
Final
Archaeological Monitoring Plan for the
Ala Moana Boulevard Elevated Pedestrian
Walkway Project,
Kaka‘ako, Honolulu Ahupua‘a,
Honolulu (Kona) District, O‘ahu
TMKs: [1] 2-1-058:129, 132–134 (por.);
[1] 2-3-001:129, 130 (por.); [1] 2-3-037:001 (por.);
and Ala Moana Blvd. ROW

Prepared for

Victoria Ward, Limited

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(Job Code: KAKAAKO 277)

June 2021

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Management Summary

Reference	Archaeological Monitoring Plan for the Ala Moana Boulevard Elevated Pedestrian Walkway Project, Kaka'ako, Honolulu Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu, TMKs: [1] 2-1-058:129, 132–134 (por.); [1] 2-3-001:129, 130 (por.); [1] 2-3-037:001 (por.); and Ala Moana Blvd. ROW (Farley and McDermott 2021)
Date	June 2021
Project Number(s)	Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc. (CSH) Job Code: KAKAAKO 277
Investigation Permit Number	CSH will commence the archaeological monitoring fieldwork under archaeological fieldwork permit number 21-10, or a subsequent annual fieldwork permit, issued by the Hawai'i State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) per Hawai'i Administrative Rules (HAR) §13-13-282.
Agencies	SHPD; Hawai'i Department of Transportation (HDOT), U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT); City and County of Honolulu Department Planning and Permitting (DPP); Hawaii Community Development Authority (HCDA)
Land Jurisdiction	State (HDOT) and private (Victoria Ward, Limited [VWL])
Project Proponent	HDOT and VWL, jointly
Project Funding	Federal (USDOT), state (HDOT), and private (VWL)
Project Location	The elevated walkway will span Ala Moana Boulevard, between its intersections with Ward Avenue and Kamake'e Street, in Kaka'ako, Honolulu Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu, TMKs: [1] 2-3-001:129, 130 (por.); [1] 2-1-058:132, 133 (por.); and Ala Moana Boulevard Right-of-Way (ROW). The project area is bounded to the north by a parking lot and structure associated with the recently demolished Ward Warehouse Shopping Center and a tract of lawn that now occupies a portion of the former Ward Warehouse; to the west and east by the Ala Moana Boulevard roadway and tree-lined median; and to the south by the Kewalo Basin and associated harbor. The project area is depicted on a portion of the 1998 Honolulu U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.
Project Description and Related Ground Disturbance	<p>The proposed project would build a new, elevated, <i>mauka-makai</i> (inland-seaward; northeast-southwest) walkway over Ala Moana Boulevard to reduce pedestrian traffic out of the existing at-grade Ward Avenue and Kamake'e Street intersections. The new elevated walkway would be accessible via both stairway and an Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) path that connects to the Ala Moana Boulevard sidewalks and other pathways on either side of the structure.</p> <p>On the <i>makai</i> side of the bridge, an observation deck area is proposed as part of the design to allow users to capture both upland views of Kaka'ako and the <i>makai</i> view of the harbor channel. Lighting would be</p>

	<p>needed for the elevated walkway, ADA paths or sidewalks leading to the structure, and under the structure along Ala Moana Boulevard. A central pier to support the walkway structure would be placed in the highway median. At this time, no utilities are expected to be relocated.</p> <p>Anticipated ground disturbance includes excavations for bridge foundations, retaining wall foundations, tree plantings, irrigation lines, light pole foundations, and electrical wiring. The three bridge foundations will each be 26 feet (ft) long and will involve pile caps measuring 26 ft long by 4 ft wide and 5 ft deep bearing on three 3-ft diameter drilled shafts, each approximately 65 ft deep. The retaining wall foundations, which will comprise a total of approximately 750 linear ft, will include spread footings up to 10 ft wide and 5 ft deep bearing on top of 3-ft diameter grout columns at 10 ft on center (placed by drilling a 6-inch diameter hole to approximately 15 ft depth, then injecting grout into the soil as the drill is removed). The pier will be 2 ft wide, with a 7-ft wide by 3-ft deep footing bearing on three 5-ft diameter drilled shafts, each approximately 85 ft deep.</p> <p>The project is a partnership between public (HDOT) and private (VWL) entities. HDOT will procure and administer construction and own the bridge. VWL will contribute the <i>mauka</i> ROW, secure the <i>makai</i> landing ROW from HCDA, and fund design and environmental review.</p>
Project Area	<p>The project area includes the footprint of direct construction-related ground disturbance—the bridge and retaining wall foundations, the landscaping, etc., as described above. The project area comprises 0.729 acre (0.295 hectare) and includes portions of TMKs: [1] 2-3-001:129 and 130 and [1] 2-1-058:132 and 133, as well as the Ala Moana Boulevard ROW.</p>
Area of Potential Effect (APE)	<p>The project's proposed APE includes the elevated walkway's footprint and locations of ground disturbance (i.e., the project area), as well as areas where construction access, staging, and potential noise or visual changes may be experienced. The proposed APE comprises 9.155 acres (3.705 hectares) and follows Ala Moana Boulevard for approximately 1,500 ft from the Ward Avenue crosswalk to the Kamake'e Street crosswalk. On the <i>makai</i> side, the proposed APE extends to the wharf's sidewalk, near the boat slip. The <i>mauka</i> edge of the proposed APE follows the Ala Moana Boulevard ROW, except where the staging area would be. The staging area extends to the full limits of the Ward Village property boundary on the <i>mauka</i> side of Ala Moana Boulevard. In addition to the TMKs within the project area (discussed above), the proposed APE also includes portions of TMKs: [1] 2-1-058:129 and 134 and [1] 2-3-037:001.</p>

Historic Preservation Regulatory Context	<p>The project is a joint public-private partnership utilizing federal, state, and private funds and will be constructed on state and privately owned land. As such, the Ala Moana Boulevard Elevated Pedestrian Walkway project is intended to support the proposed project's historic preservation review under Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) §6E-8, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the United States Department of Transportation Act Section 4 (f).</p> <p>An archaeological inventory survey (AIS) testing strategy (McDermott et al. 2020) for this project was developed in consultation with the SHPD and other consulting parties; however, it was not formally submitted to the SHPD for review and acceptance.</p> <p>CSH carried out AIS fieldwork for the project intermittently between 10 and 30 April 2020, on 10 June 2020, and on 20 August 2020. Based on the results of the AIS, HDOT determined that the project has potential to impact the five historic properties within the project limits that have been assessed as significant historic properties. HDOT's proposed HRS §6E mitigation commitment for these five historic properties is archaeological data recovery in the form of an archaeological monitoring program.</p>
Archaeological Historic Properties Potentially Affected	<p>The five historic properties within the project limits that have been assessed as significant historic properties are summarized below:</p> <p>State Inventory of Historic Places (SIHP) # 50-80-14-7655 is a previously identified historic property consisting of buried post-Contact salt pan remnants, cultural deposits, and human burials. SIHP # -7655 was previously assessed as significant under Hawai'i state historic property significance Criterion c (embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic value), Criterion d (has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important for research on prehistory or history), and Criterion e (have an important value to the native Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group of the state due to associations with cultural practices once carried out, or still carried out, at the property or due to associations with traditional beliefs, events or oral accounts—these associations being important to the group's history and cultural identity), pursuant to HAR §13-284-6. This assessment was based on the historic property's potential to yield additional important information on the overall architectural design of historical salt works, as well as cultural use of the complex.</p> <p>SIHP # 50-80-14-7658 is a previously identified historic property consisting of buried post-Contact surfaces and structural remnants. This component comprises a compacted cinder surface, which likely dates to the early and/or mid-twentieth century. During the current project's AIS fieldwork, one new component of SIHP # -7658 was identified. This</p>

	<p>new component comprises two adjacent fill deposits, interpreted as the former surface of Ala Moana Boulevard (formerly called “Beach Road”). SIHP # -7658 was previously assessed as significant under Hawai'i state historic property significance Criterion d (has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important for research on prehistory or history), pursuant to HAR §13-284-6. This assessment was based on the historic property's potential to provide additional information on twentieth century commercial infrastructure within Kaka'ako.</p> <p>SIHP # 50-80-14-7659 is a previously identified historic property consisting of the Ward Estate concretized <i>'auwai</i>. It is a linear water channel that conveys pumped groundwater and storm drain water and is a continuous feature running from Kapi'olani Boulevard into Kewalo Basin, extending <i>mauka-makai</i> through the current project area. SIHP # -7659 was previously assessed as significant under Hawai'i state historic property significance Criterion d (has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important for research on prehistory or history), pursuant to HAR §13-284-6. This assessment was based on the historic property's potential to provide information on land modification associated with the Kewalo reclamation project and subsequent urban development.</p> <p>SIHP # 50-80-14-7660 is a previously identified historic property comprising post-Contact trash fill within an abandoned concrete storm drain box. SIHP # -7660 was previously assessed as significant under Hawai'i state historic property significance Criterion d (has yielded, or may be likely to yield information important for research on prehistory or history), pursuant to HAR §13-284-6. This assessment was based on the historic property's potential to provide information on the urban expansion of Honolulu into Kaka'ako.</p> <p>SIHP # 50-80-14-8925 is a newly identified historic property comprising a buried, culturally enriched A horizon with two associated features, designated as Features 1 and 2. Feature 1 is a pit feature interpreted as a post mold, and Feature 2 is a charcoal lens. HDOT has assessed SIHP # 8925 as significant under Hawai'i state historic property significance Criterion d (has yielded, or may be likely to yield information important for research on prehistory or history), pursuant to HAR §13-284-6.</p> <p>In addition, Kewalo Harbor (no SIHP #) was evaluated as a potential historic property within the project area. Kewalo Harbor is assessed as significant under Hawai'i state historic property significance Criterion a (associated with events that have made an important contribution to the broad patterns of our history) for its association with the sampan fishing fleet from the 1920s–1940s.</p> <p>Background research identified an additional four historic properties, listed below, that have been documented previously within the proposed</p>
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	<p>APE, but outside the project area. These will not be affected by the project.</p> <p>SIHP # 50-80-14-6377 is a human burial site, previously assessed as significant under Hawai'i state historic property significance Criterion d (has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important for research on prehistory or history), and Criterion e (have an important value to the native Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group of the state due to associations with cultural practices once carried out, or still carried out, at the property or due to associations with traditional beliefs, events or oral accounts—these associations being important to the group's history and cultural identity).</p> <p>SIHP # 50-80-14-7656 is a human burial site, previously assessed as significant under Hawai'i state historic property significance Criterion d (has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important for research on prehistory or history), and Criterion e (have an important value to the native Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group of the state due to associations with cultural practices once carried out, or still carried out, at the property or due to associations with traditional beliefs, events or oral accounts—these associations being important to the group's history and cultural identity).</p> <p>SIHP # 50-80-14-7770 is a human burial site, previously assessed as significant under Hawai'i state historic property significance Criterion d (has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important for research on prehistory or history), and Criterion e (have an important value to the native Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group of the state due to associations with cultural practices once carried out, or still carried out, at the property or due to associations with traditional beliefs, events or oral accounts—these associations being important to the group's history and cultural identity).</p> <p>SIHP # 50-80-14-1388 is an architectural historic property, Ala Moana Park (a component of the City and County of Honolulu Art Deco Parks thematic group). It was listed on the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places (Hawai'i Register) under significance Criterion A (associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history) and Criterion C (embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction) in 1988 as part of the City and County of Honolulu Art Deco Parks thematic group.</p>
Monitoring Provisions	Archaeological monitoring will be conducted in order to identify and document subsurface archaeological historic properties. On-site

	<p>archaeological monitoring will be conducted for all project-related ground disturbing activities above the water table but below surface asphalt and concrete pavement and associated base course (for work in roadways and parking areas) and recently deposited terrigenous landscaping fill (for work outside roadways and parking areas). These recent surficial layers are generally found to a depth of approximately 1 ft (30 cm) below surface. Any departure from this will only follow consultation with, and written concurrence from, the SHPD Archaeology Branch.</p> <p>As an additional archaeological monitoring provision for the project's archaeological monitoring program, the archaeological monitor(s) on site are required to have with them for consultation complete copies of the project's AIS report (Farley et al. 2021). This will ensure the archaeological monitors have immediate access to the AIS report's background research, observed stratigraphy, and identified archaeological historic properties within the project area.</p>
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Section 1 Introduction

At the request of Victoria Ward, Limited (VWL), Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc. (CSH), has prepared this archaeological monitoring plan (AMP) for the Ala Moana Boulevard Elevated Pedestrian Walkway project, Kaka'ako, Honolulu Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu, TMKs: [1] 2-1-058:129, 132–134 (por.); [1] 2-3-001:129, 130 (por.); [1] 2-3-037:001 (por.); and Ala Moana Boulevard Right-of-Way (ROW). The proposed project would build a new, elevated, *mauka-makai* (northeast-southwest) walkway over Ala Moana Boulevard to reduce pedestrian traffic out of the existing at-grade Ward Avenue and Kamake'e Street intersections. The walkway will span Ala Moana Boulevard between its intersections with Ward Avenue and Kamake'e Street.

The project area is bounded to the north by a parking lot and structure associated with the recently demolished Ward Warehouse Shopping Center and a tract of lawn that now occupies a portion of the former Ward Warehouse; to the west and east by the Ala Moana Boulevard roadway and tree-lined median; and to the south by the Kewalo Basin and associated harbor. The 0.729-acre (0.295-hectare) project area is depicted on a portion of the 1998 Honolulu U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1), a tax map plat (Figure 2), and a 2016 aerial photograph (Figure 3).

The project's proposed area of potential effect (APE) includes the elevated walkway's footprint and locations of ground disturbance (i.e., the project area), as well as areas where construction access, staging, and potential noise or visual changes may be experienced (Figure 4). The proposed APE comprises 9.155 acres (3.705 hectares) and follows Ala Moana Boulevard for approximately 1,500 feet (ft) from the Ward Avenue crosswalk to the Kamake'e Street crosswalk. On the *makai* (seaward) side, the proposed APE extends to the wharf's sidewalk, near the boat slip. The *mauka* (inland, toward the mountains) edge of the proposed APE follows the Ala Moana Boulevard ROW, except where the staging area would be. The staging area extends to the full limits of the Ward Village property boundary on the *mauka* side of Ala Moana Boulevard.

Anticipated ground disturbance includes excavations for bridge foundations, retaining wall foundations, tree plantings, irrigation lines, light pole foundations, and electrical wiring. The three bridge foundations will each be 26 ft long and will involve pile caps measuring 26 ft long by 4 ft wide and 5 ft deep bearing on three 3-ft diameter drilled shafts, each approximately 65 ft deep. The retaining wall foundations, which will comprise a total of approximately 750 linear ft, will include spread footings up to 10 ft wide and 5 ft deep bearing on top of 3-ft diameter grout columns at 10 ft on center (placed by drilling a 6-inch diameter hole to approximately 15 ft depth, then injecting grout into the soil as the drill is removed). The pier will be 2 ft wide, with a 7-ft wide by 3-ft deep footing bearing on three 5-ft diameter drilled shafts, each approximately 85 ft deep.

This AMP is intended to support the project's historic preservation review under Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) §6E-8.

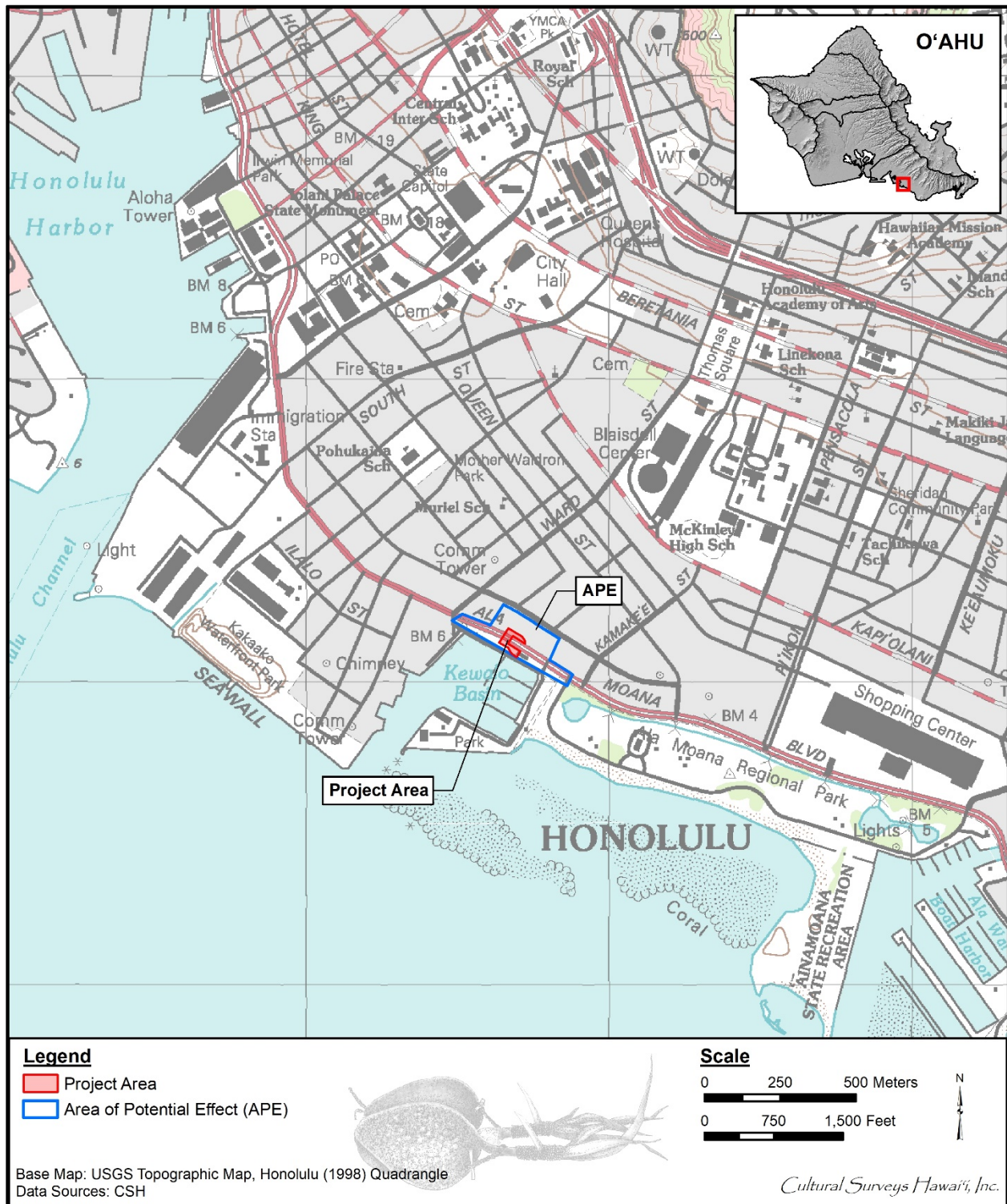


Figure 1. Portion of the 1998 Honolulu USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle showing the project area and proposed APE

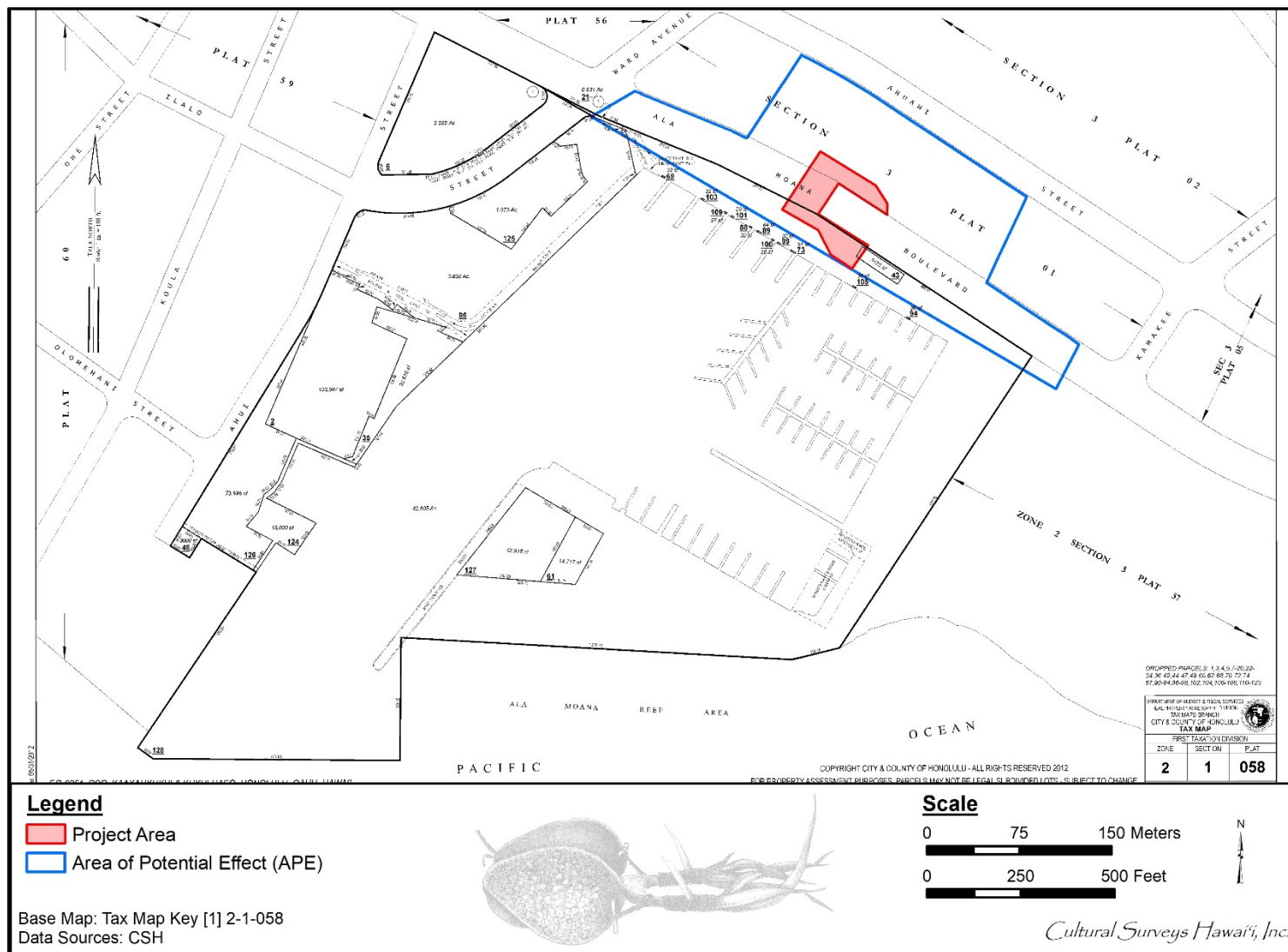


Figure 2. Tax Map Key (TMK) [1] 2-1-058 showing the project area and proposed APE (Hawai'i TMK 2014)

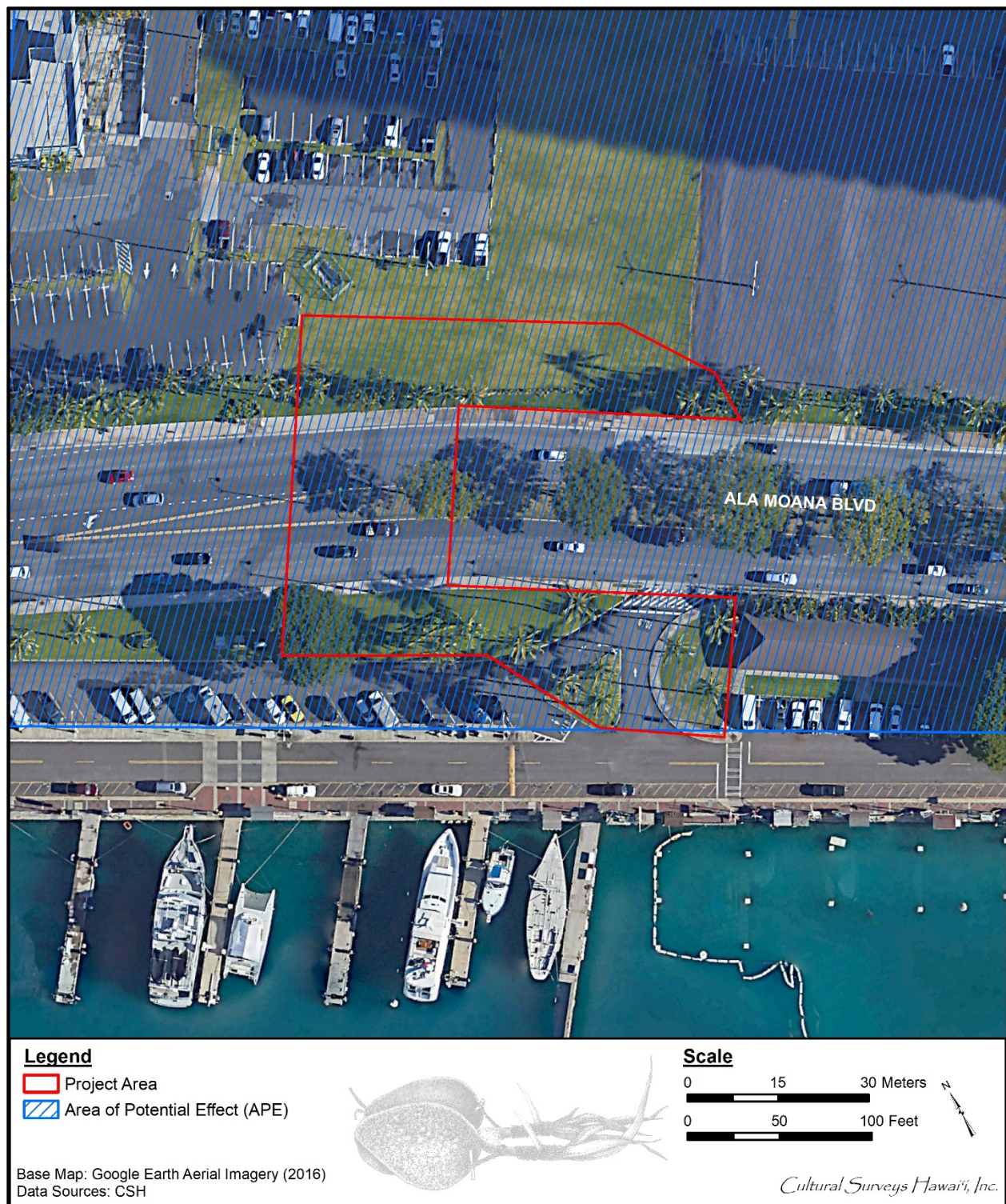


Figure 3. Aerial photograph (Google Earth 2016) of the project area and proposed APE

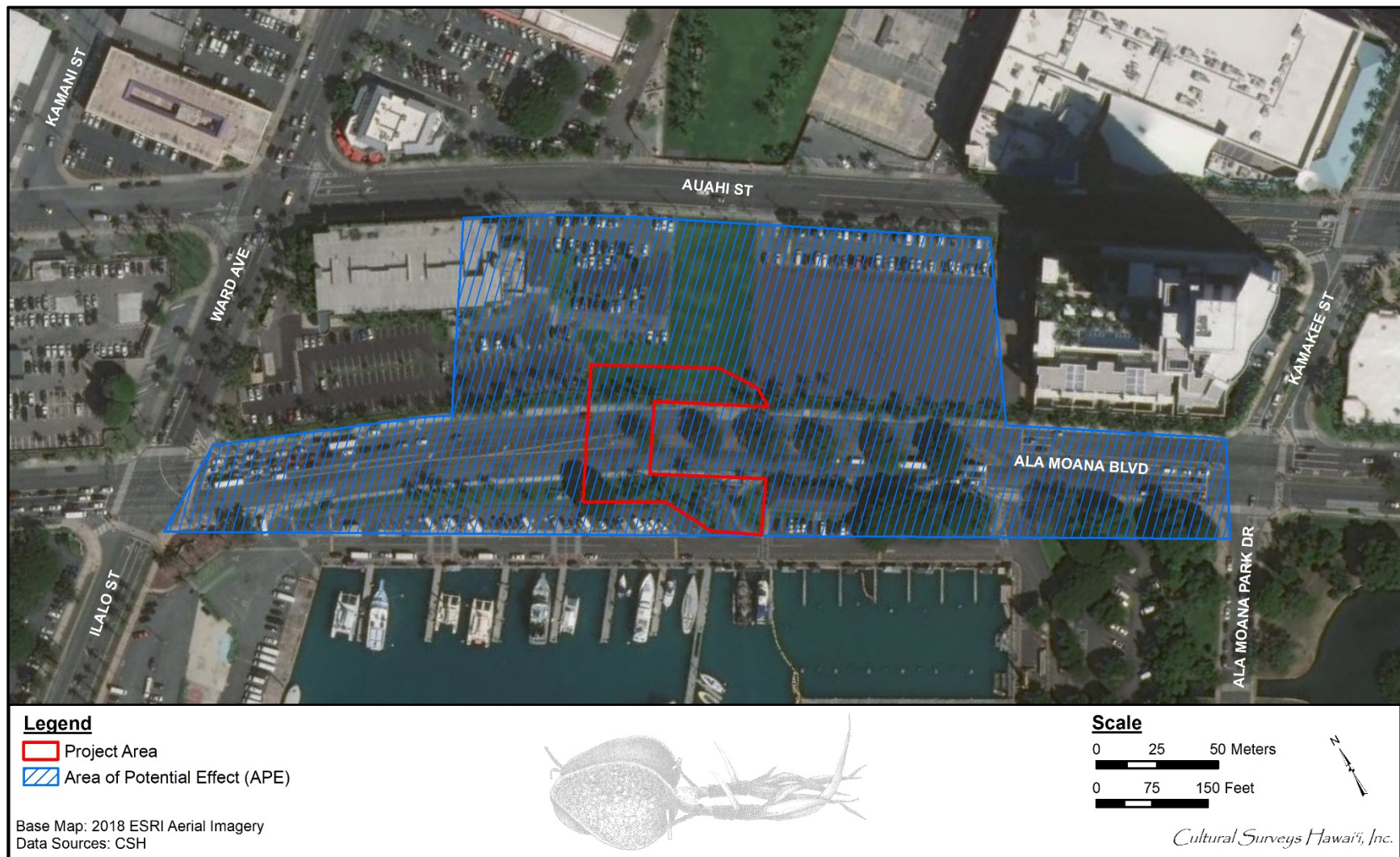


Figure 4. Aerial photograph (ESRI 2018) with overlay of the project area and the proposed APE

Section 2 Archaeological Inventory Survey Summary

CSH conducted the current project's archaeological inventory survey (AIS) intermittently between 10 and 30 April 2020, on 10 June 2020, and on 20 August 2020 (Farley et al. 2021). No surface historic properties were identified during the project area's pedestrian inspection. The subsurface testing program built upon the already available AIS testing results conducted in the *mauka* portion of the project area by Pammer et al. (2014) and consisted of four test excavations: T-1 through T-4. T-1 is within the center median of Ala Moana Boulevard. T-2 and T-3 are *makai* (southwest) of Ala Moana Boulevard, and T-4 is *mauka* (northeast) of Ala Moana Boulevard. T-1, T-2, and T-4 were excavated within the footprint of the bridge supports, while T-3 was excavated within the footprint of one of the *makai* retaining wall foundations. Additionally, as part of the AIS investigation, a CSH archaeologist observed and documented geotechnical boring at two locations within the project area: B-2 (second attempt) and B-6. B-6 is south of T-3, and B-2 (second attempt) is 'Ewa (northwest) of T-1 within Ala Moana Boulevard.

Historic properties in the APE are shown on Figure 5. Historic properties within the project area are discussed in Section 2.1 below. Historic properties within the APE but outside the project area are discussed in Section 2.2. below.

2.1 Historic Properties within the Project Area

The following historic properties are within the project area and will potentially be affected by the project.

State Inventory of Historic Places (SIHP) # 50-80-14-7655 comprises buried post-Contact salt pan remnants, cultural deposits, and human burials. Two berms associated with SIHP # -7655 were identified in the current project area by Pammer et al. (2014). SIHP # -7655 was previously assessed as significant under Hawai'i state historic property significance Criterion c (embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic value), Criterion d (has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important for research on prehistory or history), and Criterion e (have an important value to the native Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group of the state due to associations with cultural practices once carried out, or still carried out, at the property or due to associations with traditional beliefs, events or oral accounts—these associations being important to the group's history and cultural identity). This significance assessment was based on the historic property's potential to yield additional important information on the overall architectural design of historical salt works, as well as cultural use of the complex. HDOT agrees with the prior assessments of SIHP # -7655 being significant under Hawai'i state historic property significance Criteria c, d, and e and additionally assesses SIHP # -7655 as eligible for inclusion on the National Register under Criteria C and D.

SIHP # 50-80-14-7658 comprises buried post-Contact surfaces and structural remnants. Components comprise a compacted cinder surface, which likely dates to the early and/or mid-twentieth century; a wood post remnant that may be associated with former fencing along the "Beach Road" (predecessor to Ala Moana Boulevard); and a coral and tar pavement interpreted as a former roadway or parking area. During the current project's AIS fieldwork, one new component

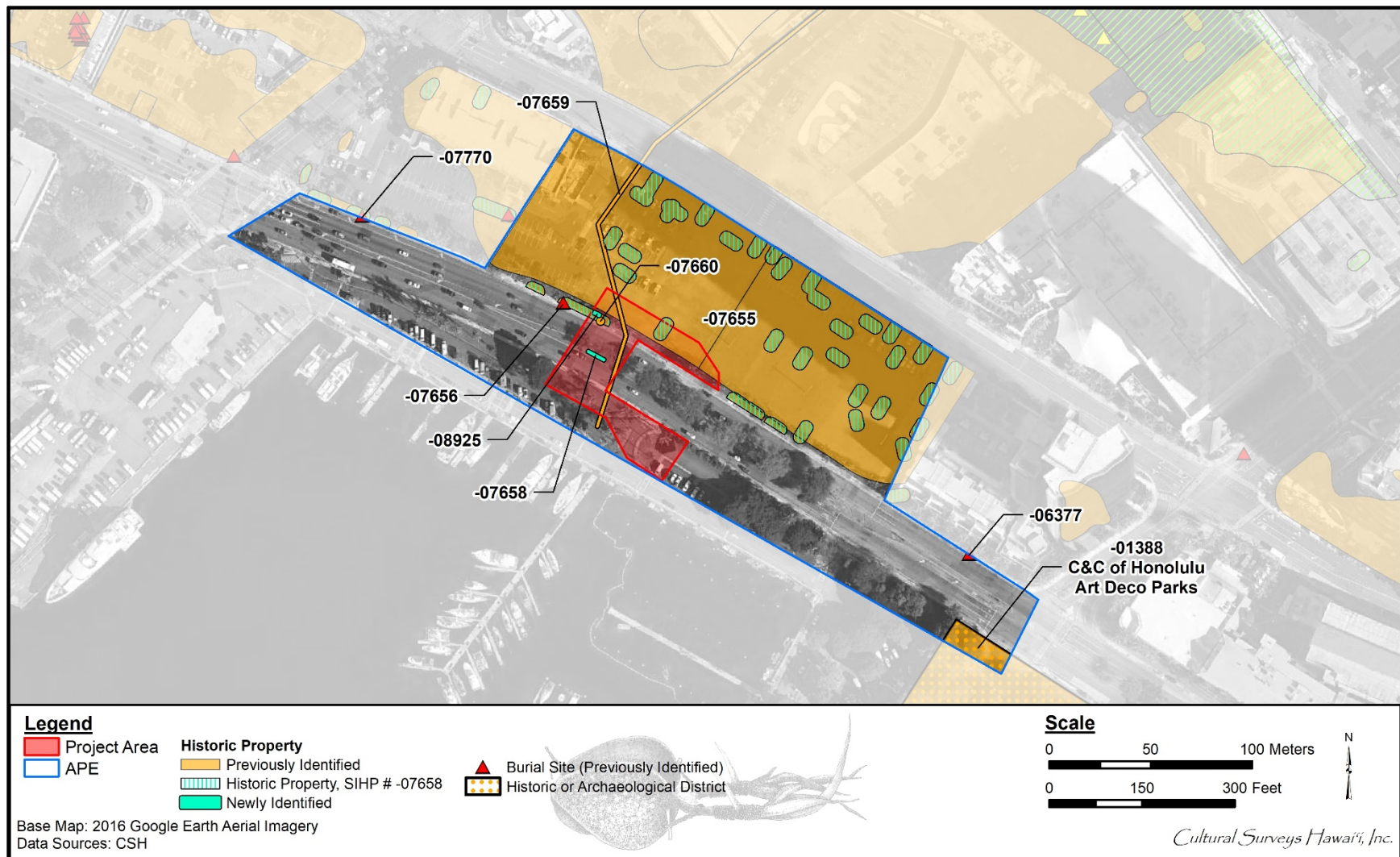


Figure 5. Aerial photograph (Google Earth 2016) with overlay of newly and previously identified historic properties within the project area and proposed APE

of SIHP # -7658 was identified. This new component comprises two adjacent fill deposits (T-1 Stratum II facies a and b), which are interpreted as the former surface of the “Beach Road.” SIHP # -7658 was previously assessed as significant under Hawai'i state historic property significance Criterion d (has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important for research on prehistory or history). This significance assessment was based on the historic property's potential to provide additional information on twentieth century commercial infrastructure within Kaka'ako. HDOT agrees with the Pammer et al. (2014) assessment of SIHP # -7658 being significant under Hawai'i state historic property significance Criterion d. SIHP # -7658 has not been previously evaluated for National Register eligibility. HDOT's assessment is that SIHP # -7658 does not meet any of the significance criteria to be listed on the National Register.

SIHP # 50-80-14-7659 is the Ward Estate concretized *'auwai*. It is a linear water channel that conveys pumped groundwater and storm drain water and is a continuous feature running from Kapi'olani Boulevard into Kewalo Basin. Although it has not been identified within the current project area during AIS fieldwork, it is known to extend *mauka-makai* through the project area. SIHP # -7659 was previously assessed as significant under Hawai'i state historic property significance Criterion d (has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important for research on prehistory or history). This significance assessment was based on the historic property's potential to provide information on land modification associated with the Kewalo reclamation project and subsequent urban development. HDOT agrees with the previous assessments of SIHP # -7659 as being significant under Hawai'i state historic property significance Criterion d. SIHP # -7659 has not been previously evaluated for National Register eligibility. HDOT's assessment is that SIHP # -7659 does not meet any of the significance criteria to be listed on the National Register.

SIHP # -7660 comprises post-Contact trash fill within an abandoned concrete storm drain box. SIHP # -7660 was previously assessed as significant under Hawai'i state historic property significance Criterion d (has yielded, or may be likely to yield information important for research on prehistory or history). This significance assessment was based on the historic property's potential to provide information on the urban expansion of Honolulu into Kaka'ako. HDOT agrees with the Pammer et al. (2014) assessment of SIHP # -7660 as being significant under Hawai'i state historic property significance Criterion d. SIHP # -7660 has not been previously evaluated for National Register eligibility. HDOT's assessment is that SIHP # -7660 does not meet any of the significance criteria to be listed on the National Register.

SIHP # -8925 is a buried, culturally enriched A horizon with two associated features. Feature 1 is a pit feature interpreted as a post mold, and Feature 2 is a charcoal lens. HDOT has assessed SIHP # 8925 as significant under Hawai'i state historic property significance Criterion d (has yielded, or may be likely to yield information important for research on prehistory or history), pursuant to HAR §13-284-6. HDOT's assessment is that SIHP # -8925 does not meet any of the significance criteria to be listed on the National Register.

In addition, HDOT evaluated Kewalo Harbor (no SIHP #) as a potential historic property within the project area. Kewalo Harbor is assessed as significant under Hawai'i state historic property significance Criterion a (associated with events that have made an important contribution to the broad patterns of our history) for its association with the sampan fishing fleet from the 1920s–1940s. HDOT opines that although Kewalo Harbor has not been assessed for significance for a more recent period (i.e., 1950s–1970s), the project will not adversely affect Kewalo Harbor.

2.2 Historic Properties within the APE but outside the Project Area

The following historic properties are within the APE but outside the project area; they will not be affected by the project.

SIHP # 50-80-14-1388 is an architectural historic property, Ala Moana Park (a component of the City and County of Honolulu Art Deco Parks thematic group). SIHP # -1388, Ala Moana Park, was listed on the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places (Hawai'i Register) under significance Criterion A (associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history) and Criterion C (embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction) in 1988 as part of the City and County of Honolulu Art Deco Parks thematic group. Based on the information available, HDOT assesses SIHP # -1388 as significant under HAR §13-275-6 under Criteria a and c and National Register significance Criteria A and C .

SIHP # 50-80-14-6377 is a human burial site, previously assessed as significant under Hawai'i state historic property significance Criterion d (has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important for research on prehistory or history), and Criterion e (have an important value to the native Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group of the state due to associations with cultural practices once carried out, or still carried out, at the property or due to associations with traditional beliefs, events or oral accounts—these associations being important to the group's history and cultural identity). SIHP # -6377 has not been previously evaluated for National Register eligibility. Based on past precedent of similar archaeological historic properties (i.e., fragmented human remains in a disturbed context), HDOT's assessment is that SIHP # -6377 does not meet any of the significance criteria to be listed on the National Register.

SIHP # 50-80-14-7656 is a human burial site, previously assessed as significant under Hawai'i state historic property significance Criterion d (has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important for research on prehistory or history), and Criterion e (have an important value to the native Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group of the state due to associations with cultural practices once carried out, or still carried out, at the property or due to associations with traditional beliefs, events or oral accounts—these associations being important to the group's history and cultural identity). SIHP # -7656 has not been previously evaluated for National Register eligibility. Based on past precedent of similar archaeological historic properties (i.e., fragmented human remains in a disturbed context), HDOT's assessment is that SIHP # -7656 does not meet any of the significance criteria to be listed on the National Register.

SIHP # 50-80-14-7770 is a human burial site, previously assessed as significant under Hawai'i state historic property significance Criterion d (has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important for research on prehistory or history), and Criterion e (have an important value to the native Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group of the state due to associations with cultural practices once carried out, or still carried out, at the property or due to associations with traditional beliefs, events or oral accounts—these associations being important to the group's history and cultural identity). SIHP # -7770 has not been previously evaluated for National Register eligibility. Based on past precedent of similar archaeological historic properties (i.e., fragmented human remains in a disturbed context), HDOT's assessment is that SIHP # -7770 does not meet any of the significance criteria to be listed on the National Register.

Section 3 Archaeological Monitoring Provisions

Hawai'i State historic preservation legislation governing archaeological monitoring programs requires that each monitoring plan discuss eight specific items (Hawai'i Administrative Rules [HAR] §13-279-4). The monitoring provisions below address these eight requirements in terms of archaeological monitoring for the ground disturbance associated with the current project.

1) Anticipated Historic Properties:

Known historic properties within the APE are: Ala Moana Park (a component of the City and County of Honolulu Art Deco Parks thematic group); SIHP # -6377, human burial site; SIHP # -7655, buried post-Contact salt pan remnants, cultural deposits, and human burials; SIHP # -7656, human burial site; SIHP # -7658, buried post-Contact surfaces and structural remnants; SIHP # -7659, Ward Estate concretized '*auwai*'; SIHP # -7660, post-Contact trash fill; and SIHP # -7770, human burial site. This AMP addresses SIHP #s -7655, -7658, -7659, -7660, and -8925, which are in the project area.

2) Locations of Historic Properties:

SIHP #s -7655, -7660, and -8925 were identified within the *mauka* (northeast) portion of the project area. SIHP # -7658 was identified in the *mauka* and central portions of the project area. Additionally, SIHP # -7659 is known to extend *mauka-makai* through the project area.

3) Fieldwork:

Archaeological monitoring will be conducted in order to identify and document subsurface archaeological historic properties. On-site archaeological monitoring will be conducted for all project-related ground disturbing activities above the water table but below surface asphalt and concrete pavement and associated base course (for work in roadways and parking areas) and recently deposited terrigenous landscaping fill (for work outside roadways and parking areas). These recent surficial layers are generally found to a depth of approximately 1 ft (30 cm) below surface. Any departure from this will occur only following consultation with, and written concurrence from, the SHPD.

Monitoring archaeologists will document representative stratigraphic profiles with drawings, sediment/soil descriptions, and photographs with a photo scale. To the extent possible, representative stratigraphy will be recorded to provide adequate coverage of the project area. Representative profiles will be documented in areas where no archaeological deposits are observed.

Observed soils/sediments will be described using standard USDA soil description observations/terminology. Descriptions will include Munsell color; texture; consistence; structure; plasticity; cementation; origin; descriptions of any inclusions, such as cultural materials and/or roots; lower boundary distinctiveness and topography; and other general observations. Profile locations will be recorded on scaled project construction drawings.

Any additional exposures of SIHP #s -7655, -7658, -7659, -7660, -8925, and/or additional as yet undocumented archaeological deposits will be documented with stratigraphic profiles, plan maps, sampling of deposits, photographs, locations plotted on scaled construction drawings, and written descriptions. Documentation of observed archaeological

deposits will focus on recording the size, horizontal extent, and material content of observed features and culturally-enriched deposits. Documentation will contribute to function, age, integrity, and significance assessments of the observed features and/or deposits.

In the event the monitoring archaeologist identifies potentially significant archaeological deposits, the monitoring firm will notify and consult with the SHPD. If human remains are identified, construction activity in the vicinity will be stopped, and no exploratory work of any kind will be conducted unless specifically requested by the SHPD. All human skeletal remains that are encountered during excavation will be handled in compliance with HAR §13-300 and HRS §6E-43.

4) Archaeologist's Role:

The on-site archaeologist will have the authority to stop work immediately where confirmed or potential archaeological deposits are observed, so that documentation can proceed, and appropriate treatment can be determined. In addition, the archaeologist will have the authority to slow and/or modify ground disturbing activities in order to ensure the necessary archaeological sampling and observations can take place.

5) Coordination Meeting:

Before construction commences, the monitoring firm will hold a coordination meeting to orient the construction crew with the requirements of the archaeological monitoring program. At this meeting, the monitoring firm will emphasize the archaeological monitor's authority to temporarily halt or modify construction-related excavation and will make clear that all finds, including objects such as bottles, are the property of the landowner and may not be removed from the construction site. At this time, it will be made clear that the archaeologist must be on site during all subsurface excavations.

6) Laboratory Work:

Laboratory work will be conducted on the project's archaeological monitoring collection in accordance with HAR §13-279-5(6). Artifact and midden recording will be conducted as follows: Artifacts will be documented with measurements, weight, type of material, and presumed function; they will be tabulated by provenience. Photographs of representative artifacts will be taken for inclusion in the archaeological monitoring report (AMR). Faunal material will be identified to the lowest taxa possible and tabulated by provenience.

As appropriate, collected charcoal material obtained from intact cultural deposits will be analyzed for plant species identification. Charcoal samples ideal for dating analyses will be sent to Beta Analytic, Inc., for radiocarbon dating. If appropriate, artifacts may be sent to the University of Hawai'i-Hilo Geoarchaeology Lab for Energy-Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence (EDXRF) analysis to identify, and possibly geographically locate, the source material. Soil/sediment samples may be sent to PaleoResearch Institute, Inc., for pollen analysis. All analyzed samples, provenience information, and results will be presented in table form within the AMR.

7) Report Preparation:

The AMR will contain sections on monitoring methods, archaeological results, stratigraphy, and results of laboratory analyses; it will also present a synthesis of these results. Updated

or new archaeological historic property descriptions, as appropriate, will be included. The report will address the requirements of a monitoring report, pursuant to HAR §13-279-5. Photographs of excavations will be included in the monitoring report even if no significant historic properties are documented. Should burial treatment be completed as part of the monitoring effort, a summary of this treatment will be included in the monitoring report.

8) Archiving Materials:

Collected materials not associated with burials will be temporarily stored at CSH's O'ahu office until an appropriate curation facility is selected, in consultation with the landowner and the SHPD. All data generated will be stored at the CSH offices.

Requirement for Archaeological Monitors to Carry the Project's SHPD-Accepted AIS Report (Farley et al. 2021) for Reference

CSH summarizes the traditional and historical background research of this portion of Honolulu, as well as the results of previous archaeological studies in the vicinity of the project area, in the project's AIS (Farley et al. 2021). CSH used that background research and the project's AIS subsurface testing results to identify the kinds of archaeological historic properties that are anticipated during archaeological monitoring, per HAR §13-279-4(a). As an additional archaeological monitoring provision for the project's archaeological monitoring program, the archaeological monitor(s) on site are required to have with them for consultation complete copies of the project's SHPD-accepted AIS report. This will ensure the archaeological monitors have immediate access to the AIS report's background research, observed stratigraphy, and identified archaeological historic properties within the project area.

Section 4 References Cited

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1998 USGS 7.5-minute topographic map, Honolulu quadrangle. USGS Information Services, Denver, Colorado.