FISHMAN RESEARCH TECHNOLOGY AND ANALYSIS

Executive Summary: Imagery Review of Ground Disturbance

Subject Parcels along Sample Road, unincorporated Sample County

Fishman Research Technology and Analysis · Sample review period of about 22 months · Imagery interpretation, not a survey or engineering study.

SAMPLE PORTFOLIO DELIVERABLE. Names, places, amounts, dates, and other identifying details have been changed or generalized. This is not a document from a real client matter. It is not legal advice.

Purpose

This one-page summary is the entry point to a longer imagery review. The work documents when land disturbance appeared on a group of rural parcels, and roughly how much of it there was, using only publicly available satellite imagery, public terrain data, and later site photography. Annotations are tracings by the analyst. The imagery shows what changed and when. It does not show who did the work, why, or under what authority.

Method

- High-resolution archived imagery (about half-meter class) was used to see roads, pads, and structures in detail. These sources update only occasionally, so they cannot pin down timing on their own.
- A medium-resolution satellite series that revisits the same location about every five days was used to date when new linear features and pads first became visible.
- All frames were aligned to one map grid. Each frame was compared with the one before it. New roads and cleared pads were traced and measured.
- Public terrain data were used to distinguish map length from ground length and to model, at a rough order of magnitude only, how traced roads meet natural drainage lines.
- Later site photography was used only to confirm that a staging pad and equipment visible in the satellite record were still present. No active work was seen in that photography.
- The source, capture date, and a file hash were recorded for every frame. A longer report, an annotated imagery atlas, and a provenance appendix sit behind this summary in a full engagement. Those volumes are not reproduced here because the original imagery would identify the site.

What the imagery shows (sample findings)

- Before the main pulse of work, high-resolution frames showed mostly undisturbed hillsides in the central area, with older dirt roads on one side, at a southern access, and at an existing building site along the west edge.
- For several months at the start of the dated window, the frequent-revisit imagery showed no new clearing.
- The first faint new linear features appeared in a central drainage. Within weeks a clear branching corridor was visible, and the first pads appeared.
- Over the next three to four months, additional branches and pads were added to the north, east, northeast, west, and center.
- A further curved corridor and a pad appeared later in the southwest. After that, no further new corridor could be confirmed at the medium resolution used for dating.
- Later site photography showed a dense network of dirt roads, graded pads, and one pad with a structure, vehicles, and equipment. The layout of that pad looked substantially the same on two visits. No active work was seen.

Totals (estimates, with stated assumptions)

Item	Sample estimate	Notes
New road traced	About 30 segments, roughly 2.5 miles along the map	A subset: some narrower roads were not traced. The clearest segments account for most of the length.
Wide cleared areas (pads)	About 10 pads, roughly 3 acres as mapped	Mapped at medium resolution; all of the counted pads lie inside the subject parcels.
Disturbed area	On the order of 10 to 15 acres	Roads plus pads; width assumptions are stated in the full method notes.
Earthwork (geometric model only)	A wide range; a mid-case on the order of tens of thousands of cubic yards	This is a model, not a measurement. Assumptions drive the range.
Drainage (modelled)	Traced roads meet modelled natural drainage lines at about a dozen to twenty places	A model of intersection, not a hydrology study.

The most active period in this sample was a span of about four months, with one further corridor added later.

Limits

- At medium resolution, equipment, vehicles, and workers cannot be seen; fresh dirt and new clearing can. High-resolution frames and later photography were used where they existed.
- Measurements are estimates with stated ranges. They are not a licensed survey.
- Imagery cannot assign responsibility or motive, and it cannot by itself determine whether permits were required or obtained. Permit and code-compliance checks, when performed, are a separate public-records task.

Prepared and analyzed by Jason Fishman, Fishman Research Technology and Analysis. Imagery interpretation, not a survey. Dates and sources are given on every image in a full report.