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HERITAGE SCREENER

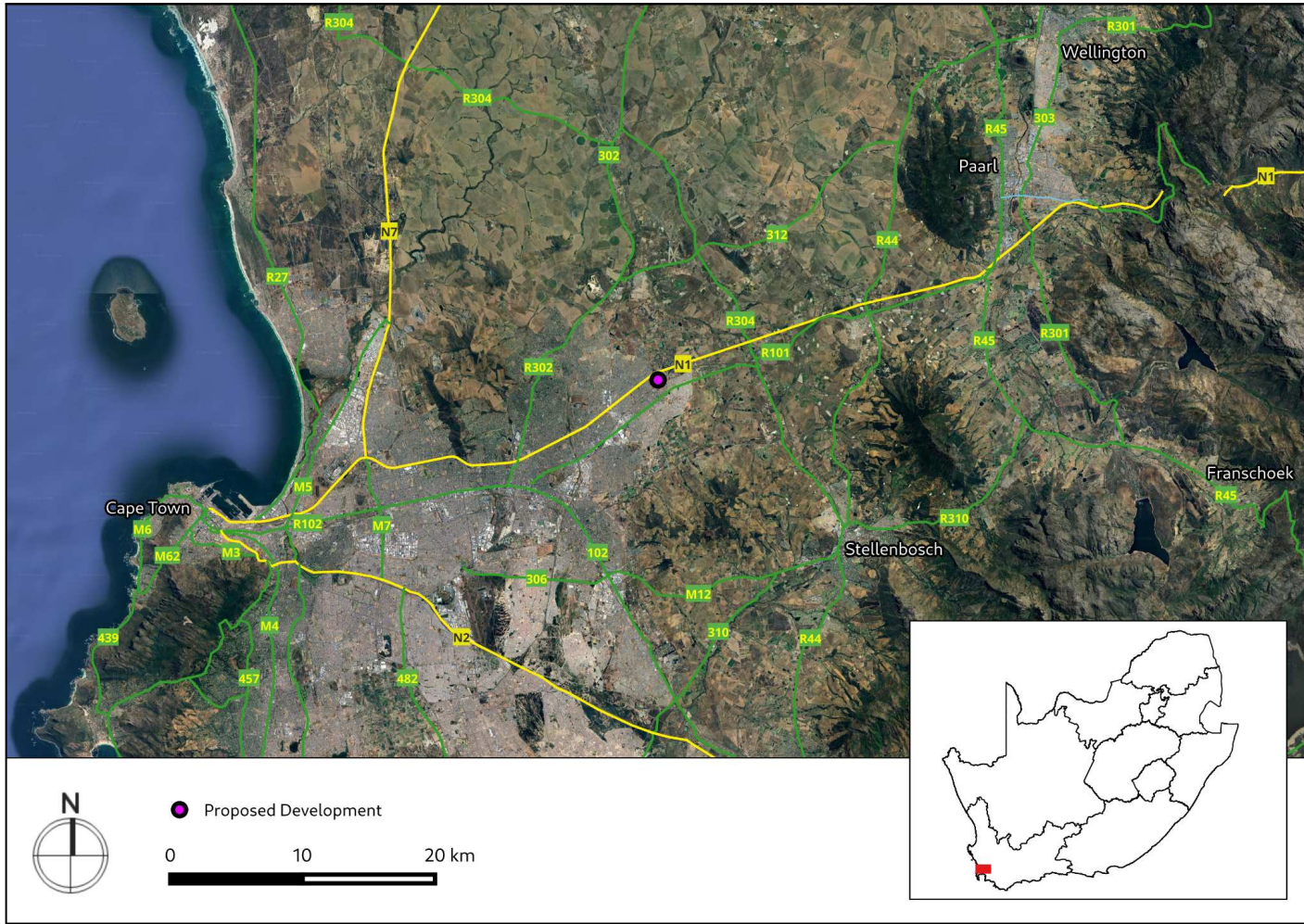
CTS Reference Number:	CTS24_133		
Client:	Kantey & Templer		
Date:	May 2025		
Title:	The Increase In Petroleum Products Storage Capacity At The Moov Fuel And Lubricants Facility In Kraaifontein Industria		
Recommendation by CTS Heritage Specialists	RECOMMENDATION Based on the available information, it is unlikely that the proposed development will impact on significant heritage resources and as such, it is recommended that no further heritage studies are required.		

Figure A. Satellite map indicating the location of the proposed development in the Western Cape Province.

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1. Proposed Development Summary

Since 2018, MOOV Fuel (Pty) Ltd (MOOV Fuel) has been operating a diesel storage and distribution facility on property described as Erf 21594, 13 Kiaat Street, Kraaifontein Industria. The facility currently consists of 2x23 m³ aboveground diesel storage tanks housed in a bund, 2x1 hose diesel pumps, a truck workshop (main warehouse), an oil drum store **and** offices. On the project site, MOOV Fuel stores approximately 500m³ of oil/lubes (including degreasol engine cleaner and ethanol solution) as well as LPG storage of 1.5 tonnes.

MOOV Fuel plans on increasing their on-site storage capacity of petroleum products by an additional 2454m³. The project will therefore entail the removal of two existing diesel above-ground storage tanks (ASTs) with a combined capacity of 46m³ and installation of three new ASTs with a combined capacity of 2500m³ with the configuration as follows:

- 2x1000m³ above-ground tanks for the storage of 50ppm **diesel**
- 1x500m³ above-ground tank for the storage of ULP 95

LPG storage is set to remain at 1.5 tonnes with the project while the storage of oil/lubes (including degreasol engine cleaner and ethanol solution) is set to remain at 500m³.

The project will entail the demolition of two warehouses (one of which contains a wash bay and the other containing oil drums), an out building at the front of the site, the toilet and office area in the middle of the main warehouse and two small storerooms (with firefighting equipment mounted on them) to make way for the proposal.

Proportions of the 500 000 L product (all to be stored in the main warehouse):

- LUBRICANTS/OILS : 99%
- DEGRASOL ENGINE CLEANER : 0.5%
- ETHANOL SOLUTION : 0.5%

2. Application References

Name of relevant heritage authority(s)	HWC
Name of decision making authority(s)	DEADP

3. Property Information

Latitude / Longitude	33 50'29.36"S 18 43'42.32"E
Erf number / Farm number	Erf 21594, 13 Kiaat Street, Kraaifontein Industria
Local Municipality	City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality
District Municipality	City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality

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Province	Western Cape
Current Use	Industrial
Current Zoning	Industrial

4. Nature of the Proposed Development

Total Surface Area of development	1 929.0496 m ²
Depth of excavation (m)	Not more than 1m for foundations
Height of development (m)	Maximum height of tanks is 9.6m

5. Category of Development

X	Triggers: Section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act
	Triggers: Section 38(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act
	1. Construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier over 300m in length.
	2. Construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length.
	3. Any development or activity that will change the character of a site-
	a) exceeding 5 000m ² in extent
	b) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof
	c) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years
	4. Rezoning of a site exceeding 10 000m ²
	5. Other (state):

6. Additional Infrastructure Required for this Development

NA

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7. Mapping (please see Appendix 3 and 4 for a full description of our methodology and map legends)



Figure 1.1 Overview Map. Satellite image (2024) indicating the proposed development area at closer range.



Figure 1.2 Overview Map. Satellite image (2024) indicating the proposed development at closer range.



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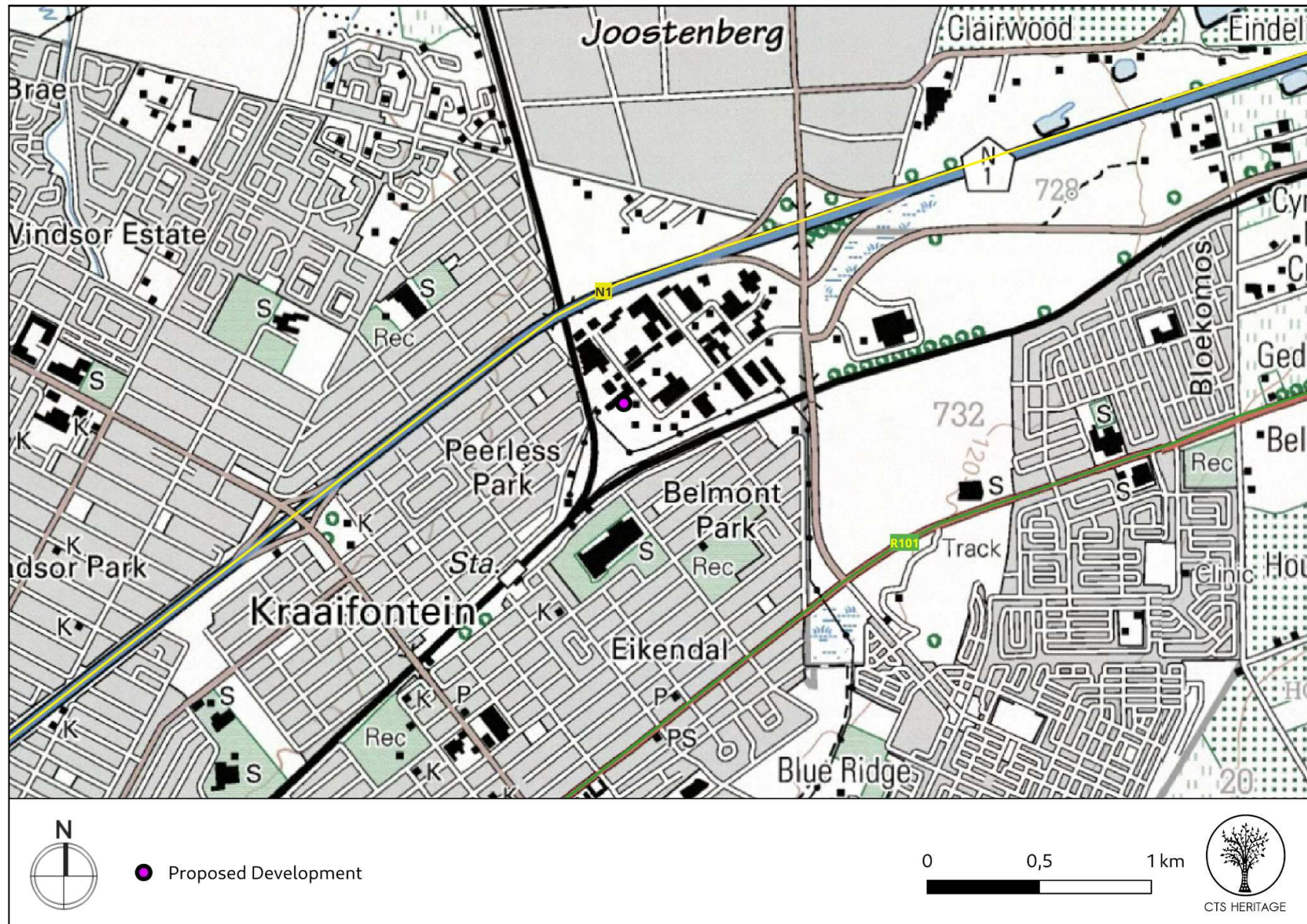


Figure 1.3 Overview Map. 1:50 000 Topo Map for the development area

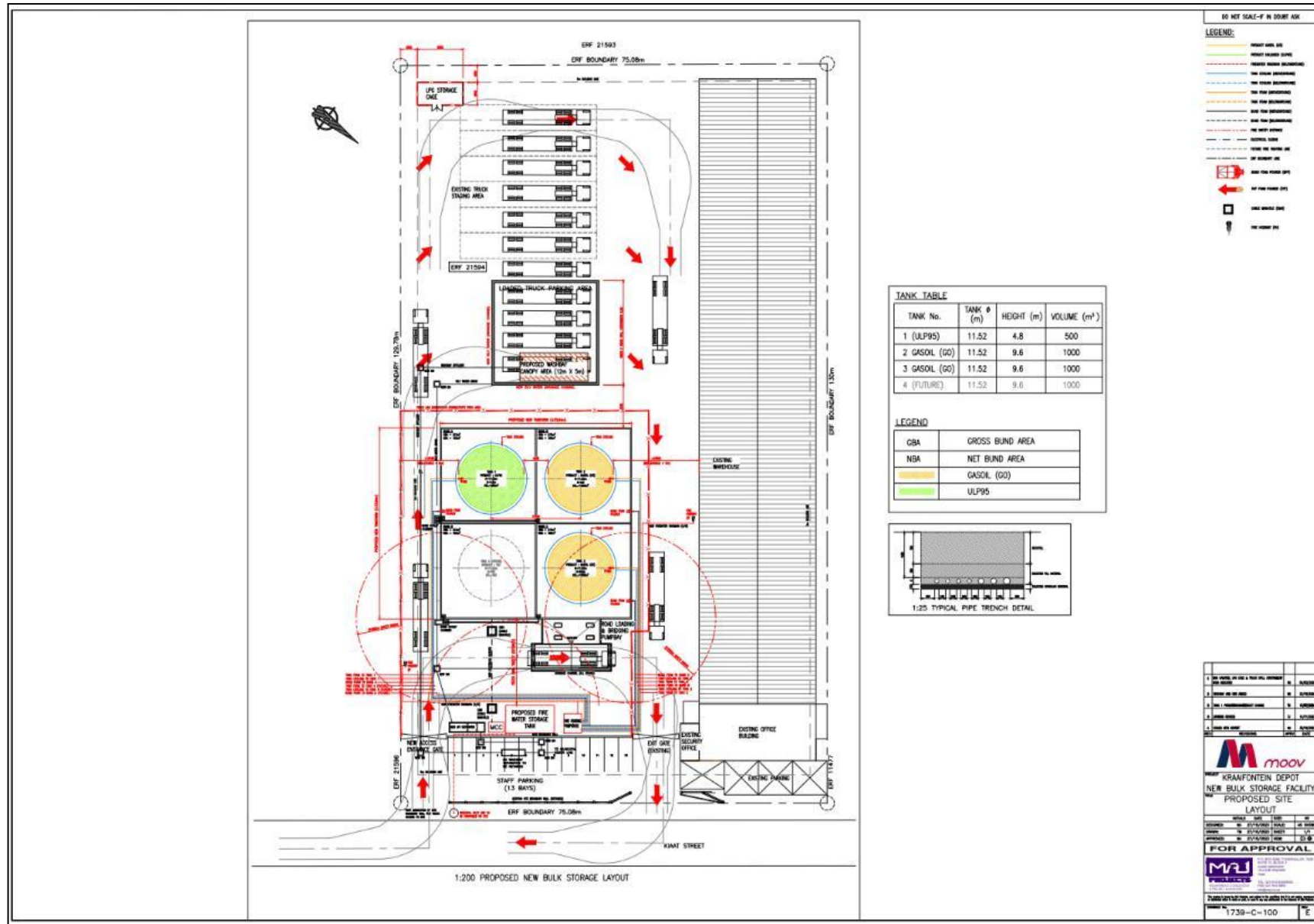
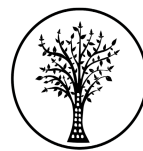
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Figure 1.4 Overview Map. Satellite Image Provided by Client



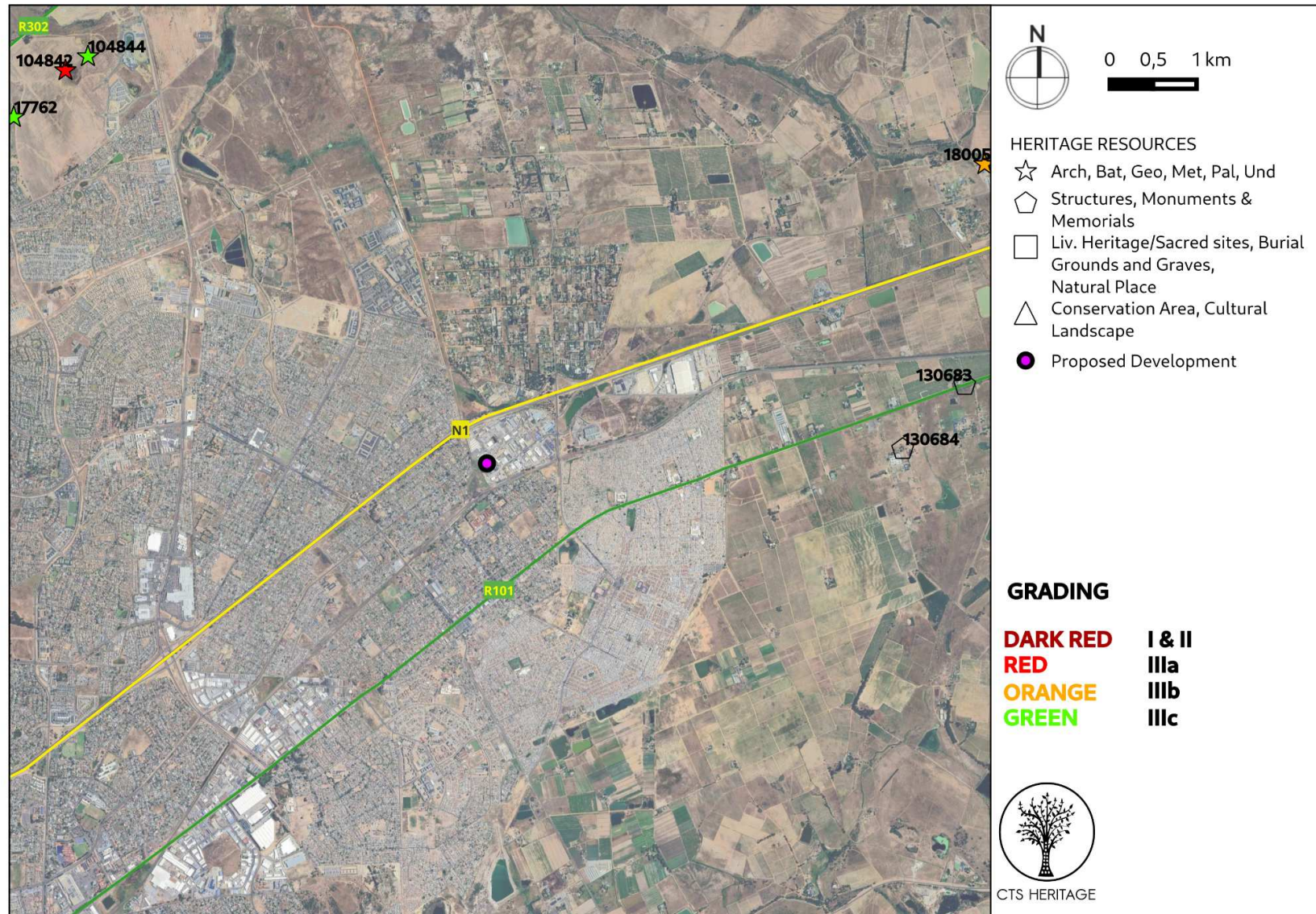


Figure 3.1 Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources previously identified in and near the study area, with SAHRIS Site IDs indicated. Please See Appendix 4 for a full description of heritage resource types.

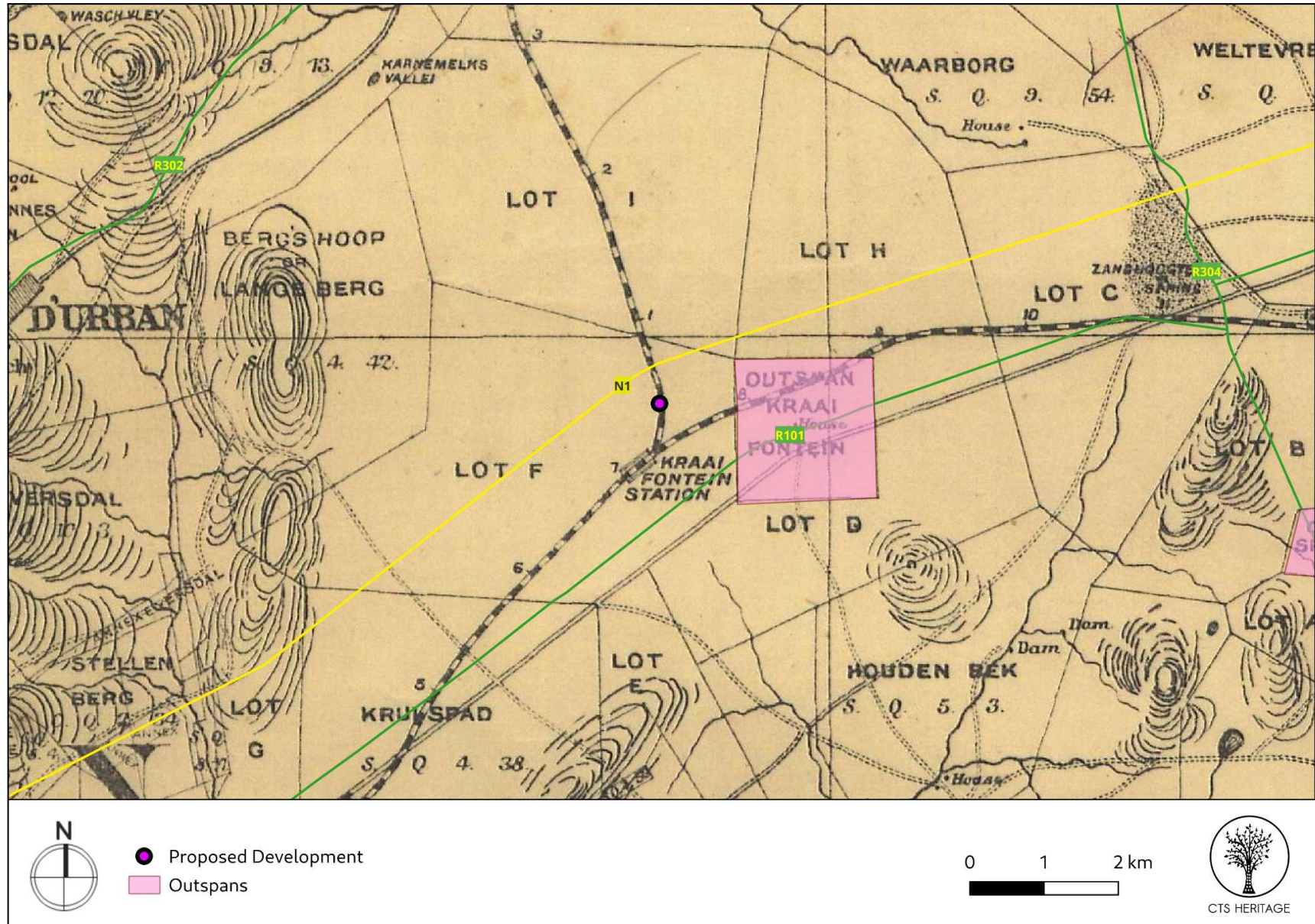


Figure 3.2 Heritage Resources Map. Extract from the Cape Malmesbury Map 1880-1890, location is an approximation.

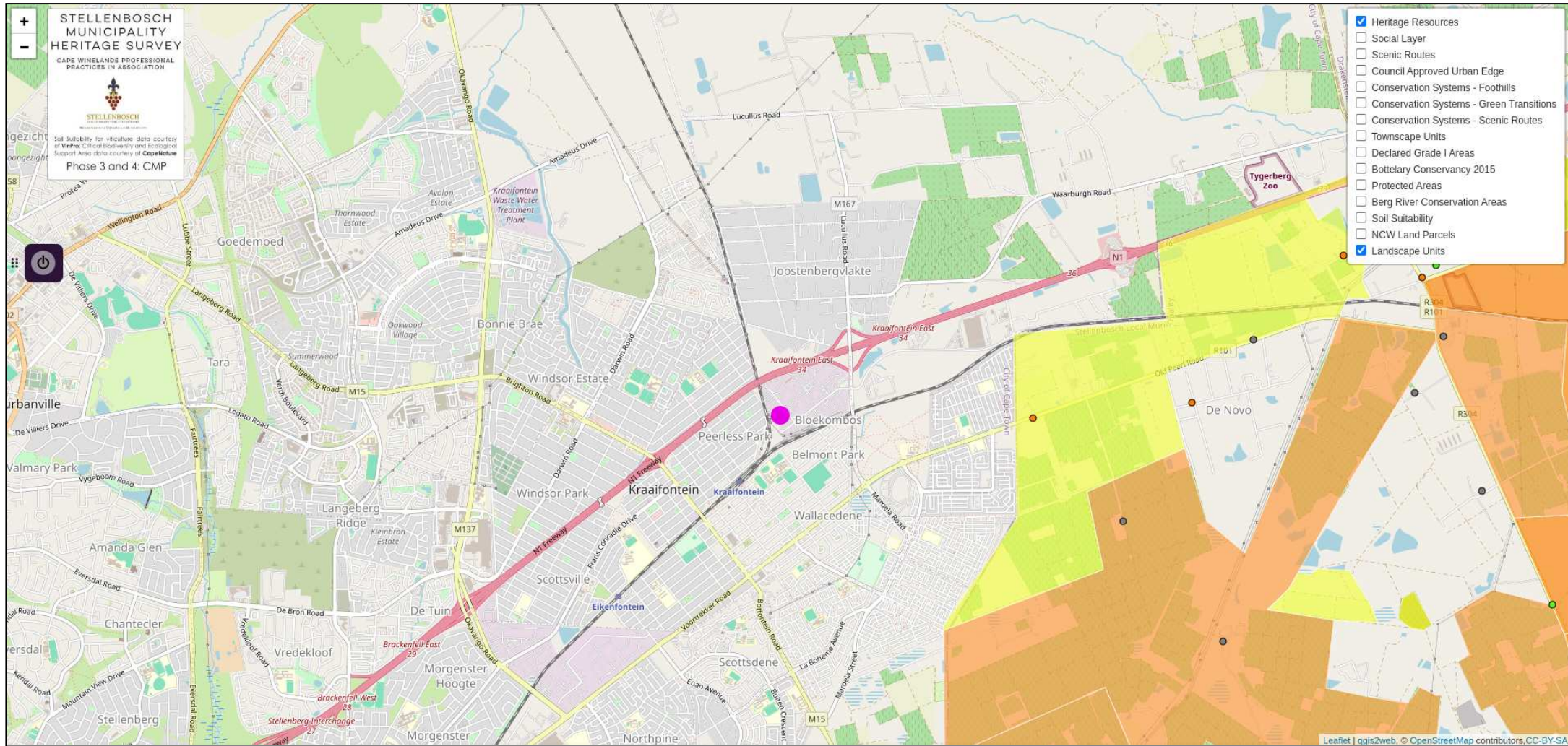


Figure 3.3 Heritage Resources Map. Extract from the Stellenbosch Municipal Heritage Survey indicating the impacted landscape units and nearby heritage resources - location of proposed development marked by pink dot



Figure 3.4 Heritage Resources Map. Extract from the CoCT - location of proposed development marked by pink dot

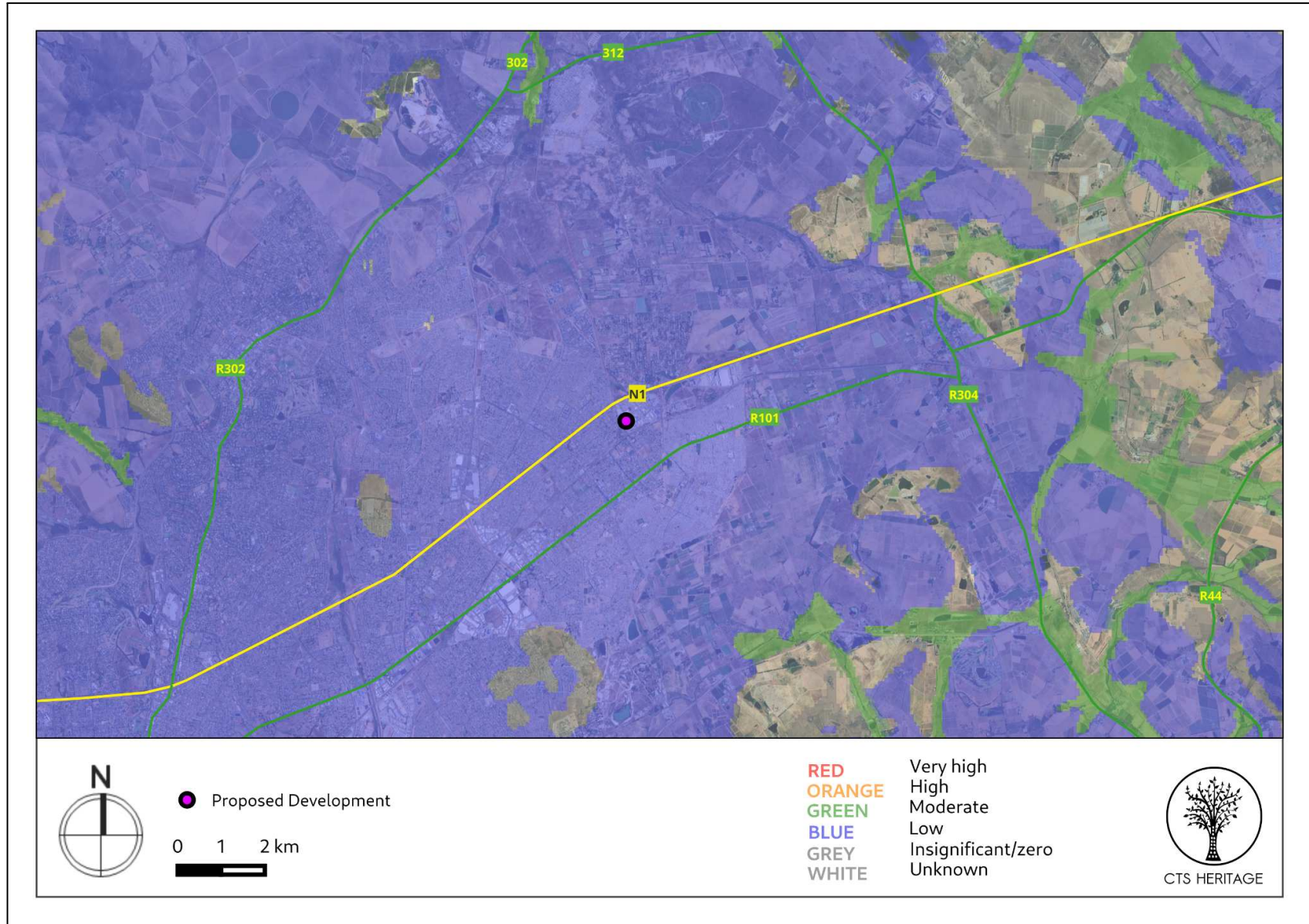
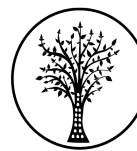


Figure 4. Palaeosensitivity Map. Indicating Low fossil sensitivity underlying the study area. Please See Appendix 3 for a full guide to the legend.



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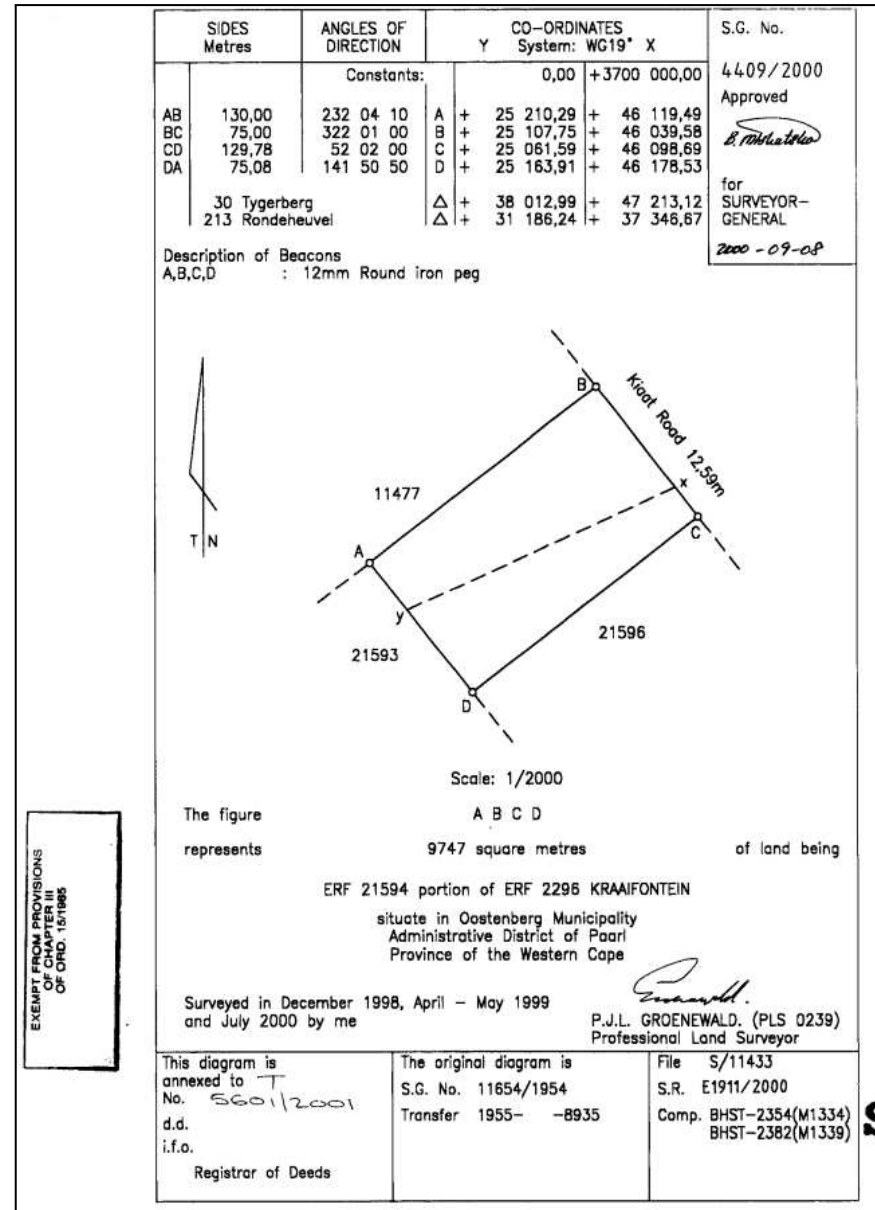


Figure 5. SG Diagram - 2000

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Figure 6.1. Site Image: View of entrance building from Kiaat Road.



Figure 6.2. Site Image: View of existing entrance/exit gate.



Figure 6.3. Site Image: View of Kiaat Road (North West) taken from the entrance to the project site.



Figure 6.4. Site Image: View of the internal building (wash bay) to be demolished.



Figure 6.5. Site Image: View of the building extending from wash bay to be demolished.



Figure 6.6. Site Image: View of the two existing tanks housed within a bund.



Figure 6.7. Site Image: A closer view of the tank bund wall and floor.



Figure 6.8. Site Image: View of the intermediate wall between the tanks housed in a bund.



Figure 6.9. Site Image: View of road tanker refuelling area on-site.



Figure 6.10. Site Image: View of trucks parking next to pumps.



Figure 6.11. Site Image: View of oil drum storage structure to be demolished.



Figure 6.12. Site Image: View of the truck parking area.



Figure 6.13. Site Image: View of workshop.



Figure 6.14. Site Images: View of the western boundary of the project site.



Figure 6.15. Site Images: View of wetland and powerlines adjacent to the project site.



Figure 6.16. Site Image: View of wetland vegetation.



Figure 6.17. Site Image: View of water channel within the wetland.



Figure 6.18. Site Image: View of water channel within the wetland.



Figure 6.19. Site Image: View of water pollution in the channel.



Figure 6.20. Site Image: View of dumping next to the wetland.



Figure 6.21. Site Image: View of dumping next to the wetland.



Figure 6.22. Site Image: View of dumping next to the wetland.



Figure 6.23. Site Image: View of dumping next to the wetland.



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8. Heritage statement and character of the area

Background

This heritage screener is for the increase in petroleum products storage capacity at the MOOV Fuel and Lubricants Facility in Kraaifontein Industria. On 7 August 2024, HWC responded to a NID submission at the same property for a similar development indicating that No Further Heritage Studies are required (HWC Case No. HWC24070205SB0723). The proposed activity has been amended slightly. This report is drafted in order to obtain confirmation from HWC that the response received regarding the application submission is still valid. These amendments include:

- Receipt of the Rev E site layout drawing (the specialist study was based on the previously received site layout drawing). Alterations to the site layout drawing (including the position of the LPG storage, revised location of the wash bay and provision for the 4 tankers storing bulk fuel to be under a canopy & have an oil water drainage channel to the oil separator) indicated as Figure 1.5
- Operational hours and days (24 hours a day, 7 days a week)
- Updated daily vehicle count predictions and vehicle product spit/ratio (in terms of proportions of diesel, ULP and oil trucks)
- Vehicles containing pre-loaded fuel parking overnight (4 diesel tankers of 40 000 L each)

The previous NID submission did not explicitly state that the following dangerous (flammable) goods are stored on site:

- LPG
- Degrasol engine cleaner
- Ethanol solution

Kraaifontein's name comes from the Afrikaans word for crow, '*kraai*', of which a murder is known to nest in the region. In 1869, the subdivision of farmland began in the area, in 1876, a railway station named "Kraaifontein Junction" was established, followed by formal town development in 1877. The first school was opened on January 20, 1908. The Dutch Reformed Church was founded in 1948, the same year Kraaifontein gained its own local authority. In 1954, the "Volkskerk van Afrika" (translated as "The Nation's Church of Africa") was established, with B.J.E. Appollis served as the first preacher. On September 16, 1957, Kraaifontein became a municipality under its first mayor, J.P. Rossouw.

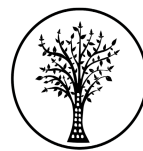
The area under consideration is located within the urban edge of Kraaifontein and has been used for agriculture for many years, prior to residential and urban development in the 1980's and 1990's. As such, it is likely that the area proposed for development has been extensively disturbed through human occupation and agricultural practices. This area forms part of Klappmutsberg, better known as de Bottelarij. In 1712 this area, known as "Kruispad", was transferred to Selie, J. Kruispad was owned by Brink, A. and in 1901 he sold it to a Scottish immigrant Walton, G.H. The flora on this farm reminded him of the same in Scotland. He called it Brackenfell (Bracken means fern; Fell means hill). The richness of granite in the area led to the farm being sold to a Brick company in 1903 and a granite quarry was established (SA History online). Activity here stopped in 1948. In 1904 a railway station was established. This quarry is now the Bracken Nature Reserve located 5km to the south of the development.

The development site is also located approximately 5km east of the historic core of Durbanville. Durbanville developed as an outspan around a spring in the mid-1660s. In the late 1660s, the Dutch East India Company allocated farms to Free Burghers in this area, some of which are still in existence. In 1806, the first portions of Durbanville were earmarked for residential development. The area became a municipality in 1901. No resources of heritage significance have been identified in close proximity to the development according to the City of Cape Town GIS Mapviewer layers for heritage. Due to the small scale of the development and its distance from the historic core of Durbanville and any known heritage resources, it is unlikely that the development impacted on significant built environment or cultural landscape heritage resources.

The CoCT Map Viewer Heritage Layer has indicated the following nearby Heritage Inventory items:

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- Joostenbergvlakte smallholdings: Mid/late 20th century smallholdings being subdivisions of the farm Joostenbergvlakte. Forms part of a continuous cultural landscape in its own right as well as a buffer between the urbanised areas to the west and the agricultural landscape in the neighbouring Drakenstein municipality (Grade IIIc).
- 12 Acacia Road, Kraaifontein: No heritage value.

This particular proposed development area falls within close proximity to the Joostenberg Vlakte Cultural Landscape. However, as the property has been developed in a similar manner to what is proposed, it is argued here that the proposed development does not constitute a change in character and as such, no negative impact to any identified cultural landscape is anticipated.

Archaeology and History

According to Orton (2009, SAHRIS NID 6616), “The area used to be farmland but this context has been steadily eroded in recent times as a light industrial area has been developed on surrounding erven. Little remains of the previous agricultural context, although a few erven still have clumps or lines of blue gum trees present which no doubt indicated the boundaries of farms, fields and paddocks. These trees were commonly grown in the past for the production of poles for fencing and roofing. There are already several light industrial erven in the vicinity... Several other recent surveys in the immediate area have revealed no heritage material of significance, although in most cases tree lines and clusters were present (Orton 2008a, 2008b, 2008c; Smuts & Orton 2008).”

An archaeological impact assessment was conducted on a nearby farm in 2008 by Hart (SAHRIS NID 7000) looking only at impacts to archaeological heritage. A separate Heritage Impact Assessment has been completed by Vide Memoria; however, this HIA was not uploaded to SAHRIS. Hart (2008) notes that the area is not known to be archaeologically rich although Middle and Early Stone Age material occurs sporadically throughout the region. Hart (2008) identified two heritage resources of significance, SAHRIS Site ID 18005 described as a “Scatter of quartz and silcrete artefacts in river sands (mixed LSA and ESA origin).” and SAHRIS Site ID 18006 described as a “Farm workers graveyard with an unknown but substantial amount of graves”.

Heritage Impact Assessments conducted within the 5km inclusion zone of the proposed development (Figure 2a) identified few archaeological heritage resources of significance. Kaplan (2006, SAHRIS NID 3816) identified an Earlier/Middle Stone Age scatter of artefacts, as well as a possible Later Stone Age silcrete quarry site of high local heritage significance. However, in general, the archaeology from this area has limited significance due to its disturbed context. Kaplan (2006) notes that “Comprising mostly old farmland (wheat and grazing), including some fallow agricultural lands, the receiving environment is in a highly degraded and altered state. The surrounding land use comprises mainly agricultural farmland with high-density residential development occurring in the south and east. Relatively large numbers of Early Stone Age and some Middle Stone Age tools were located during the archaeological assessment of the proposed development, but the remains occur in a highly disturbed and degraded context, and are spread quite thinly over the surrounding environment.” Due to the nature of the proposed development, it is unlikely that the proposed development will impact on significant archaeological resources. In addition, the area proposed for development has not been identified as a sensitive cultural landscape.

Palaeontology

According to the SAHRIS Palaeosensitivity Map, the area proposed for development is located on geological sediments with **LOW** palaeontological sensitivity. The area is underlain by alluvium and as such, it is very unlikely that the proposed development will impact on significant palaeontological heritage resources. According to the Palaeotechnic Report for the Western Cape (Almond and Pether, 2008), alluvium has a very low sensitivity for impacts to significant palaeontology and as such no further assessment of impacts to palaeontological heritage is recommended.

RECOMMENDATION: Based on the available information, it is unlikely that the proposed development will impact on significant heritage resources and as such, it is recommended that no further heritage studies are required.

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APPENDIX 1

List of heritage resources within close proximity to the development area from SAHRIS

Site ID	Site no	Full Site Name	Site Type	Grading
17762	GRTPHSKL1	Groot Phesantekraal 1165 - 1	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
18005	JOOST727-1	Joostenburg Vlakke 727 - 1	Artefacts	Grade IIIb
104842	GP003	Groot Phisantekraal 003	Archaeological	Grade IIIa
104844	GP001	Groot Phisantekraal 001	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
130683	LBN01	LUSHOF BARN	Building	
130684	DEN01	DE NOVO	Building	

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APPENDIX 2

Reference List from SAHRIS

NID	Author(s)	Date	Type	Title
3477	Hennie Vos	01/01/2004	AIA Phase 1	De Goede Hoop Farm, Dwars River Valley, Drakenstein (Report 2: Historical survey of the owners)
3515	Hennie Vos	01/01/2004	Archaeological Monitoring	Elsenburg farm, Stellenbosch: New student & lecturer accommodation: Monitoring of the initial excavations
3516	Hennie Vos	01/01/2004	AIA Phase 1	Elsenburg farm, Stellenbosch: Old stable outbuilding: renovation: Architectural & archaeological observations
3517	Hennie Vos	01/01/2002	AIA Phase 1	Elsenburg historic werf: Historical archaeological assessment
3565	Hennie Vos	01/01/2004	AIA Phase 1	Klawervlei, Farm 27, Stellenbosch: Phase 1 survey of Main homestead
3814	Timothy Hart	20/10/2000	AIA Phase 1	Proposed Rezoning of a Portion of Farm Groot Phesantekraal, Durbanville
3816	Jonathan Kaplan	01/03/2006	AIA Phase 1	Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment Proposed Housing Development Groot Phisantekraal (Phase 4) Cape Town
3817	Jonathan Kaplan	01/10/2006	AIA Phase 1	Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment: Portion 37 of Farm 168 Fisantekraal Western Cape Province
3819	Timothy Hart, Dave Halkett	01/03/1998	AIA Phase 1	Phase 1 Archaeological Assessment of a Portion of Main Road 174 N1 to Klipheuwel
3822	Jonathan Kaplan	01/09/2001	AIA Phase 1	Archaeological Report Proposed Voelvlei-Glen Garry Transfer Scheme
3824	Jonathan Kaplan	01/02/2003	AIA Phase 1	An Archaeological Assessment of Spoil Sites, Borrow Pits and a Walk Through of the Pegged Alignment of a Portion of Main Road 174, N1 to Klipheuwel
3831	Sarah Wurz, Hilary Deacon	01/10/2005	AIA Phase 1	Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment of Doordekraal Farm, Triangle Erf (Portion of Erf 11615), Bellville, Now Known as Erf 39169, Bellville
4357	Hilary Deacon	18/04/2005	AIA Phase 1	Kuils River Archaeological Impact Assessment Report Portion of Erf 3418 (Brackenfell) and 35069 (Bellville), Soete Inval

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4358	Jonathan Kaplan	01/11/2005	AIA Phase 1	Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment Proposed Development of Various Portions of the Farm Haasendal No.222 Kuils River
4359	Jonathan Kaplan	01/11/2006	AIA Phase 1	Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment: Proposed Housing Development Portion 86 of the Farm Haazendal No. 222 Kuils River, City of Cape Town
4361	Jonathan Kaplan	01/05/2001	AIA Phase 1	Heritage Impact Assessment, Portion 12 of the Farm 214, Brackenfell
4362	Jonathan Kaplan	01/06/2001	AIA Phase 1	Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment Proposed Development Erf 3418 (Morgan Grounds) Brackenfell
4363	Jonathan Kaplan	01/10/2001	AIA Phase 1	Heritage Impact Assessment, Erf 10900, Brackenfell South
4364	Jonathan Kaplan	01/10/2001	AIA Phase 1	Heritage Impact Assessment: Portion 46 of Farm 222, Brackenfell
4366	Jonathan Kaplan	01/07/2003	AIA Phase 1	Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment: Proposed Development of Farms 311/77 & 311/78 and a Portion of Farm 311/59 De Bron Road Brackenfell
4367	Dave Halkett	09/10/2000	AIA Phase 1	Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation: Portion 19 (Portion of Portion 1) of the Farm Langeberg 311
4369	Timothy Hart	18/02/2002	HIA Letter of Exemption	Remainder Erf 11 Kraaifontein - Heritage Inspection
4370	Jonathan Kaplan	01/03/2002	AIA Phase 1	Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment Portion of the Farm Langeberg 311 Kraaifontein
4371	Jonathan Kaplan	15/12/2005	AIA Phase 1	Archaeological Assessment Wallecedene Cemetery Cape Town
4525	Jonathan Kaplan	01/08/2001	AIA Phase 1	Heritage impact Assessment Portion of Farm 739 Klapmuts
4691	Dave Halkett, Timothy Hart	01/11/1993	AIA Phase 1	Archaeological Investigation of the Elsenburg Herehuis
4692	Timothy Hart, Dave Halkett	01/03/1994	AIA Phase 1	Archaeological Investigation of the Terrace & Roadway Behind the Elsenburg Herehuis
6364	Jonathan Kaplan	01/05/2004	AIA Desktop	Archaeological Scoping Proposed Bulk Water Supply Infrastructure Planning for the City of Cape Town

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6616	Jayson Orton	19/01/2009	AIA Phase 1	Heritage Statement for Erf 1691 and Erf 1740, Fisantekraal (Durbanville), Bellville Magisterial District, Western Cape
6883	Jonathan Kaplan	01/05/2008	AIA Phase 1	Archaeological Impact Assessment Farm Haasendal 222 Portion 52 and Erf 20481 Brackenfell South, City of Cape Town
7000	Timothy Hart	01/01/2008	AIA Phase 1	ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF PORTION 27 OF THE FARM JOOSTENBERG VLAKTE 727
368737	Erin Finnegan, Dave Halkett	01/05/2007	HIA Phase 1	HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF KLAPMUTS HILLS, KLAPMUTS
368774	Harriet Clift	01/01/2010	Heritage Study	Heritage Chapter Status Quo Report Cape Winelands District Municipality. Unpublished report prepared for SRK Consulting SA (Pty) Ltd.
368852	David Halkett, Erin Finnegan	01/04/2007	HIA Phase 1	HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE STELLENBOSCH WINE AND COUNTRY ESTATE, KLAPMUTS, STELLENBOSCH
368991	Harriet Clift	01/11/1995	Research Publication	THE ASSIMILATION OF THE KHOIKHOI INTO THE RURAL LABOUR FORCE OF PAARL, DRAKENSTEIN DISTRICT
369214	Cindy Postlethwayt	25/01/2016	Heritage Study	Heritage Draft Status Quo_Stellenbosch Rural Area Plan
369253	Fabio Todeschini, Liana Jansen	01/04/2016	Heritage Study	HERITAGE INVENTORY OF, AND MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR, THE TANGIBLE RESOURCES IN THE STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY (EXCEPT FOR A PART OF THE TOWN OF STELLENBOSCH ITSELF)
369321		01/06/2006	Heritage Study	Drakenstein Municipality Cemetery Study
369341	Hennie Vos			GROENHOF: GRENSBAKENS UIT VERVLOE DAE
406074				
406121				
406260				

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APPENDIX 3 - Keys/Guides

Key/Guide to Acronyms

AIA	Archaeological Impact Assessment
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (KwaZulu-Natal)
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs (National)
DEADP	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (Western Cape)
DEDEAT	Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (Eastern Cape)
DEDECT	Department of Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism (North West)
DEDT	Department of Economic Development and Tourism (Mpumalanga)
DEDTEA	Department of economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (Free State)
DENC	Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (Northern Cape)
DMR	Department of Mineral Resources (National)
GDARD	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (Gauteng)
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
LEDET	Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (Limpopo)
MPRDA	Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, no 28 of 2002
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, no 107 of 1998
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act, no 25 of 1999
PIA	Palaeontological Impact Assessment
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
SAHRIS	South African Heritage Resources Information System
VIA	Visual Impact Assessment

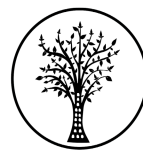
Full guide to Palaeosensitivity Map legend

RED:	VERY HIGH - field assessment and protocol for finds is required
ORANGE/YELLOW:	HIGH - desktop study is required and based on the outcome of the desktop study, a field assessment is likely
GREEN:	MODERATE - desktop study is required
BLUE/PURPLE:	LOW - no palaeontological studies are required however a protocol for chance finds is required
GREY:	INSIGNIFICANT/ZERO - no palaeontological studies are required
WHITE/CLEAR:	UNKNOWN - these areas will require a minimum of a desktop study.

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APPENDIX 4 - Methodology

The Heritage Screener summarises the heritage impact assessments and studies previously undertaken within the area of the proposed development and its surroundings. Heritage resources identified in these reports are assessed by our team during the screening process.

The heritage resources will be described both in terms of **type**:

- Group 1: Archaeological, Underwater, Palaeontological and Geological sites, Meteorites, and Battlefields
- Group 2: Structures, Monuments and Memorials
- Group 3: Burial Grounds and Graves, Living Heritage, Sacred and Natural sites
- Group 4: Cultural Landscapes, Conservation Areas and Scenic routes

and **significance** (Grade I, II, IIIa, b or c, ungraded), as determined by the author of the original heritage impact assessment report or by formal grading and/or protection by the heritage authorities.

Sites identified and mapped during research projects will also be considered.

DETERMINATION OF THE EXTENT OF THE INCLUSION ZONE TO BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION

The extent of the inclusion zone to be considered for the Heritage Screener will be determined by CTS based on:

- the size of the development,
- the number and outcome of previous surveys existing in the area
- the potential cumulative impact of the application.

The inclusion zone will be considered as the region within a maximum distance of 50 km from the boundary of the proposed development.

DETERMINATION OF THE PALAEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

The possible impact of the proposed development on palaeontological resources is gauged by:

- reviewing the fossil sensitivity maps available on the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS)
- considering the nature of the proposed development
- when available, taking information provided by the applicant related to the geological background of the area into account

DETERMINATION OF THE COVERAGE RATING ASCRIBED TO A REPORT POLYGON

Each report assessed for the compilation of the Heritage Screener is colour-coded according to the level of coverage accomplished. The extent of the surveyed coverage is labeled in three categories, namely low, medium and high. In most instances the extent of the map corresponds to the extent of the development for which the specific report

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was undertaken.

Low coverage will be used for:

- desktop studies where no field assessment of the area was undertaken;
- reports where the sites are listed and described but no GPS coordinates were provided.
- older reports with GPS coordinates with low accuracy ratings;
- reports where the entire property was mapped, but only a small/limited area was surveyed.
- uploads on the National Inventory which are not properly mapped.

Medium coverage will be used for

- reports for which a field survey was undertaken but the area was not extensively covered. This may apply to instances where some impediments did not allow for full coverage such as thick vegetation, etc.
- reports for which the entire property was mapped, but only a specific area was surveyed thoroughly. This is differentiated from low ratings listed above when these surveys cover up to around 50% of the property.

High coverage will be used for

- reports where the area highlighted in the map was extensively surveyed as shown by the GPS track coordinates. This category will also apply to permit reports.

RECOMMENDATION GUIDE

The Heritage Screener includes a set of recommendations to the applicant based on whether an impact on heritage resources is anticipated. One of three possible recommendations is formulated:

(1) The heritage resources in the area proposed for development are sufficiently recorded - The surveys undertaken in the area adequately captured the heritage resources. There are no known sites which require mitigation or management plans. No further heritage work is recommended for the proposed development.

This recommendation is made when:

- enough work has been undertaken in the area
- it is the professional opinion of CTS that the area has already been assessed adequately from a heritage perspective for the type of development proposed

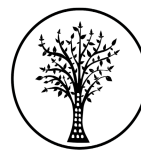
(2) The heritage resources and the area proposed for development are only partially recorded - The surveys undertaken in the area have not adequately captured the heritage resources and/or there are sites which require mitigation or management plans. Further specific heritage work is recommended for the proposed development.

This recommendation is made in instances in which there are already some studies undertaken in the area and/or in the adjacent area for the proposed development. Further studies in a limited HIA may include:

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- improvement on some components of the heritage assessments already undertaken, for instance with a renewed field survey and/or with a specific specialist for the type of heritage resources expected in the area
- compilation of a report for a component of a heritage impact assessment not already undertaken in the area
- undertaking mitigation measures requested in previous assessments/records of decision.

(3) The heritage resources within the area proposed for the development have not been adequately surveyed yet - Few or no surveys have been undertaken in the area proposed for development. A full Heritage Impact Assessment with a detailed field component is recommended for the proposed development.

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