

Definition used by NMAS

As used by NMAS, a "site" is defined as any cultural material containing clear evidence of other than *en passant* human occupation.

OCCUPATION ZONE

An occupation zone is a site at which associated cultural properties occur scattered over an extensive tract of land. Specifically, resources occur as a light, but extensive, scatter and lack overall concentration. Sites of this type, may or may not, reflect one task-specific activity.

TASK LOCUS

A task locus is a site at which an individual, or social unit, carries out a single task-related activity, e.g., a milling station or a lithic fabrication station (one type of cultural resource).

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES ZONE

A special activities zone is distinguished by a small range of related tasks, e.g., milling tools in association with hide working tools (more varied cultural resources).

LIMITED BASE

A limited base is characterized by a wider range of socio-economic activities resulting from more sustained occupation. Although it contains a wider array of task-related activities than at the above, it represents less than the full range of expected cultural resources construed as constituting a local group.

HOME BASE

A home base is a site which evidences signs of year-around occupation and hence was occupied by the full spectrum of social units normally construed as constituting a local group, i.e., the full range of cultural resources.

ISOLATED CULTURAL RESOURCE(S)

An isolated cultural resource, as used by NMAS, refers to any artifact or cultural material, separated by more than 20 m from any other occurrence. Isolated cultural resources, if multiple, have concentrations of less than one artifact per square meter exclusive of burned stone. Resources of this type are attributed to *en passant* activities.