

ANTIQUITIES PERMIT APPLICATION FORM (CONTINUED)

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Proposed Starting Date of Fieldwork April 30, 2015
Requested Permit Duration 5 Years 0 Months (1 year minimum)
Scope of Work (Provide an Outline of Proposed Work) Intensive Archaeological Survey (see attached scope of work)

III. CURATION & REPORT

Temporary Curatorial or Laboratory Facility Atkins laboratory facilities in Austin
Permanent Curatorial Facility Texas Archeological Research Laboratory at the University of Texas at Austin (TARL)

IV. LAND OWNER'S CERTIFICATION

I, Dr. Scott Pletka, Archeological Studies Branch Supervisor, Texas Department of Transportation, as legal representative of the Land Owner, do certify that I have reviewed the plans and research design, and that no investigations will be performed prior to the issuance of a permit by the Texas Historical Commission. Furthermore, I understand that the Owner, Sponsor, and Principal Investigator are responsible for completing the terms of the permit. Signature Date

V. SPONSOR'S CERTIFICATION

I, Robert Hebert, County Judge, Fort Bend County, as legal representative of the Sponsor, do certify that I have reviewed the plans and research design, and that no investigations will be performed prior to the issuance of a permit by the Texas Historical Commission. Furthermore, I understand that the Sponsor, Owner, and Principal Investigator are responsible for completing the terms of this permit. Signature Date 4-28-2015

VI. INVESTIGATOR'S CERTIFICATION

I, Dr. Mary Jo Galindo, as Principal Investigator employed by Atkins North America (Investigative Firm), do certify that I will execute this project according to the submitted plans and research design, and will not conduct any work prior to the issuance of a permit by the Texas Historical Commission. Furthermore, I understand that the Principal Investigator (and the Investigative Firm), as well as the Owner and Sponsor, are responsible for completing the terms of this permit. Signature Date 4/29/2015

Principal Investigator must attach a research design, a copy of the USGS quadrangle showing project boundaries, and any additional pertinent information. Curriculum vita must be on file with the Archeology Division.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Reviewer Date Permit Issues
Permit Number Permit Expiration Date
Type of Permit Date Received for Data Entry

Texas Historical Commission
Archeology Division
P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711-2276
Phone 512/463-6096
www.thc.state.tx.us
3/3/09



SCOPE OF WORK
PROPOSED CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF
THE CRABB RIVER ROAD WIDENING PROJECT
FORT BEND COUNTY, TEXAS
CSJ: 1415-03-010

INTRODUCTION

Fort Bend County has proposed the widening of Crabb River Road, in central Fort Bend County, within the Brazos River Floodplain. The proposed project is approximately 2.9 miles long, extending approximately 0.25 miles south of Sansbury Boulevard to approximately 500 feet south of the Lamar Consolidated Independent School Districts' (LCISD) new secondary school complex (Figures 1 and 2). Crabb River Road runs concurrently with Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 2759 from U.S. Highway 59 (US 59) to FM 762, and concurrently with FM 762 from FM 2759 southward. The two FM roadways intersect where Crabb River Road intersects Thompsons Road, with FM 2759 running both north and east from the intersection, and FM 762 running both south—intersecting the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) Railroad—and west from that same point.

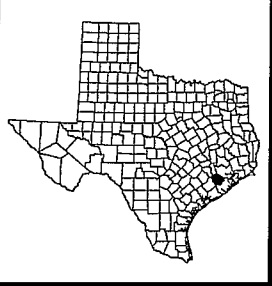
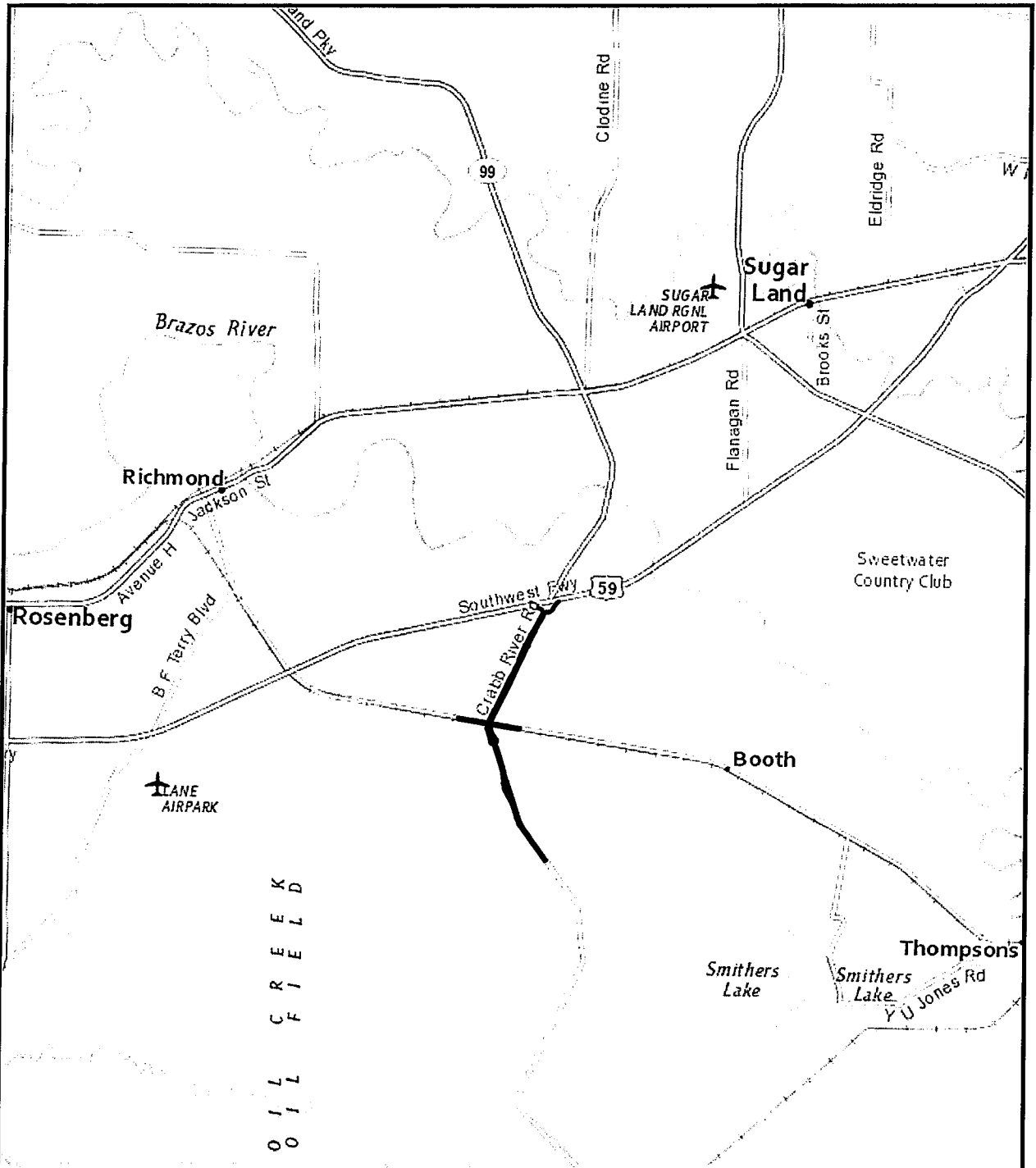
The proposed project would be implemented in two phases—an interim phase (Phase II) and a final build-out phase (Phase III) (Phase I comprises improvements north of the stated project limits, has been incorporated into the Grand Parkway Segment C project, and consequently is not included in this environmental assessment). Phases II and III are primarily distinguished by the inclusion of at-grade improvements in Phase II and a proposed grade separation at the BNSF Railroad and Thompsons Road (FM 762/FM 2759) in Phase III. Consequently, this EA evaluates the final build-out (Phase III) of the proposed Build Alternative (as well as the No Build Alternative) but also examines impacts of Phase II implementation. Section C, Build Alternative, of Chapter III explains the proposed improvements, including phased implementation, in more detail.

Atkins is submitting an Antiquities Permit Application for cultural resources investigations associated with both phases of the proposed widening of Crabb River Road, including detention ponds and temporary or permanent easements. The survey corridor is located on lands owned by the State of Texas, and the project is sponsored by a political subdivision of the state; therefore a Texas Antiquities Code (TAC) permit is required prior to commencement of the cultural resources survey.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is approximately 2.9 miles (4.27 km) long, mainly 120 feet (ft) (36.58 meters [m]) wide (existing ROW along FM 2759), but varying to 80 ft (24.40 m) wide (existing ROW of FM 762). Phase II will require an additional 100 ft (30 m) of ROW width along FM 762 (50 ft [15 m] adjacent to either side of the roadway), south of the Burlington Santa Fe (BNSF) railroad. The depth of impacts has not yet been established, but projects of this type typically impact 4 to 5 feet (1.22 to 1.50 m) throughout, with deeper impacts (20-40 feet [6.10 to 12.20 m]) for bridge supports. Thus, the APE totals approximately 43.15 acres (17.46 hectares), which includes the stormwater detention basins.

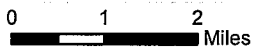
BACKGROUND RESEARCH

The area surrounding the proposed project consists of a mixture of rural and developed areas, with a number of new residential developments in the region. Much of the land has been previously cleared and is currently used for urban development and, to a lesser degree, farming and ranching. Overall, the APE traverses a mixed urban and rural setting of commercial, farmland/rangeland, forest, wetland communities, and residential lands. The topography is relatively flat and dominated by Gapps Slough, Rabbs Bayou, and the Brazos River.



Datum: NAD 1983
 Projection: UTM
 Zone: 15
 Units: Meter

— Project Area



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Figure 1
 Vicinity Map
Fort Bend County
 Crabb River Road Project

Fort Bend County, Texas

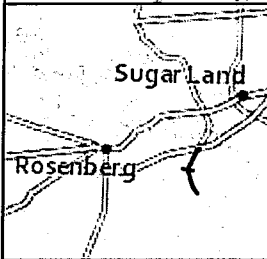
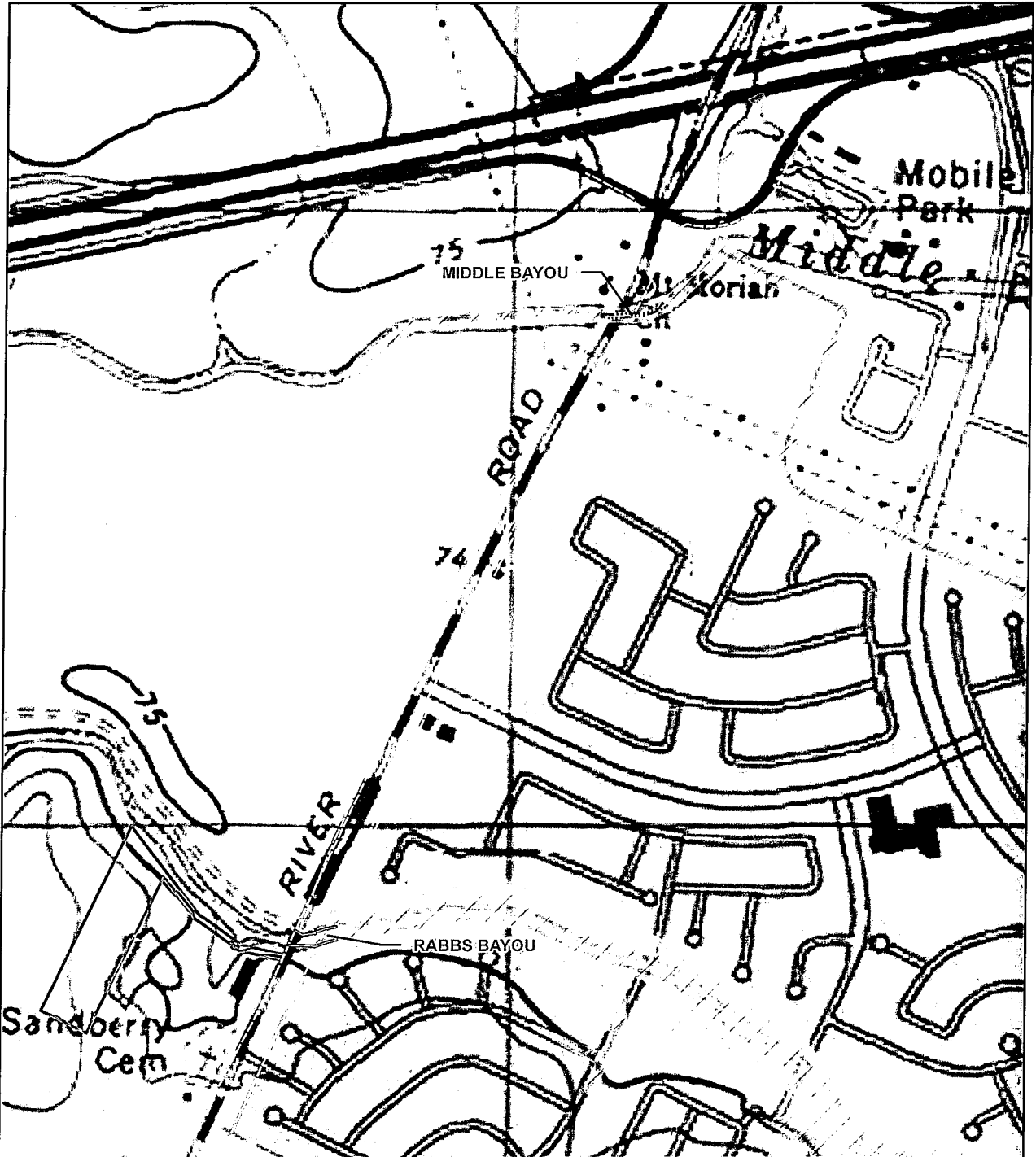
Prepared By: Atkins/WHIT6392

Scale: 1" = 2 miles

Job No.: 100011402

Date: Apr 10, 2015

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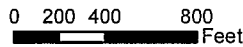
- Proposed ROW
- Existing ROW
- 100 Year Floodplain
- DITCH
- - - Intermittent Stream
- Perennial Stream
- ▨ PSS Wetland
- PUB

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Figure 2
 Topographic Wetland Delineation Map
Fort Bend County
 Crabb River Road Project

Sugar Land Quadrangle
 Fort Bend County, Texas
 Sheet 1 of 4

Projection: NAD 1983
 UTM Zone: 15
 Units: Meter
 Floodplain: FEMA NFHL, 2014
 Topos: ESRI USA Topo Maps



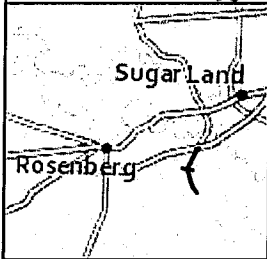
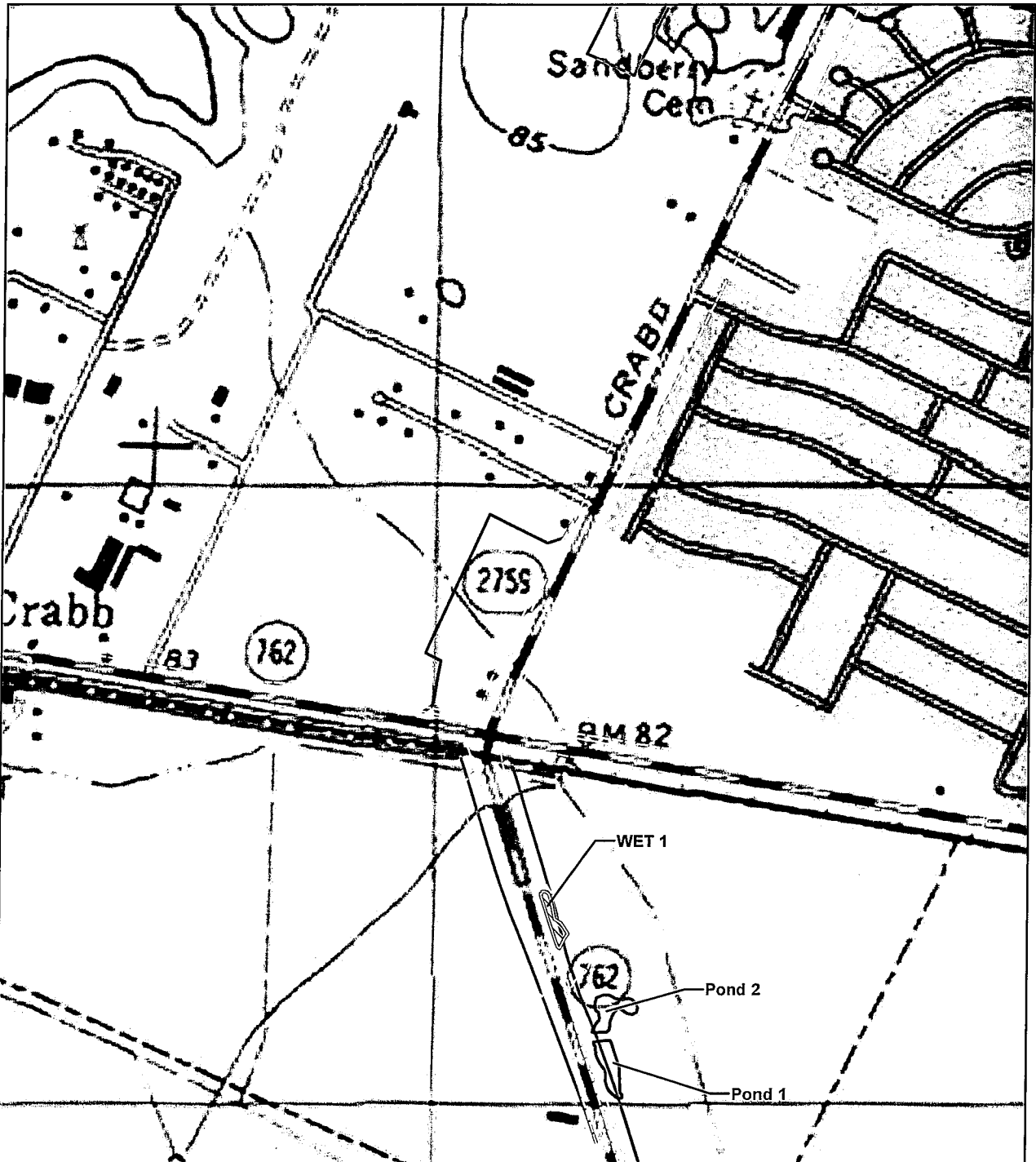
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- Proposed ROW
- Existing ROW
- ▨ 100 Year Floodplain
- DITCH
- · - · - Intermittent Stream
- Perennial Stream
- ▨ PSS Wetland
- PUB

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Figure 2
Topographic Wetland Delineation Map
Fort Bend County
Crabb River Road Project

Sugar Land Quadrangle
Fort Bend County, Texas
Sheet 2 of 4

Projection: NAD 1983
UTM Zone: 15
Units: Meter
Floodplain: FEMA NFHL, 2014
Tops: ESRI USA Topo Maps

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Feet



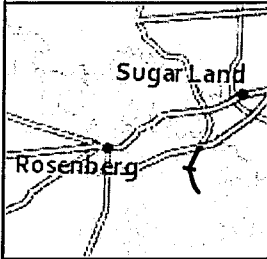
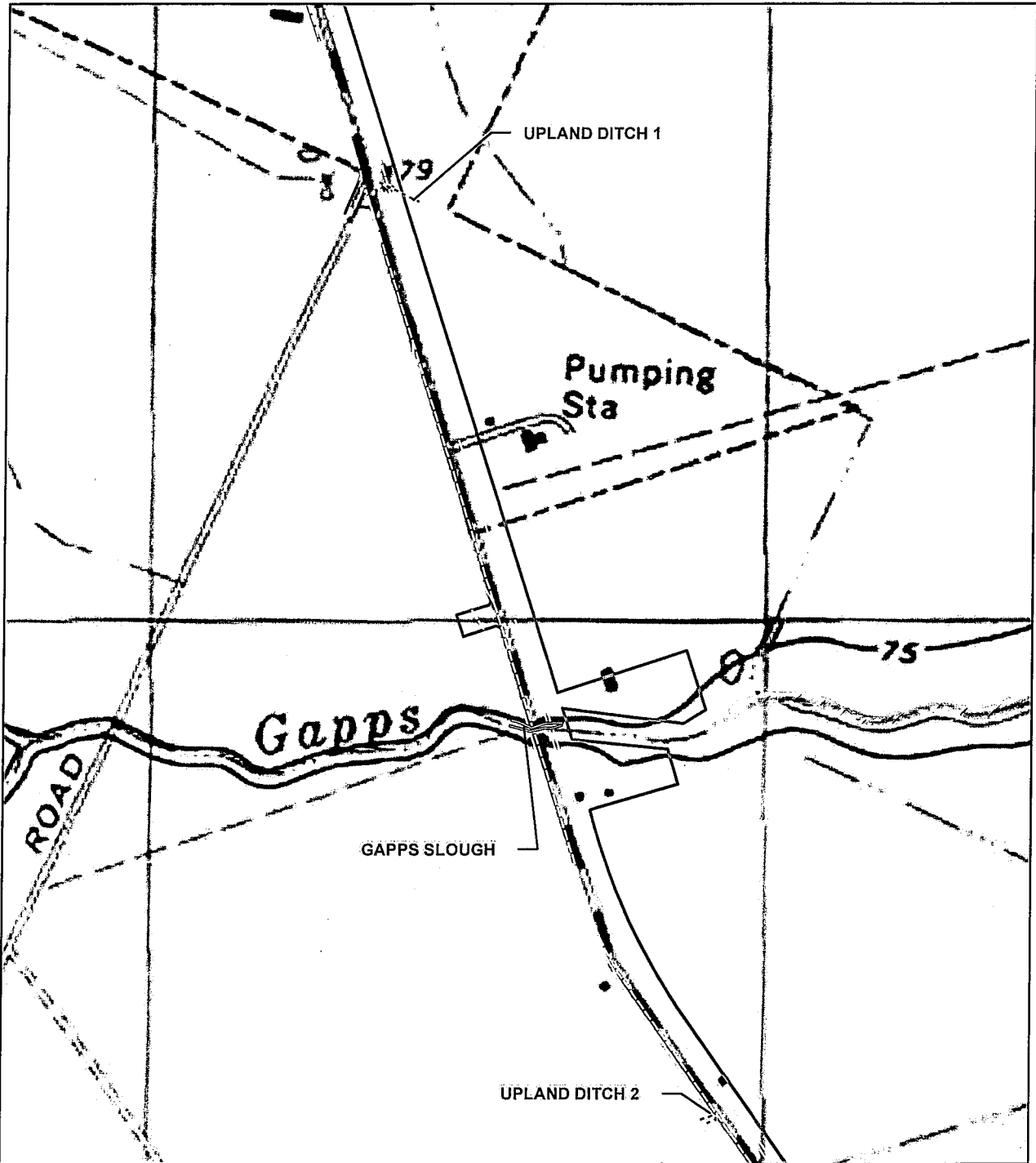
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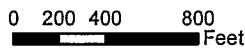
- Proposed ROW
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ATKINS

Figure 2
 Topographic Wetland Delineation Map
Fort Bend County
 Crabb River Road Project

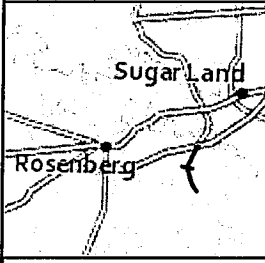
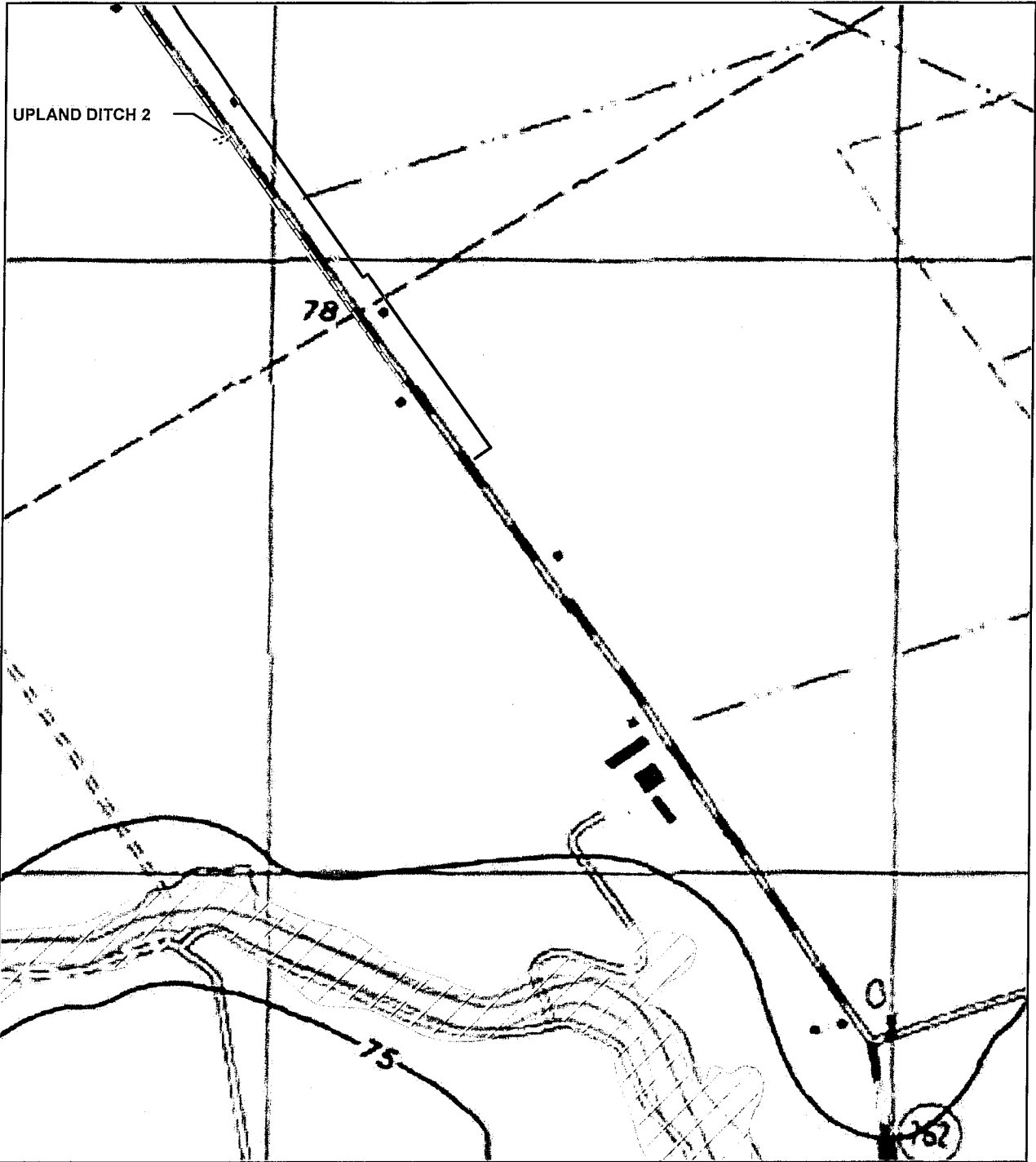
Sugar Land Quadrangle
 Fort Bend County, Texas
 Sheet 3 of 4

Projection: NAD 1983
 UTM Zone: 15
 Units: Meter
 Floodplain: FEMA NFHL, 2014
 Topos: ESRI USA Topo Maps



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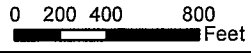
- Proposed ROW
- Existing ROW
- ▨ 100 Year Floodplain
- DITCH
- Intermittent Stream
- Perennial Stream
- ▨ PSS Wetland
- PUB

ATKINS

Figure 2
 Topographic Wetland Delineation Map
Fort Bend County
 Crabb River Road Project

Sugar Land Quadrangle
 Fort Bend County, Texas
 Sheet 4 of 4

Projection: NAD 1983
 UTM Zone: 15
 Units: Meter
 Floodplain: FEMA NFHL, 2014
 Topos: ESRI USA Topo Maps



Prepared By: Atkins/WHIT6392	Scale: 1" = 800'
Job No.: 100011402	Date: Apr 10, 2015

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Soils

According to the Soil Survey of Fort Bend County, Texas (NRCS, 1960), nine different soil mapping units would be traversed by the proposed project. These soils consist of Asa-Pledger complex (Ac), Bernard clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes (Bb), Bernard-Edna clay loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes (Bc), Bernard-Edna complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes (Be), Edna fine sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes (Ea), Edna fine sandy loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes (Eb), Lake Charles clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes (La), Brazoria clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes, rarely flooded (Miller clay) (Ma), and Pledger clay (Pa) (NRCS, 1960). The Soil Survey of Fort Bend County, Texas was used to describe the soil types.

Asa-Pledger complex are moderately well drained soils that consist of 60 percent Asa soils and 40 percent Pledger clay. The Asa soils range from fine sandy loams to silty clay while Pledger clay texture can range from clay to silty clay (NRCS, 1960). These mapping units are listed as hydric in the United State Department of Agriculture's National Resource Conservation Science, Web Soil Survey Database (NRCS, 2015).

Bernard clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes and Bernard-Edna complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes occupy nearly level to sloping upland. Bernard clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes contains many small roundish areas of Edna soil that are not more than 5 acres in size. Bernard-Edna complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes is made up of equal proportions of Bernard clay loam and Edna soils, but the proportions of Bernard clay loam in individual areas can range from 20 to 80 percent (NRCS, 1960). These mapping units are listed as hydric on the National Hydric Soils List (NRCS, 2015).

Bernard-Edna clay loams, 1 to 4 percent slopes has different proportions of component soils than Bernard-Edna complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes. This soil consists of 60 to 70 percent Bernard soils, 20 to 30 percent Edna soils, and 5 percent brownish calcareous unnamed soil (NRCS, 1960). This mapping unit does not occur on the National Hydric Soils List (NRCS, 2015).

Edna fine sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes occurs on level, nearly level, and gently sloping areas. The surface soil ranges from gray to light brownish gray and from fine sandy loam to loam. This soil also grades into yellowish-red sandy clay parent materials at depths ranging from 50 to 70 inches (NRCS, 1960). This mapping unit is listed as hydric on the National Hydric Soils List (NRCS, 2015).

Edna fine sandy loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes is similar to Edna fine sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, but mainly differs in slopes. This soil has a low productivity and occurs with large smooth areas of other soils making it best used as pastureland (NRCS, 1960). This mapping unit does not occur on the National Hydric Soils List (NRCS, 2015).

Lake Charles clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes is a slowly permeable soil that has a great swelling and contracting ratio. Upon drying, cracks form that are 2 to 6 inches wide, 1 to 6 feet long, and as much as 3 feet or more deep (NRCS, 1960). This mapping unit is listed as hydric on the National Hydric Soils List (NRCS, 2015).

Brazoria clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes, rarely flooded (Miller clay) occurs on large nearly level bottom-lands and is the most extensive bottom-land soil in the county. Included with Brazoria clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes, rarely flooded (Miller clay) are numerous other types of soils including Norwood clay, Pledger clay, and Roebuck clay. These soils, however, account for less than 5 percent of the total acreage (NRCS, 1960). This mapping unit is listed as hydric on the National Hydric Soils List (NRCS, 2015).

Literature Review

Atkins archaeologists conducted a cultural resources background review of a 1.6-km (1-mile) radius around the project area. Research of available records at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) determined the location of previously recorded archaeological sites and surveys. The Texas Historical Commission's (THC) Texas Archeological Sites Atlas Online (Atlas) files was used to identify NRHP-listed properties and sites, NRHP districts, cemeteries (including historic Texas cemeteries), Official Texas Historical Markers (OTHMs, including Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks), State Antiquities Landmarks, as well as any other potential cultural resources such as National Historic Landmarks (NHLs), National Monuments, National Memorials, National Historic Sites, and National Historical Parks to ensure the completeness of the study. Additionally, the Houston Potential Archeological Liability Map (PALM) was consulted.

The background review revealed that portions of the APE have been previously surveyed and that site 41FB133 is located within the proposed APE, while seven other sites (41FB105, 41FB106, 41FB114, 41FB127, 41FB135, 41FB136, and 41FB272) are located within 1.6 km (1 mile) of it. The Sansbury/Sandberry Cemetery and the Dickson-Murfey Cemetery are also located within a 1.6-km radius of the APE. The records review revealed that eight projects have been conducted in close proximity to the present study area—some partially overlapping the current project area—and are described in detail below including descriptions of the archaeological sites encountered during each effort.

An intensive archaeological survey including portions of the currently proposed project was conducted for the Preferred Alternative of Segment C of the Grand Parkway. The survey was conducted by PBS&J (now Atkins) in 2001 and 2003 under Texas Antiquities Permit No. 2553. The area of the current proposed project surveyed by the Segment C effort includes from the APE's northern terminus at US 59 to the area just north of Rabbs Bayou including Middle Bayou, Sansbury Boulevard, and the north bank of Rabbs Bayou. Sites 41FB127, 41FB128, and 41FB134 were revisited during this effort and were found to have been negatively impacted by suburban encroachment. Additionally, these sites are noted as lacking resources that would warrant inclusion in the NRHP (Sherman et al. 2006). The Texas Historical Commission (THC) concurred with the report that documents the findings and recommendations of this survey effort on October 10, 2006.

Site 41FB133 is the only previously recorded site located within the proposed project. It was recorded in 1986 by Riverbrook Associates during a survey conducted on behalf of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers near Rabbs Bayou. Site 41FB133 consists of the remains of a twentieth-century historic house or farm site. No structures remained standing at the time of recording, but materials noted include a brick fragment, wire nails, an earthenware vessel handle, iron fragments, and a small glass jar. The site was recommended not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP and no further work was recommended.

Sites 41FB105, 41FB106, and 41FB114 were recorded in 1985 by Prewitt and Associates during the Fort Bend Partners Venture Property Survey project. Site 41FB105 consists of a twentieth-century historic house or farm site that had been destroyed. No artifactual remains were observed and existing visible features included a small corral, a concrete water tank, and a small pumphouse; all built after the destruction of the house. The site was recommended not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP and no further work was recommended.

Site 41FB106 consists of a historic dump with a possible prehistoric lithic scatter found in a trail. Artifacts within the site area included remnants of multiple types of construction material and domestic debris that could be of recent or historic age as well as 6 to 8 flakes along the surface of a

two-track road. Archival research conducted at the time revealed that the house was possibly built in 1914 and occupied until it collapsed. The area is described as severely disturbed and both the site and the structure were recommended not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP; no further work was recommended at the site.

Site 41FB114 consists of the remnants of a nineteenth- or twentieth-century historic house or farmstead that was either built in 1881 by a freed slave named Samuel Thompson and his family or represent reused materials for a post-1915 house occupied during the twentieth century. Artifacts at the site included square and wire nails, window glass, milk glass, a white china sherd, a machine-made brick fragment, and a piece of rubber. The site was described as extensively disturbed and recommended not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP; no further work was recommended.

Sites 41FB127, 41FB135, and 41FB136 were also recorded in 1986 by Riverbrook and Associates. Site 41FB127, consists of twentieth-century historic houses or farm sites with no standing structural remains. Site 41FB127 included the collapsed remains of a structure, outbuildings, and a water holding tank as well as fragments of porcelain, ironstone, bottle glass, and round nails. Sites 41FB127 was revisited by Sherman et al. (2006) and determined to be negatively impacted by suburban encroachment. Site 41FB135 consists of a historic scatter with artifacts such as ironstone and whiteware sherds, clear glass bottle fragments, a small bolt head, wire nails, iron fragments, and a rubber shoe sole with nails. Neither site was recommended eligible for inclusion on the NRHP or for further work.

Site 41BF136 was recorded as an historic cemetery based on the accounts provided by various informants. No physical evidence of headstones, patterns, or any indication of possible graves was observed at that time. Consequently, it was recommended not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP. In 1994 and 1995, however, Moore Archaeological Consultants (MAC) conducted mechanical trenching monitoring to confirm and map outlines of grave plots outside of the deeded one acre cemetery plot. It is mentioned in the site form completed by MAC that the cemetery will be fenced and a marker erected to proclaim the history of its use. MAC recommended archival research to be performed to determine the actual identity of the bodies buried at this cemetery.

Site 41FB272 is a historic and prehistoric site recorded by PBS&J in 1999 during the Grand Parkway surveys. The historic component of the site consisted of a domestic scatter represented by clear, green and brown glass, two porcelain sherds, and some brick fragments. The prehistoric component included one piece of lithic debitage, and one lithic core. The site was recommended not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP and no further work was recommended.

An intensive archaeological survey covering portions of the currently proposed project was conducted for the Preferred Alternative of Segment C of the Grand Parkway. The survey was conducted by PBS&J in 2001 and 2003. The area of the currently proposed project cleared by the Segment C effort include the beginning of the project from Middle Bayou to the area just north of Rabbs Bayou where site 41FB134 was previously recorded.

Additionally, Dr. Scott Pletka of the Environmental Affairs Division's (ENV) TxDOT Archeological Studies Program communicated via email on December 31, 2009 with Pat Henry of TxDOT regarding the proposed construction activities associated with the project (S. Pletka and P. Henry, email communication). Specifically, Dr. Pletka addressed the recommendations made by the Houston PALM, for cultural resources investigations where a grade-separated intersection would be constructed by lowering Crabb River Road (FM 2759) to allow traffic to pass below Sansbury Boulevard. After a review of the proposed project at this location, Dr. Pletka advised that no deep reconnaissance involving mechanical trenching is required at the Crabb River Road and Sansbury Boulevard intersection within the existing ROW. Dr. Pletka indicated that, due to previous impacts

associated with road and urban development within the area, the potential for archeological deposits to occur within the proposed project at this location is minimal and that investigations deeper than 1.8 m (6 ft) are unwarranted given the potential harm that could occur to existing infrastructure. Additionally, Sherman et al. (2006) stated that Holocene deposits are scarce and shallow in the vicinity of Middle Bayou. Therefore, the archaeological potential within the proposed alternative at the Middle Bayou crossing is thought to be low to very low. However, Dr. Pletka also notes that if information arises, including geotechnical data, that would indicate a realistic possibility for intact archeological deposits to exist below 1.8 m (6 ft), additional consultation with the THC regarding this matter might be required. Therefore, the current SOW only pertains to those areas of the APE not examined during the Grand Parkway Segment C survey effort and not addressed by ENV TxDOT Archeological Studies Program review outlined above (see attached map).

As noted, one cemetery has been documented in proximity to the proposed project. The Sansbury/Sandberry Cemetery is located along the western edge of Crabb River Road. The Sansbury/Sandberry Cemetery's eastern boundary is consistent with the western boundary of the proposed APE for approximately 113 m (370 ft). The THC site atlas indicates that the cemetery contains burials of African-Americans and is bound by a fence. The cemetery is maintained, active, and frequently visited. No indication of the burial dates is provided on the site atlas. Four trenches were excavated in the location between the ROW and the cemetery (Cordoba et al. 2010). This was performed to determine if the boundaries of Sansbury Cemetery would be impacted by future ROW construction. Each trench was dug approximately 6.77 m in length and 75 cm in width to a depth of 1.2-1.4 meters. No cultural material was encountered in any of these trenches. (Cordoba et al. 2010)

The historic George Ranch is located on Crabb River Road (FM 762), 1.16 miles (1.87 km) south of the southern boundary of the APE. The 23,000-acre working ranch was recorded as an Texas Historic Landmark in 1962. The property, now a privately owned historic park, includes over 100 years of Texas history including the famous ordeal during the 1842 Mexican conflict with Kinchen Davis's white bean drawing. The history of the ranch also a part of the Jaybird-Woodpecker War of the 1880s. The original house built in the 1880s, was unique for its time period.

The literature and map review conducted suggests limited potential for finding prehistoric sites within the APE. However, the presence of historic plantations and other historic archeological resources and cemeteries in the vicinity of the proposed project area indicates that there is potential for finding historic resources within the proposed project area.

FIELD METHODS

After receiving the Antiquities Permit, Atkins archaeologists will conduct an intensive archaeological field survey of the proposed project area that will be of sufficient intensity to determine the nature, extent, and, if possible, significance of any cultural resources located within the project survey areas. The survey will meet all Texas minimum archaeological survey standards for such projects. Atkins will thoroughly document any exceptions. The archaeological field crews will judgmentally employ shovel testing to probe for subsurface cultural materials, and will visually inspect the ground surface and any available cut bank exposures. The frequency and intensity of the shovel testing regime will be keyed to the level of disturbance of the proposed project area and the nature of the soils, geology, and topography.

Shovel tests will consist of excavating in 10-cm arbitrary levels to a 1-m depth or to pre-Holocene deposits, whichever comes first, and screening the matrix through ¼-inch mesh, unless it is dominated by clay; clay soils will be hand sorted and visually inspected for the presence of cultural materials. Atkins will plot each shovel test location using a Trimble GPS receiver, and record each test on appropriate project field forms. Since the proposed project area is less than 80 hectares (200

acres) and consists of 4.68 kilometer (2.9 miles) of linear corridor, Texas survey standards require 16 shovel tests every 1.61 kilometer (1 mile) for a linear project area that is 30 m (100 feet) wide or 2 shovel tests every 0.40 hectare (1 acre) for the non-linear portions (detention basins) of the survey. Shovel tests are typically excavated at 330 feet (100 m) intervals along transects that are spaced 100 feet (30 m) apart. Shovel testing frequency may fluctuate depending on the nature of the disturbances, soils, topography, or proximity of previously recorded cultural resources. Any areas determined in the field to be sufficiently deflated, disturbed and/or contaminated as to not require shovel testing will be documented and the reason for not conducting shovel tests in that area shall be explained in the report.

During the survey, all located cultural resources will be fully defined within the project area. Field crews will explore any archaeological sites encountered during the investigations to the maximum extent possible and with consideration to land access constraints. Sites will be defined by a minimum of six shovel tests except in areas where ground surface visibility is greater than 30 percent or where precluded by soil conditions, disturbances, or project boundaries. Shovel tests will be conducted along radials from the site center at intervals not to exceed 30 feet (10 m) with site boundaries determined by two negative shovel tests at the terminus of each radial. Site features, settings, and representative cultural materials will be photographed, mapped, and marked with a GPS device. A detailed plan map of each site will be produced using standard techniques and features and site boundaries will be documented using sub-meter GPS receiver. A State of Texas Archeological Site Form will be filled out for each site identified and submitted to TARL for the assignment of a trinomial.

Atkins is proposing a diagnostic-only collection survey. Only artifacts such as projectile points, or historic artifacts with maker's marks or other definitive characteristics will be collected during the survey efforts. Artifacts such as common lithic debitage, historic-age trash, or burned rocks will be photo-documented, tabulated, analyzed, and documented in the field, but not collected. Should human remains be identified during the survey efforts, then all work would immediately cease in the area and Atkins would contact Fort Bend County and TxDOT staff about the discovery.

Where the Houston PALM recommends deep reconnaissance if deep impacts are anticipated, mechanical trenching will not be performed. As noted above, this decision is based on the recommendations made by Dr. Pletka. Specifically, previous impacts associated with road and urban development within the area recommended for trenching have resulted in the potential for intact archeological deposits to occur within the proposed project at this location to be minimal. Additionally, impacts deeper than 6 feet are unwarranted given the potential harm that could occur to existing infrastructure. Work in this specific area will be limited to field observations in the form of a reconnaissance surveyor shovel test data to confirm Dr. Pletka's impressions.

Moreover, in order to verify the integrity of the soils and confirm the recommendations made by Dr. Pletka, intensive shovel testing will be conducted at Middle Bayou, the proposed Sansbury Boulevard underpass, and the north bank of Rabbs Bayou. Additionally, as discussed above, THC concurred with the findings of the Segment C survey report on October 10, 2006 stating that additional surveys were not required for the portion of the currently proposed project from US 59 to Rabbs Bayou.

However, the south bank of Rabbs Bayou, an area not evaluated by Dr. Pletka, will be investigated with respect to the need for mechanical trenching by conducting an intensive survey with shovel testing. Due to Sansbury/Sandberry Cemetery's proximity to the project ROW, Atkins proposes to conduct a reconnaissance level survey at this location to document the condition of the proposed project area adjacent to the cemetery. Shovel testing in this area may be conducted to verify soil conditions but mechanical trenching will not be conducted.

Following completion of the survey, Atkins will produce a draft archaeological report detailing the results of the field efforts. This report will include the methods and results for the background study and the field effort complete with maps showing the location of any recorded archaeological sites. The report will also include an SAL evaluation and effects assessment as well as a NRHP assessment under Section 106, and recommendations for further work, if any.

A copy of the draft report will be submitted to Fort Bend County for review. After addressing any comments from Fort Bend County, Atkins will then submit the draft report to TxDOT and the THC for a 30-day review and comment period. Upon THC's approval of the draft report, a final report will be produced. One unbound copy and a tagged PDF file of the final report (including a no-sites version, if applicable), and a GIS shapefile of the project area will be submitted to the THC; 12 copies of the report will also be furnished to various repositories across the state, in accordance with Antiquities Permit requirements.

CURATION

Upon completion of the archaeological fieldwork, all paperwork and collected artifacts will be transported to Atkins' in-house laboratory. Artifacts will be analyzed and prepared for curation along with all documentation. Atkins will submit artifacts and documentation to the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) at the University of Texas in Austin after the THC has accepted the draft report.

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