APPENDIX I:

GLOSSARY

Abutment: A substructure supporting the ends of a single span or the extreme ends of a multi-span superstructure and, in general, retaining or supporting the approach embankment.

Adverse Effect: In 36 CFR Part 800, this is one of the determinations that can be made through consultation with the OHPO. This finding means that an undertaking has an effect on a historic property that alters the characteristics of the property that qualify it for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Mitigation is required to resolve the undertaking’s effect on the property.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP): An independent federal agency responsible for overseeing the Section 106 process to ensure that cultural resources are considered during federal project planning and implementation. ACHP regulations implementing the Section 106 process are found in 36 CFR Part 800.

Affect: To influence, impact, or to bring about a change in something. In Section 106 this is used as a verb (see also Effect).

Agency Coordination: Refers to the process whereby the Department of Transportation contacts, consults, and maintains communications with various public and environmental resource agencies, affording such agencies an opportunity to review and comment upon specific transportation proposals.

Agreements (Programmatic): Agreement between agencies designed to accomplish agency goals, including timely and efficient consultation. Establishment of a procedure that will reduce the paperwork and processing time for certain federal actions with minor impacts on the human and natural environment; a process that provides effective communication while reducing paperwork and time commitments for all involved agencies.

Alternative: One of a number of specific transportation improvement proposals, alignments, options, design choices, etc. in a study. Following detailed analysis, one improvement alternative is chosen for implementation.

Alternative Evaluation Report: In ODOT’s PDP, this document is designed for concurrent processing of preliminary engineering and environmental work. The AER discusses environmental and design issues, and recommends a preferred alternative.

Archaeological Investigation: Study of prehistoric and historic locales which provide understanding of past human behavior, cultural change, and related topics through scientific and scholarly techniques such as literature research, excavation, analysis, and interpretation.

Archaeological Resource: The location of a building, structure, district, site, or objects constructed or deposited at least 50 years ago where the location itself possesses archaeological research value.

Area of Potential Effects (APE): 36 CFR Part 800.16(d) defines the APE as “the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.” The APE is determined by the local, state or federal agency taking primary responsibility for preparing an engineering or environmental document.
Boundary Description: A precise description of the lines that bound a historic property.

Boundary Justification: An explanation of the reasons for selecting the boundaries of a historic property.

Bridge: Any structure, including supports, of 10 feet or more clear span or 10 feet or more in diameter on, above, or below a highway. The span of all bridges will be measured along the centerline.

Building: A resource created principally to shelter any form of human activity, such as a house.

Categorical Exclusion (CE): A classification given to federal-aid projects or actions that do not have a significant effect on the environment either individually or cumulatively. Once a categorical exclusion is approved for a project, environmental clearance requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act have been satisfied.

Certified Local Government (CLG): A local government officially certified to carry out some of the purposes of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended.

Consultation: Process of seeking, discussing, and considering the views of other participants, and where feasible, seeking agreement with them regarding matters arising in the Section 106 process.

Consulting Party: Individual or entity, identified as a result of the NEPA and/or Section 106 public involvement activities that have expressed an interest in the effects of the undertaking on historic resources. Consulting parties are invited to participate in the consultation process.

Contributing Resource: A building, site, structure, or object adding to the historic significance of a property.

Cultural Resource: A prehistoric or historic site, building, object, or structure.

Cultural Resource Investigation: A study concerning the identification, evaluation, and/or mitigation of archaeological and history/architecture resources.

Culvert: A type of bridge 10 feet or more in span which conveys water or forms a passageway through an embankment and is designed to support super-imposed loads of earth or other fill material plus a live load. Generally, prefabricated or corrugated metal structures 10 feet in span or greater are considered to be culvert-type bridges. Multiple cell culverts under fill with a distance of 10 feet or more between extreme ends of openings, measured normal to the axis of the culvert, including multiple pipes where the clear distance between openings is less than half of the diameter of the small opening, will be regarded as a bridge.

Curation: The process of storing, managing and keeping track of artifacts and associated records from cultural resource investigations.

Data Recovery: Investigations generally involving large-scale excavation of archaeological material from a site. Individual investigations are designed to recover information related to the significance of the site, that is, the investigations will be problem oriented and designed to answer specific questions.

Determination of Effect: A finding made by ODOT on federal undertakings, in conjunction with the OHPO (and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACRP)), which determines whether a proposed project affects a property included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).
**Determination of Eligibility:** A finding based on the process of assembling documentation to render professional evaluation of the historical significance of a property. The Department acting on behalf of the Federal Highway Administration applies the National Register of Historic Places criteria when deciding matters of historical significance.

**Determination of Eligibility Files for the State of Ohio:** A listing of properties determined eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places by means other than the nomination process. A database of these properties is on the OHPO on-line system.

**Direct Effects:** Effects which are caused by a given action and occurring at the same time as the action.

**District:** An area that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan of physical development.

**District Office:** One of twelve ODOT regional offices throughout Ohio responsible for administering project development, design, construction and maintenance activities within their geographic regions.

**Documentation for Consultation:** Refers to documentation used to comply with 36 CFR 800.6(a)(1). Standards for documentation are described by 36 CFR 800.11(e).

**Effect:** Something brought about by an agent or cause; a result. In Section 106, it is used as a noun and it means an alteration to the characteristics of a historic property which qualify it for inclusion in or eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places [36 CFR 800.16(I)]. See also Affect.

**Eligibility:** Ability of a property to meet the National Register criteria.

**Eligible for Inclusion in the NRHP:** Properties formally determined as such in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior and meeting any National Register evaluation criteria.

**Environmental:** In a scientific context, a combination of external or extrinsic conditions present in nature. In a planning context, a category of analytical studies of aesthetic values, ecological resources, cultural resources, sociological and economic conditions, etc.

**Evaluation:** Process by which the significance and integrity of a historic property are judged and eligibility for National Register listing is determined.

**Fatal flaw locations:** Locations or resources identified during project planning that must be avoided during later project planning and design activities.

**Feasibility Study:** A document produced during preliminary engineering activities on a project that incorporates various engineering and environmental studies. The outcome of the study will be either a preferred alternative or a range of alternatives to be studied further.

**Federal Action:** A transportation project proposed for FHWA funding. It also includes actions such as joint and multiple use permits, other federal permit and approvals, changes in access control, etc., which may or may not involve a commitment of federal funds.

**Federal Highway Administration (FHWA):** An agency of the U.S. Department of Transportation responsible for carrying out federal transportation mandates through a network of several regional offices and a Division Office in each state.
**Field Investigation:** A survey that describes the type, location and condition of properties in a specific geographic area combined with background research.

**Field Review:** A site visit conducted by ODOT, a LPA, and/or consultants to gather or verify cultural resources or other data, define a scope of work, analyze, and make decisions for specific projects.

**Historic Bridge:** Bridges included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places either individually or considered a contributing element within a listed or eligible historic district. Such bridges are identified ODOT’s historic bridge inventory.

**Historic Context:** An organizing structure for interpreting history that groups information about historic properties which share a common theme, common geographic location, and common time period. The development of historic contexts is a foundation for decisions about planning, identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment of historic properties, based upon comparative significance.

**Historic Property:** Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance that meet the National Register criteria.

**History/Architecture Resource:** A building, structure, district, site, or object constructed at least 50 years ago. For definitions of these kinds of history/architecture resources, see the National Register Bulletin How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (Bulletin 15).

**Historical Significance:** Importance for which a property has been evaluated and found to meet the National Register criteria.

**Identification:** Process through which information is gathered about historic properties.

**Impact:** Positive or negative effects on the natural or human environment resulting from transportation projects.

**Indian Tribe:** Defined as a Native American Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, federally recognized as eligible for programs and services provided by the United States government.

**Integrity:** Authenticity of a property’s historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period. The seven aspects of integrity are design, location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

**Keeper of the National Register (Keeper):** The official responsible for the administration of the National Register within the National Park Service. One duty of the Keeper is to provide a formal determination of eligibility on cultural resources submitted when there is a disagreement between the federal agency and the OHPO.

**Lead Agency:** A federal agency or designee taking primary responsibility for preparing an engineering or environmental document.

**Local Government:** A city, county, parish, township, municipality, borough, or other general purpose political subdivision of a State.

**Local Public Agency (LPA):** Any other state agency, local political subdivision, board, commission, or other government agency identified under the Ohio Revised Code as being eligible for assuming the administrative responsibilities for ODOT improvement projects.
Local Significance: Importance of a property to the history of its community, such as a town or county.

Location Map: A graphic drawing used in study reports and meeting presentations to show the orientation and the relationship of the project with its study area in comparison with existing roadways, features, developments, municipalities, and principal land uses nearby. The graphic typically will be large enough to show all major roadways, major cities, and principal topographic controls on the region. A 7.5’ USGS topographic map illustrating the project area is required for all projects submitted to ODOT/OES.

Mapping: A plan surface with graphic or photographic representation of land or water depicting the study area for a project. Existing alignments, alternatives, engineering design features, and environmental constraints are plotted on various types of mapping. Photogrammetric (aerial) mapping assists in resource identification and studies. Topographic (base) mapping provides a foundation in alignment layout. Property tax maps, insurance maps, and historical atlases are also consulted. The type and scale of mapping are selected to fit the terrain and land use intensity of the study area as well as the level of detail in the proposed design.

Memorandum of Agreement: The document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve the adverse effects of an undertaking upon historic properties.

Mitigation Measures: Specific design commitments made during the environmental evaluation and study process that serve to moderate or lessen impacts deriving from the proposed action. These measures may include planning and development commitments, environmental measures, right-of-way improvements, and agreements with resource or other agencies to affect construction or post-construction actions.

Mitigation includes:
- Reducing and eliminating impacts.
- Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action.
- Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation.
- Rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment.
- Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action.
- Compensating for the impacts by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA): Passed in 1969, enacted in 1970, this federal legislation requires federal agencies to document the social, economic, and environmental impact of their transportation projects. Generally for ODOT, the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) is the federal agency with the jurisdiction of ensuring the NEPA requirements are met prior to obligating funds for transportation projects. ODOT complies with NEPA by following 23 CFR 771, FHWA’s regulations governing the preparation of environmental impact and related procedures.

National Historic Landmark: A historic property evaluated and found to have significance at the national level and designated as such by the Secretary of the Interior.

National Historic Preservation Act: Enacted in 1966, this is the primary legislation that governs historic and archaeological preservation in the United States. The Act, in its policy statement, emphasizes the importance of supporting the spirit and direction of the nation through its links with the past, sustaining the people’s sense of direction and ensuring future generations “a genuine opportunity to appreciate and enjoy the rich heritage of our nation.” It is stated that the federal government would foster productive harmony between modern society and historic resources, provide preservation leadership, administer historic resources, encourage preservation of non-federally owned historic resources, and encourage preservation and use of
the historic built environment. It set up a broad program to implement this policy, including the
expansion and maintenance of the National Register of Historic Places, the formation of the
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the requirement that federal agencies take into
account the effect of their activities and programs on historic properties.

**National Register Files for the State of Ohio:** A database of all properties (structures,
buildings, objects, and sites) officially included in the National Register of Historic Places by the
Secretary of the Interior. The database is available on the OHPO on-line system.

**National Register of Historic Places (NRHP):** The national list of districts, sites, buildings,
structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or
culture. It is maintained by the Secretary of the Interior under authority of Section 101 (a)(1)(A) of
the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended.

**National Register of Historic Places- Criteria for Evaluation:** The criteria used to evaluate the
eligibility of properties for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The quality of
significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture is present in
districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting,
materials, workmanship, feeling, or association, and:

- That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad
  patterns of our history (Criterion A); or
- That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past (Criterion B); or
- That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction,
  or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that
  represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual
  distinction (Criterion C); or
- That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history
  (Criterion D).

**National Significance:** Importance of a property to the history of the United States as a nation.

**No Adverse Effect:** In 36 CFR Part 800, this is one of the determinations of effect that can be
made through consultation with the OHPO (OHPO). This finding means that an undertaking may
have an effect on a historic property, but the effect is not adverse. It means the undertaking will not
significantly alter the qualities of the property that make the property eligible for or listed on
the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

**No Historic Properties Affected:** In 36 CFR Part 800, this is one of the determinations of effect
that can be made through consultation with the OHPO (OHPO). This finding means that the
undertaking will have no effect on any historic properties because a) there are no historic
properties in the area of the undertaking, or b) there are historic properties in the area of the
undertaking but the undertaking will have no effect on them.

**Noncontributing Resource:** A building, site, structure, or object that does not add to the historic
significance of a property or district.

**No Potential to Cause Effects:** In 36 CFR Part 800, this is one of the determinations of effect
that can be made. This finding means an undertaking is a type of activity that does not have the
potential to cause effect on historic properties, assuming such properties are present.

**Office of Environmental Services (OES):** An administrative unit of the Ohio Department of
Transportation responsible for managing Department environmental programs, including
developing and providing environmental policy procedures and technical guidance for other
Department offices.
Ohio Archaeological Inventory: A repository of all collected survey information for archaeological sites in the State of Ohio that have met the guidance and criteria established by the OHPO. The inventory is located at the OHPO and is available in their on-line system.

Ohio Archaeological Inventory (OAI) Form: An individual form documenting an archaeological site following the requirements established by the OHPO.

Ohio’s Historic Bridge Inventories and Evaluations: The Ohio Historic Bridge Inventory Evaluation, and Preservation Plan (ODOT and FHWA 1983); The Second Ohio Historic Bridge Inventory, Evaluation and Preservation Plan (ODOT and FHWA 1990); The concrete Arch Supplement to the Ohio Historic Bridge Inventory, Evaluation and Preservation Plan (ODOT and FHWA 1994); The Third Ohio Historic Bridge Inventory (ODOT 2004); and the 2010 Historic Bridge Update. Information on all of these inventories and updates can be found on the ODOT/OES website.

Ohio Historic Inventory: A repository of all the collected survey information for history/architecture properties (structures, objects, and buildings) in the State of Ohio that have met the guidance and criteria established by the OHPO. The inventory is located at the OHPO.

Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) Form: An individual form documenting a history/architecture resource following requirements established by the OHPO. The inventory is located at the OHPO and is available in their on-line system.

Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO): A division of the Ohio Historical Society, it is the official historic preservation agency for the State of Ohio. With respect to the Section 106 process, the OHPO consults with local, state, and federal agencies in the identification, evaluation, and protection of cultural resources.

Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board (OHSPAB): A 17-member panel appointed by the Governor to advise the State Historic Preservation Officer on historic preservation matters.

Phase I Cultural Resource Survey: Documentation and analysis of the cultural resource investigations in a specific survey area. The Phase I survey should contain: historic and/or prehistoric context, results of a literature review, results of the field survey, project description, abstract, analysis, conclusion, photographic log and key, project location maps, historical maps (i.e. atlas, aerial, fire insurance, 15’ USGS map) and appropriate tables.

Phase II Cultural Resource Survey: Documentation and analysis of a detailed investigation of a specific property, properties, or site(s). It should include background research, precise locational information, photographs an photograph key, description of all building and landscape features, and a sketch plan of the site. An intensive survey may also include: floor plans of the buildings, boundary justification and description of historic boundaries (if applicable).

Phase III Archaeological Survey: Documentation and analysis of archaeological investigations as they pertain to data recovery.

Photolog: A photograph log is a visual tool that provides project documentation of conditions within the project area concerning extent of ground disturbance and presence of architectural properties, and enables evaluation of cultural resources.

Plaque: Cast metal plaque containing text with information about a bridge, i.e., builder, year built, designer and patents; commonly mounted on or near a historic bridge.

Potential to Yield Information: The likelihood of a property to provide information about an important aspect of history or prehistory through its physical composition and remains.
**Predictive Model:** The use of background information about the surrounding region as a basis for predicting the kinds of properties that may exist within the area of potential effects.

**Prequalified Consultant:** Those individuals or firms who meet the criteria and have been approved by ODOT for prequalification for archaeological or and/or history/architecture or other types of environmental investigations under ODOT's Consultant Prequalification Requirements and Procedures.

**Preservation in Place:** Regarding archaeological sites eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places whose importance has been determined to lie in its preservation in place, as opposed to a site whose importance lies in the information that can be extracted from it via excavation (i.e. data recovery).

**Primary (Prime) Consultant:** An individual, partnership or firm with qualified expertise in engineering, environmental or public involvement disciplines who is contracted by the originating office to provide technical services.

**Programmatic Agreement:** A document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve the potential adverse effects of a federal agency program, complex undertaking, or other situations.

**Project Area:** The area of a transportation improvement that will be directly impacted by development of a project. Direct impacts include land needed for construction or other highway related uses, i.e., the construction footprint. This area can either be within existing right-of-way or include new right-of-way.

**Project Development Process (PDP):** ODOT’s procedures for advancing a transportation improvement project from concept to construction. It is a project management and transportation decision-making procedure that expedites project delivery by outlining project development from concept through completion. It minimizes project processing time, reduces project costs and balances project risks.

**Project Identification Number (PID):** Unique identification number assigned to an ODOT project when programmed.

**Project Initiation Package (PIP):** A Planning Phase document which contains a broad range of basic secondary source information and includes field observations from a project site visit. The PIP is prepared by the ODOT District staff and is required for projects following Paths 2-5. The PIP is intended to provide a snapshot of potential issues and concerns that could require major scope, schedule or cost issues during project development.

**Provenience:** In archaeology, the source, origin, or location of an artifact or feature and the recording of same. It is the three-dimensional position of an archaeological find in time and space, recorded from a known datum point at an archaeological site.

**Qualified Cultural Resource Personnel:** Those persons who 1) meet the professional qualification standards published in 36 CFR 61 and the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation; or 2) meet the personnel qualifications defined in the OHPO’s Archaeology Guidelines.

**Right-of-Way:** Land, property, or interest therein acquired for and devoted to transportation purposes such as construction, maintenance, operations, and protection of a facility.

**Scope of Work/Scoping:** A detailed, written list of tasks prepared in advance of engineering and environmental work to define requirements of studies. A scope of work is provided to prospective consultant firms prior to the initiation of studies to aid in preparing estimates of working hours,
schedules, and costs required to prepare, complete, and deliver the work described. Scoping is the process of preparing the list of tasks.

**Secondary source review:** A literature review which identifies the types of cultural resources that may be expected in a project APE and/or study area; it establishes a comparative basis for evaluating cultural resources.

**Section 106 Process:** Procedures based on Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (and the implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 800) which governs the identification, evaluation, and protection of historical and archaeological resources affected by state and federal transportation projects. Principal areas include evaluation of cultural resources based on National Register of Historic Places criteria and application of the criteria of effect.

**Section 149.53, Ohio Revised Code:** States that “all departments, agencies, units, instrumentalities, and political subdivisions of the state shall cooperate with the Ohio Historical Society and the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board in the preservation of archaeological and historic sites and in recovery of scientific information from such sites, and for such purposes shall, whenever practical, by contract or otherwise provide for archaeological and historic survey and salvage work during the planning phases, before work on a public improvement begins or at other appropriate times; and require that contractors performing work on public improvements cooperate with archaeological and historic survey and salvage efforts and notify the Society or the Board about archaeological discoveries. The director of the Society shall determine the disposition of artifacts and skeletal remains discovered on state lands.”

**Section 4(f):** Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 is codified at Title 49, United States Code, Section 303(c) which is implemented through regulations found at 23 CFR 774 and applies only to the United States Department of Transportation (USDOT). Section 4(f) protects public parks, recreation areas, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, and historic sites included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

**Significant Cultural Resource:** A prehistoric or historic resource included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The NRHP refers to such resources as "historic properties."

**Site:** 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.

**Span:** The distance between the supports of a beam, arch or the like.

**State Historic Preservation Officer:** The Governor-appointed official responsible for overseeing the OHPO.

**State Significance:** Importance of a property to the history of the state where it is located.

**Structure:** The term structure is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.

**Structure File Number (SFN):** A permanent number assigned to a bridge. This is the identification number for the data on a particular structure. The seven-digit number is assigned from a master list by appropriate control authority. The first two digits are the numeric code for the Ohio County in which the structure is located. The next four digits are make up the specific number for the structure. The seventh, or last, digit is a computer-calculated check digit which has no particular sequence but is integral and a very necessary part of the file number.

**Study Area:** A geographic area selected and defined at the outset of engineering and environmental evaluations which is sufficiently adequate in size to address all pertinent project matters occurring within it.
Substructure: The portion of the bridge below the pier and abutment seats, including footers and pilings. The substructure transmits the loads and stresses from the deck, superstructure, or other load supporting system to the ground.

Superstructure: The entire portion of a bridge above the abutment and pier seats, excluding the deck. The superstructure transmits the deck loads to the substructure. The superstructure and substructure are generally the two most important aspects of the bridge.

Taphonomy: Site taphonomic processes are studied in order to determine how plant and animal remains accumulate and differentially preserve within archaeological sites. This is critical to determining whether these remains are associated with human activity. In addition, taphonomic processes may alter biological remains after they are deposited at a site. Some remains survive better than others over time, and can therefore bias an excavated collection. (From www.Wikipedia.org.)

Theme: A trend or pattern in history or prehistory relating to a particular aspect of cultural development.

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO): The tribal official appointed by the tribe’s chief governing authority or designated by a tribal ordinance or preservation program who has assumed the responsibilities of the OHPO for purposes of Section 106 compliance on tribal lands in accordance with Section 101(d)(2) of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Tribal Lands: All lands within the exterior boundaries of any Indian reservation and all dependent Indian communities.

Undertaking: A project, activity, or program funded in whole or part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with federal assistance; those requiring a federal permit, license, or approval; and those subject to state or local regulations administrated pursuant to a delegation or approval by a federal agency.

UTM Reference: A set of coordinates (easting and northing) that indicate a unique location according to the Universal Transverse Mercator Grid appearing on maps of the United States Geological Survey.

Verbal Boundary Description: A statement that gives the precise boundaries of a historic property.