

Archaeological Monitoring Report for the La'i'ōpua 2020 West Hawai'i Community Health Center

TMK: (3) 7-4-021:003

Kealakehe Ahupua'a
North Kona District
Island of Hawai'i

FINAL VERSION



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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

ASM Affiliates, Inc. has prepared this archaeological monitoring report at the request of Bo Kahui of Pono Resources Management, a contracting wing of La‘i‘ōpua 2020, Inc. This report outlines the procedures that were followed and presents the results of archaeological monitoring conducted during ground-disturbing activities associated with the initial grubbing and grading for the West Hawai‘i Community Health Center-Kealakehe. This archaeological monitoring project adhered to the monitoring protocols stipulated in the approved Monitoring Plan (Rechtman 2013) as well as with the procedures outlined in HAR 13§13-279. On-site archaeological monitoring was carried out February 3-11, 2014, after which point the monitoring shifted to an on-call status. ASM Affiliates, Inc. invested a total of 64 labor hours during the on-site period of monitoring; no time was expended during the on-call period. There were no new archaeological features observed during the monitoring effort, nor were any lava tubes encountered that required inspection. It is concluded that the development activities associated the La‘i‘ōpua 2020 West Hawai‘i Community Health Center project did not impact any unmitigated archaeological resources.

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1. INTRODUCTION

ASM Affiliates, Inc. has prepared this archaeological monitoring report at the request of Bo Kahui of Pono Resources Management, a contracting wing of La‘i‘ōpua 2020, Inc. This report outlines the procedures that were followed and presents the results of archaeological monitoring conducted during ground-disturbing activities associated with the initial grubbing and grading for the West Hawai‘i Community Health Center-Kealakehe. The current development area is located within TMK: (3) 7-4-21:003, in Kealakehe Ahupua‘a, North Kona District, Island of Hawai‘i (Figures 1 and 2). This roughly 26 acre parcel is part of the Department of Hawaiian Homelands (DHHL) La‘i‘ōpua Village 6, and along with the adjoining Parcel 023, is slated for community-based developments by La‘i‘ōpua 2020. These two parcels were subject to a recent archaeological survey (Clark et al. 2010), which resulted in the recordation of nine sites (Table 1): a Historic boundary wall (Site 5011), a Precontact habitation/agricultural complex (Site 13207), a Historic core-filled wall segment (Site 13215), a lava blister with a nearby cairn (Site 27854), a modified outcrop (Site 27855), two stepping stone trail segments (Sites 27856 and 27857), a Historic/Modern rock wall and fence line used for ranching purposes (Site 27858), and a Historic/Modern cairn (Site 27859). Figure 3 depicts the locations of these nine sites relative to one another and the earlier study area boundaries. Eight of the sites were approved for no further work, while the ninth site (SIHP Site 13207) was approved for data recovery (see Table 1). Rechtman Consulting, LLC prepared a data recovery plan (Rechtman and Ketner 2010) and successfully completed the data recovery investigation (Clark et al. 2011) of this site.

The archaeological survey report (Clark et al. 2010) recommended archaeological monitoring and the Hawai‘i SHPO (federal funds were for the survey) concurred with this recommendation. On-site archaeological monitoring was carried out February 3-11, 2014, after which point the monitoring shifted to an on-call status. Genevieve Glennon B.A. and Owen Moore M.A. served as field monitors under the direct supervision of Robert B. Rechtman, Ph.D. Prior to the commencement of monitoring fieldwork, Dr. Rechtman discussed the procedures for monitoring with representatives from Pono Resources Management and the contractor (Goodfellow Bros., Inc.), and explained that the monitoring archaeologists have the authority to halt construction activities in the event that potential historic properties are encountered. This archaeological monitoring project adhered to the monitoring protocols stipulated in the approved Monitoring Plan (Rechtman 2013) as well as with the procedures outlined in HAR 13§13-279.

Table 1. Archaeological sites recorded within the current project area.

<i>Site No.*</i>	<i>Formal Type</i>	<i>Functional type</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Treatment</i>
5011	Wall	Boundary	Historic	No further work
13207	Complex	Habitation/agriculture	Precontact	Data Recovery
13215	Wall	Ranching	Historic	No further work
27854	Lava blister/cairn	Resting place/marker	Precontact/Historic	No further work
27855	Modified outcrop	Agriculture	Precontact	No further work
27856	Stepping-stone trail	Trail	Precontact	No further work
27857	Stepping-stone trail	Trail	Precontact	No further work
27858	Rock wall/fence line	Ranching	Historic/Modern	No further work
27859	Cairn	Marker	Historic/Modern	No further work

*All SIHP site numbers within the project area are preceded by the state, island, and U.S.G.S. quad prefix 50-10-28.

1. Introduction

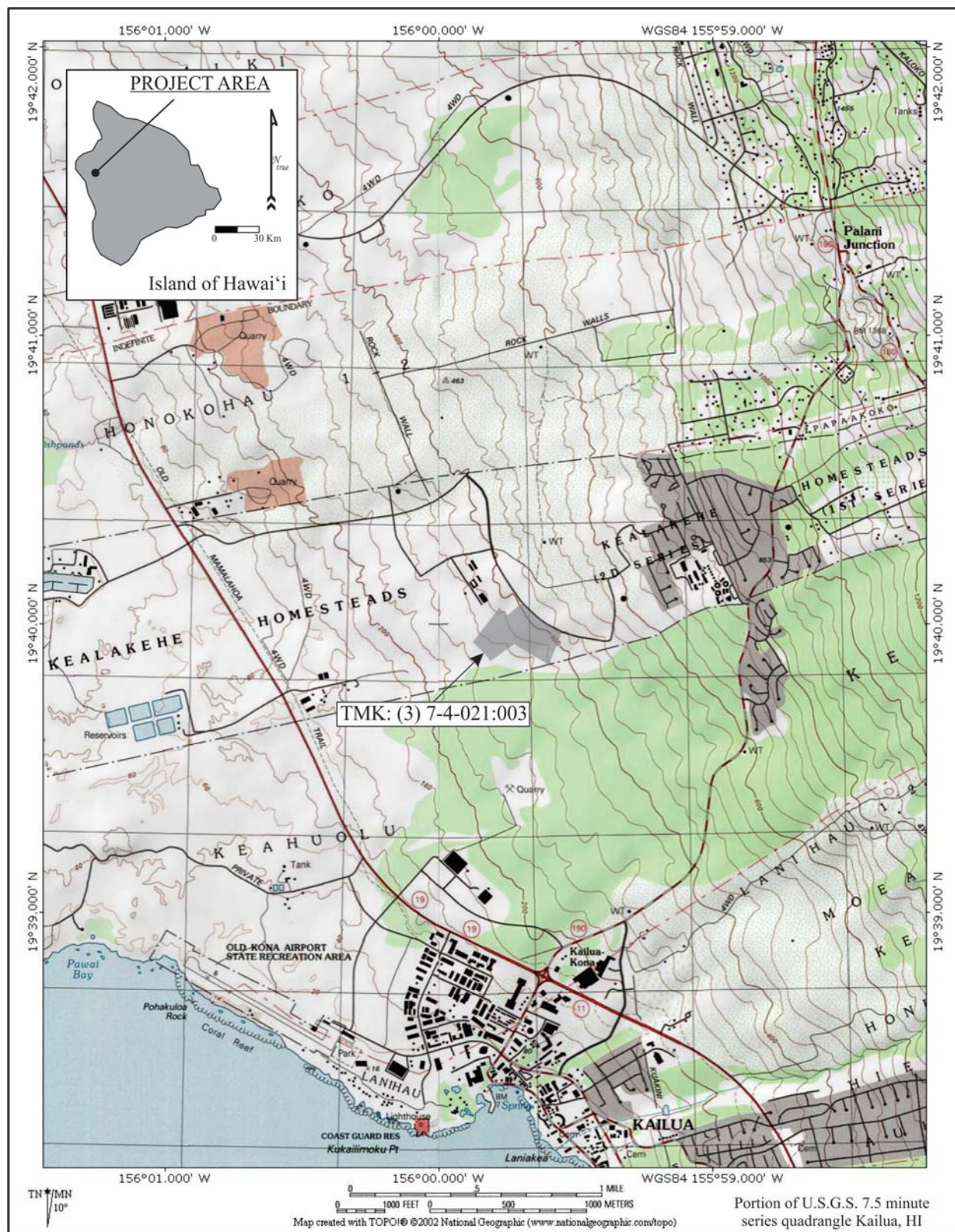


Figure 1. Area of current construction activity.

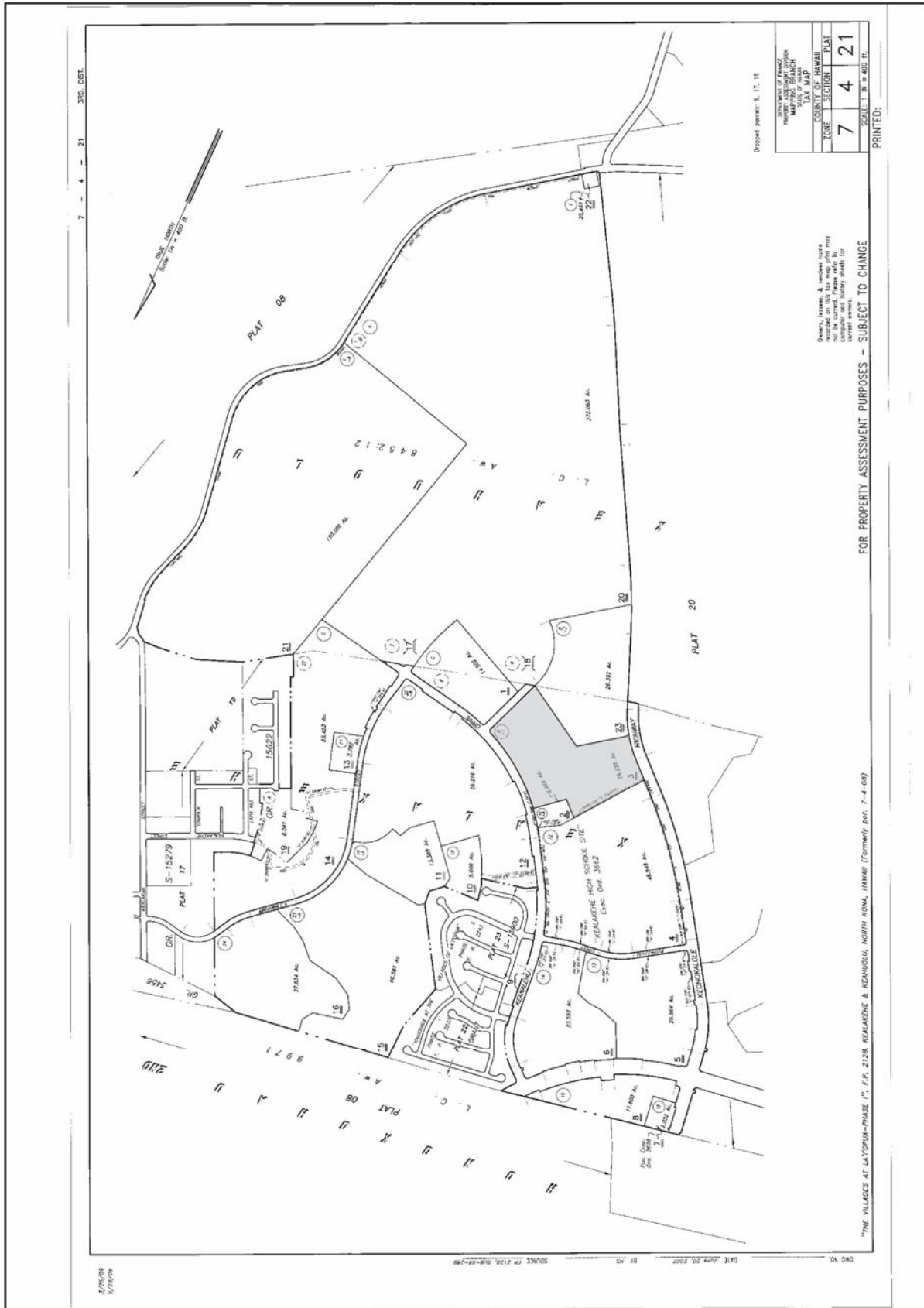


Figure 2. Tax Map Key (TMK): (3) 7-4-21 showing Parcel 003 (shaded).

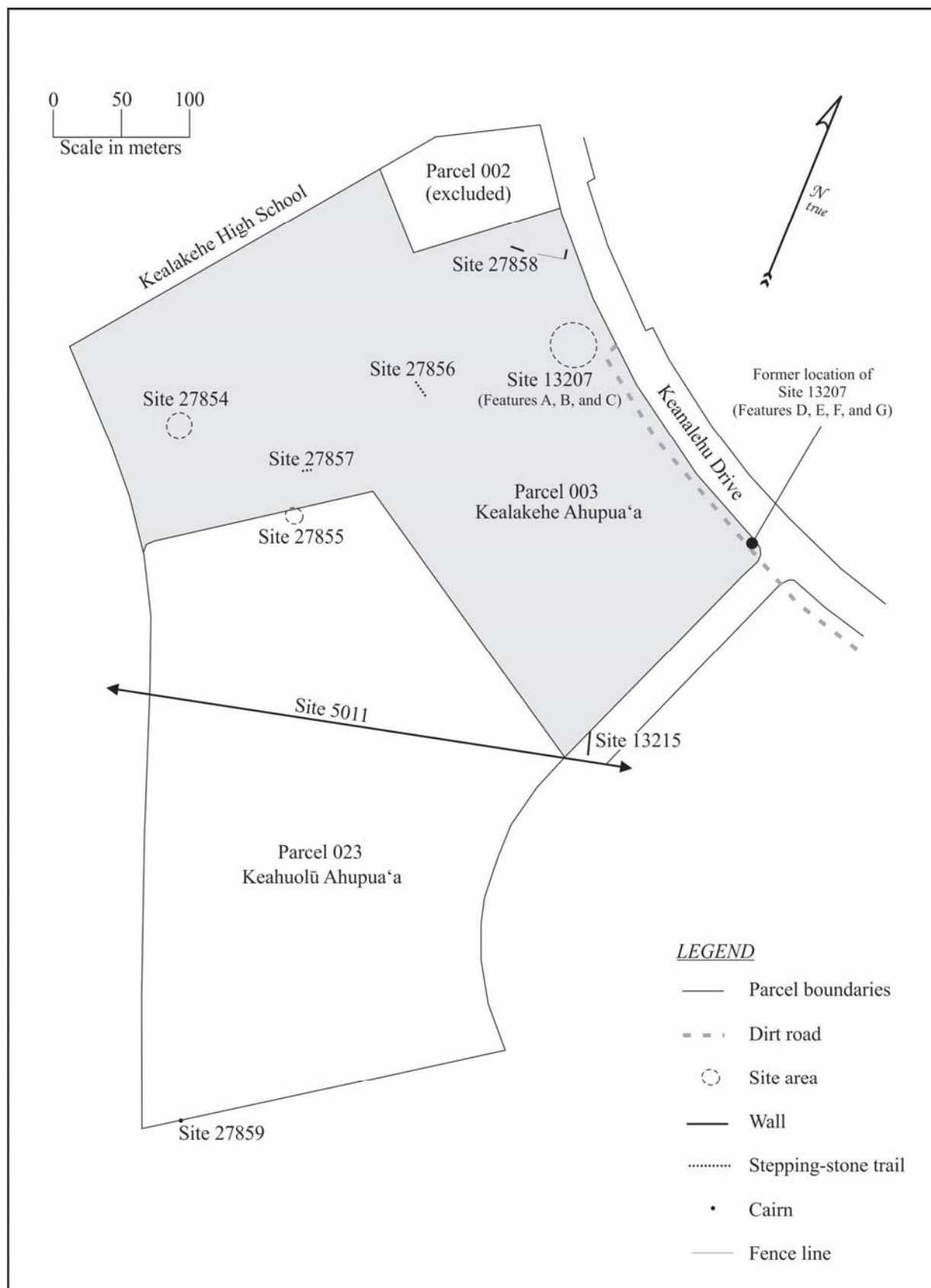


Figure 3. Archaeological site distribution map from Clark et al. (2010), current development area shaded.

2. CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

The current project area is described as Phase 1A of the development, and involved grubbing (Figure 4), excavating (Figure 5), and grading (Figure 6) within Parcel 003 for the community health center facility (Figure 7); along with the excavation of a 300 foot long sewer line connection extending from the building area to the Ane Keohokālole Highway corridor along the northern boundary of the development parcel. The topography of the project site required cuts of up to 20 feet in the northeastern portion of the development area, with the cut material was used to fill the lower southwestern portions of the development area. The primary equipment used for ground-disturbing activities were a Cat D10T bulldozer and a Hitachi 470 LC excavator (Figure 8).



Figure 4. Initial grubbing of the development area with Cat D10T, view to the southeast.



Figure 5. Hitachi 470 LC excavating, view to the southwest.



Figure 6. Cat D10T grading, view to the north.

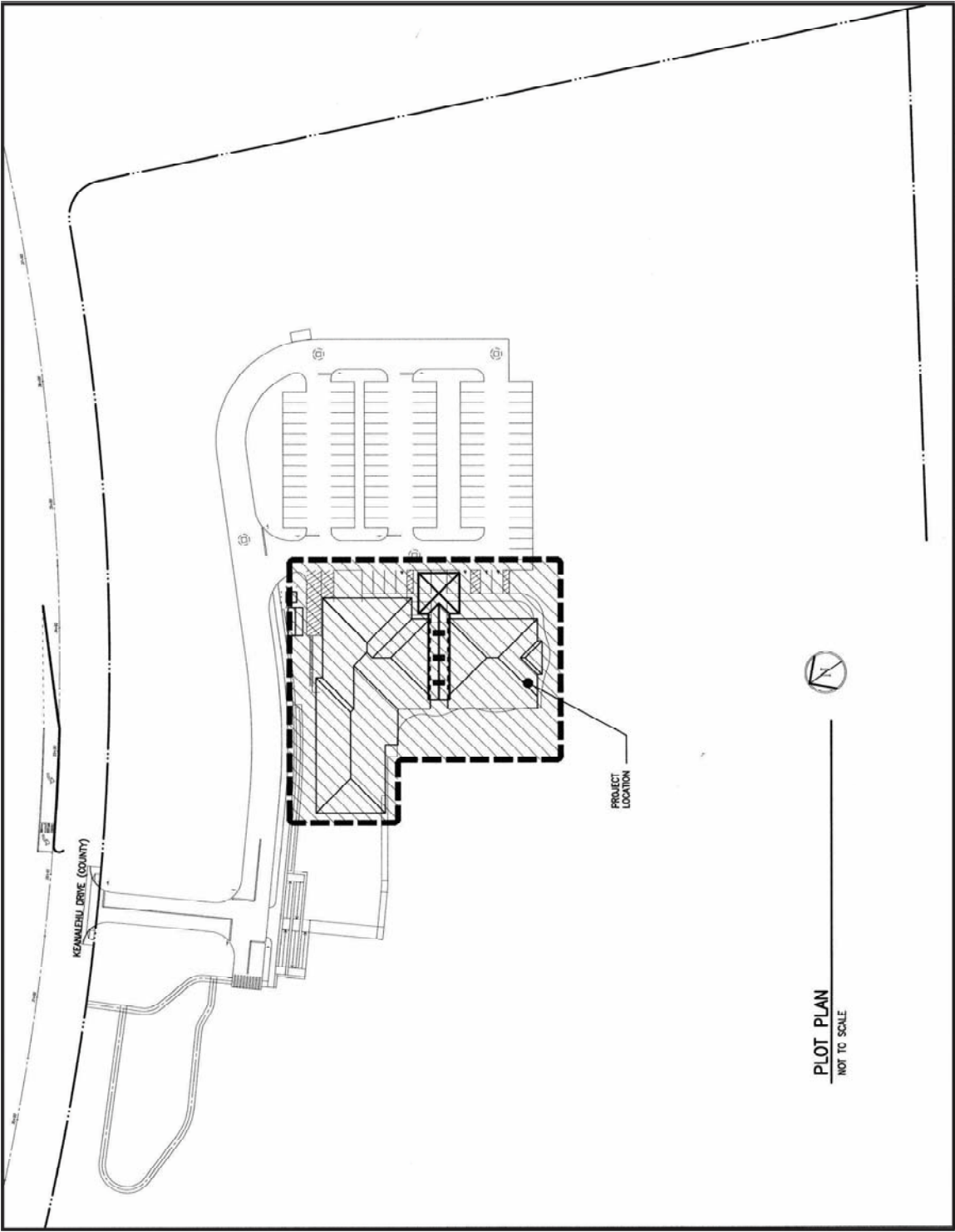


Figure 7. West Hawai'i Community Health Center-Kealakehe development plan.



Figure 8. Cat D10T bulldozer and Hitachi 470 excavator working in tandem, view to the southwest.

3. ANTICIPATED REMAINS

Given the comprehensive nature and results of the prior archaeological studies that have been conducted within the project area, the likelihood of discovering previously unrecorded archaeological sites is low; however, the possibility does exist. Precontact feature types that could be encountered include *pāhoehoe* excavations, mounds, modified outcrops, terraces, and low rock walls (*kuaiwi*) related to agricultural use of the area; enclosures, platforms, or lava tubes used for habitation purposes; and perhaps additional trail segments. Historic feature types that could be encountered include core-filled walls, roadways, habitation features, and possibly agricultural features similar to those described above.

Additionally, given the general terrain in this area of North Kona coupled with the results of monitoring within the adjacent Ane Keohokālōle Highway corridor (Rechtman and Nelson 2012), there is a potential that previously unknown lava tubes may be encountered and exposed during the ground disturbing activities. While not encountered during the prior work, the possibility does exist that burial features may be present both on the surface and in subsurface, or lava tube contexts.

4. FIELD RESULTS AND SUMMARY

A crew of two archaeological monitors (Genevieve Glennon and Owen Moore) was present for the initial grubbing and grading activities which lasted two days. Following this, one archaeological monitor (Genevieve Glennon) was present for an additional three days, at which point it was determined that we would shift to an “on call” status for the remainder of the project. During the on-site monitoring, Dr. Rechtman made one field visit to investigate a potential discovery of an enclosure (Figure 9), which was determined to be a modern homeless feature based on construction technique and the presence of modern debris. This construction is similar to another modern homeless enclosure feature constructed a very short distance to the east and documented during the survey the adjacent parcel (Rechtman 2010). Although mitigated through data recovery, a portion of a steppingstone trail (Site 13207 Feature A) was retained as a landscape feature (Figure 10) in the northern portion of the project area.

ASM Affiliates, Inc. invested a total of 64 labor hours during the on-site period of monitoring; no time was expended during the on-call period. There were no new archaeological features observed during the monitoring effort, nor were any lava tubes encountered that required inspection. It is concluded that the Phase 1a development activities associated with the La‘i‘ōpua 2020 West Hawai‘i Community Health Center project did not impact any unmitigated archaeological resources.



Figure 9. Modern homeless enclosure at west end of the sewer line corridor, view to the south.



Figure 10. Retained portion of SIHP Site 13207 Feature A, view to the south.

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