UNIT 8.1: Intro to Site Recording & Preparing Site Documentation

CAL FIRE Certified Archaeology Surveyor Course
2019
TOPICS:

- What Are Cultural Resources
- Classifying Cultural Resources
- What Makes a Complete Site Record
- How to Record a Cultural Resource
- Completing Site Forms
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What Are Cultural Resources: Features
What Are Cultural Resources: Artifacts
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A building, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, is created principally to shelter any form of human activity. "Building" may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.
The term "structure" is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.
The term "object" is used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment.
Classifying Historical Resources: NRHP Category “Site”

A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.
A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

Photo of Bodie Historic District courtesy of California State Parks: http://www.parks.ca.gov/ImageGallery/?page_id=509
If a resource cannot be readily classified as one of the five NR types discussed, the “other” box on the primary record may be marked to designate the presence of an isolate or very minor resource.
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What Makes a Complete Site Record:

**MINIMUM:**
Primary Record (DPR 523A)
Location Map (DPR 523J)

**DETAILED:**
Building, Structure, Object (DPR 523B)
Archaeological Site Record (DPR 523C)
District Record (DPR 523D)

**SUPPLEMENTAL:**
Linear Feature Record (DPR 523E)
Milling Station Record (DPR 523F)
Rock Art Record (DPR 523G)
Artifact Record (DPR 523H)
Photograph Record (DPR 523I)
*Sketch Map (DPR 523K)*
Continuation Sheet (DPR 523L)
What Makes a Complete Site Record: Minimum

**Primary Record and Location Map:**

**MINIMUM** documentation to be included in the OHP’s filing system.

Is **NON-EVALUATIVE**, and is used to provide an initial record for all types of resources.

Generally reserved for minor resources or isolated finds.
Primary Record and Location Map
PLUS appropriate detailed recording forms:

Used to record all but the simplest resources.

Used to record any resource necessitating evaluation.

Resources meeting one of the Five NRHP categories will be recorded with a Primary Record to index all values present, with detailed recording forms to present detailed information about each component.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NRHP Category</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Suggested Records</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building</td>
<td>houses, barns, stables, sheds, garages, courthouses, city halls, social halls, commercial buildings, libraries, mills, factories, stationary mobile homes, train depots, hotels, theaters, schools, stores, and churches</td>
<td>523A and 523B, plus 523J (when appropriate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure</td>
<td>bridges, tunnels, dredges, firetowers, turbines, dams, corncribs, power plants, silos, shot towers, grain elevators, windmills, kilns, mounds, earthworks, cairns, palisade fortifications, railroad locomotives and cars, boats and ships, telescopes, carousels, bandstands, gazebos, and aircraft canals, ditches, flumes, pipelines, roads, utility lines, fences, rock walls, railroad grades, and historic footpaths</td>
<td>523A, 523B, 523E and 523J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object</td>
<td>sculpture, monuments, boundary markers, statuary, and fountains</td>
<td>523A and 523B, plus 523J (when appropriate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site</td>
<td>habitation and village sites; rock shelters; hunting and fishing sites; petroglyphs and rock carvings; grounds and gardens; battlefields; campsites; shipwrecks; cemeteries and funerary sites; ruins of historic buildings and structures; treaty signing sites; and natural features such as springs, rock formations, and other land areas having cultural significance</td>
<td>523A, 523C, 523J, and 523K (with optional attachments as appropriate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>designed landscape</td>
<td>523A, 523B, or 523C, 523J, and 523K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>trails, and the ruins of canals, ditches, flumes, pipelines, roads, utility lines, fences, rock walls, and railroad grades</td>
<td>523A, 523C, 523E and 523J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>college campuses, central business districts, residential neighborhoods, commercial areas, large forts, industrial complexes, civic centers, rural villages, complex canal or irrigation systems, groups of habitations and associated activity areas, large ranches/estates/plantations, transportation networks, and large landscaped parks</td>
<td>523A, 523D and 523J (for the District) plus 523A for each contributor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Which NRHP Category & Forms?
Which NRHP Category & Forms?

NRHP Category: Other

Forms:
523 A
523 J
Which NRHP Category & Forms?
Which NRHP Category & Forms?

NRHP Category: Structure

Forms:
523 A
523 B
523 J
Which NRHP Category & Forms?
Which NRHP Category & Forms?

NRHP Category: Building

Forms:
523 A
523 B
523 J
Which NRHP Category & Forms?

NRHP Category: Site

Forms:
- 523 A
- 523 C
- 523 J
- 523 K
Which NRHP Category & Forms?
Which NRHP Category & Forms?

NRHP Category: Site

Forms:
523 A
523 C
523 E
523 J
Which NRHP Category & Forms?
Which NRHP Category & Forms?

NRHP Category: Object

Forms:
- 523 A
- 523 B
- 523 J
Which NRHP Category & Forms?
Which NRHP Category & Forms?

NRHP Category: Site

Forms:
523 A
523 C
523 J
523 K
523 G
Which NRHP Category & Forms?
Which NRHP Category & Forms?

NRHP Category: District

Forms: 523 A, 523 D, 523 J, & 523 A
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How to record a Cultural Resource:

- Determine what category resource you have. Is it an Isolate or a Building/Structure/Object.

- Is it an Isolate(Other) or Building, structure or Object?
  - Isolates – complete a Primary Record (DPR 523A) and a Location Map (523J).

  - Building/Structure/Object: complete a Primary Record (DPR523A), BSO Form (523B) and Location Map (523J)*
How to record a Cultural Resource:

- Is it an Archaeological Site:
  - Micro-survey the area and identify cultural constituents
    - Use flags to identify cultural features, artifacts, concentration areas, eco-facts
  - Determine site extent / boundary based on extent of surface elements or physical constraints
  - Identify landforms, ecological features, disturbances and other relevant information
How to record a Cultural Resource:

- **Archaeological Sites:**
  - Identify a site datum
    - A site datum is the point you will use to reference recorded elements on the site sketch map
    - If possible, use something durable and visible; include a description of your datum in the site record.
  - Determine appropriate recording and supplemental forms to use
    - capture information necessary to complete the forms
  - Map the site (either by GPS or hand)
    - Take a GPS/UTM at the site datum
    - Assign unique identifiers to recorded site constituents (e.g., features or artifacts)
    - Plot site boundary, landforms, vegetation changes, concentration areas
  - Take necessary site photos
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**Primary Record**

- Assign a unique resource name or number
- **(P1)** identify confidentiality of resource’s location
- **(P2b)** Enter the Quadrangle name and publication date(s)
- **(P2b)** Provide legal location (may require several for larger or linear sites)
- **(P2e)** Provide directions to access the resource. For sites, include a description of what is being used as the site’s datum
- **(P2d)** UTMs are required for resources; include UTM projection information
  - Linear features should have both start and end UTMs
  - For large sites, use multiple UTMs as necessary

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**State of California — The Resources Agency**
**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**
**PRIMARY RECORD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USGS 7.5</td>
<td>Date QUADRANT Name Date QUADRANT</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>County</td>
<td>Zip</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>NAD 83</td>
<td>mE</td>
<td>mN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTM</td>
<td>Easting</td>
<td>Northing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**P3a. Description:**
This is a multicomponent resource consisting of a large indigenous habitation site and historic-era homestead within seven loci covering approximately 13 acres in Thompson Valley. The indigenous component consists of 22 bedrock milling features (F1-22) and two moderately dense middens and artifact concentrations containing groundstone, flakes, cores, projectile points, and harnessed bone. The 22 milling features contain at least 74 mortars and cupules ranging from 4.5 to 22 cm in diameter and 0.5 to 12 cm in depth, and two milling sticks. Two pestles (A1 and A2) and a mortar (A3) were found in situ at bedrock milling features.

The historic-era component consists of a standing building (F23) surrounded by an artifact concentration of glass, ceramic, and metal fragments. The residence was informally recorded as C-1172 by Gilbert in 1991 as an uninhabited cabin over 100 years old. A rock-retaining wall (F24) is located across a ranch road north of the residence. The site is centered around a spring-fed drainage in the heart of Thompson Valley and is the current location of the ranch manager's residence and outbuildings.


**P4. Resources Present:** Building, Structure, Object, Site, District, Element of District, Other (Isolates, etc.)

**P5. Description of Photo:** View of site, looking south (Photo Acc: #ASC-57-179)

**P6. Date Constructed/Use and Sources:** Historic

**P7. Owner and Address:** ENTER OWNERSHIP INFORMATION

**P8. Recorded by:** ENTER ALL RECORDERS' NAMES AND AFFILIATIONS

**P9. Date Recorded:** ENTER RECORDING DATE

**P10. Survey Type:** ENTER SURVEY TYPE CONDUCTED (TYPICALLY “RENAISSANCE”)

**P11. Report Citation:** ENTER THE CITATION OF THE REPORT BEING PREPARED WITH WHICH THE SITE RECORDING IS ASSOCIATED

**Attachments:** None, Location Map, Sketch Map, Continuation Sheet, Building, Structure, and Object Record

- Archaeological Record
- District Record
- Linear Feature Record
- Milling Station Record
- Rock Art Record
- Artifact Record
- Photograph Record
- Other (list)

**DPR 523A (1976)**
Primary Record

- (P3b) Include resource attribute codes and descriptions for all constituents identified (OHP Appendix 4)
- (P4) Identify all resource categories present
- (P5) All sites should include at least one overview photo: this should include be taken from an advantage that shows the setting, and ideally contains as identifiable landmark
- (P7) Enter landowner, (P8) site recorders and (P9) recording date information, (P10) survey type and (P11) report citation
- Check all included attachments
Site descriptions should include a description of the site type and size.

Site descriptions should include a description of the natural setting.

Site descriptions should summarize observed physical characteristics and major cultural and natural features (e.g., midden, lithic scatter, shell mound, housepits, rock art, bedrock milling features, etc.).

While interpretive comments may also be included, the principal goal of this section is to describe the site in as much detail as possible.
Primary Record

- Descriptions of buildings, structures, and objects should identify construction details, materials, workmanship, and alterations.

- Buildings are often described in terms of overall shape, number of stories, siding type, roof shape and materials, dormer shape, window location and pattern, door location, porch type, and ornamentation.

- Information on the nature and extent of any alterations should also be included.
Descriptions of linear structures and sites should include an overview of the entire resource when possible, even in cases where only a segment of the resource is recorded. The overview should attempt to describe the resource type, construction date, length, its shape, its origin and destination, how it was constructed, its setting and physical condition, and its function. When only a portion of a linear resource has been examined in the field, the subject segment should be identified on the Location Map.
Location maps MUST include:

1) USGS or other map name
2) Map scale
3) Map publication date
4) Bar Scale
5) North Arrow
6) Accurately plot the site's location and shape.

If using an arrow to enhance small resources, make sure arrow points to, but does not touch, the resource.

Do not obscure map details by using fills on large resources, use perimeter lines for these instances.
Archaeological Site Record

(A1) Dimensions should be in feet for historic resources, meters for prehistoric, and should identify which direction the measurement represents.

(A1) Explain method used to determine site’s extent (artifacts, features, soils, topography, etc.)

(A7) Provide an estimate of site’s condition (good/fair/poor) and include narrative on the site’s condition.

(A10) Environmental setting should include information on topography, slope, geology/soils, vegetation, distance to water, and aspect.
(A12) Include site’s age affiliation

(A13) Provide interpretation of site function or other analysis, if available

(A15) Provide any references used in making age or interpretive assessments

(A16) Include site photograph information, may refer to site photographic record (if prepared)

(A17) Include name and affiliation of person preparing the form and the date it was prepared

### Archaeological Site Record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State of California --- The Resources Agency</th>
<th>Primary#</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION</td>
<td>Trinomial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__________________________________________</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Page 2 of 7</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Resource Name or #:** BF-2

**A1. Dimensions:** a. Length 15 m (N/S)  b. Width 10 m (E/W)

**Method of Measurement:**  □ Paved  □ Taped  □ Visual estimate  □ Other: GPS data collected with a Trimble GEO XT

**Method of Determination:**  □ Artifacts  □ Features  □ Soil  □ Vegetation  □ Topography

- □ Cul bank  □ Animal burrow  □ Excavation  □ Property boundary  □ Other:

**Reliability of Determination:**  □ High  □ Medium  □ Low: Surface survey only. Possible subsurface features/artifacts.

**Limitations:**  □ Restricted access  □ Paved/built over  □ Site limits incompletely defined  □ Disturbances  □ Vegetation  □ Other:

**A2. Depth:**  □ None  □ Unknown  Method of Determination: No subsurface investigation conducted.

**A3. Human Remains:**  □ Present  □ Absent  □ Possible  □ Unknown: No subsurface investigation conducted.

**A4. Features:** Four bedrock milling stations were located and recorded. Feature 1 measures approximately 2.8 m E/W by 1.7 m N/S and contains five cups. Feature 2 measures approximately 0.8 m E/W by 0.4 m N/S and contains one cup. Feature 3 measures approximately 0.8 m E/W by 1.0 m N/S and contains four cups. Feature 4 measures approximately 0.3 m E/W by 0.4 m N/S and contains one cup. For individual cup measurements and additional information, see attached Milling Station Record.

**A5. Cultural Constituents:** No cultural constituents were noted at the site. No lithic artifacts were found in the immediate area. Ground visibility was good.

**A6. Were Specimens Collected?**  □ No  □ Yes

**A7. Site Condition:**  □ Good  □ Fair  □ Poor: Site appears to not have been affected by the Butte Fire.

**A8. Nearest Water:** The seasonal Lombard's Gulch is located approximately 300 m to the ESE; a human-made irrigation channel is located 25 m to the west.

**A9. Elevation:** 1600 ft. msl

**A10. Environmental Setting:** Vegetation in the area consists mainly of oak trees and grasses. Site is located on an open eastern facing knoll. Dense forest is located to the east.

**A11. Historical Information:**

**A12. Age:**  □ Prehistoric  □ Protohistoric  □ 1542-1769  □ 1769-1848  □ 1848-1888  □ 1880-1914  □ 1914-1945  □ Post 1945  □ Undetermined

**A13. Interpretations:** Based on slope and topography, possibility of buried subsurface components to site is possible. The site is located in the ethnographic and linguistic area of the Northern Sierra Miwok (Levy 1978:378), and within the Central Sierra Archaeological Subregion (Moratto 1984:289).

**A14. Remarks:** Rock surfaces not excavated; additional BRMs or other features and/or artifacts may exist.

**A15. References:**


**A16. Photographs:** (see Photograph Record)

- Original Media/Negatives kept at: Anthropological Studies Center

**A17. Form Prepared by:** K. Rebello  
**Affiliation and Address:** Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, 1801 E. Cotati Ave., Bldg. 29, Rohnert Park, CA 94928-3609

**Date:** 14 December 2015
Recording Features

Photograph with description of subject and photo direction

Assign a unique identifier, describe (type, construction, materials, associated artifacts), measure (metric for prehistoric, English for historic)

Draw feature plan to scale
Recording Milling Features

- Use Milling Station Record (DPR 523 F) to organize information
- Assign unique feature numbers to each station and each surface/mortar
- Produce a sketch of each station
- Photograph each station
Should include a cross section of one location along the segment; this location should be identified on the map

Should include photograph of the feature

Associated features, artifacts and sites should be identified and shown on the map

Linear Feature Record

L. 1. Historic and/or Common Name:
L. 2a. Portion Described: □ Entire Resource □ Segment □ Point Observation □ Designation:
L. 2b. Location of point or segment: The northern end of the road is located at NAD 83, Zone 10 344828 mE, 4061192 mN and continues south to 645985 mE, 4059148 mN at the southern end.
L. 3. Description: See Continuation Sheet page 5
L. 4. Dimensions:
  a. Top Width 10 ft.
  b. Bottom Width
  c. Height or Depth
  d. Length of Segment 1.7 miles
L. 4a. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) Facing: northwest

L. 5. Associated Resources:
An historic-era artifact concentration is located approximately two-thirds of a mile south of the northern end of the road. The road was used to access the Thompson Valley residences during the early 20th century.
L. 6. Setting:
The road passes through an oak, grey pine woodland with coyote bush, lupin, buck thorn, ferns, miner’s lettuce, Spanish moss, bay laurel, and polson oak.
L. 7. Integrity Considerations:
The road is not currently drivable. There are portions of road blocked by fallen rock piles and vegetation has overgrown in portions of the road.

L. 8a. Photograph, Map or Drawing
L. 8b. Description of Photo Map, or Drawing:
View of ASC-57-15-03 at middle section with rock berm on outer edge facing southwest (Photo Acc. #ASC-57-15-124)
L. 9. Remarks:
Road slides and overgrown vegetation has blocked access by vehicle.
L. 10. Form Prepared by:
K. Green, S. Dollinger
Anthropological Studies Center
Sonoma State University
1801 E. Cotati Ave., Bldg. 29
Rohnert Park, CA 94928-3609
L. 11. Date: 25 February 2016
Recording Artifacts

- Assign a unique identifier, describe (artifact type, material, manufacture, condition), measure (metric for prehistoric, English for historic)
- Use an Artifact Record (DPR 523 H) OR narrative in A5 “Cultural constituents” section of the Archaeological Site Record.
- Draw &/or photograph artifact, with scale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artifact #</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Description (form, material, etc.)</th>
<th>Dimensions (cm) L x W x H</th>
<th>Sketch/Photo</th>
<th>Collected?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FS 1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Gray, waxy CCS; fine grain; opaque rectangular base fragment, broken across midsection and one margin; Stage III: 18/13 flakes removed</td>
<td>4.2 x 3.3 x 0.5 cm</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS 2</td>
<td>HS</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Likely a handstone fragment; porous basalt; possibly shaped; unifacially ground</td>
<td>1.5 x 4.7 x 2.5 cm</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS 3</td>
<td>HS</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Likely a handstone fragment; fine grain basalt; looks unshaped</td>
<td>8.4 x 5.4 x 3.7 cm</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS 4</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Banded, opaque obsidian; broken across midsection; Stage IV; 16/10 flakes removed</td>
<td>1.7 x 2.1 x 0.5 cm</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS 5</td>
<td>Met</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Fragment of a metate; mica rich granite; slab shape; smoothed and pecking; shaped edges</td>
<td>16.5 x 8.7 x 2.5 cm</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS 6</td>
<td>HS</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Intact mano; square; pink CCS; shaped cobble; majority of surfaces are smoothed/shaped</td>
<td>8.3 x 7.2 x 5.9 cm</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS 7</td>
<td>PP</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Translucent obsidian with milky inclusions; broken across midsection; base and barb</td>
<td>1.6 x 2.3 x 0.5 cm</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS 8</td>
<td>PP</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Pink, mottled waxy opaque chert; broken barb; possible Pinto point</td>
<td>3.0 x 2.1 x 0.7 cm</td>
<td>77-80</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS 9</td>
<td>HS</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Handstone fragment; fine grain basalt</td>
<td>4.2 x 4.9 x 1.0 cm</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Type Key: (list abbreviations used)
- B: Biface
- Met: metate
- HS: Handstone
- PP: Projectile Point

Condition Key:
- F: Fragmentary
- C: Complete
- Other:

E.g., Artifact Record
Sketch maps **MUST** include:

1) Legend  
2) Bar Scale  
3) North Arrow  
4) Resource Name  
5) Recording Date  
6) Recorder’s Name

- Maps should include landforms features, contours/slope, vegetation changes
- Feature and Artifact numbers should be consistent to the identifiers assigned throughout the record
Continuation / Update Forms

- Used to record “continuations” from sections in primary or archaeological site records
- Used to capture feature or artifact sketches
- Used to include site photographs and photograph records
- Used to capture external research
Continuation / Update Forms

- Used to record capture changes to previously recorded sites

- Changes to site condition, additional site information and Photographs

- Select “Update” in header

- Use assigned trinomial / primary number and identify as update

Site P-31-1329 was inspected following fireline construction on the Robbers Fire. The site is in an area that was previously bulldozed during the 2001 Ponderosa Fire. The current fire suppression line did not impact the site. During the re-visit additional information was gathered, including additional UTM location information, artifact identification and photographs.

UTM Update: NAD 1927, Zone 10 0059900 N 0000000 M (GPI)
Artifact: Handstone, fine grain basalt, round, uniformly ground cobbles with “finger” holds on top surface, obvious polish on ground surface measuring 11.0 x 9.0 x 5.0 cm. The handstone was sitting atop the boulder with BRMs, and was not identified in original recording.

Site Information: The mauling features are at the southwest edge of a large, flat slab measuring 10 x 4 meters. The slab is approximately 1/4 meter high along the east side and slopes to the west where it is flush with the ground.

Digital File 1411. 30° facing overview of area containing BRM features (located at bottom of frame). FLM / Private boundary fence visible in background.