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PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF 184 ACRES (74.5 HECTARES) FOR THE ACADIANA AIRPORT NEAR NEW IBERIA, IBERIA PARISH, LOUISIANA

Draft Report

Acadiana Regional Airport P5 Site Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report

for

Louisiana Economic Development
617 N 3rd St
Baton Rouge, LA, 70802

November 2025

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

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF 184 ACRES (74.5 HECTARES) FOR THE ACADIANA AIRPORT NEAR NEW IBERIA, IBERIA PARISH, LOUISIANA

Draft Report

by

Katt Doucet, Stephanie Banta, and Malcolm K. Shuman

Surveys Unlimited Research Associates, Inc.
P.O. Box 14414
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for

Louisiana Economic Development
617 N 3rd St
Baton Rouge, LA, 70802

United States Army Corps of Engineers
7400 Leake Avenue,
New Orleans, Louisiana 70118

November 2025

ABSTRACT

From September 4th-26th, 2025, Surveys Unlimited Research Associates, Inc. (SURA, Inc.) conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of 184 acres (ac) (74.5 hectares [ha]) near New Iberia, Iberia Parish, Louisiana. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is a part of Section 7, Township 12 South, and Range 6 East. This survey was undertaken at the request of Louisiana Economic Development (LED) for site certification. A total of 117 high probability, 312 low probability and 87 delineation shovel tests were excavated and one site, Site No. 16IB214, was discovered, while a previously known site, Site No. 16IB114, was reevaluated. A total of 5 high probability and 6 low probability shovel tests were unable to be excavated due to gravel and hard clay. The indirect APE was 1,500 feet (ft) (457.2 meters/kilometers [m]). Due to the lack of research potential within the two sites, it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed as planned.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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CHAPTER ONE:
INTRODUCTION

Between September 4th and 26th, 2025, Surveys Unlimited Research Associates, Inc. (SURA, Inc.) conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of 184 acres (ac) (74.5 hectares [ha]) near New Iberia, Iberia Parish, Louisiana. The Direct APE consisted of agricultural fields, containing sugarcane, some at full growth, some harvested, divided by canals and grass pathways. The approximate center of the APE is 607636.41 m Easting and 3321366.52 m Northing. Field crew consisted of Katt Doucet, Stephanie Banta, Isabella Craven and Brad Griffin. A total of 117 high probability, 313 low probability and 87 delineation shovel tests were excavated and one site, Site No. 16IB214, was discovered, while a previously known site, Site No. 16IB114, was reevaluated. This survey was undertaken at the request of Louisiana Economic Development (LED) for site certification. The indirect APE was 1,500 feet (ft) (457.2 meters/kilometers [m]).

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.

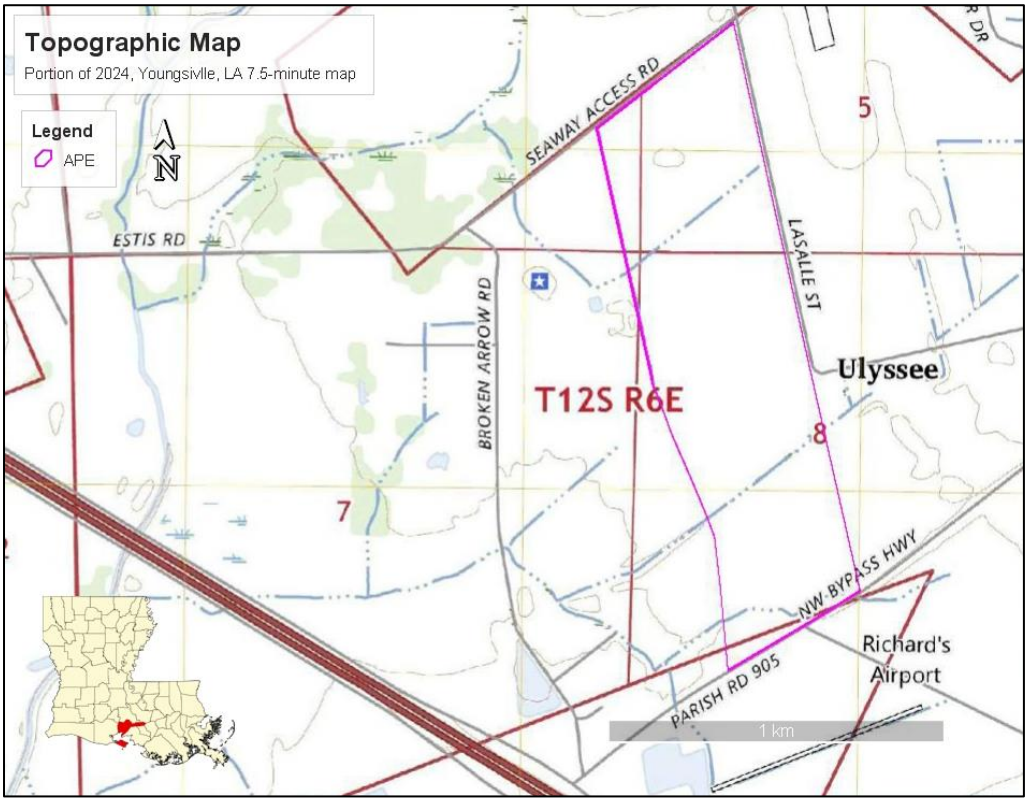

Figure 1. Topographic Quadrangle of 2024 Youngsville, LA, 7.5' map.

CHAPTER TWO:
LAND USE HISTORY

Geology and Geomorphology

The project is located in the Subtropical Mississippi Valley Silty Uplands, which in this area consist of thick loess deposits (NRCS 1988). The soils are mapped as pertaining to the Jeanerette-Patoutville association, which consists of silty, nearly level terrace soils. Jeanerette soils make up 70 percent of the association (Figure 2). They are poorly drained and occur at lower elevations. Patoutville soils comprise 20 percent of the association and are found at the higher elevations. The remaining 10 percent of the association is formed by Olivier and Frost soils (SCS 1971).

The floral regime is primarily hardwood, consisting of oaks (*Quercus spp.*), hickory (*Carya spp*.) and, in the higher elevations, occasionally pine (*Pinus spp*.) (Brown 1945).

Soils

There are two main types of soil within the direct APE, Jeanerette Silt Loam (Ja) and Patoutville Silt Loam (Pa). Both soil types are characterized as somewhat poorly drained, rarely flooded, and prime farmland.

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

The faunal assemblage is represented by a wide variety of mammals, reptiles and birds, to say nothing of insects. Common mammals of the area are the opossum (*Didelphis viginiana*), armadillo (*Dasypus novemcinctus*), eastern cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), and the white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*). The reader desiring a more complete description of the mammalian inventory is referred to Lowery (1947). Reptiles include three types of pit vipers, in the genera Crotalus and Agkistrodon, and a number of innocuous species (*Dundee and Rossman 1989*). Avians include the crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), hawks (*Buteo spp*.), turkeys (*Meleagris pavo*), and waterfowl (Lowery 1955).

Historic Land Use

Beginning in 1939, several highways, including LA 444 and LA 1185, are present to the east, west, and directly north of the direct APE (Figure 3). Several two-track roads are shown surrounding the direct APE, along with a railroad track passing through the southern portion of the direct APE. Two tributaries of the Segura Branch Canal are seen to the east and west of the direct APE and many structures are present surrounding and within the direct APE. By 1957, the structures within the direct APE are no longer shown and a Naval Auxiliary Air Station has been developed to the north of the direct APE (Figure 4). By 1970, LA 90 has been developed to the southwest of the direct APE and several structures have come and gone surrounding the direct APE. The Naval Auxiliary Air Station has been converted to the Acadiana Regional Airport (Figure 5). By 2015, the railroad track is no longer shown within the southern portion of the direct APE (Figure 6).

Topographic Maps

Beginning in 1939, several highways, including State Highway (LA-) 444 and LA-1185, are shown to the east, west, and directly to the north of the direct APE (Figure 3). Several two-track roads are present to the east of the direct APE, as well as to the west and south. A railroad track is seen passing through the southern portion of the direct APE, traveling from northeast to southwest. Two tributaries of Segura Branch Canal are seen to the east and west of the direct APE. Many structures are present surrounding and within the direct APE.

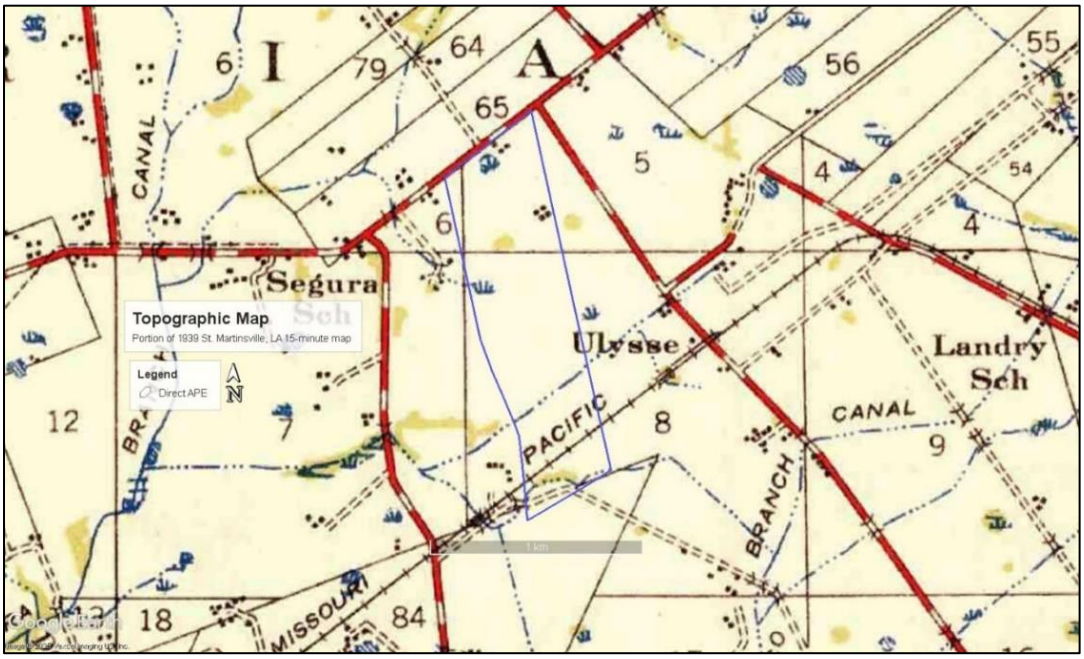

Figure 3. Portion of 1939 St. Martinsville, LA 15-minute map (Source: USGS).

By 1957, the structures within the direct APE are no longer shown and several structures surrounding the direct APE have come and gone (Figure 4). A Naval Auxiliary Air Station (NAAS), a United States (US) Navy training facility, is now present to the north of the direct APE.

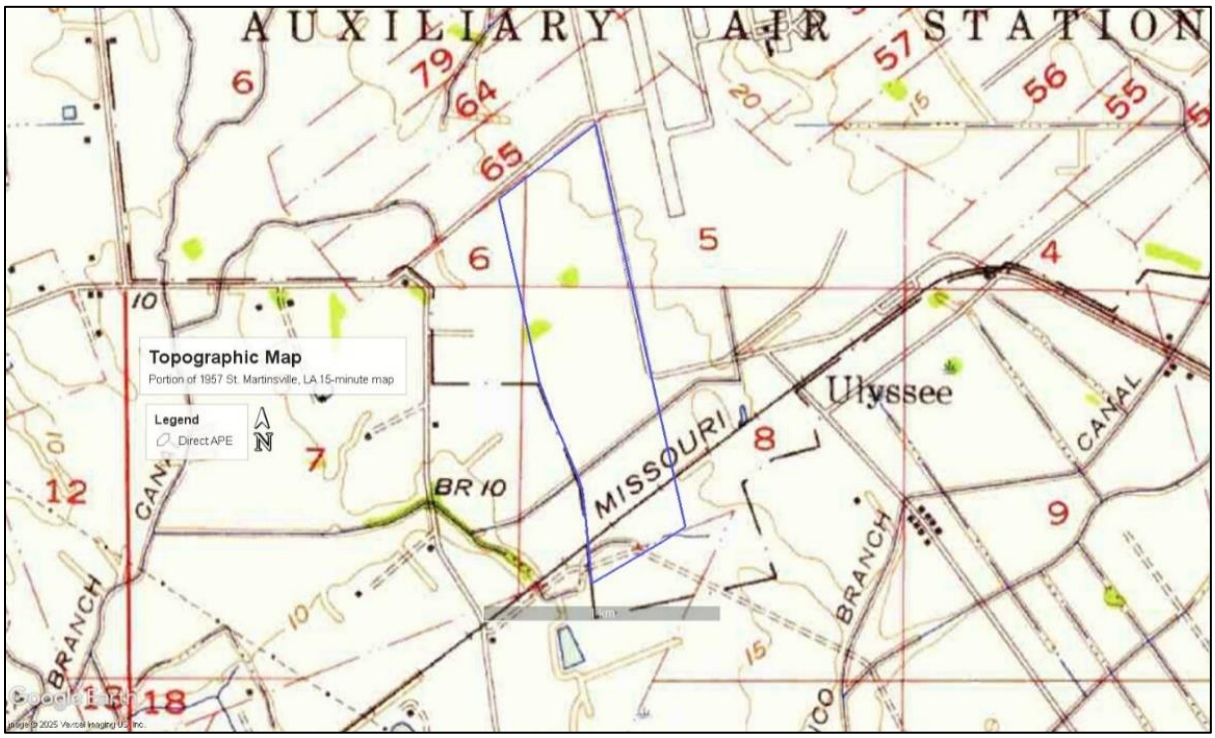

Figure 4. Portion of 1957 St. Martinsville, LA 15-minute map (Source: USGS).

By 1970, LA-90 has been developed to the southwest of the direct APE (Figure 5). The NAAS has been converted into Acadiana Regional Airport. Several structures have also come and gone surrounding the direct APE.

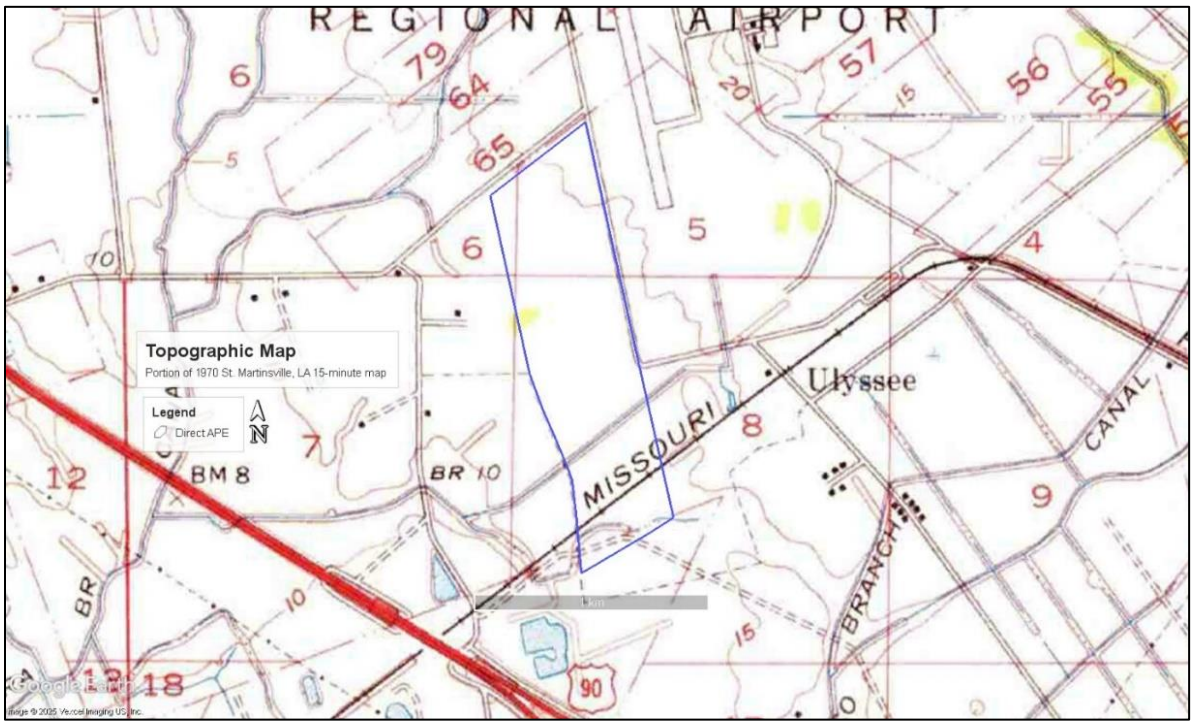

Figure 5. Portion of 1970 Martinsville, LA 15-minute Map (Source: USGS).

By 2015, the railroad track that passed through the southern portion of the direct APE is no longer present (Figure 6). Richards Airport is now shown just south of the direct APE.

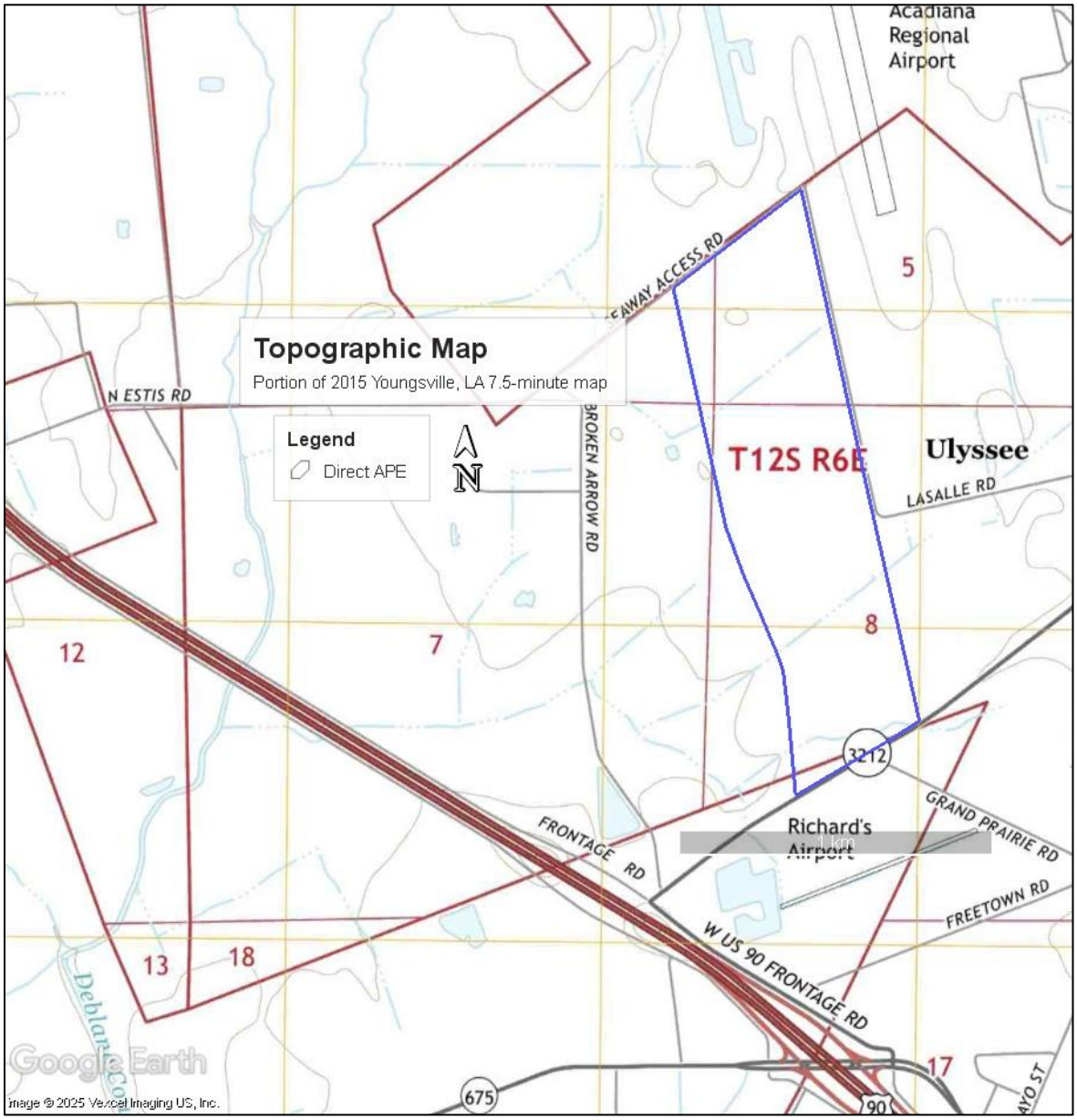

Figure 6. Portion of 2015 Youngsville, LA 7.5-minute map.

Satellite Imagery

Beginning in March of 1998, the direct APE is surrounded by farmland on all sides (Figure 7). A large, forested area is present directly northwest of the direct APE. Many roads can be seen surrounding the direct APE in all directions, most notably Interstate (I-) 90 running west to southeast to the southeast of the APE and Highway (Hwy-) 3212, which branches off of I-90 and runs northeast along the southern boundary of the direct APE. An airport can be seen northwest of the direct APE.

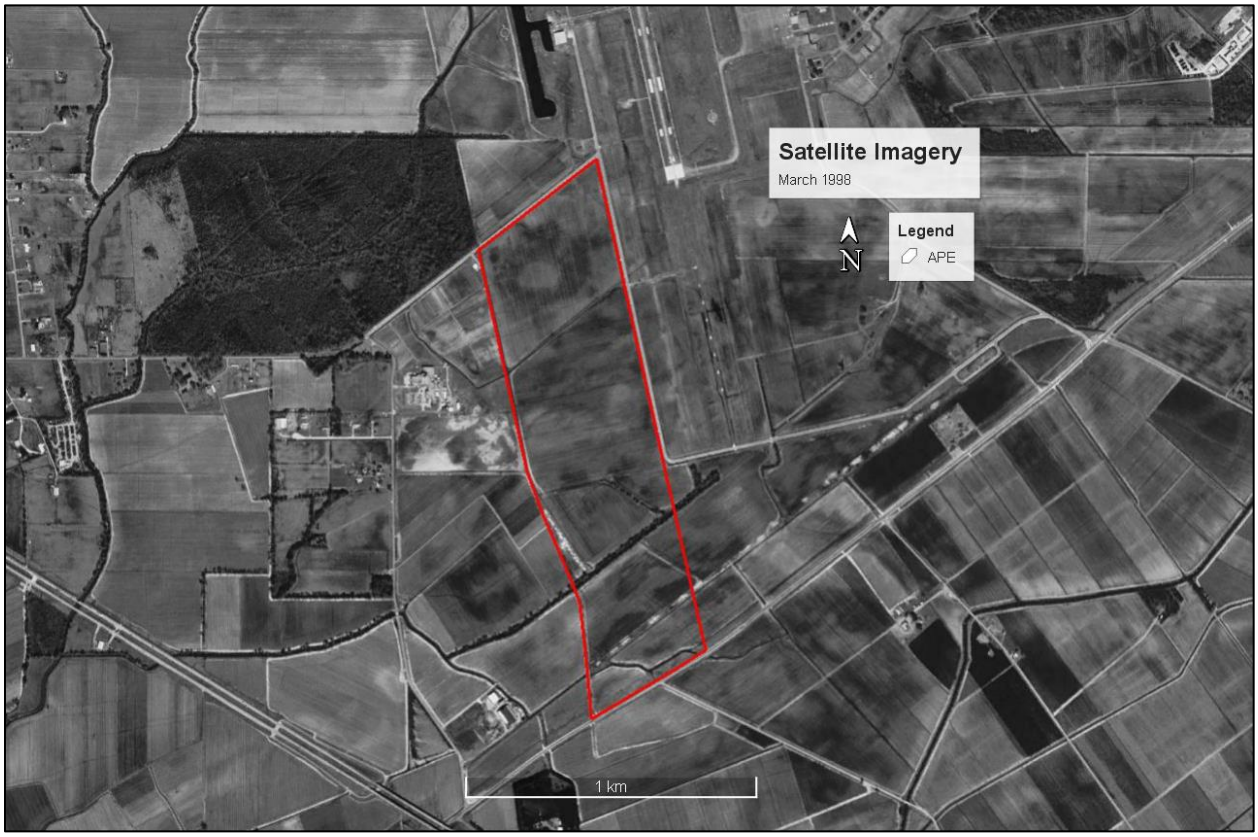

Figure 7. Satellite imagery of the Direct APE, 1998 (Source: Google Earth).

By March of 2003, a few more structures have been developed surrounding the direct APE (Figure 8). The large, forested area to the northeast of the direct APE has been cleared.

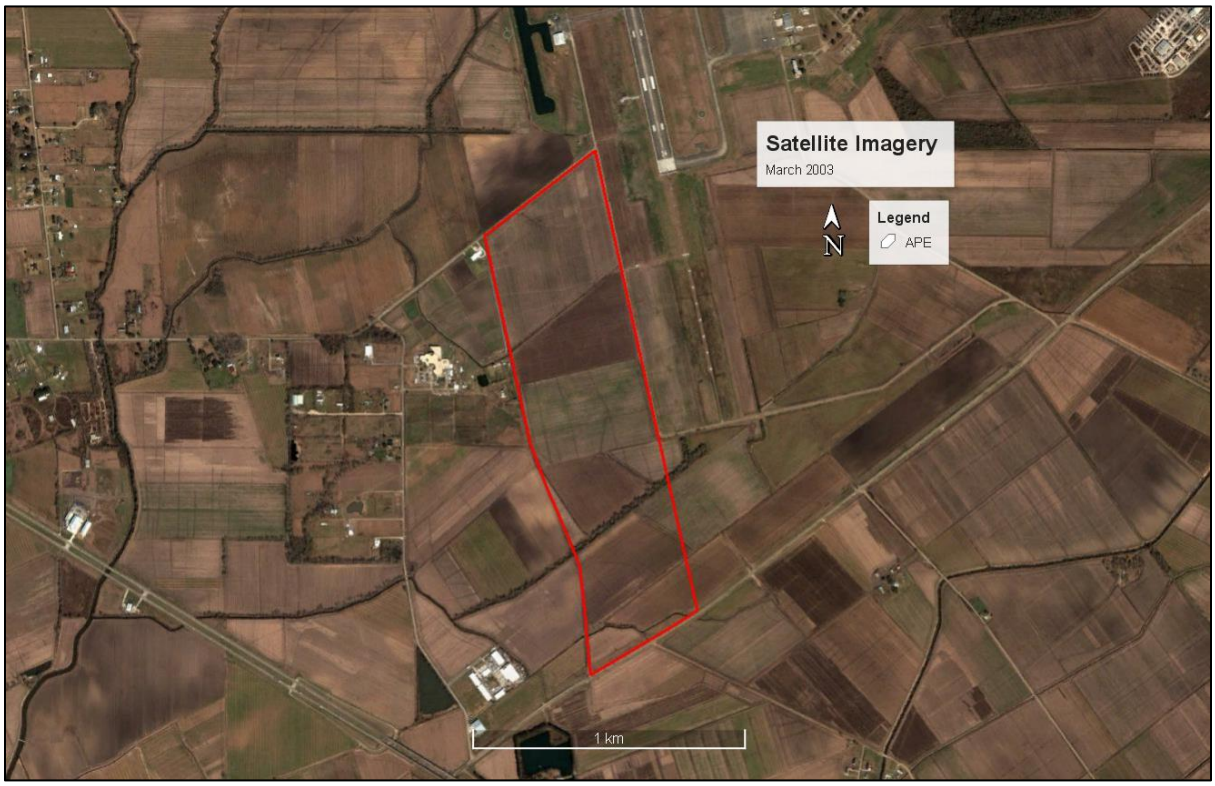

Figure 8. Satellite imagery of the Direct APE, 2003 (Source: Google Earth).

By April of 2012, a few standing structures have seen further development, most notably the Airport present northeast of the direct APE (Figure 9).

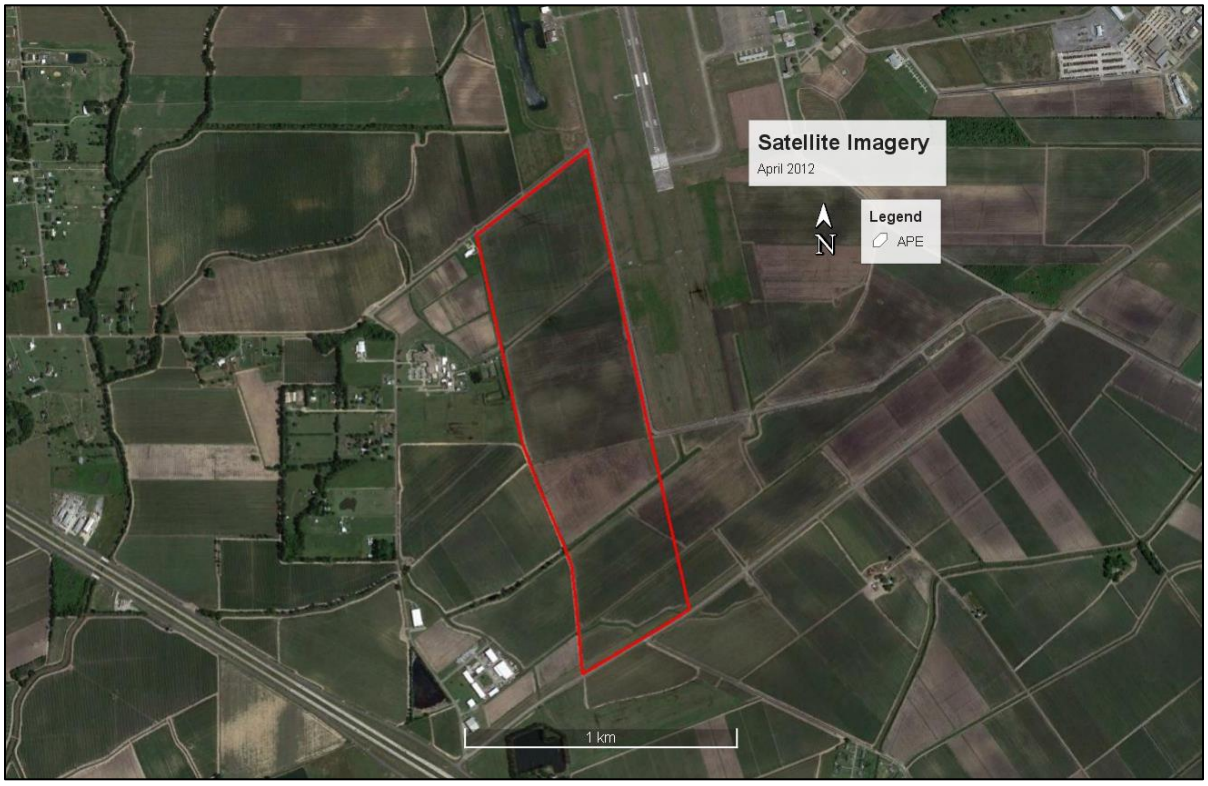

Figure 9. Satellite imagery of the Direct APE, 2012 (Source: Google Earth).

Finally, by May of 2022, a roundabout has been installed just south of the southern boundary of the direct APE (Figure 10). There have been no changes within the direct APE.

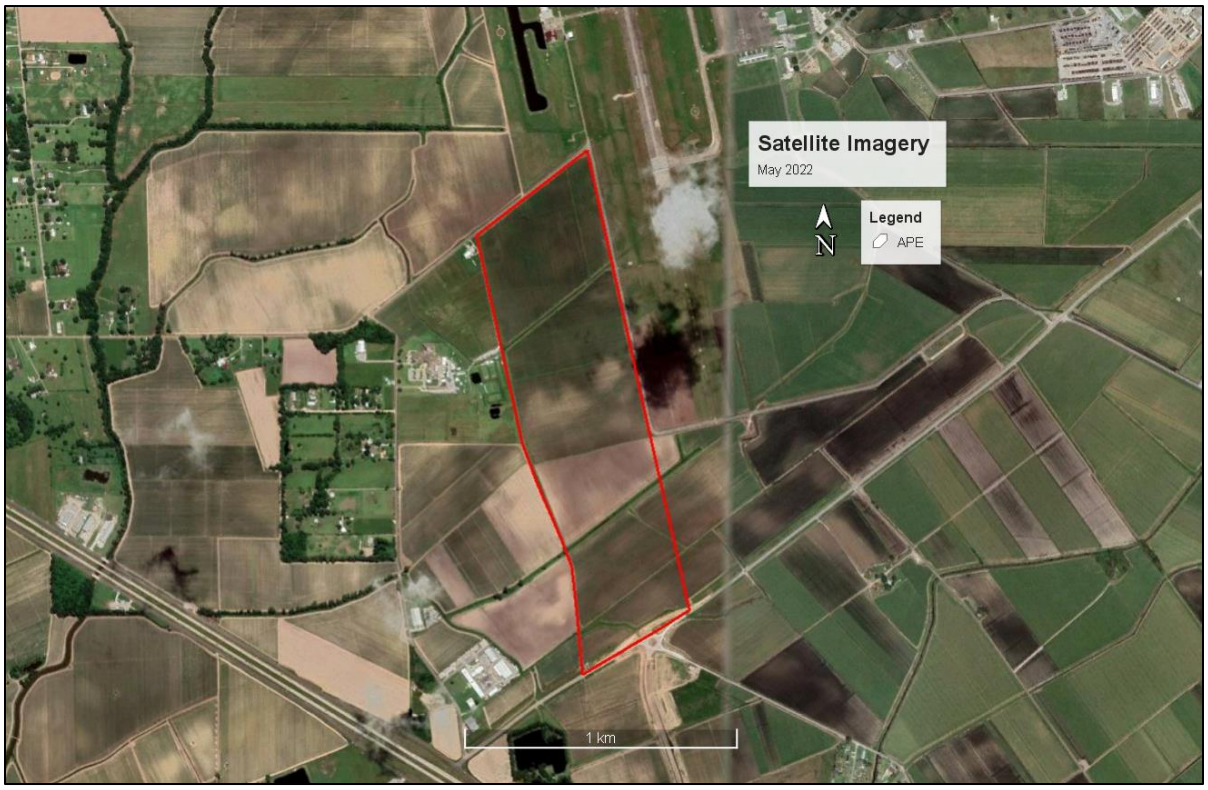

Figure 10. Satellite imagery of the Direct APE, 2003 (Source: Google Earth).

CHAPTER THREE:
PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Projects within 1 mi (1.6 km) of Project Area

There are 9 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 12.

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

Report No.	Report Title	Contractor	Author(s)	Type of Survey	Date
22-1494	Level II Archaeological Investigation of the Proposed Erath-South Section 28 Pipeline Right-of-Way, Vermillion, Iberia, and St. Martin Parishes, Louisiana.	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	R. Christopher Goodwin, James M. Wojtala, William A. Morgan, William P. Athens, Jennifer A. Cohen, Julie H. McClay, Susan Barrett Smith	Phase I	1990
22-5714	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Iberia Parish Roundabout, Iberia Parish, Louisiana.	SWCA	Kurt Dilores and C. Wesley Mattox	Phase I	2017
22-5865	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Progress Point Development in New Iberia, Iberia Parish, Louisiana	TerraXploration, Inc.	Kelsey Johnson	Phase I	2018

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

22-6327	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Acadiana Regional Airport P4 Site in Iberia Parish, Louisiana.	TerraXploration, Inc.	Paul Jackson	Phase I	2019
22-6438	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the CLECO Caneland to Segura Transmission Line, Iberia and St. Mary Parishes, Louisiana	Coastal Environments, Inc.	Benjamin Davis, Thurston H.G. Hahn III, Sara Hahn, and David B. Kelley	Phase I	2020
22-6465	Negative Finding Report Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for LA 675 at Airport Road Roundabout, Iberia Parish, Louisiana, State Project No. H.012792	Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development	Kelsey Johnson	Phase I	2020
22-6840	Section 110 Identification and Evaluation and Phase I Archaeological Survey for National Institutes of Health, New Iberia, Iberia Parish, Louisiana.	Gray & Pape Heritage Management	Michael Quennoz and Ryan M. VanDyke	Phase I	2021
22-7723	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Entergy First Solar Transmission Line Project, Iberia Parish, Louisiana	SWCA Environmental Consultants	Kerry Sagebiel, Erin Edwards and C. Wesley Mattox	Phase I	2024

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

22-7897	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for Acadiana Airport Project Area in Iberia Parish, Louisiana	Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	Sherman W. Horn III, Ella Gsell, and Susan Barrett Smith	Phase I	2025

Archaeological Sites within 1 mi (1.6 km) of APE

There are 5 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 12. The site that falls within the APE boundaries is depicted in Figure 11.

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

Site No.	Name	Component(s)	Culture(s)	Function	NRHP Status	Last Visited
16IB114	None Given	Historic	19th and 20th centuries	Sugar Cane Field	Ineligible	1990
16IB115	None Given	Historic	19th and 20th centuries	Sugar Cane Field	Ineligible	1990
16IB116	None Given	Historic	19th and 20th centuries	Sugar Cane Field	Ineligible	1990
16IB117	None Given	Historic	19th and 20th centuries	Sugar Cane Cultivation	Ineligible	1990
16IB174	Progress Point 1	Historic	War and Aftermath 1860-1890 Industrial & Modern 1890-1945	Residence	Ineligible	2017

Figure 11. Depiction of previously known site, 16IB114, within the boundaries of the APE.

Standing Structures within 1 mi (1.6 km) of APE

There are 6 previously recorded historic standing structures located within 1 mi (1.6 km) of the APE and their proximity to the APE is depicted in Figure 12.

Table 3. Standing Structures within 1 mi (1.6 km) of APE.

LHRI Number	Name	Address	Function	Form	Condition	Listed on NRHP	Date Visited
23-01012	None Given	4311 Jefferson Island Rd	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	2019
23-01048	None Given	None Given	Structure	Other	Unknown	Ineligible	2020
23-01049	None Given	None Given	Structure	Other	Unknown	Ineligible	2020
23-01050	None Given	2510 Hwy 90 E	Residence	Ranch	Unknown	Ineligible	2020
23-01108	None Given	3612 Leonce Theriot Road	Residence	Ranch	Unknown	Ineligible	2024
23-01109	None Given	3414 Jefferson Island Road	Residence	Ranch	Unknown	Ineligible	2024

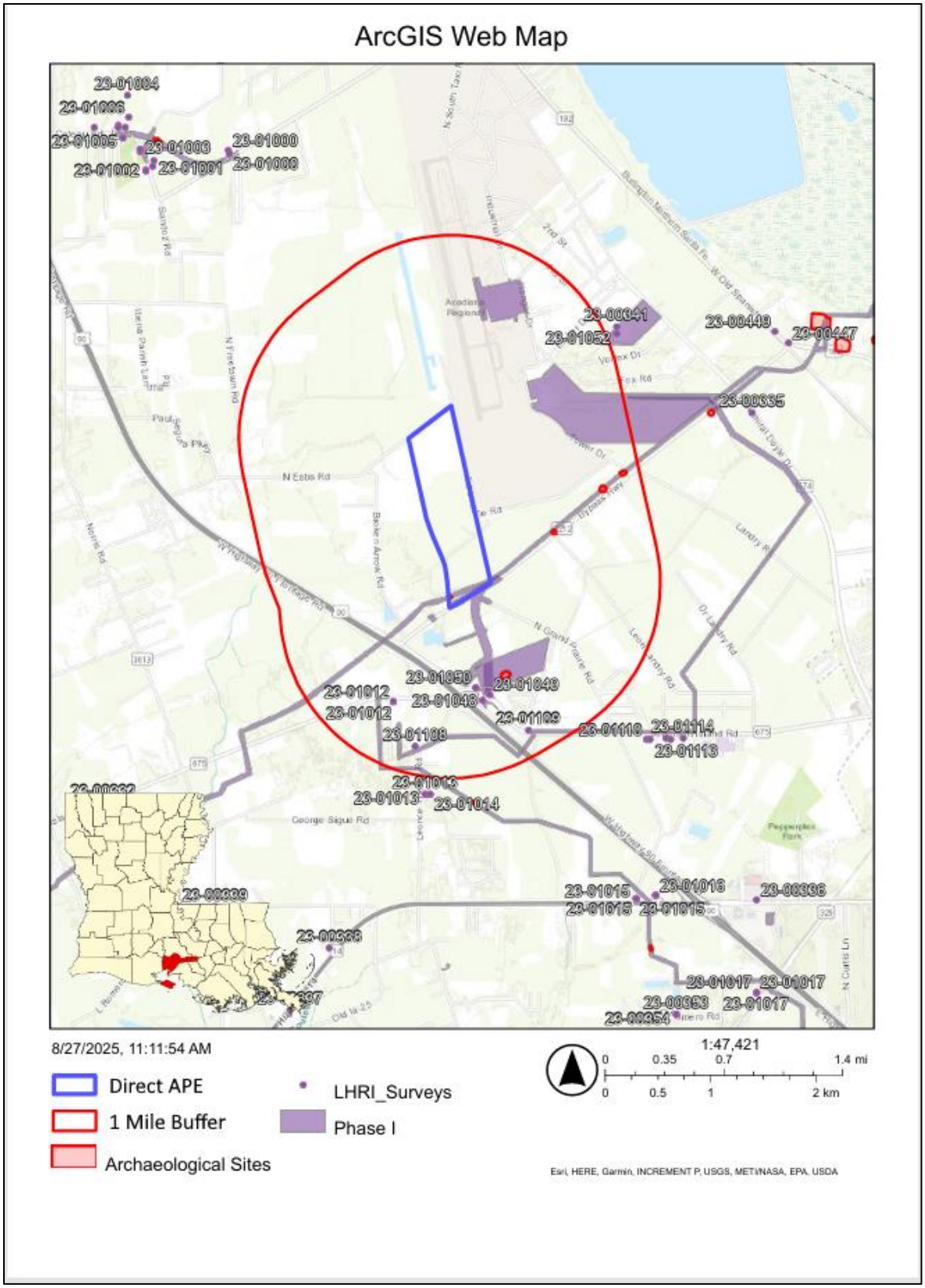

Figure 12. Map of known archaeological surveys, sites, and historic standing structures within 1 mi (1.6 km) of project area (LDOA).

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. Areas within 328 ft (100 m) of historic roads were considered to be high probability and the rest was 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). Low probability transects were spaced 164 ft (50 m) apart with a shovel test dug every 164 ft (50 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.

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

A field survey was conducted from September 4th-26th, 2025. The APE consisted of agricultural fields, containing sugarcane, some at full growth, some harvested, divided by canals and grass pathways. Figures 14-24 show the survey area from various locations. A total of 117 high probability, 313 low probability (Figure 13) and 87 delineation shovel tests were excavated during the initial survey (Figures 26, 27, 31 and 32). One site, Site No. 16IB214, was discovered, while a previously known site, Site No. 16IB114, was reevaluated. A total of 5 high probability and 6 low probability shovel tests were unable to be excavated due to gravel and hard clay (Figures 23-25). Table 4 depicts representative Munsell soil profiles of the Direct APE.

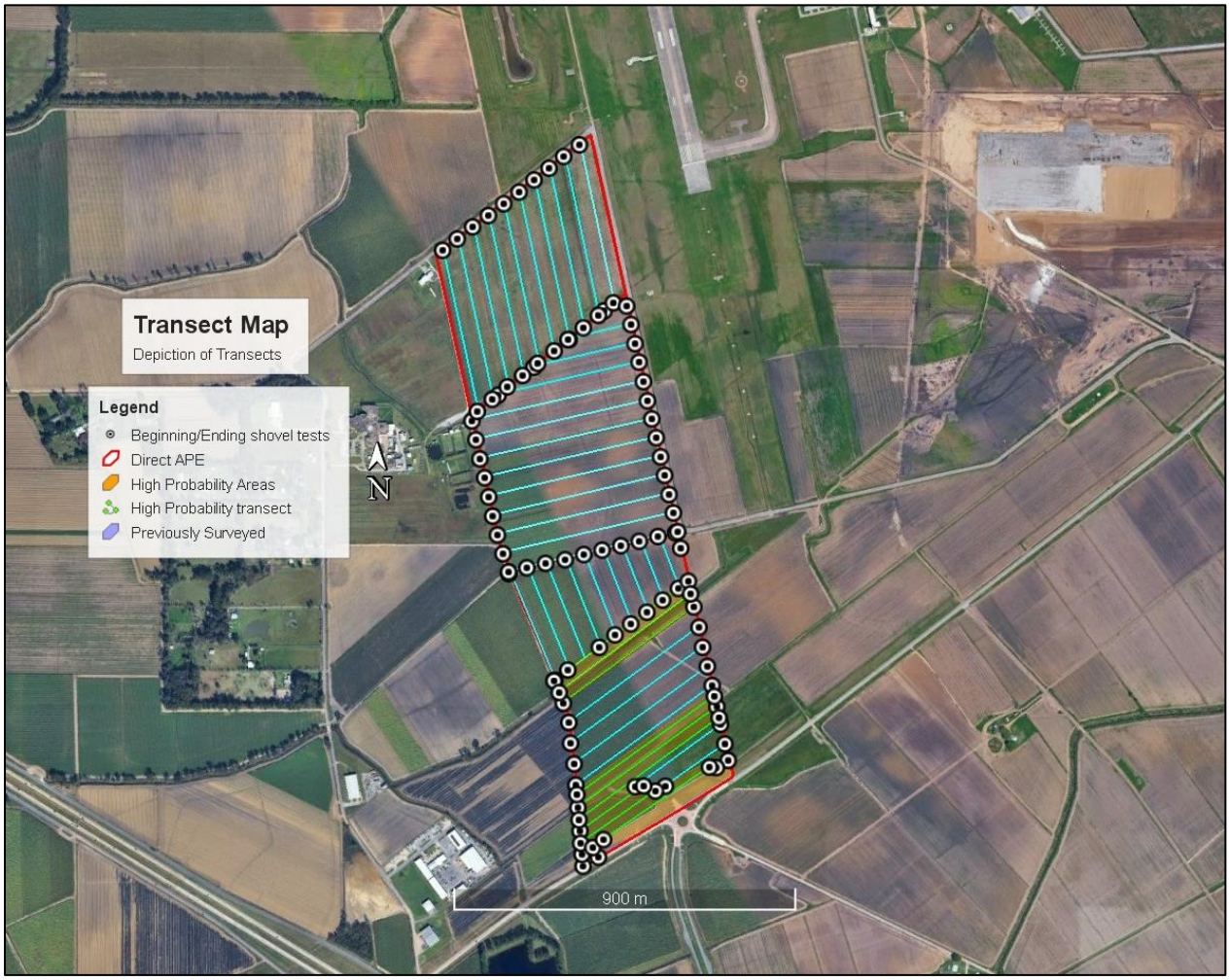

Figure 13. Aerial photograph depicting shovel tests and transects of the APE (Google Earth).

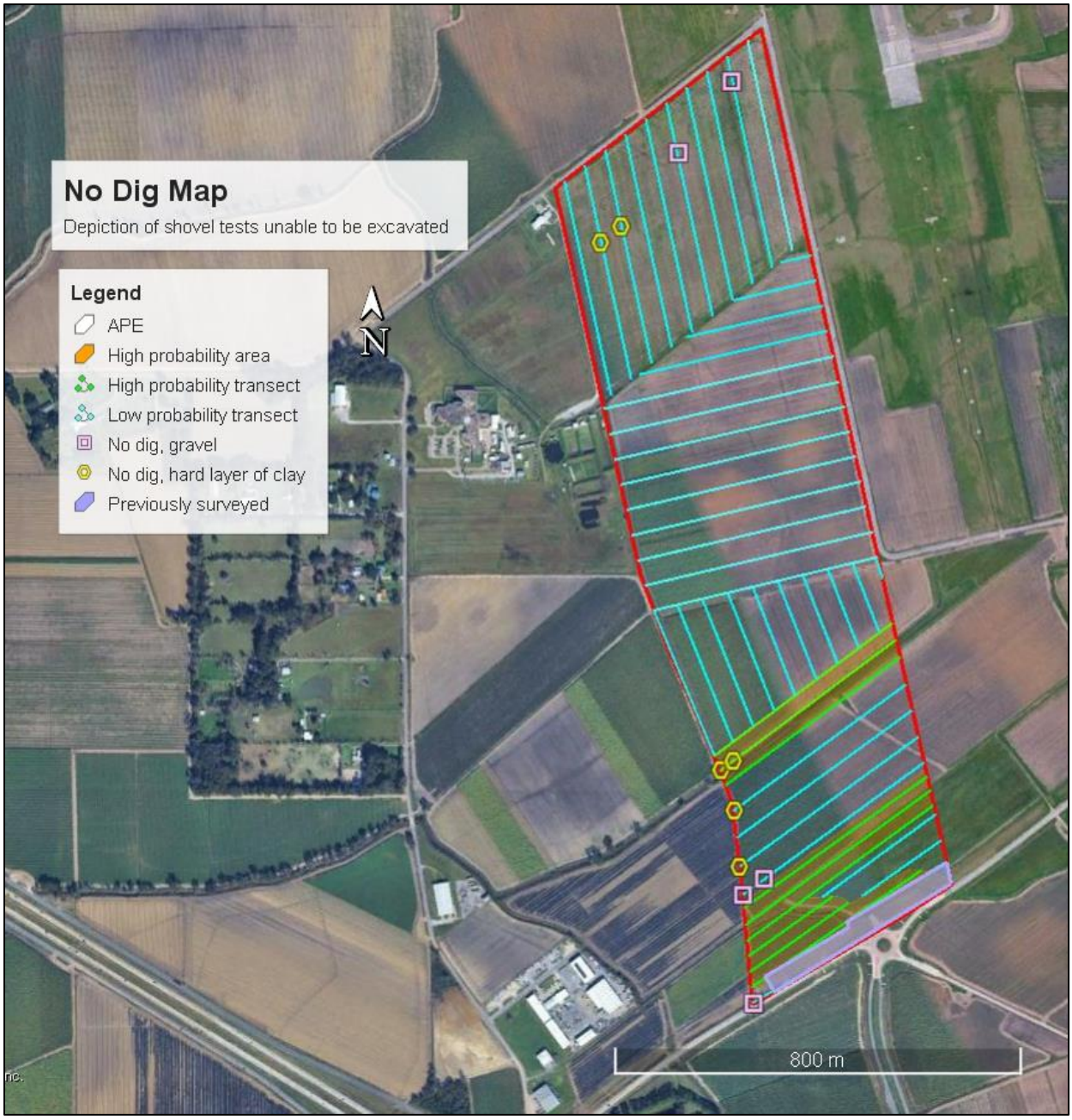

Figure 14. Depiction of shovel tests unable to be excavated.

Table 4. Representative Mussel Soil Profiles.

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
LP 1 ST 1	0-50 cmbs	3/2 7.5 YR	Dark Brown Clay
HP 1 ST 10	0-30 cmbs 30-50 cmbs	5/2 7.5 YR 4/4 7.5 YR	Brown Clay Brown Clay
HP 3 ST7	0-30 cmbs 30-50 cmbs	4/4 7.5 YR 3/2 7.5 YR	Brown Clay Dark Brown Clay
LP 15 ST8	0-50 cmbs	3/1 7.5 YR	Very Dark Grey Clay

Figure 15. Northern site boundary, facing south.

Figure 16. Northern site boundary, facing southwest.

Figure 17. Sugarcane crop row, facing south.

Figure 18. Right of way between crops, along canal, facing west.

Figure 19. Within the northeastern portion of the direct APE, facing southeast.

Figure 20. Crops within the northern section of the direct APE.

Figure 21. Sugarcane to shovel height comparison, facing north.

Figure 22. Southern portion of the APE, facing east.

Figure 23. Gravel within the sugarcane crops, facing east.

Figure 24. Gravel within grassy right-of-way, facing down.

Figure 25. Gravel within the southern portion of the direct APE.

Site No. 16IB214: North Acadiana Scatter

SURA Inc's survey crew discovered artifacts on surface while excavating transect shovel tests near the northeast section of the direct APE. The boundaries of the site were defined by where surface scatter ended, covering an area of 19 ac (7.7 ha). The boundaries were further defined by excavating one shovel test on each boundary point, then delineating each point at ten-meter 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. Fifty-two delineation shovel tests were excavated and no transect, or delineation shovel test yielded subsurface artifacts.

A total of 99 artifacts were collected within the North Acadiana Scatter, including 44 ceramics, 30 pieces of glass, 2 pieces of metal, 22 pieces of construction material and 1 unidentified fragment of mammalian bone.

Ceramics, altogether weighing a total of 260.9 grams (g), included 21 pieces of whiteware, 1 banded, all weighing 64.57 g, 13 pieces of stoneware, weighing 158.71 g, 1 piece of decorated mocha ware, weighing 5.7 g, and 9 pieces of porcelain, weighing 31.92 g. Ceramics made up the majority of artifacts collected by total count, 44 pieces, followed closely behind by glass.

A total of 30 pieces of glass were collected, altogether weighing in at 169.8 g. This included 15 curved, clear glass shards, including 2 bottle necks with applied lips, weighing 98.6 g, 12 solarized shards of glass, weighing 60.5 g and 3 milk glass shards, weighing 10.7 g.

Two pieces of metal were collected, including 1 iron staple, weighing 4.98 g and 1 iron bolt, weighing 9.77 g, for a total of 14.7 g of metal.

Finally, 22 pieces of construction material, including 5 brick fragments (discarded in field) and 17 pieces of ceramic construction material, likely from a sewer or drainage pipe, weighing 1,629.18 g, were collected.

One unidentified fragment of mammalian bone was also collected, weighing 1.56 g.

Of the 44 ceramic pieces, most dated to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The earliest was an outlier piece of Mocha whiteware (1790-1830). Otherwise, the assemblage

consisted of 9 fragments of generic porcelain; 13 sherds of stoneware; and 21 items of whiteware; the foregoing items could have been made any time in the 19th and 20th centuries.

The glass array consisted exclusively of bottle fragments, which, like the ceramics, could have been made from the late 19th to the 20th century. No window glass was observed.

Five brickbats were found but none were intact/in situ. Construction material was also found and it probably was part of drainage or sewer piping.

There were no fragments of window glass; no *in situ* bricks; no domestic items such as tableware; no nails; and no clothing fasteners, such as buttons.

The Acadiana Regional Airport, located 1,270 ft (387 m) northeast of the site, operated as a Naval Auxiliary Air Station (NAAS) between 1960 and 1965. While on site, a crew member was told by an informant that his grandfather used to own the land, and the navy would occasionally dump trash on the property. It is possible that artifacts may be a result of dumping by the NAAS, however it is also possible that artifacts were left by previous residences in the area. A topographic map from 1939 St. Martinsville, LA shows a cluster of four standing structures, one within the North Acadiana Airport site (Figure 28).

Table 5. Representative Munsell Soil Profiles within 16IB214 Site Boundaries

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
N Boundary	0-50 cmbs	3/1 7.5 YR	Very dark gray clay

Table 6. 16IB214 Artifact Tally

										TOTAL
Ceramics										
Whiteware	21									
plain	20									
banded	1									21
Stoneware	13									
Mocha ware	1									34
Porcelain	9									35
										44
Glass										
Bottle (Curved)	27									
clear body	13									71
clear neck	2									
solarized	12									
Milk	3									
										74
Metal										
Iron										
Staple	1									
Bolt	1									75
										76
Construction Material										
Brick	5									
Ceramic	17									81
										98
Bone										
Mammal	1									
										99
TOTAL										99

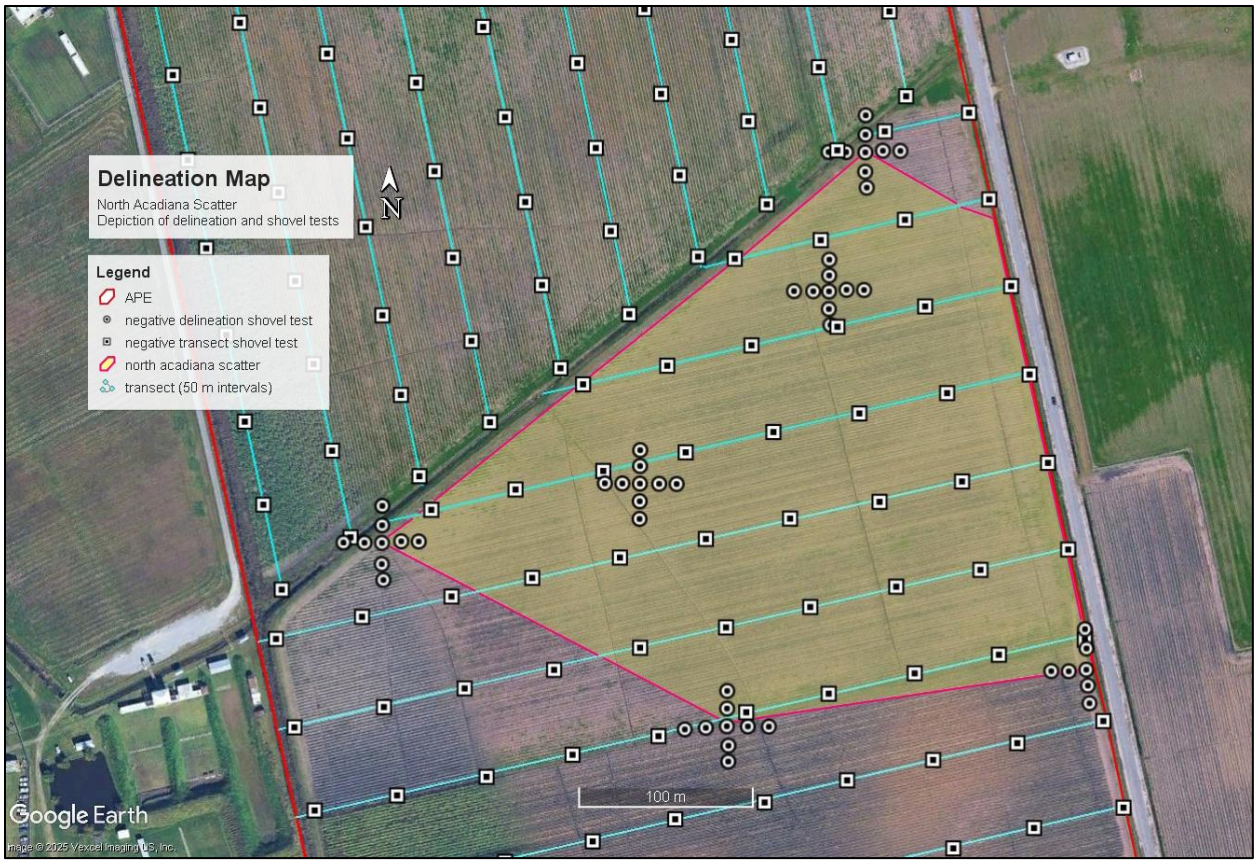

Figure 26. Satellite depiction of 16IB214 and delineation shovel tests (Source: Google Earth).

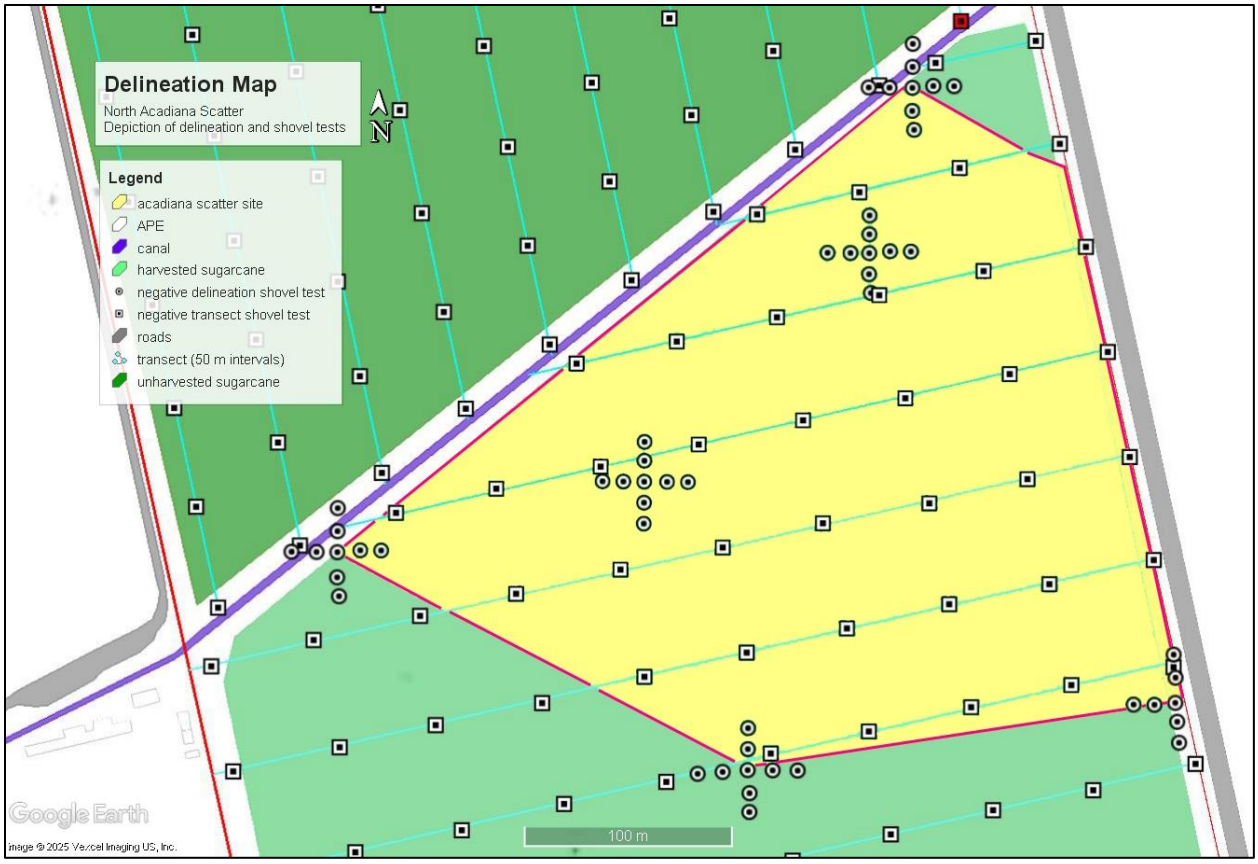

Figure 27. Sketch map of 16IB214 and delineation shovel tests.

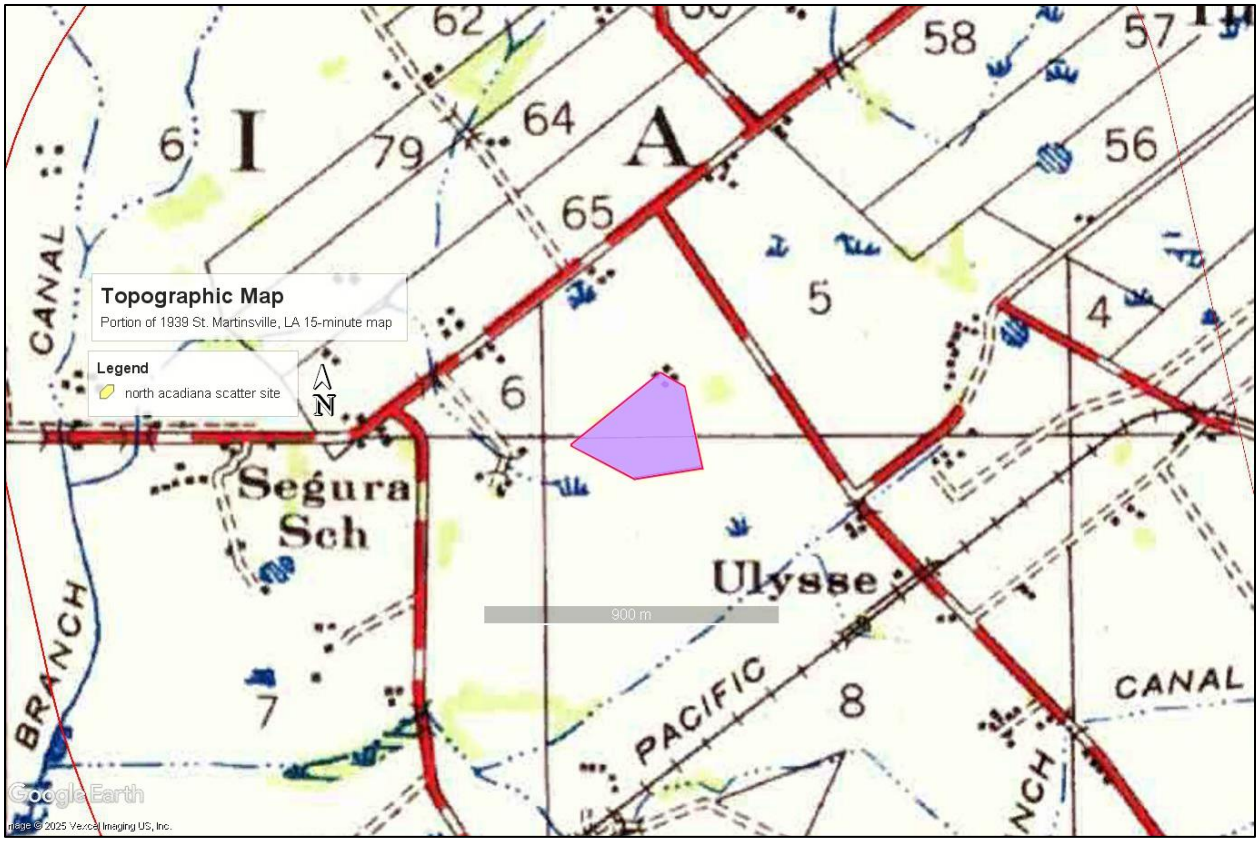

Figure 28. Depiction of proximity of 16IB214 to standing structures, from portion of 1939 St. Martinsville, LA 15-minute map.

Figure 29. Within 16IB214 boundaries, facing east.

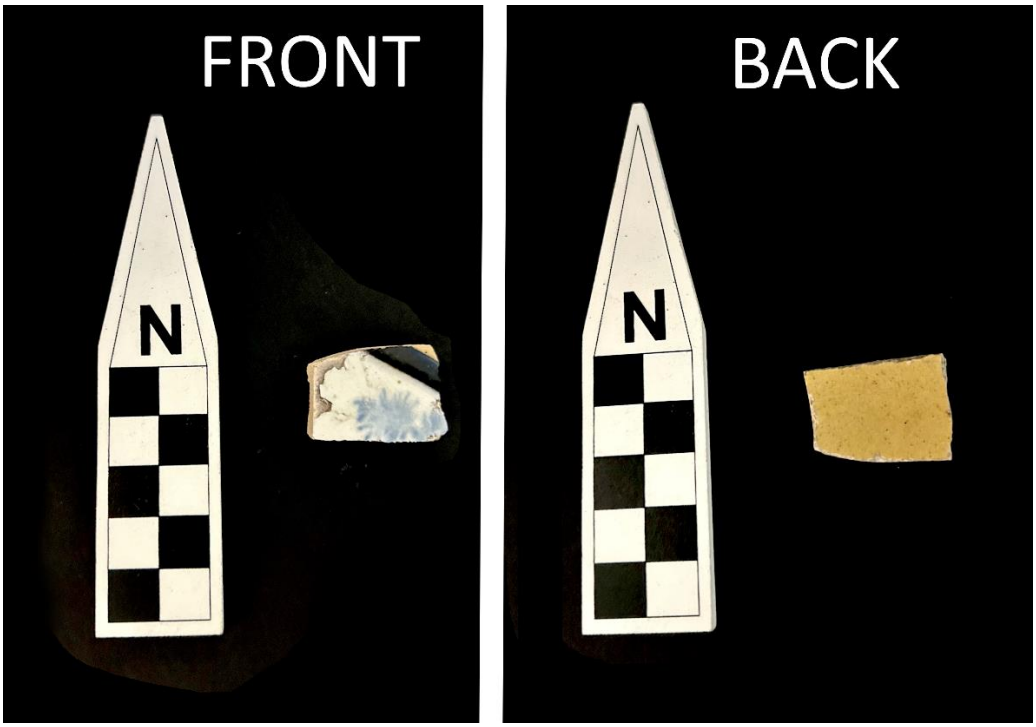

Figure 30. Mocha ware found within surface scatter.

Site No. 16IB114: South Acadiana Scatter

SURA Inc.'s survey crew discovered artifacts on surface near the southwest corner of the direct APE while excavating transect shovel tests. The boundaries of the site were defined by where the surface scatter ended, covering an area of .23 ac (.09 ha). The boundaries were further defined by excavating one shovel test on each boundary point, then delineating each point at ten-meter (m) intervals in each cardinal direction until reaching two consecutive negative shovel tests. Twenty-six delineation shovel tests were excavated and no transect, or delineation shovel test yielded subsurface artifacts.

The artifact inventory for this site is sparse, comprising only 20 items. Only 2 of the items are ceramic, and both are non-diagnostic (1 whiteware and 1 yellowware sherd). Some 13 pieces of glass are represented, all but one being nondiagnostic bottle glass. That exception is a single small fragment of clear flat or window glass. Two railroad spikes attest to the abandoned rail line on the north end of the scatter. Three bits of non-brick construction material; an iron washer from an unknown machine; and a piece of oyster shell complete the assemblage.

The configuration of this site is odd, being located just south of the abandoned railroad and along a dirt field road. It seems likely that the material relates to the railroad and that it was spread over the present area by farm machinery. What it represented originally is unclear, though there are verbal reports of post-WW II dumping in the fields.

This site falls within the boundaries of a previously identified site, Site No. 16IB114, also referred to as Locus 5, identified by Goodwin and Associates in year. The original site consisted of tableware glass, transfer printed whiteware, annular ware, brick gravel and a metal plow blade. The site was described as redeposited domestic artifacts in a plowed field, probably representing spoil from the nearby canal. No further work was recommended and it was considered ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 7. Representative Munsell Soil Profiles within 16IB114 Site Boundaries

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
N Boundary 10 North	0-50 cmbs	3/1 7.5 YR	Very dark gray clay
N Boundary 10 West	0-50 cmbs	4/1 7.5 YR	Dark gray clay
N Boundary	0-50 cmbs	4/2 7.5 YR	Brown clay

Table 8. 16IB114 Artifact Tally

									TOTAL
Ceramics									
Whiteware	1								1
Yellow ware	1								
Glass									
Bottle (Curved)	10								12
clear	7								
amber	2								
cobalt	1								
Window (Flat)	1								13
Metal									
Iron									
Railroad spikes	2								15
Washer	1								16
Construction Material									
Ceramic	3								19
Shell									
oyster	1								20
TOTAL									20

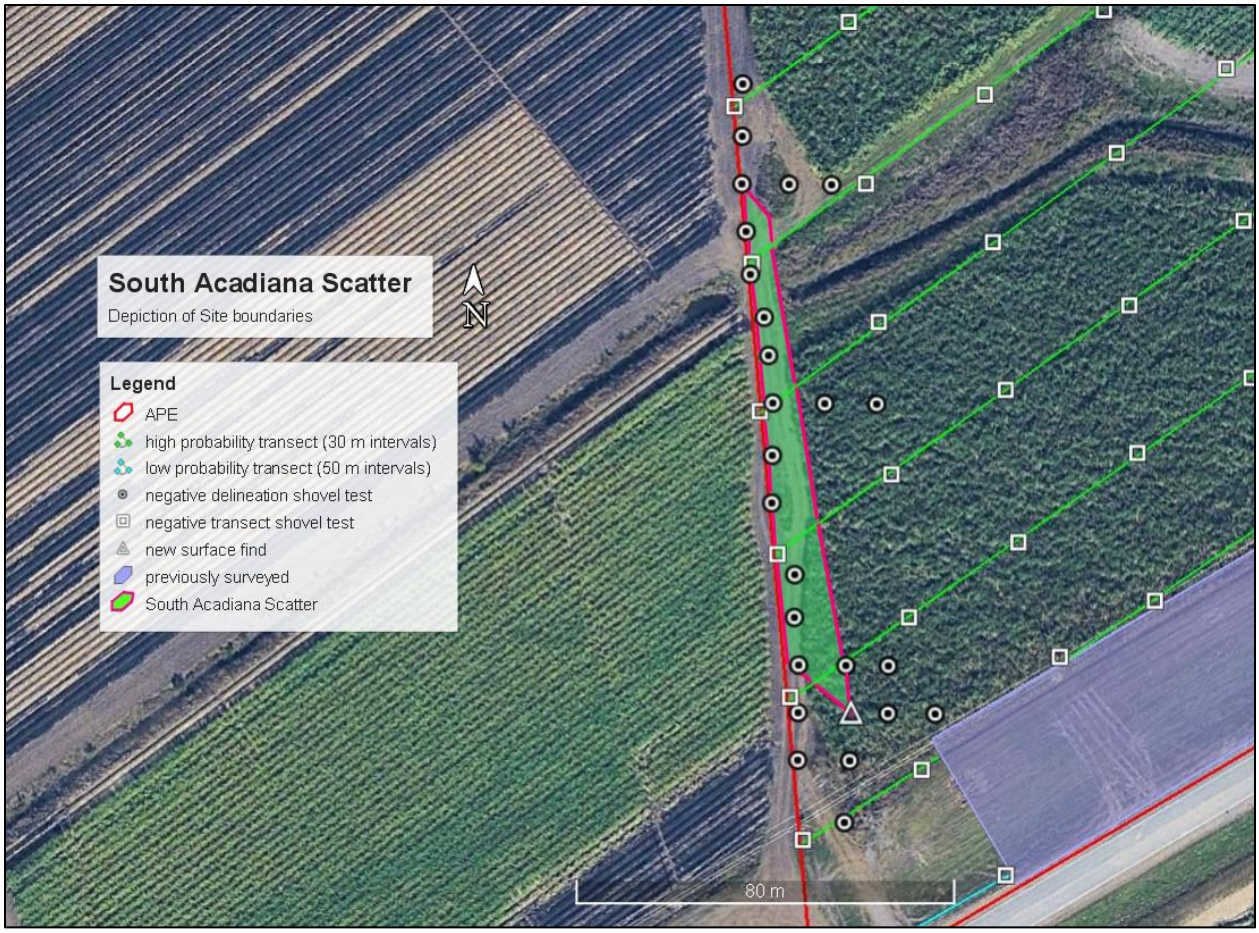

Figure 31. Satellite depiction of 16IB114 and delineation shovel tests (Source: Google Earth).

Figure 32. Sketch map of 16IB114 and delineation shovel tests.

Figure 33. Depiction of old 16IB114 boundaries and new boundaries.

Figure 34. Grassy right-of-way, within 16IB114, facing north.

Isolated Find

One single porcelain sherd, weighing 1.1 g, was discovered on the surface where a shovel test was to be excavated around the center of the direct APE, near the eastern boundary. The shovel test yeilded no subsurface artifacts and was subsequently delineated (Figure 35). A shovel test was excavated in each cardinal direction at 10 m intervals until two negatives were reached. No other artifacts were discovered in this area, on surface or subsurface. Due to the lack of additional artifacts discovered, and the distance from the other sites (1,716 ft [523 m] south of Site No. 16IB214 and 1,607 ft [490 m] northeast of Site No. 16IB114) this was considered an isolated find.

Figure 35. Depiction of isolated find

Indirect APE

The indirect APE has been determined to be 1,500 ft (457.2 m). There are 3 standing structures located within the indirect APE; however, none are older than 50 years old. Therefore, the standing structures are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Figure 36 shows the indirect APE in relation to the direct APE and standing structures.

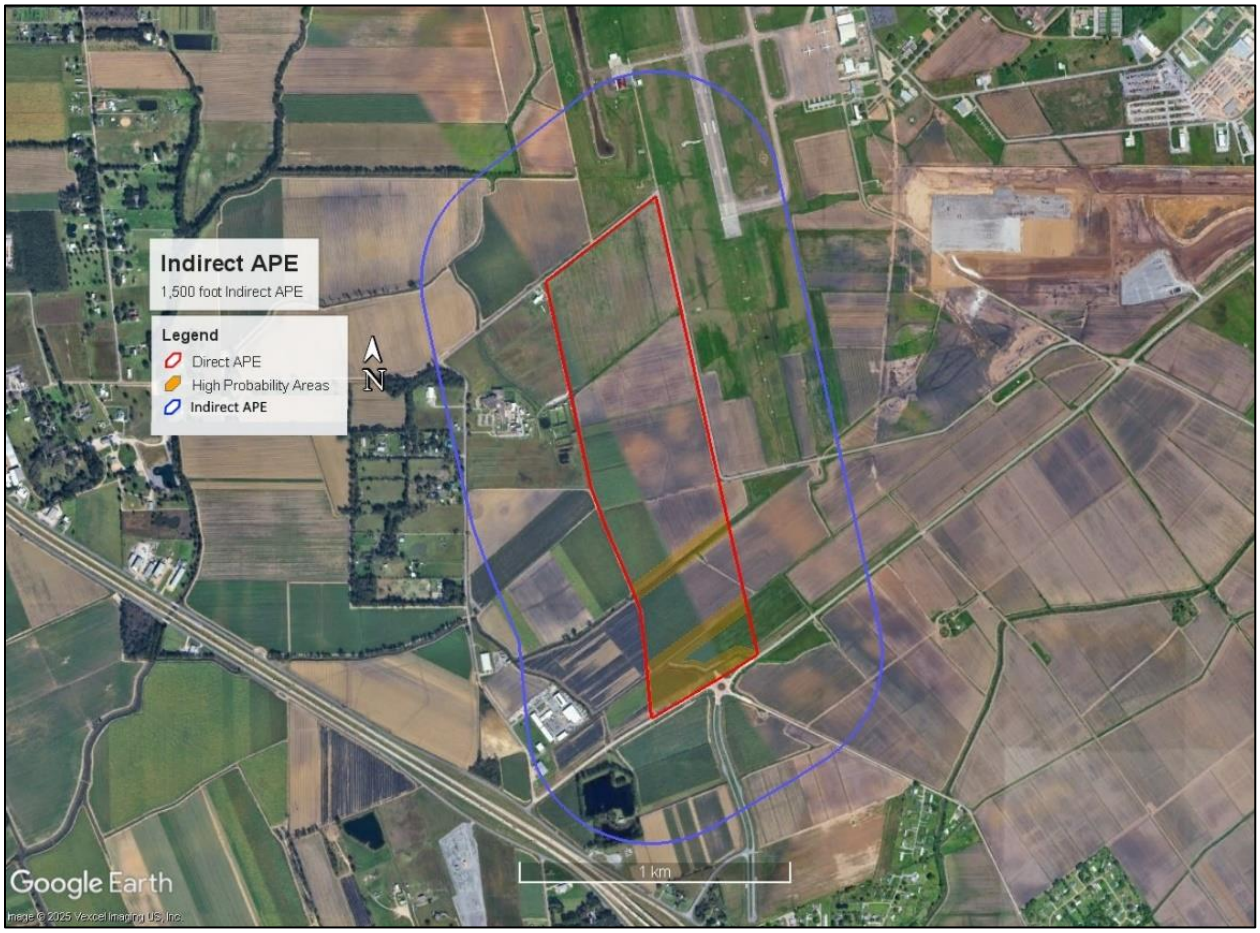

Figure 36. Depiction of indirect APE in relation to direct APE and standing structures.

Summary of Fieldwork

From September 4th through 26th, 2025, A total of 117 high probability, 313 low probability and 87 delineation shovel tests were excavated. All were negative. A total of 5 high probability and 5 low probability shovel tests were unable to be excavated due to gravel and hard clay. One site, Site No. 16IB214, was discovered, while a previously known site, Site No. 16IB114, was reevaluated. Due to the lack of research potential within the two sites, it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed as planned.

CHAPTER SIX:
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From September 4th-26th, 2025, Surveys Unlimited Research Associates, Inc. (SURA, Inc.) conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of 184 acres (ac) (74.5 hectares [ha]) near New Iberia, Iberia Parish, Louisiana. The survey was undertaken for the purpose of site certification. The APE consisted of agricultural fields, containing sugarcane, some at full growth, some harvested, divided by canals and grass pathways. A total of 117 high probability, 313 low probability and 87 delineation shovel tests were excavated during the initial survey. All shovel tests were negative for subsurface cultural resources. One site, Site No. 16IB214, was discovered, while a previously known site, Site No. 16IB114, was reevaluated. Due to the lack of research potential within the two sites, we recommend no further work is needed and that the project be allowed to proceed as planned.

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