

## Section 3 Archaeological Monitoring Provisions

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This monitoring plan was specifically called for in an SHPD §6E-8 Historic Preservation Review dated 29 March 2017 (LOG NO.: 2016.02895, DOC. NO.: 1703SL20) which replaced a previous review letter dated 18 January 2017 (LOG NO.: 2016.02895 DOC. NO.: 1701KM15). The following research objective will guide the fieldwork and laboratory analysis during archaeological monitoring:

- 1) To determine whether unidentified potentially significant subsurface historic properties, including human remains, are located within the project area and, if present, to sufficiently document these historic properties to mitigate any affect the undertaking may have.

Under Hawai'i State historic preservation legislation (HAR §13-279-3), "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."

### 3.1 Monitoring Provisions

Hawai'i State historic preservation legislation governing archaeological monitoring programs requires that each monitoring plan discuss eight specific items (HAR §13-279-4). The monitoring provisions below address these eight requirements in terms of archaeological monitoring for the ground disturbing activities within the current project APE.

- 1) Anticipated Historic Properties:

No significant historic properties have been identified within the project APE according to the SHPD §6E-8 Historic Preservation Review dated 29 March 2017 (LOG NO.: 2016.02895 DOC. NO.: 1701SL20). However historic properties may be encountered at the 'Āinakoa Avenue intersection

- 2) Locations of Historic Properties:

Unidentified subsurface historic properties may be identified anywhere in the project APEs. Unidentified historic properties may be identified in areas of excavation for traffic signal improvements at the 'Āinakoa Avenue intersection.

- 3) Fieldwork:

On-site archaeological monitoring is recommended for all ground disturbing activities at the Wai'ālae Avenue off-ramp; at the 'Āinakoa Avenue intersection, and elsewhere within the project APE. Any departure from this will occur only following consultation with and written concurrence from the SHPD. The monitoring fieldwork will likely encompass the documentation of subsurface archaeological deposits (e.g., trash pits, 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 may 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. In the event of significant finds, the SHPD will be notified. If human remains are identified, construction activity will be stopped and no exploratory work of any kind will be conducted unless specifically requested by the SHPD. All human skeletal remains encountered during excavation will be handled in compliance with HAR §13-300 and HRS §6E-43.

4) Archaeologist's Role:

The on-site archaeologist must be present at the job site for the duration of ground-altering activities. 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 ensure the necessary archaeological sampling and recording can take place. In the event of significant finds, the archaeological monitor will decide, with the engineer, the best means for protecting the site from further disturbance in consultation with the SHPD.

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. The archaeologist shall meet with the entire construction crew and explain what archaeological materials may be encountered and the procedures to be followed if materials are encountered. At this meeting the monitor will emphasize his or her authority to temporarily halt construction and state 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 in accordance with HAR §13-279-5(6). Laboratory analysis of non-burial related finds will be tabulated and standard artifact and midden recording will be conducted as follows. Artifacts will be documented as to provenience, measurements, weight, type of material, and presumed function. Photographs of representative artifacts will be taken for inclusion in an archaeological monitoring report (AMR). Bone and shell midden materials will be sorted down to species, when possible, and then tabulated by provenience.

As appropriate, collected charcoal material obtained within intact cultural deposits will be analyzed for 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 in order to identify and possibly geographically locate the source material. 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, and it will present a synthesis of these results. The report will address the requirements of an AMR (pursuant to HAR §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 AMR. Should burials and/or human remains be identified, the contracting archaeologist will provide all appropriate additional written documentation (e.g., letters, memos, reports) that may be requested by the SHPD.

8) Archiving Materials:

All burial materials will be addressed in accordance with SHPD directives. Materials not associated with burials will be temporarily stored at the contracting archaeologist's facilities until an appropriate curation facility is selected, in consultation with the landowner and the SHPD. All data generated will be stored at the contracting archaeologist's facilities.

### 3.2 Additional Mitigation Measures

As part of the consultation process, the Historic Hawai'i Foundation requested the basalt retaining walls between Koko Head and Wai'ala Avenue (see Figure 11 through Figure 14) be protected during project construction and that any damage incurred at the basalt retaining walls during construction be replaced with in-kind materials.

These walls will be documented prior to any work in the area by the on-site archaeologist. Documentation to include photographic documentation of the basalt retaining walls prior to any work in the area and after the completion of work. Per SHPD requirements, in the event the basalt retaining walls are damaged during project construction, HDOT shall submit to SHPD documentation of the in-kind repair.