

Exhibit Q.

Highland Park Mixed-Use Development Site Desktop Cultural Resources Analysis



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TERRAXPLORATIONS

Leading the Future in Recording America's Past

January 15, 2019

Ms. Tana Trichel
Northeast Louisiana Economic Alliance
204 Fair Avenue
Winnsboro, Louisiana 71295

Re: Desktop survey to identify previously recorded historic and prehistoric properties within the proposed West End Golf Course Site, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana.

Ms. Trichel,

Per the request for a desktop review proposal to identify previously recorded historic and prehistoric properties within the proposed West End Golf Course Site, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana, TerraXplorations, Inc. (TerraX) provides the following information:

A literature and document search was conducted in order to gather pertinent background information regarding the subject property and its surroundings. This research included an online query of the Louisiana Division of Archaeology (LDOA) Cultural Resource Viewer (LDOA 2019) and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (National Park Service 2019). The project area is found within Sections 37 and 38, Township 18N, Range 3E as seen on the 1999 West Monroe North, Louisiana USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle. The approximate 16.8-acre project area lies east of N. 7th Street (Highway 143), north of Otis Street, and south of Arkansas Road within Highland Park Golf Course in West Monroe, Louisiana (Figure 1).

One recorded NRHP home and one NRHP historic district are found within a mile of the project boundary (Figure 2). The Key-Mize House (aka the Copley House) was built in 1837. This Greek Revival home (#01001212) was placed on the NRHP in 2001 under Criterion C for Architecture. Its Period of Significance is 1850-1874.

The Monroe Residential Historic District (#96001062) was placed on the NRHP in 1996 with 498 contributing resources. It is listed under Criterion A for Community Planning and Development and Criterion C for Architecture. Its Period of Significance is c.1880-1946. The nearby Riverside Monroe Historic District is not on the NRHP and further information was unavailable.

A search of the Phase I surveys and archaeological sites database maintained by LDOA (2019) identified nine previous cultural investigations (Table 1) and two recorded archaeological sites within a mile of the project area (see Figure 2).

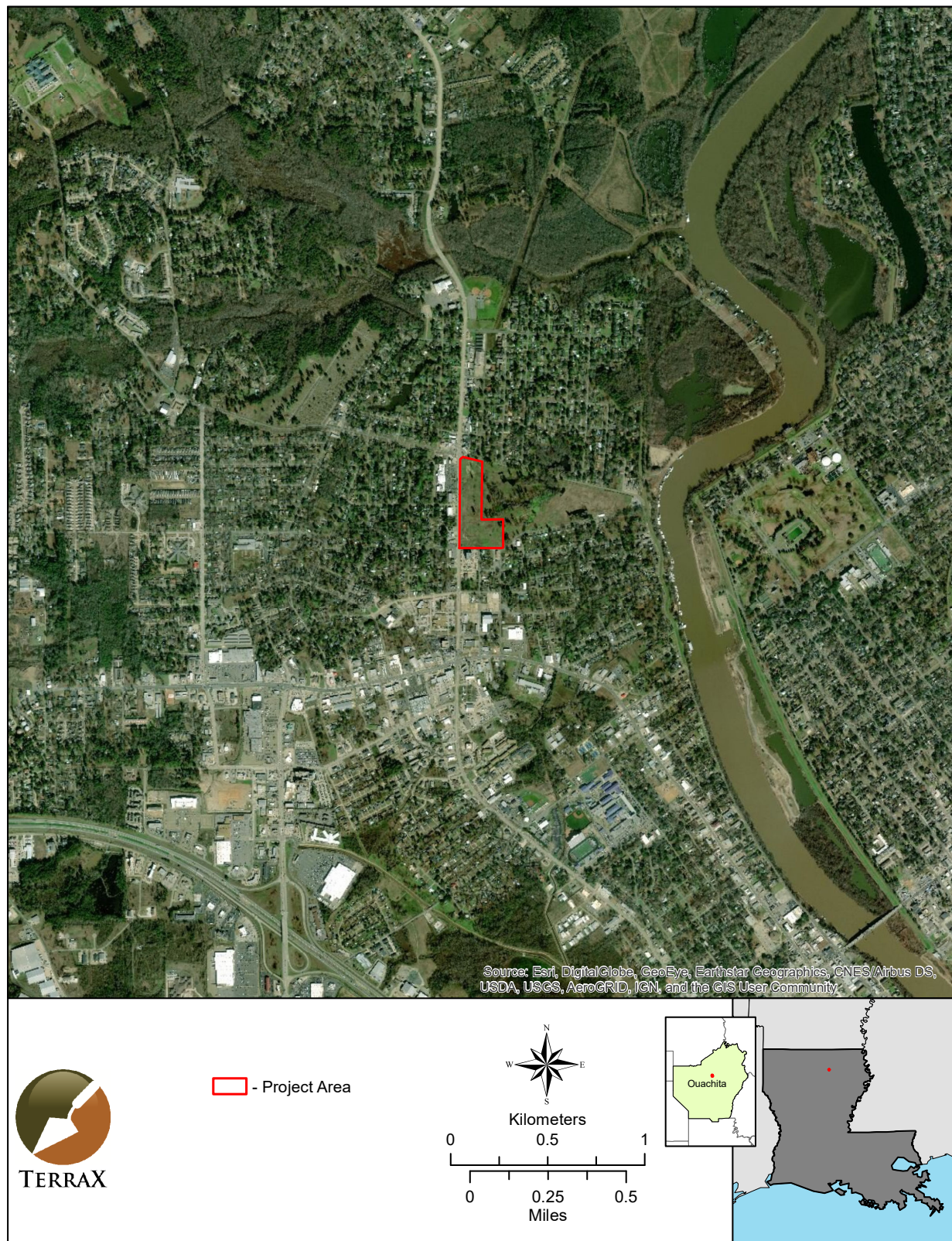


Figure 1. Aerial image of the project area.

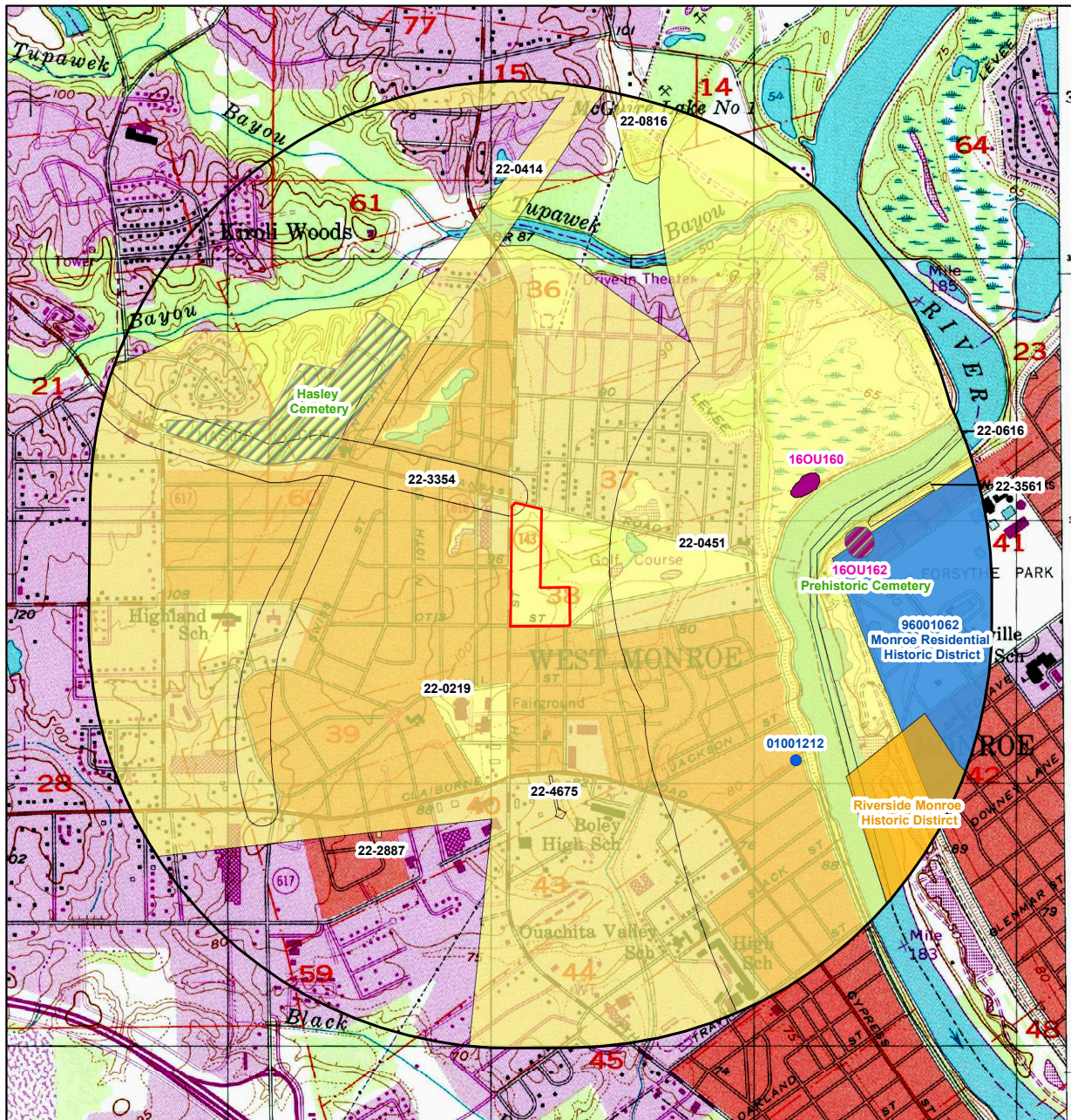


Figure 2. Map showing previously conducted cultural resources surveys and previously recorded sites and historic resources within a mile of the proposed project area.

Table 1. Previous Surveys within a One Mile Radius of the Project Area.		
LDOA Report Number	Report Title	Author and Year
22-0219	A Cultural Resource Assessment of the West Monroe Sewer Line Project, West Monroe, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana	Glen S. Greene, no date
22-0414	Twin Cities Loop Parkway Corridor Study	G.R. Dennis Price, 1978
22-0451	A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of the Ouachita River, between River Mile 60 (Louisiana) and River Mile 240 (Arkansas)	G.S. Greene & G.R.D. Price, 1977
22-0616	Red River Basin Ouachita and Black Rivers Arkansas and Louisiana Nine-Foot Navigation Project	G.R. Dennis Price, 1980
22-0816	A Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed Alignments for the Ouachita River Bridge-North Loop	David B. Kelley, 1982
22-2887	Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey for Two Proposed Communication Towers in Bossier and Ouachita Parishes, Louisiana	Mark A. Rees, 2006
22-3354	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Arkansas Road Widening Project, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana	Leslie A. Couvillion & Sara A. Hahn 2009
22-3561	Emergency Bank Caving, Site 9, 10, and 11	USACE, Vicksburg District, 2010
22-4675	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Monroe Industrial Cellular Tower, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana	Todd McMakin, 2014

One of the previous surveys included the proposed project area. Survey #22-0219 was for a sewer line project and involved literature search and limited survey. While no date was listed on the report, it is from the 1970s before systematic shovel testing was implemented. It is not believed that this survey actually investigated the current project area.

Site 16OU160 was recorded in 1983. A steatite bowl and 56 clay balls were found in a gravel pit. The site was said to be destroyed and was not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 16OU162 was also recorded in 1983. The site consists of a Mississippian cemetery with an earlier Poverty Point component. The site was eroded into the river and not eligible for the NRHP.

The Hasley Cemetery is within a mile of the proposed project area. This large cemetery has almost 10,000 burials and dates from c.1830. Find-a-Grave lists one prominent individual buried there. William Crosson Feazel (1895-1965) served in the U.S. Senate in the 1940s.

A review of historic maps (1903 Ouachita Parish Soil Map, 1935 Drew, LA 15' topographic quadrangle, 1957 West Monroe North, LA 7.5' topo, and 1969 Monroe North, LA 15' topo) revealed no structures within the proposed project area. A couple of unimproved roads appear on the 1935 map and by 1969, the golf course is shown on the Monroe North map.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE PROBABILITIES

Predictive models can be problematic, as human behavior is individualistic and does not always follow the most logical path. Variables include topography, stream rank, distance to water, slope, and soil type. High probability areas include terraces, ridges, and slopes above stream confluences, along with ridge toes within 100 m of first- and second-order streams. Low probability areas have slopes of more than 10 percent and are more than 400 m from water. Areas of moderate probability share aspects of both these extremes and are even more difficult to accurately predict as the reality is less obvious. These probabilities hold true more for permanent or semi-permanent settlement than they do for seasonal or temporary camps. Less care is taken in choosing a location only occupied for a brief period than is devoted to a more permanent occupation.