

## HERITAGE SCREENER

CTS Reference Number:	CTS19_089
SAHRIS Ref:	
Client:	Terreco
Date:	October 2019
Title:	PROPOSED LOERIE COUNTRY ESTATE MIXED USE DEVELOPMENT, EAST LONDON

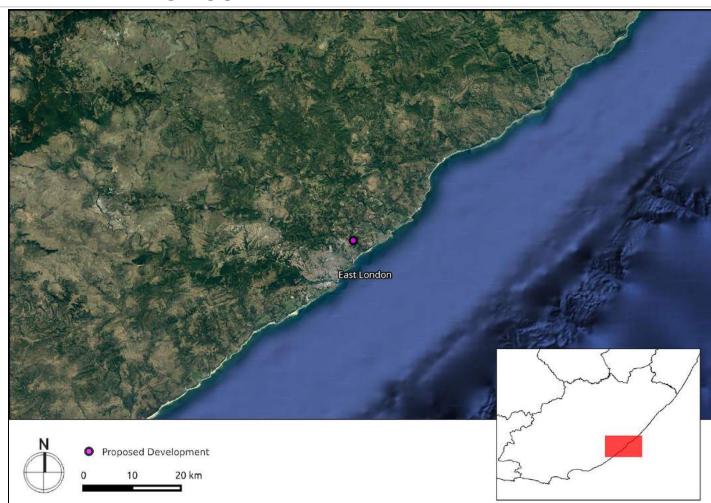


Figure 1a. Satellite map indicating the location of the proposed development in the Eastern Cape Province

Recommendation by CTS Heritage Specialists

#### **RECOMMENDATION:**

Based on the information available, and the results of adjacent heritage impact assessments, the proposed development is unlikely to impact significant heritage resources and as such, it is recommended that no further heritage studies are required. However, it is recommended that the attached Chance Fossil Finds Procedure be implemented throughout the development phase of the proposed development.



## 1. Proposed Development Summary

Loerie Country Estate Trust are proposing to construct the Loerie Country Estate Mixed Use Development alongside Quenera Drive in Beacon Bay. The proposals comprise of residential, commercial, business and private open space areas. The proposals also include the construction of internal roads within the development, the provision of services such as water, electricity and sanitation as well as stormwater management incorporated in the design plans of the development.

## 2. Application References

Name of relevant heritage authority(s)	ECPHRA
Name of decision making authority(s)	DEDEAT

## 3. Property Information

Latitude / Longitude	32° 56′ 58.8″S; 27° 56′ 53.94″E
Erf number / Farm number	See Figure 1f
Local Municipality	Buffalo City
District Municipality	Buffalo City
<b>Previous Magisterial District</b>	East London
Province	Eastern Cape
Current Use	Township
Current Zoning	Township
Total Extent of Property	9.079 Ha

## 4. Nature of the Proposed Development

Total Surface Area of development	9.079 Ha
Depth of excavation (m)	2 to 3m
Height of development (m)	3 stories



# **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-
Х	a) exceeding 5 000m² 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 <sup>2</sup>
	5. Other (state):

# **6. Additional Infrastructure Required for this Development**

Water, electricity and sanitation as well as stormwater services



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

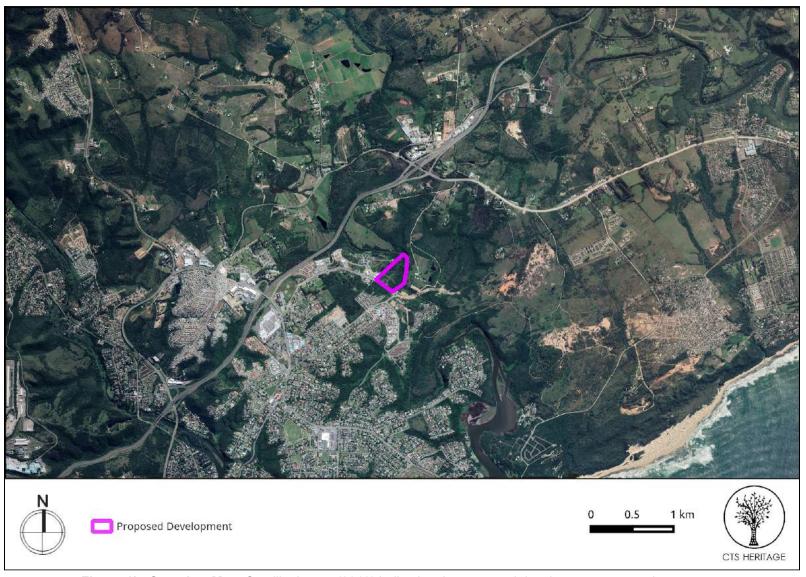


Figure 1b. Overview Map. Satellite image (2019) indicating the proposed development area at closer range.



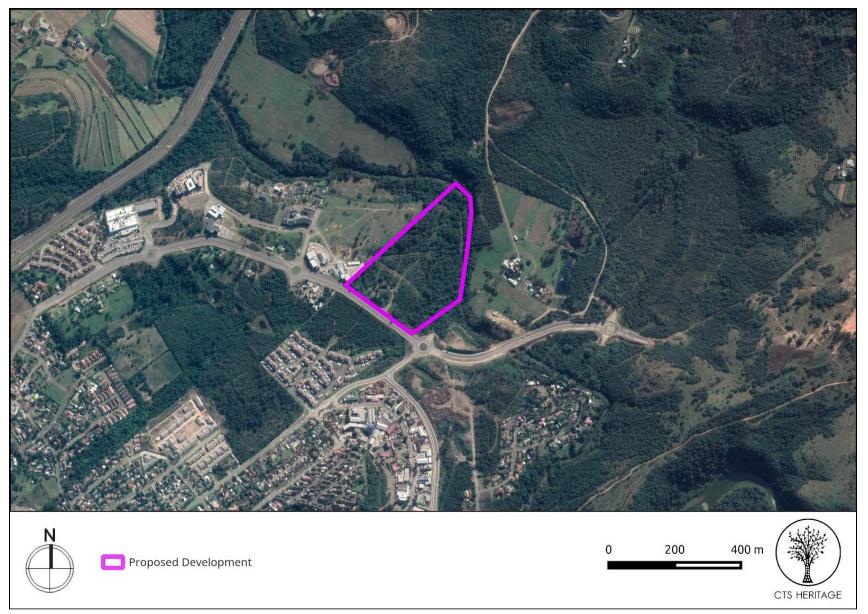


Figure 1c. Overview Map. Satellite image (2019) indicating the proposed development area at closer range



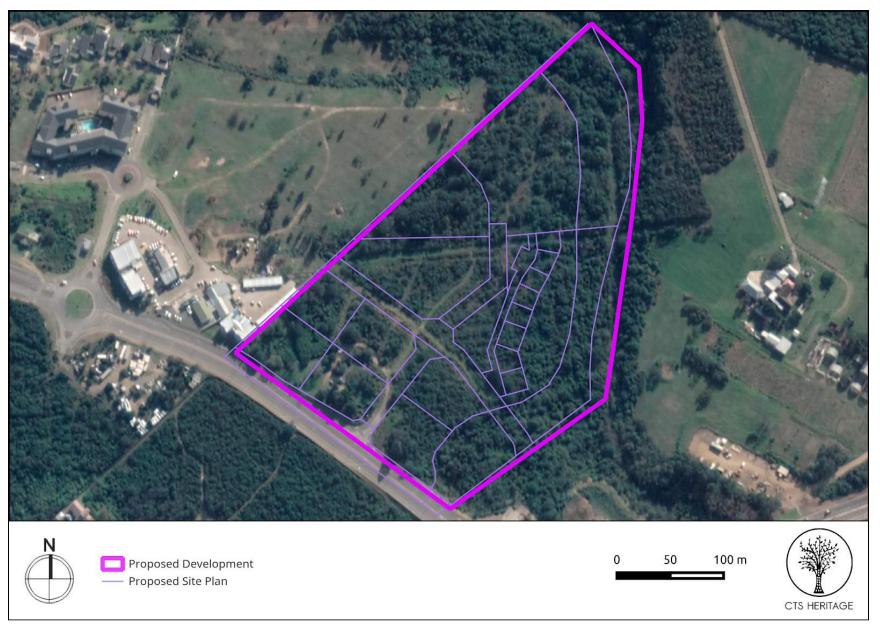


Figure 1d. Overview Map. Satellite image (2019) indicating the proposed development area and subdivison at closer range



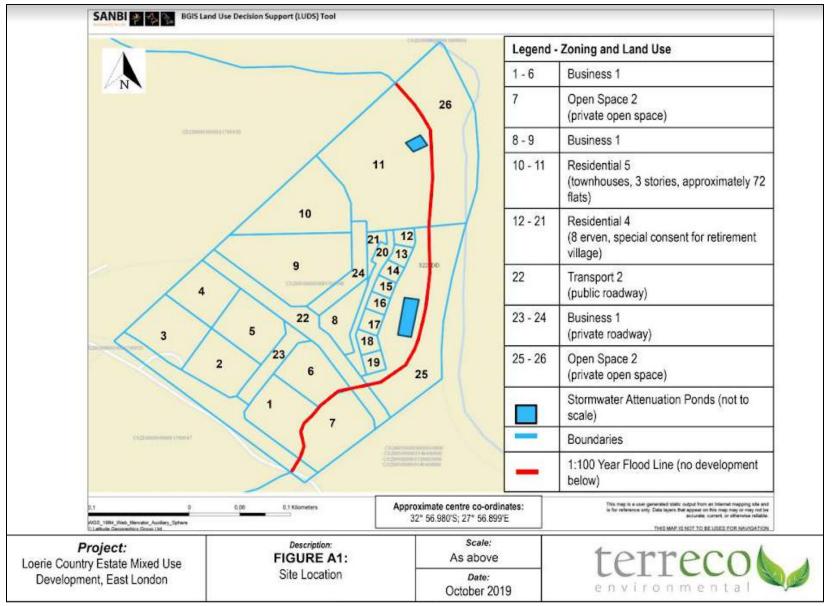


Figure 1e. Overview Map. Proposed SDP from Terreco



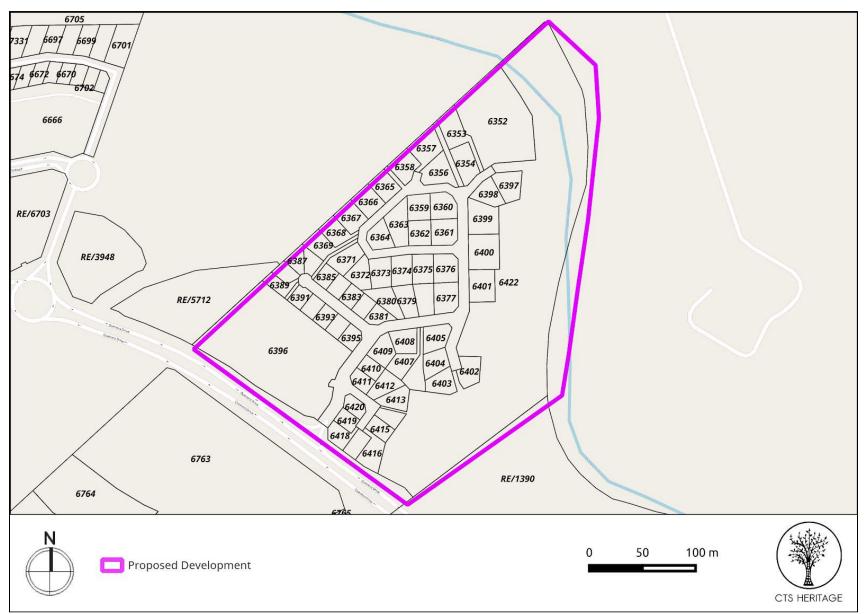
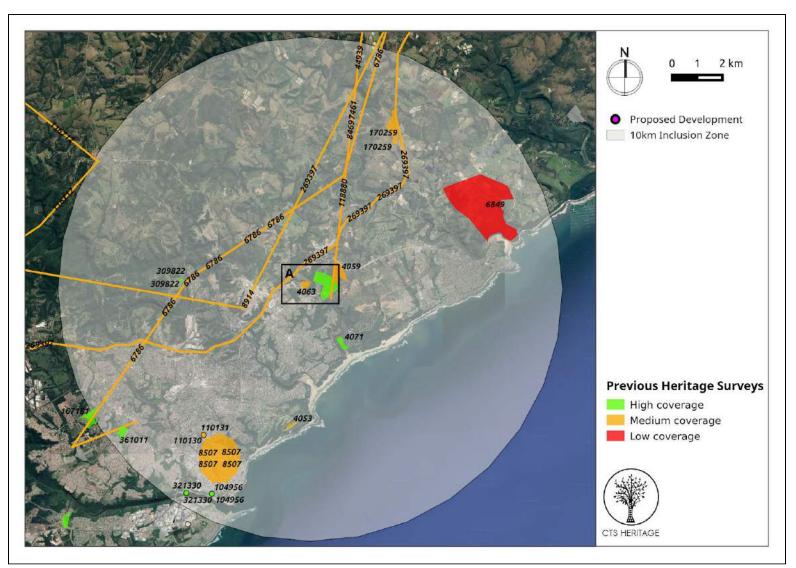


Figure 1f. Overview Map. Satellite image (2019) indicating existing erven on the property





**Figure 2. Previous HIAs Map.** Previous Heritage Impact Assessments surrounding the proposed development area within 10km, with SAHRIS NIDS indicated. Please see Appendix 2 for full reference list.



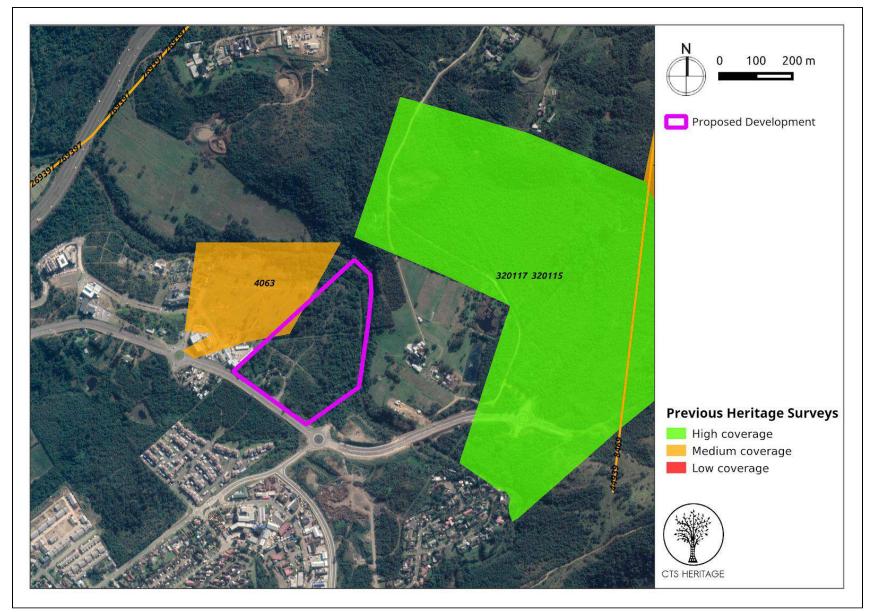


Figure 2a. Previous HIAs Map. Previous Heritage Impact Assessments Inset A



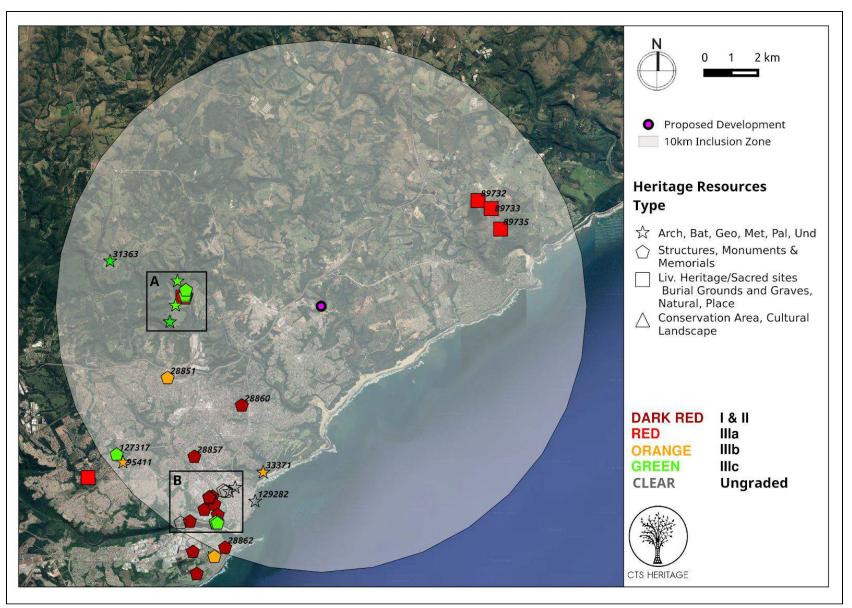


Figure 3a. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources previously identified in and near the study area, with SAHRIS Site IDs indicated. Please See Appendix 4 for full description of heritage resource types.



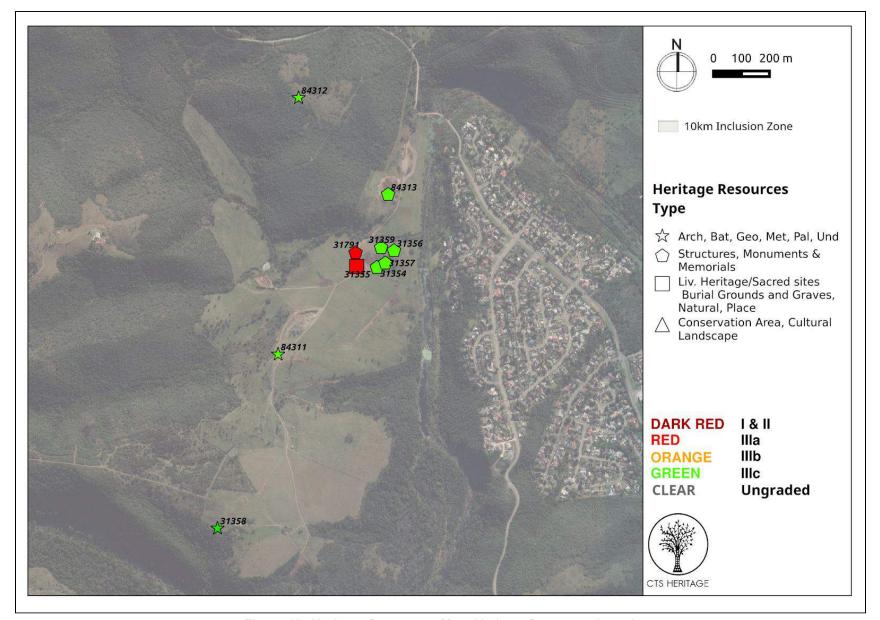


Figure 3b. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources Inset A



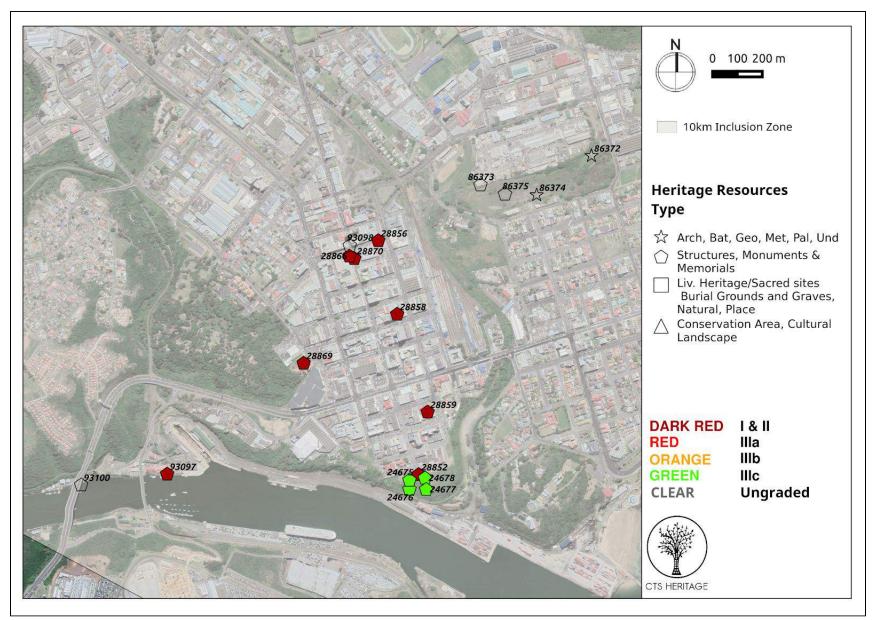


Figure 3c. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources Inset B



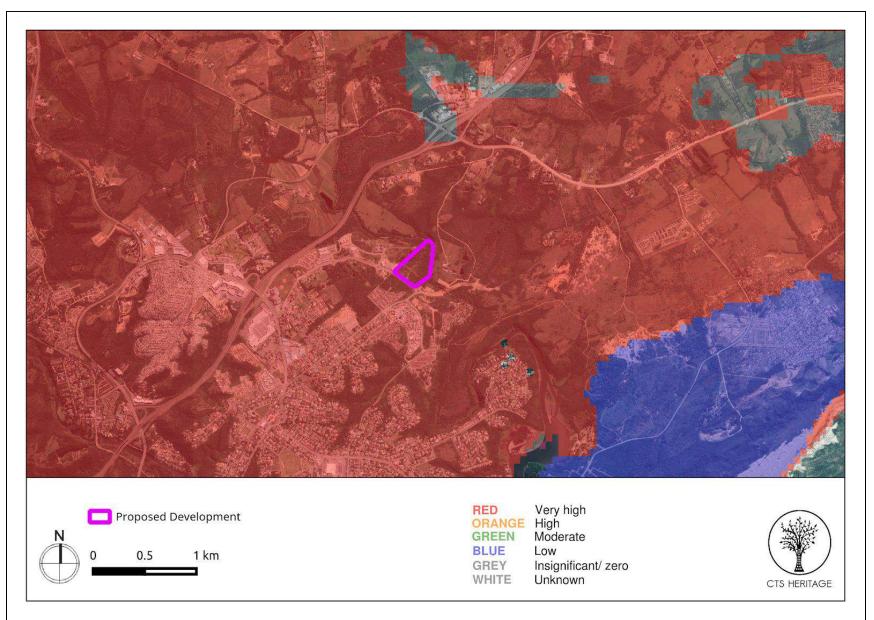


Figure 4. Palaeosensitivity Map. Indicating Very High fossil sensitivity underlying the study area. Please See Appendix 3 for full guide to the legend.



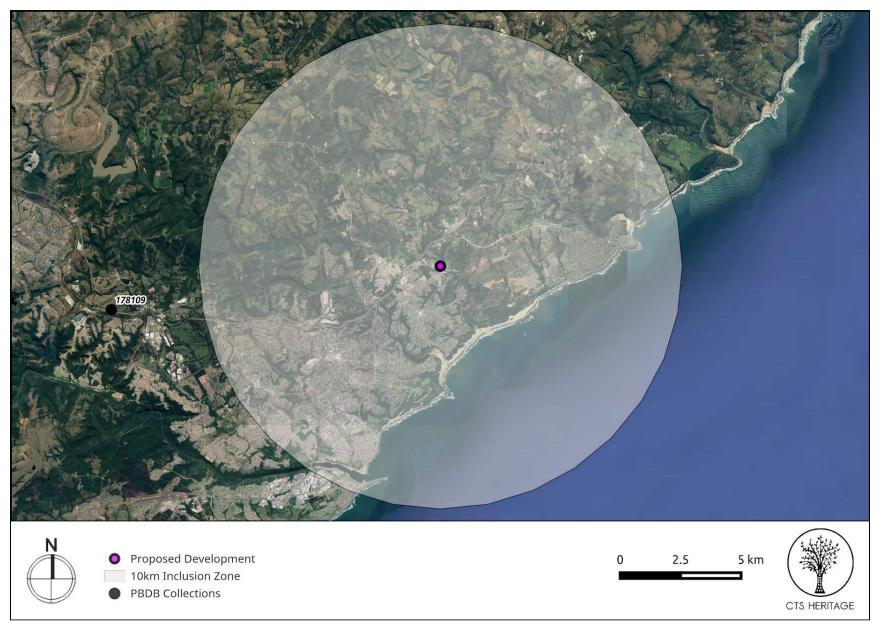


Figure 5. Map of known Palaeontological Sites. Extracted from the PalaeoBiology Database (PBDB - https://paleobiodb.org/#/) More detail in Appendix 1



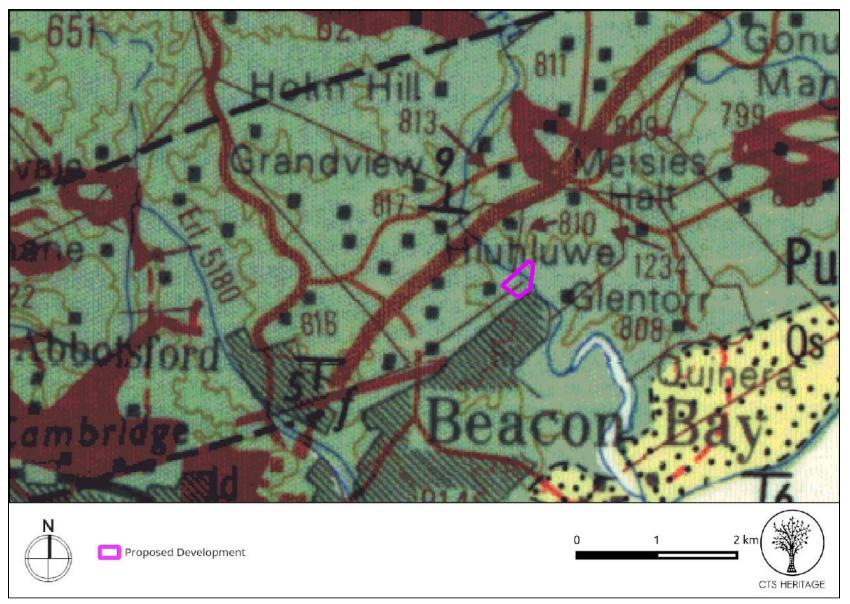


Figure 6. Geology Map. Indicating the underlying geology across the study area through overlaying the geology maps from the CGS series 3226 King Williams Town (Pub: Balfour Formation (Grey mudstone, shale, sandstone))



### 8. Heritage statement and character of the area

The area proposed for the Loerie Estate Development is located in Beacon Bay, East London along the banks of the Quenera (Qinira) River. East London was established in 1836 at the mouth of the Buffalo River, and Beacon Bay is a modern suburb of East London. The proximity of what is now East London to the Buffalo River, the Nahoon River, the Quenera River and the Gonubie River mean that this area was a focus point for human settlement in the past, inhabited by indigenous khoe and san peoples, as well as the amaXhosa. The name of the Quenera (Qinira) River is taken from the Khoe name meaning Eland River. During the early to mid-19th century frontier wars between the British settlers and the local Xhosa inhabitants, East London served as a supply port to service the military headquarters at nearby King William's Town, about 50 kilometres away.

The "Nahoon Fossil Footprint Site" is located approximately 5km south of the area proposed for development at Bat's Cave. In the 1960's, sandstone slabs containing fossilised modern human and animal footprints were found at this site. The sandstone slabs containing these footprints are now housed at the East London Museum and have recently been dated by OSL to 120 to 128 000 years ago. The indigenous Khoe and San groups from this area were largely displaced by the southern migration of Late Iron Age Nguni peoples from the late 1500's and early 1600's as a result of Zulu tribal warfare. A Late Iron Age and Later Stone Age site known as Cove Rock is located to the south west of the proposed development area, however it is located more than 10km away and thus falls outside of the inclusion zone mapped in Figure 3a. This site is associated with the Xhosa cattle killings of 1856 to 1857 and occurred as a result of the predictions of the prophetess Nongqawuse. Various shell middens, associated with Later Stone Age hunter-gatherer occupation, have also been recorded on the site. The area proposed for development is located on a property that lies immediately adjacent to the Quenera (Qinira) River. In addition, the proposed development area is located within 5km of the coastline and as such, is particularly sensitive in terms of impacts to archaeological resources such as shell middens and other material remains associated with the Middle and Later Stone Age. However, Van Ryneveld (2008 and 2015) has conducted archaeological field assessments on two properties that lie adjacent to the proposed development area (Figure 2b) and did not identify any cultural or material remains. As such, it is unlikely that the proposed development will impact on significant archaeological heritage resources, however there remains a chance of impacting unmarked human burials.

According to the SAHRIS Palaeosensitivity Map, the area proposed for development is underlain by sediments of Very High Palaeontological Sensitivity belonging to the Balfour Formation of the Beaufort Group. According to a Desktop Assessment conducted by Rubidge (2008) for a proposed residential development on the neighbouring property; "These rocks are known to contain a rich diversity of fossil tetrapods of the Dicynodon Assemblage Zone which are Late Permian in age. As the Dicynodon Assemblage Zone is one of the richest fossil-bearing biozones of the Beaufort Group, rocks in the area to be developed may well contain fossils. However currently the entire area is covered by vegetation, no rocks are exposed and it is thus not possible to prospect for fossils in the area." For the proposed neighbouring residential development, Rubidge (2008) recommended that the "Township development will thus not impact negatively on palaeontological heritage of the area. However, because the underlying rocks of the Beaufort Group are known to be rich in fossil reptiles, fossils may be uncovered in the process of excavation. It is thus recommended that should mudrocks of the Beaufort Group be exposed in the course of the development, that the exposed rocks be searched by a qualified palaeontologist." Similarly, Butler (2015) recommends in her assessment that "Although the palaeontological sensitivity is rated high, the development area is an area of with no steep river gulleys or sharp outcrops. The lack of appropriate exposure at the proposed site indicates that the impact on palaeontological material on farm 1234, Gonubie, Buffalo Metropolitan Municipality, East London is negligible and regarded as insignificant. It is therefore recommended that no further palaeontological heritage studies, ground truthing and/or specialist mitigation are required for the commencement of this development, pending the discovery or exposure of any fossil remains during the construction phase." As such, it is recommended that the attached Chance

#### **RECOMMENDATION:**

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## **APPENDIX 1**

## List of heritage resources within the 10km Inclusion Zone from SAHRIS

Site ID	Site no	Full Site Name	Site Type	Grading
24675	OHV004	Oxford Harbour View - OHV004	Archaeological, Structures	Grade IIIc
24676	OHV003	Oxford Harbour View - OHV003	Structures	Grade IIIc
24677	OHV002	Oxford Harbour View - OHV002	Structures	Grade IIIc
24678	OHV001	Oxford Harbour View - OHV001	Archaeological, Structures	Grade IIIc
28851	9/2/026/0032	Cambridge Primary School, Brabant Street, East London	Building	Grade IIIb
28852	9/2/026/0034	Customs and Excise Building, East London	Building	Grade II
28856	9/2/026/0014	Old Public Library, Argyle Street, East London	Building	Grade II
28857	9/2/026/0015	Ann Bryant Art Gallery, St Lukes Road, East London	Building	Grade II
28858	9/2/026/0016	Old Standard Bank Building, 64 Terminus Street, East London	Building	Grade II
28859	9/2/026/0017	Wool Exchange Building, Rhodes University, 50 Church Street, East London Building		Grade II
28860	9/2/026/0028	Red House, Red House Avenue, East London	Building	Grade II
28862	9/2/026/0009	West Bank Post Office, Bank Street, East London	Building	Grade II
28866	9/2/026/0013	Cuthbert's Building, 110 Oxford Street, East London	Building	Grade II
28869	9/2/026/0003	Gately House, 1 Park Gates Road, East London	Building	Grade II
28870	9/2/026/0005	City Hall, Oxford Street, East London	Building	Grade II
31354	UMLANDO-CIS		Building	Grade IIIc
31355	UMLANDO-CIS2		Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade IIIa
31356	UMLANDO-OB		Building	Grade IIIc
31357	UMLANDO-OMRH		Building	Grade IIIc
31358	UMLANDO-PV	Palm view	Archaeological	Grade IIIc



31359	UMLANDO-ONB		Building	Grade IIIc
31363	UMLANDO-WF	Waterfall farm	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
31791	UMLANDO-HFB		Settlement, Building	Grade IIIa
33371	Blind River Site	Blind River Site, East London	Archaeological	Grade IIIb
84311	UMLANDO-TVE01	TOBOSHANE VALLEY 001	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
84312	UMLANDO-TVE02	TOBOSHANE VALLEY 002	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
84313	UMLANDO-TVE03	TOBOSHANE VALLEY 003	Structures	Grade IIIc
86372	BC001	Buffalo City 001	Deposit	Ungraded
86373	BC002	Buffalo City 002	Building	Ungraded
86374	BC003	Buffalo City 003	Archaeological	Ungraded
86375	BC004	Buffalo City 004	Structures	Ungraded
89732	GNV001	Gqunube Valley 001	Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade IIIa
89733	GNV002	Gqunube Valley 002	Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade IIIa
89735	GNV004	Gqunube Valley 004	Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade IIIa
93097	Latimer's Landing jetty	Latimer's Landing jetty, East London Port	Structures	Grade II
93098	Steve Biko Statue	Steve Biko Statue	Monuments & Memorials	
93100	Steve Biko Bridge	Steve Biko Bridge	Bridge	
95411	BHR-S1	Bengal Heights Residential	Settlement	Grade IIIb
127317	ADS-01	Amalinda Downs 01	Structures	Grade IIIc
129282	East Londo, Quigney	SS.King cadwallon 1929	Shipwreck	



# Sites from PalaeoBiology Database in figure 5

Collection No.	Collection	Formation	Reference
178109	East London Area		J. W. Kitching. 1977. The distribution of the Karroo vertebrate fauna. <i>Memoirs of the Bernard Price Institute for Palaeontological Research</i> 1:1-131

## **APPENDIX 2**

### **Reference List from SAHRIS**

	Heritage Impact Assessments					
Nid	Report Type	Author/s	Date	Title		
4053	AIA Phase 1	Karen Van Ryneveld	28/09/2007	Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment - Realignment of the 6Th Fairway, East London Golf Club, East London, Eastern Cape, South Africa		
4059	AIA Phase 1	Karen Van Ryneveld	05/06/2008	Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment: Retail and Residential Development, Portions 3 & 5 of Farm 1234, Gonubie, East London, Eastern Cape, South Africa		
4063	AIA Phase 1	Karen Van Ryneveld	15/07/2008	Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment: Riverleigh Township Development, Farm 817/ 53, East London, Eastern Cape, South Africa		
4071	AIA Phase 1	Karen Van Ryneveld	30/09/2008	Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment: Residential Development, Portions 3, 4 & 18 of Farm 807, Quenera, East London, Eastern Cape, South Africa		
6786	AIA Phase 1	Robert de Jong	06/02/2011	HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT: INSTALLATION OF LONG-HAUL DARK FIBRE DUCTING INFRASTRUCTURE ALONG THE N 2 BETWEEN DURBAN AND EAST LONDON, KWA-ZULU NATAL AND EASTERN CAPE PROVINCES		
6848	AIA Phase 1	Johan Binneman	01/04/2005	Archaeological Heritage Impact Assessment for the Proposed Gqunubie Valley Golf Estate		
6849	AIA Phase 1	G Minkley, M Mahlasela	14/02/2006	Heritage Impact Assessment of the Proposed Gqunube Valley Eco Golf Resort		
7461	AIA Phase 1	Johan Binneman	01/01/2002	N2 Wild Coast Toll Road Project, Chapter 6 Archaeological Heritage Sensitivity Survey		
8469	HIA Phase 1	Len van Schalkwyk	08/04/2008	Heritage Impact Assessment of the Proposed N2 Wild Coast Toll Highway		
8507	HIA Phase 1	Lita Webley, Gillian	30/01/2008	Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment: The Construction of a Dual Carriageway Linking Fitzpatrick Road and Currie		



		Vernon		Street on the "Sleeper Site", Erf 15835 Buffalo City, Eastern Cape
8914	PIA Phase 1	Robert Gess	30/03/2011	Palaeontological heritage component of FibreCo Telecommunications, basic assessment for the proposed fibre optic data cable project: Route 5: PE to Durban
44939	PIA Phase 1	Robert Gess	01/05/2012	
104955	AIA Phase 1	Karen Van Ryneveld	05/11/2012	PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT - OXFORD HARBOUR VIEW DEVELOPMENT, ERVEN 15833, 15834, 15835 AND 33367, EAST LONDON, EASTERN CAPE, SOUTH AFRICA
104956	PIA Phase 1	Lloyd Rossouw	30/11/2012	Phase 1 Palaeontological Impact Assessment of a proposed new conference and development center near the Port of East London, EC Province.
110130	AIA Phase 1	Karen Van Ryneveld	28/01/2013	PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: WILLOWVALE-DWESA BORROW PITS PROJECT, AMATHOLE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE, SOUTH AFRICA
110131	PIA Phase 1	Lloyd Rossouw	28/01/2013	Phase 1 Palaeontological Impact Assessment of 2 Quarries and 6 Borrow Pits, between Willowvale and Dwesa, EC Province.
116712	AIA Phase 1	Johnny Van Schalkwyk	01/04/2011	Heritage impact assessment for the proposed ESKOM 400KV ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION LINE, NEPTUNE TO POSEIDON SUBSTATIONS, EAST LONDON TO COOKHOUSE, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE
118880	AIA Phase 1B	Andrie Meyer	07/03/2013	N2 Wild Coast Toll Highway. Supplementary Archaeological Survey. Field Survey Conducted from 24 to 28 October 2011. Final Report December 2012.
167181	AIA Phase 1	Karen Van Ryneveld	30/06/2014	Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment - Calypso Heights Commercial and Residential Development, off Woolwash Road, Amalinda, East London, BCMM, Eastern Cape, South Africa
167183	PIA Phase 1	Lloyd Rossouw	30/06/2014	Phase 1 Palaeontological Impact Assessment - Calypso Heights Commercial and Residential Development, off Woolwash Road, Amalinda, East London, BCMM, Eastern Cape, South Africa
170259	AIA Phase 1	Karen Van Ryneveld	16/06/2014	Keigate Commercial Development, Farm 1307 and Portion of Farm RE/1/665 East London, Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality, Eastern Cape, South Africa
170464	PIA Phase 1	Lloyd Rossouw	31/07/2014	CCS KeiGate EL Phase 1 PIA
269397	AIA Phase 1	Celeste Booth	02/03/2015	FibreCo Repeater Sites Routes 3 and 4_Heritage_2015 AIA report
309822	HIA Phase 1	Gavin Anderson	01/04/2009	HERITAGE SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED TOBOSHANE VALLEY ESTATE, EAST LONDON
320115	AIA Phase 1	Karen Van Ryneveld	03/08/2015	Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment - Residential Development, Farm RE/1234, Gonubie, BCMM, Eastern Cape
320117	PIA Phase 1	Elize Butler	03/08/2015	Palaeontological Impact Assessment of the Proposed Gonubie Residential Development, Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality, East London, Eastern Cape



321032	PIA Phase 1	Lloyd Rossouw	20/07/2015	Palaeontological Impact Assessment for the Proposed Rehabilitation and Refurbishment of the existing Latimer's  Landing jetty at the Port of East London (Part 1 of HIA)
321330	AIA Phase 1	Loudine Philip	20/07/2015	Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment Report for the for the proposed rehabilitation and refurbishment of the existing Latimer's Landing jetty at the Port of East London
356763		Mariagrazia Galimberti, Kyla Bluff, Nicholas Wiltshire	11/02/2016	CTS16_010 Terreco Bengal Heights East London
361011	AIA Phase 1	Karen Van Ryneveld	01/04/2016	Phase 1 Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment - Proposed Bengal Heights Residential Development, Erf RE/2368, Amalinda, East London, Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality, Eastern Cape



# **APPENDIX 3 - Keys/Guides**

## **Key/Guide to Acronyms**

Archaeological Impact Assessment
Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (KwaZulu-Natal)
Department of Environmental Affairs (National)
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (Western Cape)
Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (Eastern Cape)
Department of Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism (North West)
Department of Economic Development and Tourism (Mpumalanga)
Department of economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (Free State)
Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (Northern Cape)
Department of Mineral Resources (National)
Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (Gauteng)
Heritage Impact Assessment
Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (Limpopo)
Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, no 28 of 2002
National Environmental Management Act, no 107 of 1998
National Heritage Resources Act, no 25 of 1999
Palaeontological Impact Assessment
South African Heritage Resources Agency
South African Heritage Resources Information System
Visual Impact Assessment

## Full guide to Palaeosensitivity Map legend

RE	ED:	VERY HIGH - field assessment and protocol for finds is required
OF	RANGE/YELLOW:	HIGH - desktop study is required and based on the outcome of the desktop study, a field assessment is likely
GF	REEN:	MODERATE - desktop study is required
BL	LUE/PURPLE:	LOW - no palaeontological studies are required however a protocol for chance finds is required
GF	REY:	INSIGNIFICANT/ZERO - no palaeontological studies are required
W	HITE/CLEAR:	UNKNOWN - these areas will require a minimum of a desktop study.



### **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 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:



- 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.

#### Note:

The responsibility for generating a response detailing the requirements for the development lies with the heritage authority. However, since the methodology utilised for the compilation of the Heritage Screeners is thorough and consistent, contradictory outcomes to the recommendations made by CTS should rarely occur. Should a discrepancy arise, CTS will immediately take up the matter with the heritage authority to clarify the dispute.

The compilation of the Heritage Screener will not include any field assessment. The Heritage Screener will be submitted to the applicant within 24 hours from receipt of full payment. If the 24-hour deadline is not met by CTS, the applicant will be refunded in full.