

Section 3 Archaeological Monitoring Provisions

In consultation with SHPD, it was determined that a monitoring program was warranted as a historic preservation mitigation measure for the proposed Mākaha Bridges replacement project. The following discussion outlines the provisions and procedures that will govern the project's archaeological monitoring program.

Under Hawai'i State historic preservation legislation, "Archaeological monitoring may be an identification, mitigation, or post-mitigation contingency measure. Monitoring shall entail the archaeological observation of, and possible intervention with, on-going activities which may adversely affect historic properties" (HAR Chapter 13-279-3). For this project, the proposed monitoring program will serve as a mitigation measure that insures proper documentation should historic properties be encountered during construction activities.

Hawai'i State historic preservation legislation governing archaeological monitoring programs requires that each monitoring plan discuss eight specific items (HAR Chapter 13-279-4). The monitoring provisions below address those eight requirements in terms of the archaeological monitoring for the construction within the project area.

1. Anticipated Historic Properties:

There are known historic properties in the project area including Mākaha Bridge 3 (SIHP# 50-80-07-6822), Mākaha Bridge 3A (SIHP# 50-80-07-6823), a portion of Farrington Highway (SIHP# 50-80-07-6824), remnants of the OR&L Railroad (SIHP# 50-80-07-5825), and a subsurface cultural layer containing the remnants of a human burial (SIHP# 50-80-12-9714). There is also a possibility of encountering additional human skeletal remains or burials.

2. Locations of Historic Properties and/or Archaeological Remains:

It is possible that historic properties may be encountered anywhere within the project area; however, based on the prior archaeological inventory survey results (McDermott and Tulchin 2006), there are specific portions of the project area that are more likely than others where cultural deposits are likely to be found. Figure 12, above, clearly shows these locations within the project area.

3. Fieldwork:

On-site monitoring is recommended for all ground disturbing activities. A qualified archaeologist will monitor all ground disturbance associated with the project's construction. Any departure from this will only follow consultation with, and written concurrence from, SHPD/DLNR.

The monitoring fieldwork will likely encompass the documentation of subsurface archaeological deposits (e.g., subsurface cultural layers or subsurface historic structural remnants) and will employ current standard archaeological recording techniques. This will include drawing and recording the stratigraphy of excavation profiles where cultural features or artifacts are exposed as well as representative profiles. These exposures will be photographed, located on project area maps, and sampled. Photographs and representative profiles of excavations will be taken even if no

historically-significant sites are documented. As appropriate, sampling will include the collection of representative artifacts, bulk sediment samples, and/or the on-site screening of measured volumes of feature fill to determine feature contents.

If human remains are identified, no further work will take place, including no screening of back dirt, no cleaning and/or excavation of the burial area, and no exploratory work of any kind unless specifically requested by the SHPD. All human skeletal remains that are encountered during construction will be handled in compliance with HRS Chapter 6E-43 and HAR Chapter 13-300 and in consultation with SHPD/DLNR.

4. Archaeologist's Role:

The on-site archaeologist will have the authority to stop work immediately in the area of any findings so that documentation can proceed and appropriate treatment can be determined. In addition, the archaeologist will have the authority to slow and/or suspend construction activities in order to insure that the necessary archaeological sampling and recording can take place.

5. Coordination Meeting:

Before work commences on the project, the on-site archaeologist shall hold a coordination meeting to orient the construction crew to the requirements of the archaeological monitoring program. At this meeting the monitor will emphasize his or her authority to temporarily halt construction and that all historic 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 analysis of non-burial related finds will include standard artifact and midden recording, as follows: Artifacts will be documented as to provenience, weight, length, width, type of material, and presumed function. Bone and shell midden materials will be sorted down to species, when possible, then tabulated by provenience, and presented in table form.

7. Report Preparation:

One of the primary objectives of the report will be to present a stratigraphic overview of the project area which will allow for predictive assessments of adjacent properties, which may be the subject of future development. The report will contain a section on stratigraphy, description of archaeological findings, monitoring methods, and results of laboratory analyses. The report will address the requirements of a monitoring report (HAR section 13-279-5). Photographs of excavations will be included in the monitoring report even if no historically significant sites 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. Should burials and/or human remains be identified, then other letters, memos, and/or reports may be requested by SHPD's Burial Sites Program.

8. Archiving Materials:

All burial materials will be addressed as per SHPD/DLNR instructions. Materials not associated with burials will be temporarily stored at the contracted archaeologist's facilities until an appropriate curation facility is selected, in consultation with the landowner and SHPD.