



## Marine Corps Activity Guam

### Public Works Department

#### INADVERTENT DISCOVERY OF NEW SITE IN P-715

June 6, 2019

The P715 archaeological monitor encountered prehistoric cultural features during monitoring of ground disturbance in the Known Distance Rifle Range (KDRR) falling through most of the range and between data collection or site areas 1 and 2 (already described to SHPO and ACHP in prior notification). See attached map, area now called Data Recovery Area 3. All work was halted in the vicinity, as per the 2011 Programmatic Agreement (PA). The monitor notified the construction contractor to stop work in the immediate vicinity, and marked the features with flagging tape. The 2 MCAG Archaeologists visited these sites and concurred that they were significant.

The 3 areas noted above are probable sites or extensions of one larger site, pending confirmation by additional investigations. They contain fire features (potential earth ovens), Latte Period ceramic scatters, various lithics, and shell artifacts.

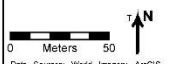
The generalized dimensions and locations may change slightly when more detailed data recovery is completed. Both MEC and stump pulling activities continue to expose archaeological materials as they move north.

Due to the proposed development associated with P715, adverse effects to the site would be unavoidable. The Department of the Navy (DON) will perform data recovery to mitigate adverse effects to this site.

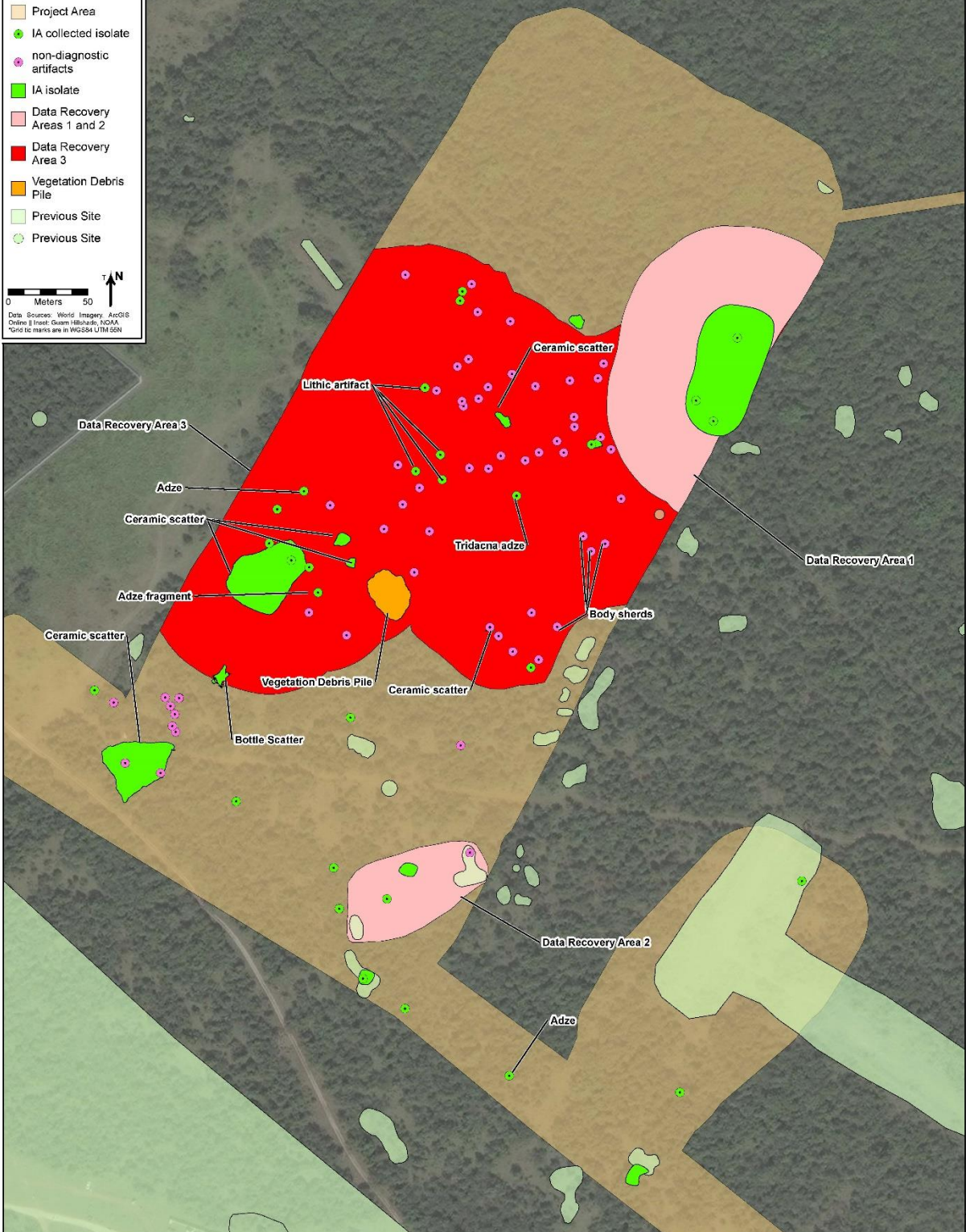
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- P-715 KDRR Finds**
- Project Area
  - IA collected isolate
  - non-diagnostic artifacts
  - IA isolate
  - Data Recovery Areas 1 and 2
  - Data Recovery Area 3
  - Vegetation Debris Pile
  - Previous Site
  - Previous Site



Data Source: World Imagery ArcGIS Online | Inset: Guam Hillshade, NOAA  
 \*Grid tic marks are in WGS84 UTM 52N



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**FINAL P-715 DATA RECOVERY WORK PLAN AMENDMENT TO MITIGATE ADVERSE EFFECTS ON A  
NEWLY DISCOVERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE IN THE P-715 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT**

The Navy will be utilizing the Final Data Recovery Work Plan previously employed as part of general mitigation measures in accordance with Stipulation VI.A of the 2011 Programmatic Agreement (PA) for pre-construction data recovery at P-715, dated July 2016. We are providing you with specific amended details regarding the planned methods for data recovery on the new site below:

- Shovel test pit excavations
- Excavation of backhoe trenches
- Excavation of controlled 1m x 1m test units
- If warranted based on the results of previous efforts, the excavation of a 2m x 2m block

This work plan amendment or addendum covers this new site. The area is approximately 8 hectares (19 acres) at present.

Data recovery will be completed by a crew of 4 archaeologists during the course of 2 weeks of work days (Monday – Friday) (depends on the weather as the rainy season starting can delay subsurface testing/excavation. For planning purposes, mechanical stripping in transects laid out by the archaeological contractor will be used to determine some of the extent of sub-surface features and the site. A flat-bladed backhoe will be used to incrementally strip off the soil within these transects. Soil will be removed in approximately 15 cm (6 inch) lifts; an archaeologist will inspect the trench after each lift. Any features that are exposed in plan view will be investigated with manual excavation and sampling. Information obtained from the shovel test pits and backhoe trenches in regards to deposit richness, the occurrence of features (e.g., earth ovens) and general stratigraphy will guide the placement of three 1 m by 1 m excavation units.

Additionally, shovel test pits (STP), up to 360 by count, will be dug at spaced intervals of 15 meters across the area to determine the site boundary, vertical extents of the deposits, integrity, and general site stratigraphy. The STPs will be excavated in natural layers, and if layers exceed 10 cm, then the layers may be subdivided into 10 cm levels. All soil will be screened using 1/4-in mesh and archaeological materials will be retained for possible laboratory analysis. The density, quantities, and kinds of archaeological materials will be calculated in the field.

Excavation units (up to 30, each 1 meter by 1 meter) will be excavated in natural layers, and if layers exceed 10 cm depth, then layers will be subdivided into controlled levels within stratigraphic layers. All soil in excavation units will be screened using 1/4 inch mesh screen unless the archaeologist determines 1/8 inch mesh is required for fine articles. Archaeological materials will be collected for laboratory analysis. In addition, features will be bisected, drawn and recorded. In consultation with the MCAG archaeologists, up to six bulk soil samples will be collected from features and the soil column for flotation for the collection of macrobotanical remains and for plant microfossil analysis (pollen, phytoliths, and starch grains). In the event that it is warranted, a 2 m x 2 m block will be excavated

following completion of the 1 m by 1 m units. The block excavation will follow the procedures described above.

Based on the SHPO favorable response during a 5 June 2019 meeting, the Navy will perform limited activity associated with targeted MEC investigations (stump pulling, potholing, etc.) prior to data recovery to facilitate greater understanding of site conditions, subject to the presence of an archaeological monitor dedicated to the new discoveries.

Soil descriptions (Munsell and soil texture standards) and scaled stratigraphic profiles will be completed for all STPs, backhoe trenches and 1 m by 1 m units. Excavation and site area characteristics will be photographed with a photo board, north arrow and scale visible. All excavation locations will be recorded with a professional-grade Trimble GPS unit, as will all feature locations.

Laboratory analyses will include taxonomic analysis of up to six charcoal samples; obtaining four radiocarbon dates; ceramic analysis, lithic, shell, and bone tool analysis; taxonomic identification of faunal remains and plant microfossil analysis (up to six [6] samples).

Following fieldwork, the consultant will provide an end of fieldwork letter report to MCAG. As a courtesy, we will share the end of fieldwork report with the SHPO and will consider any feedback received. The end of fieldwork letter report will be brief, and will incorporate background information, such as environmental information, cultural and land use history, and previous archaeological investigations by reference to the 2018 J-001B Final Data Recovery Report and will focus on the information obtained from the new discovery.

Following laboratory analysis and drafting, the technical report amendment will be completed and a copy will be provided to SHPO per Stipulation XI of the 2011 PA. In addition to the report, a GHPI site form will be completed and submitted to the Guam SHPO and the ACHP.



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Area of Detail

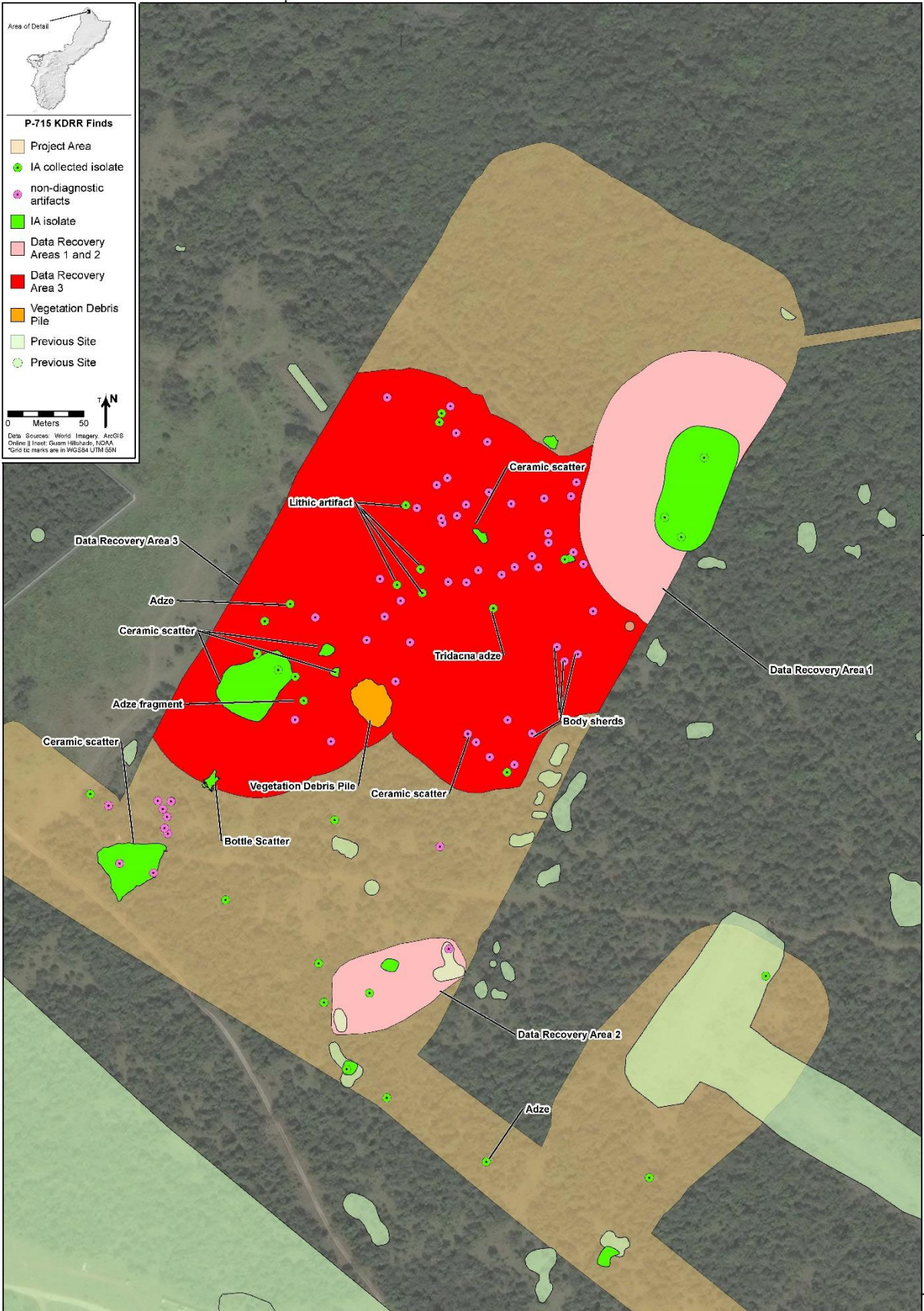


**P-715 KDRR Finds**

- Project Area
- IA collected isolate
- non-diagnostic artifacts
- IA isolate
- Data Recovery Areas 1 and 2
- Data Recovery Area 3
- Vegetation Debris Pile
- Previous Site
- Previous Site

0 Meters 50

Data Sources: World Imagery, ArcGIS Online, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, NOAA  
 \*Grid to marks are in WGS84 UTM 50N



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**Marine Corps Activity Guam  
Public Works Department  
June 6, 2019**

**INADVERTENT DISCOVERY OF NEW SITE IN J001B**

May 23, 2019 and May 29, 2019 the J001B archaeological monitor encountered prehistoric cultural features (to be described below) during monitoring of ground disturbance near the known site 66-08-2303, commonly called Magua. All work was halted in the vicinity, as per the 2011 Programmatic Agreement (PA). The monitor notified the construction contractor to stop work in the immediate vicinity, and marked the features with flagging tape. The 2 MCAG Archaeologists visited these sites and concurred that they were significant extensions of 66-08-2303. (Map 1)

Due to active ground disturbance near to site 66-08-2303, many more Isolated objects (IOs) were rapidly encountered, up until the next site was encountered. After notification by the monitor, a MCAG archaeologist visited a new discovery on Tuesday June 4, 2019, and verified that in another location to the east of 66-08-2303 there was a darkened soil feature, expected to be an earth oven, and this site is also to be considered for data recovery. (Map 2)

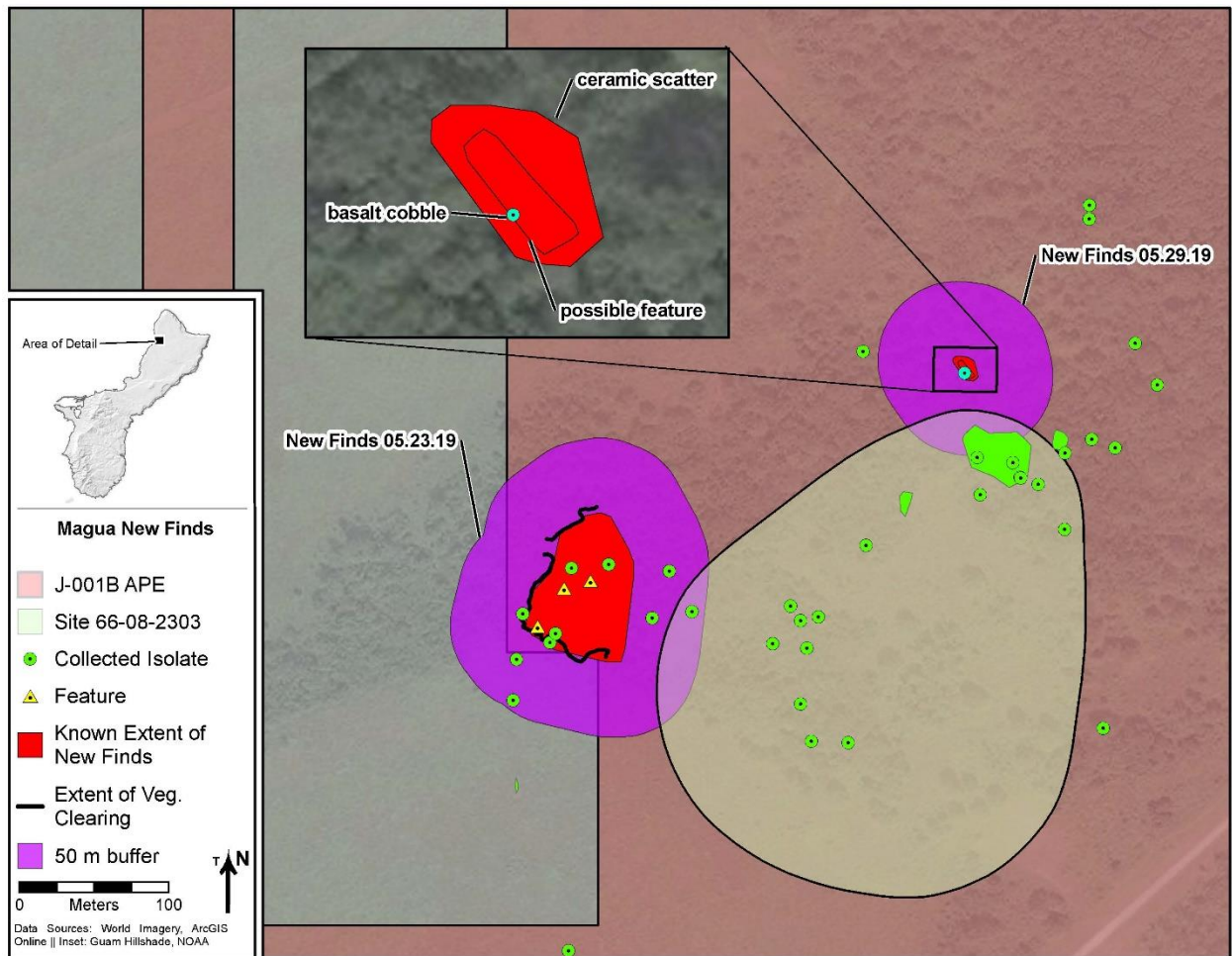
The 3 areas noted above are probable sites or extensions of a known site, pending confirmation after archaeological investigation. They contain fire features (potential earth ovens), Latte Period ceramic scatters, various lithics, and shell artifacts.

The generalized dimensions and locations may change slightly when more detailed data recovery is completed.

Due to the proposed development associated with J001B, adverse effects to the site would be unavoidable. The Department of the Navy (DON) will perform data recovery to mitigate adverse effects to this site.

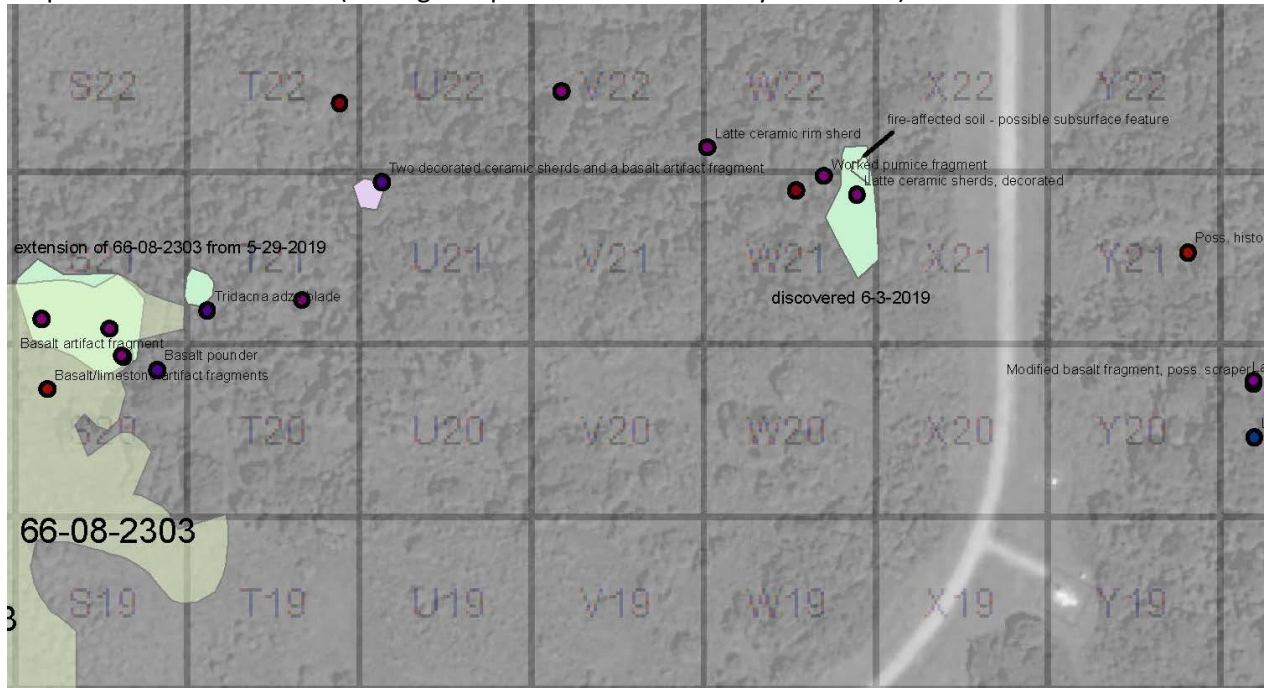
In accordance with the 2011 PA, the SHPO and ACHP are being notified within 48 hours of discovery of the separate site to the east. There is a potential that the additional areas at 66-08-2303 could extend further as the construction contractor continues to pull tree stumps and otherwise disturb the ground in the vicinity and will be addressed through additional efforts under this plan.

Map 1 two new extensions of Site 66-08-2303





Map 2 new fire feature site (note: grid squares are 60 meters by 60 meters)







**Marine Corps Activity Guam  
Public Works Department  
June 6, 2019**

**FINAL J-001B DATA RECOVERY WORK PLAN AMENDMENT TO MITIGATE ADVERSE EFFECTS ON A  
NEWLY DISCOVERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE IN THE J-001B AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT**

The Navy will be utilizing the Final Data Recovery Work Plan previously employed as part of general mitigation measures in accordance with Stipulation VI.A of the 2011 Programmatic Agreement (PA) for pre-construction data recovery at J-001B (RC 2014-0625), dated July 2016. We are providing you with specific details regarding the amended planned methods for data recovery on the new site below:

- Shovel test pit excavations
- Excavation of backhoe trenches
- Excavation of controlled 1m x 1m test units
- If warranted based on the results of previous efforts, the excavation of a 2m x 2m block

This work plan amendment or addendum covers not only the extensions being discovered to the site boundary for site 66-08-2303, but also for the new site near Grid W22 that has a fire feature. All were discovered in rapid succession.

Data recovery will be completed by a crew of archaeologists during the course of one month of work days (Monday – Friday). For planning purposes, mechanical stripping in transects laid out by the archaeological contractor will be used to determine some of the extent of sub-surface features and the site. A flat-bladed backhoe will be used to incrementally strip off the soil within these transects. Soil will be removed in approximately 15 cm (6 inch) lifts; an archaeologist will inspect the trench after each lift. Any features that are exposed in plan view will be investigated with manual excavation and sampling. Information obtained from the shovel test pits and backhoe trenches in regards to deposit richness, the occurrence of features (e.g., earth ovens) and general stratigraphy will guide the placement of three 1 m by 1 m excavation units.

Additionally, shovel test pits (STP) will be dug at spaced intervals of 15 meters across the area to determine the site boundary, vertical extents of the deposits, integrity, and general site stratigraphy. The STPs will be excavated in natural layers, and if layers exceed 10 cm, then the layers may be subdivided into 10 cm levels. All soil will be screened using 1/4-in mesh and archaeological materials will be retained for possible laboratory analysis. The density, quantities, and kinds of archaeological materials will be calculated in the field.

Excavation units will be excavated in controlled levels within stratigraphic layers. All soil in excavation units will be screened using ¼ inch mesh screen unless the archaeologist determines 1/8 inch mesh is required for fine articles. Archaeological materials will be collected for laboratory analysis. In addition, features will be bisected, drawn and recorded. In consultation with the MCAG archaeologists, up to six bulk soil samples will be collected from features and the soil column for flotation for the collection of macrobotanical remains and for plant microfossil analysis (pollen, phytoliths, and starch

grains). In the event that it is warranted, a 2 m x 2 m block will be excavated following completion of the 1 m by 1 m units. The block excavation will follow the procedures described above.

Based on the SHPO's favorable response during a 5 June 2019 meeting, the Navy will perform limited activity associated with targeted MEC investigations (stump pulling, potholing, etc.) prior to data recovery to facilitate greater understanding of site conditions, subject to the presence of an archaeological monitor dedicated to the new discoveries.

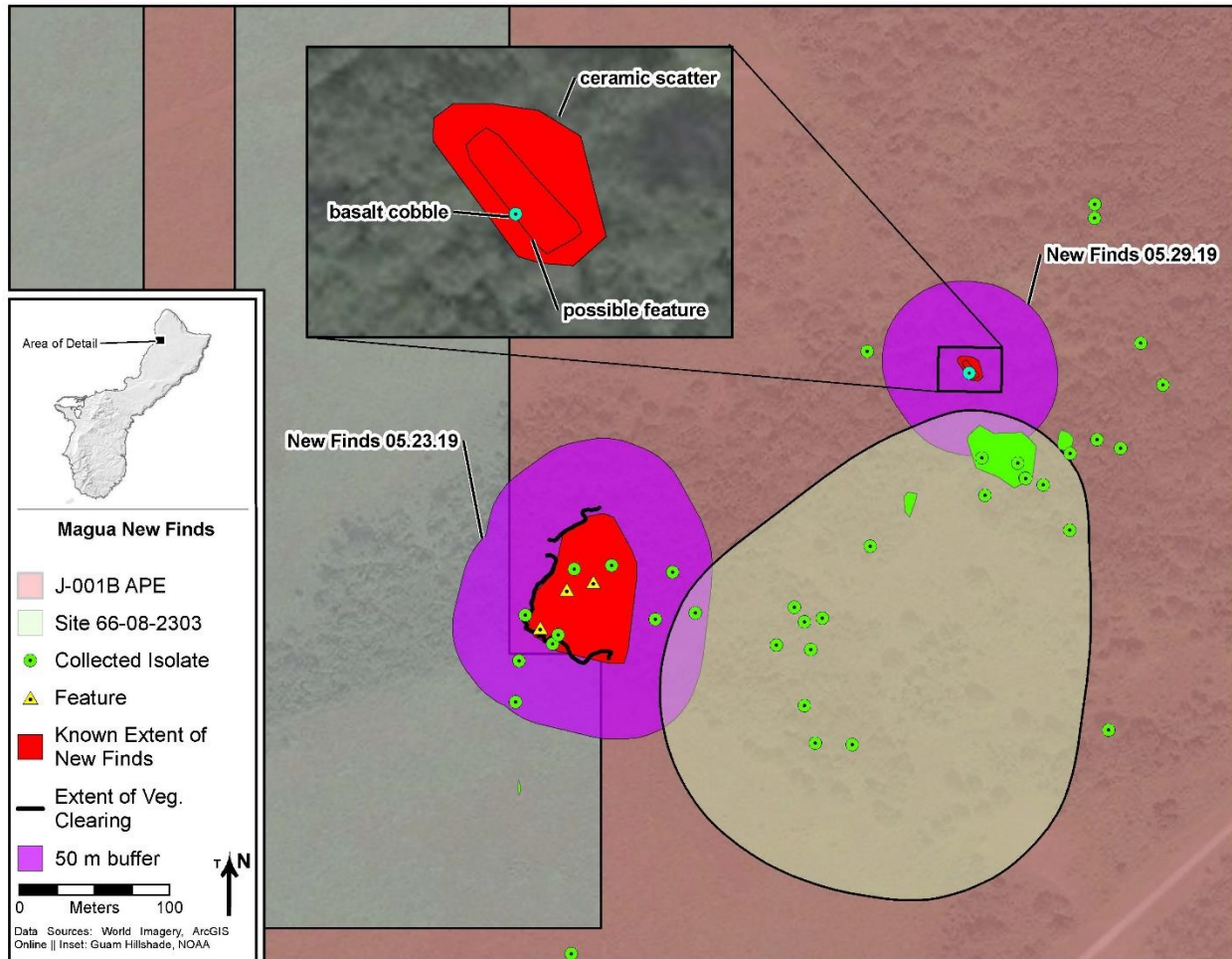
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Laboratory analyses will include taxonomic analysis of up to six charcoal samples; obtaining four radiocarbon dates; ceramic analysis, lithic, shell, and bone tool analysis; taxonomic identification of faunal remains and plant microfossil analysis (up to six [6] samples).

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Following laboratory analysis and drafting, the technical report will be completed and a copy will be provided to SHPO and ACHP per Stipulation XI of the 2011 PA. In addition to the report, a GHPI site form will be completed and submitted to the Guam SHPO.

Map 1: two new extensions of Site 66-08-2303



Map 2: new fire feature site (note: grid squares are 60 meters by 60 meters)

