



PHASE IB ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

MILL POINT SOLAR I PROJECT

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, NEW YORK

June 2023

Prepared For:

**ConnectGen LLC
1001 McKinney, Suite 700
Houston, Texas 77002**

Prepared By:

**TRC
4425-B Forbes Boulevard
Lanham, MD 20706**



**PHASE IB ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
MILL POINT SOLAR I PROJECT
TOWN OF GLEN, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, NEW YORK**

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Lanham, Maryland 20706**



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June 2023

OPRHP MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

SHPO Project Review Number: **21PR00133**

Involved State and Federal Agencies (DEC, CORPS, FHWA, etc.): **Office of Renewable Energy Siting (ORES)**

Phase of Survey: **Phase IB**

Location: **North and west of the Town of Glen in central Montgomery County**

Minor Civil Division: **Town of Glen**

County: **Montgomery County**

Survey Area Dimensions: **Irregular dimension (see below)**

Number of Acres Surveyed: **4,225 acres**

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map: **Tribes Hill and Randall (2019)**

Number & Interval of Shovel Tests (STPs): **11,840 STPs in 15-m intervals, 211.84 acres of systematic surface survey**

Number & Size of Units: **Standard STPs (40 cm diameter)**

Width of Plowed Strips: **N/A**

Surface Survey Transect Interval: **3 meter**

Results of Archaeological Survey: [REDACTED]

Number & name of precontact sites identified: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Number & name of historic sites identified: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Number & name of sites recommended for Phase II or Avoidance: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Results of Architectural Survey: **N/A**

Report Author(s): **Erin Steinwachs, Jordan Riccio, Justin Warrenfeltz, Timothy Sara, Robert Wall**

Date of Report: **June 2023**

*Phase IB Archaeological Survey – Mill Point Solar I Project
Town of Glen, Montgomery County, New York*

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In September – December 2021, April 2022, and October – December 2022, TRC conducted a Phase IB archaeological survey of the Mill Point Solar I Project (Project), in Montgomery County, New York. The Project will be permitted under 94-c of the New York Executive Law on behalf of ConnectGen Montgomery County LLC, a subsidiary of ConnectGen LLC (ConnectGen). The Project will consist of the construction and operation of a utility-scale solar energy generation facility. The current Project Study Area is approximately 4,225 acres. The Project will include photovoltaic solar arrays, inverters, a substation, access roads, temporary laydown yards and staging areas, buried electric collection lines, and electrical interconnection facilities. Final solar array specifications, as well as locations of arrays, will be determined as part of ongoing design efforts.

A Phase IA archaeological study and sensitivity assessment for the Project was conducted by TRC in 2021 (Gollup et al. 2021). This study identified [REDACTED] within the Mill Point Solar I Project and determined [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Based on the *New York State Historic Preservation Office Guidelines for Solar Facility Development Cultural Resources Survey Work* (OPRHP 2021 Guidelines), the Phase IA study also recommended a Phase IB survey within all areas of high archaeological sensitivity that fall within proposed areas of substantial ground disturbance. The Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) reviewed the Phase IA study and concurred with the report’s findings in its review letter of April 5, 2021.

The Phase IB survey was conducted prior to finalization of design plans and as such, all areas defined as highly sensitive for archaeological resources were subjected to Phase IB survey. In addition, collection lines in areas of high sensitivity were specifically surveyed. Exclusion areas, defined by ConnectGen as areas that would not be disturbed by the Project, were not surveyed. In total, 11,840 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated, and 211.84 acres were subjected to systematic surface survey, resulting in the recovery of 1,009 artifacts from [REDACTED]. Resources identified included [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] are considered potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and are recommended for avoidance. All other archaeological resources identified during Phase IB survey are considered not eligible for the NRHP.

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1. INTRODUCTION

TRC has completed a Phase IB archaeological survey of the Mill Point Solar I Project (Project) located in Montgomery County, New York (Figure 1-1; Figure 1-2). The survey was conducted on behalf of ConnectGen Montgomery County LLC, a subsidiary of ConnectGen LLC (ConnectGen) and took place in September – December 2021, April 2022, and October – December 2022. The Project will consist of the construction and operation of a utility-scale solar energy generation facility. The total Study Area is approximately 4,225 acres. The Project will include photovoltaic solar arrays, inverters, a substation, access roads, temporary laydown yards and staging areas, buried electric collection lines, and electrical interconnection facilities. Final solar array specifications, as well as locations of arrays, will be determined as part of ongoing design efforts.

The regional setting of the Project within the Mohawk River Valley is known for its abundance of previously recorded archaeological resources, both precontact and historic, as documented in the Phase IA archeological study of the Project conducted by TRC in 2021 (Gollup et al. 2021). This study identified [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and recommended a Phase IB archaeological survey be performed in all highly sensitive areas that will be subjected to substantial ground disturbance. The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) reviewed the Phase IA study and concurred with the findings (OPRHP letter dated April 5, 2021).

The Phase IB archaeological survey initially began in the Fall of 2021 prior to finalization of Project design plans. Because areas of proposed substantial ground disturbance were not yet known, 100 percent of high sensitivity areas were surveyed with the exception of exclusion areas, which represent areas designated by ConnectGen as non-disturbance areas. The survey was interrupted in December 2021 due to inclement weather and subsequently resumed in the Spring 2022. Additional survey was conducted in previously excluded areas between October and December 2022. The objectives of the Phase IB archaeological survey were to: 1) identify archaeological sites within the Study Area; 2) provide an initial assessment of identified archaeological sites for their potential eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP; and 3) to determine the effects of the proposed development on those sites.

The archaeological investigations were conducted in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*, the New York Archaeological Council's *Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections in New York State* (1994), the *New York State Historic Preservation Office Guidelines for Solar Facility Development Cultural Resources Survey Work*, and in consultation with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). Timothy Sara, M.A., RPA, served as the Principal Investigator. The field survey was directed by Jordan Riccio M.A., RPA, Al Honsinger M.A., and Justin Warrenfeltz M.A., RPA, with the aid of between 10 and 20 field technicians.

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This report is organized as follows. Chapter 2 summarizes the Phase IA sensitivity assessment, outlining the objectives, results, and recommendations of the study. Chapter 3 describes the field and laboratory methods used for the survey and Chapter 4 presents the survey results. Conclusions and recommendations are presented in Chapter 5. Appendix A presents TRC personnel qualifications, Appendix B provides the artifact inventory, and Appendix C contains soils information from STPs as required by the OPRHP.

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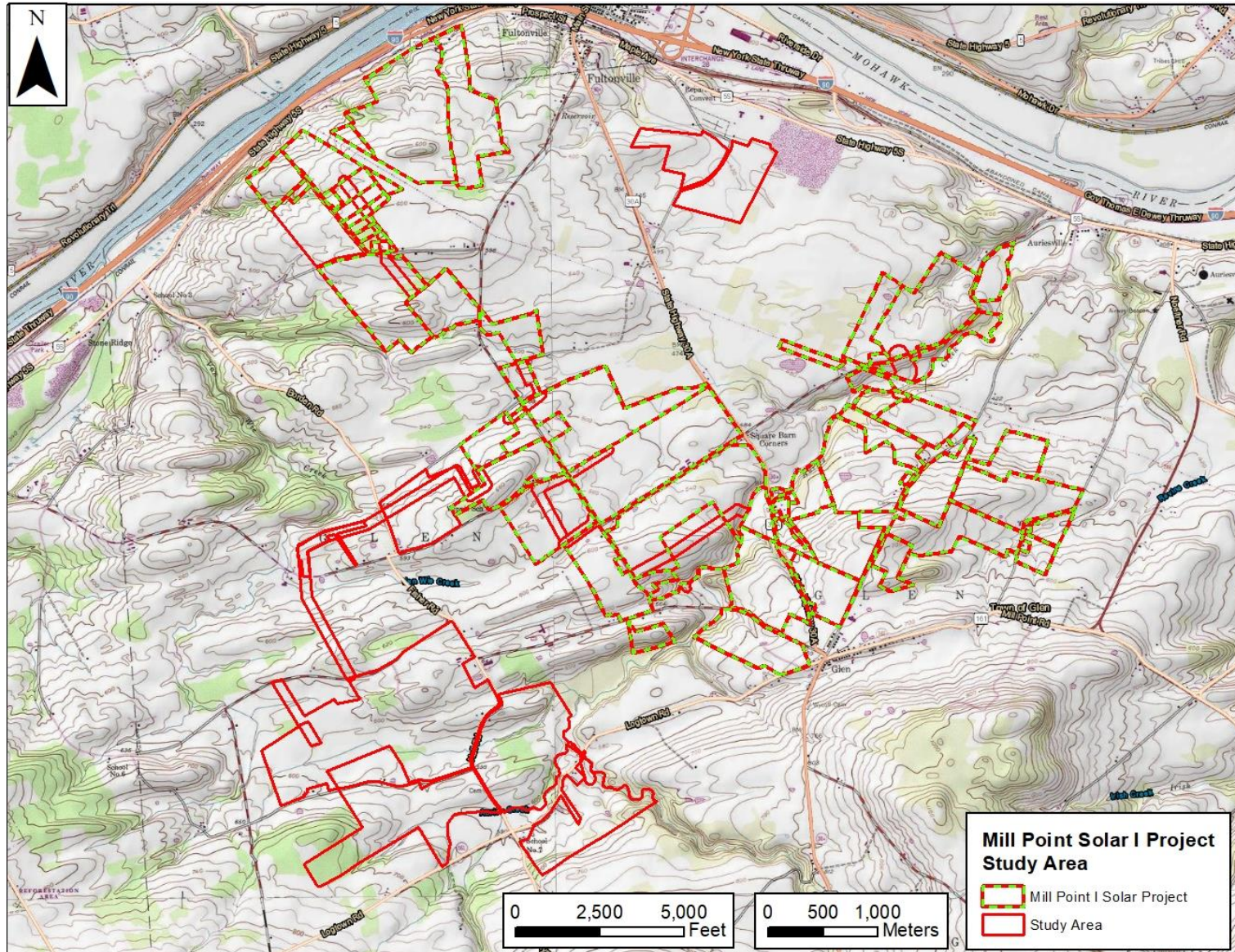


Figure 1-1. Detail of the Study Area on ESRI World Topographic map.

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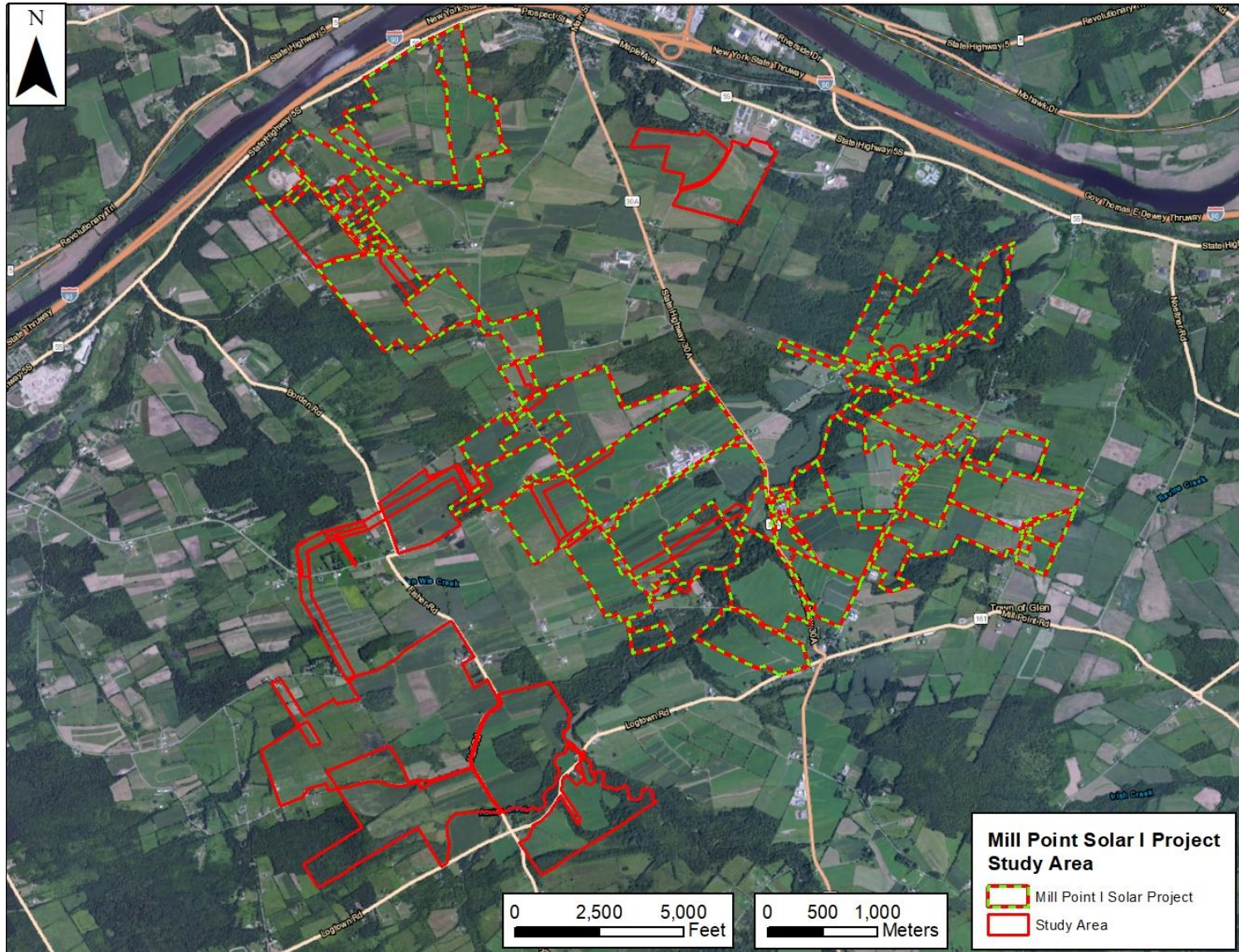


Figure 1-2. Detail of the Study Area on ESRI World Imagery Clarity Basemap.

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2. SUMMARY OF PHASE IA SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

The Phase IA sensitivity assessment for the Project was completed in 2021 and involved a review of maps, a search of state site files, and a field inspection of the Study Area (Gollup et al. 2021). The objectives of the Phase IA study were to assess the sensitivity of the Study Area for containing archaeological resources and provide recommendations for future archaeological investigations based on a newly adopted archaeological sensitivity model as provided in the *New York State Historic Preservation Office Guidelines for Solar Facility Development Cultural Resources Survey Work* (OPRHP Guidelines 2021). The Phase IA sensitivity assessment provided detailed descriptions of the environmental and cultural contexts for the Project (Gollup et al. 2021). A brief summary of previously recorded sites within the Study Area and vicinity are provided below.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN PROJECT VICINITY

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] (Table 2-1). These resources were identified from a search of both the OPRHP and New York State Museum (NYSM) site files using the web-based Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS). [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] (see Table 2-1).

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] (see Table 2-1). [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] (Gollup et al. 2021).

In addition to the previously recorded archaeological sites, the Phase IA study identified [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] These areas of interest are mapped in CRIS and their significance to the archaeological record is unknown. No information is available about the archaeological areas from CRIS, although [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The Phase IA study identified [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] (Gollup et al. 2021).

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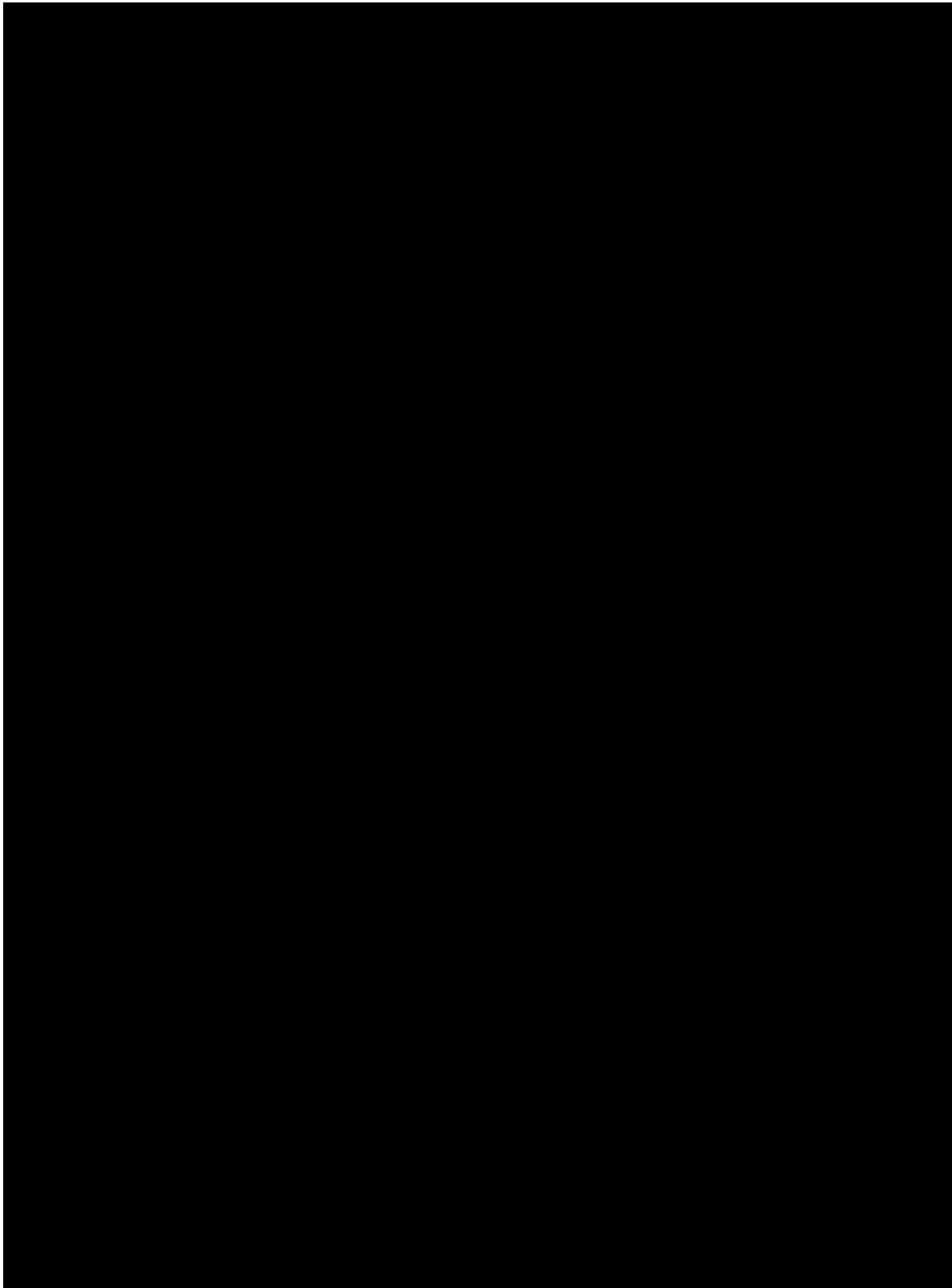


Figure 2-1. Archaeological sensitivity, Study Area, and recommendations from the Phase IA report.

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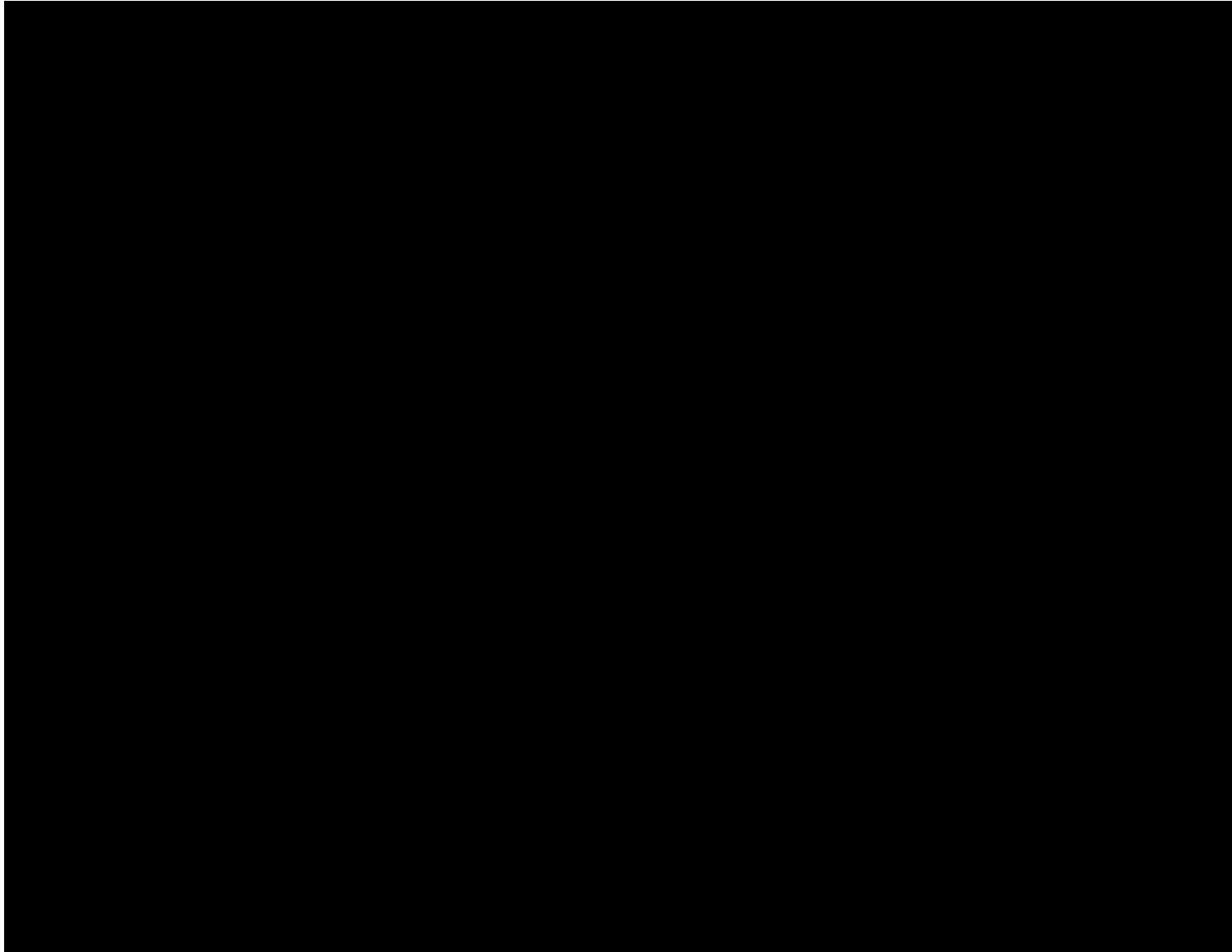


Figure 2-2. Updated archaeological sensitivity and Study Area for the Phase IB survey based on OPRHP Guidelines (May 2021).

3. FIELD AND LABORATORY METHODS

FIELD METHODS

Area of Potential Effects

The total Study Area is approximately 4,225 acres. Following OPRHP’s 2021 Guidelines that allow for pre-design flexibility, the area of potential effects (APE) for the Phase IB archaeological survey was defined as all areas determined to have high archaeological sensitivity which are not to be excluded from Project design. For the proposed Mill Point Solar I Project, Phase IB survey was conducted pre-design, and as such, 100 percent of areas of high archaeological sensitivity not within exclusion areas were surveyed.

Systematic Surface Survey

Field crews aligned themselves at 3-m intervals and traversed the area in straight lines searching the surface for artifacts. The location of each isolated find spot or concentration of artifacts was recorded with a handheld GPS unit and given a unique field identification number. Artifacts were then collected and bagged by field identification number for laboratory processing and cataloging. Areas suitable to systematic surface survey were also subjected to sub-surface testing to assess depth of plowzone deposits and underlying soil characteristics. In total, 211.84 acres were subjected to systematic surface survey.

Shovel Test Survey

Systematic excavation of STPs was conducted at 15-m intervals along survey transects placed 15 m apart throughout the APE. Additional delineation STPs were excavated at 1 and 3 m intervals surrounding isolated finds to define boundaries. STPs measured 40 cm in diameter and were excavated by natural or cultural horizons until sterile soils (Pleistocene-age deposits) were reached. Poorly drained, low-lying or wetland areas, and areas of ground disturbance were examined by visual inspection. In total, 11,840 STPs were excavated during the Phase I survey, resulting in the identification of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Study Area and Site Documentation

Recovered artifacts were bagged according to natural soil stratum and depth below surface. The results of individual tests were recorded on standardized field forms. All soils were described in terms of color and texture using Munsell color notations and USDA classification schemes. The Field Director recorded daily notes describing the progress of the survey in terms of the number of STPs excavated, area surveyed, and pertinent environmental information. Recovered artifacts were assigned a unique field specimen number that was used for laboratory tracking.

TRC generated Project-specific maps in the field to record essential Survey Area and site details which were used to generate Project maps that are reproduced in Chapter 4. The field maps include Survey Area boundaries, local physiographic and cultural features, individual STPs, and newly recorded sites; all mapped locations were referenced to proposed disturbance areas. The Survey Areas were photographed with general views showing environmental conditions at the time of survey; these views are depicted on Study Area maps.

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The location of all STPs and surface features were mapped in the field, and geospatially recorded using a *Trimble Geo7x* handheld GPS unit. The GPS data was post-processed in GPS Pathfinder Office Version 5.6 and plotted onto USGS topographic maps and satellite imagery in ArcGIS 10. The site was photographed from several vantage points to show general topography and site conditions. All recovered artifacts were retained by TRC for processing and curation.

Cultural resources are identified as either Isolated Finds or Sites. A Site is a resource comprised of more than one positive STP, surface find, or feature. Each of the positive STPs or surface finds within a Site are located within 25 m of at least one other contemporaneous cultural positive STP or surface find. In addition to the methods described above, identified Sites were delineated through additional shovel testing based on field conditions. An Isolated Find (IF) is defined as a single positive STP, or surface find occurring greater than 25 m from the nearest contemporaneous cultural find. In some cases, surface finds which are located greater than 25 m from each other – but occurring on the same landform as one another – were grouped into Sites rather than remaining as isolated finds.

Non-site historic field scatters are defined as diffuse scatters of artifacts that are likely removed from their original context, typically through agricultural or construction activity. These scatters are displaced from locations of Map Documented Structures (MDS) identified during background research. Non-site historic field scatters frequently occur along roadways where fill has been deposited during roadway construction or within plowed agricultural fields. The locations of these scatters are recorded in the field, but are not considered archaeological resources by OPRHP, and as such artifacts are not retained and NRHP eligibility recommendations are not considered.

LABORATORY AND ANALYTICAL METHODS

Artifact Processing and Analysis

All artifacts recovered in the field were bagged in 4-mil, resealable plastic bags along with artifact cards bearing provenience information. A catalog number was assigned to each unique provenience, and this number appears with all provenience information. All artifacts were transported from the Study Area to TRC's laboratory facility in Lanham, Maryland, and artifact bag numbers were examined for accuracy with field provenience information and the general artifact inventory. At this point, any labeling errors detected on artifact cards, bags, or the inventory, were corrected. Artifacts were sorted by general categories (historic, precontact faunal) and then by material type within each category (i.e., precontact lithics or ceramics; historic glass, ceramics, architectural material, etc.). The catalog number remained with each artifact during washing and analysis.

All non-metal artifacts were washed in tap water using a soft toothbrush; metal artifacts were dry brushed. Artifacts were allowed to air-dry before being submitted for analysis. All diagnostic artifacts were labeled with the official site number and catalog number. Labeling will be done with ink on a coat of Acryloid B-72 and sealed over with another coat of Acryloid B-72. In total, 1,009 artifacts were recovered during the survey.

The historic artifact analysis followed an industry-standard format based on the South/Noel Hume typology (South 1977). Artifact pattern analysis, based on form or material type, was conducted for all artifacts recovered from the survey. The purpose of artifact pattern analysis is to organize an assemblage and to

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provide a description of its contents. The collection is thus organized by Functional Group, including Domestic, Architectural, Personal, and Indeterminate, as per the work of South (1977). The principal reference sources for historic artifact identification include but are not limited to Denker and Denker (1985), Ketchum (1983), Noel Hume (1969), and South (1977). The ceramic and glass analyses provide information on ware or vessel types, techniques of surface decoration and manufacture, description of decorative motifs, beginning and ending dates of manufacture, and, if present, maker's marks.

When precontact lithics are present, the analysis is completed as follows. Raw materials are identified based on macroscopic characteristics: color, texture, hardness, fracturing attributes, and inclusions. Precontact lithic artifacts were sorted into the following classes: cores, tools, debitage, and FCR and classified into subclasses accordingly. Chipped stone tools, for example, were sorted into the following subclasses: biface, uniface, and flake. Chipped stone tools were identified based on morphology, manufacturing method, and use-wear. Guidelines for the analysis of bifacial and cobble reduction followed research conducted over the years by several individuals (e.g., Andrefsky 2001 and 2005; Bonnicksen 1977; Callahan 1979; Crabtree 1972; Ericson 1984; Hayden 1980; Odell 2003; and Sullivan and Rosen 1985). The staged biface reduction sequence developed by Callahan (1979) was applied to cobble reduction strategies and to the importing of non-local raw materials in blank form.

Surfaces and edges were examined for traces of use-wear and polish with the unaided eye and with a 16X hand lens. If applicable, the identification of utilized and edge-retouched flake tools was undertaken with the acknowledgment that other factors such as trampling, spontaneous retouch during flake detachment, and trowel or shovel damage can also cause damage to tool and flake edges. When present, cobble tools were analyzed in this way since unintentional damage to on-site cobbles may be considered as marginal to the primary site activities.

Each artifact was counted and weighed to the nearest 0.1 gram (g). Debitage was counted and weighed by provenience and raw material type. The result of the lithic analysis provides preliminary data regarding site function, raw material procurement strategies, and features of native technology.

Artifact Inventory

The artifact inventory was generated in Microsoft Excel 2021. Each artifact was described by basic type utilizing descriptive information (characteristics) (Appendix A).

Curation

After analysis, artifacts were placed in clean, perforated 4-mil, resealable plastic bags. Artifacts were divided by general type and placed into sub-bags within a general bag for each provenience. An acid-free artifact card with provenience information and bag number was included with each bag. All artifacts and original field records generated from this survey will be temporarily stored at the TRC Lanham, Maryland office until a permanent curation facility is designated. Once a curation facility is identified, all artifacts will be prepared for final curation according to the curation guidelines specified by that facility. All Project records will be included in the transfer to the facility. Upon Project completion, it is anticipated TRC will work closely with ConnectGen in identifying an acceptable curation facility.

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4. FIELD RESULTS

To organize the Phase IB archaeological survey, the Study Area was divided into 25 Survey Areas (Survey Areas 1-15, 17-18, and CL1-8) (Figure 4-1). Following survey, some parcels within Survey Areas were removed from the Project because no construction activities will occur within those parcels. The results of the survey in each area are summarized below. A report of the results by individual Survey Area follows. In total, 11,840 STPs were excavated and 211.84 acres of systematic surface survey were performed, resulting in the recovery of 1,009 artifacts from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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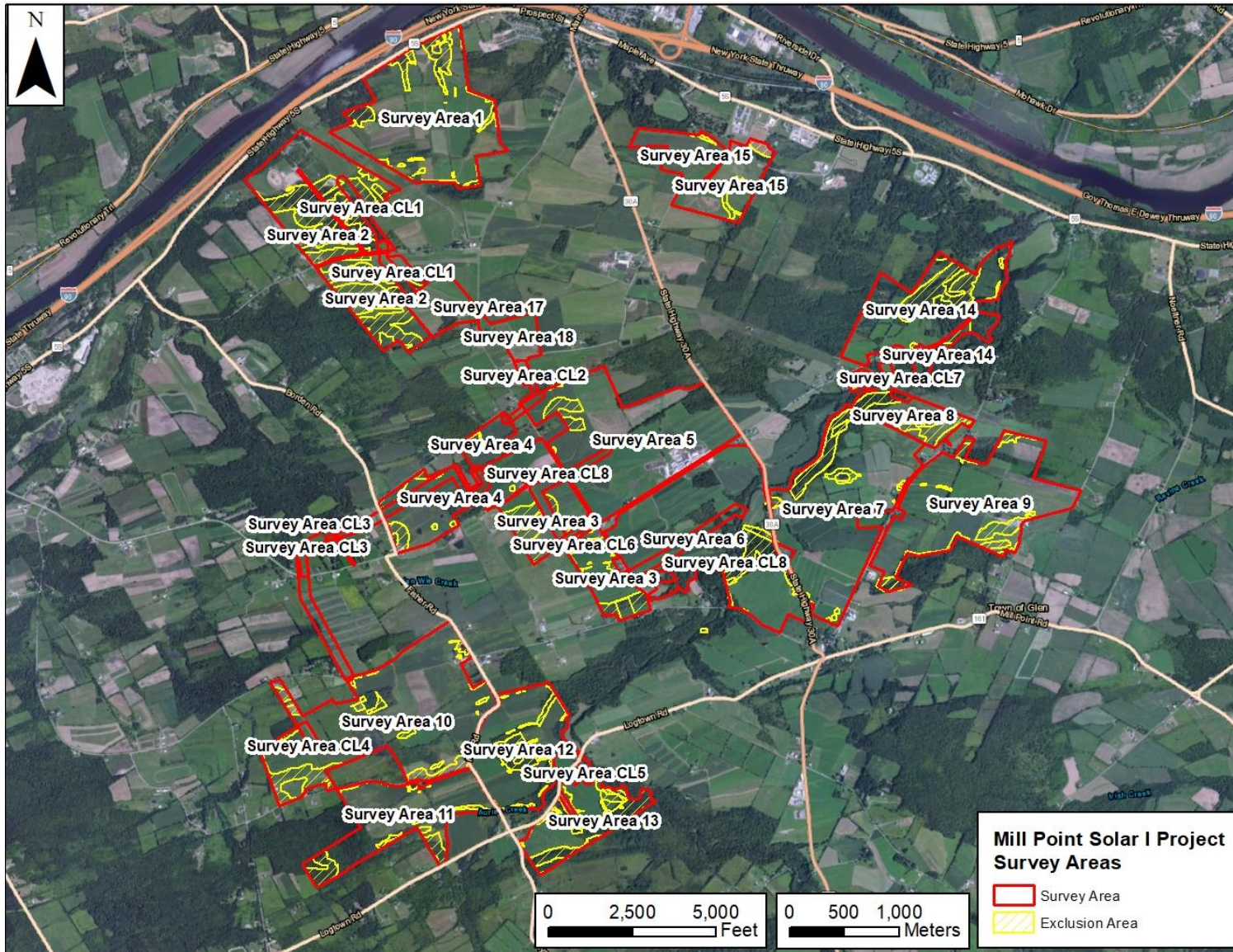


Figure 4-1. Overview map showing Phase IB Survey Areas.

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SURVEY AREA 1

Survey Area 1 (SA 1) consists of an approximately 325-ac parcel located south of the Mohawk River in the northernmost portion of the Study Area (Figure 4-1). The parcel is bounded by NY-5S along its northern margin and a utility line corridor along its western margin. The northern section is characterized by diffuse stands of trees and fallow agricultural fields where field grasses and underbrush predominate. SA 1 also consists of fallow agricultural fields bounded by wooded areas and a forested area in the southwestern portion (Figure 4-2).



Figure 4-2. Overview photo – Survey Area 1, facing North.

Topography within SA 1 consists of a broad, steeply sloping terrace rising from the Mohawk River to the north, trending roughly north to south, toward a gently sloping plain to the south. Elevations range from 321 ft amsl in the northeastern corner along NY-5S, to 630 ft amsl in the southwestern portion. The most distinctive landscape features in SA 1 are four intermittent streams which drain into the Mohawk River and a forested moraine in the southwestern portion. These drainages cross the northern, eastern, and western boundaries of SA 1, trending north toward the Mohawk River.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The access road trends roughly north to south between the two intermittent streams which cross the northern boundary of the Survey Area.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The map features were located within areas of exclusion and were avoided during field investigations (Figure 4-6). If project plans are modified to impact the concentration of historic structures identified above, additional fieldwork would be required. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

A typical soil profile in SA 1 consisted of an 49 cm Ap horizon of black (10YR 2/1) silty loam overlying a B horizon of a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam to a depth of 61 cmbs (Figure 4-3: STP C-6). Another typical soil profile in SA 1 consisted of a 45

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cm Ap horizon of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) sandy loam overlying a B horizon of a brown (10YR 4/3) sandy clay loam to a depth of 59 cmbs (Figure 4-3:STP H-6).

Phase IB testing in SA 1 included the excavation of 1,152 STPs. An additional 79 STPs were unexcavated due to inundated soils, previous ground disturbance, or steep slope. [REDACTED] (Figure 4-5; Figure 4-6)

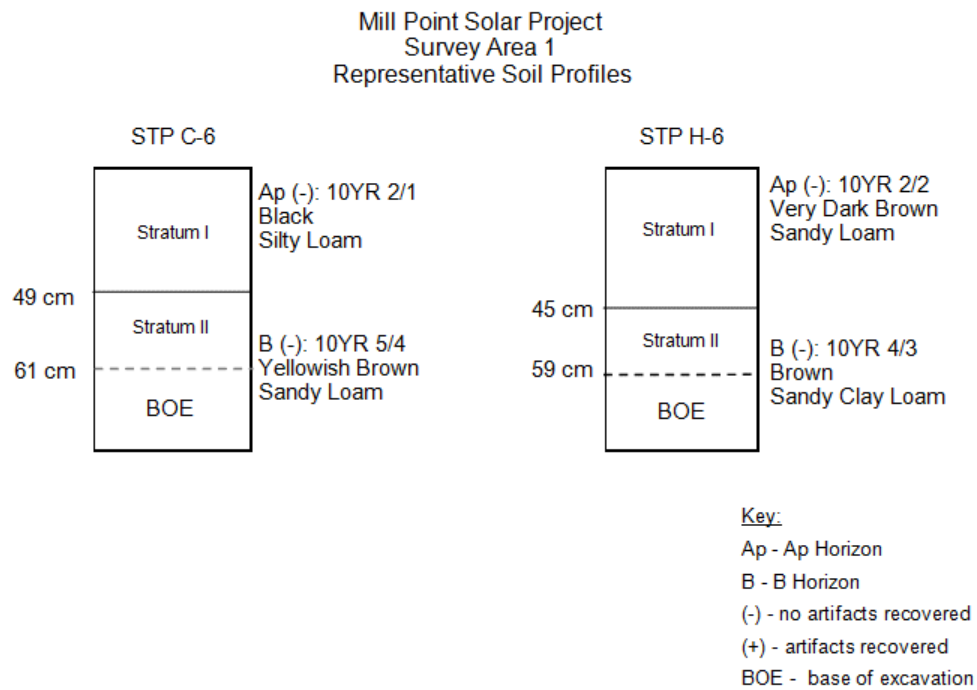


Figure 4-3. Representative soil profiles – Survey Area 1.

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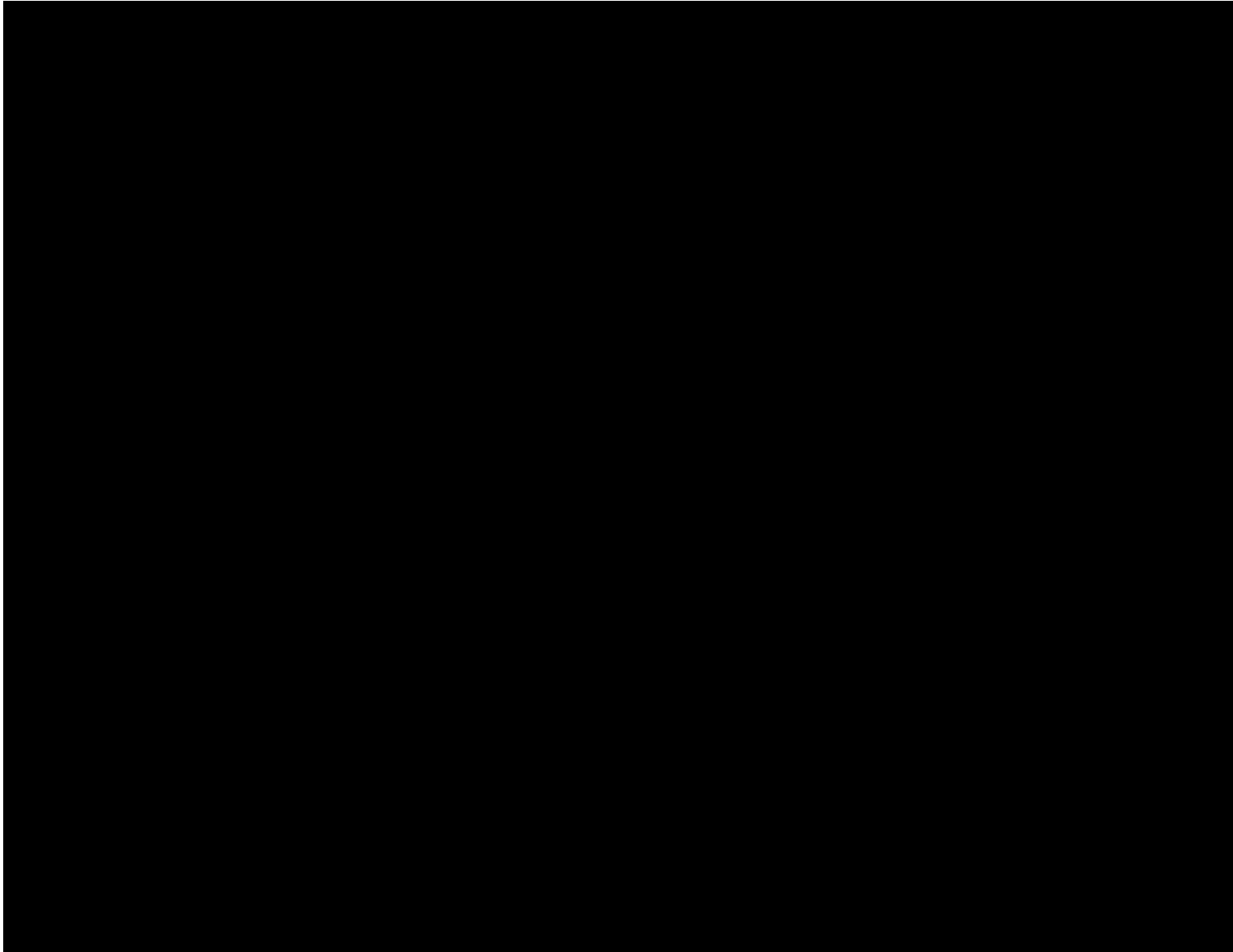


Figure 4-4. Map of Phase IB archaeological sensitivity – Survey Area 1.

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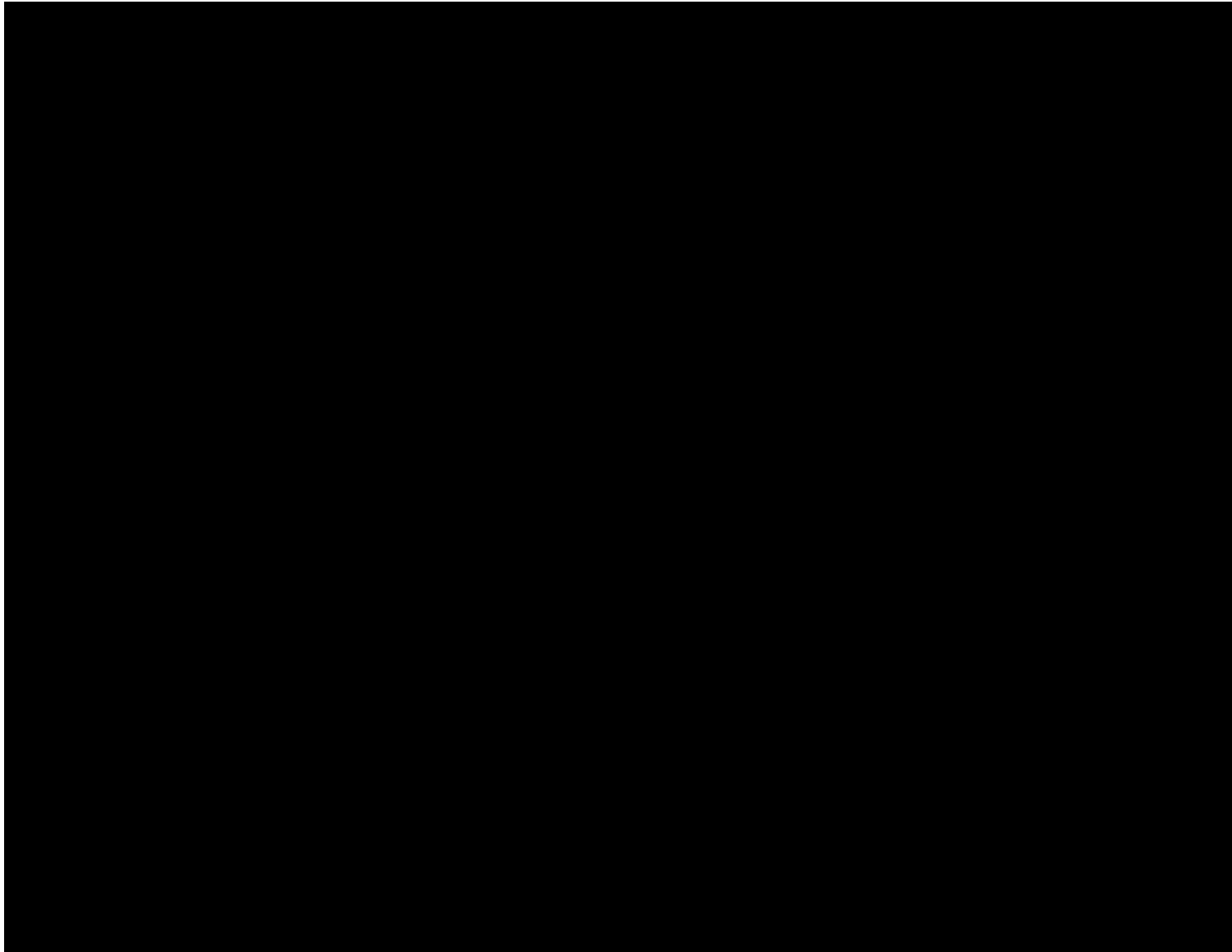


Figure 4-5. Map of Phase IB archaeological investigations – Survey Area 1 South.

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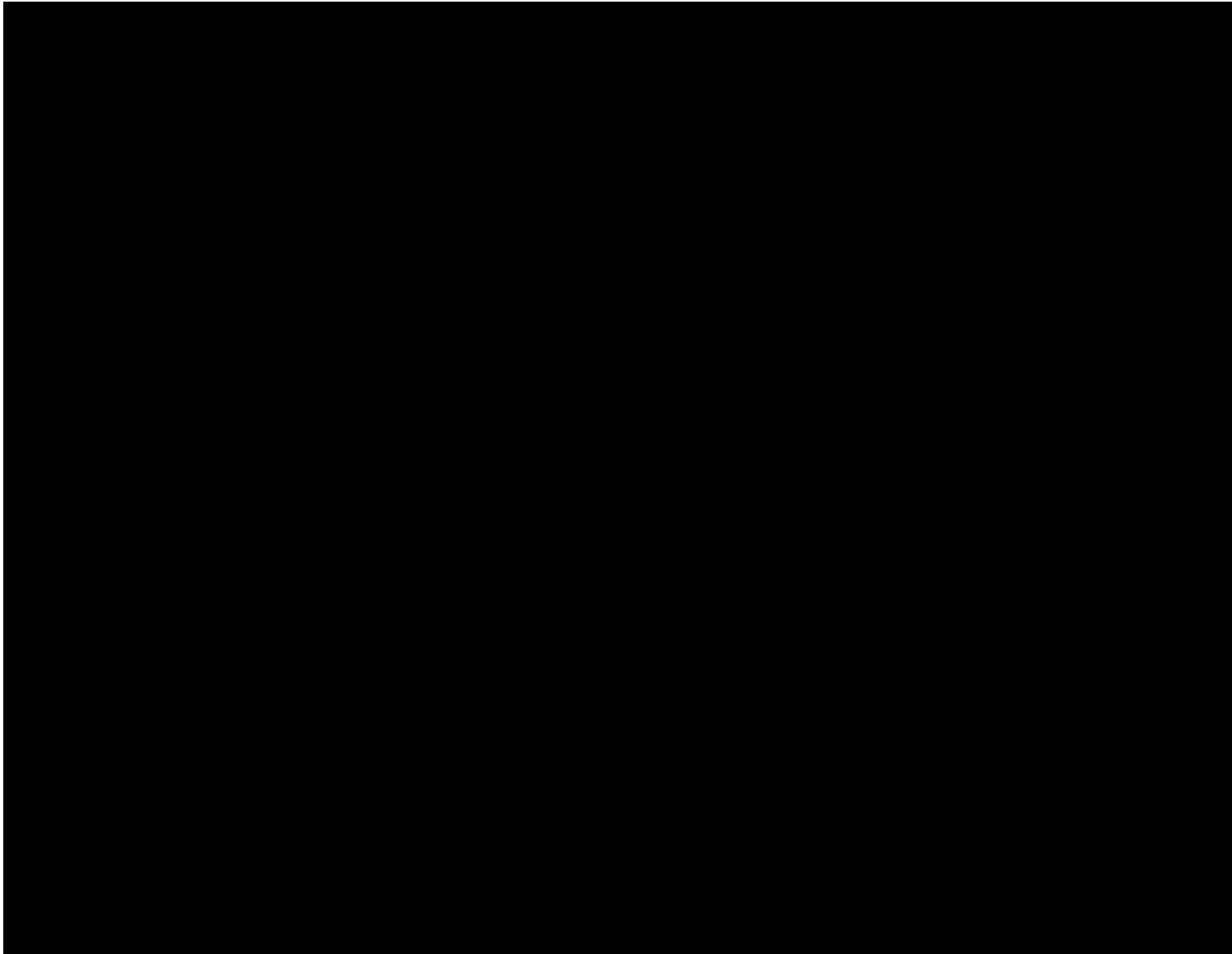


Figure 4-6. Map of Phase IB archaeological investigations – Survey Area 1 North.

SURVEY AREA 2

Survey Area 2 (SA 2) consists of an approximately 366-ac parcel located south of the Mohawk River in the northernmost portion of the Study Area west of SA 1 (Figure 4-1). The parcel is bounded by NY-114 along its southern margin and a utility line corridor along its eastern margin. Marys Lane bisects SA 2 roughly northwest to southeast, providing access to residential housing and the Glenridge Motor Sports Park. East of Marys Lane, houses and forested areas predominate, terminating in a large, open field recently mowed at the time of survey. On the western side of Marys Lane, forests predominate and cease to the north at the margin of the raceway (Figure 4-7).



Figure 4-7. Overview photo – Survey Area 2, facing East.

Topography within SA 2 consists of a broad, steeply sloping terrace rising from the Mohawk River to the north, trending roughly north to south, toward a gently sloping plain to the south. Elevations range from 450 ft amsl in the northernmost portion along the terrace, to 630 ft amsl in the southeastern portion. The most prominent landscape feature in SA 2 is an intermittent stream approximately 430 meters in length, which trends roughly east to west and bisects the area west of Marys Lane.

[REDACTED]

A typical soil profile in SA 2 consisted of a 40 cm Ap horizon of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam overlying a B horizon of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty loam to a depth of 50 cmbs (Figure 4-8: STP A-1). Another typical soil profile in SA 2 consisted of a 21 cm Ap horizon of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty loam overlying a B horizon of a brown (10YR 5/3) silty clay loam to a depth of 31 cmbs (Figure 4-8: STP D-6).

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Phase IB testing in SA 2 included the excavation of 145 STPs. An additional 48 STPs were not excavated due to inundated soils, previous ground disturbance, and/or steep slope. [REDACTED] (Figure 4-10).

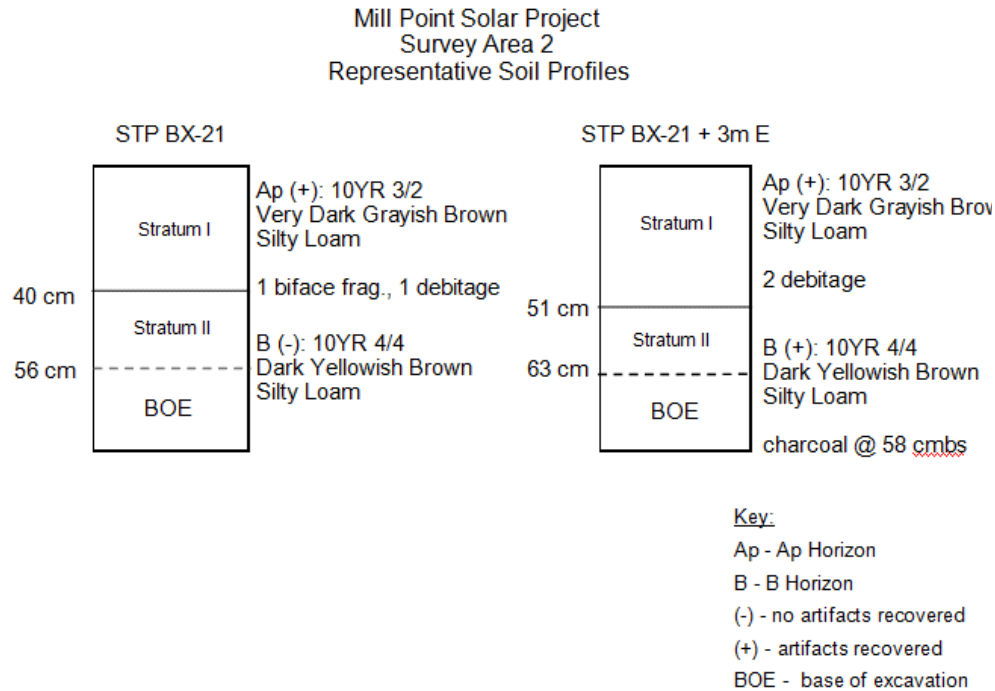


Figure 4-8. Representative soil profiles – Survey Area 2.

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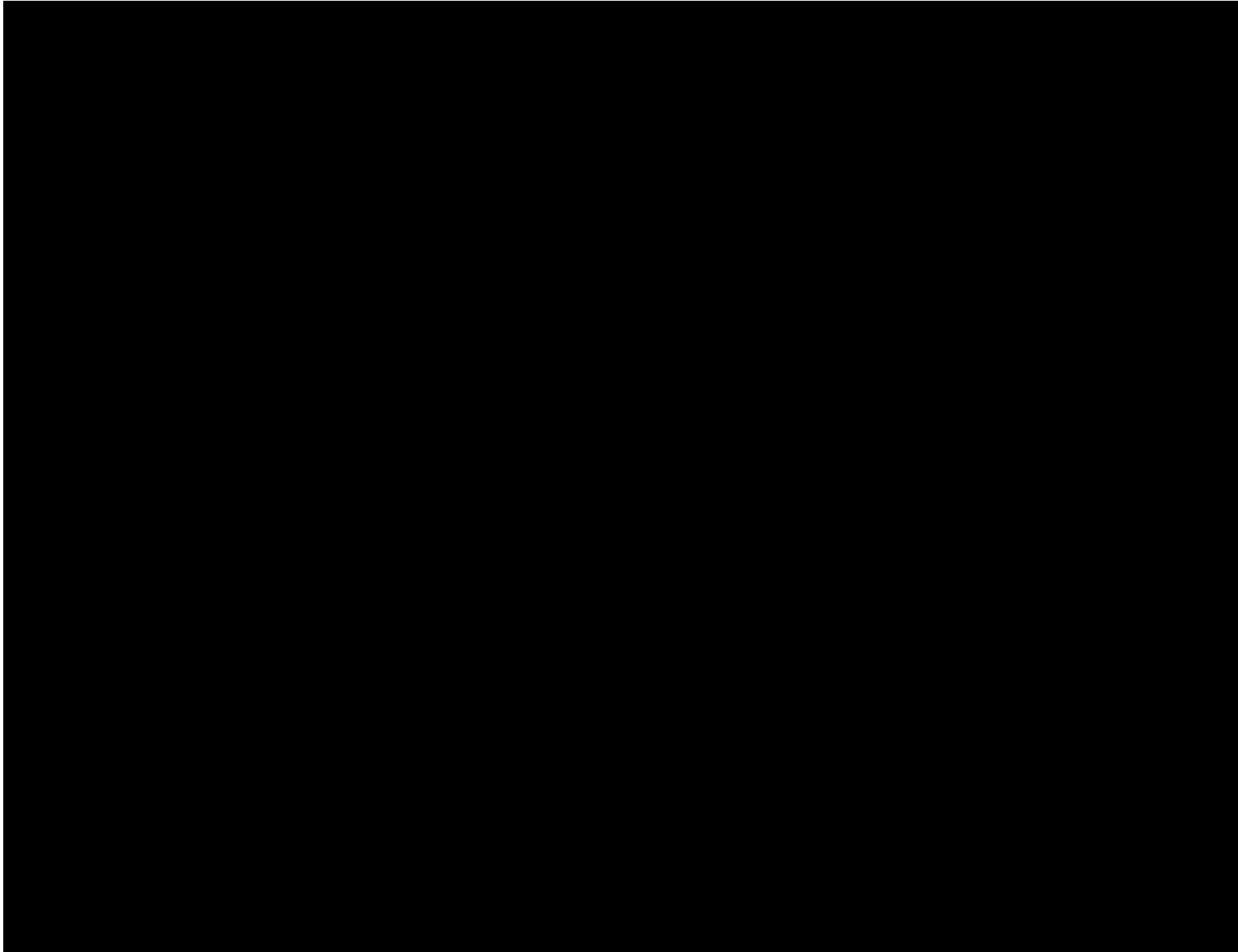


Figure 4-9. Map of Phase IB archaeological sensitivity – Survey Area 2.

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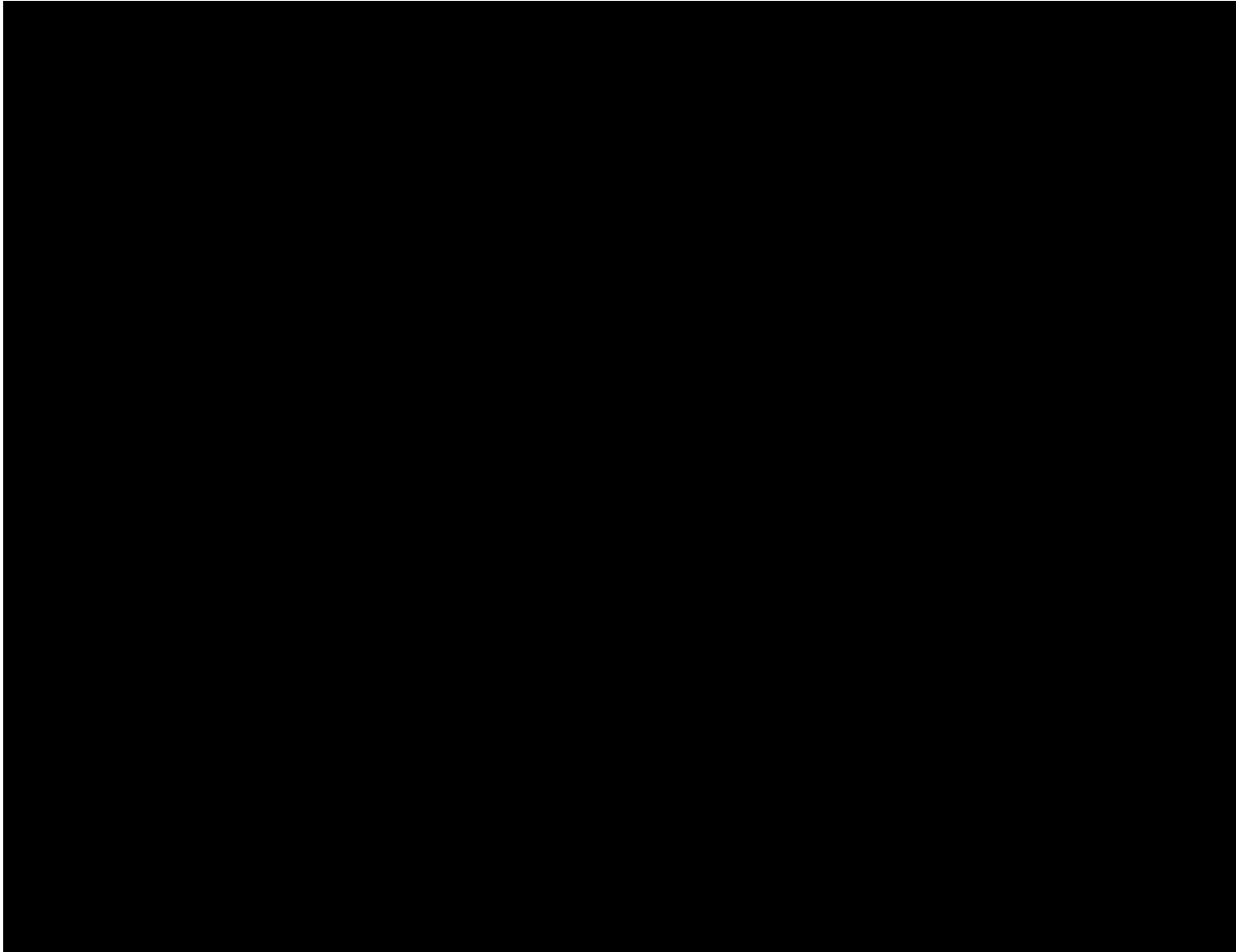


Figure 4-10. Map of Phase IB archaeological investigations – Survey Area 2.

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SURVEY AREA 3

Survey Area 3 (SA 3) consists of an approximately 178-ac parcel located west of Van Epps Road and south of Agersinger Road in the central portion of the Study Area (Figure 4-1). The parcel is bounded by Fischer Road along its southern margin and Van Epps Road along its eastern margin. Fallow agricultural fields comprise the majority of SA 3, with forested areas restricted to the central and southern portions (Figure 4-11).



Figure 4-11. Overview photo – Survey Area 3, facing Northwest.

Topography within SA 3 is comprised of a relatively level to gently undulating plain. Elevations range from 570 ft amsl in the northeastern corner at the junction between Agersinger and Van Epps Road, to 620 ft amsl in the southern portion. The most prominent landscape feature within SA 3 is one intermittent stream which drains from the northwest, entering along the eastern boundary and emptying into a small pond.

[REDACTED]

A typical soil profile in SA 3 consisted of a 32 cm Ap horizon of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay loam overlying a B horizon of a brown (10YR 5/3) clay loam to a depth of 43 cmbs (Figure 4-12: STP 2A-3). Another typical soil profile in SA 3 consisted of a 32 cm Ap horizon of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam overlying a B horizon of a brown (10YR 5/3) silty clay loam to a depth of 42 cmbs (Figure 4-12: STP O-16).

Phase IB testing in SA 3 included the excavation of 414 STPs and 3.86 acres of systematic surface survey. An additional 112 STPs were not excavated due to inundated soils, previous ground disturbance, and/or

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steep slope. [REDACTED]

Mill Point Solar Project
Survey Area 3
Representative Soil Profiles

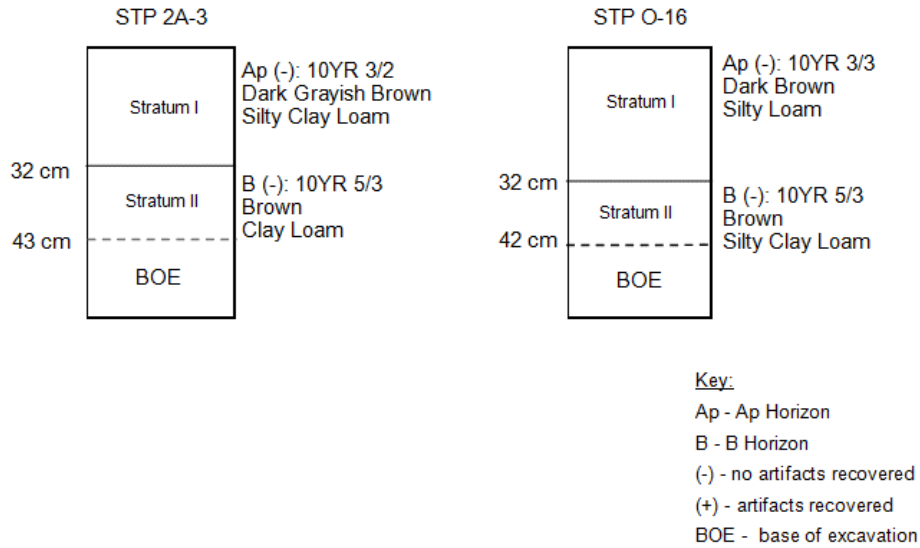


Figure 4-12. Representative soil profiles – Survey Area 3.

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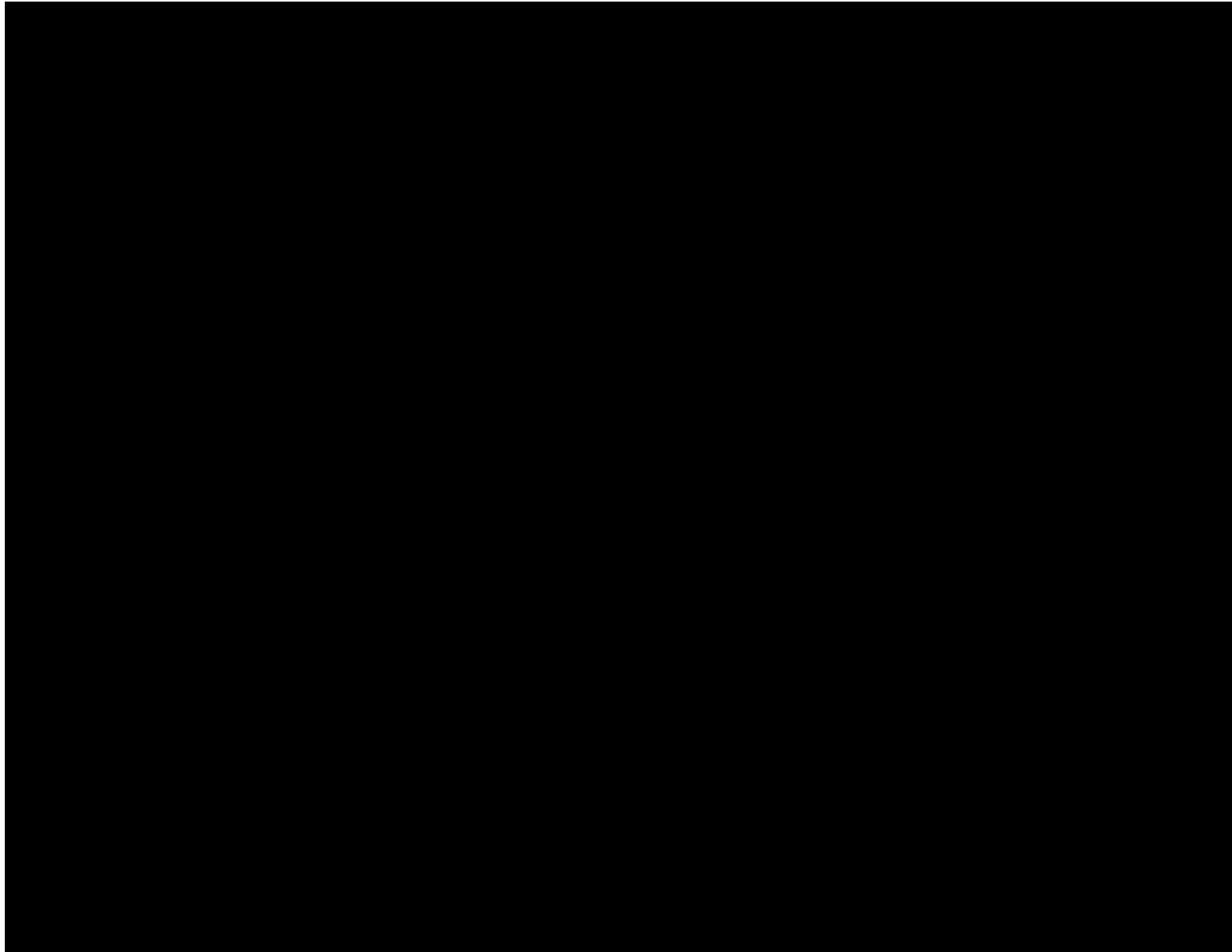


Figure 4-13. Map of Phase IB archaeological sensitivity – Survey Area 3.

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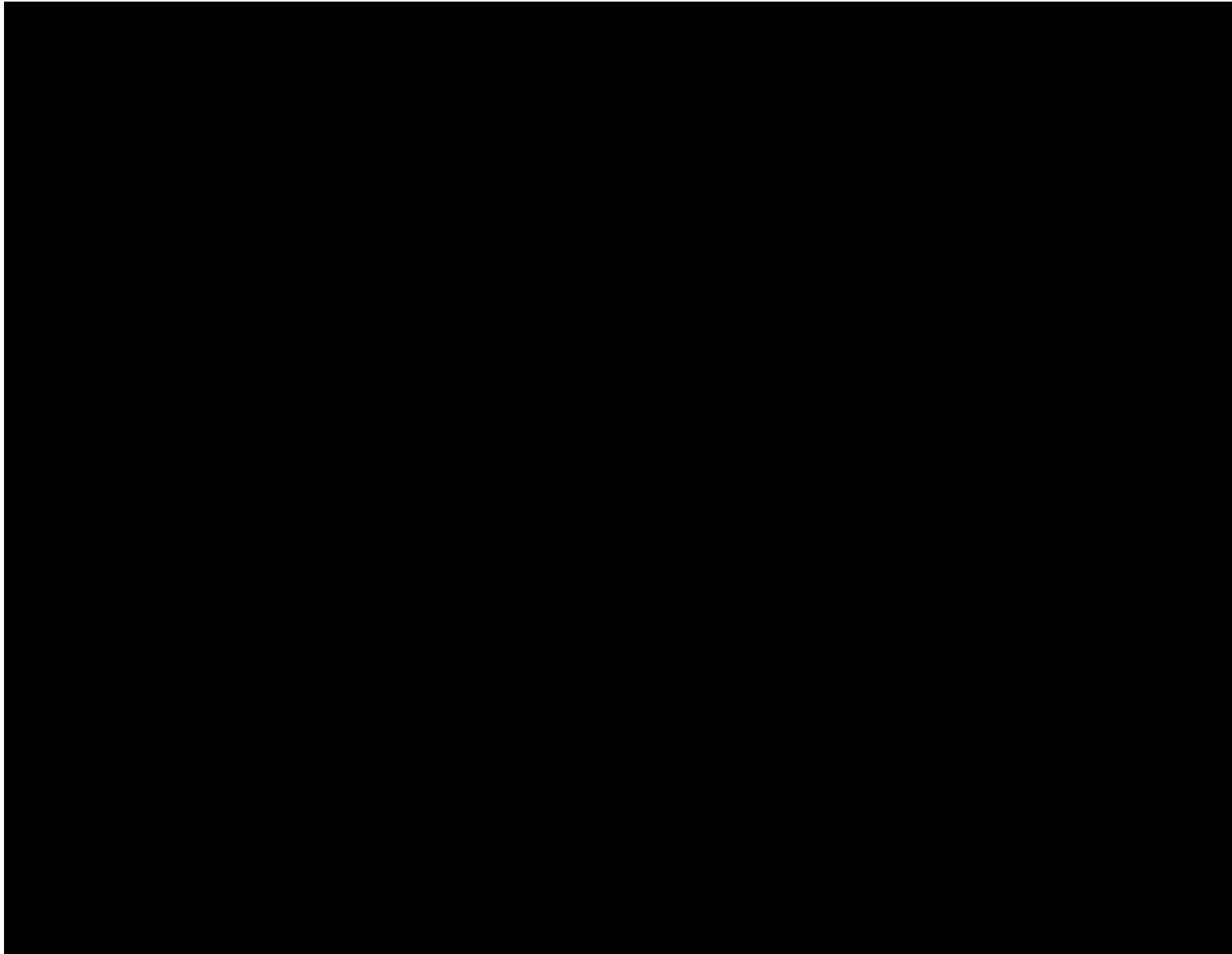


Figure 4-14. Map of Phase IB archaeological investigations – Survey Area 3.

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SURVEY AREA 4

Survey Area 4 (SA 4) consists of an approximately 200-ac parcel located south of Mile Level Road and west of Van Epps Road in the west-central portion of the Study Area (Figure 4-1). The parcel is also bounded by Agersinger Road along its southern margin and Borden Road along its western margin. The northern section is characterized by agricultural fields which were recently harvested and formerly planted in corn at the time of survey. Forested areas are located along field margins in the northeastern and south-central portions (Figure 4-15).



Figure 4-15. Overview photo – Survey Area 4 facing West.

Topography within SA 4 consists of a gently sloping plain, trending roughly north to south. Elevations range from 520 ft amsl in the northwestern corner along Mile Level Road, to 685 ft amsl in the south-central portion. The most distinctive topographic feature in SA 4 is a small knoll located in the south-central portion.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] If project plans are modified to impact the concentration of historic structures identified above, additional fieldwork would be required.

A typical soil profile in SA 4 consisted of a 22 cm Ap horizon of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam overlying a B horizon of a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay to a depth of 39 cmbs (Figure 4-16: STP J-1). Another typical soil in SA 4 consisted of a 28 cm Ap horizon of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam overlying a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty loam B horizon to a depth of 38 cmbs (Figure 4-16: STP J-3).

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Phase IB testing in SA 4 included the excavation of 47 STPs and 6.6 acres of systematic surface survey. An additional 8 STPs were not excavated due to inundated soils, previous ground disturbance, and/or steep slope. The total STP survey included 3 judgmental STPs and 16 radial STPs. [REDACTED]

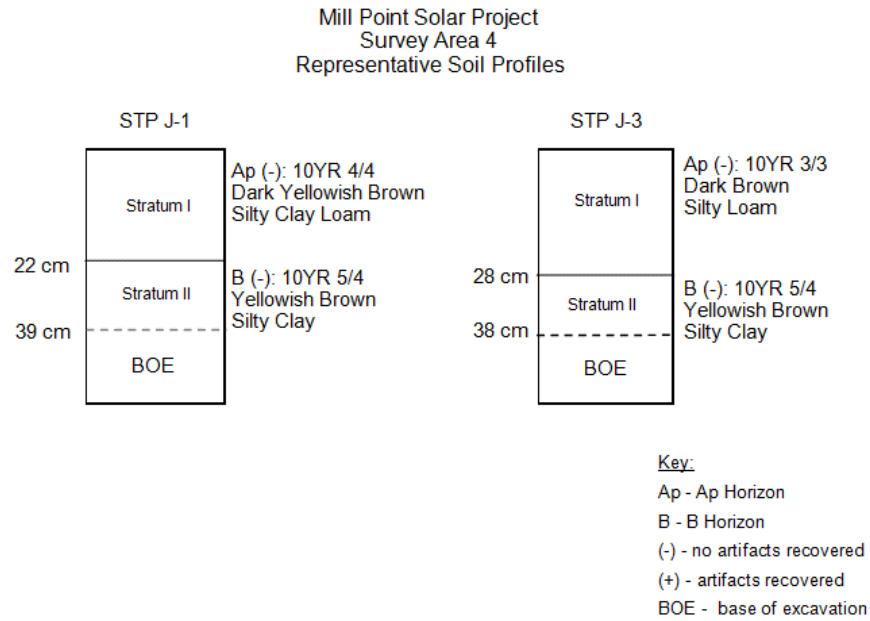


Figure 4-16. Representative soil profiles – Survey Area 4.

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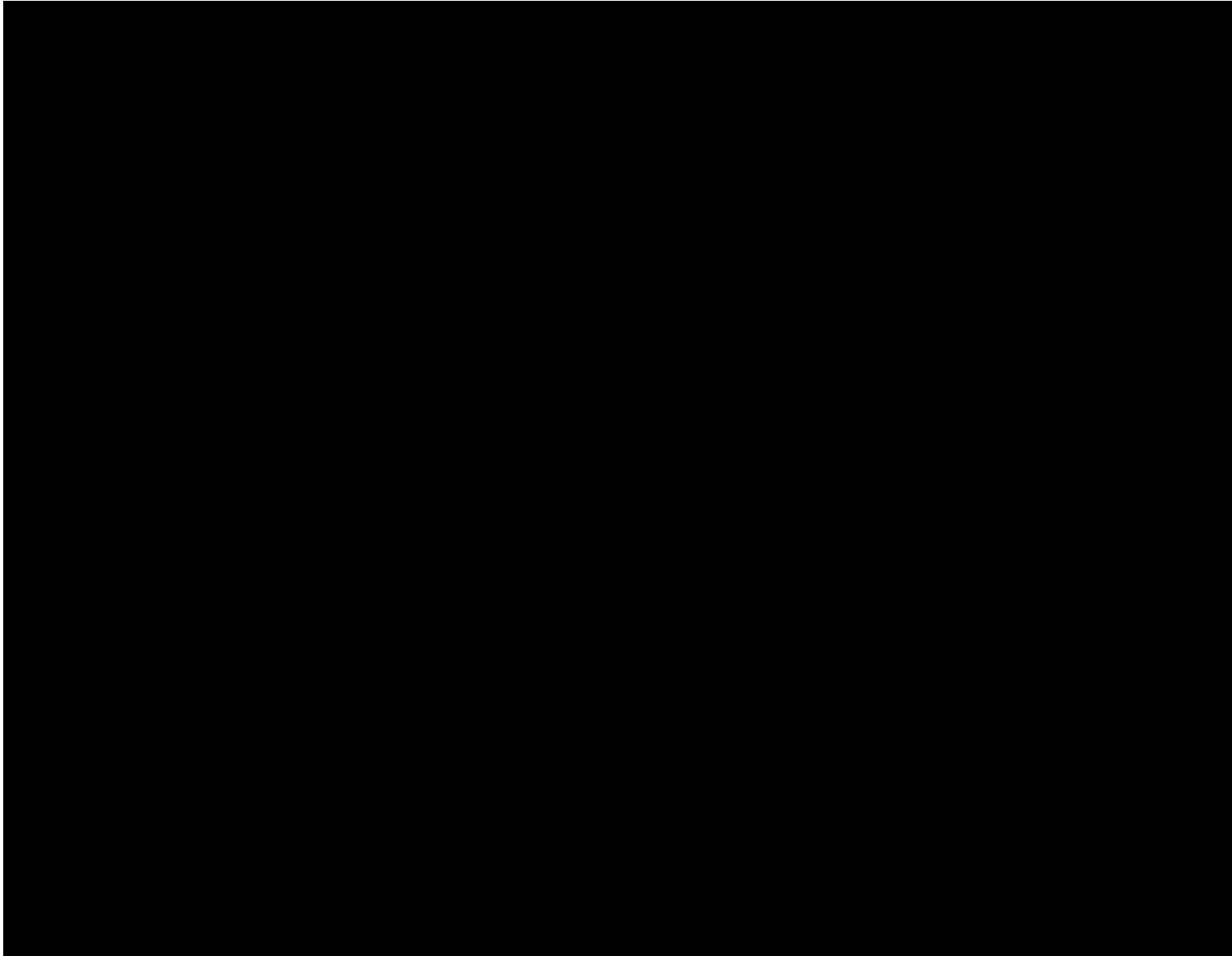


Figure 4-1/. Map of Phase IB archaeological sensitivity – Survey Area 4.

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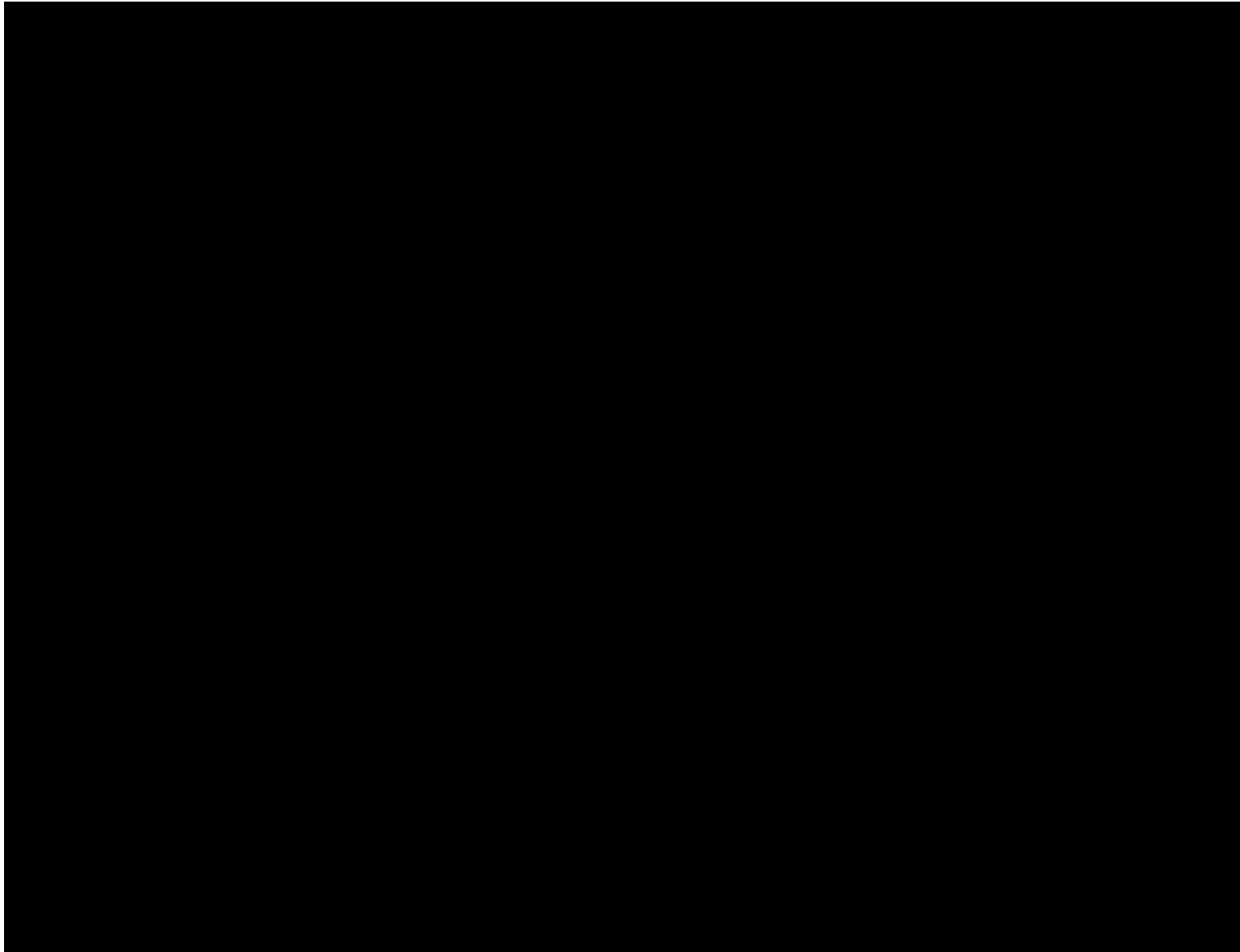


Figure 4-18. Map of Phase IB archaeological investigations – Survey Area 4.

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SURVEY AREA 5

Survey Area 5 (SA 5) consists of an approximately 357-ac parcel located north of Ingersoll Road and east of Van Epps Road in the central portion of the Study Area (Figure 4-1). The northern section is characterized by agricultural fields which were recently harvested and formerly planted in corn at the time of survey. SA 5 also contains fallow agricultural fields bounded by wooded areas and a forested area in the central portion (Figure 4-19).



Figure 4-19. Overview photo – Survey Area 5, facing East.

Topography within SA 5 consists of a gently sloping plain, roughly trending southwest to northeast. Elevations range from 600 ft amsl in the southwestern corner along Van Epps Road,

to 470 ft amsl in the northeastern corner of the Survey Area. The most distinctive topographic feature in SA 5 is an intermittent stream which enters from the eastern boundary, roughly trending northeast.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] If project plans are modified to impact the concentration of the historic structures identified above, additional fieldwork would be required.

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A typical soil profile in SA 5 consisted of a 27 cm Ap horizon of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty loam overlying a B horizon of a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay to a depth of 42 cmbs (Figure 4-20: STP G-4). Another typical soil profile in SA 5 consisted of a 31 cm Ap horizon of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay loam overlying a B horizon of a grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay loam to a depth of 42 cmbs (Figure 4-20: STP Q-11).

Phase IB testing in SA 5 included the excavation of 2,062 STPs and 6.34 acres of systematic surface survey. An additional 704 STPs were not excavated due to inundated soils, previous ground disturbance, or steep slope.

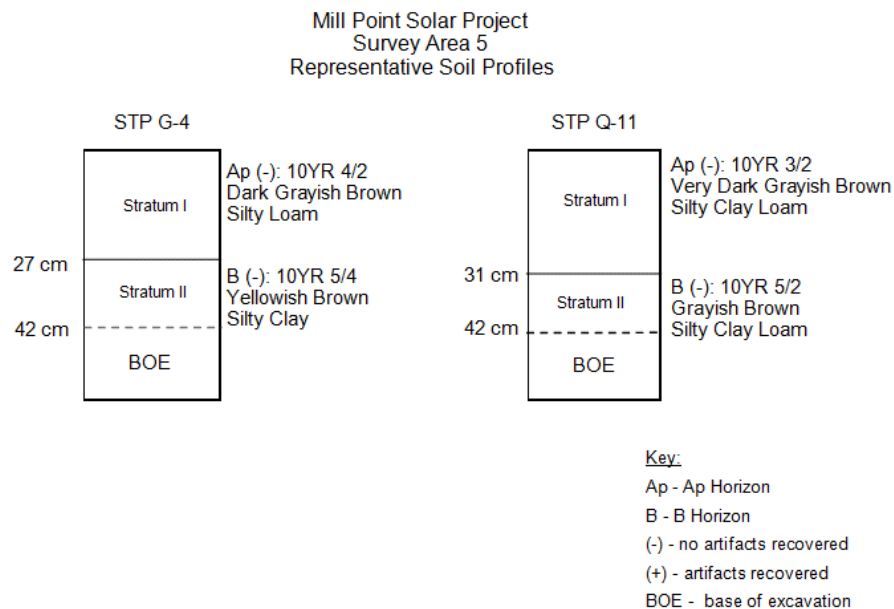


Figure 4-20. Representative soil profiles – Survey Area 5.

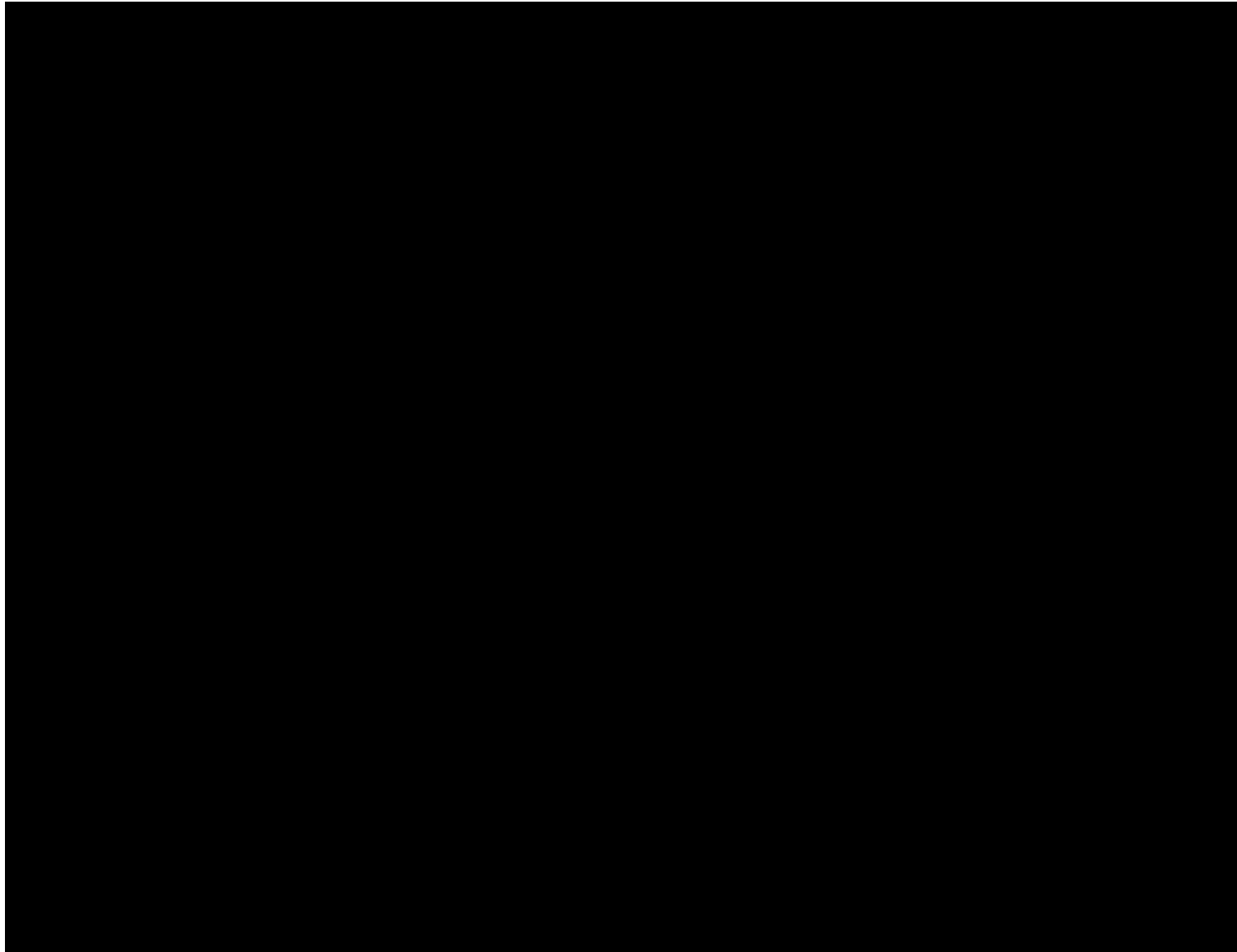


Figure 4-21. Map of Phase IB archaeological sensitivity – Survey Area 5.

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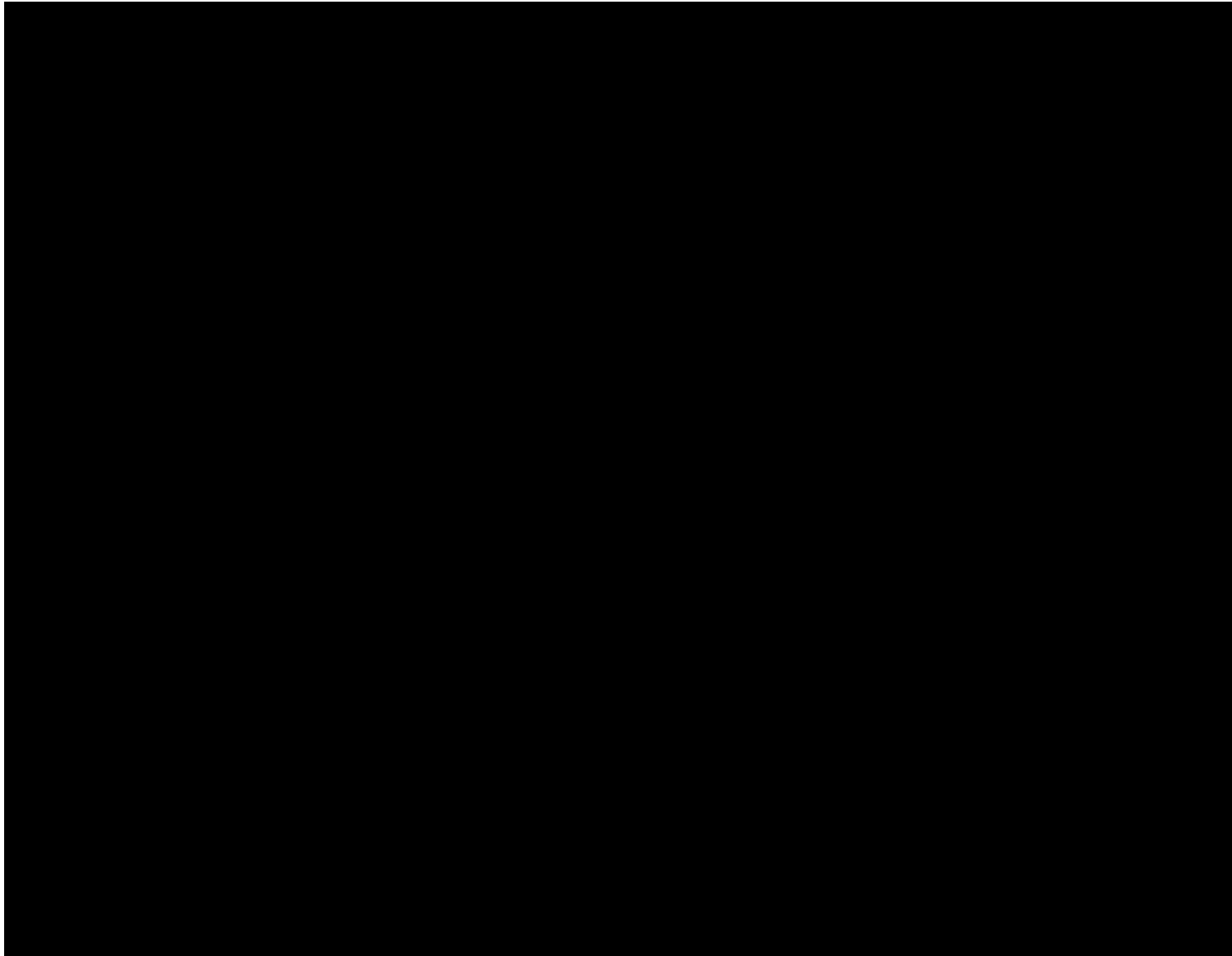


Figure 4-22. Map of Phase IB archaeological investigations – Survey Area 5.

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SURVEY AREA 6

Survey Area 6 (SA 6) consists of an approximately 397-ac parcel located north of Fischer Road in the central portion of the Study Area (Figure 4-1). The parcel is bounded by Van Epps Road along its western margin and NY-30A along its eastern margin. The northern section is characterized by open agricultural fields which were planted in pumpkins at the time of survey and bounded by wooded areas which abut Auries Creek. SA 6 also contains agricultural fields to the south which were fallow at the time of survey and bounded by wooded field margins (Figure 4-23).



Figure 4-23. Overview photo – Survey Area 6, facing North.

Topography within SA 6 consists of two gently sloping plains, trending roughly northwest to southeast, toward Auries Creek. Elevations range from 630 ft amsl in the southeastern corner along NY-5S, to 470 ft amsl in the central portion. Auries Creek represents the most distinctive landscape feature, bisecting SA 6 and running roughly southeast to northeast, crossing the southern and eastern boundaries.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (Figure 4-25). If project plans are modified to impact the concentration of the historic structures identified above, additional fieldwork would be required.

A typical soil profile in SA 6 consisted of a 35 cm Ap horizon of brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam overlying a B horizon of a pale brown (10YR 6/3) silty clay to a depth of 45 cmbs (Figure 4-24: STP B-1). Another typical soil profile in SA 6 consisted of a 40 cm Ap horizon of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay overlying a B horizon of a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay to a depth of 50 cmbs (Figure 4-24: STP AB-6).

Phase IB testing in SA 6 included the excavation of 1,575 STPs and 8.38 acres of systematic surface survey. An additional 696 STPs were not excavated due to inundated soils, previous ground disturbance, or steep

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slope. [REDACTED]

Mill Point Solar Project
Survey Area 6
Representative Soil Profiles

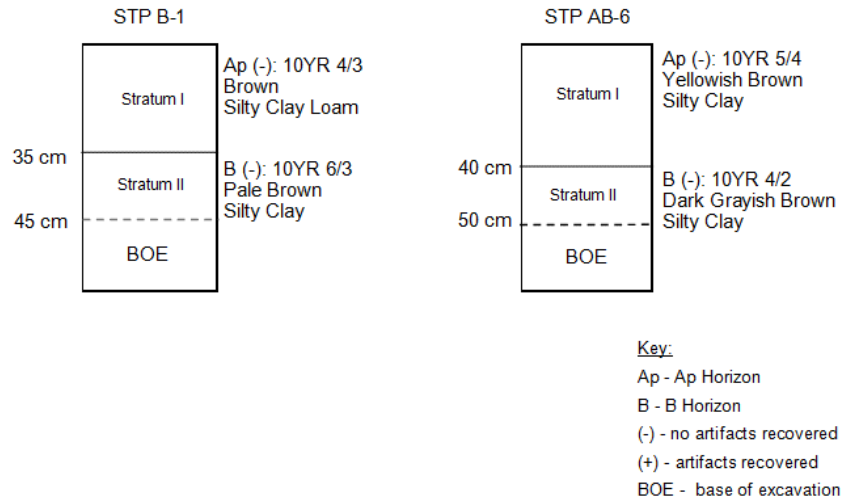


Figure 4-24. Representative soil profiles – Survey Area 6.

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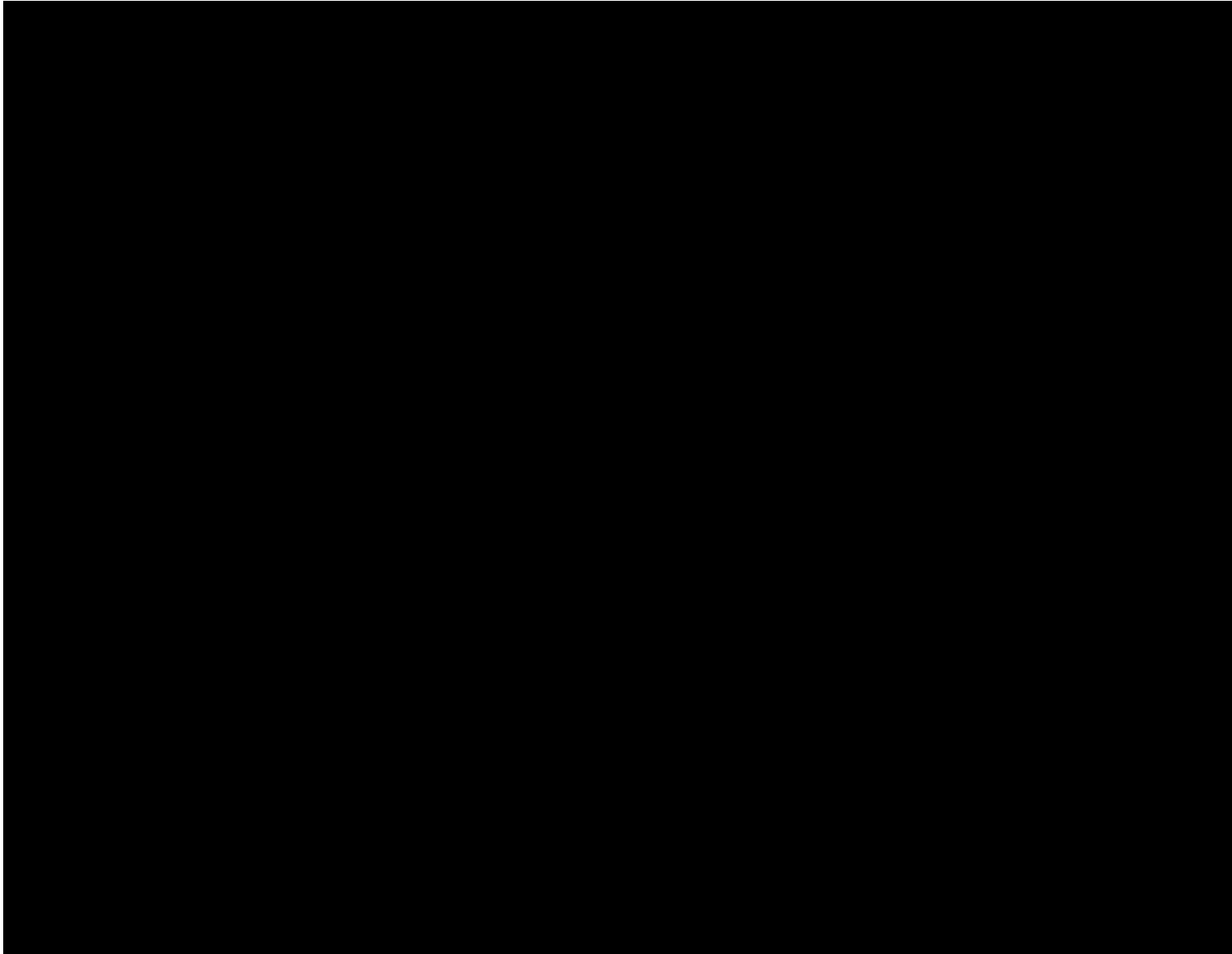


Figure 4-25. Map of Phase IB archaeological sensitivity – Survey Area 6.

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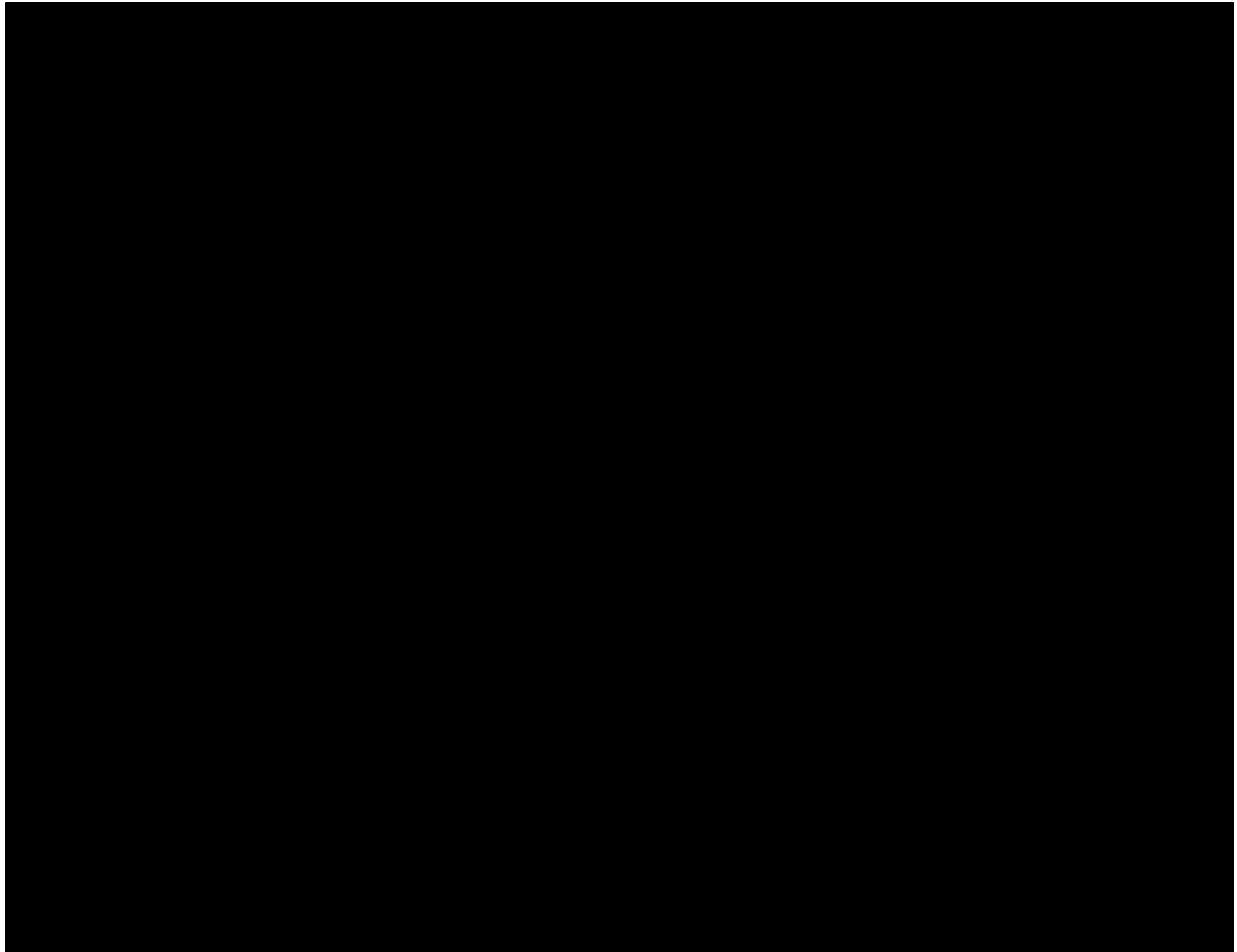


Figure 4-26. Map of Phase IB archaeological investigations – Survey Area 6 East.

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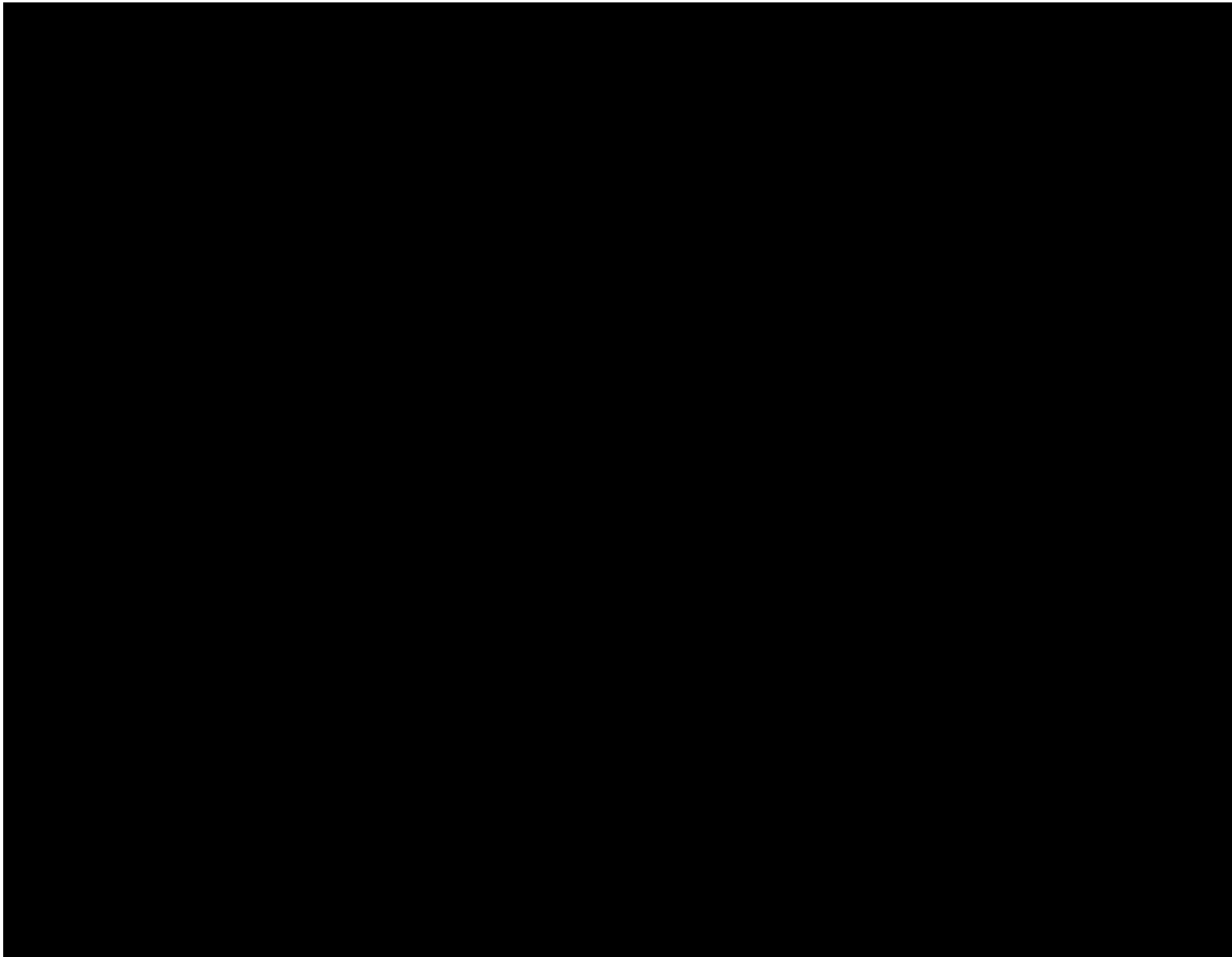


Figure 4-27. Map of Phase IB archaeological investigations – Survey Area 6 West.

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SURVEY AREA 7

Survey Area 7 (SA 7) consists of an approximately 358-ac parcel located north of Fischer Road in the central portion of the Study Area (Figure 4-1). The parcel is bounded by Auriesville Road along its eastern margin and Auries Creek in its western margin. The northern section is characterized by a mix of wooded field margins, fallow agricultural fields, and an agricultural field recently harvested and formerly planted in corn at the time of survey. The western section is comprised of a forested floodplain located south of Auries Creek (Figure 4-28).



Figure 4-28. Overview photo – Survey Area 7, facing Southeast.

Topography within SA 7 consists of a gradually sloping plain, trending roughly southeast to northwest, toward Auries Creek. Elevations range from 690 ft amsl in the southeastern corner along Auriesville Road, to 470 ft amsl in the southwestern corner along Auries Creek. Auries Creek also represents the most distinctive landscape feature in SA 7, bounding its western margin and forming a travel corridor which connects the upland plains of present-day Montgomery County to the Mohawk River Valley.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] If project plans are modified to impact the concentration of the historic structures identified above, additional fieldwork would be required.

A typical soil profile in SA 7 consisted of a 40 cm Ap horizon of brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam overlying a B horizon of a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam to a depth of 50 cmbs (Figure 4-29: STP A-1). Another typical soil profile in SA 7 consisted of a 30 cm Ap horizon of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam overlying a B horizon of a brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay to a depth of 40 cmbs (Figure 4-29: STP 2G-6).

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Phase IB testing in SA 7 included the excavation of 282 STPs and systematic surface survey of 3.6 acres. An additional 29 STPs were not excavated due to inundated soils, previous ground disturbance, or steep slope. [REDACTED]

Mill Point Solar Project
Survey Area 7
Representative Soil Profiles

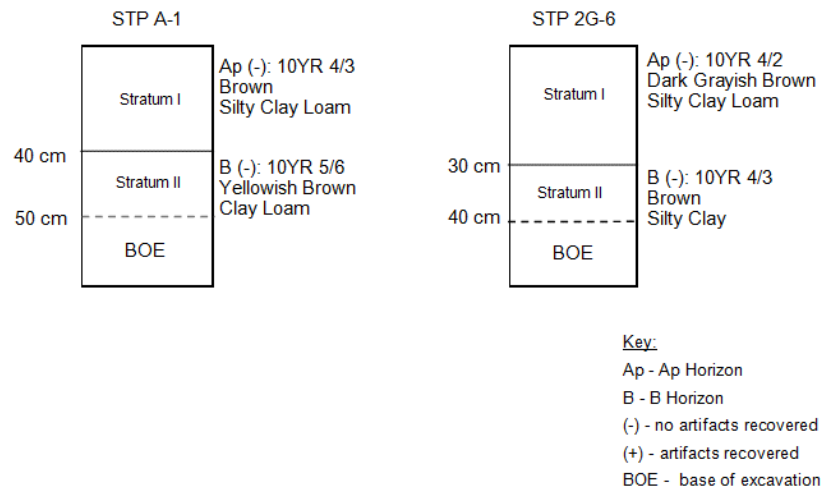


Figure 4-29. Representative soil profiles – Survey Area 7.

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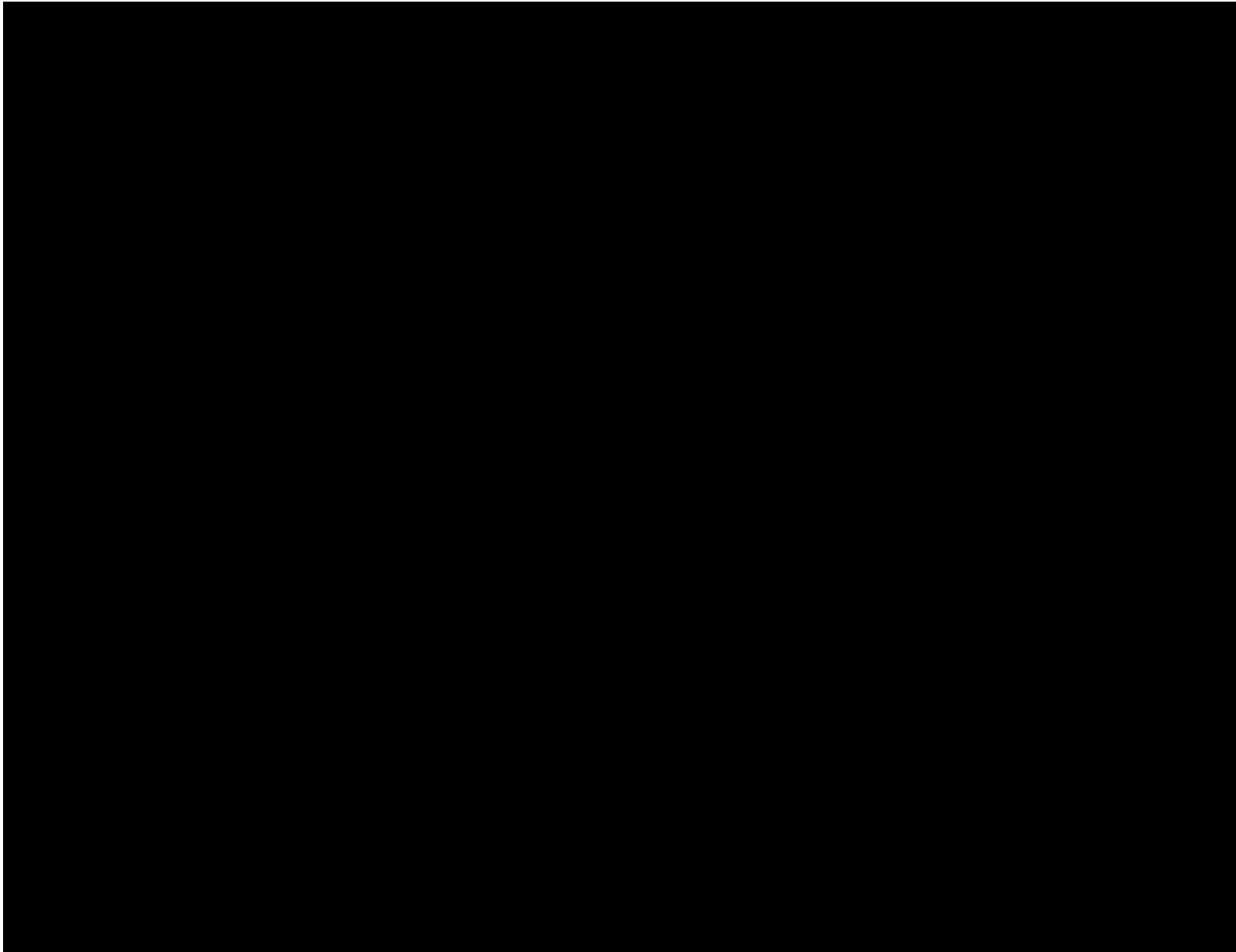


Figure 4-30. Map of Phase IB archaeological sensitivity – Survey Area 7.

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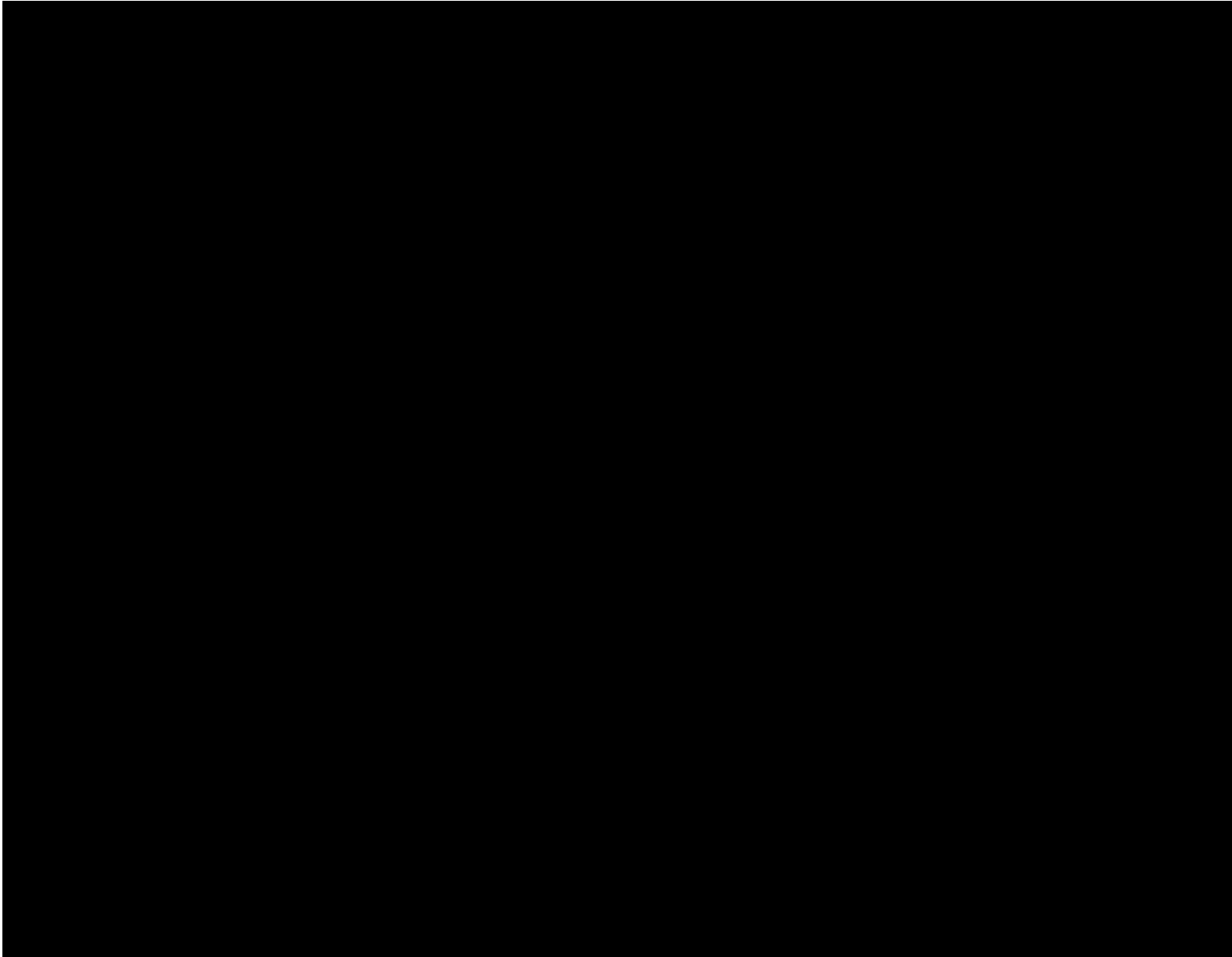


Figure 4-31. Map of Phase IB archaeological investigations – Survey Area / North.

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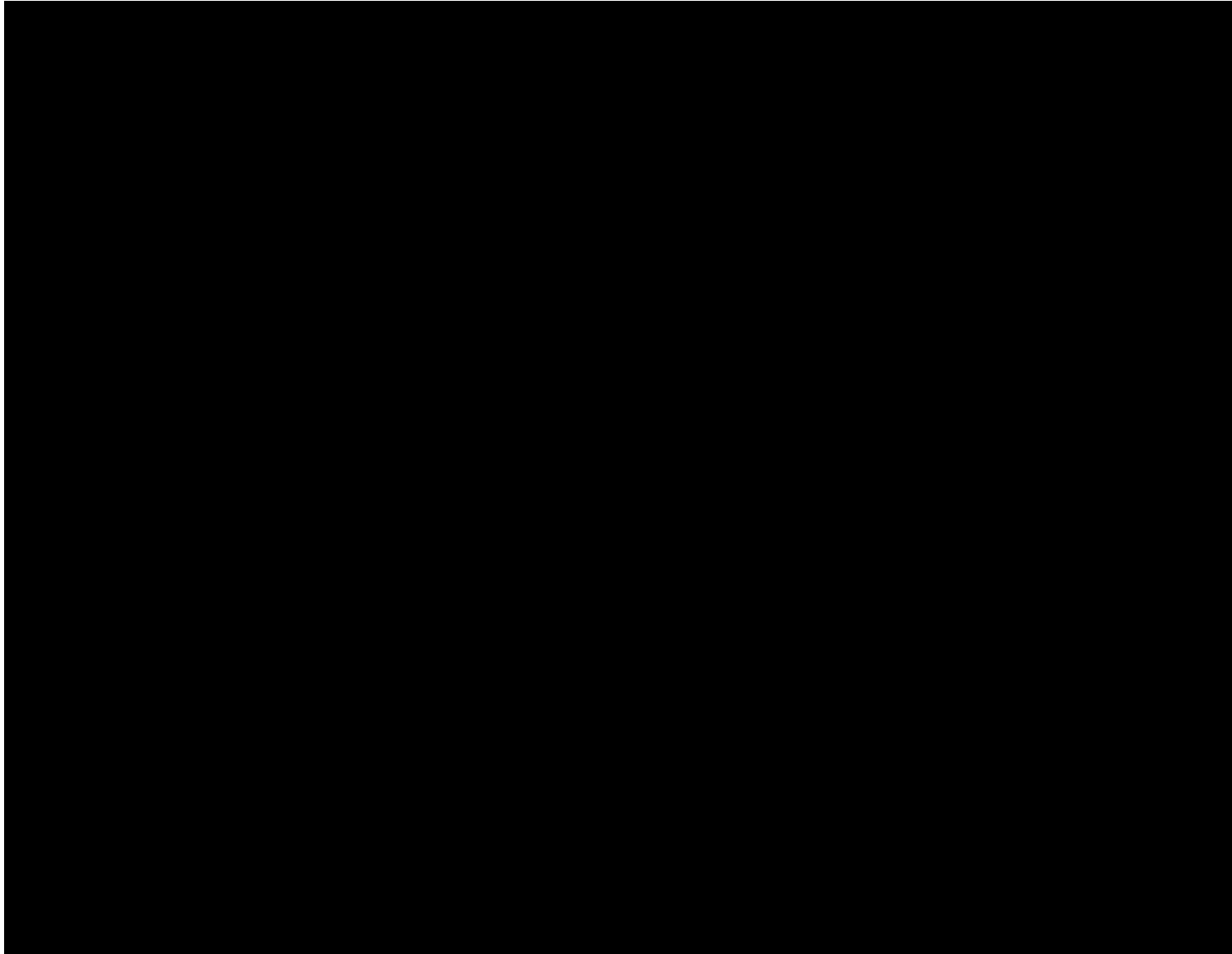


Figure 4-32. Map of Phase IB archaeological investigations – Survey Area 7 South.

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SURVEY AREA 8

Survey Area 8 (SA 8) consists of an approximately 85-ac parcel located west of Auriesville Road in the east-central portion of the Study Area (Figure 4-1). The parcel is bounded by Ingersoll Road along its western margin and a utility line corridor along its northern margin. The central section is characterized by agricultural fields which were recently harvested and formerly planted in corn at the time of survey. Forested areas are located along field margins in the north-central, south-central, and western portions (Figure 4-33).



Figure 4-33. Overview photo – Survey Area 8, facing East.

Topography within SA 8 generally consists of a gently undulating plain with elevations ranging from 430 ft amsl in the northeastern corner along NY-Auriesville Road, to 470 ft amsl in the central portion. The most distinctive landscape feature in SA 8 is Auries Creek near its western margins, which forms a travel corridor connecting the upland plains of Montgomery County to the Mohawk River Valley. The drainage crosses the eastern and northern boundaries of SA 8, trending north toward the Mohawk River.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(Figure 4-36). If project plans are modified to impact the concentration of historic structures identified above, additional fieldwork would be required.

A typical soil profile in SA 8 consisted of a 25 cm Ap horizon of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay overlying a B horizon of a dark reddish gray (5YR 4/2) clay to a depth of 40 cmbs (Figure 4-34: STP A-1). Another typical soil profile in SA 8 consisted of a 27 cm Ap horizon of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay overlying a B horizon of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) clay to a depth of 40 cmbs (Figure 4-34: STP C-6).

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Phase IB testing in SA 8 included the excavation of 287 STPs. An additional 21 STPs were not excavated due to inundated soils, previous ground disturbance, or steep slope. [REDACTED] (Figure 4-36).

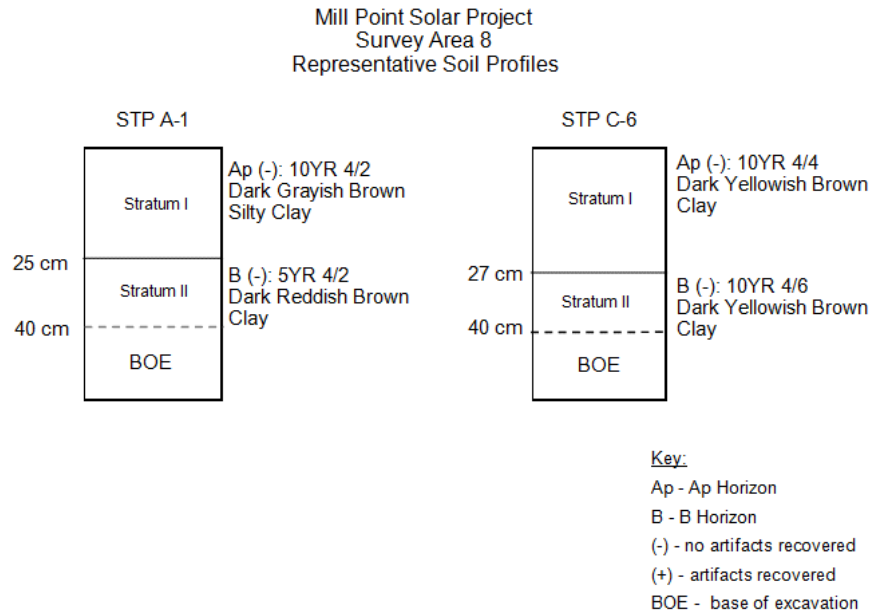


Figure 4-34. Representative soil profiles – Survey Area 8.

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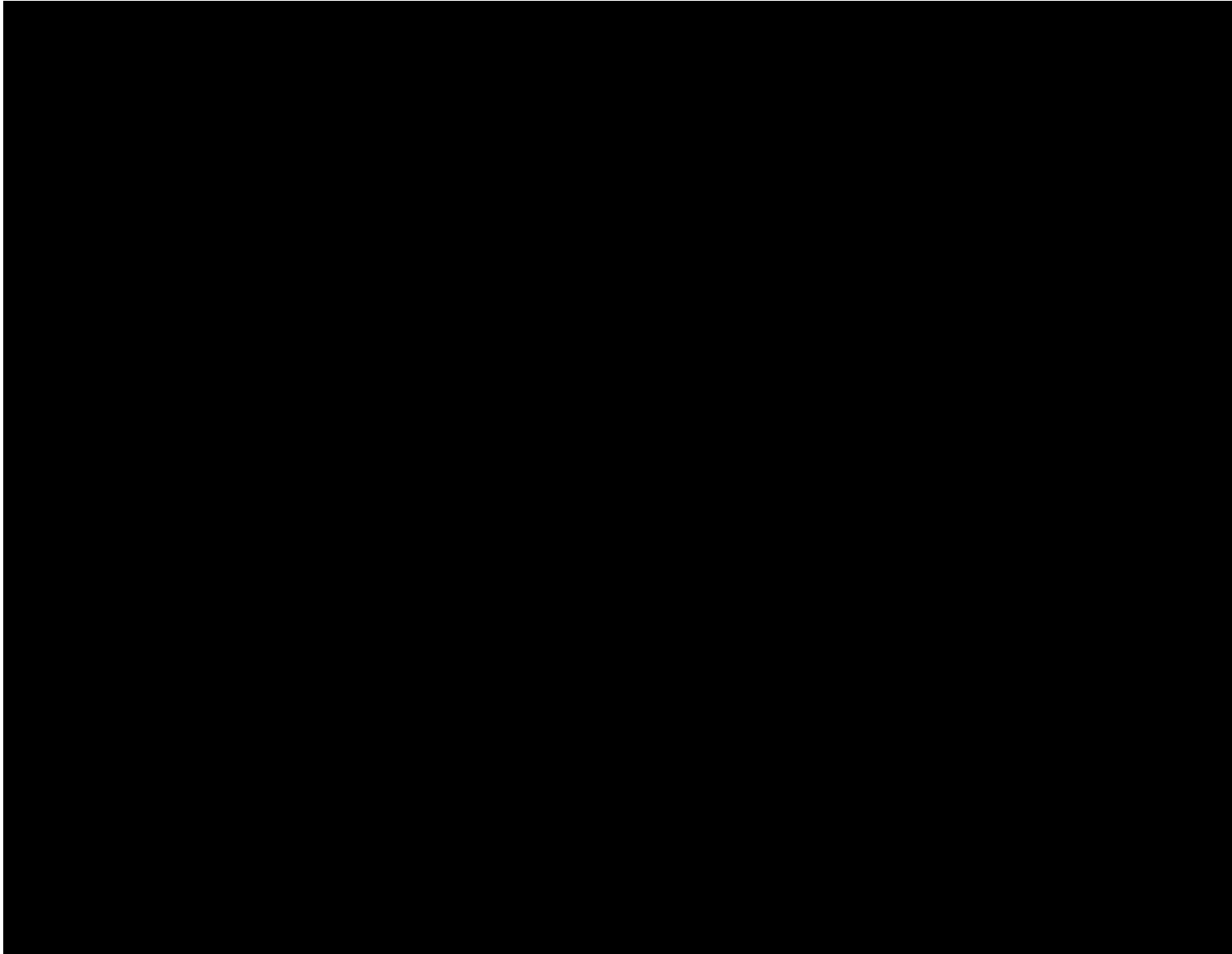


Figure 4-35. Map of Phase IB archaeological sensitivity – Survey Area 8.

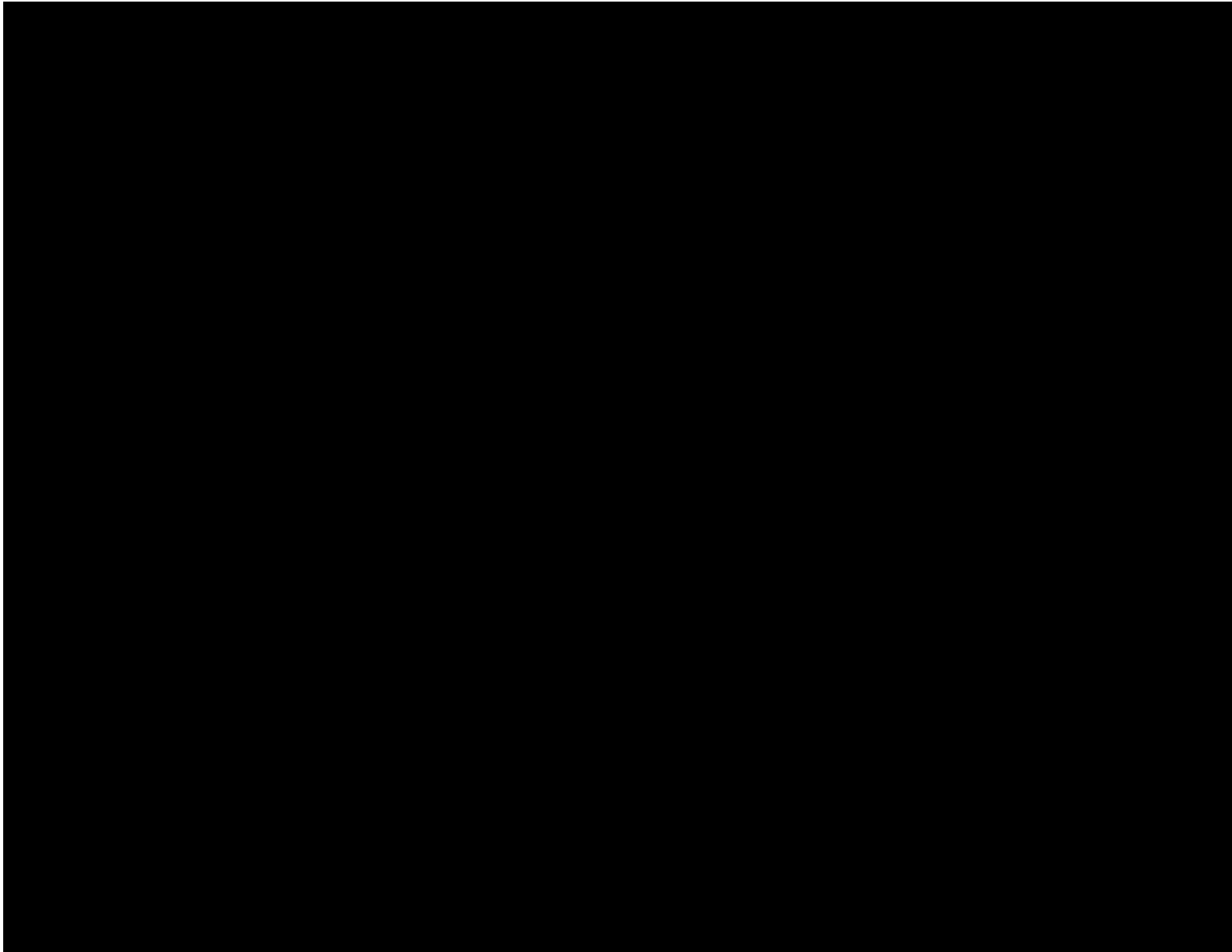


Figure 4-36. Map of Phase IB archaeological investigations – Survey Area 8.

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SURVEY AREA 9

Survey Area 9 (SA 9) consists of an approximately 312-ac parcel located north of Mill Point Road in the east-central portion of the Study Area (Figure 4-1). The parcel is bounded by Auriesville Road along its western margin and Egelston Road along its eastern margin. The northern section is characterized by agricultural fields which were recently harvested and formerly planted in corn at the time of survey. SA 9 also consists of fallow agricultural fields in the southern section of testing bounded by wooded margins (Figure 4-37).



Figure 4-37. Overview photo – Survey Area 9, facing North.

Topography within SA 9 is comprised of a gradually sloping plain, trending roughly from the southwest to northeast, toward a series of unnamed, intermittent streams. Elevations range from 720 ft amsl in the southwestern corner along Auriesville Road, to 415 ft amsl in the northeastern portion. The most distinctive landscape features in SA 9 are two intermittent streams which diverge from a single source in the southeastern section. These drainages cross the eastern and southern boundaries of SA 9, trending west and south where they diminish just outside the parcel boundary.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (Figure 4-39). If project plans are modified to impact the concentration of historic structures identified above, additional fieldwork would be required. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

A typical soil profile in SA 9 consisted of a 35 cm Ap horizon of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay overlying a B horizon of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam to a depth of 45 cmbs (Figure 4-38: STP B-2). Another typical soil profile in SA 9 consisted of a 35 cm Ap horizon of very dark brown (10YR 2/2)

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clay loam overlying a B horizon of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silty clay to a depth of 45 cmbs (Figure 4-38: STP P-7).

Phase IB testing in SA 9 included the excavation of 371 STPs and systematic surface survey of 34.62 acres. An additional ten STPs were not excavated due to inundated soils, previous ground disturbance, or steep slope.

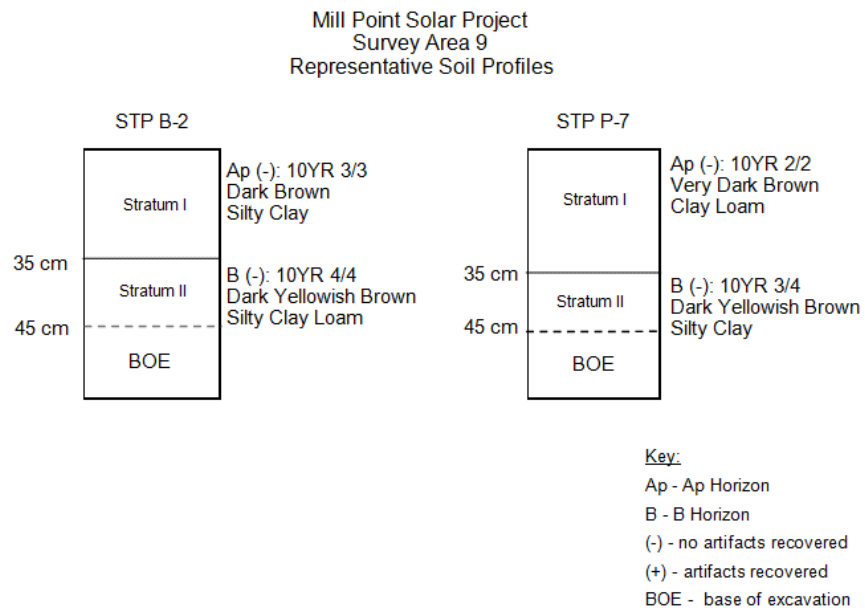


Figure 4-38. Representative soil profiles – Survey Area 9.

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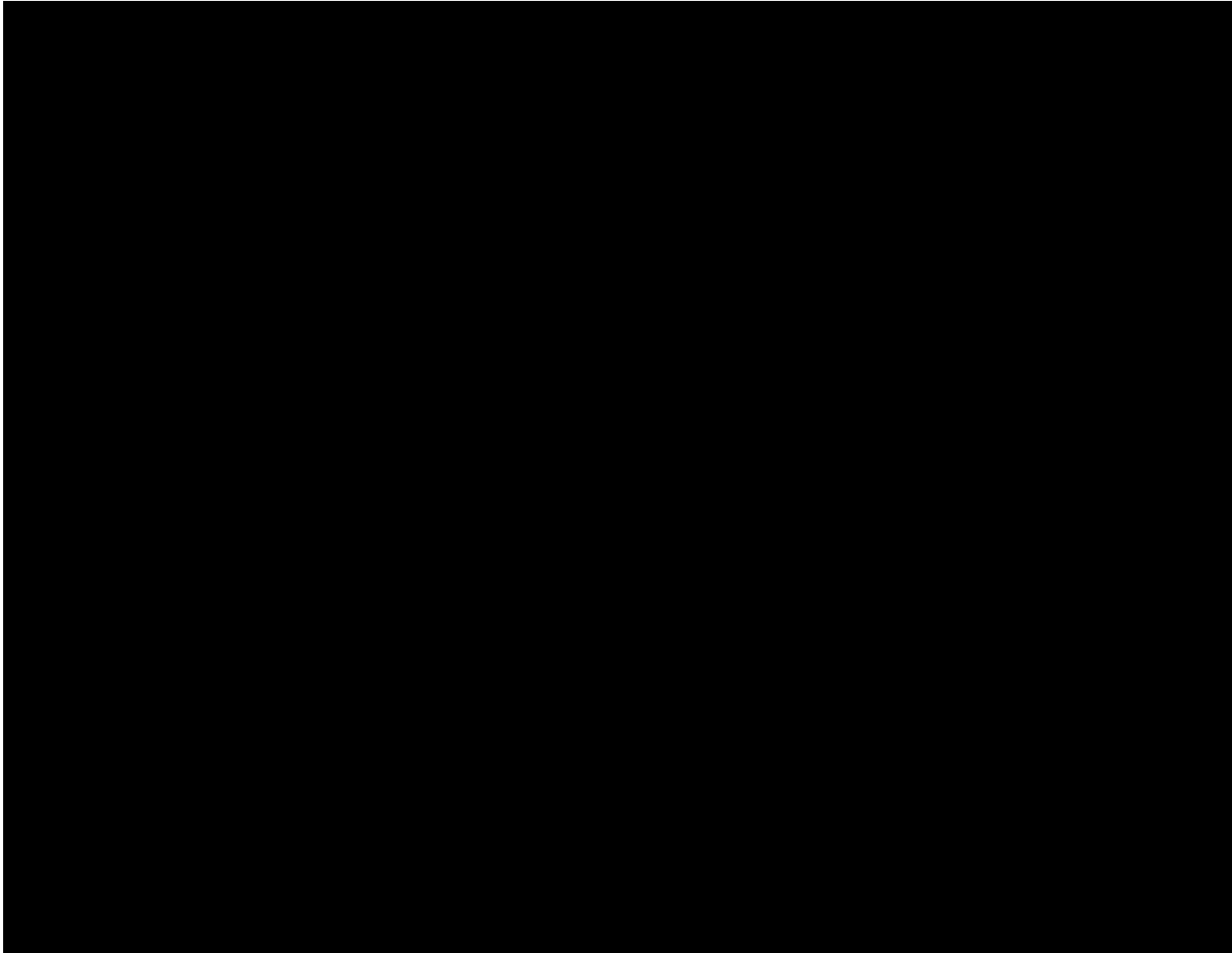


Figure 4-39. Map of Phase IB archaeological sensitivity – Survey Area 9.

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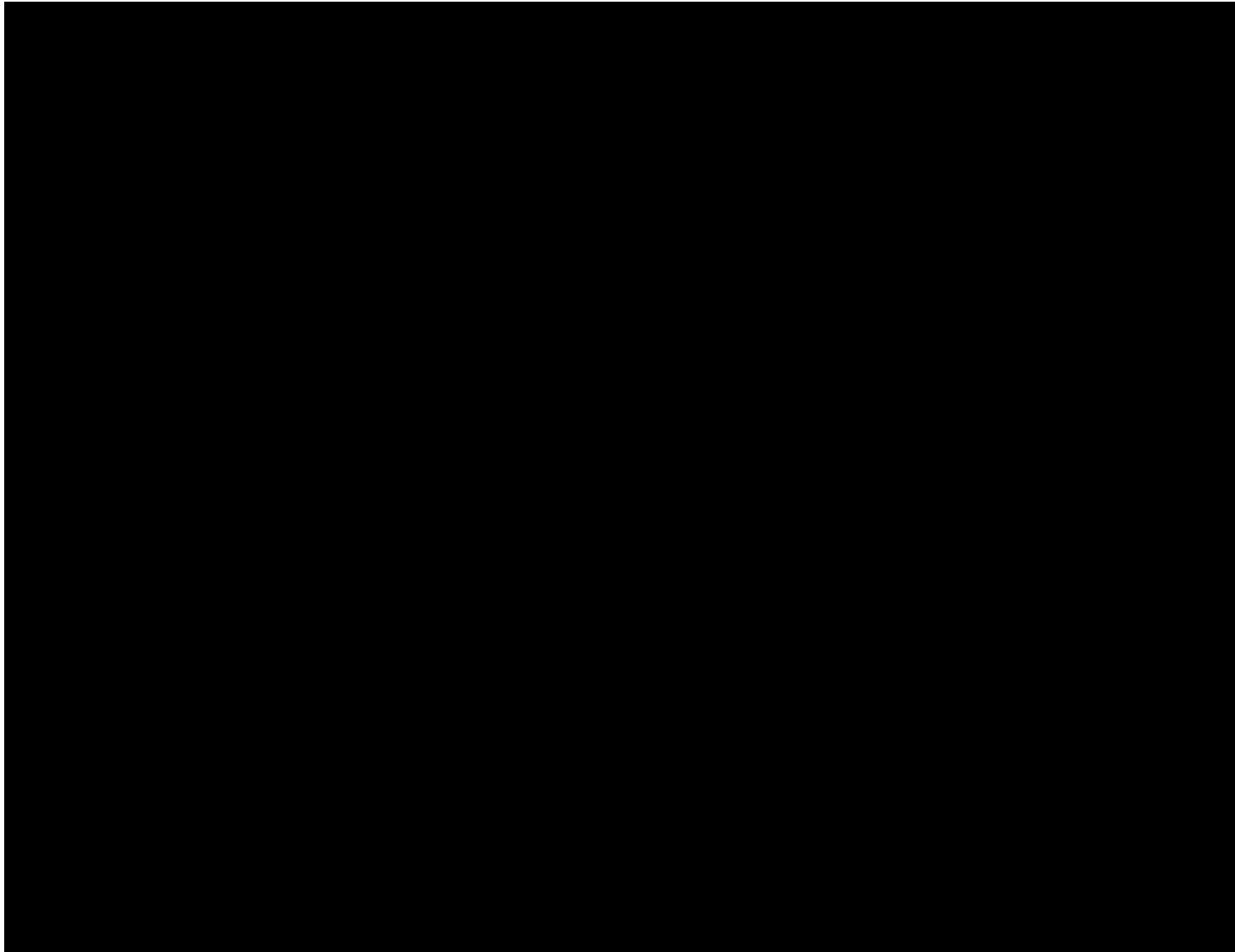


Figure 4-40. Map of Phase IB archaeological investigations – Survey Area 9.

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SURVEY AREA 10

Survey Area 10 (SA 10) consists of an approximately 430-ac parcel located west of Hall Road in the southwestern portion of the Study Area (Figure 4-1). The parcel is bounded by Lansing Road along its northern margin and Pryne Road along its southern margin. The eastern section is characterized by agricultural fields which were recently harvested and formerly planted in corn or hay at the time of survey. The western section SA 10 consists of fallow agricultural fields where field grasses and underbrush predominate (Figure 4-41).



Figure 4-41. Overview photo – Survey Area 10, facing Northeast.

Topography within SA 10 consists of a small knoll in the northeast corner which gently slopes toward the southwest and a level, nearly featureless plain which encompasses most of the parcel. Elevations range from 680 ft amsl in the northeastern corner along Hall Road, to 580 ft amsl in the west-central portion. The most distinctive landscape feature in SA 10 is the unnamed tributary of Auries Creek which bisects the parcel, running roughly east to west. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (Figure 4-43). If project plans are modified to impact the concentration of historic structures identified above, additional fieldwork would be required. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

A typical soil profile in SA 10 consisted of a 32 cm Ap horizon of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam overlying a B horizon of a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay to a depth of 42 cmbs (Figure 4-42: STP R-10). Another typical soil profile in SA 10 consisted of a 30 cm Ap horizon of brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam overlying a B horizon of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty clay to a depth of 43 cmbs (Figure 4-42: STP 2F-10).

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Phase IB testing in SA 10 included the excavation of 1,652 STPs and 23.4 acres of systematic surface survey. An additional 212 STPs were not excavated due to inundated soils, previous ground disturbance, or steep slope.

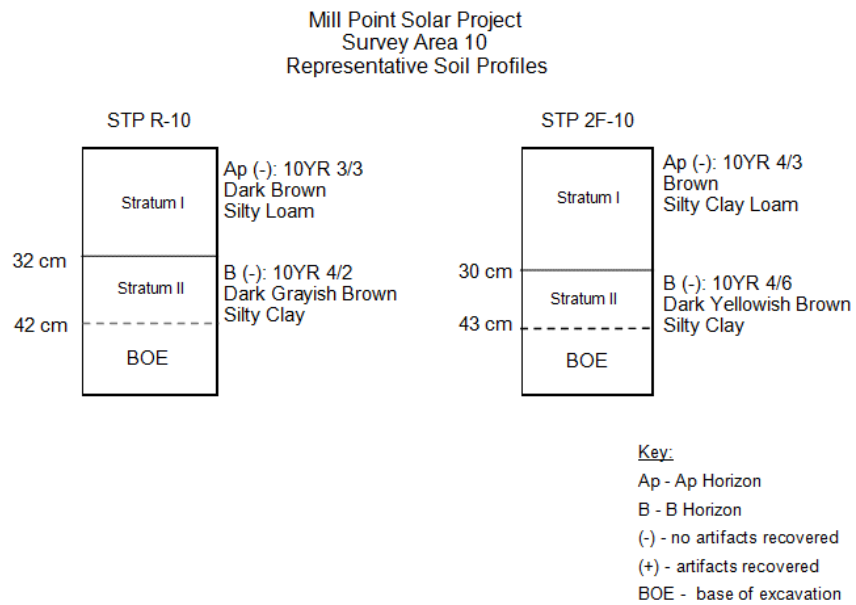


Figure 4-42. Representative soil profiles – Survey Area 10.

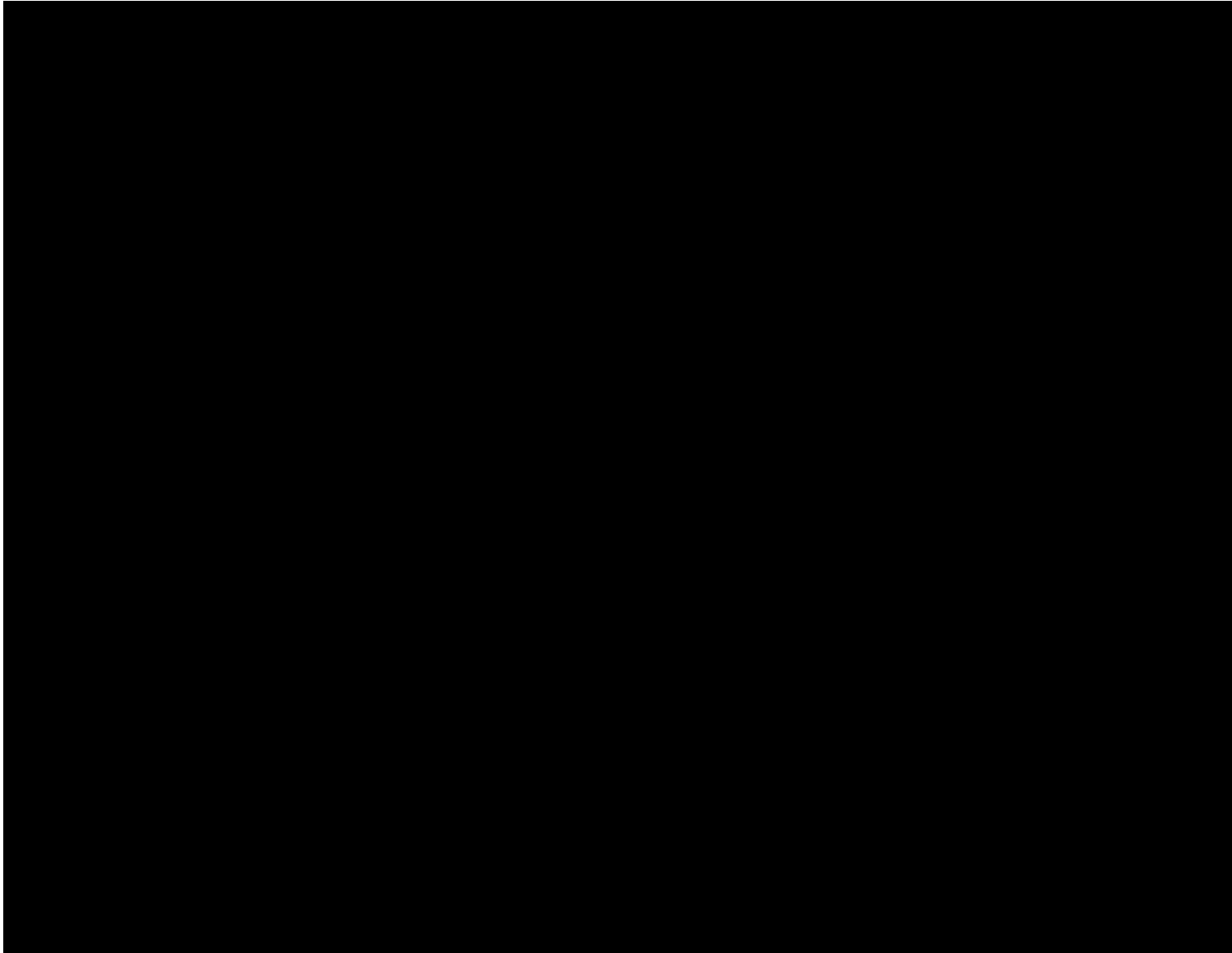


Figure 4-43. Map of Phase IB archaeological sensitivity – Survey Area 10.

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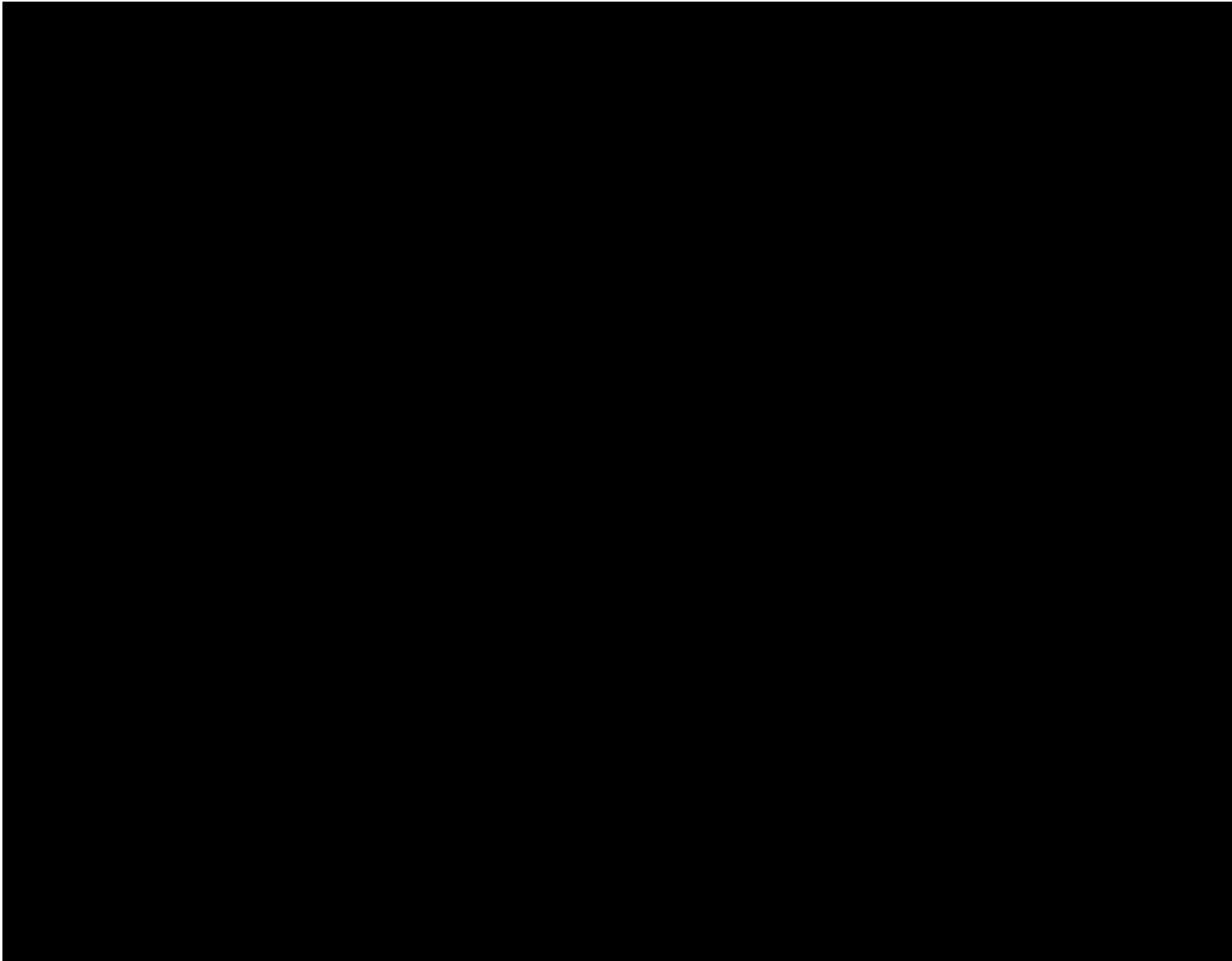


Figure 4-44. Map of Phase IB archaeological investigations – Survey Area 10 East.

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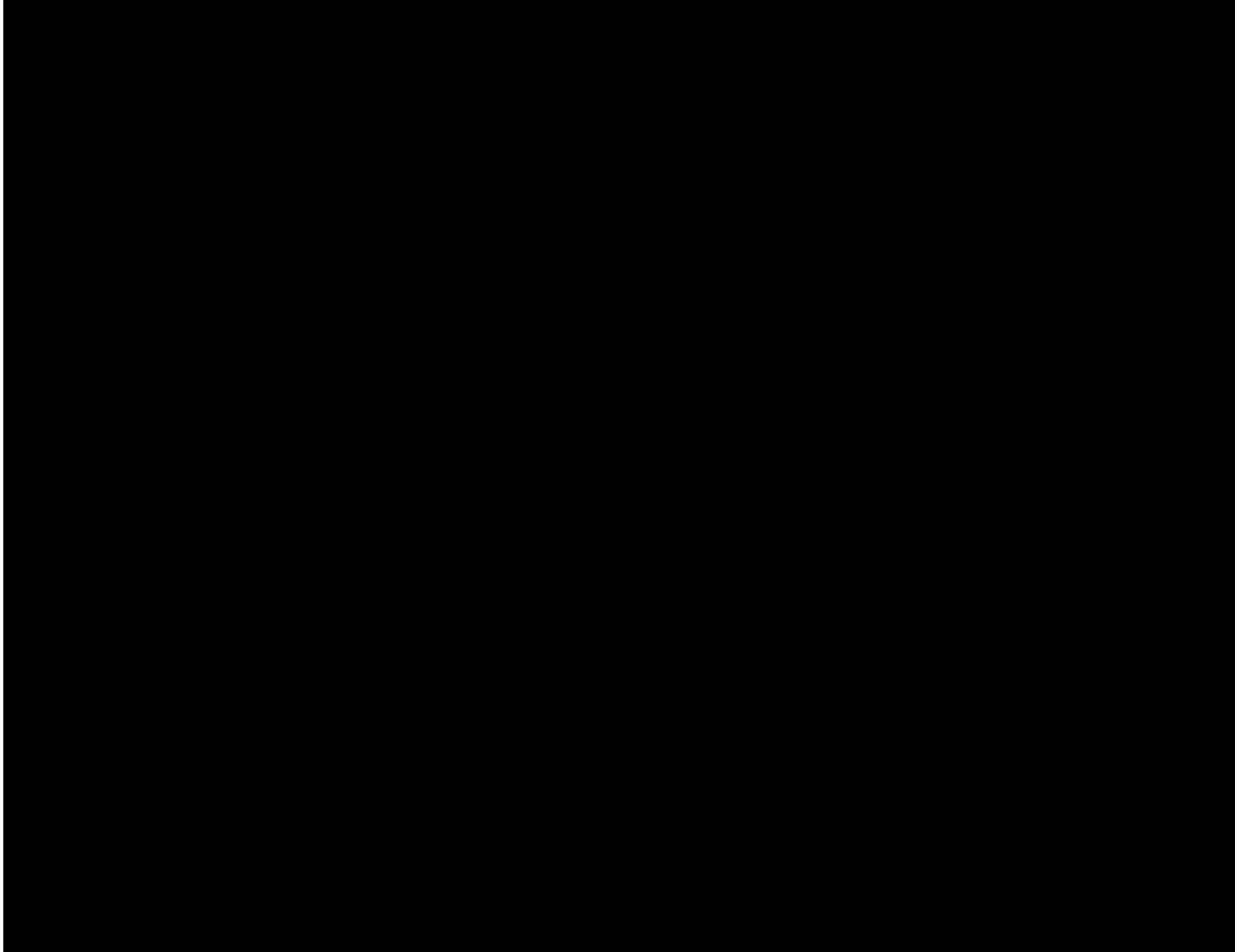


Figure 4-45. Map of Phase IB archaeological investigation – Survey Area 10 West.

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SURVEY AREA 11

Survey Area 11 (SA 11) consists of an approximately 191-ac parcel located west of Hall Road in the southwestern portion of the Study Area (Figure 4-1). The parcel is bounded by Pryne Road along its northern margin and Logtown Road along its southern margin. SA 11 is characterized by agricultural fields which were recently harvested and formerly planted in corn or hay and at the time of survey (Figure 4-46).



Figure 4-46. Overview photo – Survey Area 11, facing Northwest.

Topography within SA 11 consists of a small, wooded knoll in the southwestern corner which gently slopes toward the northeast and a plain which encompasses most of the parcel. Elevations range

from 770 ft amsl in the southwestern, forested corner, to 580 ft amsl in the southeastern portion along Auries Creek. The most distinctive landscape feature in SA 11 is Auries Creek, which forms a travel corridor connecting the upland plains of Montgomery County to the Mohawk River Valley. The drainage forms a significant portion of the southern boundary of the parcel, running roughly east to west and briefly crossing into SA 11.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (Figure 4-49). If project plans are modified to impact the concentration of historic structures identified above, additional fieldwork would be required.

A typical soil profile in SA 11 consisted of a 40 cm Ap horizon of dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam overlying a B horizon of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty loam to a depth of 50 cmbs (Figure 4-47: STP J-1). Another typical soil profile in SA 11 consisted of a 21 cm Ap horizon of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay loam overlying a B horizon of a brown (10YR 4/3) clay loam to a depth of 43 cmbs (Figure 4-47: STP JG-1).

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Phase IB testing in SA 11 included the excavation of 33 STPs and 25.9 acres of systematic surface survey. An additional 26 STPs were not excavated due to inundated soils, previous ground disturbance, or steep slope.

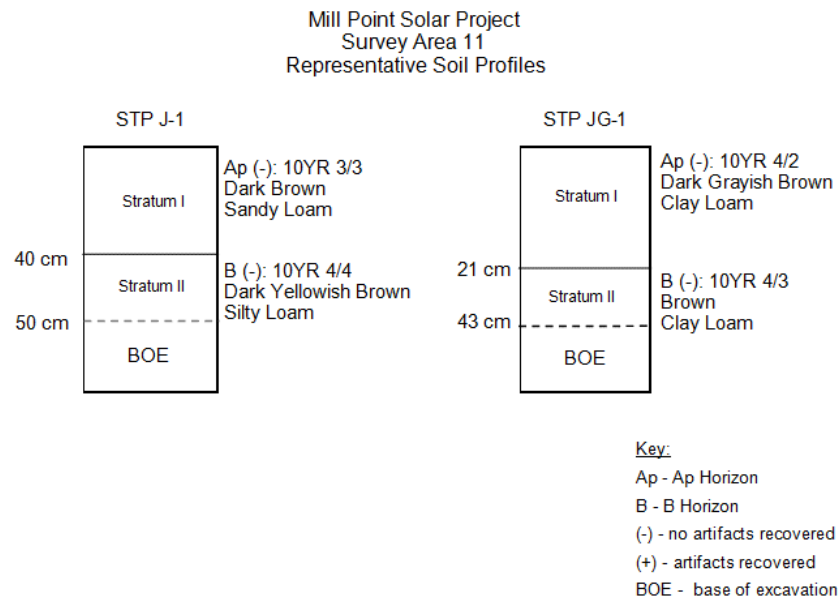


Figure 4-47. Representative soil profiles – Survey Area 11.

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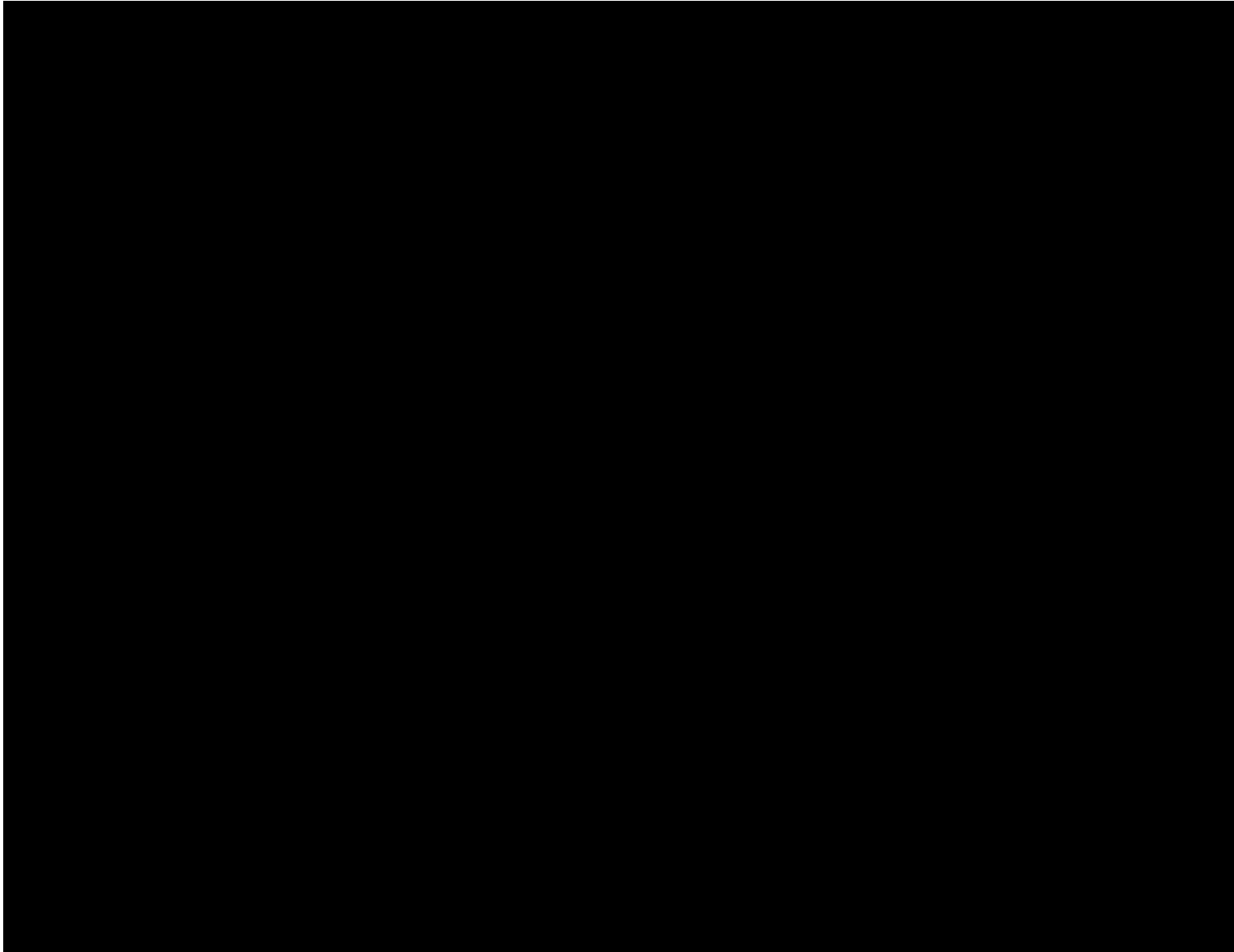


Figure 4-48. Map of Phase IB archaeological sensitivity – Survey Area 11.

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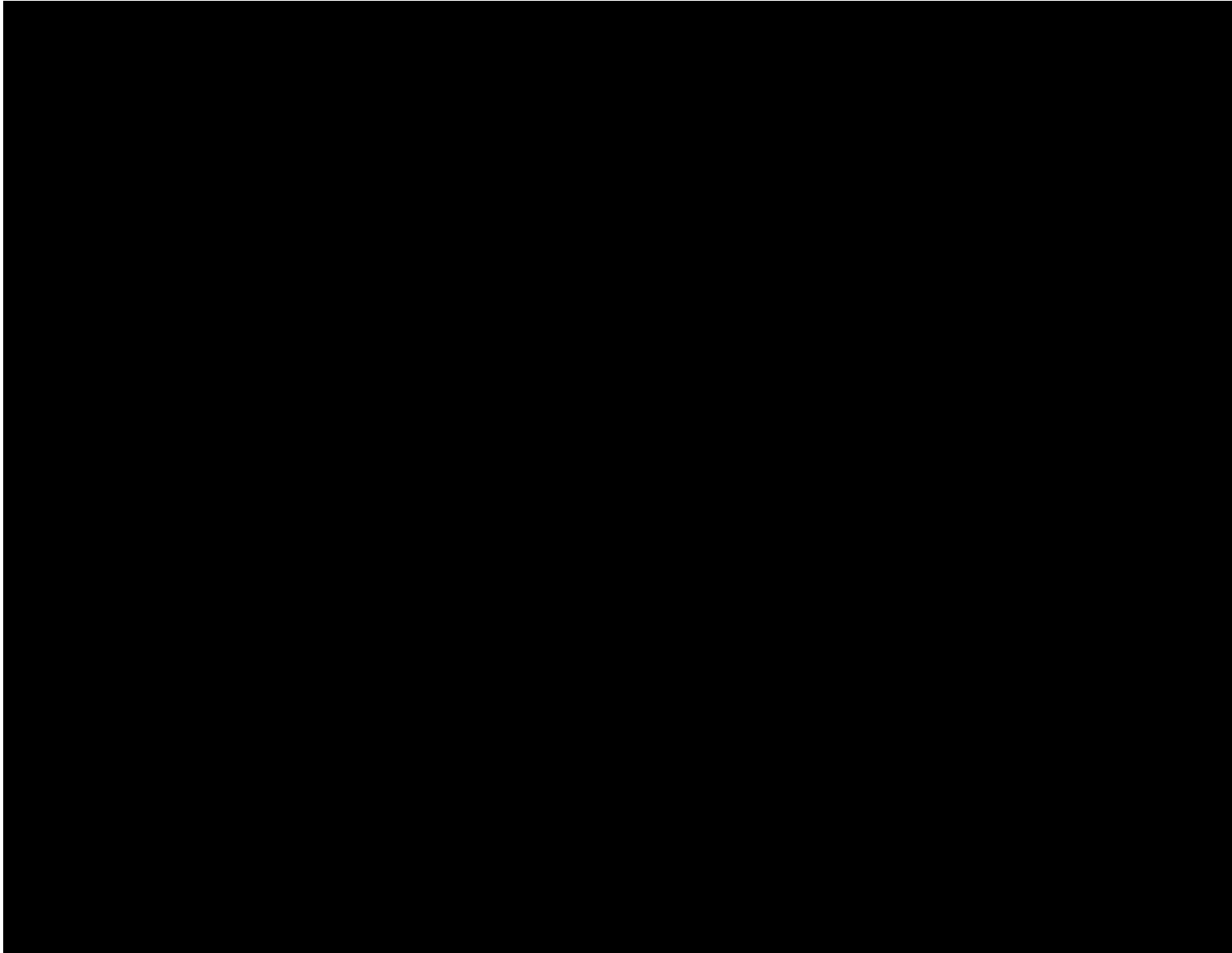


Figure 4-49. Map of Phase IB archaeological investigations – Survey Area 11.

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SURVEY AREA 12

Survey Area 12 (SA 12) consists of an approximately 184-ac parcel located south of Logtown Road in the south-central portion of the Study Area (Figure 4-1). The parcel is bounded by Hall Road along its western margin and Auries Creek along its eastern and southern margins. SA 12 is characterized by a series of agricultural fields which were recently harvested and formerly planted in corn or fallow at the time of survey (Figure 4-50).



Figure 4-50. Overview photo – Survey Area 12, facing Northeast.

Topography within SA 12 is comprised of a drainage flanked by two knolls in the northern and southern sections which gently slope roughly north to south toward the central stream bed. Elevations range from 620 ft amsl in the northwestern corner along Hall Road, to 560 ft amsl along the drainage in the central portion. The most distinctive landscape features within SA 12 are three streams which diverge from a central point near the eastern parcel boundary. Two of these drainages form the northern boundary and southern boundaries of the parcel, while the third bisects SA 12 flowing roughly east to west.

[REDACTED]

A typical soil profile in SA 12 consisted of a 35 cm Ap horizon of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam overlying a B horizon of a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty loam to a depth of 45 cmbs (Figure 4-51: STP F-3). Another typical soil profile in SA 12 consisted of a 35 cm Ap horizon of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam overlying a B horizon of a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay to a depth of 45 cmbs (Figure 4-51: STP S-6).

Phase IB testing in SA 12 included the excavation of 381 STPs and 62.7 acres of systematic surface survey. An additional 55 STPs were not excavated due to inundated soils, previous ground disturbance, or steep slope.

[REDACTED]

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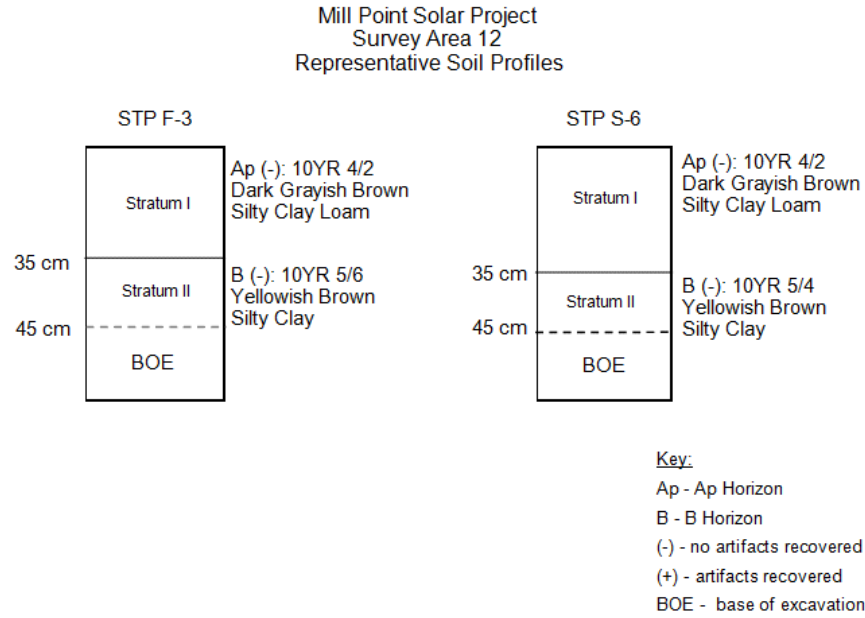


Figure 4-51. Representative soil profiles – Survey Area 12.

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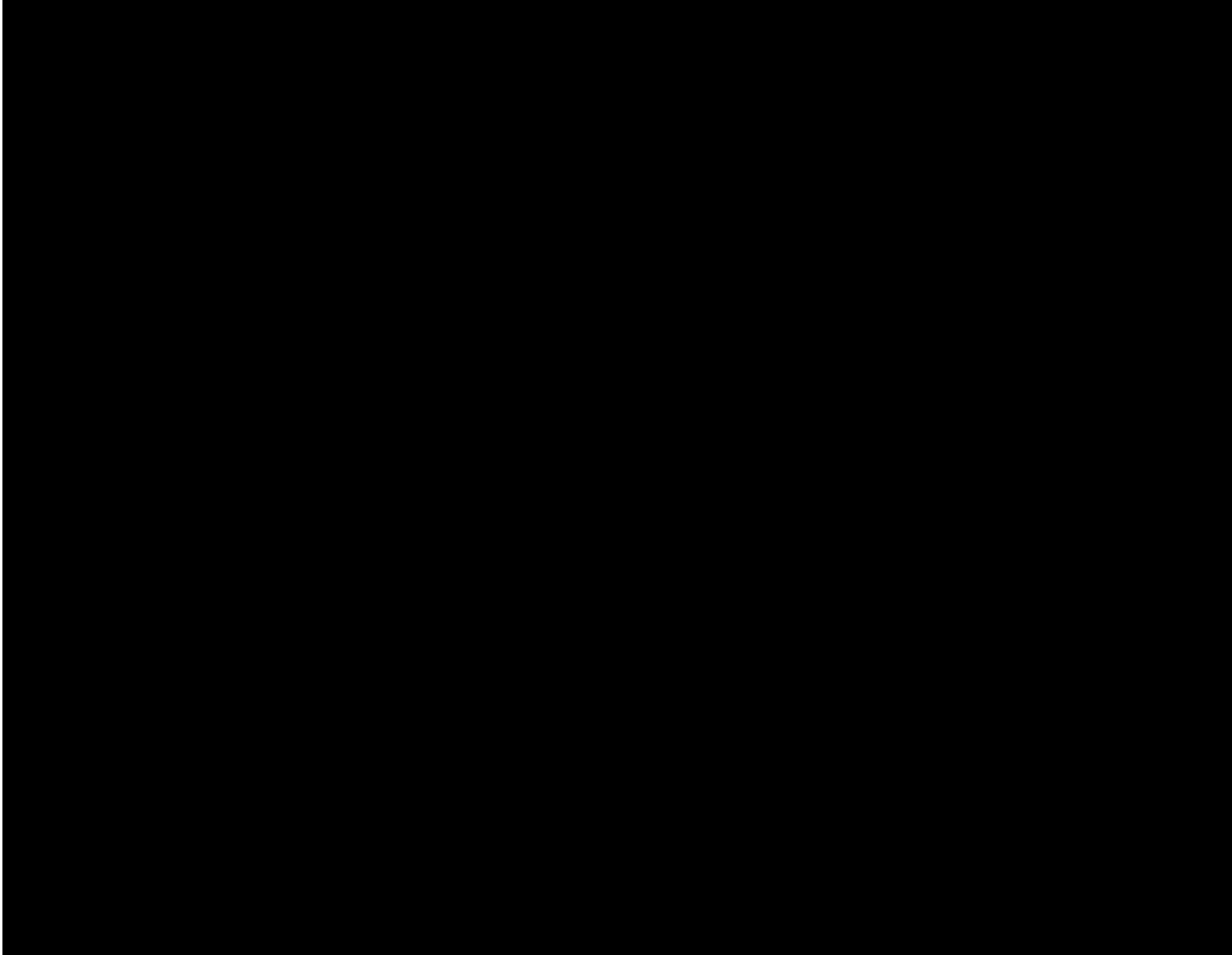


Figure 4-52. Map of Phase IB archaeological sensitivity – Survey Area 12.

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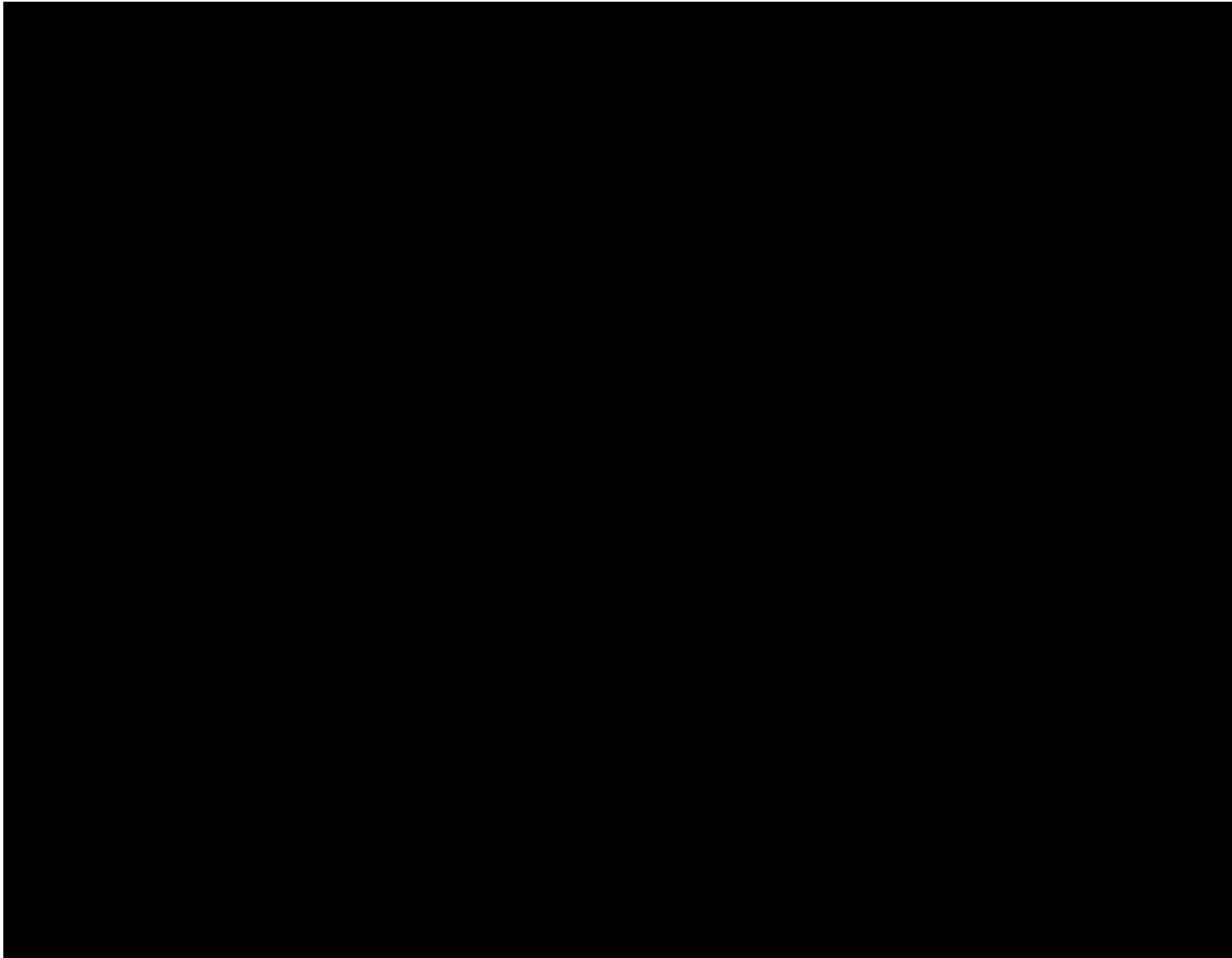


Figure 4-53. Map of Phase IB archaeological investigations – Survey Area 12.

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SURVEY AREA 13

Survey Area 13 (SA 13) consists of an approximately 128-ac parcel located east of Hall Road in the south-central portion of the Study Area (Figure 4-1). The parcel is bounded by Logtown Road along its northern margin and an unnamed stream tributary of Auries Creek along its eastern margin. The eastern section is characterized by agricultural fields recently harvested hay at the time of survey. Vegetation in the western section is comprised of a fallow agricultural field where field grasses and underbrush predominate (Figure 4-54).



Figure 4-54. Overview photo – Survey Area 13, facing East.

Topography within SA 13 consists of a gradually sloping plain, trending roughly southwest to northeast, toward the stream which forms the eastern boundary of the parcel. Elevations range from 730 ft amsl atop the small knoll in the southwestern corner, to 570 ft amsl along the drainage in the northeastern portion. The most distinctive landscape feature in SA 13 is the unnamed drainage along the eastern margin which diverges from Auries Creek north of the parcel. Like Auries Creek, its tributaries form travel corridors connecting the upland plains of present-day Montgomery County to the Mohawk River Valley. [REDACTED]

A typical soil profile in SA 13 consisted of a 30 cm Ap horizon of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam overlying a B horizon of a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay to a depth of 40 cmbs (Figure 4-55: STP 3D-2). Another typical soil profile in SA 13 consisted of a 20 cm Ap horizon of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty loam overlying a B horizon of a gray (10YR 5/1) silty clay loam to a depth of 33 cmbs (Figure 4-55: STP H-1).

Phase IB testing in SA 13 included the excavation of 711 STPs. An additional 53 STPs were not excavated due to inundated soils, previous ground disturbance, or steep slope. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (Figure 4-57).

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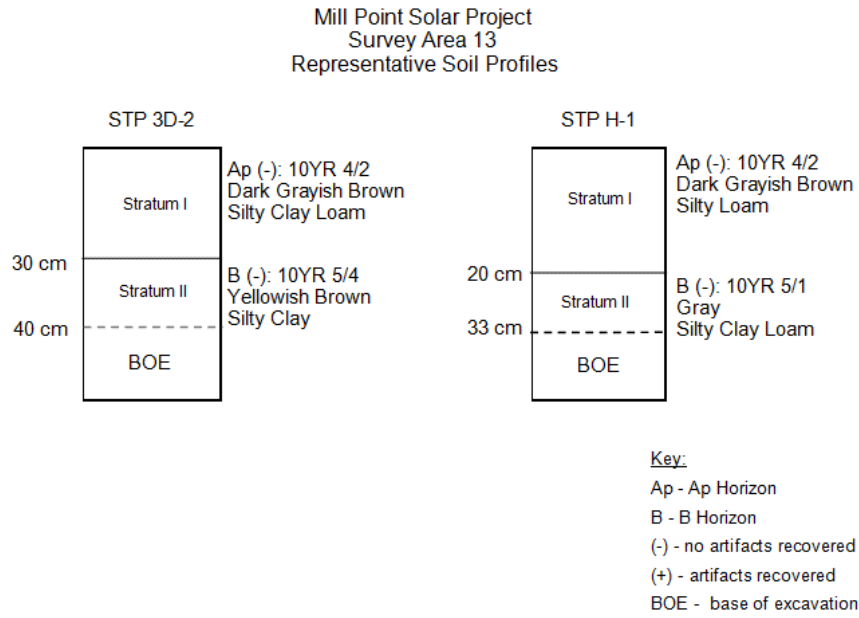


Figure 4-55. Representative soil profiles – Survey Area 13.

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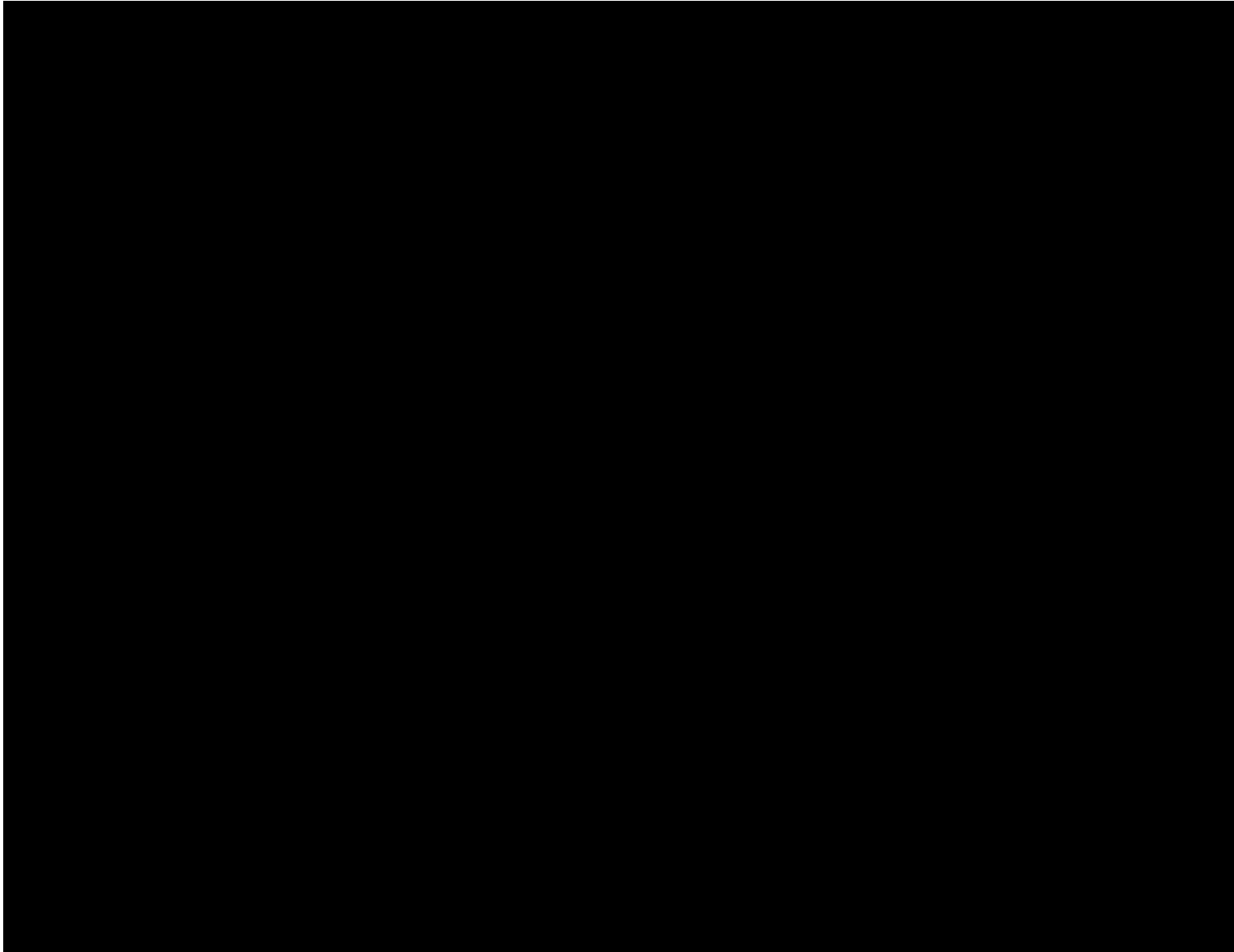


Figure 4-56. Map of Phase IB archaeological sensitivity – Survey Area 13.

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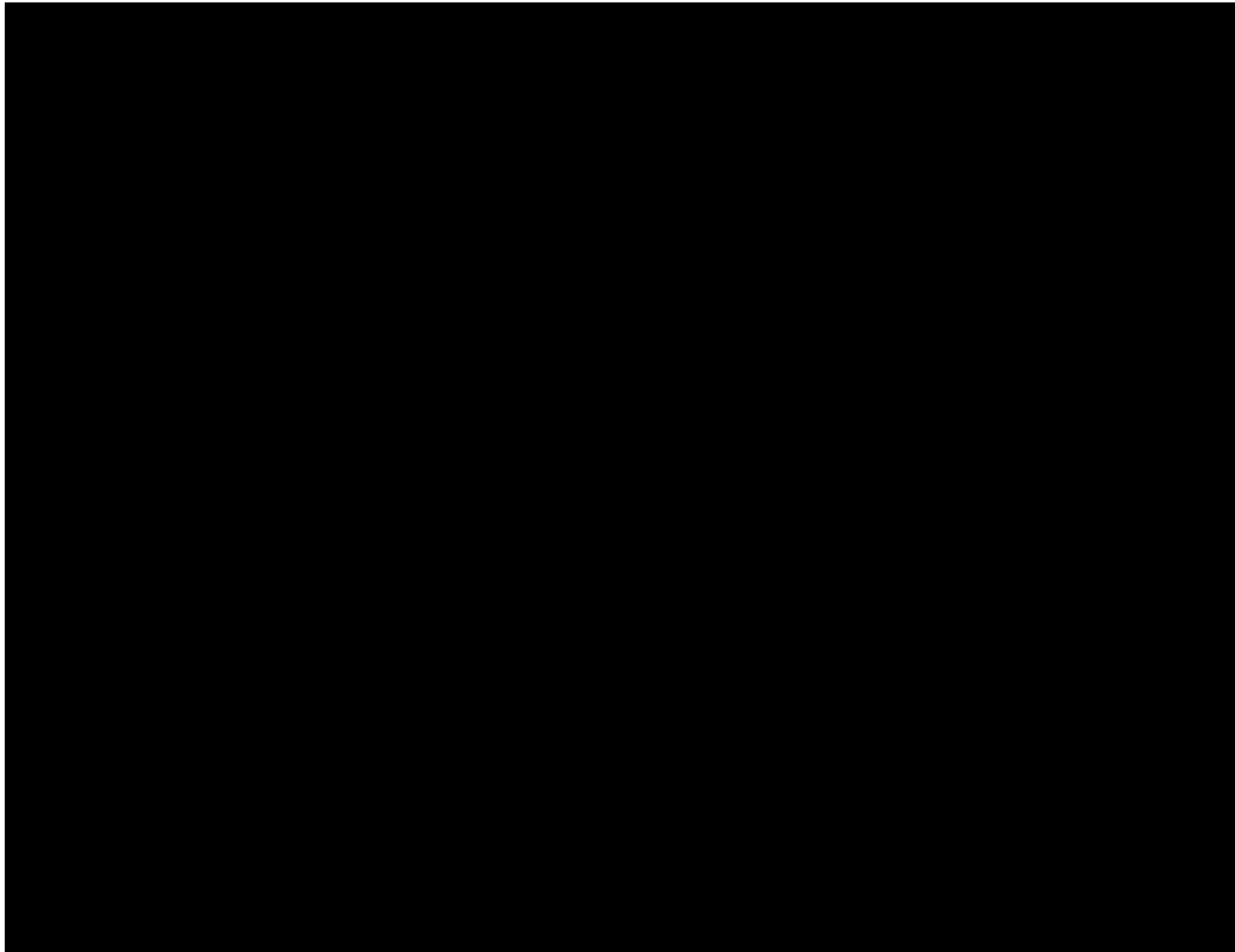


Figure 4-57. Map of Phase IB archaeological investigations – Survey Area 13.

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SURVEY AREA 14

Survey Area 14 (SA 14) consists of an approximately 242-ac parcel located approximately 800 meters south of the Mohawk River in the northeastern portion of the Study Area (Figure 4-1). The parcel is bounded by Auries Creek along its northeastern margin, while Ingersoll Road comprises the northwestern margin before bisecting the parcel, shifting eastward, and bounding the southeastern margin. The eastern and south-central portions of SA 14 are comprised of agricultural fields which were recently harvested and formerly planted in corn at the time of survey. Forested zones in SA 14 form a perimeter around agricultural fields and predominate in the northern and central portions (Figure 4-58).



Figure 4-58. Overview photo – Survey Area 14, facing North.

Topography within SA 14 consists of a gently sloping plain, trending roughly southwest to northeast, toward Auries Creek in the northeast. Elevations range from 480 ft amsl in the southwestern portion along Ingersoll Road, to 300 ft amsl in the northeastern portion along Auries Creek. The most distinctive landscape features in SA 14 are Auries Creek and the two stream tributaries which diverge from its course in the northern portion of the parcel. The flow of Auries Creek has produced a level floodplain in the northeastern corner of SA 14 and forms a travel corridor which connects the Mohawk River Valley to the upland hills of present-day Montgomery County.

[REDACTED]

A typical soil profile in SA 14 consisted of a 34 cm Ap horizon of brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam overlying a B horizon of a brown (7.5YR 4/3) silty clay loam to a depth of 45 cmbs (Figure 4-59: STP D-1). Another typical soil profile in SA 14 consisted of a 36 cm Ap horizon of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty

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loam overlying a B horizon of a brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam to a depth of 46 cmbs (Figure 4-59: STP J-20).

Phase IB testing in SA 14 included the excavation of 249 STPs and 11.4 acres of systematic surface survey. An additional 239 STPs were not excavated due to inundated soils, previous ground disturbance, or steep slope. [REDACTED]

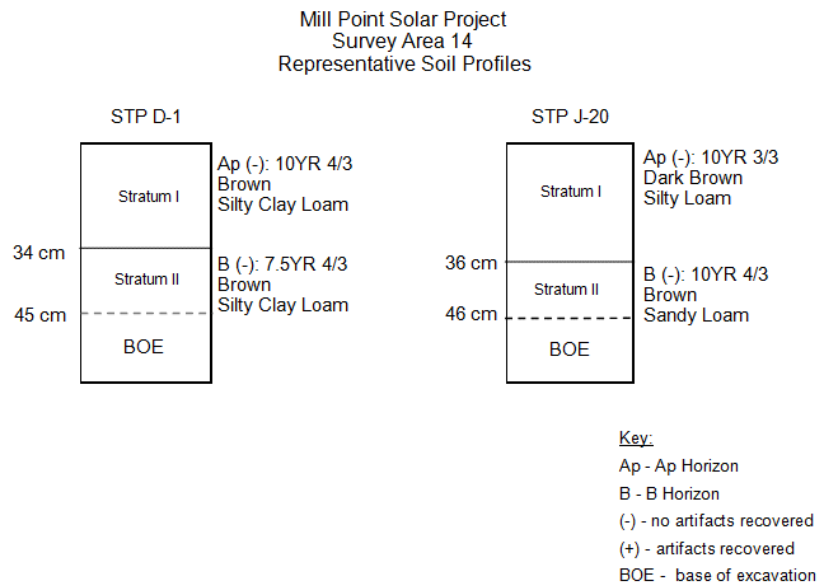


Figure 4-59. Representative soil profiles – Survey Area 14.

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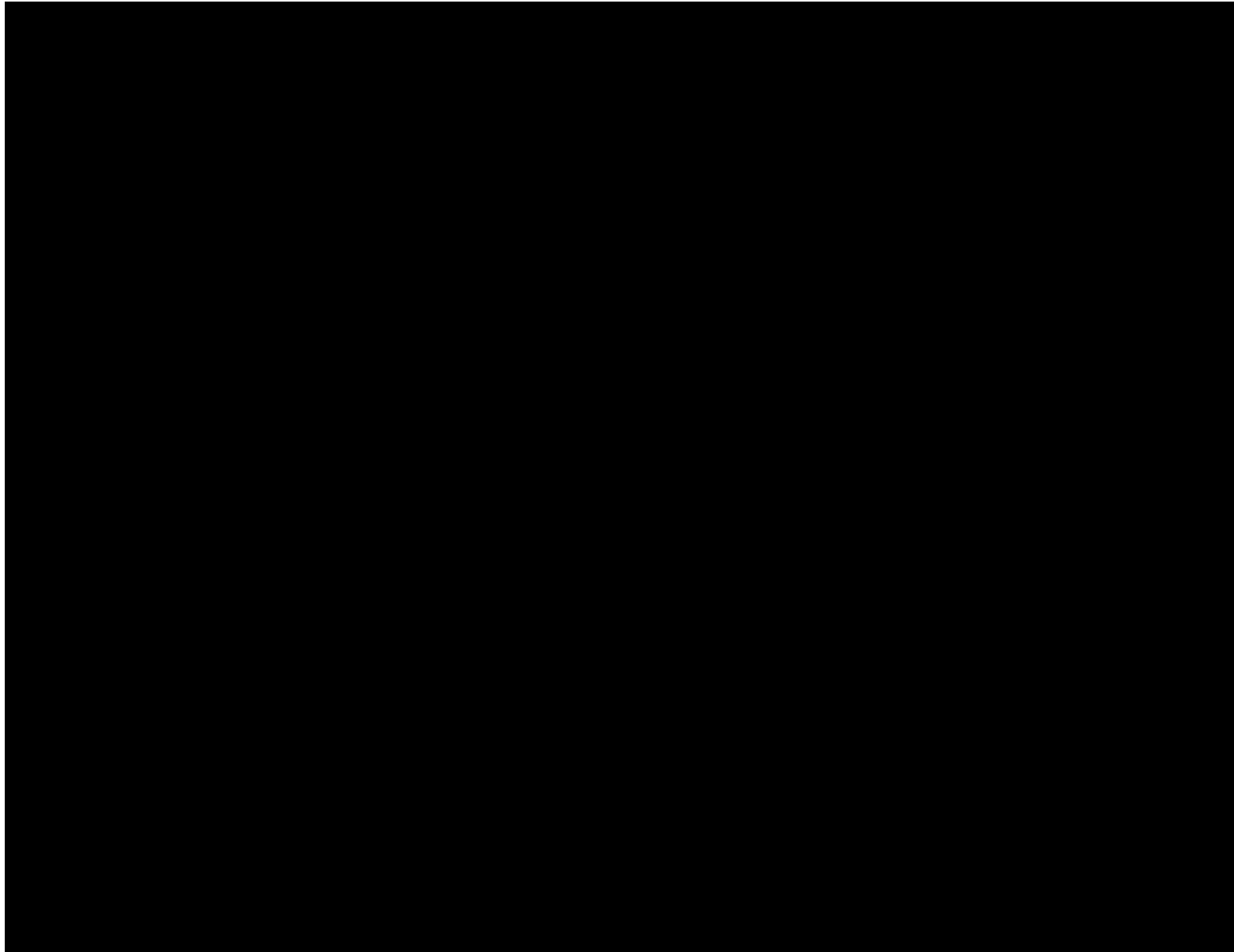


Figure 4-60. Map of Phase IB archaeological sensitivity – Survey Area 14.

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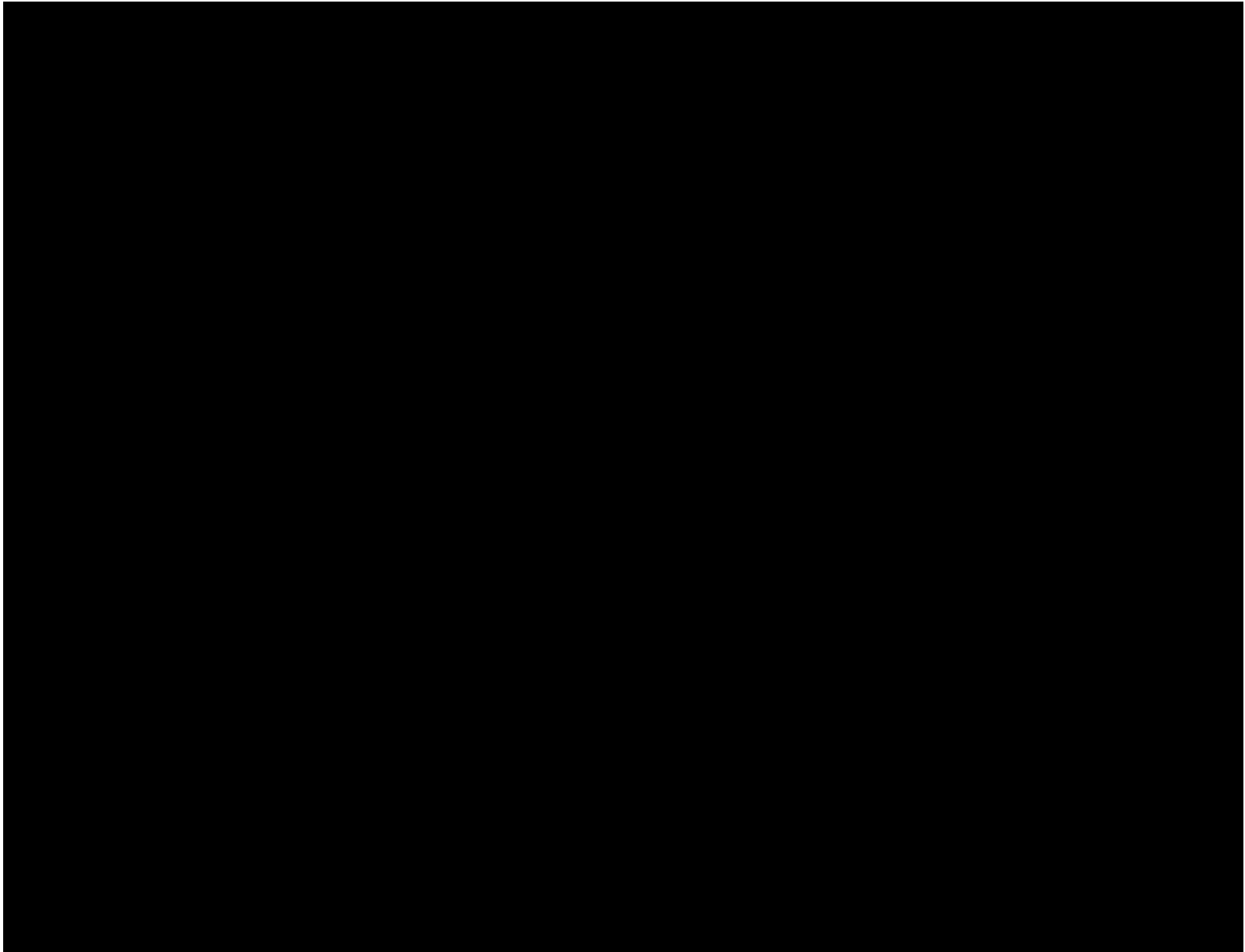


Figure 4-61. Map of Phase IB archaeological investigations – Survey Area 14.

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SURVEY AREA 15

Survey Area 15 (SA 15) consists of an approximately 146-ac parcel located south of the Mohawk River and NY-5S in the north-central portion of the Study Area (Figure 4-1). The parcel is bisected by Maple Avenue Road roughly north to south and bounded to the north by the Maple Avenue cemetery. The section west of Maple Avenue Road is characterized by agricultural fields recently harvested and formerly planted in hay at the time of survey. The eastern section is comprised of agricultural fields which were recently harvested and formerly planted in corn at the time of survey (Figure 4-62).



Figure 4-62. Overview photo – Survey Area 15, facing Southwest.

Topography within SA 15 consists of a gently sloping plain, trending roughly northwest to southeast, toward a small knoll in the northwestern corner. Elevations range from 455 ft amsl in the northwestern section atop the knoll, to 415 ft amsl in the southeastern section. The most distinctive landscape feature in SA 15 is an unnamed stream which follows along the northern boundary and shifts south, carving a meandering, roughly north to south course through the eastern section.

[REDACTED]

A typical soil profile in SA 15 consisted of a 40 cm Ap horizon of brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam overlying a B horizon of a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay to a depth of 50 cmbs (Figure 4-63: STP G-1). Another typical soil profile in SA 15 consisted of a 24 cm Ap horizon of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay overlying a B horizon of a brown (10YR 5/3) clay to a depth of 39 cmbs (Figure 4-63: STP 2A-2).

Phase IB testing in SA 15 included the excavation of 984 STPs and 26.4 acres of systematic surface survey.

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An additional 50 STPs were not excavated due to inundated soils, previous ground disturbance, or steep slope. [REDACTED]

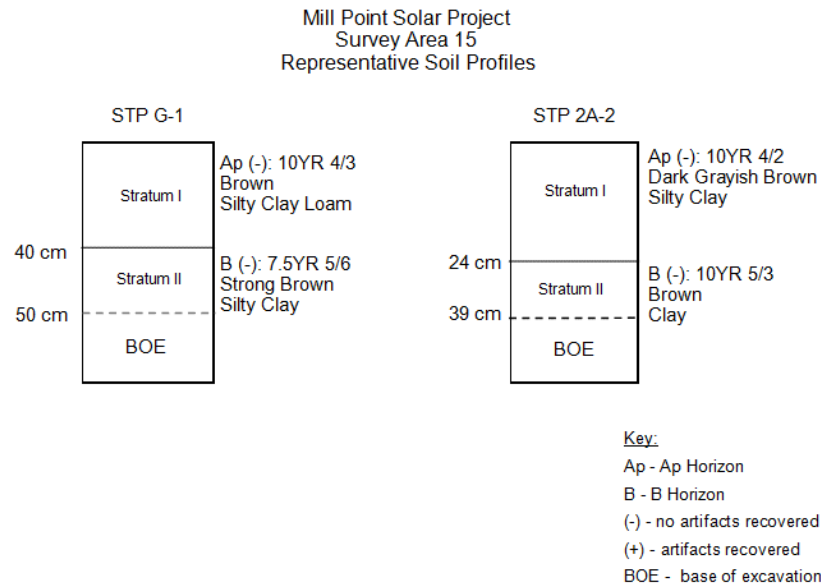


Figure 4-63. Representative soil profiles – Survey Area 15.

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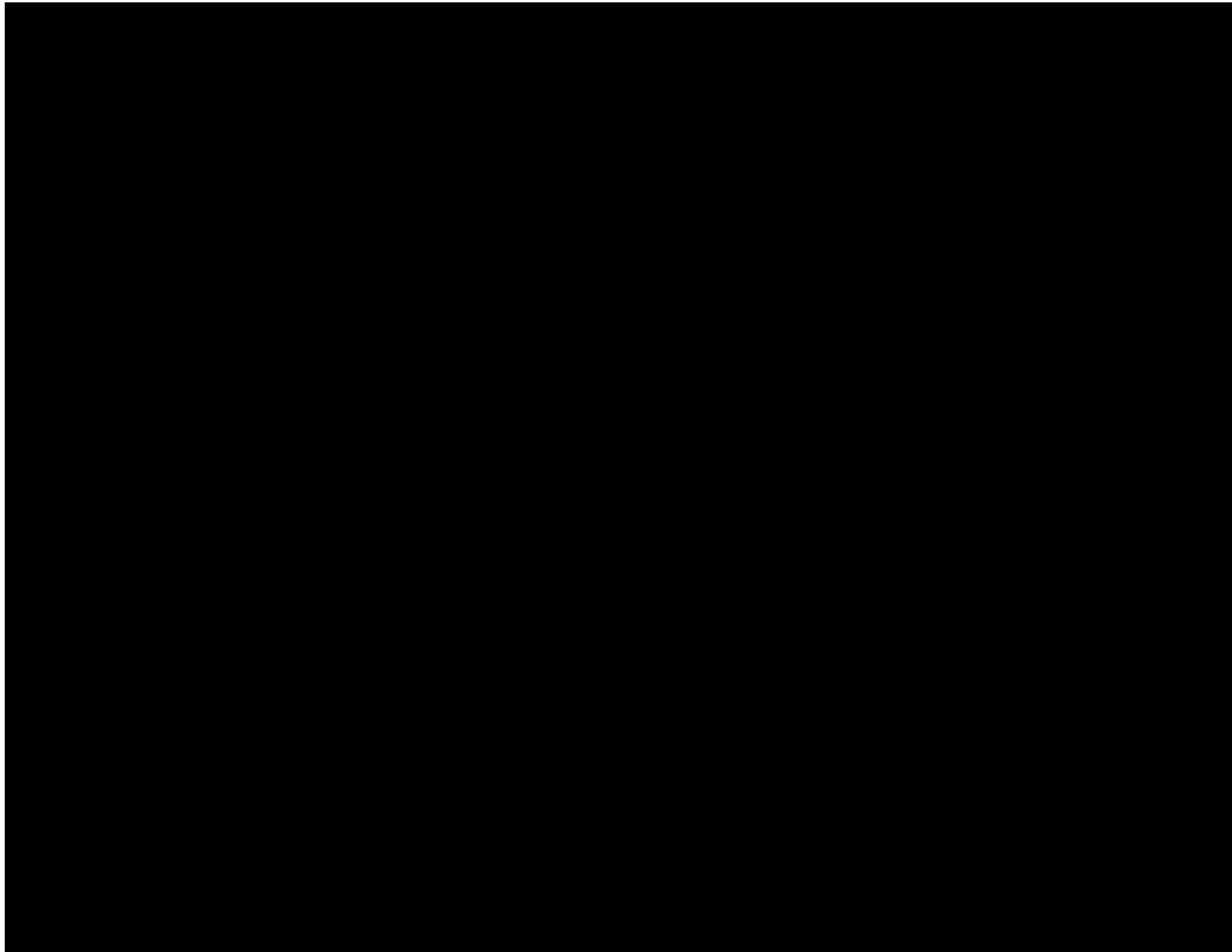


Figure 4-64. Map of Phase IB archaeological sensitivity – Survey Area 15.

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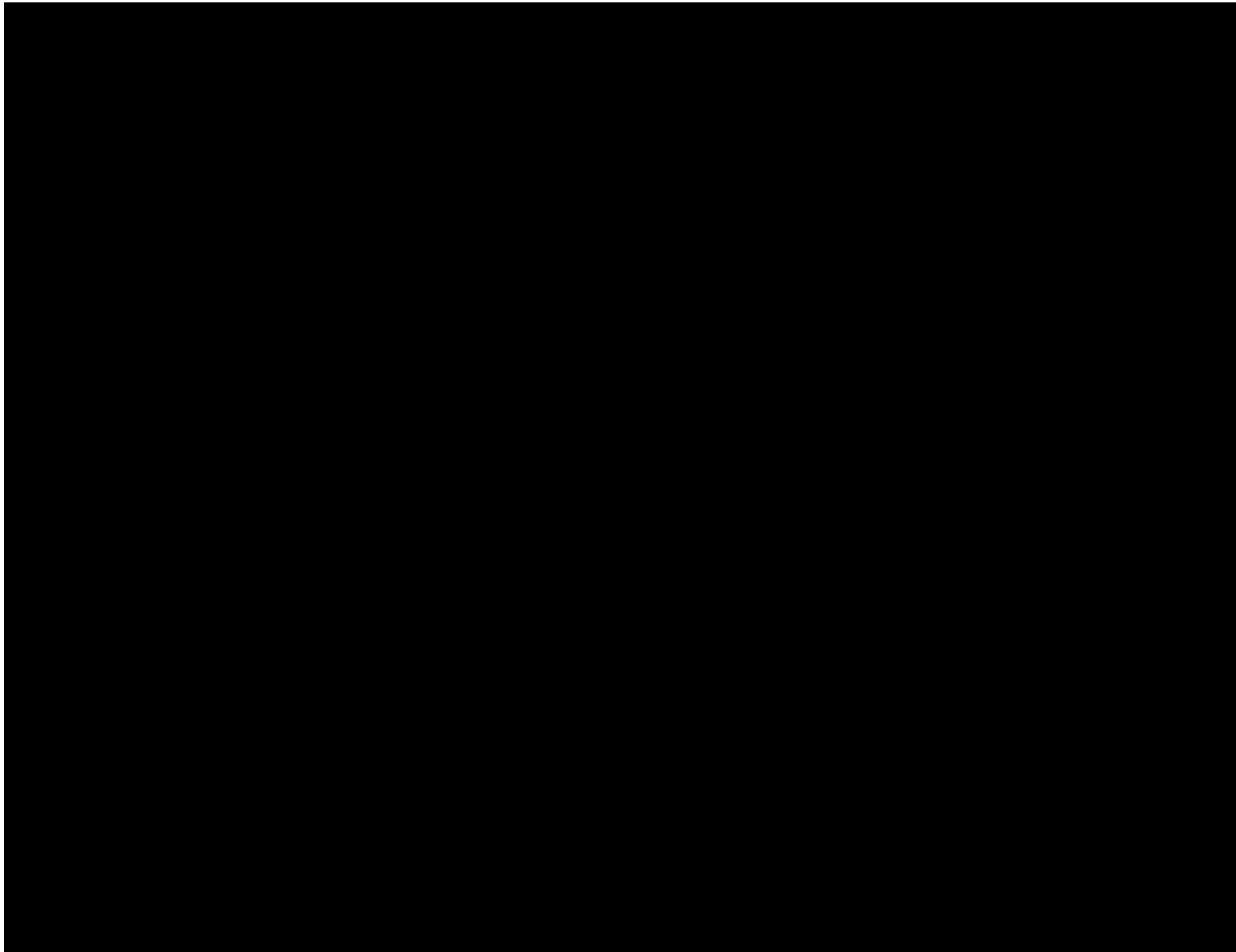


Figure 4-65. Map of Phase IB archaeological investigations – Survey Area 15.

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SURVEY AREA 17

Survey Area 17 (SA 17) consists of an approximately 56-ac parcel located south of the Mohawk River and NY-5S in the central portion of the Study Area (Figure 4-1). The parcel is east of Van Epps Road and is bounded on the northeast, northwest, and southwest by property divisions. The Survey Area is characterized by fallow agricultural fields with no crops planted at the time of survey (Figure 4-66).



Figure 4-66. Overview photo – Survey Area 17, facing East.

Topography within SA 17 consists of a gently sloping plain, trending roughly west to east, toward a knoll in the western portion of the area. Elevations range from 585 ft amsl in the western section atop the knoll, to 530 ft amsl in the eastern section. The most distinctive landscape feature in SA 17 is an unnamed stream which follows along the southern boundary and shifts south, carving a roughly east to west course through the southern section. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

A typical soil profile in SA 17 consisted of a 31 cm Ap horizon of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silty clay loam overlying a strong brown (10YR 4/6) silty clay loam B horizon to a depth of 41 cmbs (Figure 4-67: STP A-1). Another typical soil profile in SA 17 consisted of a 31 cmbs Ap horizon of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam overlying a dark gray (7.5YR 4/1) sandy clay loam B horizon to a depth of 41 cmbs (Figure 4-67: STP 3A-2).

Phase IB testing in SA 17 included the excavation of 345 STPs. An additional 17 STPs were not excavated due to inundated soils, previous ground disturbance, or steep slope. [REDACTED] (Figure 4-69).

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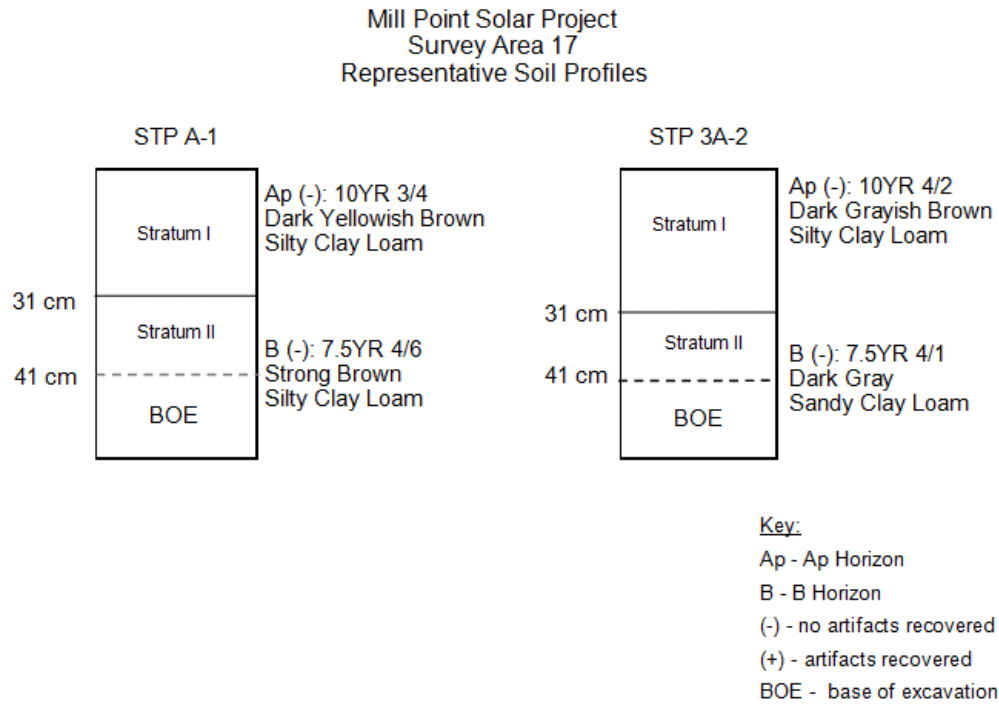


Figure 4-67. Representative soil profiles – Survey Area 17.

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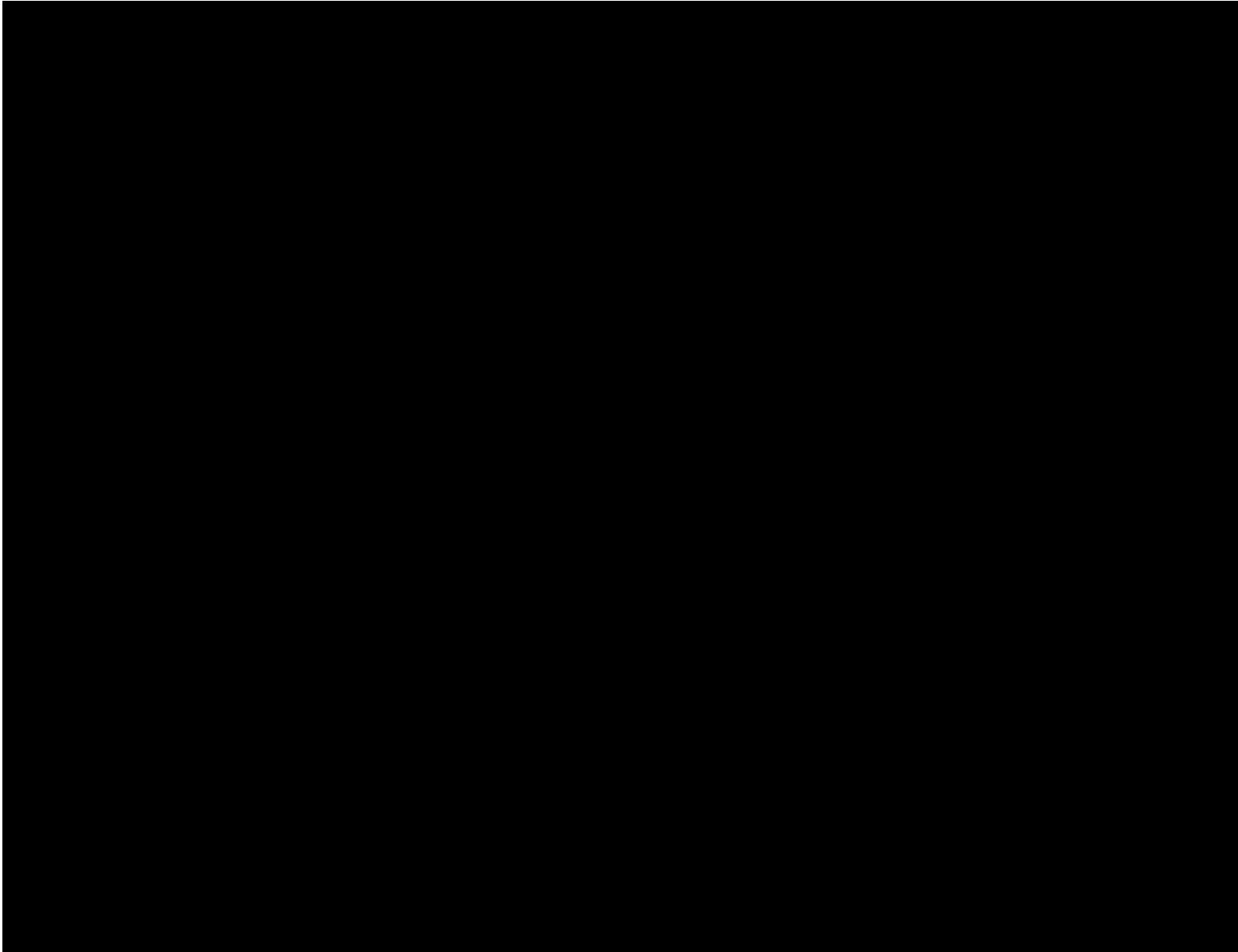


Figure 4-68. Map of Phase IB archaeological sensitivity – Survey Area 17.

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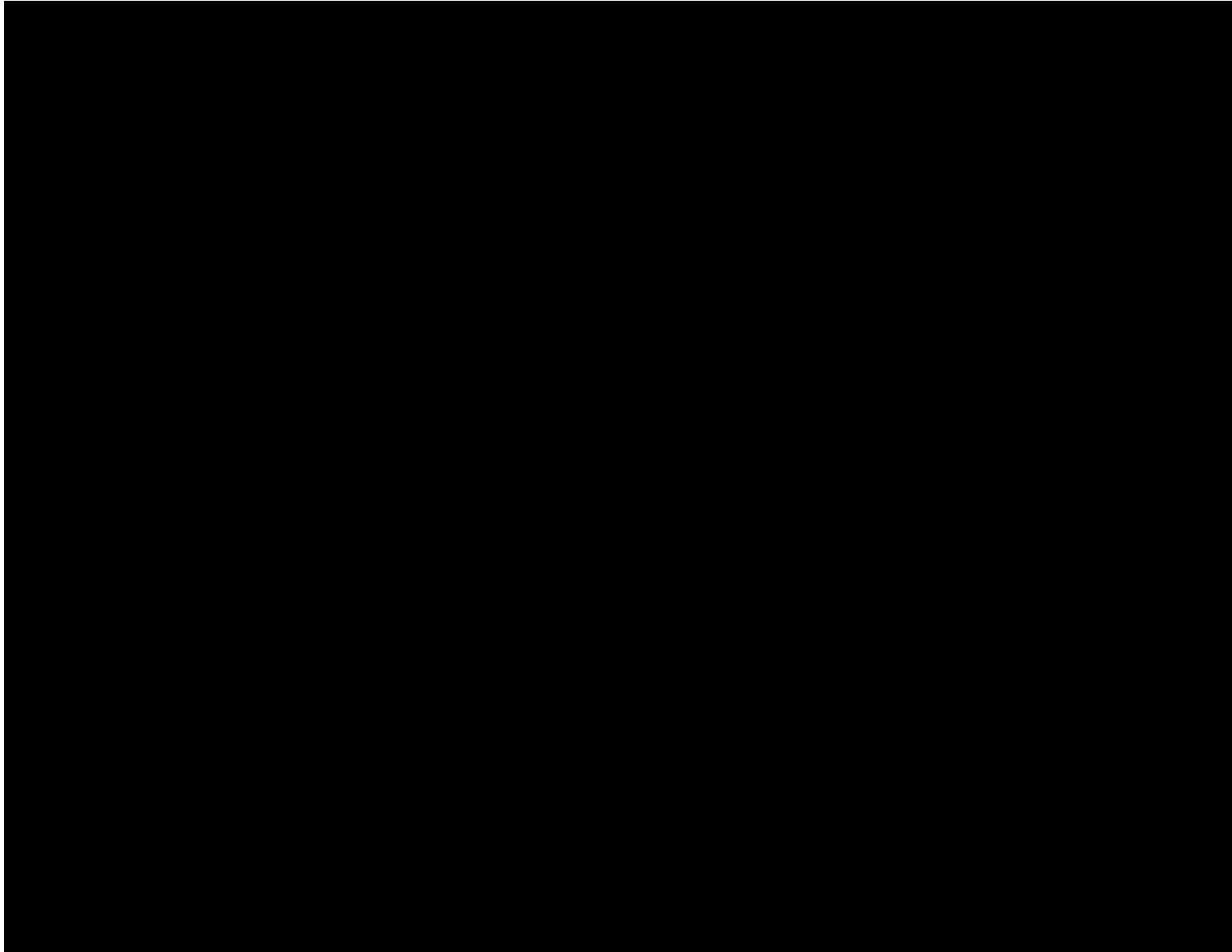


Figure 4-69. Map of Phase IB archaeological investigations – Survey Area 17.

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SURVEY AREA 18

Survey Area 18 (SA 18) consists of an approximately 36-ac parcel located south of the Mohawk River and NY-5S in the central portion of the Study Area (Figure 4-1). The parcel is located north of Scott Road and east of Van Epps Road bounded to the west, north, and east by property divisions. The Survey Area is characterized by fallow agricultural fields with no crops planted at the time of survey (Figure 4-70).



Figure 4-70. Overview photo – Survey Area 18, facing West.

Topography within SA 18 consists of a gently sloping plain, trending roughly northwest to southeast, toward a knoll in the northwestern corner. Elevations range from 540 ft amsl in the northwestern section atop the knoll, to 490 ft amsl in the southeastern section. The most distinctive landscape feature in SA 18 is an unnamed stream which bisects the southern portion of the area, carving a roughly east to west course before turning south.

[REDACTED]

A typical soil profile in SA 18 consisted of a 33 cm Ap horizon of (10YR 3/3) silty clay loam overlying a brown (10YR 4/3) sandy clay loam B horizon to a depth of 43 cmbs (Figure 4-71: STP A-1). Another typical soil profile in SA 18 consisted of a 35 cm Ap horizon of brown (10YR 4/3) silty loam overlying a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty loam B horizon to a depth of 45 cmbs (Figure 4-71: STP 5K-1).

Phase IB testing in SA 18 included the excavation of 310 STPs. An additional 38 STPs were not excavated due to inundated soils, previous ground disturbance, or steep slope.

[REDACTED]

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Mill Point Solar Project
Survey Area 18
Representative Soil Profiles

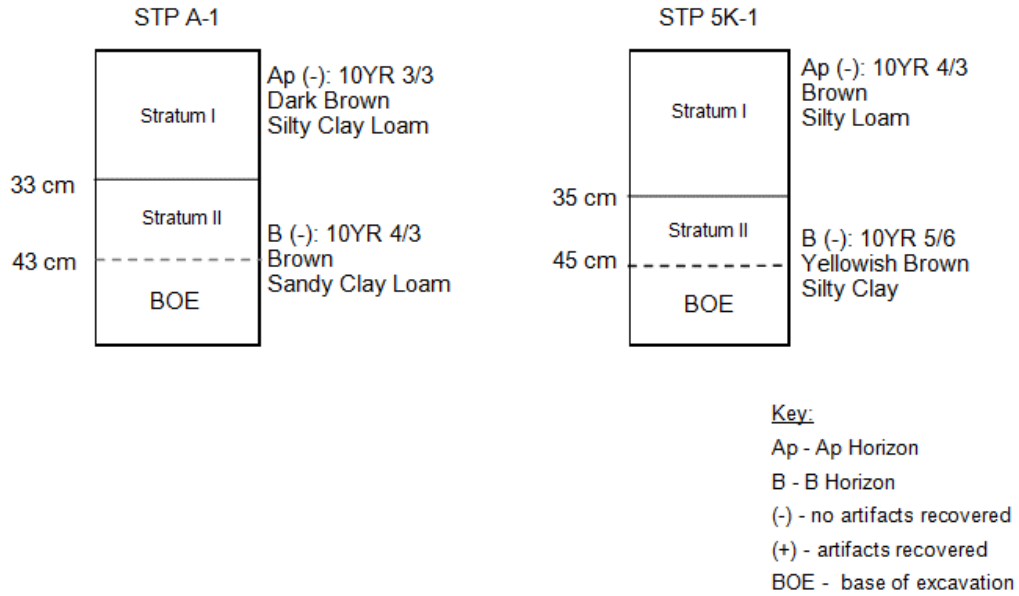


Figure 4-71. Representative soil profiles – Survey Area 18.

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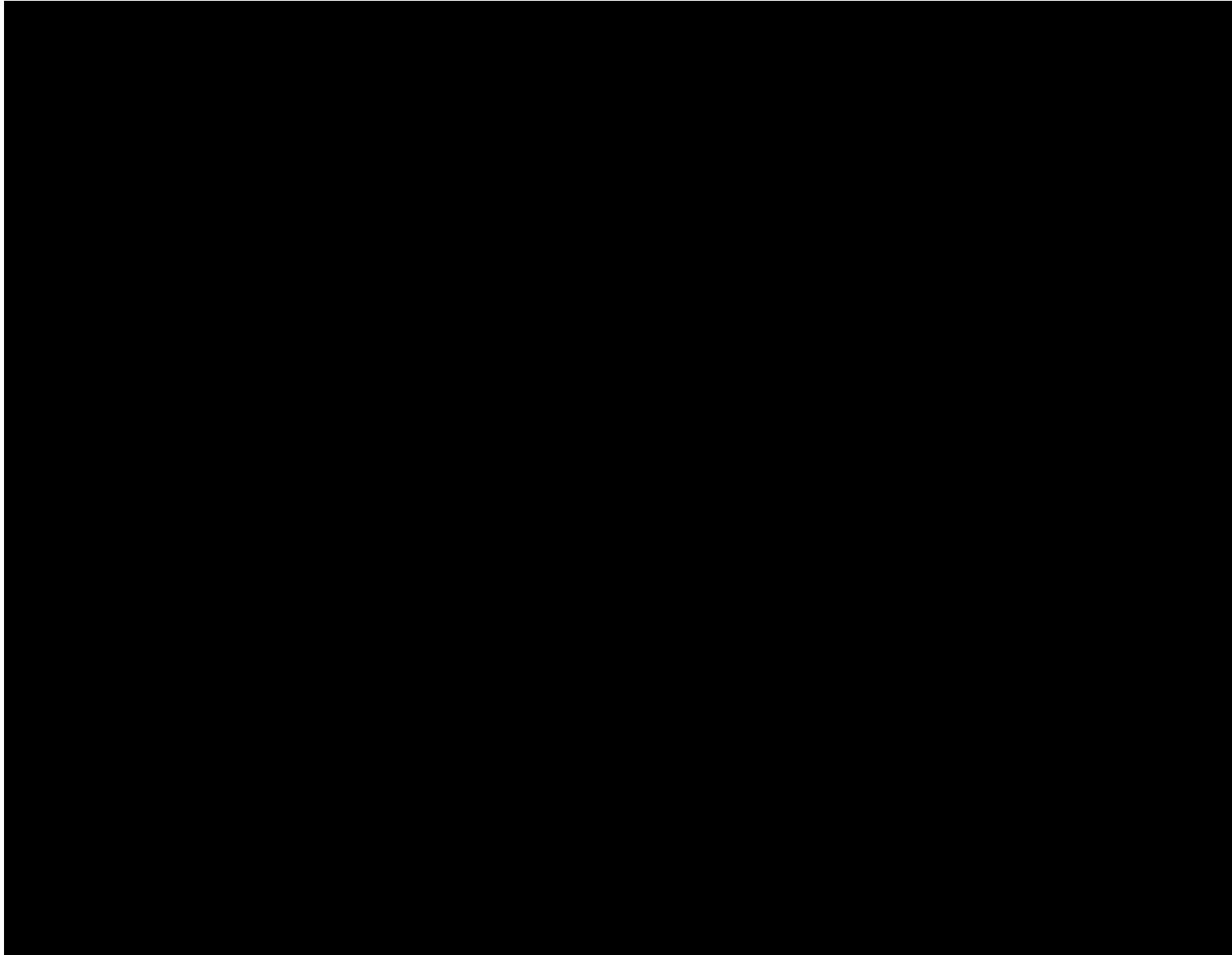


Figure 4- /2. Map of Phase 1B archaeological sensitivity – Survey Area 18.

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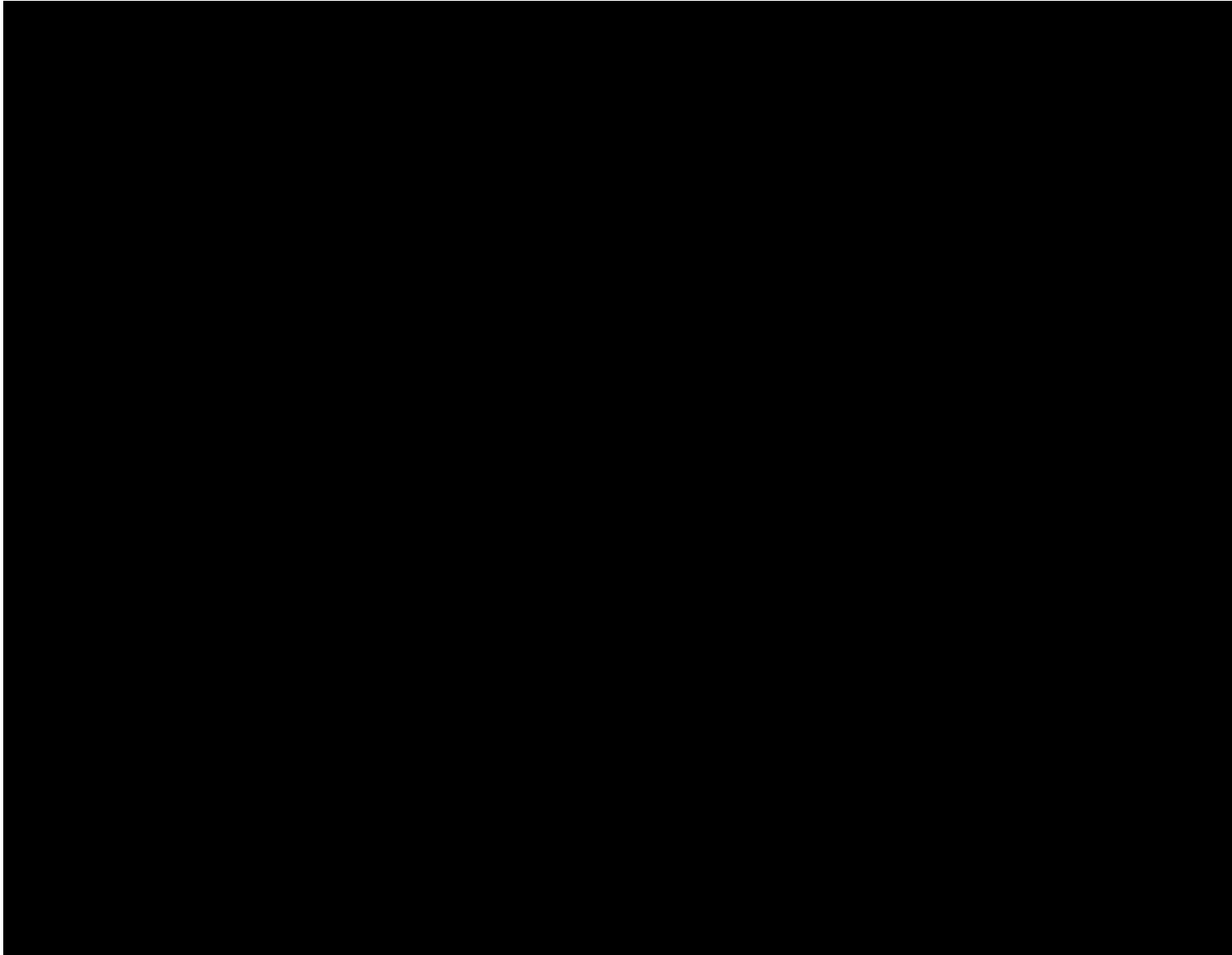


Figure 4-7/3. Map of Phase IB archaeological investigations – Survey Area 18.

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SURVEY AREA CL1

Survey Area CL1 (SA CL1) is an approximately 26.2-ac segment of the Study Area lying on the east side of Mary’s Lane, north and south of Lusso Road in the northern portion of the overall Study Area (Figure 4-1). SA CL1 is partially contained within SA2 and extends from its southern border to SA17. The Survey Area constitutes a 300 ft (91.4 m) corridor around a planned 1,250 m segment of collection line.



Figure 4-74. Overview photo – Collection Line 1, facing East.

At the time of the survey, the Survey Area consisted of open agricultural fields, wooded areas, and low-lying wetlands adjacent to agricultural fields (Figure 4-74). Elevations in

SA CL1 range from 553-606 ft amsl. No streams or drainages are present in SA CL1.

[REDACTED]

A typical soil profile in SA CL1 consisted of a 28 cm Ap horizon of brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay loam overlying a gray (7.5YR 5/1) silty clay loam B horizon to a depth of 40 cmbs (Figure 4-75: STP A-2). Another typical soil profile in SA CL1 consisted of a 40 cm Ap horizon of very dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty loam overlying a grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay B horizon to a depth of 50 cmbs (Figure 4-75: STP 4E-2).

Phase IB testing in SA CL1 included the excavation of 159 STPs. An additional 43 STPs were not excavated due to inundated soils, previous ground disturbance, or steep slope. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (Figure 4-77).

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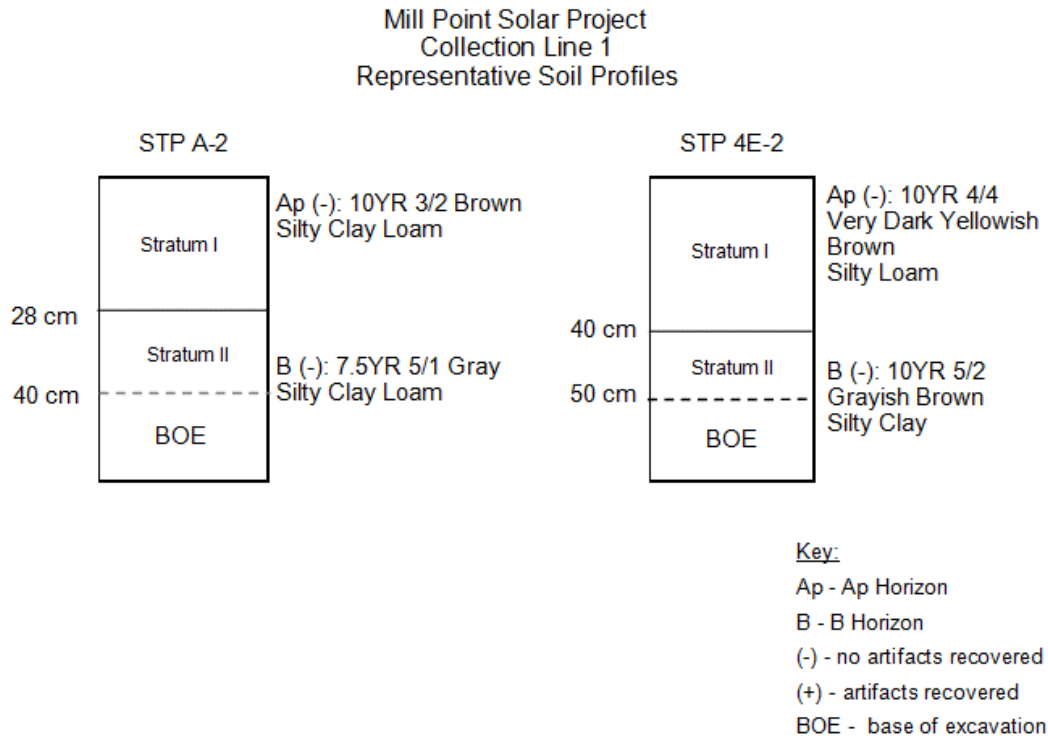


Figure 4-75. Representative soil profiles – Collection Line 1.

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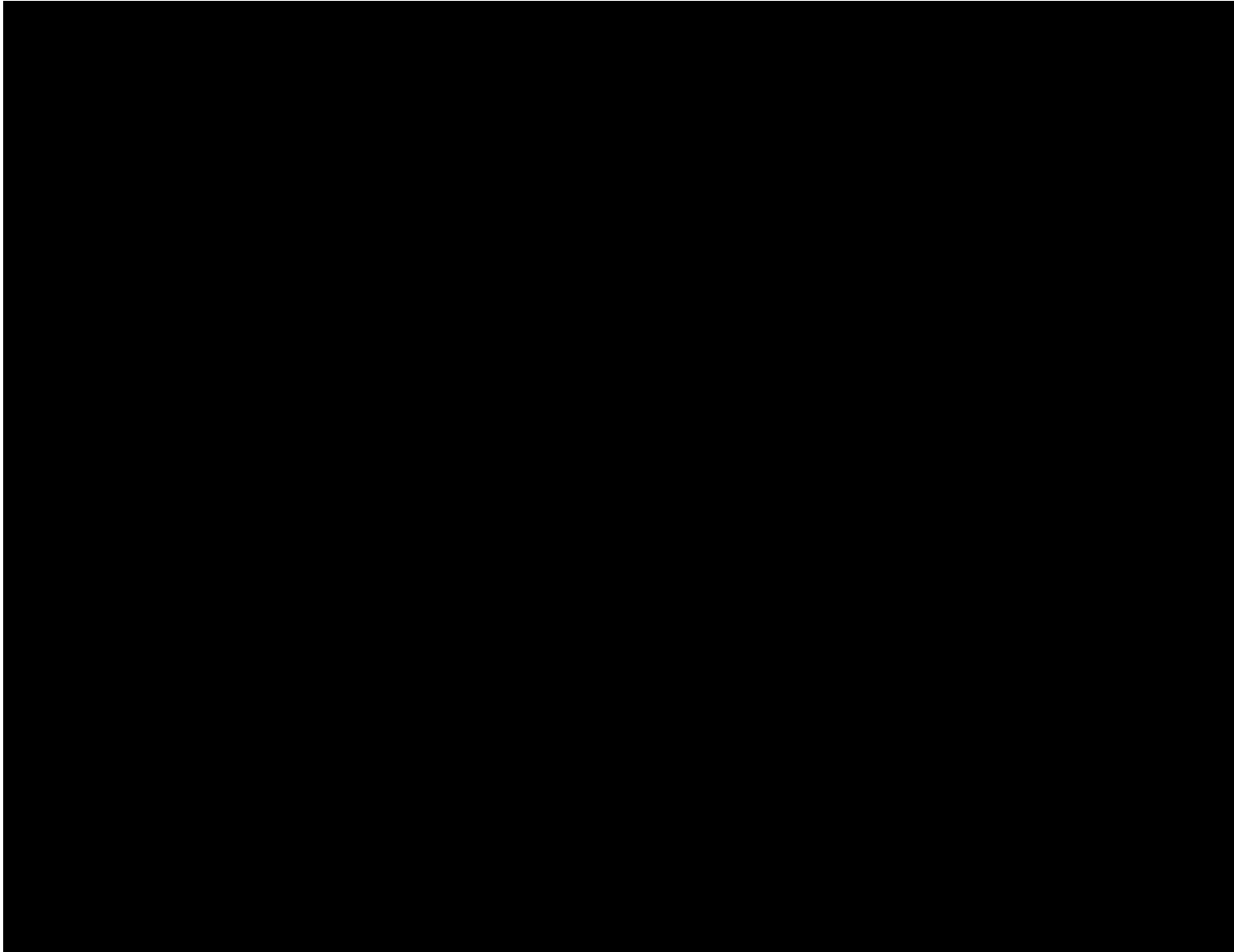


Figure 4-76. Map of Phase IB archaeological sensitivity – Collection Line 1.

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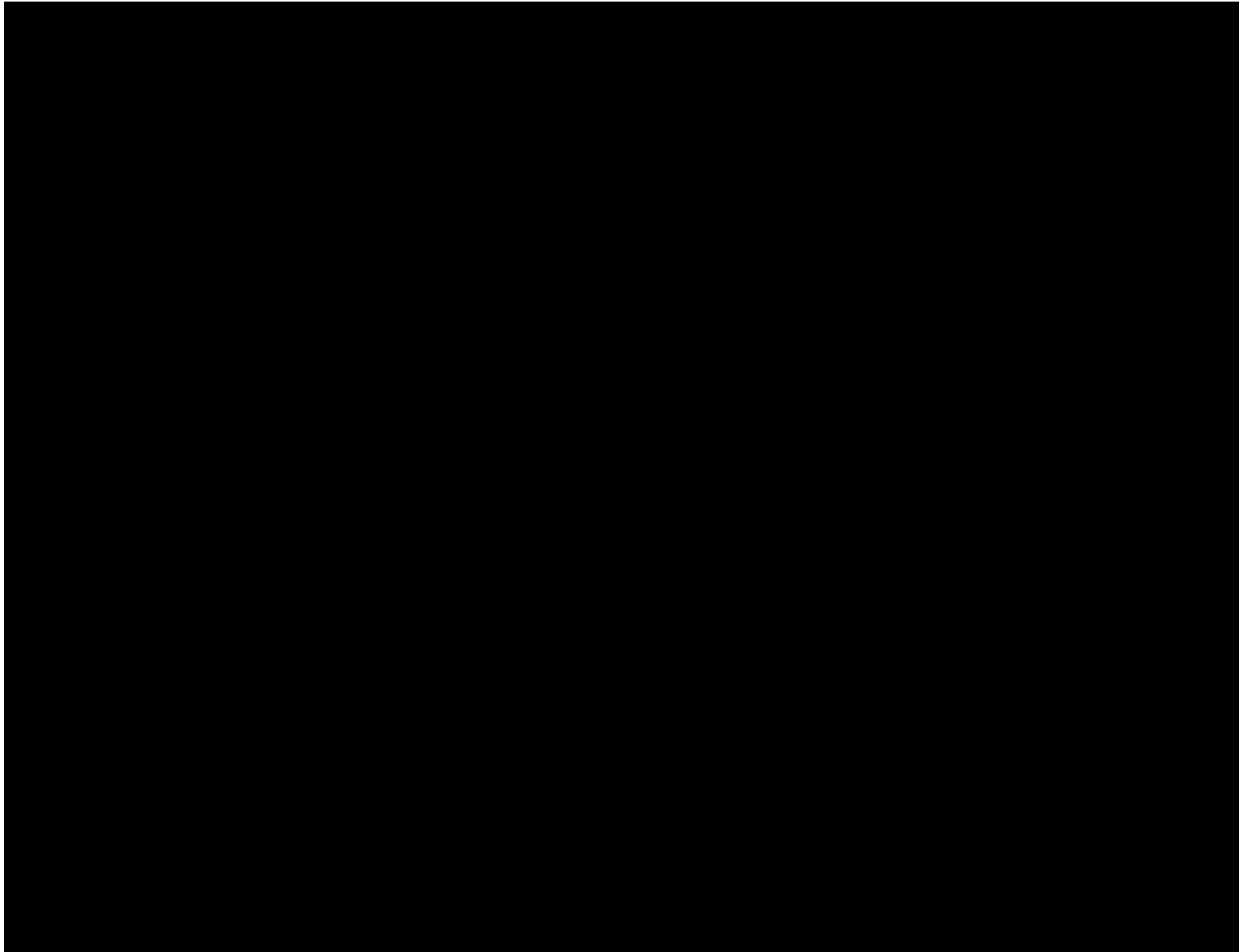


Figure 4-77. Map of Phase IB archaeological investigations – Collection Line 1 – North Section.

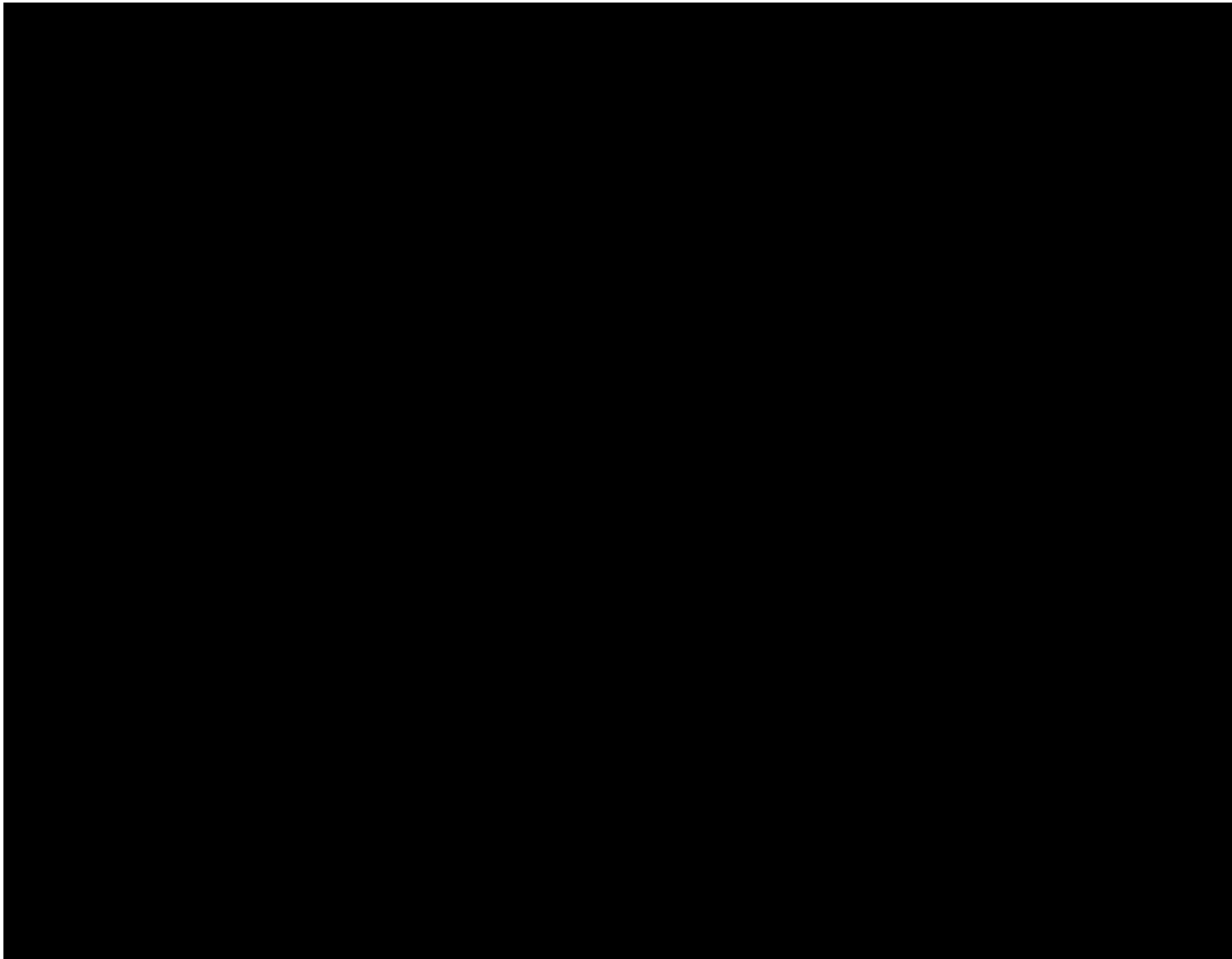


Figure 4-78. Map of Phase IB archaeological investigations – Collection Line 1 – South Section.

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SURVEY AREA CL2

Survey Area CL2 (SA CL2) is an approximately 15.1-ac segment of the Study Area lying on the south side of Scott Road, east and west of Van Epps Road in the north-central portion of the overall Study Area (Figure 4-1). SA CL2 is partially contained within SA 5 and extends from the southern border of SA 18 to the eastern border of SA 4. The Survey Area constitutes a 300 ft (91.4 m) corridor around a planned approximately 710 m segment of collection line.



Figure 4-79. Overview photo – Collection Line 2, facing North.

At the time of the survey, the Survey Area consisted of open agricultural fields and low-lying wetlands adjacent to agricultural fields. Elevations in SA CL2 range from 489-534 ft amsl. An unnamed stream traverses east-west through the central portion of the Survey Area.

[REDACTED]

A typical soil profile in SA CL2 consisted of a 33 cm Ap horizon of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay loam overlying a gray (7.5YR 5/1) silty clay loam B horizon to a depth of 42 cmbs (Figure 4-80: STP A-2). A typical soil profile in SA CL2 consisted of a 33 cm Ap horizon of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay loam overlying a gray (7.5YR 5/1) silty clay loam B horizon to a depth of 42 cmbs (Figure 4-80: STP 2A-2).

Phase IB testing in SA CL2 included the excavation of 93 STPs. An additional 29 STPs were not excavated due to inundated soils, previous ground disturbance, or steep slope. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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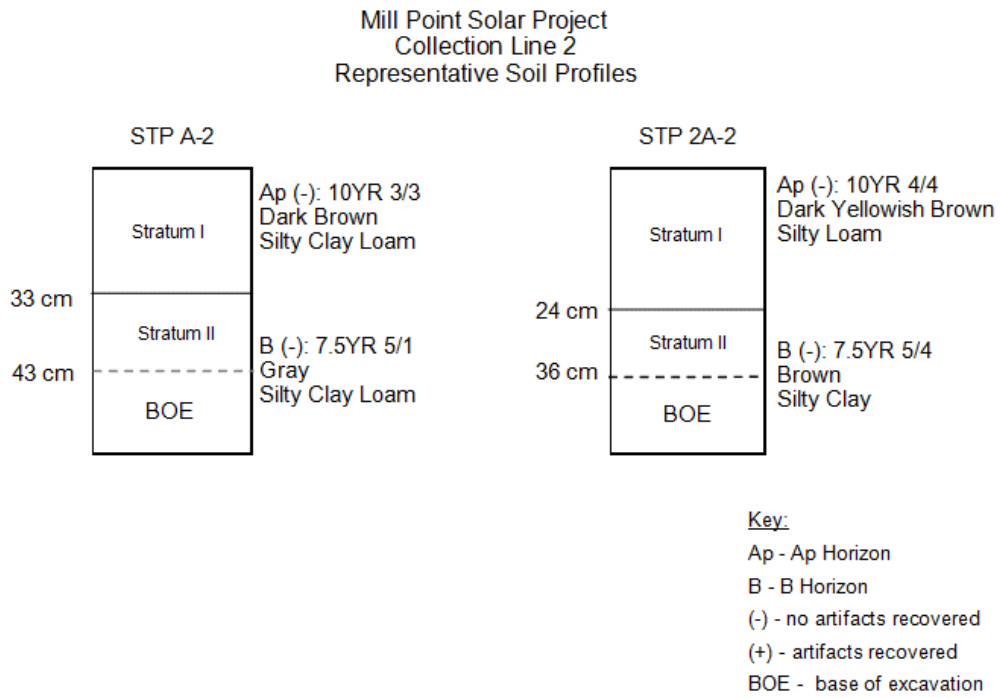


Figure 4-80. Representative soil profiles – Collection Line 2.

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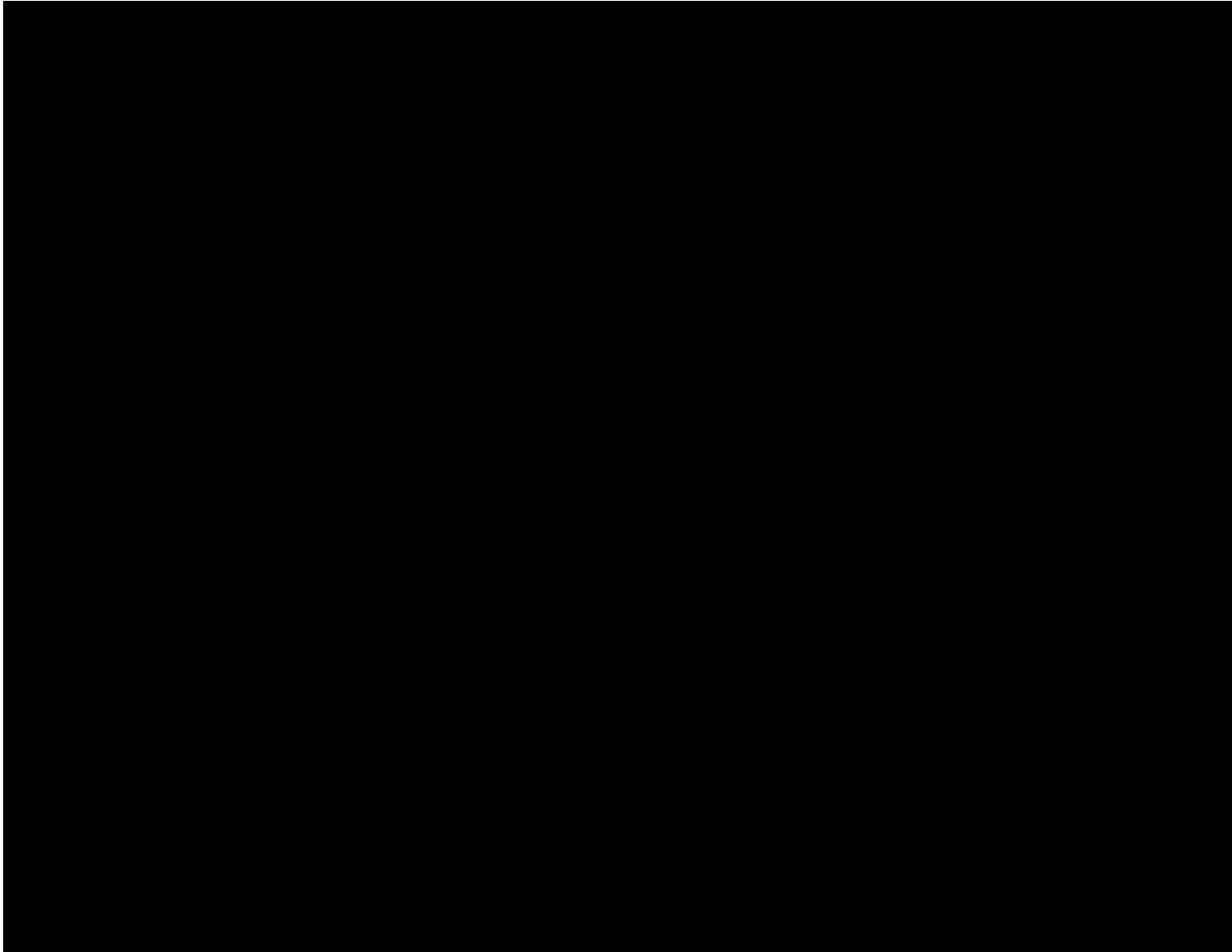


Figure 4-81. Map of Phase IB archaeological sensitivity – Collection Line 2.

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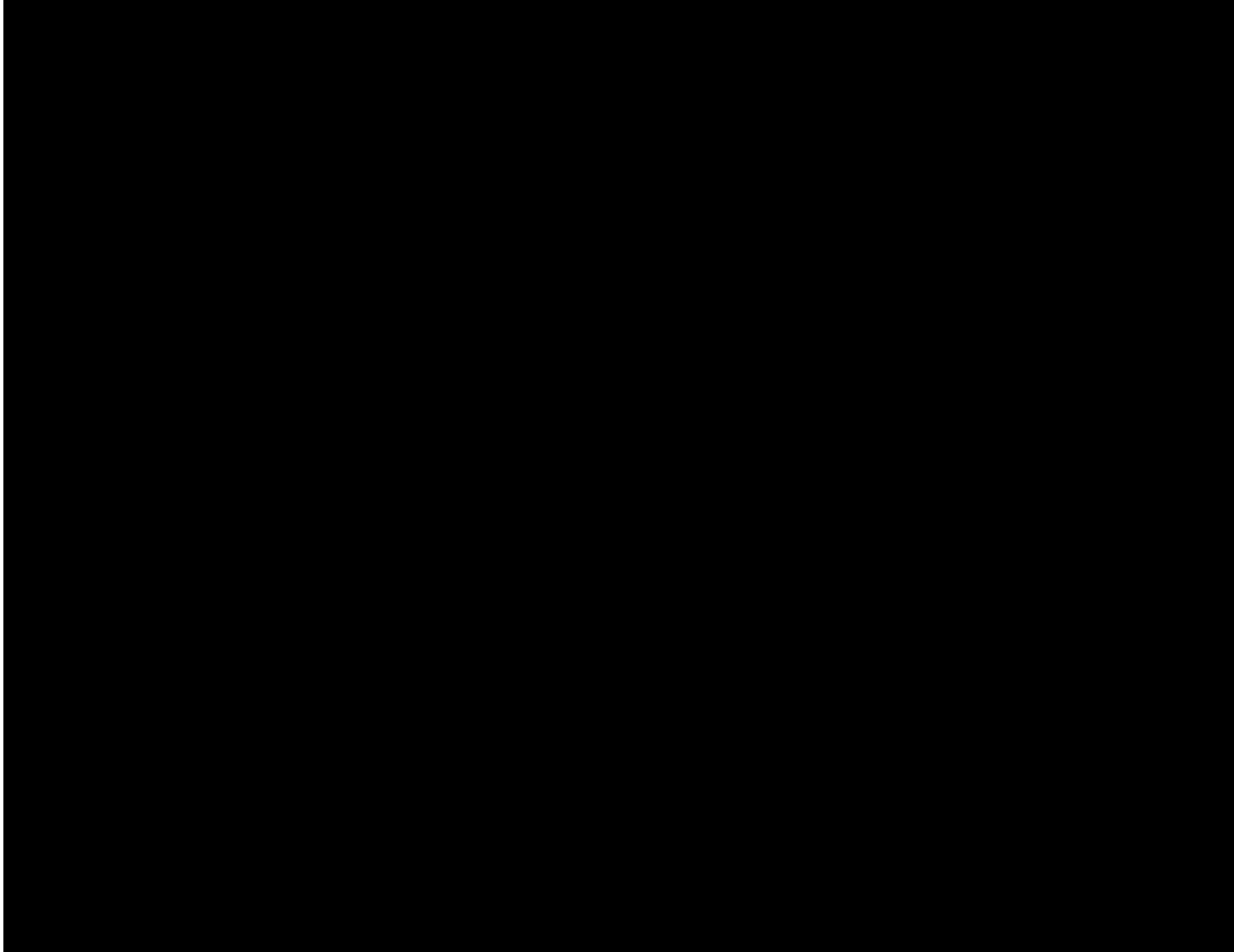


Figure 4-82. Map of Phase IB archaeological investigations – Collection Line 2.

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SURVEY AREA CL3

Survey Area CL3 (SA CL3) is an approximately 96-ac segment of the Study Area lying on the north side of Argersinger Road, west of Borden Road and Fisher Road in the west-central portion of the overall Study Area (Figure 4-1). SA CL3 is located west of SA 4's western boundary and north of SA 10's northern boundary. The Survey Area constitutes a 300-ft (91.4 m) corridor around a planned approx. 1,907 m segment of collection line. An associated planned access road corridor connecting the collection line to Argersinger Road was also examined.



Figure 4-83. Overview photo – Collection Line 3, facing Northeast.

At the time of the survey, the Survey Area consisted of open agricultural fields, wooded field margins, and low-lying wetlands adjacent to agricultural fields. Elevations in SA CL3 range from 522-565 ft amsl. Van Wie Creek is located approximately 125m north and west of the Survey Area.

[REDACTED]

A typical soil profile in SA CL3 consisted of a 30 cm Ap horizon of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam overlying a grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay B horizon to a depth of 40 cmbs (Figure 4-84:STP A-1). Another typical soil profile in SA CL3 consisted of a 30 cm Ap horizon of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty loam overlying a grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty loam B horizon to a depth of 40 cmbs (Figure 4-84:STP 2I-4).

Phase IB testing in SA CL3 included the excavation of 190 STPs. An additional 83 STPs were not excavated due to inundated soils, previous ground disturbance, or steep slope. [REDACTED] (Figure 4-86).

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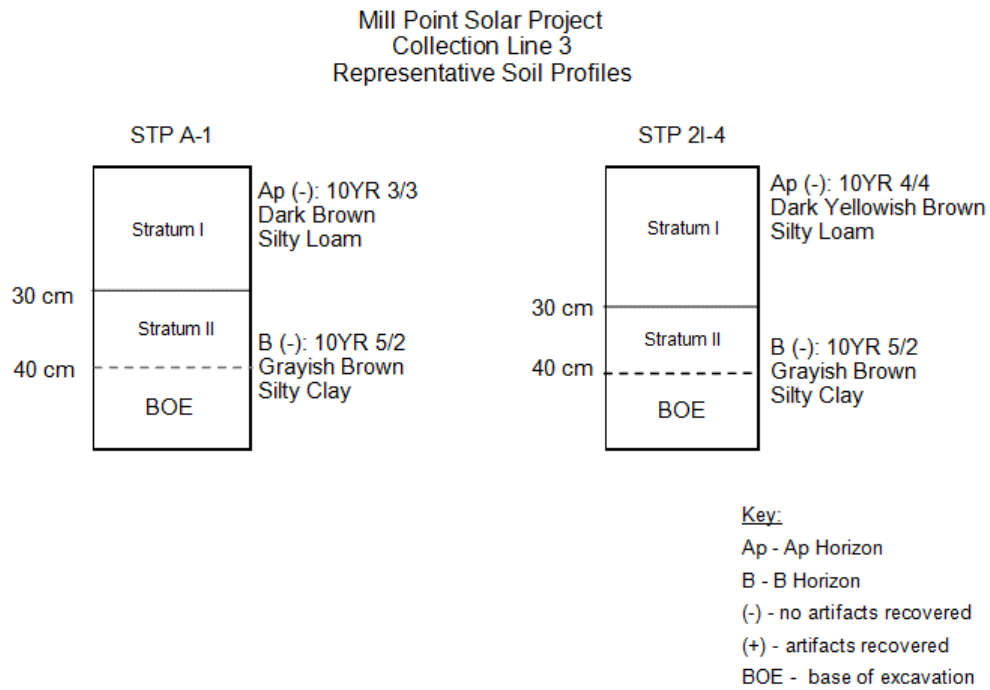


Figure 4-84. Representative soil profiles – Collection Line 3.

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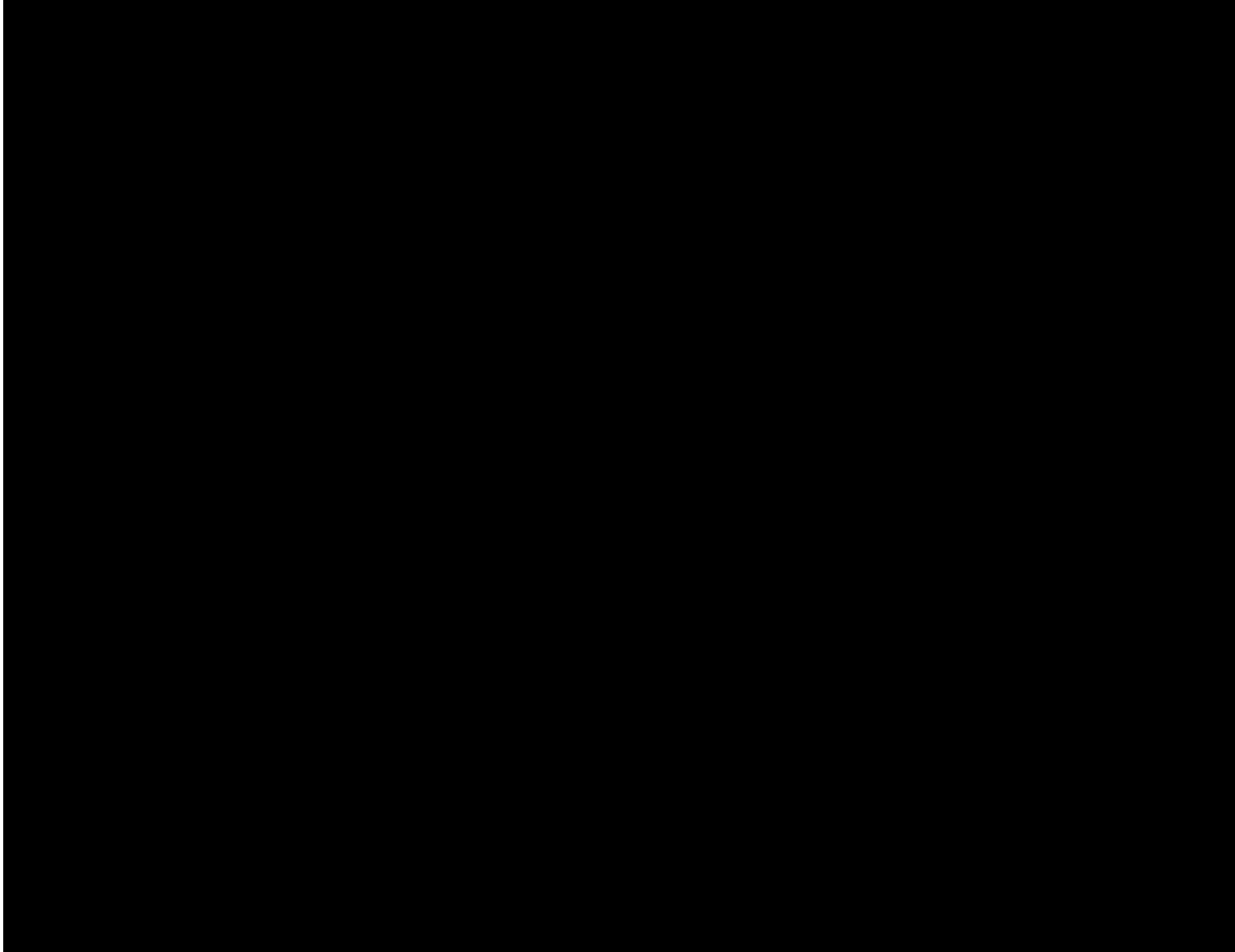


Figure 4-85. Map of Phase IB archaeological sensitivity – Collection Line 3

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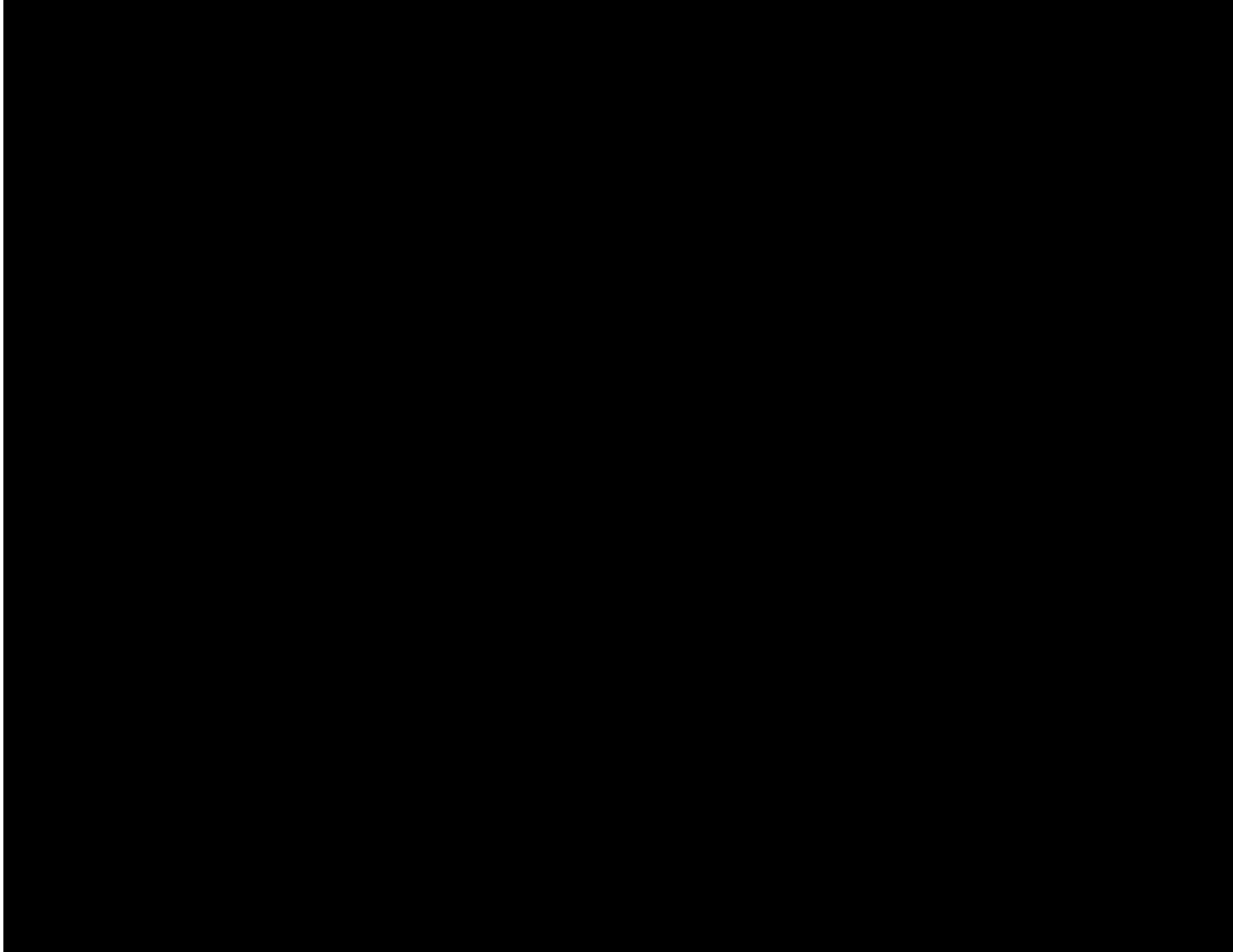


Figure 4-86. Map of Phase IB archaeological investigations – Collection Line 3.

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SURVEY AREA CL4

Survey Area CL4 (SA CL4) is an approximately 5-ac segment of the Study Area located north of Pryne Road and south of Lansing Road in the southwestern portion of the overall Study Area (Figure 4-1). SA CL4 is entirely contained within SA10. The Survey Area constitutes a 300-ft (91.4 m) corridor around a planned 100 m segment of collection line.



Figure 4-87. Overview photo – Collection Line 4, facing North.

At the time of the survey, the Survey Area consisted of open agricultural fields and wooded field margin (Figure 4-87). Elevations in CL4 range from 571-581 ft amsl. No streams or drainages are present in SA CL4.

[REDACTED]

A typical soil profile in SA CL4 consisted of a 29 cm Ap horizon of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay loam overlying a weak red (2.5YR 4/2) silty clay B horizon to a depth of 39 cmbs (Figure 4-88: STP A-1). Another typical soil profile in SA CL4 consisted of a 27 cm Ap horizon of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty loam overlying a grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay B horizon to a depth of 40 cmbs (Figure 4-88: STP L-1).

Phase IB testing in SA CL4 included the excavation of 89 STPs. An additional nine STPs were not excavated due to inundated soils, previous ground disturbance, or steep slope. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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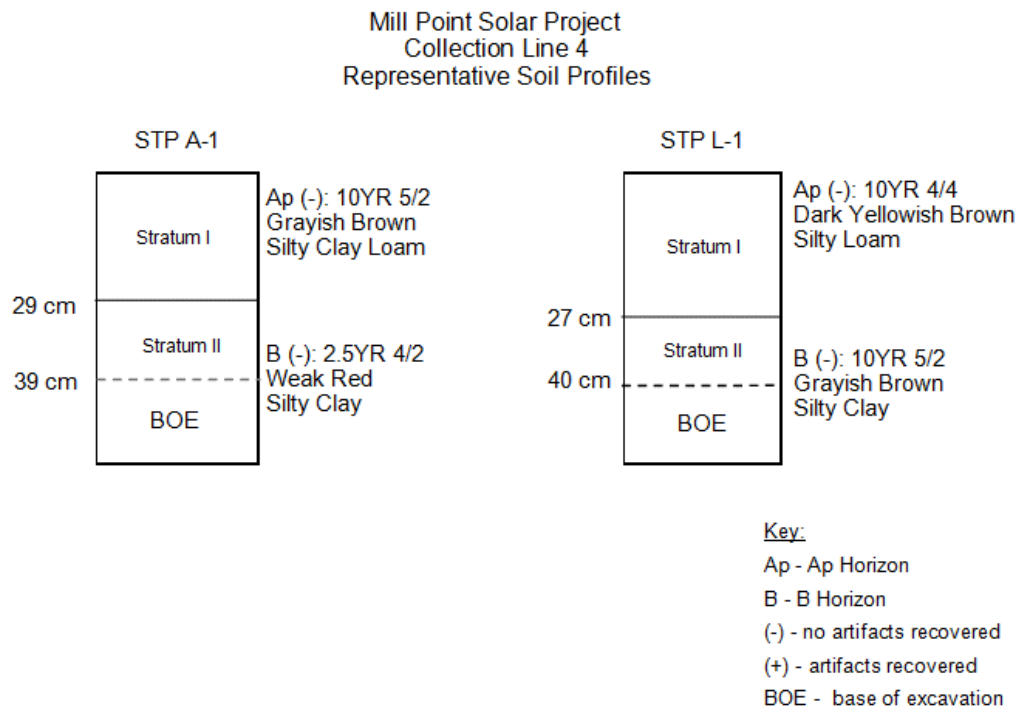


Figure 4-88. Representative soil profiles – Collection Line 4.

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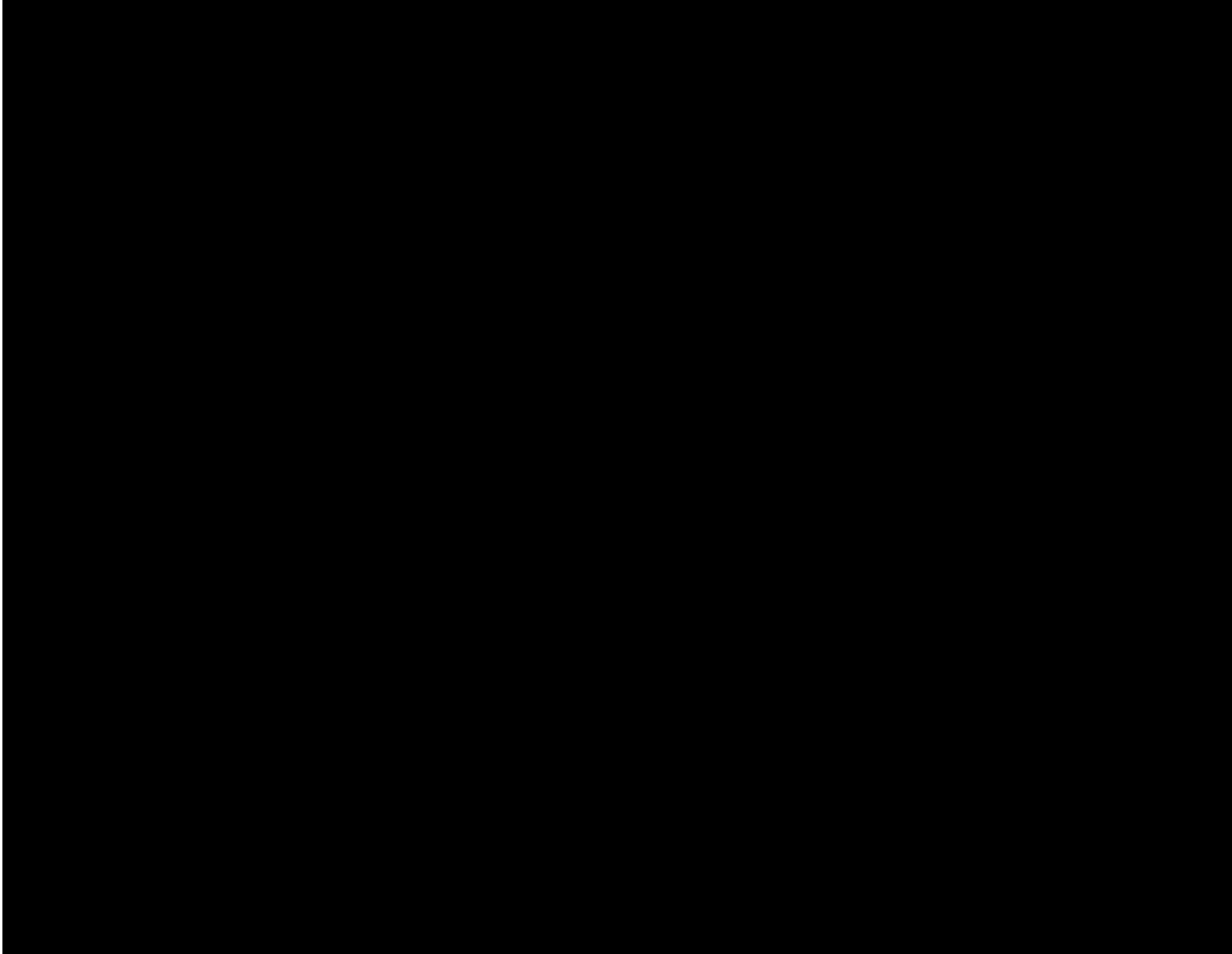


Figure 4-89. Map of Phase IB archaeological sensitivity – Collection Line 4.

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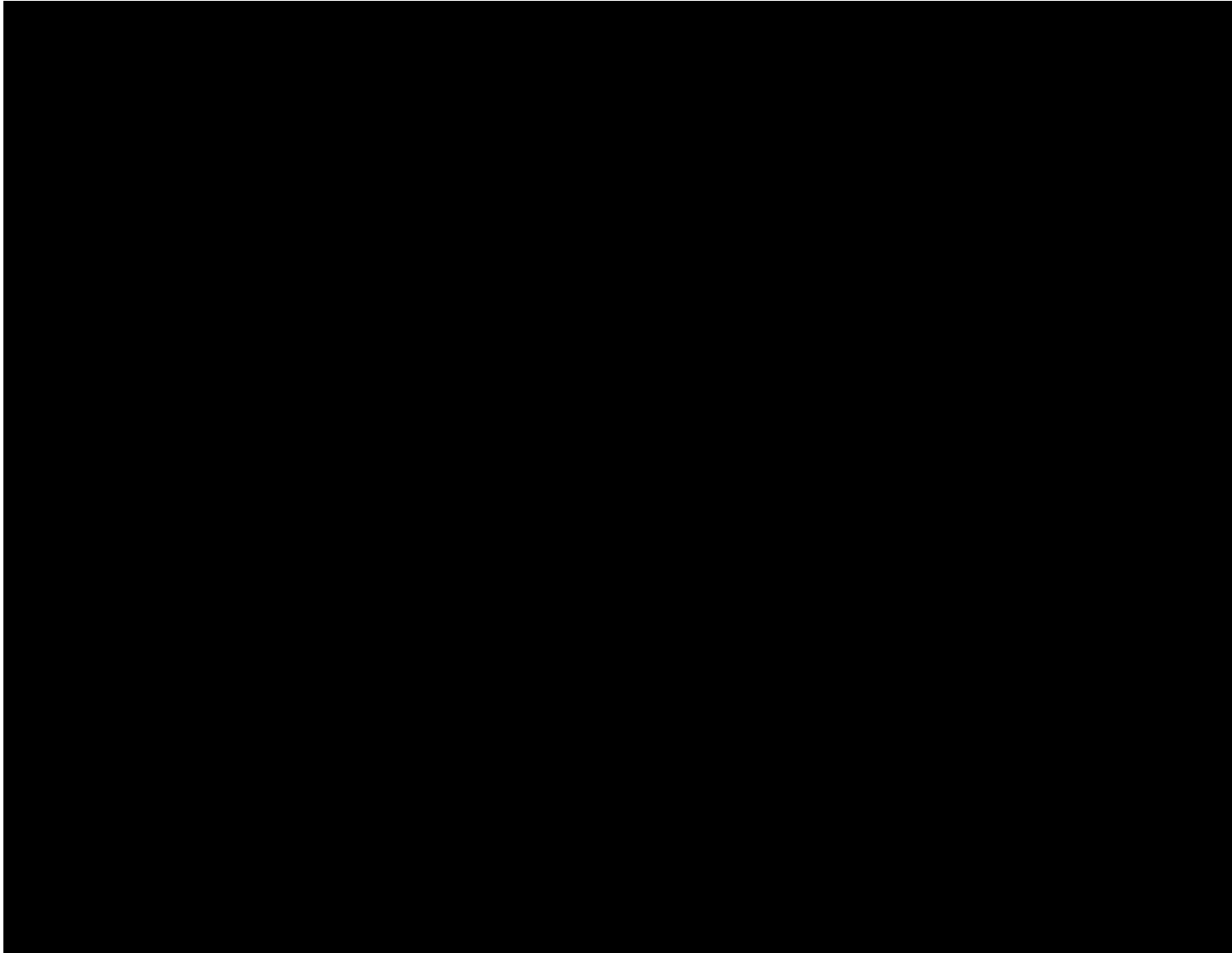


Figure 4-90. Map of Phase IB archaeological investigations – Collection Line 4.

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SURVEY AREA CL5

Survey Area CL5 (SA CL5) is an approximately 6-ac segment of the Study Area lying on the north and south sides of Logtown Road east of Hyney Hill Road and west of Olmstead Road in the southern portion of the overall Study Area (Figure 4-1). SA CL5 is partially contained within SA13 and extends from SA12 to the north across Logtown Road into the northeast corner of SA13. The Survey Area constitutes a 300-ft (91.4 m) corridor around a planned 320 m segment of collection line.



Figure 4-91. Overview photo – Collection Line 5, facing East.

At the time of the survey, the Survey Area consisted of open agricultural fields, wooded areas, low-lying wetlands adjacent to agricultural fields, and a previously disturbed area associated with a standing structure. Elevations in SA CL5 range from 561-587 ft amsl. An unnamed stream crosses southeast-northwest through the northern portion of the Survey Area.

[REDACTED]

A typical soil profile in SA CL5 consisted of a 40 cm Ap horizon of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam overlying a brown (7.5YR 4/4) silty clay loam B horizon to a depth of 50 cmbs (Figure 4-92: STP 2B-2). Another typical soil profile in SA CL5 consisted of a 30 cm Ap horizon of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty loam overlying a brown (7.5YR 4/4) silty clay loam B horizon to a depth of 40 cmbs (Figure 4-92: STP 2-H10).

Phase IB testing in SA CL5 included the excavation of 50 STPs. An additional 26 STPs were not excavated due to inundated soils, previous ground disturbance, or steep slope. [REDACTED] (Figure 4-94).

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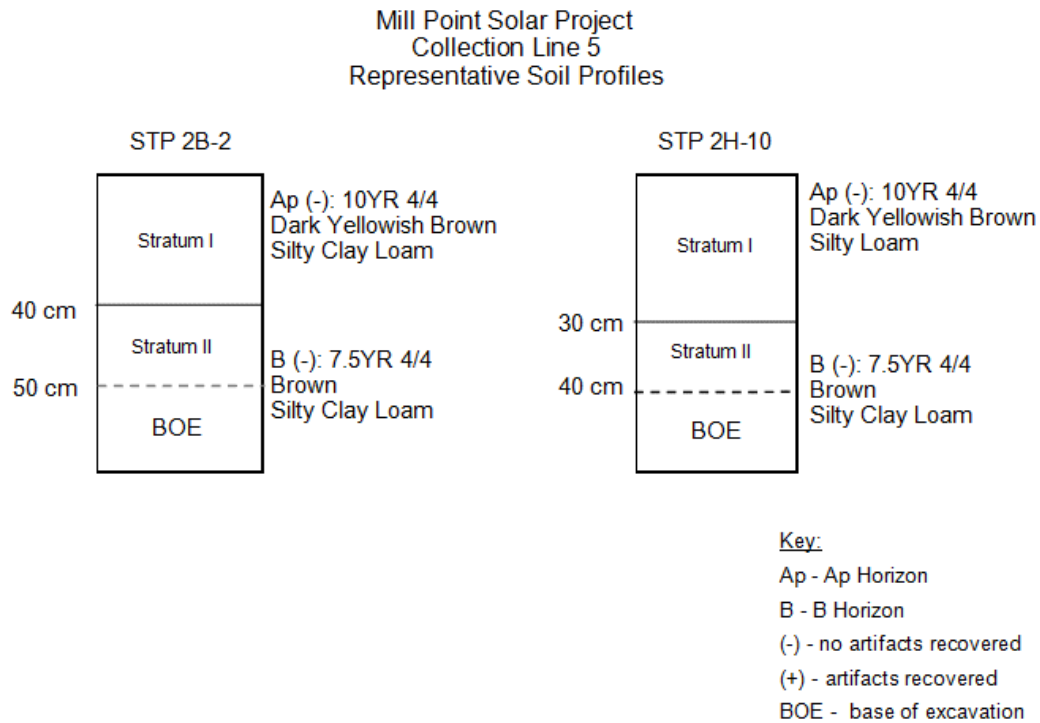
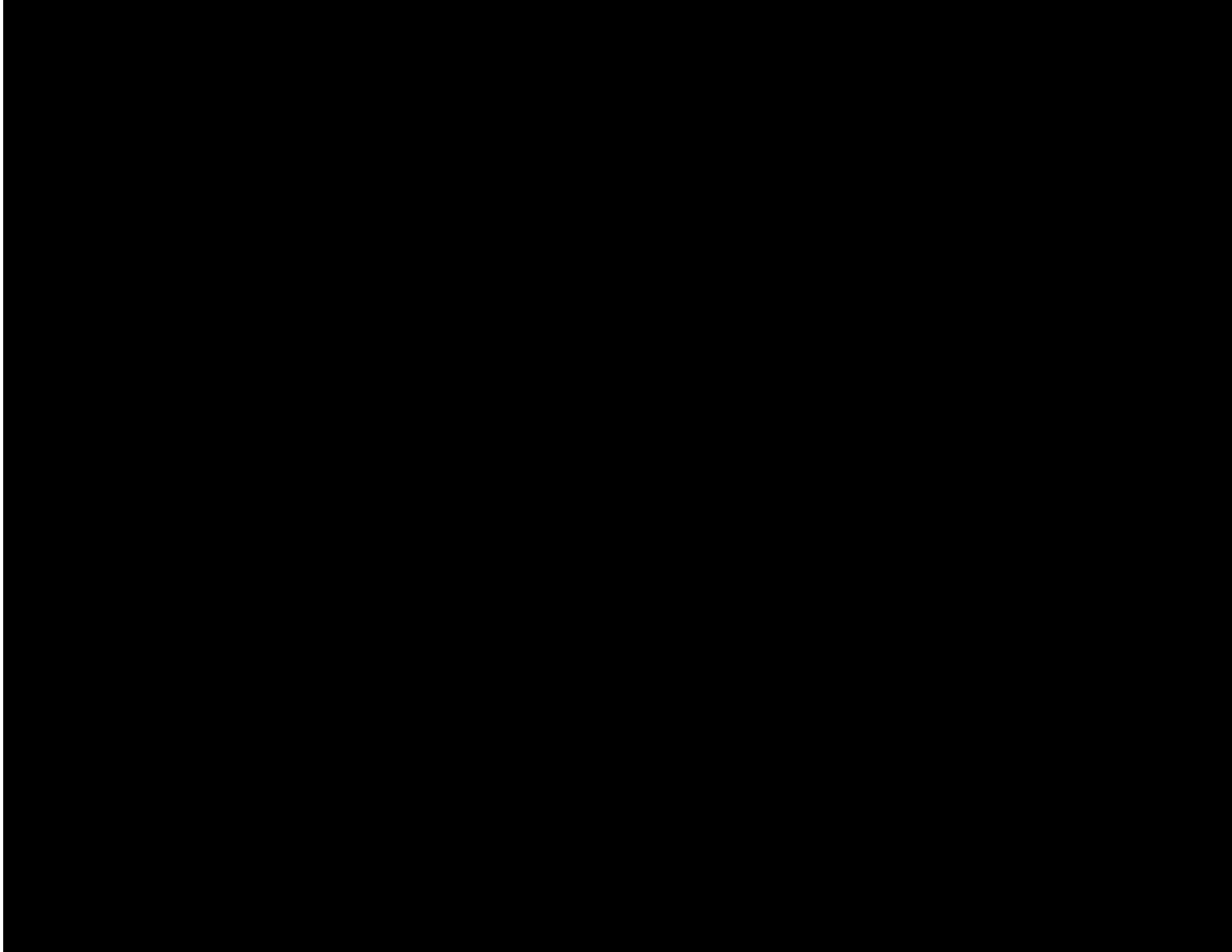


Figure 4-92. Representative soil profiles – Collection Line 5.

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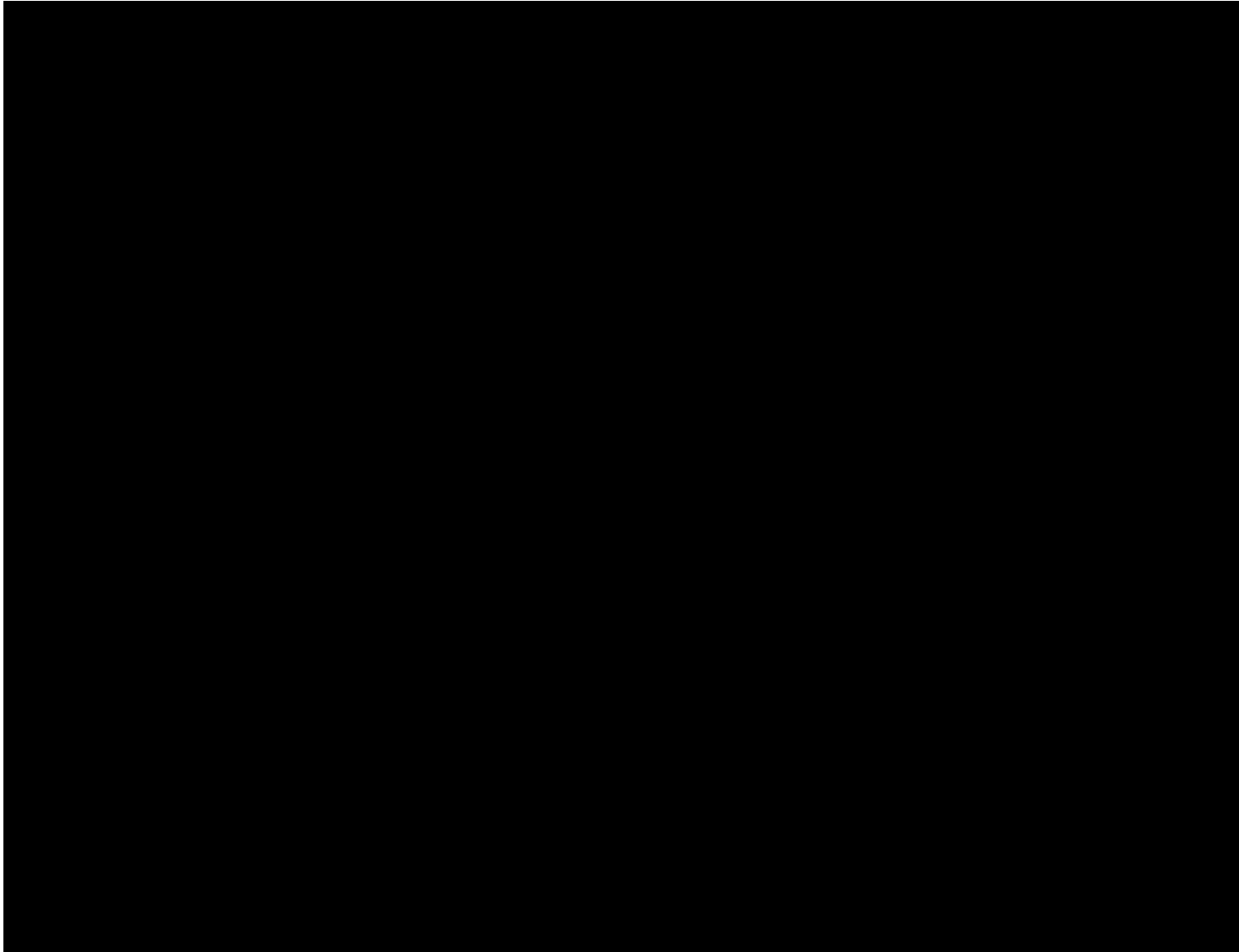


Figure 4-94. Map of Phase IB archaeological investigations – Collection Line 5.

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SURVEY AREA CL6

Survey Area CL6 (SA CL6) is an approximately 9-ac segment of the Study Area lying on the west side of Van Epps Road south of Argersinger Road and north of Ingersoll Road in the central portion of the overall Study Area (Figure 4-1). SA CL6 is entirely contained within SA3 and extends east to Van Epps Road. The Survey Area constitutes a 300-ft (91.4 m) corridor around a planned 385 m segment of collection line.



Figure 4-95. Overview photo – Collection Line 6, facing Northeast.

At the time of the survey, the Survey Area consisted of open agricultural fields and a wooded field margin. Elevations in SA CL6 range from 565-605 ft amsl. An unnamed stream is located south of the Survey Area.

[REDACTED]

A typical soil profile in SA CL6 consisted of a 39 cm Ap horizon of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam overlying a light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silty clay loam B horizon to a depth of 51 cmbs (Figure 4-96: STP B-2). Another typical soil profile in SA CL6 consisted of a 40 cm Ap horizon of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty loam overlying a brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay B horizon to a depth of 50 cmbs (Figure 4-96: STP D-8).

Phase IB testing in SA CL6 included the excavation of 97 STPs. An additional eight STPs were not excavated due to inundated soils, previous ground disturbance, or steep slope. [REDACTED] (Figure 4-98).

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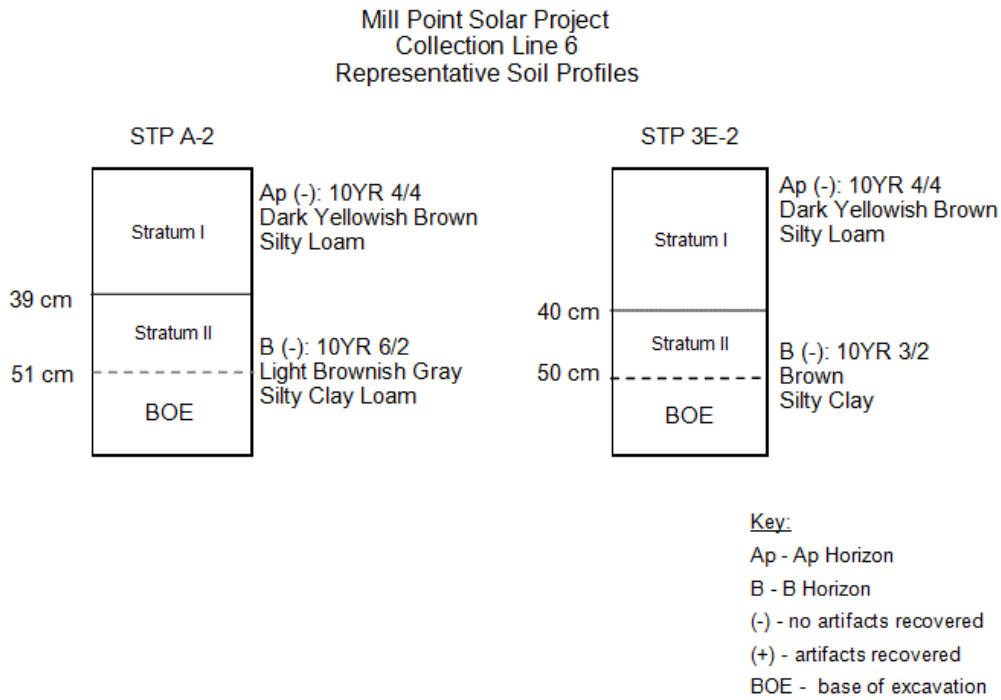


Figure 4-96. Representative soil profiles – Collection Line 6.

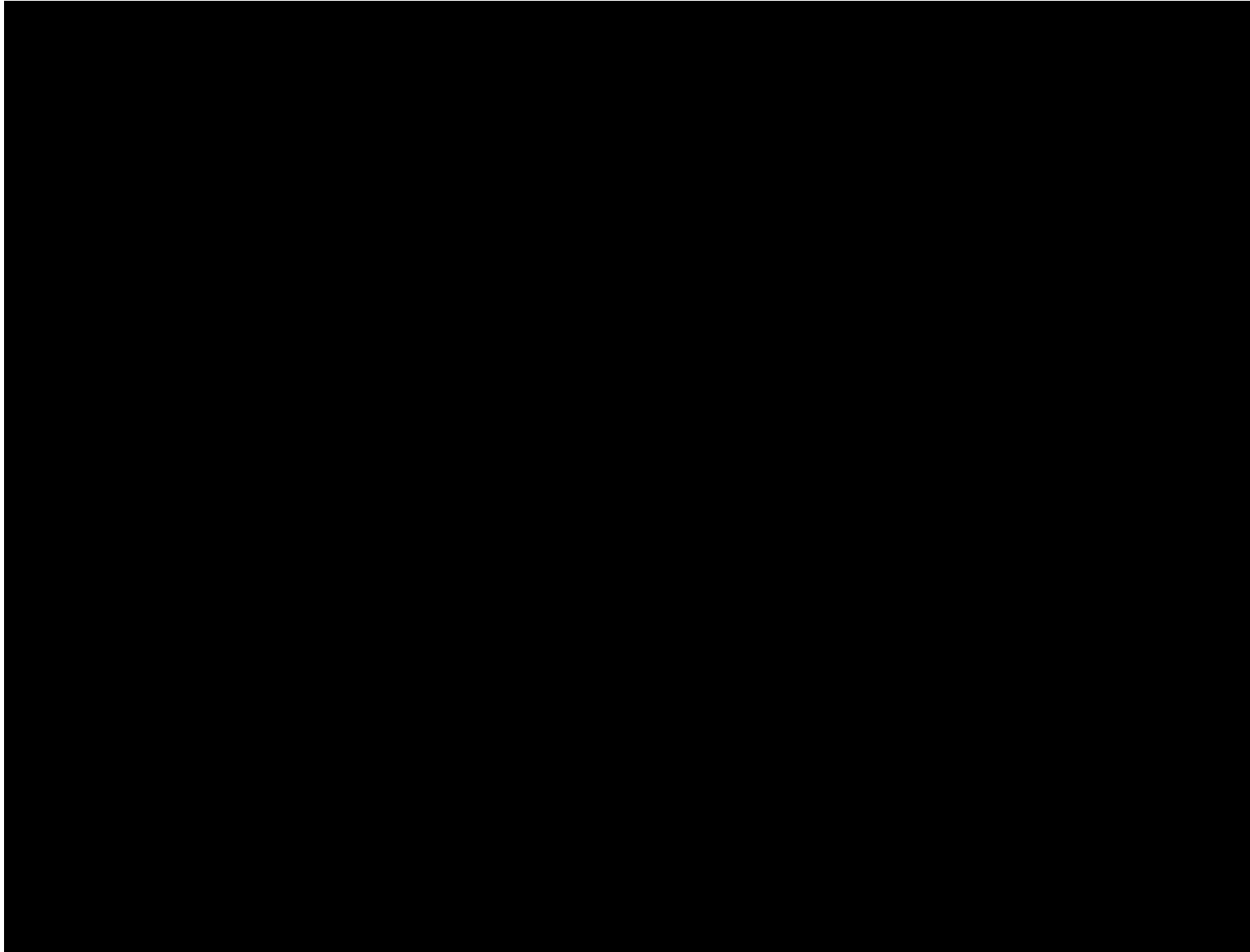


Figure 4-97. Map of Phase IB archaeological sensitivity – Collection Line 6.

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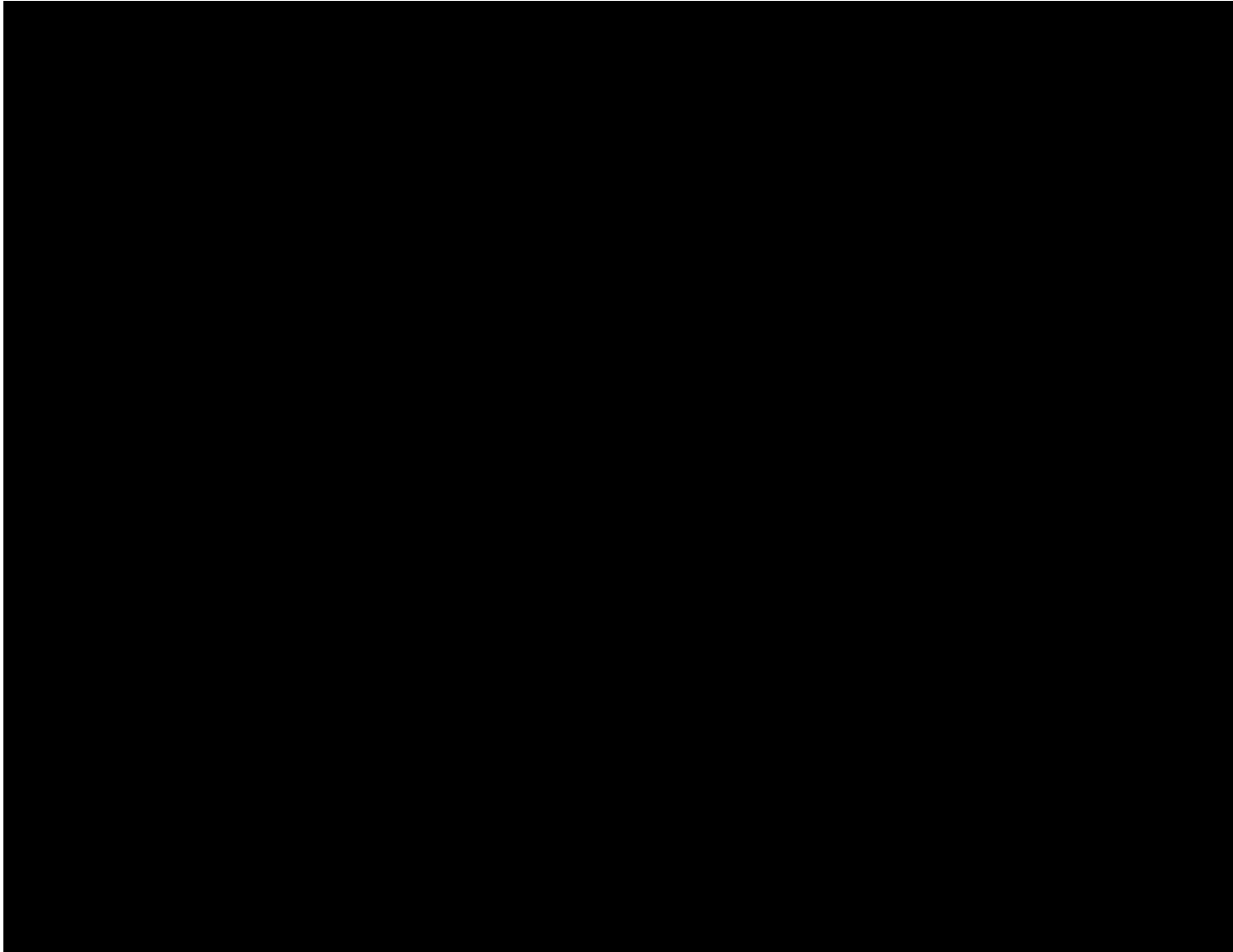


Figure 4-98. Map of Phase IB archaeological investigations – Collection Line 6.
