

Exhibit GG.

Henderson I-10 Site Phase I

Cultural Resources

Assessment Report



Henderson I-10 Site Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report

**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY
OF 147 ACRES (59.5 HECTARES)
NEAR BREAUX BRIDGE, ST. MARTIN PARISH, LOUISIANA**

Draft Report



for

**One Acadiana
523 Jefferson St
Lafayette, LA 70501**

January 2026



SURA, INC.
*P.O. Box 14414
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-4414
Since 1986*



**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY
OF 147 ACRES (59.5 HECTARES)
NEAR BREAUX BRIDGE, ST. MARTIN PARISH, LOUISIANA**

Draft Report

**by
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for

**One Acadiana
523 Jefferson St
Lafayette, LA 70501**

**Louisiana Department of
Economic Development
Site Certification Program**

January 2026

ABSTRACT

From November 4th through 12th, 2025, Surveys Unlimited Research Associates, Inc. (SURA, Inc.) conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of 147 acres (ac) (59.5 hectares [ha]) near Breaux Bridge, St. Martin Parish, Louisiana. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is a part of Section 35, Township 8 South, and Range 6 East. This survey was undertaken at the request of One Acadiana as part of the Louisiana Department of Economic Development (LED) Site Certification Program. A total of 152 high probability and 212 low probability shovel tests were excavated. One historic site (Site No. 16SM148), two historic dumps and two isolated finds were identified over the course of the survey, consisting of 69 artifacts. This site was not considered to qualify for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D (Research Potential). The Area of Visual Potential Effects was established as 1,000 ft (328 m), within which 15 historic structures were recorded. None were considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Due to the lack of significant cultural resources within the APE for direct effects and the lack of eligible structures within the APE for visual effects, we recommend that the tract be authorized for certification.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The field crew was led by Katt Doucet and consisted of Katt Doucet, Stephanie Banta, Patrick Bradley and Brad Griffon. Katt Doucet and Stephanie Banta prepared this report and Malcolm Shuman served as the principal investigator.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

From November 4th through 12th, 2025, Surveys Unlimited Research Associates, Inc. (SURA, Inc.) conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of 147 acres (ac) (59.5 hectares [ha]) near Breaux Bridge, St. Martin Parish, Louisiana. The APE consisted of agricultural farmland, overgrown brush and small wooded areas. The approximate center of the APE is 612019.10 Easting and 3354557.01 Northing. Field crew consisted of Katt Doucet and Stephanie Banta. A total of 154 high probability and 212 low probability shovel tests were excavated. The indirect APE was 1,000 ft (328.1 m). Fifteen structures, of which only one was within the direct APE, were recorded but none were significant. This survey was undertaken at the request of One Acadiana as part of the Louisiana Department of Economic Development (LED) Site Certification Program.

The following chapters in this report describe the environmental setting, previous archaeological investigations, the methodology employed in the survey, the survey's results, and the study's conclusions and recommendations.

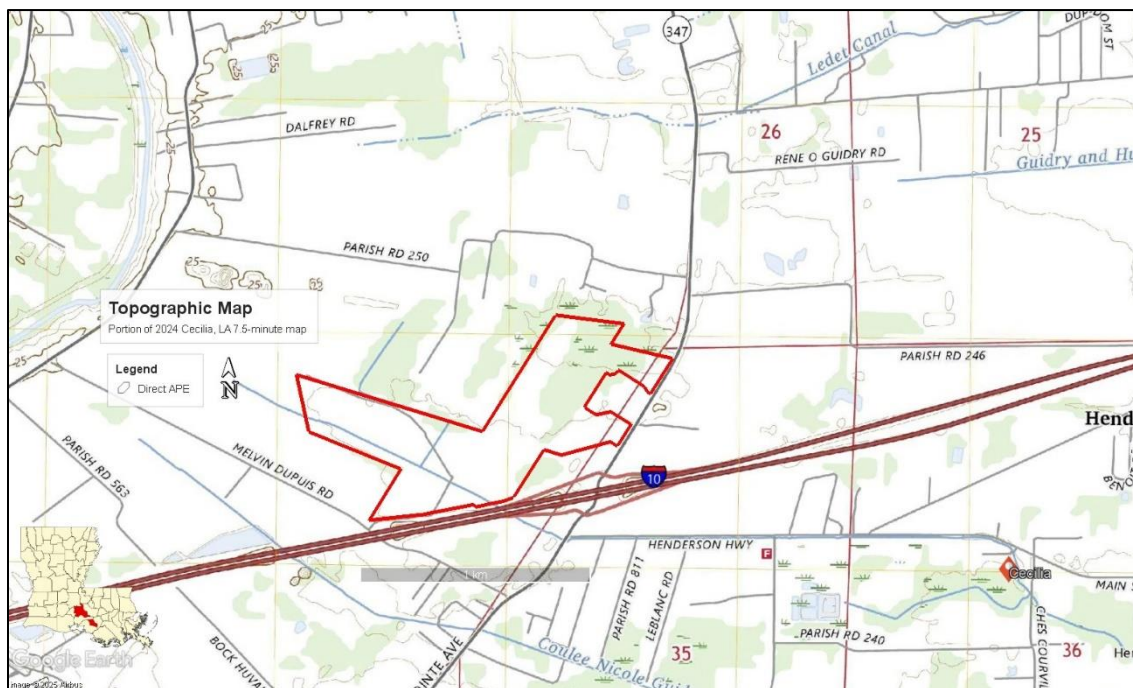


Figure 1. Topographic Quadrangle of 2024 Cecilia, LA 7.5-minute map

CHAPTER TWO: LAND USE HISTORY

Geology and Geomorphology

The natural setting of the project area and surrounding territory is the product of several factors. Among these are the chronology of deltaic development in the Lower Mississippi River Valley, the dynamics of distributary channel development from crevasses in the natural levee of the Mississippi River, the interface between swamps and marshes, and saltwater intrusion as part of coastal erosion. All of these geomorphological factors have contributed to topographic, floral, and faunal aspects of the project area. They have also contributed to our understanding of the locations of archaeological sites and prehistoric settlement patterns within the surrounding region. The environmental setting applicable to the current project area has been described and studied in a variety of other reports and monographs. Two of the more important are Recent Geomorphic History of the Pontchartrain Basin (Saucier 1963) and Geomorphology and Quaternary Geologic History of the Lower Mississippi River (Saucier 1994).

The topography of this area, and when the area would have been desirable for prehistoric and historic human occupation, are directly tied to the dynamics of the lower Mississippi River. It has been long understood that the Mississippi River has altered its channel to form deltas at various times and that these have influenced human settlement. The Teche course of the Mississippi was crucial in creating the natural environment that has existed in this area for the past 4,000 years or so. Today's Bayou Teche flows along the highest portion of a meanderbelt ridge, the Teche Ridge, which was created by the Teche course of the ancestral Mississippi River (Gibson 1975:1; Fisk 1944). Due to its extreme elevation of 10.5 ft (3.2 m) to 30.2 ft (9.2 m) above sea level, the stream has no natural tributaries. Its source is at Bayou Courtableau near Port Barre, from whence it flows southward for nearly 124 mi (200 km) until it reaches the Lower Atchafalaya River (Gibson 1975:1).

Soils

There are two primary types of soils present within the direct APE, Dundee silt loam (Dd) and Tensas silty clay loam (Te). Dundee silt loam (Dd) is a soil characterized as prime farmland, not frequently flooded and somewhat poorly drained. Tensas silty clay loam (Te) is a soil characterized as prime farmland, occasionally flooded and somewhat poorly drained.



Figure 2. Soil map of APE (University of California, Davis 2016/Google Earth).

Flora and Fauna

Animal life is diverse and most of the 62-mammal species found in Louisiana may at one time have been found within the area. These include white-tail deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), swamp rabbit (*Sylvilagus aquaticus*), gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*), skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), black bear (*Euarctos americanus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), mink (*Mustela vison*), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), opossum (*Didelphus virginiana*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*) and red fox (*Vulpes fulva*) (Lowery 1974). Birds include such predators as the great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*), barred owl (*Strix platypterus*), marsh hawk (*Circus cyaneus*), and many others. Non-predatory types include woodcocks (*Philohela minor*), wood ducks (*Aix sponsa*), bobwhite quail (*Colinus virginianus*), and mourning doves (*Zenaidura macroura*) (Lowery 1955).

Reptile life is particularly diverse, owing to the heterogeneity of habitats in the area. Included are alligators (*Alligator mississippiensis*), several species of snakes, including the cotton mouth (*Agkistrodon piscivorus*), and varied species of lizards and turtles. Amphibians include species of salamanders, frogs, and toads (Dundee and Rossman 1989).

Fish life is very prolific in this part of Louisiana and no doubt was likewise prehistorically. Prominent fish species are gar (*Lepisosteus spp*), largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*), and bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*), among many others.

Historic Land Use

Between 1940 and 2024, Structures come and go within and surrounding the direct APE. Bayou Teche, Ledet Canal, Guidry & Huval Canal and True Canal are all depicted surrounding the direct APE. A transmission line and telephone line are present running through the direct APE. Interstate 10 and several Highways and roads are present surrounding the direct APE. A railroad is shown to the west of the direct APE, another to the east, but by 1963 they are no longer depicted.

Topographic Maps

Beginning in 1940, a transmission line runs southwest to northeast through the southern portion of the APE (Figure 4). A road runs and an angle from the northern portion of the direct APE through the southern portion of the direct APE, continuing east outside of the direct APE. The direct APE is surrounded by roads on all sides, most notably a highway running north to southwest along the western boundary of the direct APE. A railroad is shown running north to southeast along the western boundary of the direct APE. Bayou Teche is present to the far west of the direct APE. Many standing structures surround the direct APE on all sides, and a few standing structures are present within the direct APE, in the western and northern portions of the direct APE.

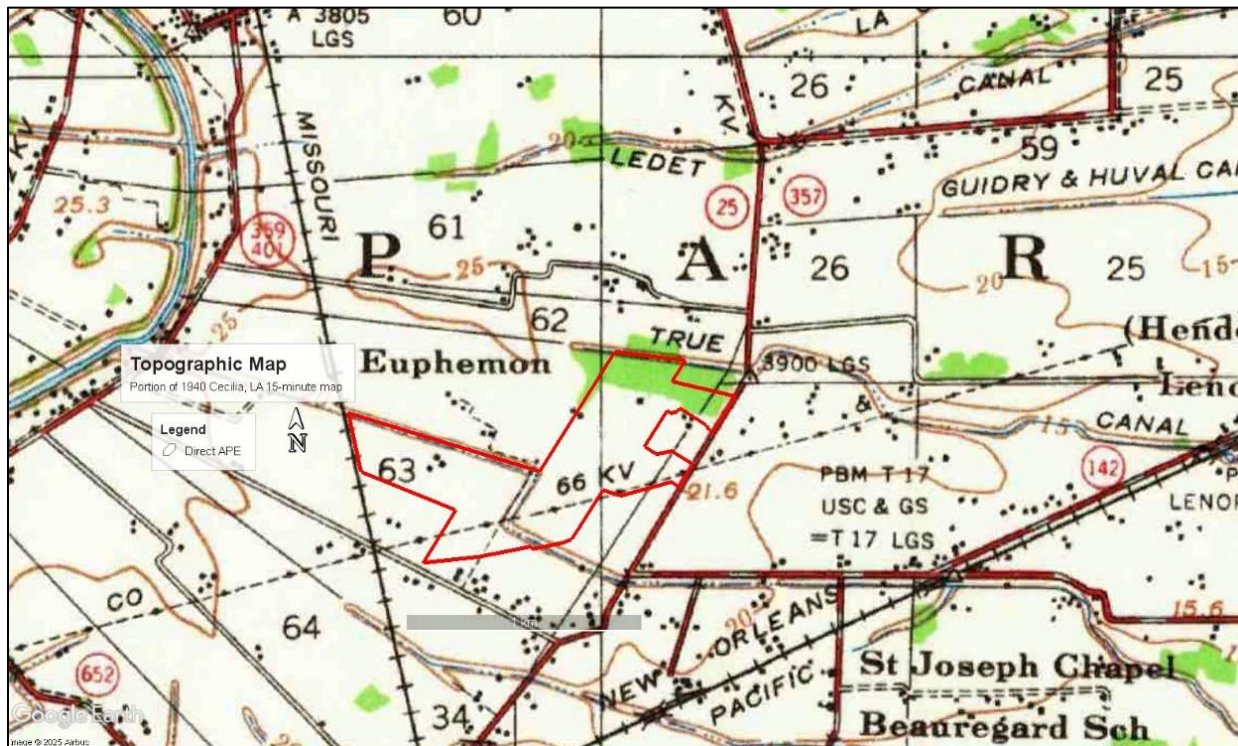


Figure 3. Portion of 1940 Arnaudville, LA 15-minute map (Source: USGS).

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By 1970, all structures within the direct APE and many structures surrounding the direct APE are no longer depicted. Interstate 10 is present directly south of the direct APE, running east to west.

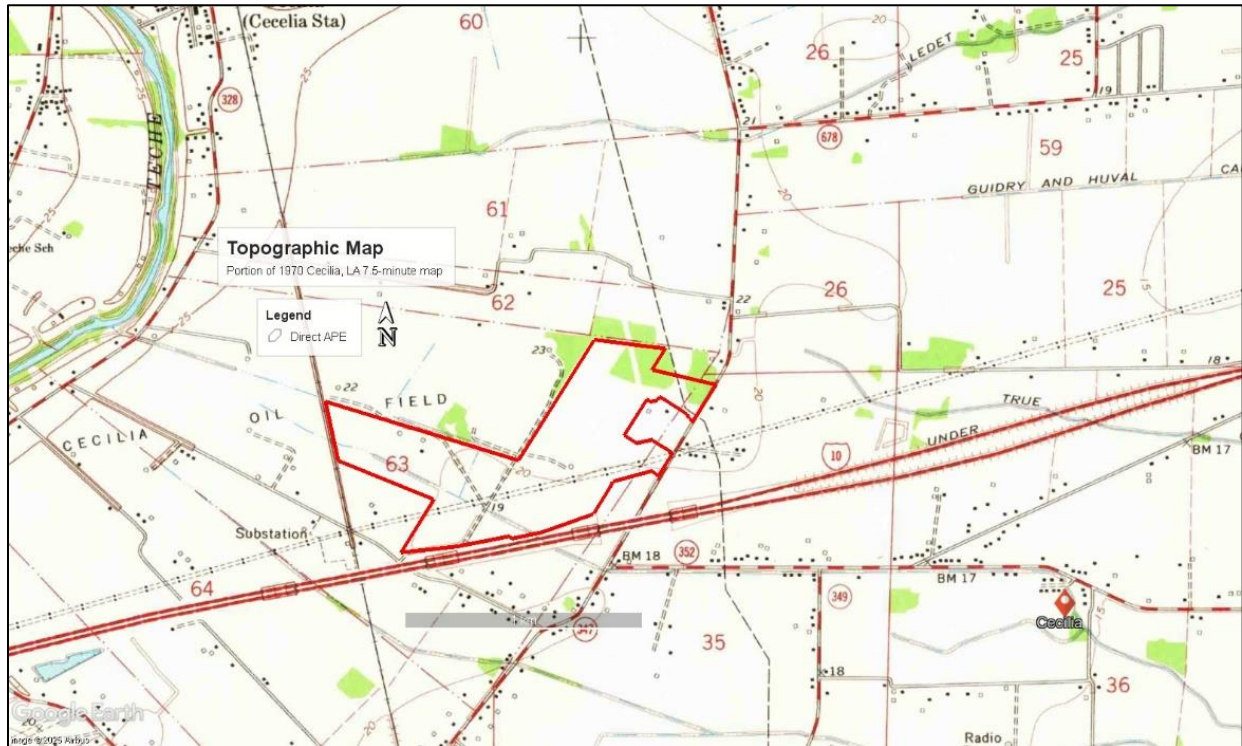


Figure 5. Portion of 1970 Cecilia, LA 7.5-minute map (Source: USGS).

By 2024, all structures within and surrounding the direct APE are no longer depicted. Several roads are now shown to the southwest of the direct APE, south of Interstate 10.

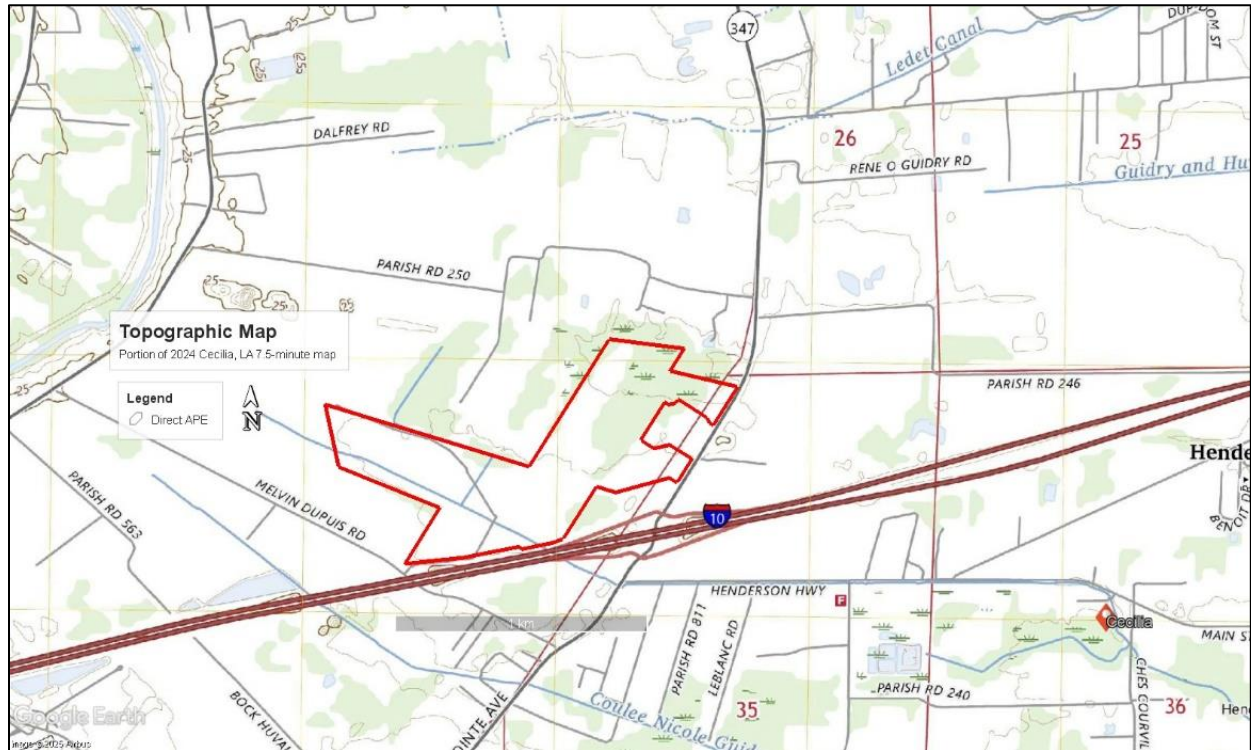


Figure 6. Portion of 2024 Cecilia, LA 7.5-minute map (Source: USGS).

Satellite Imagery

Beginning in January of 1998, several roads and trails can be seen running through the direct APE (Figure 7). One trail, beginning at the southern boundary of the direct APE, runs north, then northwest, appearing to lead to a standing structure in the western portion of the direct APE. Another standing structure is present within the northeastern portion of the direct APE. The majority of the direct APE appears to be in agricultural use, aside from small, wooded areas. The faint line of a powerline right-of-way can be seen cutting through one of these wooded areas in the northern portion of the direct APE. An oval-shaped indentation can be seen just south of the southwestern boundary of the direct APE. Interstate (I-) 10 runs southwest to northeast along the southern boundary of the direct APE. Development surrounds the direct APE on all sides, most heavily south of I-10. Grand Highway Road runs south to northeast along the eastern boundary of the direct APE.

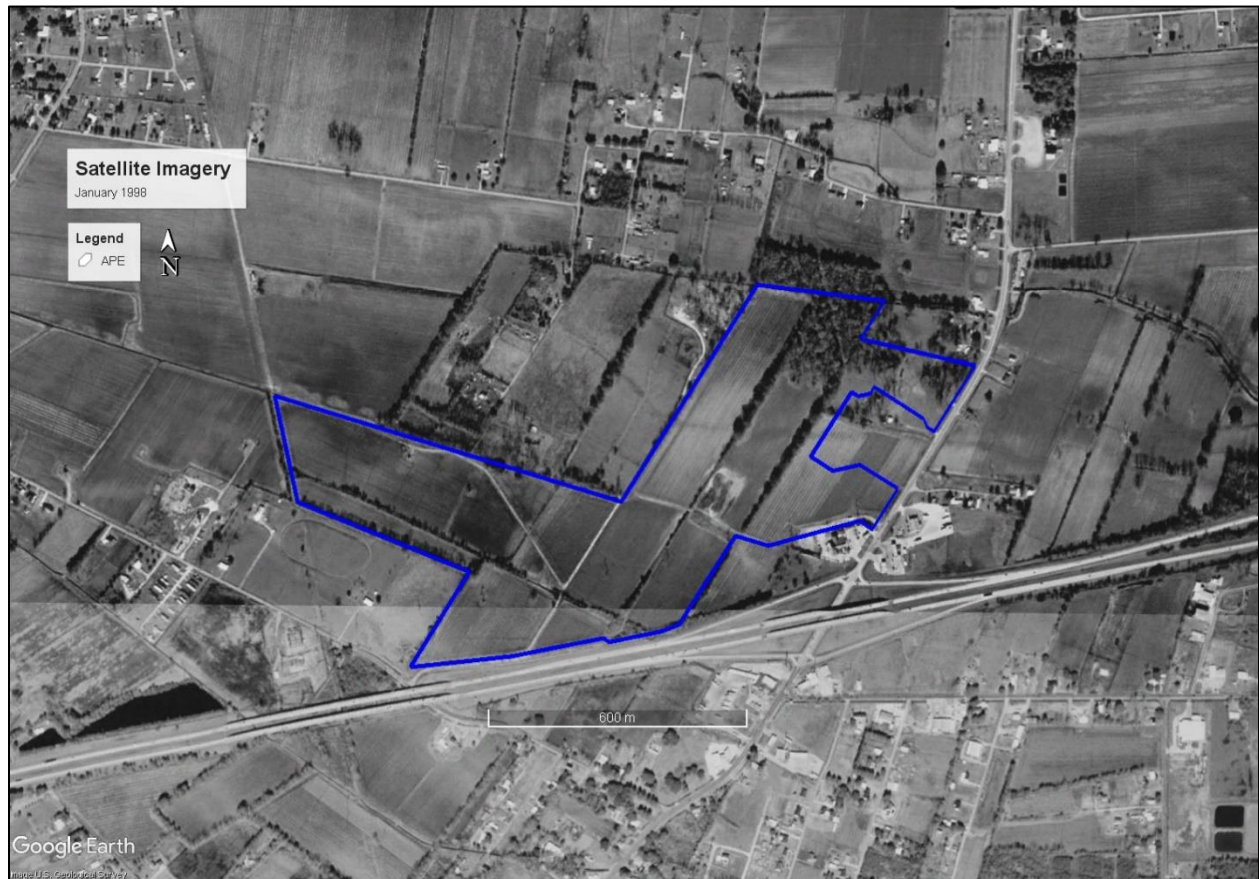


Figure 7. Satellite imagery of the Direct APE, 1998 (Source: Google Earth).

By February of 2004, development of a shopping center has taken place near the eastern boundaries of the direct APE (Figure 8). Additional standing structures are now present both north and south of the direct APE.

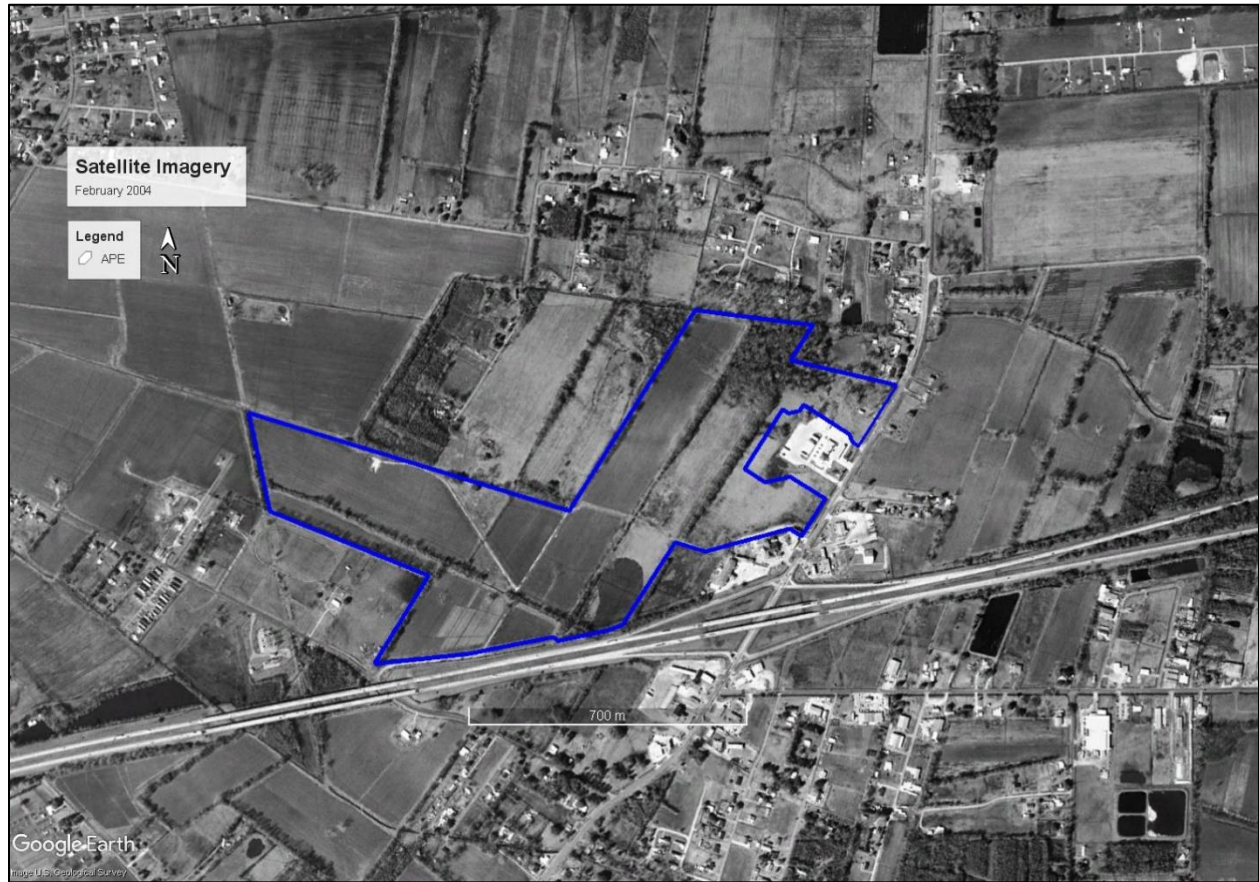


Figure 8. Satellite imagery of the Direct APE, 2004 (Source: Google Earth).

By November of 2005, a few more roads and standing structures have appeared north of the direct APE (Figure 9). The oval-shaped indentation previously seen south of the southwestern boundary of the APE has shifted further south.

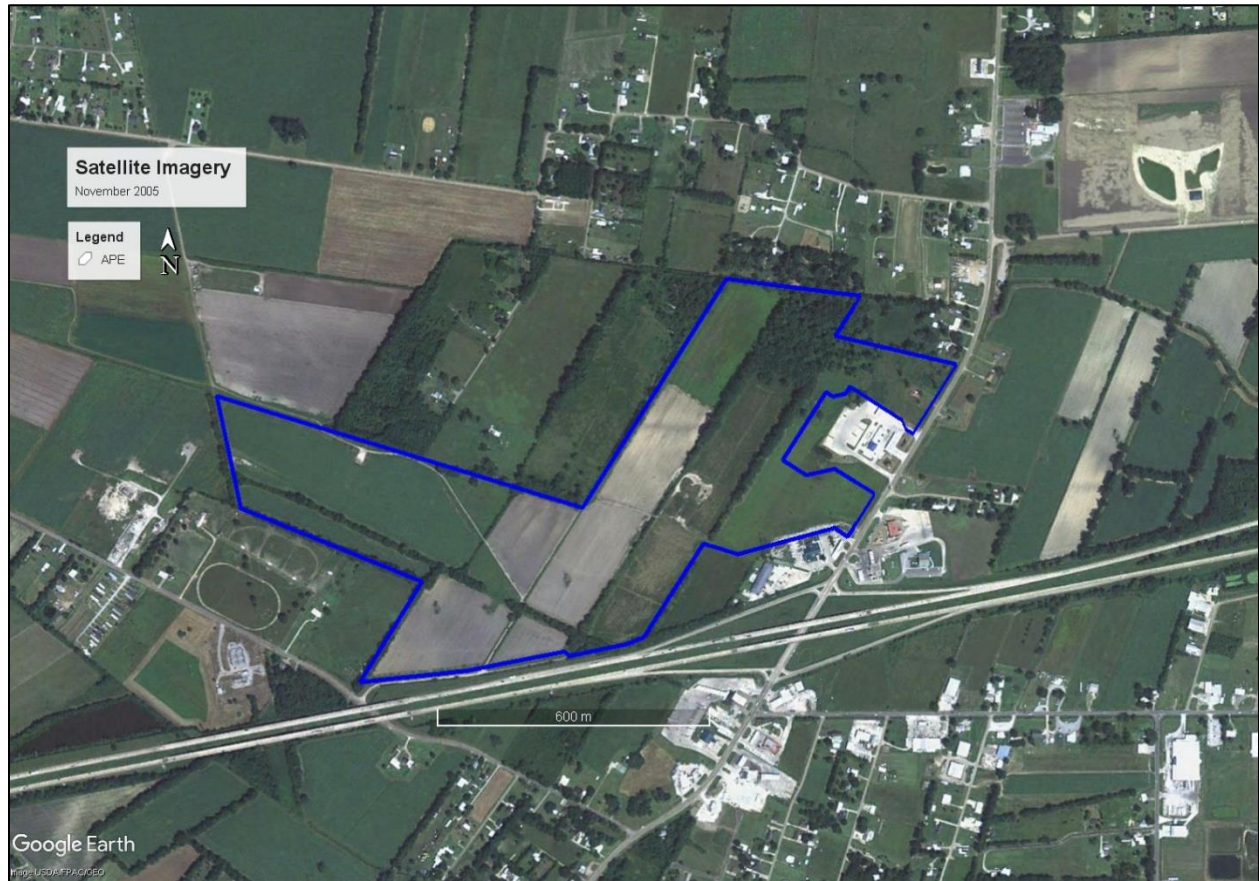


Figure 9. Satellite imagery of the Direct APE, 2005 (Source: Google Earth).

By October of 2010, the structure previously seen within the western portion of the direct APE has been demolished, revealing an oil well in its place (Figure 10). A Margaritaville has been developed to the northeast of the direct APE. The oval-shaped indentation previously seen to the south of the southeastern boundary of the direct APE is no longer present.

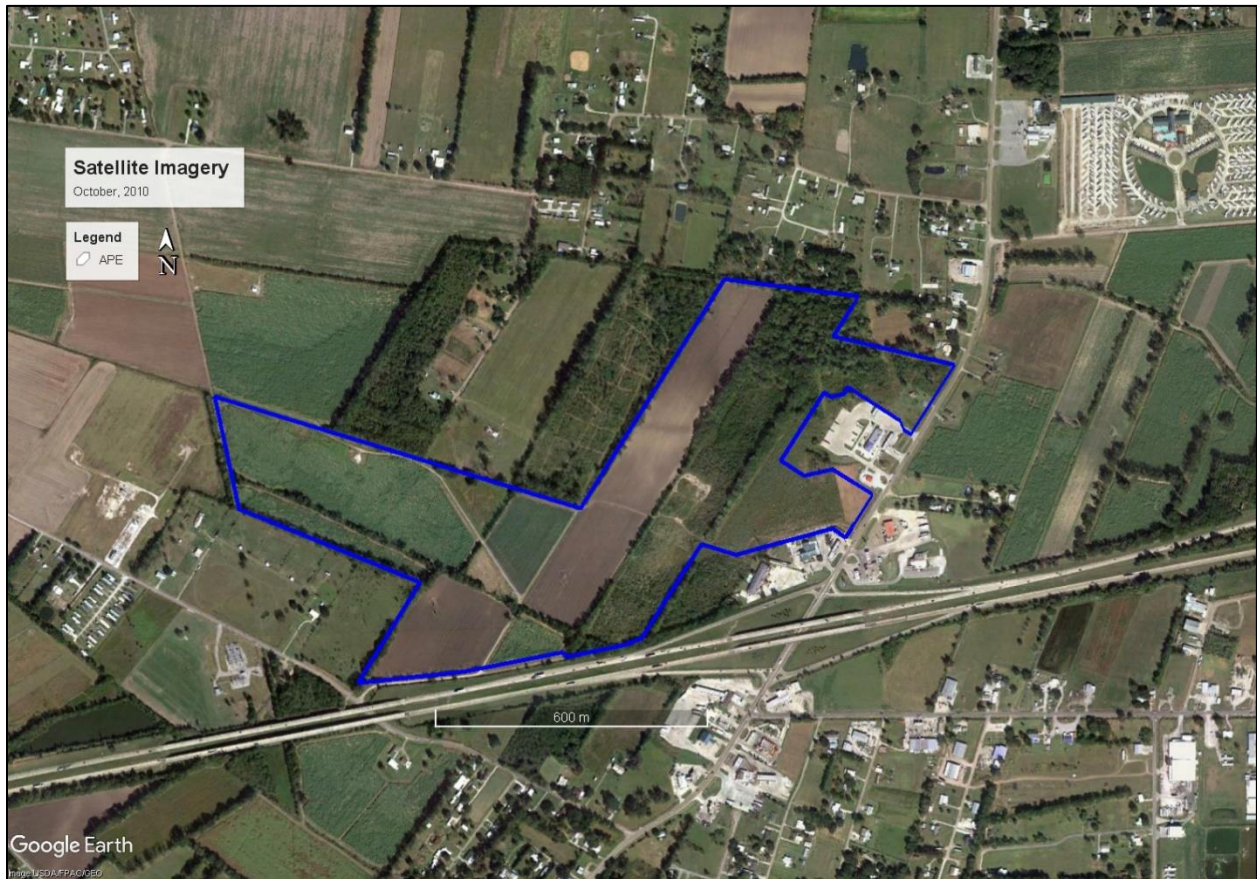


Figure 10. Satellite imagery of the Direct APE, 2010 (Source: Google Earth).

By April of 2018, construction has begun on two roundabouts associated with I-10, just south of the direct APE (Figure 11).



Figure 11. Satellite imagery of the Direct APE, 2018 (Source: Google Earth).

Finally, by November of 2022, construction on the two roundabouts associated with I-10, just south of the direct APE have been completed (Figure 12). Roads and trails within the direct APE appear to have been cleaned up and redefined. A new bridge is shown running northwest to southeast right outside of the southeastern boundary of the site, crossing I-10.



Figure 12. Satellite imagery of the Direct APE, 2018 (Source: Google Earth).

CHAPTER THREE: PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Projects within 1 mi (1.6 km) of Project Area

There are 7 projects recorded within 1 mi (1.6 km) of the APE boundaries. These surveys are compiled in Table 1 and their proximity to the APE is depicted in Figure 13.

Table 1. Projects within 1 mi (1.6 km) of APE.

Report No.	Report Title	Contractor	Author(s)	Type of Survey	Date
22-0105	Archaeological Survey of Bayou Teche, Vermilion River, and Freshwater Bayou, South Central Louisiana.	Southwestern Louisiana	Jon L. Gibson	Assessment and Reconnaissance	1975
22-1165	Archaeological Survey of SLEMCO Transmission Line Corridor	Archaeology, Inc.	Jon. L. Gibson	Assessment and Reconnaissance	1986
22-2327	Archaeological Monitoring and Phase I Investigations in Selected Portions of the Proposed Enron Fiber Optic Line, Lake Charles to New Orleans, Louisiana.	Earth Search, Inc.	Aubra L. Lee, Jason Emery, Gary Gordon, Benjamin Maygarden, Barry South, Kathryn Lintott, and Rhonda L. Smith	Phase I	2000

Table 2. Projects within 1 mi (1.6 km) of APE

22-3760	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation- Louisiana Portion of the Proposed Air Products and Chemicals, Inc., Gulf Coast Connection Project, Calcasieu, Jefferson Davis, Acadia, St. Landry, Lafayette, St. Martin, Iberville, and West Baton Rouge Parishes, Louisiana.	URS	Martin Handly, Lauren Poche, Jason Grismore, and Stephanie Perrault	Phase I	2011
22-5851	Phase I Archaeology Report of Negative Findings for a Proposed 260-Foot Overall Height Self-Supporting Lattice Tower, AT&T Site Cajun Palms, 2800 Grand Point Highway, Breaux Bridge, St. Martin Parish, Louisiana.	ECA	James Treece and Autumn Dubois	Phase I	2018
22-6370	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Entergy Cecilia Substation Project in St. Martin Parish, Louisiana (Negative Findings Report).	SWCA	Hadley Fuller	Phase I	2019
22-7731	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Parks Line Upgrade and Sorrento Station Project (PLUSS Project) (PN 15477), Ascension, Iberia, St. Landry, St. Martin, and St. Mary Parishes, Louisiana.	Perennial Environmental Services	John Molenda and Abby Peyton	Phase I	2025

Archaeological Sites within 1 mi (1.6 km) of APE

There are 9 previously recorded archaeological sites within 1 mi (1.6 km) of the APE. These sites are compiled in Table 2 and their proximity to the APE is depicted in Figure 13.

Table 3. Archaeological Sites within 1 mi (1.6 km) of APE

Site No.	Name	Component(s)	Culture(s)	Function	NRHP Status	Last Visited
16SM67	Clarence Lewis	Historic	Industrial and Modern 1890-1945	Farmstead	Ineligible	1986
16SM68	Cecelia Substation	Historic	Industrial and Modern 1890-1945	Farmstead	Ineligible	1986
16SM105	None Given	Historic	War and Aftermath 1860-1890 Industrial and Modern 1890-1945	Residence	Ineligible	2010
16SM106	None Given	Historic	Antebellum 1803-1860 War and Aftermath 1860-1890 Industrial and Modern 1890-1945	Residence	Ineligible	2010
16SM107	None Given	Historic	Historic Exploration 1541-1803 Antebellum 1803-1860 War and Aftermath 1860-1890 Industrial and Modern 1890-1945	Residence	Ineligible	2010
16SM108	None Given	Historic	Historic Exploration 1541-1803 Antebellum 1803-1860 War and Aftermath 1860-1890 Industrial and Modern 1890-1945	Residence	Ineligible	2010
16SM110	None Given	Historic	War and Aftermath 1860-1890 Industrial and Modern 1890-1945	Post-contact Unknown	Ineligible	2010
16SM140	None Given	Historic	Antebellum 1803-1860 War and Aftermath 1860-1890 Industrial and Modern 1890-1945	Post-contact Unknown	Unknown	2024
16SM142	None Given	Historic	War and Aftermath 1860-1890 Industrial and Modern 1890-1945 Post WWII 1945-on	Post-contact Unknown	Unknown	2024

Standing Structures within 1 mi (1.6 km) of APE

There are 3 previously recorded historic standing structures located within 1 mi (1.6 km) of the APE. These structures are compiled in Table 3 and their proximity to the APE is depicted in Figure 13.

Table 4. Standing Structures within 1 mi (1.6 km) of APE

LHRI Number	Name	Address	Function	Form	Condition	Listed on NRHP	Date Visited
50-00378	None Given	Widow Street	Residence	No distinguishing characteristics	Deteriorated	Unknown	1988
50-00414	None Given	Edwin Theriot Rd	Unknown	Shack	Deteriorated	Unknown	1985
50-00795	None Given	1065 Henderson Highway	Residence	Other	Unknown	Ineligible	2022

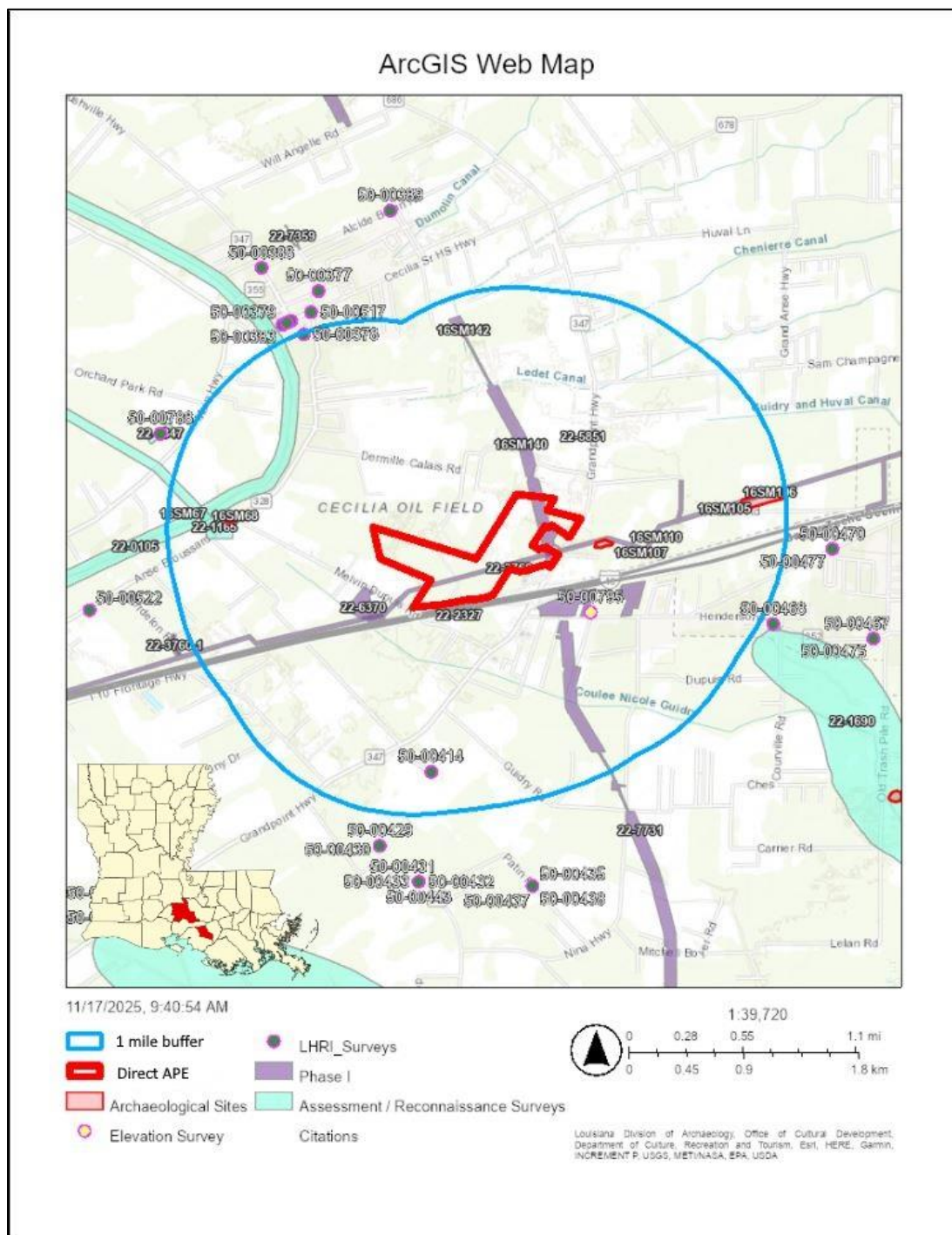


Figure 13. Map of known archaeological surveys, sites, and historic standing structures within 1 mi (1.6 km) of project area (LDOA).

CHAPTER FOUR: METHODOLOGY

Procedures

Methodology for the cultural resources survey included archival research and fieldwork. Initially, historic maps and aerial photographs at the United States Geological Survey (USGS) were consulted to determine any structures or roads that might have existed on the property in the early and mid-twentieth century. In addition, the site files and report library of the Louisiana Division of Archaeology were examined to determine archaeological sites reported for this area by previous investigators. Due to the 382 ft (100 meter) or less proximity of the direct APE to historic roads, several transects were considered to be high probability, while the other areas within the direct APE are considered to be low probability. High probability transects were spaced 98.4 ft (30 m) apart with a shovel test dug every 98.4 ft (30 m). All shovel tests were excavated to 50 cm or clay, whichever came first. Material recovered from the shovel tests was screened using .25-inch hardware cloth. When archaeological sites are discovered, they are defined using the protocol described in the Louisiana Division of Archaeology Guidelines. A separate survey was conducted of the Indirect APE on November 20 and 21, 2025.

Each cultural resource site found is assessed per current National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria, as given below.

Eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places

According to the National Register of Historic Places Bulletin 15 (1995:2), "The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places." To evaluate this significance, four criteria have been developed. Eligible properties...

- "A. ... are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. ... are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. ... embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or...
- D. ... have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory" (NRHP 1995:2).

Curation Statement

Artifacts are returned to the SURA laboratory, washed, analyzed and catalogued and will be returned to the landowner.

CHAPTER FIVE: RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

Fieldwork

The archaeological survey was conducted from November 4th through 12th, 2025. The APE consisted of agricultural farmland, overgrown brush and small wooded areas. A total of 152 high probability and 212 low probability shovel tests were excavated during the initial survey (Figure 14). Eight shovel tests were unable to be excavated due to roads, trails and impenetrable brush (Figure 15). One site (16SM146), two historic dumps and two isolated finds were discovered over the course of the survey (Figure 16), consisting of 69 historic artifacts. Figures 31-48 show examples of topography encountered during the survey. Table 5 depicts representative Munsell soil profiles for the APE.

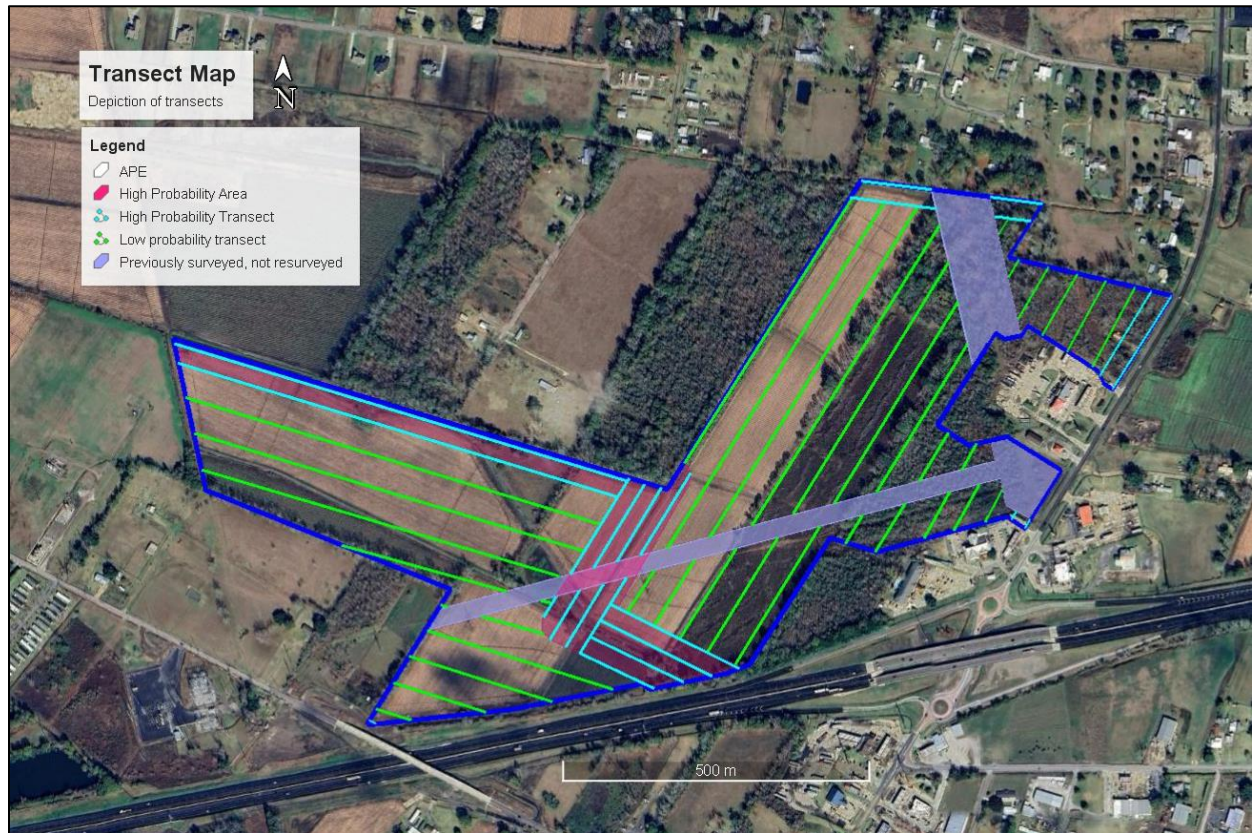


Figure 14. Aerial photograph depicting transects within the Direct APE (Google Earth).



Figure 15. Depiction of No Digs within the Direct APE.

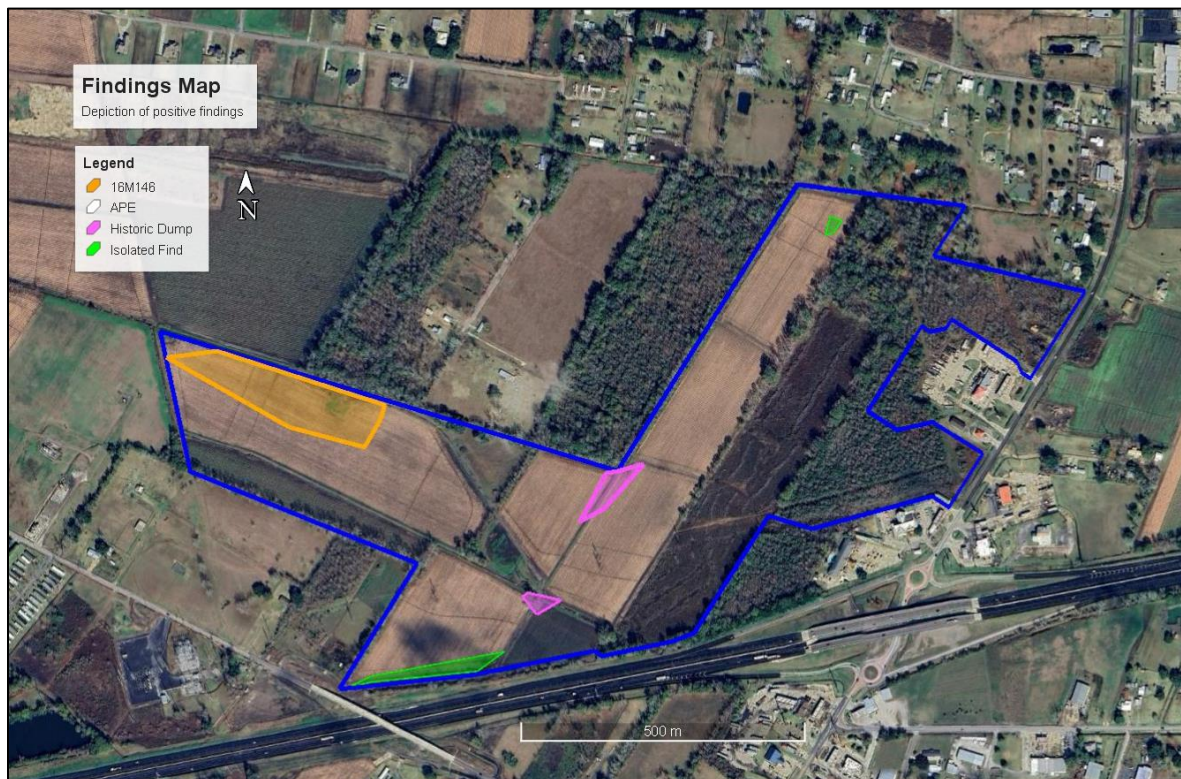


Figure 16. Depictions of positive findings within the Direct APE.

Table 5. Representative Munsell Soil Profiles.

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
HP8 ST1	0-50 cmbs	2.5/1 7.5 YR	Black clay
HP8ST2	0-50 cmbs	3/2 7.5 YR	Dark brown clay
HP8ST3	0-20 cmbs 20-50 cmbs	3/2 7.5 YR 5/3 7.5 YR	Dark brown clay, brown clay
LP8 ST6	0-50 cmbs	3/4 7.5 YR	Dark brown clay

At this location, SURA's crew discovered artifacts on the surface while excavating transect shovel tests. The boundaries of the site were defined by where surface scatter ended visually, covering an area of 6.33 ac (2.56 ha). The boundaries were further defined by excavating one shovel test on each boundary point, then delineating each point at 32.8 feet (ft) (10 meter [m]) intervals in each cardinal direction until reaching two consecutive negative shovel tests. Two points were also delineated within the boundaries to further investigate if any artifacts were present subsurface. This site will be referred to as 16SM148.

All artifacts from 16SM148 were found on the surface aside from one positive transect shovel test within the site boundaries, which yielded one brick fragment at approximately 25 centimeters (cmbs) below surface. The brick fragment was not intact or part of a foundation. Site delineation was conducted using this shovel test as the datum at 32.8 ft (10 m) intervals in the cardinal directions until two negatives were reached. A total of 28 transect shovel tests fell within the original site boundaries, and 52 delineation shovel tests were excavated to determine final boundaries. Munsell soil profiles within the area were 7.5 YR 2.5/1 black clay, 0-50 centimeters below surface (cmbs), 7.5 YR 2.5/3 very dark brown clay, 0-50 cmbs and 7.5 YR 3/2 dark brown clay, 0-50 cmbs. Since the Phase I cultural resources survey was undertaken for site certification purposes, it is unknown if the site would be destroyed by development; however the area is in active use for agricultural purposes, so the area is already disturbed.

Nine ceramic sherds were recovered from the surface scatter from the above location. This included two stoneware rims, with production date ranges between 1720 and present. Two pearlware sherds were discovered with a production date range from the mid-1700s to 1830. Three plain whiteware sherds and two embossed whiteware sherds were collected, with a production date range between 1870 and present.

Seven pieces of glass were collected, including 5 pieces of clear, modern bottle glass and 2 pieces of green bottle glass which are more difficult to date. Similarly, the blue, glass marble is difficult to date exactly as there are hundreds of varieties of hand and machine-made marbles. There was no visible seam on the marble, so it may be more likely to be handmade. If the marble is machine-made, the dates of production are around 1901 to present, although handmade glass marbles were produced earlier. Their first dates of production are debated but are placed around 1846 in Germany and 1880 in the United States. The importing of handmade marbles from Germany ended around the start of World War I.

Three standing structures were present within or nearby to the site boundaries, shown on a 1970 topographic map from Cecilia, LA (Figure 18), so it is possible these artifacts are a result of the standing structures that previously existed in the area. These standing structures have since been demolished. The surrounding area was marked as an Oil Field on topographic maps of Cecilia, LA, from 1970 through 1998, and a road is shown running along the northern boundary of the site, so it is also possible the artifacts could have been dumped along this road. It is important to note that the land has been used for agricultural purposes, so the area has been disturbed for many years. Artifacts could have been dumped or distributed by farming equipment since the area has been repeatedly disturbed for decades, reducing any research potential.

Table 6. Representative Munsell Soil Profiles within 16SM148 Site Boundaries

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
Western Boundary	0-50 cmbs	7.5 YR 2.5/1	black clay
Northern Boundary + 10W	0-50 cmbs	7.5 YR 3/2	dark brown clay
Midpoint 2 + 10S	0-50 cmbs	7.5 YR 2.5/3	dark brown clay

Table 7. 16SM148 Artifact Tally

FINDINGS	LOCATION		
	Surface	Subsurface	TOTAL
Ceramics			
Whiteware			
plain	3		3
embossed	2		5
Stoneware	2		7
Pearlware	2		9
Glass			
Bottle (Curved)			
clear	5		14
green	2		16
marble	1		17
Construction Material			
Brick fragment		1	18
TOTAL			18

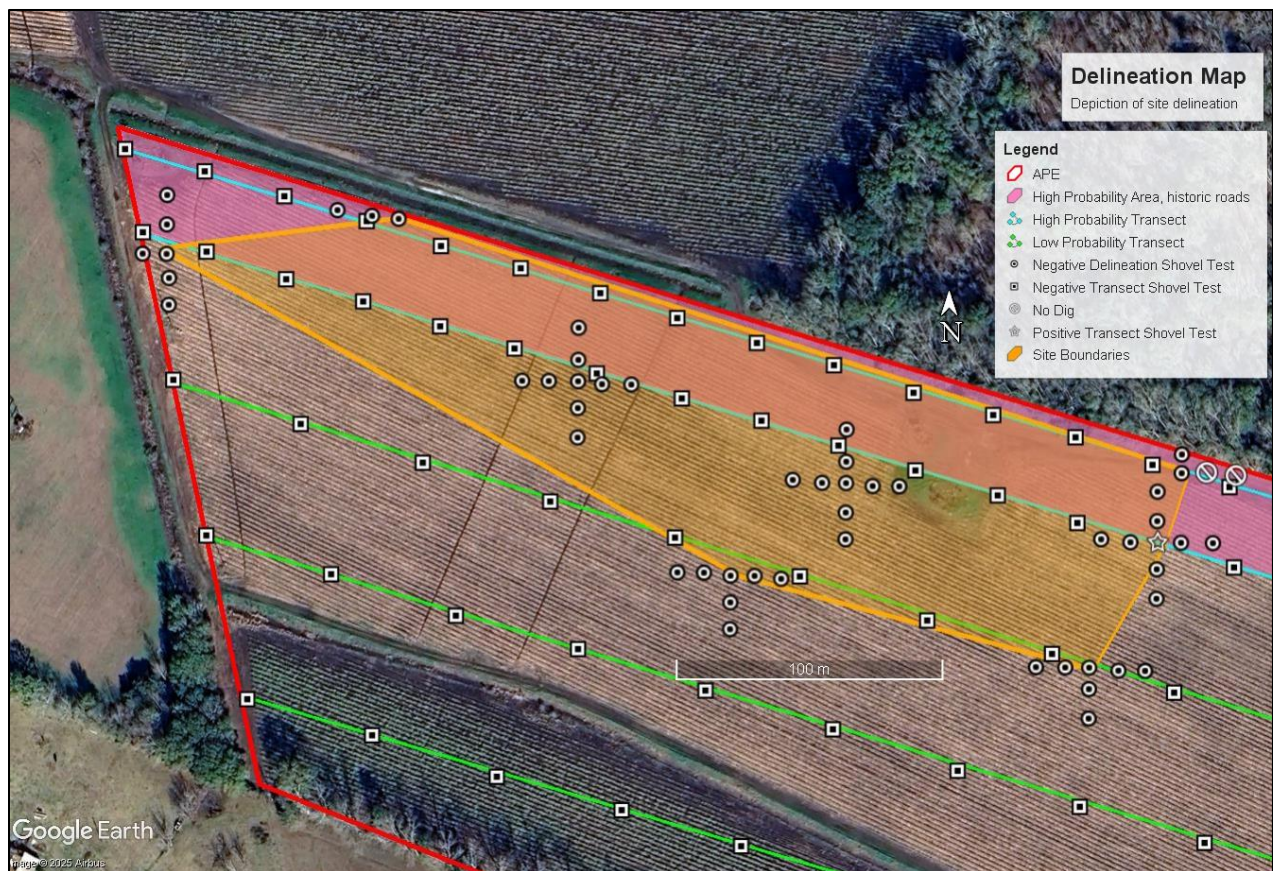


Figure 17. Satellite depiction of 16SM148 and delineation shovel tests (Source: Google Earth).



Figure 18. Sketch map of 16SM148 and delineation shovel tests.



Figure 19. Depiction of proximity of 16SM148 to standing structures, from portion of 1979 Cecilia, LA 7.5-minute map.



Figure 20. Within 16SM148 boundaries, facing east.

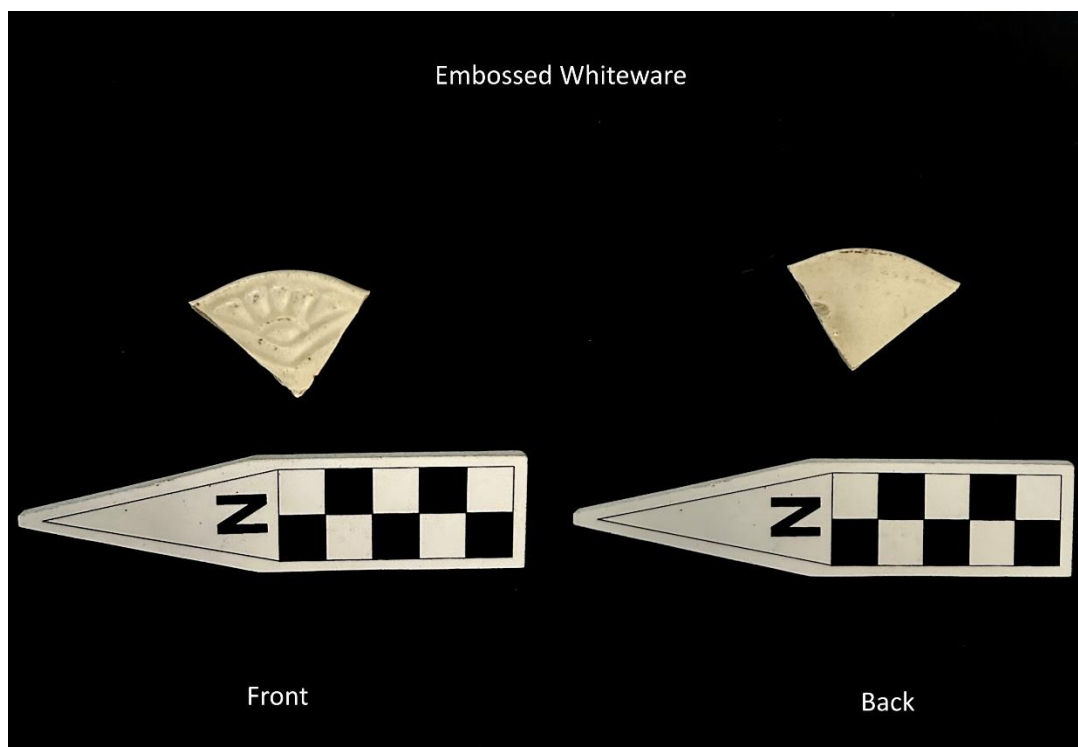


Figure 21. Embossed whiteware found within surface scatter.

Historic Dump 1 (HD1)

SURA's crew discovered artifacts on surface while excavating transect shovel tests. The boundaries of the site were defined by where surface scatter ended visually, covering an area of 0.8 ac (0.32 ha). The boundaries were further defined by excavating one shovel test on each boundary point, then delineating each point at 32.8 feet (ft) (10 meter [m]) intervals in each cardinal direction until reaching two consecutive negative shovel tests. One point in the center of the site was excavated and delineated within the boundaries to further investigate if any artifacts were present subsurface. Only 2 transect shovel tests fell within the original site boundaries, and 33 delineation shovel tests were excavated to determine final boundaries.

The collection for this site included glass, metal, cloth and plastic. Three amber bottle glass fragments, three green bottle glass fragments and one fragment of clear window glass were recovered, as well as an iron waterpipe segment (threaded), painted yellow, oxidized iron hinge parts, iron washers, iron hex bolts, combination iron hook and cloth, sewer pipe fragment, a cloth rag, and a plastic automotive taillight fragment. The entirety of the collection is estimated to date to the mid-twentieth century. The artifacts were discovered on and surrounding a gravel road, bordered by crops. It is likely that artifacts are a result of the history of farming in the area, however, it is entirely possible that this is a dump site. It is important to note that the land has been used for agricultural purposes, so the area has been disturbed. Artifacts could have been dumped or distributed by farming equipment since the area has been repeatedly disturbed for decades, reducing any research potential. Due to the lack of research potential and innocuous nature of the artifacts, this area was not designated as a site.

Table 8. Representative Munsell Soil Profiles within HD1 Boundaries

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
Midpoint + 20 N	0-50 cmbs	7.5 YR 3/2	dark brown clay
Midpoint + 20 E	0-30 cmbs 30-50 cmbs	7.5 YR 3/2 7.5 YR 5/3	Dark brown clay, brown clay

Table 9. HD1 Artifact Tally

FINDINGS	LOCATION		
	Surface		TOTAL
Glass			
Bottle (Curved)			
amber	3		3
green	3		6
Window (Flat)			
clear	1		7
Metal			
Iron			
hex-bolt	2		9
hinge parts	2		11
hook&cloth			
strap	1		12
washer	1		13
Construction Material			
Sewer pipe fragment	1		14
Misc			
Automotive taillight fragment	1		15
Cloth rag	1		16
TOTAL			16

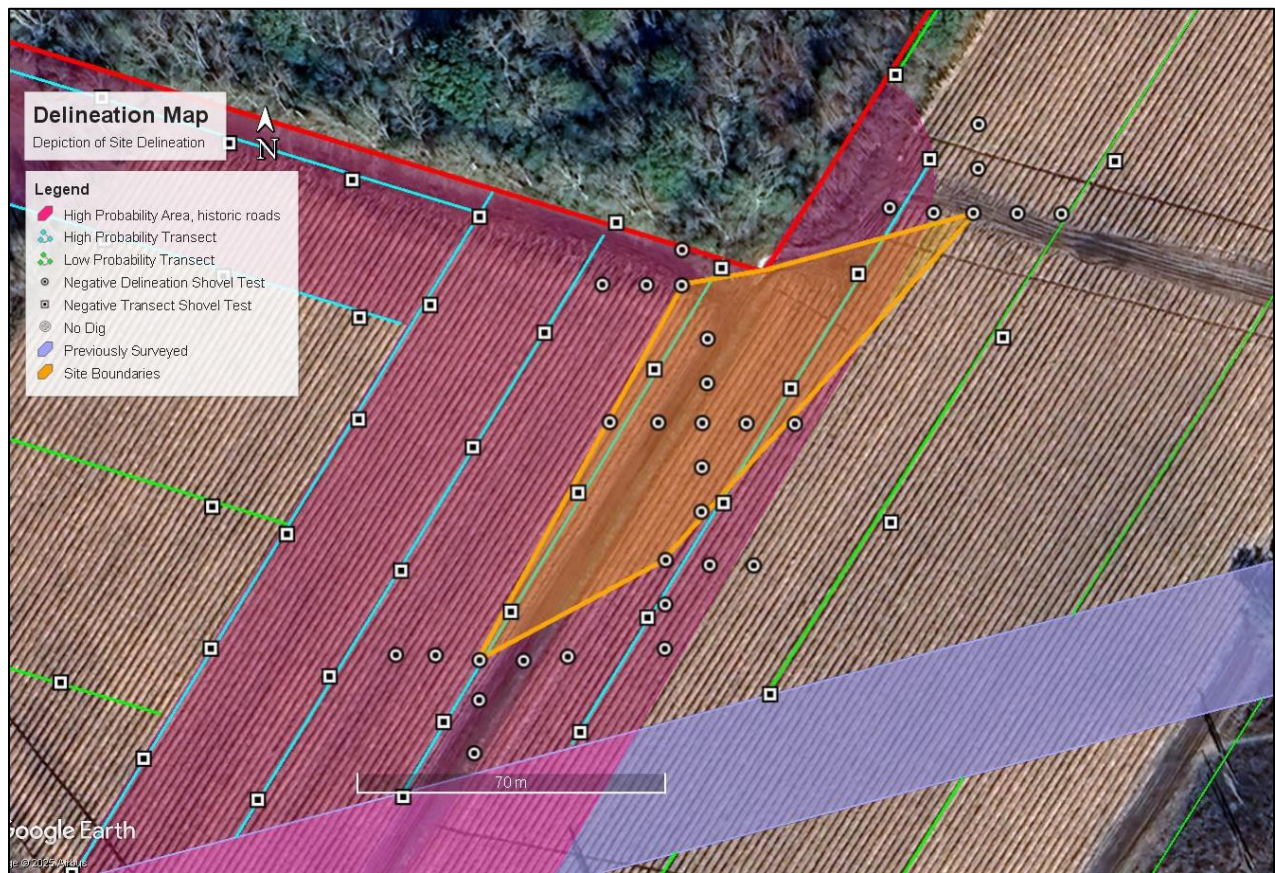


Figure 22. Satellite depiction of HD1 and delineation shovel tests (Source: Google Earth).

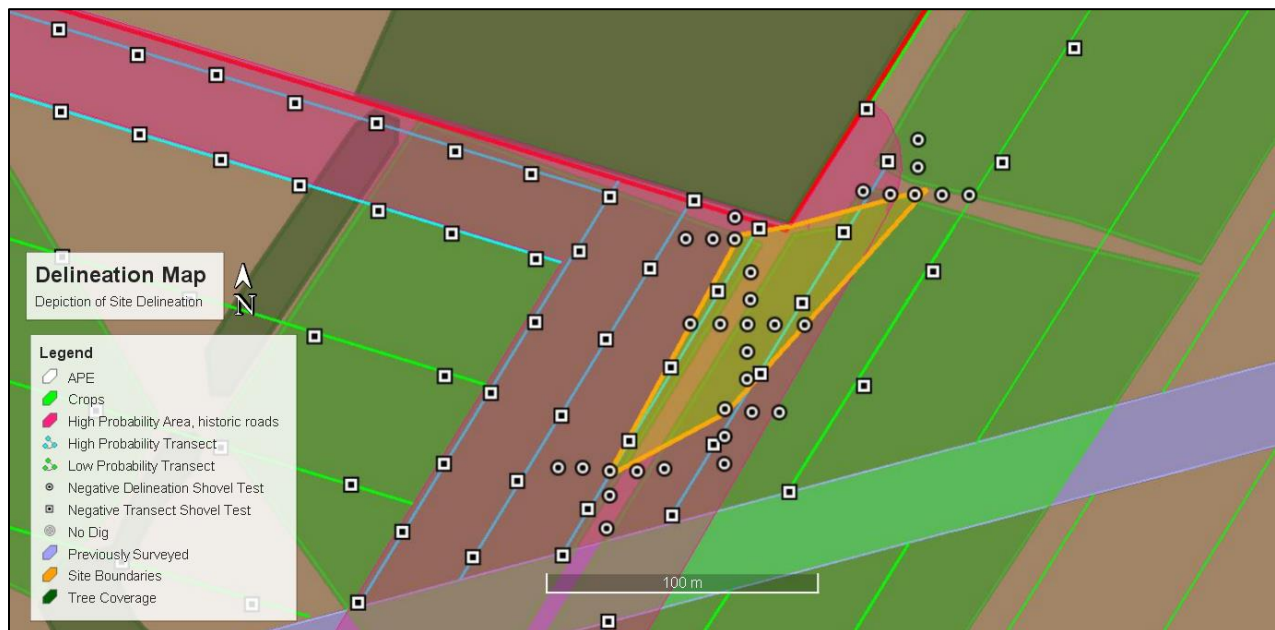


Figure 23. Sketch map of HD1 and delineation shovel tests.



Figure 24. Within Historic Dump 1 boundaries, facing east.

Historic Dump 2 (HD2)

SURA's crew discovered artifacts on surface while excavating transect shovel tests. The boundaries of the site were defined by where surface scatter ended visually, covering an area of 0.31 ac (0.13 ha). The boundaries were further defined by excavating one shovel test on each boundary point, then delineating each point at 32.8 feet (ft) (10 meter [m]) intervals in each cardinal direction until reaching two consecutive negative shovel tests. One point in the center of the site was excavated and delineated within the boundaries to further investigate if any artifacts were present subsurface. While delineating, one shovel test yielded one fragment of clear glass. This shovel test was delineated at 32.8 ft (10 m) intervals in the cardinal directions until two negatives were reached. Only 1 transect shovel test fell within the original site boundaries, and 29 delineation shovel tests were excavated to determine final boundaries.

Artifacts collected include 4 clear bottle glass fragments, a whole 20th century screw-top bottle, 1 piece of oxidized sheet metal, 1 iron strap, 1 unidentified, oxidized, iron machine part, 1 oxidized iron hook, 1 metal coil spring, 1 partial spool of copper wire, 1 rubber "Made in China" washer, a single 9 millimeter (mm) shell casing, 5 asbestos fragments and 1 blue, transfer-printed whiteware sherd. Five whole bricks were observed but not collected. These bricks were not part of any foundation; all were found on surface. Transfer printed whiteware has a production range of 1830 to present. The fragments of asbestos may be pieces of asbestos roofing shingles which became popularized in the early 20th century. The rest of the artifacts are estimated to be mid-20th century.

Aside from one fragment of clear glass, found during delineation shovel testing at approximately 30 cmbs, all artifacts were discovered on surface. Many pieces were found at the roots of a tree beside a gravel road, and more were scattered through the surrounding crops. Modern trash, including a modern carburetor and a multitude of plastic, were mixed in amongst the artifacts observed, making this likely to be a dump site. It is important to note that the land has been used for agricultural purposes, so the area has been disturbed. Artifacts could have been dumped or distributed by farming equipment since the area has been repeatedly disturbed for decades, reducing any research potential. Due to the lack of research potential and innocuous nature of the artifacts, this area was not designated as a site.

Table 10. Representative Munsell Soil Profiles within HD2 Boundaries

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
Western Boundary	0-50 cmbs	3/2 7.5 YR	Very dark brown clay

Table 11. HD2 Artifact Tally

FINDINGS	LOCATION		
	Surface	Subsurface	TOTAL
Ceramic			
Whiteware			
transfer printed	1		1
Glass			
Bottle (Curved)			
clear	3	1	5
Whole bottle, clear	1		6
Metal			
Copper			
Spool of wire	1		7
Iron			
Hook	1		8
Machine Part	1		9
Strap	1		10
Unidentified			
Coil spring	1		11
Sheet metal	1		12
Construction Material			
Asbestos shingle	5		17
Misc			
Rubber			
washer	1		18
Ammunition			
9mm shell casing	1		19
TOTAL			19



Figure 25. Satellite depiction of HD2 and delineation shovel tests (Source: Google Earth).



Figure 26. Sketch map of HD2 and delineation shovel tests.



Figure 27. Within HD2 boundaries, facing east.

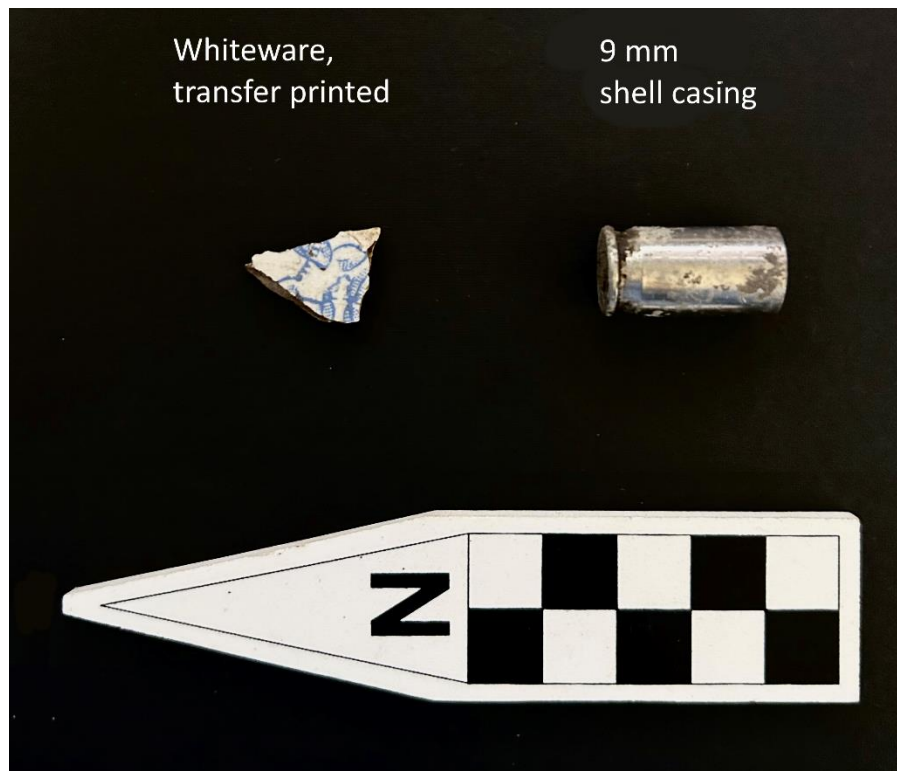


Figure 28. Artifacts found within HD2.

Isolated Find 1 (IF1)

While excavating transect shovel tests in the southwestern portion of the APE, 9 unmodified porcine bone fragments and two green, modern bottle glass fragments were discovered on surface. One fragment of clear bottle glass was discovered subsurface on a transect shovel test. The boundaries of the site were defined by where surface scatter ended visually, covering an area of 1.1 ac (0.4 ha). The boundaries were further defined by excavating one shovel test on each boundary point, then delineating each point at 32.8 feet (ft) (10 meter [m]) intervals in each cardinal direction until reaching two consecutive negative shovel tests, totaling in 40 delineation shovel tests. Delineation yielded no further artifacts on surface or subsurface. The glass was determined to be modern litter, possibly dumped from the nearby bridge or roads and the porcine bones may be the result of nearby butcheries or natural means.

Table 12. Representative Munsell Soil Profiles within IF1 Boundaries

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
Western Boundary	0-50 cmbs	3/2 7.5 YR	Very dark brown clay

Table 13. IF1 Artifact Tally

FINDINGS	LOCATION		
	Surface	Subsurface	TOTAL
Glass			
Bottle (Curved)			
clear		1	1
green	2		3
Faunal			
Bone (unmodified)			
sus scrofa	9		12
TOTAL			12



Figure 29. Aerial depiction of Isolated Find 1

Isolated Find 2 (IF2)

While excavating transect shovel tests in the northeastern portion of the APE, two pieces of bristol-glazed stoneware and one shard of green bottle glass were found on surface. The boundaries of the site were defined by where surface scatter ended visually, covering an area of .13 ac (.05 ha). The boundaries were further defined by excavating one shovel test on each boundary point, then delineating each point at 32.8 feet (ft) (10 meter [m]) intervals in each cardinal direction until reaching two consecutive negative shovel tests, which resulted in 20 delineation shovel tests. Delineation yielded no further artifacts on surface or subsurface. Due to the small number of artifacts collected, this was considered an isolated find.

Table 14. Representative Munsell Soil Profiles within IF2 Boundaries

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
Western Boundary	0-50 cmbs	3/2 7.5 YR	Very dark brown clay

Table 15. IF2 Artifact Tally

FINDINGS	LOCATION		
	Surface		TOTAL
Ceramic			
Stoneware			
bristol glazed	2		2
Glass			
Bottle (curved)			
green	2		4
TOTAL			4



Figure 30. Aerial depiction of Isolated Find 2



Figure 31. Western portion of APE, facing southwest.



Figure 32. Depiction of ground visibility within the western portion of the APE, facing southeast.



Figure 33. Oil well within the western portion of the APE, facing southeast.



Figure 34. Oil well within the western portion of the APE, facing southeast.



Figure 35. Gravel road within the northwestern portion of the APE, facing west.



Figure 36. Crops within the central portion of the APE, facing south.



Figure 37. Crops within the southern portion of the APE, facing northwest.



Figure 38. Crops within the southern portion of the APE, facing north.



Figure 39. Trail leading out of the southeastern portion of the APE, facing southwest.



Figure 40. Brush within the eastern portion of the APE, facing northeast.



Figure 41. Powerline and brush within the northeastern portion of the APE, facing northwest.



Figure 42. Impenetrable brush within the eastern portion of the APE, facing northeast.



Figure 43. Section of woods dividing the brush and the crop fields within the northern portion of the APE, facing west.



Figure 44. Section of woods dividing the brush and the crop fields within the northern portion of the APE, facing southwest.



Figure 45. Trail in the northern portion of the APE, facing southwest.



Figure 46. Dirt trail along the northeastern-most portion of the APE, facing northeast.



Figure 47. Gas station and shopping center at the southern corner of the northeastern-most portion of the APE, facing southwest.



Figure 48. Concrete preventing shovel tests within northeastern-most portion of the APE, facing southwest.

Indirect APE

A standing structure survey was conducted of all structures 45-years old or older within the direct APE and within a buffer of 1,000 ft (328.1 m) of the boundaries of the direct APE. The exception is that this buffer was not extended south of I-10, on the rationale that the raised interstate constitutes a sufficient barrier to make such a survey south of the interstate ineffective.

The procedure was, first, to compare historic topographic maps and Google Earth aerial photos to locate structures within the Visual APE (VAPE). Next, real estate records were utilized to determine, in conjunction with the maps, which were built in 1980 or before; finally, two field visits were made to photograph those that qualified, and for which access was obtained. In several cases (i.e., 1232 Dermelie Callais; 1294 Dermelie Callais; 1298 Dermelie Callais; 1169 Melvin Dupuis Rd.) access to the property was either unobtainable or owners were openly hostile. In none of these cases, however, did the structure appear, on visual inspection, to be eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A-C.

In the end, a total of 15 structures were evaluated, with LHRI forms being completed for each, and these structures will be described below. Their proximity to the Direct APE is depicted in Figure 49.

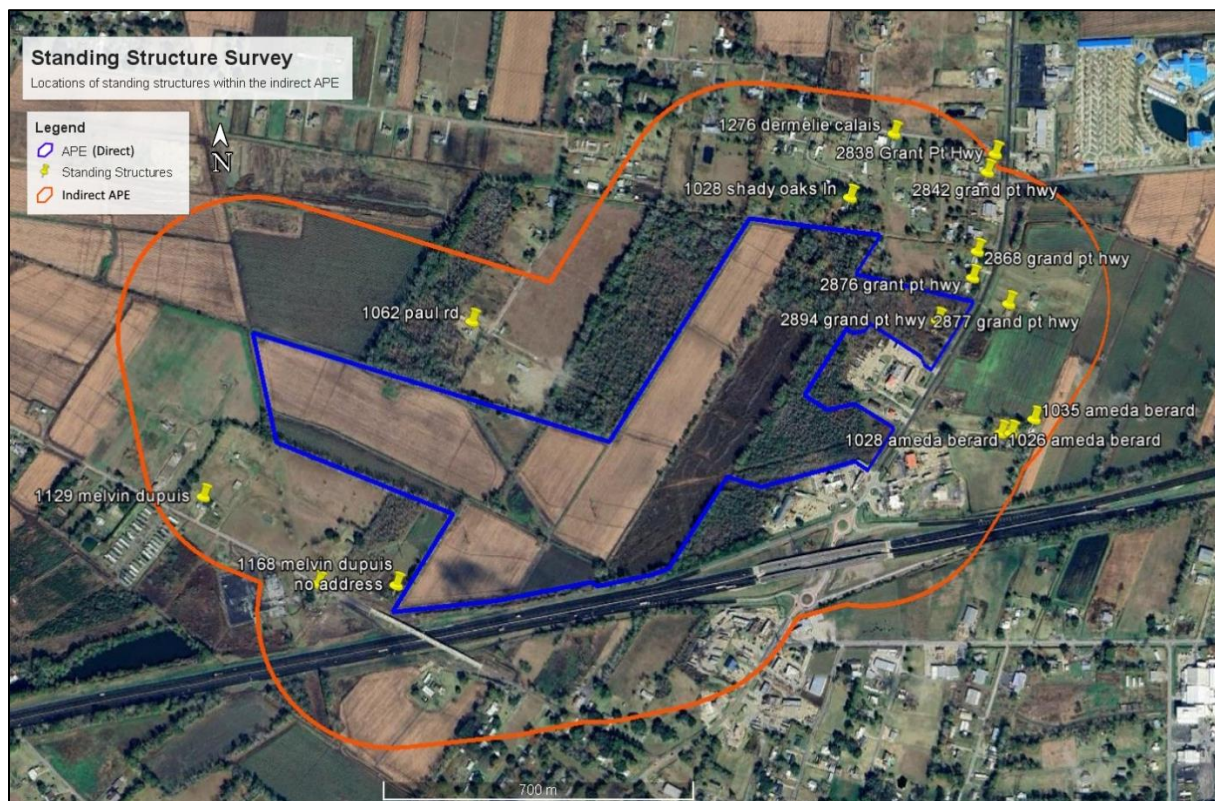


Figure 49. Depiction of proximity of standing structures to the Direct APE.

1026 Ameda Berard Rd

30.317821N, -91.826644W

Resource No. 50-00802

This one-story, wood frame dwelling with clapboard siding is elevated on brick piers. It has a corrugated metal, broken-pitch roof and aluminum frame double hung windows. The attached port cocher is sagging and in a state of imminent collapse. There is a rear addition with a gable roof and aluminum storm door. The structure is abandoned and is in poor condition. It was constructed in 1962 and would not qualify for the National Register due to lack of integrity.



Figure 50. House at 1026 Ameda Berard, facing SE. (Resource No. 50-00802)



Figure 51. House at 1026 Ameda Berard, looking south. (Resource No. 50-00802)

30.317802N, -91.827133W

Resource No. 50-00803

This resource consists of two one-story wood-framed buildings, a house and what appears to be a storage facility. The former has a broken-pitch, corrugated metal roof, while the second has a flat, corrugated metal roof. Both are elevated on concrete piers. The windows are double hung. The inhabited building has a tarp over the entire front of the structure. The generally poor condition of these two structures and their lack of a distinctive style makes them ineligible for the National Register under Criteria A-C.



Figure 52. Structure and outbuilding at 1028 Ameda Berard, looking southwest.
(Resource No. 50-00803)



Figure 53. Structures at 1028 Ameda Berard, looking south. (Resource No. 50-00803)

1035 Ameda Berard

30.318075N, -91.826305W

Resource No. 50-00804

This is a one story modified mobile home with a corrugated metal, broken pitch roof with clapboard sides and plywood panels on the garage addition, which has a flat, corrugated metal roof. It is elevated on concrete piers and has aluminum frame, double hung windows and an aluminum storm door. There is a covered open porch area with a board wall. The home is inhabited and is in generally fair condition. It is unknown when this structure was constructed, but it looks to date to the 1960s. This structure would not be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A-C.



Figure 54. House at 1035 Ameda Berard Rd., facing north. (Resource No. 50-00804)



Figure 55. House at 1035 Ameda Berard Rd., facing northwest. (Resource No. 50-00804)

1129 Melvin Dupuis Rd.

30.316502N, -91.845841W
Resource No. 50-00812

This is a one-story brick, ranch-style house with aluminum, double-hung windows. There is a gabled front addition with a larger six-pane picture window. It has a metal corrugated double-pitch roof. It is set on a slab. There is an open garage on the right. Condition is good. There is nothing to suggest this structure's eligibility for the National Register under Criteria A-C. It was constructed in 1976.



Figure 56. House at 1129 Melvin Dupuis Rd., facing northeast. (Resource No. 50-00812)



Figure 57. House at 1129 Melvin Dupuis Rd., facing north. (Resource No. 50-00812)

1168 Melvin Dupuis Rd.

30.314764N, -91.843089W
Resource No. 50-00813

This is a one story clapboard-sided wood frame house on concrete piers. It has an asphalt shingle, hipped roof with a small front porch or portico shaded by a metal corrugated cover. Windows are aluminum, double-hung and it has an aluminum storm door. It is in fair condition. There is nothing about it to suggest eligibility under Criteria A-C of the National Register criteria considerations. The house is currently tenanted. It dates from 1976.



Figure 58. House at 1168 Melvin Dupuis Rd, facing southwest.



Figure 59. House at 1168 Melvin Dupuis Rd, facing south.

No address, Melvin Dupuis Rd.

30.314778N, -91.841269W
Resource No. 50-00814

This transverse crib barn has a wooden frame and corrugated metal sides. The metal sides are falling off and the structure seems to be in a process of collapse. The structure lacks the integrity necessary for National Register eligibility.



Figure 60. Barn off Melvin Dupuis Rd., facing east.



Figure 61. Barn off Melvin Dupuis Rd., facing northeast.

30.324061N, -91.829791

Resource No. 50-00805

This 1940, one story house features elements of the dog-trot form, albeit without chimney. It has a central hallway and a front porch. The roof is corrugated metal and the construction is clapboard, wood frame. Windows are double hung and, and there is a gabled front porch. There is also a side entranceway with a metal awning. The structure is elevated on concrete piers. Its condition is fair and it is inhabited. There is a modern (ca. 21st century) garage to one side. It does not appear to qualify for the National Register under Criteria A-C).



Figure 62. House at 1276 Dermelie Callais, Facing south.



Figure 63. House at 1276 Dermelie Callais, facing west.

2838 Grand Point Hwy

30.323430N, -91.827434W

Resource No. 50-00806

This 1968 structure is a one story, brick ranch-style house with a corrugated metal, hipped roof. The northern addition has half-round top double-hung windows. It is set on a slab foundation. It has double-hung aluminum windows. The house has an adjacent garage structure to the southwest. There is a chimney on the north end of the house. This house would not qualify for the National Register under Criteria A-C.



Figure 64. 2838 Grand Point Hwy, facing northwest.



Figure 65. 2838 Grand Point Hwy, facing west.

2842 Grand Point Hwy

30.323103N, -91.827396W

Resource No. 50-00807

This one story, wood frame clapboard sided house has a corrugated metal, hipped roof and is set on concrete piers. Records suggest it was built in 1940. Today, it may be in use as a construction headquarters. An apparent bathroom with a single pitch corrugated metal roof is added on to the northwest side. The windows are double-hung and the front door is modern. Condition is good, but the surrounding construction suggests it may be in danger of being demolished or moved. There is nothing about this structure to suggest its eligibility for the National Register under Criteria A-C.



Figure 66. Building at 2842 Grand Point Hwy, facing northwest.



Figure 67. Building at 2842 Grand Point Hwy, facing west.

2868 Grand Point Hwy

30.321444N, -91.827622W

Resource No. 50-00808

This structure was built in 1977. It is a one story brick home on a slab foundation. It has aspects of a ranch-style house but has a hipped corrugated metal roof. It has double-hung aluminum windows. There is a small brick outbuilding with corrugated roof adjacent to southeast. It has an interior garage and a north-facing picture window just to the left of the main door, on the front. There is nothing to suggest this structure to be eligible for the National Register under Criteria A-C.



Figure 68. House at 2868 Grand Point Hwy, facing southwest.



Figure 69. House at 2868 Grand Point Hwy, facing southwest.

2876 Grand Point Hwy

30.321356N, -91.827843W

Resource No. 50-00809

This one story brick structure is in the ranch style. It is set on a slab and has aluminum double-hung windows and a corrugated metal, hipped roof. Behind it is a corrugated metal boat shed. It is inhabited and in good condition. There is no aspect of it that would qualify it for the National Register under Criteria A-C. It dates to 1972.



Figure 70. Structure at 2876 Grand Point Hwy, facing west.



Figure 71. Structure at 2876 Grand Point Hwy, facing northwest.

2877 Grand Point Hwy

30.320436, -91.826892W

Resource No. 50-00810

This is a 1960 one story, wood frame, clapboard sided ranch-style building with an asphalt shingle hipped roof. It has an open garage on one end and aluminum double-hung windows, except for one small picture window on the front, bracketed by double-hung windows. It is on a slab, and there is a metal prefabricated storage shed to the left. There is nothing about this structure to suggest its eligibility for the National Register under Criteria A-C



Figure 72. Structure at 2877 Grand Point Hwy, facing east.



Figure 73. Structure at 2877 Grand Point Hwy, facing east-south-east.

2894 Grand Point Hwy

30.320109N, -91.828569W

Resource No. 50-00811

This one story, clapboard-sided wood-frame house is within the direct APE (Figure 49). It has been abandoned and is in a state of collapse, being overgrown by weeds and briars. It has apparently suffered fire damage to the attic area. It sits on concrete piers and has a corrugated, double-pitch metal roof and a gabled entranceway. It is in poor condition and is not eligible for the National Register under Criteria A-C, due to lack of integrity.



Figure 74. Building at 2894 Grand Point Hwy, facing west.



Figure 75. Building at 2894 Grand Point Hwy, facing northeast.

1028 Shady Oaks Dr.

30.322521N, -91.830643W

Resource No. 50-00803

This structure was built in 1960. It is a one-story wood frame home with brick cladding; the exterior walls are covered by vinyl. It is elevated on concrete blocks and has a broken-pitch corrugated metal roof, and a wooden wheelchair ramp. There is a room added to the west side. This one story addition has a single-pitch corrugated metal roof. An open garage with a corrugated metal roof is to the east side of the main house. Its windows are double-hung. It is currently inhabited by Elaine Reilly Taylor. It is in good condition. It would not qualify for the National Register under Criteria A-C.



Figure 76. House at 1028 Shady Oaks Dr., facing south.



Figure 77. Structure at 1028 Shady Oaks Dr., facing northeast.

1062 Paul Rd.

30.320084N, -91.839544W
Resource No. 50-00815

This is a single-story clapboard sided, wood frame house with a rear addition having plywood walls. The roofs are corrugated metal, pitched. There is a small, corrugated metal-covered portico in front of the front door. Windows are double hung. House and addition are elevated on concrete piers. Structure is inhabited but the condition is poor. This structure is ineligible for the National Register under Criteria A-C of the National Register.



Figure 78. House at 1062 Paul Rd., facing south.



Figure 79. House at 1062 Paul Rd., facing southeast

Summary of Fieldwork

From November 4th through 12th, 2025, a Phase I cultural resources survey of 147 acres (ac) (59.5 hectares [ha]) near Breaux Bridge, St. Martin Parish, Louisiana, produced a total of 152 high probability, 212 low probability and 174 delineation shovel tests were excavated in an attempt to locate cultural resources. Eight shovel tests were unable to be excavated due to roads, trails and impenetrable brush. One site, 16SM148, two historic dumps and two isolated finds were discovered, consisting of 69 historic artifacts. Due to the lack of diagnostic characteristics in the artifacts collected, 16SM148 is not considered NRHP eligible, nor are the historic dumps or isolated finds. A standing structure survey was conducted of all structures 45-years old or older within the direct APE and within a buffer of 1,000 ft (328.1 m) of the boundaries of the direct APE and none of the 15 structures evaluated were eligible for the NRHP.

CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From November 4th through 12th, 2025, Surveys Unlimited Research Associates, Inc. (SURA, Inc.) conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of 147 acres (ac) (59.5 hectares [ha]) near Breaux Bridge, St. Martin Parish, Louisiana, consisting of consisted of agricultural farmland, overgrown brush and small wooded areas. This survey was undertaken at the request of One Acadiana as part of the Louisiana Department of Economic Development (LED) Site Certification Program. One site, 16SM148, two historic dumps and two isolated finds were discovered, consisting of 69 historic artifacts. This site was not considered to qualify for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D (Research Potential). The Area of Visual Potential Effects was established as 1,000 ft (328 m), within which 15 historic structures were recorded. None were considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Due to the lack of significant cultural resources within the APE for direct effects and the lack of eligible structures within the APE for visual effects, we recommend that the tract be authorized for certification.

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