## A GIS Landscape Model for Archaeological Survey of a Wind Energy Project

As part of the archaeological survey design for proposed commercial-scale wind power projects, the New York State Historic Preservation Office requires archaeologists to classify the project's area of potential effect (APE) into environmental zones and distribute archaeological testing accordingly.

The analysis was based on the following features:

- Topography-Based Environmental Zones (Valley Floor, Valley Wall, Upland Ridges)
- Micro-Topographic Features (Ridges and/or Knolls vs. Saddles)
- Proximity to Wetlands and Paleo-Wetlands (i.e. hydric soils)
- Proximity to Mapped Streams, Lakes, and Ponds
- Steep Slopes (>12%)



The result is a GIS-based landscape classification analysis tailored to the landscape's characteristics, with a wide range of applications including:

- Level of Effort/Cost for Archaeological Survey is Managed Relative to Archaeological Sensitivity
- GIS-Based Landscape Analysis Results in Site-Specific
  Research Design for Archaeological Survey
- Efficient Fieldwork/Implementation of Research Design using Online GIS in Mobile Tablet Applications
- Real-time Management of Fieldwork Effort/Results
  Relative to Proposed Research Design
- Regulatory Agency (SHPO) Concurrence/Satisfaction with Approach and Results

Upland Ridge, Near Stream Upland Ridge, Near Wetland/Hydric Soil **Upland Ridge, No Water Upland Saddle, Near Stream** Upland Saddle, Near Wetland/Hydric Soil **Upland Saddle, No Water** Walley Wall, Near Stream Valley Wall, Near Wetland/Hydric Soil Valley Wall, No Water Valley Floor Ridge, Near Stream Valley Floor Ridge, Near Wetland/Hydric Soil Valley Floor Ridge, No Water Valley Floor, Near Stream

> Valley Floor, Near Wetland/Hydric Soil

Steep Slope

Valley Floor, No Water