,601 is

not sufficient to address the research questions presented in Section 4.0 (research design), and the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion D. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for Site SDI-21,601 and the site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant.

6.38.4 Summary

The investigation of Site SDI-21,601 did not produce any unique scientific data regarding site function or content. The site represents a naturally occusing rock shelter that has not been enhanced but was likely used as a shelter or cache. The data potential at SDI-21,601 is not sufficient to address the research questions presented in Section 4.0 (research design), and the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion D. This site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant and mitigation measures will not be recommended.

6.39 Site SDI-21,602

6.39.1 Site Description

This resource consists of a bedrock milling station situated on the west-facing slope of a in the highland portion of the project. The site is not located near any drainages, nor is it directly associated with any other nearby prehistoric sites. The site contains one bedrock milling feature with one slick. The site is situated within an area of sparse chaparral vegetation. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.39–1. The elevation of the site is 1,546 feet AMSL. Native vegetation was present throughout the area of this site. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.39–1.



Plate 6.39–1: Overview of Site SDI-21,602, facing west.

Site SDI-21,602 was subjected to a testing and evaluation program by BFSA. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and recordation of all cultural elements and the excavation of two STPs. The field investigations were conducted in February of 2015. The data from the site investigations is provided below. Both shovel tests were negative for any indications of cultural deposits.

Figure 6.39–1
Archaeological Investigations Map
Site SDI-21,602

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.39.2 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site SDI-21,602 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0.

Surface Recordation

The recordation of this site was initiated with the identification of any milling features and individual milling surfaces. At SDI-21,602, only one milling feature (BMF A) was identified and mapped (Figure 6.39–1). The recordation process resulted in the delineation of one milling surface, which was outlined in chalk, photographed, and mapped. The type and dimensions the single milling surface are provided in Table 6.39–1. The milling surface was identified as a slick. A photograph of the milling feature is provided in Plate 6.39–2.

Table 6.39–1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-21,602

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
A	1	Slick	20x14x0.1



Plate 6.39–2: BMF A at Site SDI-21,602, facing west.

The entire surface of the site was inspected for evidence of prehistoric activity; however, no surface artifacts were identified in association with the milling feature. Based upon the mapped location of the milling feature, the area of the site measures approximately nine meters (30 feet) by seven meters (23 feet), covering 63 square meters (678 square feet) (Figure 6.39–1).

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-21,602 was investigated by excavating two STPs. The placement of the shovel tests, shown on Figure 6.39–1, was based upon the availability of soil near the milling feature. Locational and recovery information for the shovel tests is presented in Table 6.39–2. The shovel tests were excavated to a minimum of 30 centimeters, or until bedrock was encountered. Soils encountered during shovel test excavations consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10 YR 3/2) sandy silt. No artifacts were recovered from the shovel test excavations. Due to the sparse recovery from this site, a test unit was not excavated as part of the testing program. The excavation of the shovel tests determined that no measurable subsurface deposits are present at Site SDI-21,602.

Table 6.39–2
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-21,602

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

6.39.3 Discussion

The testing demonstrated that Site SDI-21,602 consists of a bedrock milling station that lacks any evidence of intense use or other cultural activities aside from milling seeds or acorns. Given the lack of any indications of a subsurface deposit, it is unlikely that further excavation would produce additional data that would change this characterization. The site exhibits no unique elements and is interpreted as part of the food gathering and processing activities associated with the large occupation site (SDI-14,770) on the west side of the development project. The recordation of the milling feature has exhausted the research potential of this site. According to the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the guidelines set forth by the City of Escondido, the site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant.

6.39.4 Summary

The investigation of Site SDI-21,602 did not produce any unique scientific data regarding site function or content. The identified site elements indicate that site activities were primarily focused upon food resource processing. The site represents one of several limited-use sites representative of the Kumeyaay prehistoric subsistence pattern in the foothill region of San Diego County. The data potential at SDI-21,602 is not sufficient to address the research questions presented in Section 4.0 (research design), and the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion D. This site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant and mitigation measures will not be recommended.

6.40 Site SDI-21,603

6.40.1 Site Description

This resource consists of a bedrock milling station situated in the highland portion of the northwestern corner of the project. The site is located in a relatively flat and wide terrace overlooking several drainages to the north and west. The site contains seven bedrock milling features with a total of 20 slicks and one basin. The site is situated within an area of sparse chaparral vegetation. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.40–1. Elevations at the site range from 1,578 to 1,610 feet AMSL. Native vegetation was present throughout the area of this site. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.40–1.



Plate 6.40–1: Overview of Site SDI-21,603, facing east.

Site SDI-21,603 was subjected to a testing and evaluation program by BFSA. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and recordation of all milling features, the mapping and collection of all surface artifacts, and the excavation of 11 STPs. The field investigations were conducted in January of 2015. The data from the site investigations is provided below. One metavolcanic projectile point was collected from the surface of the site and all excavated shovel tests were negative for any indications of cultural deposits.

Figure 6.40–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site SDI-21,603

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.40.2 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site SDI-21,603 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0.

Surface Recordation

The recordation of this site was initiated with the identification of any milling features and individual milling surfaces. At SDI-21,603, seven milling features (BMF A through BMF G) were identified and mapped (Figure 6.40–1). The recordation process resulted in the delineation of 21 milling surfaces, each of which were outlined in chalk, photographed, and mapped. The type and dimensions of each milling surface are provided in Table 6.40–1. Twenty of the milling surfaces were identified as slicks and one was identified as a basin. Photographs of the milling features are provided in Plates 6.40–2 through 6.40–13.

Table 6.40–1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-21,603

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
A	1	Slick	20x14x0.1
	2	Basin	32x20x1.5
	3	Slick	29x27x0.1
	4	Slick	29x35x0.5
	5	Slick	34x34x0.25
	6	Slick	23x24x0.1
B	1	Slick	24x23x0.1
	2	Slick	19x18x0.1
	3	Slick	28x29x0.1
C	1	Slick	33x29x1
	2	Slick	18x20x0.1
D	1	Slick	32x23x0.25
E	1	Slick	16x17x0.1
F	1	Slick	36x30x0.1
	2	Slick	66x36x0.1
	3	Slick	41x30x0.1
	4	Slick	35x36x0.25
	5	Slick	28x19x0.25
	6	Slick	15x19x0.1
	7	Slick	30x26x0.1
G	1	Slick	28x21x0.1



Plate 6.40–2: BMF A, Surfaces 1 and 2, at Site SDI-21,603, facing southeast.



Plate 6.40–3: BMF A, Surface 3, at Site SDI-21,603, facing north.

Plates 6.40–2 and 6.40–3

Site SDI-21,603

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.40–4: BMF A, Surfaces 4 through 6, at Site SDI-21,603, facing northeast.



Plate 6.40–5: BMF B at Site SDI-21,603, facing north.

Plates 6.40–4 and 6.40–5

Site SDI-21,603

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.40–6: BMF C, Surface 1, at Site SDI-21,603, facing south.



Plate 6.40–7: BMF C, Surface 2, at Site SDI-21,603, facing south.

Plates 6.40–6 and 6.40–7

Site SDI-21,603

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.40–8: BMF D at Site SDI-21,603, facing southeast.



Plate 6.40–9: BMF E at Site SDI-21,603, facing northwest.

Plates 6.40–8 and 6.40–9

Site SDI-21,603

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.40–10: BMF F, Surface 1, at Site SDI-21,603, facing northwest.

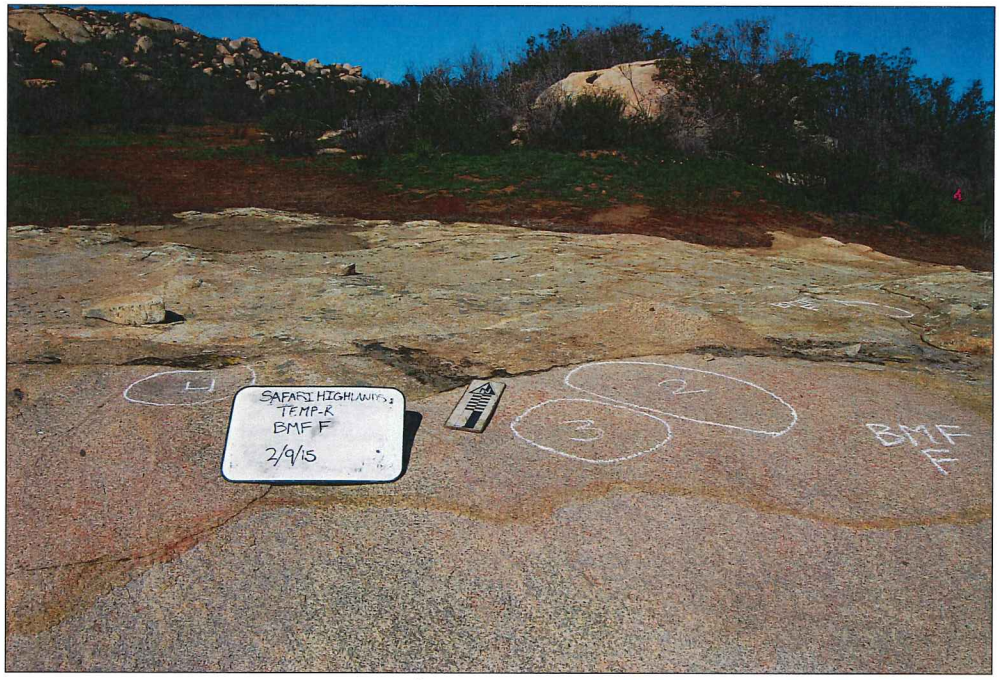


Plate 6.40–11: BMF F, Surface 2 through 4, at Site SDI-21,603, facing northwest.

Plates 6.40–10 and 6.40–11

Site SDI-21,603

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.40–12: BMF F, Surfaces 5 through 7, at Site SDI-21,603, facing northwest.



Plate 6.40–13: BMF G at Site SDI-21,603, facing northwest.

Plates 6.40–12 and 6.40–13

Site SDI-21,603

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

The entire surface of the site was inspected for evidence of prehistoric activity; however, only one surface artifact, a metavolcanic projectile point, was identified in association with the milling feature. The point was collected and is noted in Table 6.40–2. Based upon the mapped locations of the milling features, the area of the site measures approximately 69 meters (226 feet) from east to west by 166 meters (545 feet) from north to south, covering 7,888 square meters (84,906 square feet) (Figure 6.40–1).

Table 6.40–2
Surface Collection Data
Site SDI-21,603

Surface Collection	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	Projectile Point	Metavolcanic	1	1

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-21,603 was investigated by excavating 11 STPs. The placement of the shovel tests, shown on Figure 6.40–1, was based upon the availability of soil near the milling feature. Locational and recovery information for the shovel tests is presented in Table 6.40–3. The shovel tests were excavated to a minimum of 30 centimeters, or until bedrock was encountered. Soils encountered during shovel test excavations consisted of a dark brown (10 YR 3/3) sandy silt from zero to 20 centimeters, and a brown (7.5 YR 4/3) sandy silt from 20 to 30 centimeters. No artifacts were recovered from the shovel test excavations. Due to the sparse recovery from this site, a test unit was not excavated as part of the testing program. The excavation of the shovel tests determined that no measurable subsurface deposits are present at Site SDI-21,603.

Table 6.40–3
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-21,603

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

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
	10-20				
4	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
5	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
6	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
7	0-10	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				
	20-30				
11	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				

6.40.3 Discussion

The testing demonstrated that Site SDI-21,603 consists of a bedrock milling station that lacks any evidence of intense use or other cultural activities aside from milling seeds or acorns. Given the lack of any indications of a subsurface deposit, it is unlikely that further excavation would produce additional data that would change this characterization. The site exhibits no unique elements and is interpreted as part of the food gathering and processing activities associated with the Late Prehistoric occupation of this area. The mapping and recordation of the milling features and the mapping and collection of the surface artifact have exhausted the research potential of this site. According to the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the guidelines set forth by the City of Escondido, the site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant.

6.40.4 Summary

The investigation of Site SDI-21,603 did not produce any unique scientific data regarding site function or content. The identified site elements indicate that site activities were primarily focused upon food resource processing. The site represents one of several limited-use sites representative of the Kumeyaay prehistoric subsistence pattern in the foothill region of San Diego County. The data potential at SDI-21,603 is not sufficient to address the research questions presented in Section 4.0 (research design), and the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion D. This site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant and mitigation measures will not be recommended.

6.41 Site SDI-21,604

6.41.1 Site Description

Site SDI-21,604 is an isolated stacked rock wall situated in the southern area of the project. While this wall is not directly associated with any historic site, it is considered to be a historic feature because of the presence of barbed wire around the rocks. A similar rock wall was also recorded for SDI-21,605, located approximately 120 meters to the west of SDI-21,604. The location of the rock wall (Feature #1) at SDI-21,604 is noted on Figure 6.41–1 and a photograph of the wall is provided in Plate 6.41–1. The feature is described as a five- to seven-course-high wall of stacked fieldstone between two large granite outcrops. The wall is approximately two meters long and 80 centimeters high, covering an area of 10.67 square meters. The elevation of the site is 1,110 feet AMSL. Based upon the presence of barbed wire in and around the wall, it is assumed that the wall functioned as part of an animal enclosure. No artifacts were identified in association with the wall, and no archaeological testing was conducted.



Plate 6.41–1: Feature #1 at Site SDI-21,604, facing northeast.

Figure 6.41–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site SDI-21,604

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.41.2 Summary

The investigation of Site SDI-21,604 did not produce any unique scientific data regarding site function or content. The identified wall is interpreted as part of the historic use of the southern portion of the property. Based upon the information derived from the investigation of this site, SDI-21,604 is evaluated has having no further research potential, and it is unlikely that any significantly different information would be gathered from further investigation. This site does not represent the level of research potential to be eligible for the CRHR under Criterion D. This feature is evaluated as not CEQA-significant.

6.42 Site SDI-21,605

6.42.1 Site Description

Site SDI-21,605 is an isolated stacked rock wall situated in the southern area of the project. While this wall is not directly associated with any historic site, it is considered to be a historic feature because of the presence of barbed wire around the rocks. A similar rock wall was also recorded for SDI-21,604, located approximately 120 meters to the east of SDI-21,605. The location of the rock wall (Feature #1) at SDI-21,605 is noted on Figure 6.42–1 and a photograph of the wall is provided in Plate 6.42–1. The feature is described as a three- to five-course-high wall of stacked fieldstone between two granite outcrops. The wall is approximately four meters long and 60 centimeters high, covering 32.33 square meters. The elevation of the wall is 1,080 feet AMSL. Based upon the presence of barbed wire in and around the wall, it is assumed that the wall functioned as part of an animal enclosure. No artifacts were identified in association with the wall, and no archaeological testing was conducted.



Plate 6.42–1: Feature #1 at SDI-21,605, facing northeast.

Figure 6.42–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site SDI-21,605

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.42.2 Summary

The investigation of Site SDI-21,605 did not produce any unique scientific data regarding site function or content. The identified wall is interpreted as part of the historic use of the southern portion of the property. Based upon the information derived from the investigation of this site, SDI-21,605 is evaluated has having no further research potential, and it is unlikely that any significantly different information would be gathered from further investigation. The information derived from the site during the site investigations was sufficient to conclude that this site has no further research potential and cannot meet the eligibility criteria for the CRHR. The rock wall is evaluated as not CEQA-significant.

6.43 Site SDI-21,606

6.43.1 Site Description

This resource consists of two granary bases situated in an area of near level ground in the higher elevations of the northwestern area of the project. The site is situated on several large exposures of sheet bedrock. The site contains two granary bases that have been spread or have deteriorated from their original configuration. No associated surface artifacts were identified. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.43–1. Elevations at the site range from 1,584 to 1,586 feet AMSL. Native vegetation was present throughout the area of this site. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.43–1.



Plate 6.43–1: Overview of Site SDI-21,606, facing south.

Site SDI-21,606 was subjected to a testing and evaluation program by BFSA in 2015. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and recordation of the granary bases. The field investigations were conducted in January of 2015. The data from the site investigations is provided below.

Figure 6.43–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site SDI-21,606

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.43.2 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site SDI-21,606 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0.

Surface Recordation

The recordation of this site was initiated with the identification of the granary bases and a search for any associated milling surfaces; however, no milling surfaces were identified on the decomposing granite rock surfaces. At SDI-21,606, two granary bases (Feature #1 and Feature #2) were identified and mapped (Figure 6.43–1). The dimensions of each feature are provided in Table 6.43–1 and photographs of the features are provided in Plates 6.43–2 and 6.43–3. Based upon the mapped locations of the granary base features, the area of the site measures approximately 2.8 meters (9.2 feet) from north to south by 10 meters (33 feet) from east to west, covering approximately 26 square meters (280 square feet) (Figure 6.43–1).

Table 6.43–1
Granary Base Feature Data
Site SDI-21,606

Granary Base	Dimensions (m)
1	3.0x.2.8
2	3.5x3.3



Plate 6.43–2: Feature #1 at Site SDI-21,606, facing southeast.



Plate 6.43–3: Feature #2 at Site SDI-21,606, facing southeast.

Subsurface Excavation

No subsurface excavations were conducted at SDI-21,606 due to the lack of available soil in the area. The massive sheet of exposed bedrock upon which the granary bases were placed did not have any associated soils.

6.43.3 Discussion

The study of this site demonstrated that Site SDI-21,606 consists of two granary bases that represent food gathering and temporary storage of collected food; however there was no evidence of intense use or other cultural activities. No artifacts were collected from this site. The site appears to represent a limited-use site where seed or acorns were temporarily stored.

The site exhibits no unique elements and is interpreted as being part of the food gathering and processing activities associated with the occupation of the area by the Kumeyaay. The study and recordation of the granary bases have exhausted the research potential of this site. According to the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the guidelines set forth by the City of Escondido, the site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant.

6.43.4 Summary

The investigation of Site SDI-21,606 did not produce any unique scientific data regarding site function or content. The site represents one of several limited-use sites representative of the Kumeyaay prehistoric subsistence pattern in the foothill region of San Diego County. The data potential at SDI-21,606 is not sufficient to address the research questions presented in Section 4.0 (research design), and the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion D. This site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant and mitigation measures will not be recommended.

6.44 Site P-37-017032

6.44.1 Site Description

Site P-37-017032 is located just north of prehistoric Site SDI-15,072. When the site was studied by Mooney and Associates in 2001, the site was recorded as including a historic foundation, a semi-circular stone wall, and a ring of small rocks encircling a bush, which were interpreted as landscaping. This site sits on a low-lying knoll with the semi-circular rock feature surrounding it, possibly serving an erosion control function. The site is covered in both native and ornamental (non-native) vegetation. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.44–1. Elevations at the site range from 854 to 884 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 6.44–1.



Plate 6.44–1: Overview of Site P-37-017032, facing east.

Site P-37-017032 is located within the currently proposed construction zone and was therefore subjected to an evaluation program by BFSA. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and recordation of the rock features, the mapping and collection of all surface artifacts, and the excavation of 13 STPs and one test unit. The field investigations were conducted in January of 2015.

Figure 6.44–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site P-37-017032

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.44.2 Previous Investigations

The site was previously noted by BFSA as part of the Crowder Property survey in 1992 and evaluated as a low-value site by Mooney and Associates in their study for the Valley View Estates Project in 2001.

6.44.3 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site P-37-017032 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0.

Surface Recordation

The recordation of this site was initiated with the identification of the three features and all historic surface artifacts. During the current investigations at P-37-017032, three historic features were identified and mapped (Figure 6.3–1), which include the foundation (Feature #1) the semi-circular stone wall (Feature #2), and the ring of small rocks that encircle a bush (Feature #3). Photographs of the historic features are provided in Plates 6.44–2 through 6.44–4. The dimensions of the historic foundation are approximately 4.6 meters (15 feet) by 13 meters (45 feet). No structural elements of any shelter-type building were noted in association with the fieldstone foundation, suggesting that the structure was either very transient or was destroyed in a fire.



Plate 6.44–2: Feature #1 at Site P-37-017032, facing northeast.



Plate 6.44–3: Feature #2 at Site P-37-017032, facing west.



Plate 6.44–4: Feature #3 at Site P-37-017032, facing northeast.

Plates 6.44–3 and 6.44–4

Site P-37-017032

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

The entire surface of the site was inspected for evidence of historic activity, resulting in the recovery of 21 historic artifacts consisting mostly of glass and ceramic fragments, as well as 13.4 grams of vertebrate faunal remains (Table 6.44–1). The distribution of surface artifacts and historic features is illustrated on the archaeological investigation map for this site (Figure 6.44–1). Based upon the mapped location of the surface artifacts and the historic features, the area of the site measures approximately 57 meters (187 feet) from north to south by 55 meters (180 feet) from east to west, covering 2,100 square meters (22,604 square feet) (Figure 6.44–1).

Table 6.44–1
Surface Collection Data
Site P-37-017032

Surface Collection	Artifact Type	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	Bromo Seltzer Bottle	Glass, Cobalt	1	1
2	Indeterminate Bottle	Glass, Aqua	1	2
	Plate	Ceramic, Stoneware	1	3
	Faunal Remains	Bone	5.2 grams	4
3	Indeterminate Bottle	Glass, Amber	1	5
4	Saucer	Ceramic, Stoneware	1	6
5	Lamp Glass	Glass, Colorless	1	7
	Indeterminate Vessel	Ceramic, Stoneware	1	8
6	Indeterminate Bottle	Glass, Olive	1	9
7	Indeterminate Vessel	Ceramic, Stoneware	1	10
8	Indeterminate Bottle	Glass, Aqua	10	11
	Indeterminate Jar	Glass, Colorless	1	12
	Indeterminate Vessel	Ceramic, Stoneware	1	13
	Faunal Remains	Bone	8.2 grams	14

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site P-37-017032 was investigated through 13 STPs and one test unit that were excavated in addition to the eight STPs previously excavated by Mooney and Associates in 2001 (the BFSA test units began at STP 9 to continue where Mooney and Associates left off). The shovel tests, shown on Figure 6.44–1, 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 6.44–2. The shovel tests were excavated to a minimum of 30 centimeters. Nine shovel tests produced small recoveries (a total of 14 indeterminate glass container/vessel fragments, six pieces of window glass, four square nails, one lamp collar, four pieces of historic ceramics, three pieces of indeterminate metal, one cabinet hinge, one piece of prehistoric ceramic, 7.2 grams of vertebrate faunal remains, and 3.6 grams of

invertebrate faunal remains) to depths of 30 centimeters.

Table 6.44–2
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site P-37-017032

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
9	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20	Faunal Remains	Bone	2.4 grams	15
	20-30	No Recovery			
10	0-10	Faunal Remains	*Astrea* sp. Shell	0.9 gram	16
		Faunal Remains	Bone	3.2 grams	17
		Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	18
		Lamp Collar	Metal, Aluminum	1	19
		Indeterminate Glass	Glass, Colorless	1	20
		Indeterminate Container	Glass, Aqua	2	21
		Indeterminate Vessel	Ceramic, Stoneware	1	22
	10-20	Indeterminate Vessel	Ceramic, Stoneware	1	23
		Indeterminate Container	Glass, Amber	1	24
		Indeterminate Metal	Metal, Iron	1	25
		Faunal Remains	Bone	0.7 gram	26
		Faunal Remains	Shell	0.3 gram	27
	20-30	Faunal Remains	Shell	0.1 gram	28
		Faunal Remains	Bone	0.1 gram	29
	30-40	No Recovery			
11	0-10	Faunal Remains	Bone	0.8 gram	30
		Indeterminate Container	Glass, Colorless	4	31
		Window Glass	Glass, Aqua	2	32
		Indeterminate Metal	Metal, Iron	2	33
	10-20	Indeterminate Container	Glass, Clear (Aqua Tint)	4	34
		Window Glass	Glass, Clear (Aqua Tint)	2	35
	20-30	Window Glass	Glass, Clear (Aqua Tint)	2	36
		Indeterminate Container	Glass, Amber	1	37
	30-40	No Recovery			
12	0-10	Square Nail	Metal, Iron	1	38

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
	10-20	No Recovery			
	20-30				
13	0-10	Square Nail	Metal, Iron	3	39
	10-20	No Recovery			
	20-30				
14	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20	Indeterminate Vessel	Ceramic, Earthenware	1	40
	20-30	No Recovery			
15	0-10	Indeterminate Container	Glass, Olive	1	41
	10-20	Faunal Remains	*Astrea* sp. Shell	2.3 grams	42
	20-30	No Recovery			
16	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
17	0-10	Indeterminate Vessel	Ceramic, Stoneware	1	43
	10-20	No Recovery			
	20-30				
18	0-10	Cabinet hinge	Metal	1	44
	10-20	No Recovery			
	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				

Following the excavation of the shovel tests, a test unit was excavated in the area near STPs 10 and 11 due to their positive recovery in order to provide a qualitative sample of the subsurface deposit identified by the shovel test excavations (Plate 6.44–5).



Plate 6.44–5: View of Test Unit 1 at Site P-37-017032, zero to 30 centimeters.

The test unit recovery is provided in Table 6.44–3 and includes 13 glass container fragments, three prehistoric ceramic fragments, three pieces of window glass, two pieces of bottle glass, one square nail, one historic ceramic vessel fragment, and one indeterminate glass fragment. The recovery of historic artifacts decreased as the test unit went deeper, terminating at 30 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. The subsurface deposit associated with the three historic features measures approximately 54 meters (177 feet) from north to south by 50 meters (164 feet) from east to west, covering approximately 1,911 square meters (20,570 square feet) (Figure 6.44–1).

Table 6.44–3
Test Unit Excavation Data
Site P-37-017032

Test Unit	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	0-10	Indeterminate Container	Glass, Amber	3	45
		Square Nail	Metal, Iron	1	46
		Indeterminate Container	Glass, Colorless	8	47

Test Unit	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
		Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	1	48
	10-20	Indeterminate Vessel	Ceramic, Stoneware	1	49
		Indeterminate Container	Glass, Amber	1	50
			Glass, Colorless	1	53
		Indeterminate Bottle	Glass, Clear (Amethyst Tint)	2	51
		Window Glass	Glass, Clear (Aqua Tint)	2	52
		Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	2	54
	20-30	Indeterminate Glass	Glass, Colorless	1	55
		Window Glass	Glass, Aqua	1	56

6.44.4 Discussion

The testing demonstrated that Site P-37-017032 consists of a rural residence that dates to the period prior to 1900 with a minor use area utilized by Native Americans prior to construction of the historic features. The historic rock features indicate that fieldstone was used to create a foundation for a structure, a retaining wall, and a ring of landscaping rocks. 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 BFSA 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, growing alfalfa and possibly raising livestock.

The prehistoric artifacts recovered from the site consisted of small amounts of TBW ceramics indicative of Late Prehistoric use of the site. However, no intact deposits of prehistoric materials were encountered, indicating that the prehistoric use of the location was likely temporary (Table 6.44–4).

Table 6.44–4
Summary of All Recovered Cultural Materials
Site P-37-017032

Cultural Material	Surface Collection	STPs	Test Unit	Total	Percent
Bromo Seltzer Bottle	1	-	-	1	1.27
Cabinet Hinge	-	1	-	1	1.27
Indeterminate Bottle	13	-	2	15	18.99

Cultural Material	Surface Collection	STPs	Test Unit	Total	Percent
Indeterminate Container	-	13	13	26	32.91
Indeterminate Glass	-	1	1	2	2.53
Indeterminate Jar	1	-	-	1	1.27
Indeterminate Metal	-	3	-	3	3.80
Indeterminate Vessel	3	4	1	8	10.13
Lamp Collar	-	1	-	1	1.27
Lamp Glass	1	-	-	1	1.27
Plate	1	-	-	1	1.27
Prehistoric Ceramic	-	1	3	4	5.06
Saucer	1	-	-	1	1.27
Square Nail	-	4	1	5	6.33
Window Glass	-	6	3	9	11.39
Faunal Bone (grams)	13.4	7.2	-	20.6	-
Faunal Shell (grams)	-	3.6	-	3.6	-
Total*	21	34	24	79	100.00**
Percent	26.58	43.04	30.38	100.00**	

**Totals do not include grams*

***Rounded totals may not equal 100.00 percent*

The study of P-37-017032 has found that this site exhibits elements of a rural historic site, likely associated with ranching, and minor remnants of prehistoric use (Table 6.44–4). No significant subsurface deposits or additional features were noted and the site appears to lack any further research potential. The mapping and recordation of the historic features and the mapping and collection of all surface and subsurface artifacts have exhausted the research potential of this site. According to the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the guidelines set forth by the City of Escondido, the site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant.

6.44.5 Summary

Based upon the information derived from the testing program, Site P-37-017032 is characterized as a rural shelter, storage area, and possible corral facility dating to the late 1800s that has minor remnants of prehistoric use. This site lacks any additional research potential. The artifact assemblage, in conjunction with historic research of the property, indicates that the historic component of Site P-37-017032 is likely associated with George Brooks Brown's occupation of the area from the late 1800s until 1912, and/or with Matthew Cassou's alfalfa ranch after Brown sold the property to him in 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. The site does not retain sufficient research potential to meet the eligibility criteria for listing on the CRHR.

6.45 Site P-37-017031

6.45.1 Site Description

This resource has been recorded as a historic homestead consisting of various structural elements dating to the 1940s to the 1950s. In 2001, Mooney and Associates identified a concrete-lined well, two small structures, an animal pen, and concrete tile walkways. Subsequent review of the site by BFSA confirmed that the site has a well, a small concrete building foundation with a decorative tile walkway, and a possible livestock enclosure. Water pipes were observed in and around the foundation. The foundation is generally too small to have supported a structure that could have served even more than one individual. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.45–1. Elevations at the site range from 790 to 850 feet AMSL. Native vegetation was previously cleared from the site area. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.45–1.



Plate 6.45–1: Overview of Site P-37-017031, facing northeast.

Site P-37-017031 is located near the proposed development limits and was therefore subjected to an evaluation program by BFSA. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and recordation of the historic elements of the site and the excavation of nine STPs. The field investigations were conducted in January of 2015.

Figure 6.45–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site P-37-017031

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.45.2 Previous Investigations

The site was previously noted by BFSA as part of the Crowder Property survey in 1992 and studied by Mooney and Associates in 2001. Mooney and Associates determined that this site did not require any testing or mitigation measures and listed it as not significant.

6.45.3 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site P-37-017031 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0.

Surface Recordation

The entire surface of the site was inspected for evidence of historic activity, resulting in the identification of a well (Feature #1), a foundation with walkway tiles (Feature #2), and the remains of a possible livestock enclosure (Feature #3). The area of the site, delineated by the features, measures approximately 154 meters (505 feet) from north to south by 75.4 meters (247.4 feet) east to west, covering approximately 3,987.7 square meters (42,923.2 square feet) (Figure 6.45–1). Elements of the rock wall were mapped via GPS to record the directions of the rock wall alignment. The wall feature basically encloses a natural depression and could have been used to enclose livestock without fencing. The wall is stacked between two and three courses high, using fieldstone as the rock source. The feature locations are shown on Figure 6.45–1, and photographs of the features are presented in Plates 6.45–2 through 6.45–4.



Plate 6.45–2: Feature #1 at Site P-37-017031, facing west.



Plate 6.45–3: Feature #2 at Site P-37-017031, facing southwest.



Plate 6.45–4: Feature #3 at Site P-37-017031, facing west.

Plates 6.45–3 and 6.45–4

Site P-37-017031

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

Subsurface Excavation

The area of the historic site was tested using a total of nine STPs. The tests were employed to determine if any historic deposits might be associated with the different features. The locations of the shovel tests are illustrated on Figure 6.45–1 and the test data is presented in Table 6.45–1. Soils encountered during shovel test excavations consisted of a dark gray (10 YR 4/1) sandy silt. None of the shovel tests produced any artifacts. Due to the absence of any surface or subsurface artifacts from this site, a test unit was not excavated as part of the testing program. The excavation of the shovel tests determined that no measurable subsurface deposits are present at Site P-37-017031.

Table 6.45–1
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site P-37-017301

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
2	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
3	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
4	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
5	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
6	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
7	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
8	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
9	0-10	No Recovery			

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

6.45.4 Discussion

The study of P-37-017031 has documented the site as a historic use area, likely associated with cattle ranching or farming. The small foundation and well are likely associated with a residence, while the third feature appears to be a livestock enclosure. No artifacts were discovered in association with the features. Since no artifacts or subsurface deposits were recovered, the mapping of the historic features has exhausted the research potential of this site. According to the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, the site is evaluated as having limited significance based upon the recovery of information that can contribute to the knowledge of prehistory in the region. However, the current program has exhausted the potential of the site to yield unique data, and further study of the site will not produce additional significant information.

6.45.5 Summary

The investigation of Site P-37-017031 did not produce any unique scientific data regarding site function or content. The identified features characterize the use of the site as part of the historic use of this area by George Brooks Brown and other early pioneers of San Pasqual Valley. Based upon the information derived from the site investigation, the site is characterized as lacking any research potential, and it is unlikely that any significantly different information would be gathered from further investigation. The site does not retain any further research potential and it is not eligible for listing on the CRHR. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for Site P-37-017031 and the site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant.

6.46 Site P-37-017047

6.46.1 Site Description

This resource was originally recorded by BFSA during the Crowder Property survey in 1992. It was recorded as two historic rock walls with an associated watering hole excavated into the sandy creek bed. In 2001, Mooney and Associates relocated the two walls, noting that the northern wall (Feature #1) formed "an oblong enclosure 10 meters from north to south and 15 meters from east to west," and "the southern wall is directly on a drainage, and forms a semicircle on the eastern bank and is open to this drainage" (Feature #2). Both walls were noted by Mooney as being "approximately two to three courses high, constructed of unmodified river cobbles with no mortar, and sit about 50 meters apart."

Upon revisiting the site in 2015, BFSA relocated both rock features and found the features to be in the same condition as previously noted in both 1992 and 2001. In addition to the rock walls, BFSA also noted that Feature #1 was built into a bedrock outcrop containing three bedrock milling features that include a total of 10 slicks, one mortar, and one rub. The site sits at a confluence of three major drainages with elevations ranging between 1,272 and 1,306 feet AMSL. An overview of the site is provided in Figure 6.46–1 and a photograph of the overall site setting is provided in Plate 6.46–1.



Plate 6.46–1: Overview of Site P-37-017047, facing southeast.

Figure 6.46–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site P-37-017047

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Site P-36-017047 is located within the currently proposed construction zone and was therefore subjected to a testing and evaluation program by BFSA. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and recordation of the rock features and the bedrock milling features, as well as the excavation of nine STPs. The field investigations were conducted in February of 2015.

6.46.2 Previous Investigations

During the Crowder Property survey conducted in 1992, BFSA registered the site as two historic rock walls. The site was revisited in 2001 by Mooney and Associates as part of the Valley View Estates Project. No artifacts were observed during either visit. The site was listed in Mooney and Associates' report as a medium-value site that was potentially eligible for the CRHR; however, the site was not tested as part of either of these previous studies.

6.46.3 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site P-37-017047 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0.

Surface Recordation

The entire surface of the site was inspected for evidence of historic activity, resulting in the identification of the northern rock wall (Feature #1), the southern rock wall (Feature #2), and three bedrock milling features (BMF A through BMF C). Elements of the rock walls were mapped via GPS to record the directions of the rock wall alignments. Feature #1 encloses a natural depression and could have been used to enclose livestock without fencing. The wall is stacked between two and three courses high, using fieldstone as the rock source. Feature #2 is located on an upslope on the north side of an east to west trending drainage. The wall runs upslope for 40 feet and is two courses high and has an average height of two feet. The rock feature locations are shown on Figure 6.46–1 and photographs of Features #1 and #2 are presented in Plates 6.46–2 and 6.46–3.



Plate 6.46–2: Feature #1 at Site P-37-017047, facing northeast.



Plate 6.46–3: Feature #2 at Site P-37-017047, facing west.

Plates 6.46–2 and 6.46–3

Site P-37-017047

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

The locations of the milling features are illustrated on Figure 6.46–1. Table 6.46–1 details the type and dimensions of each milling surface. The milling surfaces identified on BMFs A through C include 10 slicks, one mortar, and one rub. These surfaces represent the processing of acorns and seeds, as well as animals, at the site. The area of the site, delineated by the features, measures approximately 94 meters (308 feet) from north to south by 68 meters (223 feet) east to west, covering approximately 2,305 square meters (24,811 square feet) (Figure 6.46–1). All bedrock milling feature locations are presented on Figure 6.46–1 and photographs of the features are presented in Plates 6.45–4 through 6.45–6.

Table 6.46–1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site P-37-017047

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
A	1	Slick	30x35x0.01
	2	Slick	24x25x0.01
	3	Slick	26x27x0.01
B	1	Slick	39x30x0.01
	2	Slick	40x30x0.01
	3	Slick	19x20x0.01
C	1	Slick	29x27x0.1
	2	Rub	53x23x0.01
	3	Mortar	21x19x7
	4	Slick	34x29x0.01
	5	Slick	38x21x0.01
	6	Slick	34x16x0.01

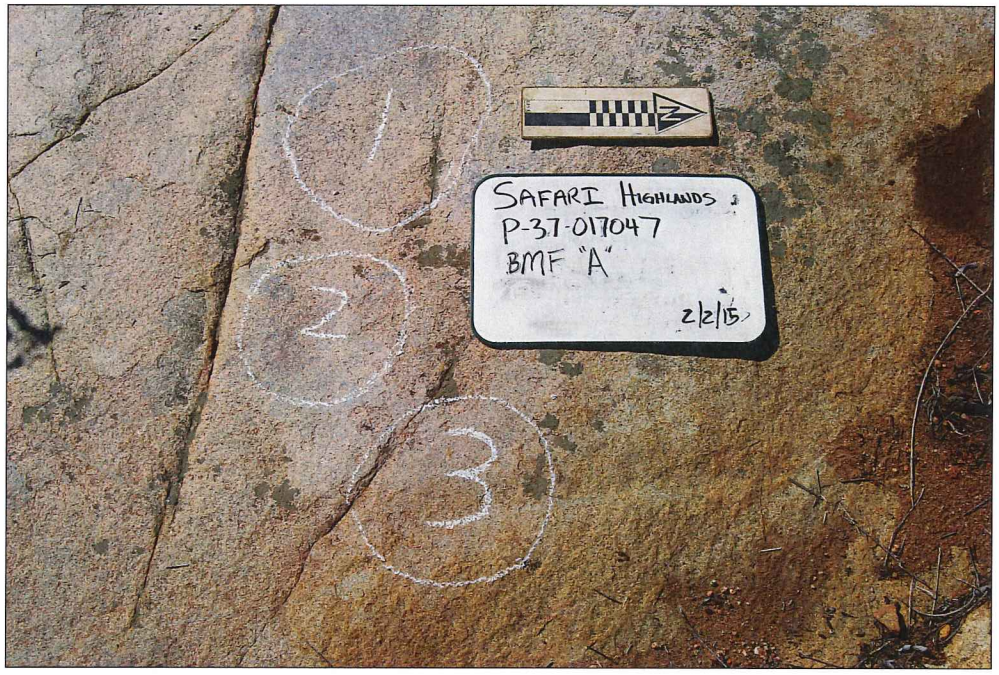


Plate 6.46–4: BMF A at Site P-37-017047, facing west.



Plate 6.46–5: BMF B at Site P-37-017047, facing southwest.

Plates 6.46–4 and 6.46–5

Site P-37-017047

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

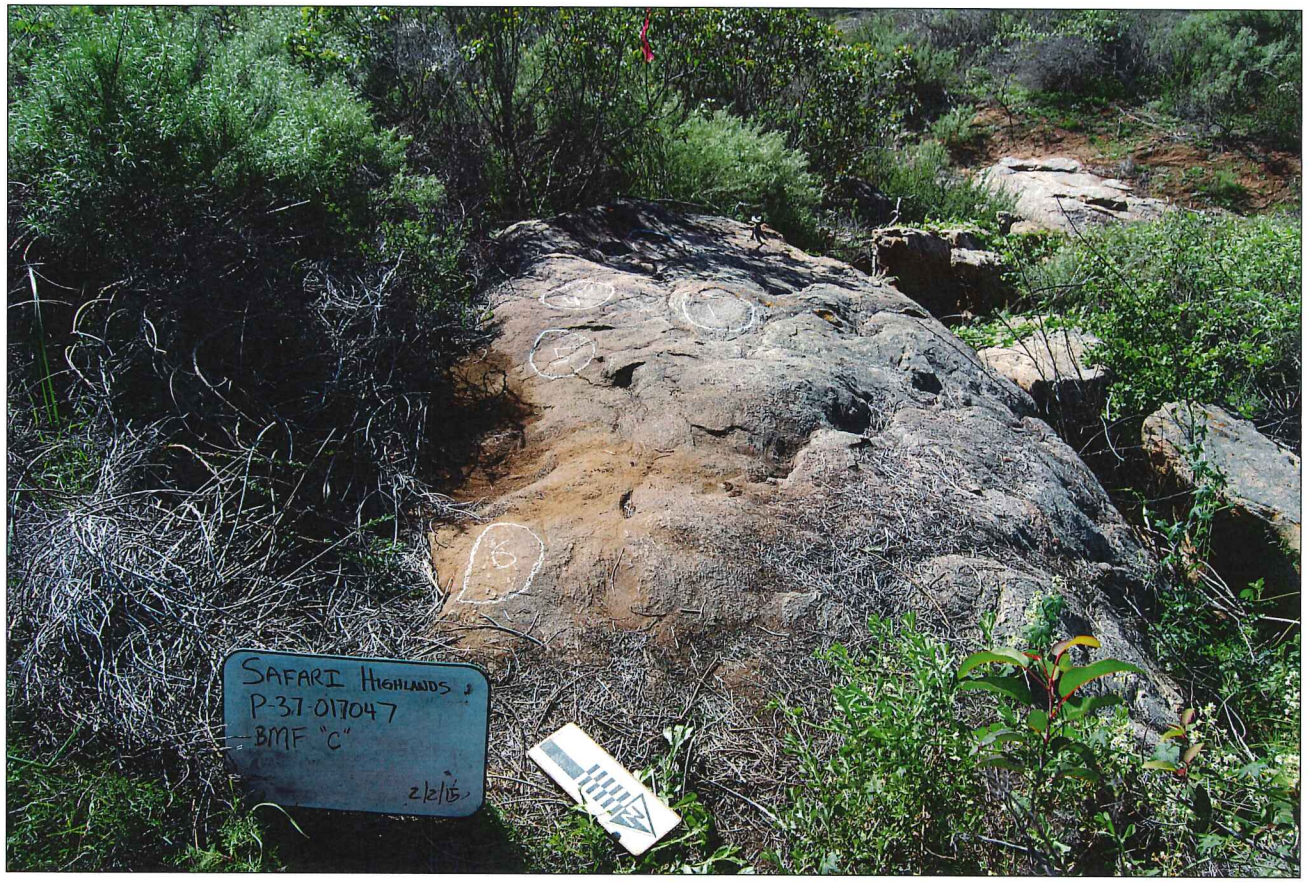


Plate 6.46–6

Bedrock Milling Feature C at Site P-37-017047, Facing Southwest

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site P-37-017047 was investigated by excavating a series of nine STPs. The placement of the shovel tests, shown on Figure 6.46–1, was based upon the distribution of the rock walls and milling features. Locational and recovery information for the shovel tests is presented in Table 6.46–2. The shovel tests were excavated to a minimum of 30 centimeters, or until bedrock was encountered. Soils encountered during shovel test excavations consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10 YR 3/2) sandy silt. No artifacts were recovered from the shovel test excavations. Due to the lack of recovery from this site, a test unit was not excavated as part of the testing program. The excavation of the shovel tests determined that no measurable subsurface deposits are present at Site P-37-017047.

Table 6.46–2
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site P-37-017047

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
2	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
3	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
4	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
5	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
6	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
7	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
8	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
9	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				

6.46.4 Discussion

The testing demonstrated that Site P-37-017047 consists of two rock walls and three bedrock milling stations that lacks any evidence of intense use or other cultural activities aside from the possible historic enclosure of animals and the prehistoric milling of seeds, acorns, or faunal remains. No cultural materials were recovered from the site.

Given the lack of any indications of surface scatters or subsurface deposits, it is unlikely that further excavation would produce additional data that would change this characterization. The prehistoric component of the site exhibits no unique elements and is interpreted as part of the food gathering and processing activities associated with the large occupation site (SDI-14,770) on the west side of the development project. The historic portion of the site also exhibits no unique elements and is likely associated with the ranching activities of George Brooks Brown and Matthew Cassou that occurred on the property between the 1890s and 1930s. The mapping and recordation of the milling features and rock walls have exhausted the research potential of this site. According to the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the guidelines set forth by the City of Escondido, the site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant.

6.46.5 Summary

The investigation of Site P-37-017047 did not produce any unique scientific data regarding site function or content. The identified artifacts indicate that prehistoric site activities were primarily focused upon food resource processing, and the historic component was likely focused upon animal ranching. The bedrock milling features at the site represent one of several limited-use areas representative of the Kumeyaay prehistoric subsistence pattern in the foothill region of San Diego County, while the rock wall features represent the use of the land by historic ranchers that raised animals such as cattle and sheep on the property. Neither the historic nor prehistoric elements of Site P-37-017047 represent resources with additional research potential and the site is not eligible for the CRHR. This site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant and mitigation measures will not be recommended.

6.47 Site P-37-017044

6.47.1 Site Description

This resource was originally recorded by BFSA during the Crowder Property survey in 1992 as two historic rock foundations, a cobble wall feature, a historic artifact scatter, and a minor subsurface deposit with a depth of approximately 40 centimeters. Mooney and Associates later studied the site in 2001. Subsequent review of the site by BFSA in 2015 confirmed the presence of the rock wall; however, none of the surface artifacts or the two house foundations could be relocated. The general configuration of the rock wall is shown on Figure 6.47–1. Elevations at the site range from 920 to 960 feet AMSL. Native vegetation was previously cleared from the site area. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.47–1.



Plate 6.47–1: Overview of Site P-37-017044, facing northeast.

Site P-37-017044 is located near the proposed development limits and was therefore subjected to an evaluation program by BFSA. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and recordation of the rock wall feature and the excavation of five STPs. All shovel test excavations were negative for cultural resources. The field investigations were conducted in January of 2015.

Figure 6.47–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site P-37-017044

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.47.2 Previous Investigations

The site was previously noted by BFSA as part of the Crowder Property survey in 1992 and subsequently studied by Mooney and Associates in 2001. Mooney and Associates listed this site as potentially significant due to the presence of the historic features and a sparse scatter of undiagnostic ironstone ceramics. Mooney and Associates excavated a total of six STPs surrounding the two historic features. Only seven artifacts were recovered from the STPs, including both historic and prehistoric cultural materials consisting of a round nail, a metal grommet, a small mammal bone, an unidentifiable metal fragment, one TBW ceramic sherd, and one piece of debitage.

6.47.3 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site P-37-017044 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0.

Surface Recordation

The entire surface of the site was inspected for evidence of historic activity, resulting in the identification of only the rock wall (Feature #1). The structure foundations were not relocated. The area of the site, delineated by the rock wall feature, measures approximately 17 meters (55.8 feet) from north to south by 42.6 meters (139.8) east to west, covering approximately 470.5 square meters (5,064.8 square feet) (Figure 6.47–1). Elements of the rock wall were mapped via GPS to record the directions of the rock wall alignment. The wall feature basically encloses a natural depression and could have been used to enclose livestock without fencing; however, Mooney and Associates indicated that due to the short stature of the wall, it might instead have served as a property delineator. The wall is stacked between two and three courses high, using fieldstone as the rock source and incorporating bedrock outcrops and boulders. The rock wall feature is shown on Figure 6.47–1 and a photograph of the feature is presented in Plate 6.47–2.



Plate 6.47–2: Feature #1 at Site P-37-017044, facing north.

Subsurface Excavation

The area of the historic site was tested using a total of five shovel tests (the BFSA test units began at STP 7 to continue where Mooney and Associates left off). The tests were employed to determine if any historic deposits might be associated with the rock wall feature. The locations of the shovel tests are illustrated on Figure 6.47–1, and the test data is presented in Table 6.47–1. Soils encountered during shovel test excavations consisted of a dark gray (10 YR 4/1) sandy silt. None of the shovel tests produced any artifacts. Due to the absence of any surface or subsurface artifacts from this site, a test unit was not excavated as part of the testing program. The excavation of the shovel tests determined that no measurable subsurface deposits are present at Site P-37-017044.

Table 6.47–1
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site P-37-017044

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
7	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
8	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
9	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
10	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
11	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				

6.47.4 Discussion

The study of P-37-017044 has documented the site as a historic use area, likely associated with cattle ranching or farming. The rock wall is likely associated with the historic use of the property as a historic ranch. No artifacts were discovered in association with the feature. Since no artifacts or subsurface deposits were recovered from the site, the mapping and recordation of the historic features have exhausted the research potential of this site. According to the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, the site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant.

6.47.5 Summary

The investigation of Site P-37-017044 did not produce any unique scientific data regarding site function or content. The identified features are characterized as being related to the historic use of this area by George Brooks Brown and other early pioneers of San Pasqual Valley. Based upon the information derived from the site investigation, the site is characterized as lacking any research potential, and it is unlikely that any significantly different information would be gathered from further investigation. The site does not retain any further research potential and is not eligible for the CRHR. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for Site P-37-017044.

6.48 P-37-017051

6.48.1 Site Description

This resource was originally recorded by BFSA during the Crowder Property survey in 1992 as including portions of a historic rock foundation with an associated artifact scatter. The site is located immediately east of prehistoric bedrock milling Site SDI-15,089. In 2001, Mooney and Associates had identified P-37-017051 as a "historic building foundation made of rocks three courses high measuring 15 feet by five feet, three inches, and an adjacent open-ended square composed of three rocks one course high, and measuring two by three feet." Artifacts noted during investigations conducted by Mooney and Associates consisted of wine bottle shards, barbed wire, earthenware ceramics, brown beer bottle glass, clear beveled glass, and aqua glass shards. Subsequent review of the site by BFSA in 2015 confirmed that presence of the rock foundation's south and east walls. No surface artifacts were observed during the 2015 site visit. The general configuration of the resource is shown on Figure 6.48–1. Elevations at the site range from 1,638 to 1,640 AMSL. Native vegetation was previously cleared from the site area. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.48–1.



Plate 6.48–1: Overview of Site P-37-017051, facing west.

Figure 6.48–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site P-37-017051

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Site P-37-017051 is located near the proposed development limits and was therefore subjected to an evaluation program by BFSA. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and recordation of the historic foundation and the excavation of a series of seven STPs and one test unit. The field investigations were conducted in January of 2015.

6.48.2 Previous Investigations

The site was previously noted by BFSA as part of the Crowder Property survey in 1992 and studied by Mooney and Associates in 2001. Mooney and Associates listed this site as potentially significant; however, the site had not been subjected to archaeological testing.

6.48.3 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site P-37-017051 were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0. No artifacts were observed on the surface of the site, but three of the seven shovel tests and the test unit were positive for cultural materials to a maximum depth of 30 centimeters.

Surface Recordation

The entire surface of the site was inspected for evidence of historic activity, resulting in the identification of the rock and mud foundation (Feature #1). No surface artifacts were noted within the site. The area of the site, delineated by the foundation, measures approximately nine meters (30 feet) from north to south by 10.2 meters (33 feet) east to west, covering approximately 64.0 square meters (689 square feet) (Figure 6.48–1). The rock foundation was mapped via GPS to record the overall alignment of the feature. The existing walls are stacked two courses high with granite stones. The north and west walls of the foundation are no longer intact. The feature location is shown on Figure 6.48–1 and a photograph of the feature is presented in Plate 6.48–2.



Plate 6.48–2: Feature #1 at Site P-37-017051, facing southeast.

Subsurface Excavations

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site P-37-017051 was investigated by excavating a series of seven STPs. The placement of the STPs, shown on Figure 6.48–1, was based upon the location of the foundation feature. Shovel tests were placed in and around the foundation. 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 6.48–1. Soils encountered during the STP investigations primarily consisted of one soil type: a dark grayish brown (10 YR 4/2) sandy silt with decomposed granite inclusions. The shovel test excavations produced limited recovery, as only three of the seven STPs were positive for cultural materials. The greatest density of subsurface artifacts was noted in STP 3, located within and just east of the foundation. The materials recovered from STP 3, however, were prehistoric in nature and likely not associated with the historic occupation of the site.

Table 6.48–1
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site P-37-017051

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	0-10	Button	Bakelite	1	1
	10-20	No Recovery			
	20-30				
2	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
3	0-10	Faunal Remains	Bone	0.3 gram	2
	10-20	No Recovery			
	20-30	Debitage	Volcanic	1	3
4	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
5	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
6	0-10	Debitage	Volcanic	1	4
	10-20	No Recovery			
	20-30				
7	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				

To investigate the content of the subsurface deposit at P-37-017051, a single test unit was placed adjacent to the positive shovel test #3. This unit was excavated to a depth of 30 centimeters; however, the last 10 centimeters were negative for any cultural material. Soils encountered within the test unit consisted of a loose, dark grayish-brown, sandy silt (10 YR 4/2) with decomposed granite inclusions. Decomposed granite bedrock was encountered at 20 centimeters. Due to the bedrock, the unit was terminated at 30 centimeters (Plate 6.48–3). The artifact collection from the unit is provided in Table 6.48–2, and generally included TBW ceramics and debitage. The location of the test unit is illustrated on Figure 6.48–1.

Table 6.48–2
Test Unit Excavation Data
Site P-37-017051

Test Unit	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	0-10	Debitage	Metavolcanic	1	5
			Quartz	1	6
		Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	8	7
	10-20	Prehistoric Ceramic	TBW	2	8
	20-30	No Recovery			



Plate 6.48–3: View of Test Unit 1 at Site P-37-017051, zero to 30 centimeters.

The area of the subsurface deposit, delineated by the positve STPs and test unit, measures 7.7 meters (25 feet) by 6.5 meters (21 feet), covering approximately 21.9 square meters (236 square feet).

6.48.4 Discussion

The site recordation and testing program demonstrated that Site P-37-017051 consists of

a historic foundation with minimal historic artifacts. The site also has evidence of prehistoric uses, as demonstrated by the presence of Tizon Brown Ware and debitage. The total artifact collection from the site, summarized in Table 6.48–3, consists of 15 artifacts and 0.3 gram of vertebrate faunal remains representative of Kumeyaay occupation of this area prior to the construction of the stone foundation. One bakelite button was also recovered, which is likely contemporaneous with the foundation. Most notable in the artifact collection are ceramics (TBW) that are temporally reflective of a Late Prehistoric occupation, which reflect the use of storage containers. The spectrum of lithic materials observed at the site includes locally available materials and represents the manufacture and maintenance of lithic tools.

Table 6.48–3
Summary of All Recovered Cultural Materials
Site P-37-017051

Cultural Material	STPs	Test Unit	Total	Percent
Button	1	-	1	6.67
Debitage	2	2	4	26.67
Prehistoric Ceramic	-	10	10	66.67
Faunal Bone (grams)	0.3	-	0.3	-
Total*	3	12	15	100.00**
Percent	20.00	80.00	100.00**	

**Totals do not include grams*

***Rounded totals may not equal 100.00 percent*

Artifacts recovered from the site were culturally diagnostic, with the prehistoric artifacts documenting use by the Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay. The historic foundation is assumed to be associated with the other historic sites on the south side of the property. Given the sparse nature of the subsurface deposit, it is unlikely that further excavation would produce additional data that would allow such a determination. The site exhibits no unique elements. The mapping and recordation of the historic rock foundation and the mapping and collection of all subsurface artifacts have exhausted the research potential of this site. According to the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the guidelines set forth by the City of Escondido, the site is evaluated as having limited significance based upon the recovery of information that can contribute to the knowledge of the history and prehistory in the region. However, the current program has exhausted the potential of the site to yield unique data and further study of the site will not produce additional significant information.

6.48.5 Summary

The investigation of Site P-37-017051 did not produce any unique scientific data regarding site function or content. The identified prehistoric artifacts indicate that site activities were primarily focused upon a limited amount of lithic tool production and possibly resource processing. The site represents one of several limited-use lithic manufacturing or maintenance sites in the area. The single historic artifact, a bakelite button, is likely contemporaneous with the historic rock foundation. This foundation was likely constructed between the 1890s and the 1930s when the land was being used by George Brooks Brown and Matthew Cassou for ranching and farming activities.

Based upon the information derived from the testing program, the site is characterized as not CEQA-significant. The site exhibits a prehistoric component characterized as a sparse artifact scatter that has been collected, has no segregated special use areas or features, and did not possess any unique elements. The level of information already obtained from this site has exhausted the research potential of this resource, and it is unlikely that any significantly different information would be gathered from further investigation. The site does not possess the research potential to address research questions, and therefore, is not eligible for the CRHR. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for P-37-017051 and the site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant.

6.49 Site Temp-P

6.49.1 Site Description

This resource consists of a bedrock milling station and possible rock shelter discovered on the off-site access road corridor just west of the northwest corner of the property. The site is located on steep topography and is situated at the base of a slope on the steep, west-facing slopes adjacent to a drainage. This site was previously undiscovered and was encountered during the survey of the off-site access route in June of 2015 by BFSA, but is actually within the Safari Highlands Ranch Project boundaries. The site is situated on a slope with several large exposures of sheet bedrock, bedrock boulders, and occasional dense vegetation. The site contains one bedrock milling feature with a total of 15 milling surfaces. The milling feature is located adjacent to a large cluster of beavertail cactus. No surface artifacts were identified. The possible rock shelter consists of a large boulder resting against the hillside, which created a void that was capable of allowing human entrance. The sheltered area measures approximately 2.4 meters wide by 1.25 meters tall, extending 1.9 meters deep. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.49–1. Elevations at the site range from 1,270 to 1,280 feet AMSL. Native vegetation was observed surrounding the site, including coastal sage scrub and chaparral. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.49–1.



Plate 6.49–1: Overview of Site Temp-P, facing southeast.

Figure 6.49–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site Temp-P

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Site Temp-P was subjected to a testing and evaluation program by BFSA in 2015. Testing of the resource consisted of the mapping and recordation of the milling feature and possible rock shelter and the excavation of four STPs. The field investigations were conducted in June of 2015. The data from the site investigations is provided below.

6.49.2 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site Temp-P were executed using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0.

Surface Recordation

The recordation of this site was initiated with the identification of all milling features and individual milling surfaces. At Site Temp-P, a single milling feature (BMF A) was identified and mapped (Figure 6.49–1). The recordation process resulted in the delineation of 15 milling surfaces, each of which were outlined in chalk, photographed, and mapped. The type and dimensions of each milling surface are provided in Table 6.49–1. All of the milling surfaces were identified as slicks with the exception of one mortar start. Photograph of the milling feature are provided in Plates 6.49–2 through 6.49–9.

Table 6.49–1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site Temp-P

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
A	1	Slick	16x14x0.5
	2	Slick	24x21x0
	3	Slick	19x17x0
	4	Slick	25x20x0
	5	Slick	29x24x0
	6	Slick	24x18x1
	7	Slick	35x27x0.1
	8	Slick	27x23x0
	9	Slick	17x16x0
	10	Slick	31x31x0
	11	Mortar Start	14x13x2
	12	Slick	44x38x0
	13	Slick	36x28x1
	14	Slick	46x26x0
	15	Slick	43x33x0

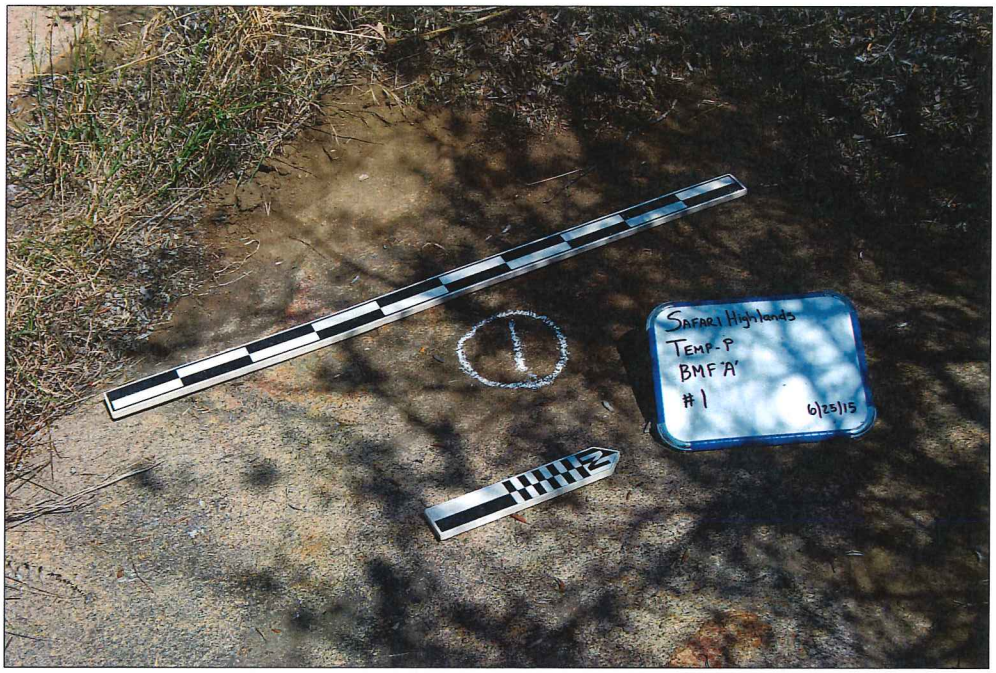


Plate 6.49–2: BMF A, Surface 1, at Site Temp-P, facing northwest.



Plate 6.49–3: BMF A, Surfaces 2 through 4, at Site Temp-P, facing west.

Plates 6.49–2 and 6.49–3

Site Temp-P

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.49–4: BMF A, Surface 5, at Site Temp-P, facing southeast.

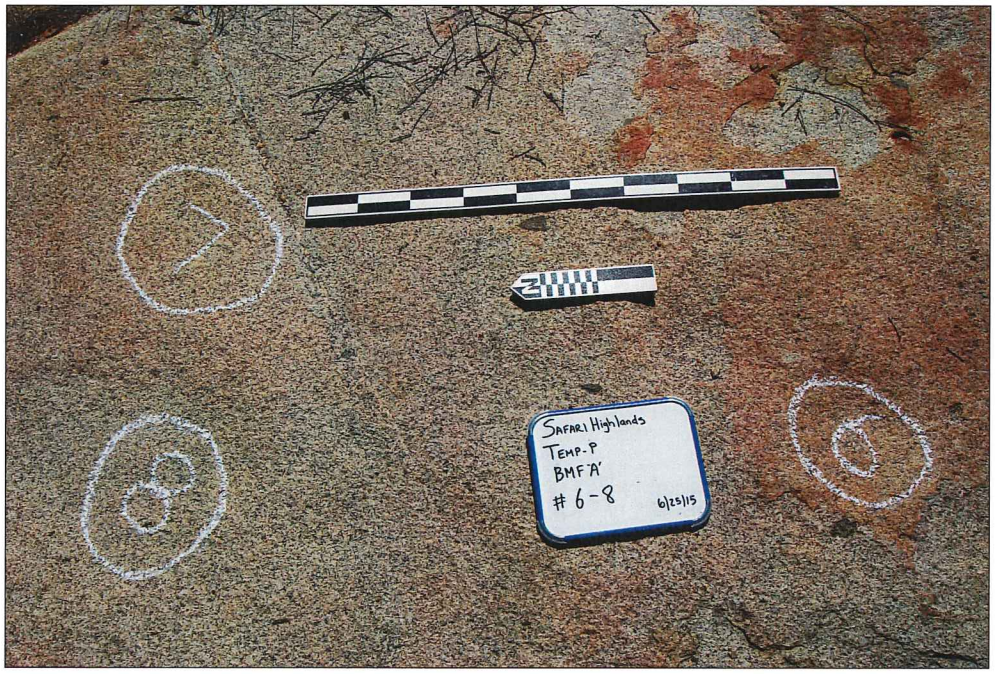


Plate 6.49–5: BMF A, Surfaces 6 through 8, at Site Temp-P, facing east.

Plates 6.49–4 and 6.49–5

Site Temp-P

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.49–6: BMF A, Surfaces 9 and 10, at Site Temp-P, facing southeast.



Plate 6.49–7: BMF A, Surfaces 11 and 12, at Site Temp-P, facing southeast.

Plates 6.49–6 and 6.49–7

Site Temp-P

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.49–8: BMF A, Surface 13, at Site Temp-P, facing south.



Plate 6.49–9: BMF A, Surface 14, at Site Temp-P, facing southeast.

Plates 6.49–8 and 6.49–9

Site Temp-P

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project



Plate 6.49–10

Bedrock Milling Feature A, Surface 15, at Site Temp-P, Facing Southeast

The Safari Highlands Ranch Project

The entire surface of the site was inspected for evidence of prehistoric activity; however, no surface artifacts were observed. Based upon the mapped locations of the milling features and the rock shelter, the area of the site measures approximately 14.9 meters (48.9 feet) from north to south by 16.9 meters (55.4 feet) from east to west, covering 197 square meters (2,120.5 square feet) (Figure 6.49–1).

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site Temp-P was investigated by excavating a series of four STPs. The placement of the shovel tests, shown on Figure 6.49–1, was based upon the area available around the milling feature. Locational and recovery information for the shovel tests is presented in Table 6.49–2. The shovel tests were excavated to a minimum of 30 centimeters, or until bedrock was encountered. Soils encountered during shovel test excavations consisted of a dark grayish brown (10 YR 4/2) sandy silt. None of the shovel tests produced any artifacts or evidence of a subsurface deposit. The excavation of the shovel tests determined that no measurable subsurface deposits are present at Site Temp-P.

Table 6.49–2
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site Temp-P

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No(s).
1	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-25				
2	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
3	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
4	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				

6.49.3 Discussion

The testing demonstrated that Site Temp-P consists of a bedrock milling station that lacks any evidence of intense use or other cultural activities aside from milling of cactus seeds or other seeds found in the vicinity of the site. Because of the difficult access to this location, it would appear that the cactus located in the site area was the targeted food resource and the milling feature was used to process the cactus fruit.

Given the lack of any surface artifacts and no indication of a subsurface deposit, it is

unlikely that further excavation would produce additional data that would change this characterization. The site exhibits no unique elements and is interpreted as part of the food gathering and processing activities associated with the large occupation site (SDI-14,770) to the south of Site Temp-P. The mapping and recordation of the milling feature and the mapping of the possible rock shelter have exhausted the research potential of this site. According to the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, the site is evaluated as having no further research potential and is not significant. Further study of the site will not produce additional significant information. This site is not CEQA-significant.

6.49.4 Summary

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

6.50 Site P-37-014922

6.50.1 Site Description

This resource consists of a bedrock milling station situated on a slope above a series of drainages that lead to San Pasqual Valley. The site is located on the west side of Zoo Road, which separates the archaeological site from the San Diego Zoo Safari Park to the east. The site contains three bedrock milling features and a sparse scatter of artifacts. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.50–1. Native vegetation was present throughout the area of this site. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.50–1.



Plate 6.50–1: Overview of Site P-37-014922, facing east.

Site P-37-014922 was recorded in 1989 by Affinis as immediately outside of the 25-foot study corridor that was included in the survey of the access road improvement alignment. Based upon the GPS data, the closest element of Site P-37-014922 to the access road study corridor is five feet beyond the limits of the study. The milling features reported in 2016 were not noted on the original site form for Site P-37-014922.

Figure 6.50–1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site P-37-014922

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.50.2 Description of Field Investigations

Field investigations conducted by BFSA at Site P-37-014922 were limited to the general location of the site elements. Because the site is located outside of the study corridor, no detailed mapping or site investigation was conducted. The site was characterized as containing three milling features with a total of six slicks. The artifact scatter surrounding the features included flakes and ceramics, which were estimated to be less than 20 artifacts total; however, no artifact collections were made. The site measures approximately 20 by 15 meters.

6.50.3 Summary

Site P-37-014922 is situated adjacent to the access road study corridor. The site was not tested or studied because it is outside of the APE. However, if the road corridor is widened or shifted to the west into the area of Site P-37-014922, the site could be impacted. If that situation occurs, the site should be subjected to a site testing program. No mitigation measures will be proposed for this site, unless the plan is changed, as it will not be impacted by the project.