



## NIRB ASSESSMENT AND DECISION

After a thorough assessment of all material provided to the Board (please see *Procedural History* and *Project Activities* in **Appendix A**), in accordance with the principles identified within Section 12.4.2 of the NLCA, the decision of the Board as per Section 12.4.4 of the NLCA is:

**12.4.4 (a):** the proposal may be processed without a review under Part 5 or 6; NIRB may recommend specific terms and conditions to be attached to any approval, reflecting the primary objectives set out in Section 12.2.5.

### RECOMMENDED PROJECT-SPECIFIC TERMS AND CONDITIONS (pursuant to Section 12.4.4(a) of the NLCA)

The Board is recommending that the following or similar project-specific terms and conditions be imposed upon the Proponent through all relevant legislation:

#### **General**

1. The University of Victoria – NEPTUNE Canada (the Proponent) shall maintain a copy of the Project Terms and Conditions at the site of operation at all times.
2. The Proponent shall forward copies of all permits obtained and required for this project to the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) prior to the commencement of the project.
3. The Proponent shall operate in accordance with all commitments stated in correspondence provided to the NIRB and the Nunavut Research Institute (Scientific Research Licence Application, June 14, 2012).
4. The Proponent shall operate the site in accordance with all applicable Acts, Regulations and Guidelines.

#### **Waste Disposal**

5. The Proponent shall keep all garbage and debris in bags placed in a covered metal container or equivalent until disposed of at an approved facility. All such wastes shall be kept inaccessible to wildlife at all times.

#### **Fuel**

6. The Proponent shall ensure that re-fuelling of project equipment is conducted at a minimum of thirty-one (31) metres away from the high water mark of any water body and in such a manner as to prevent their release into the environment.
7. The Proponent shall store all fuel and chemicals in such a manner that they are inaccessible to wildlife.
8. The Proponent shall ensure that all personnel are properly trained in fuel and hazardous waste handling procedures, as well as spill response procedures. All spills of fuel or other deleterious materials of any amount must be reported immediately to the 24 hour Spill Line at (867) 920-8130.

## **Wildlife - General**

9. The Proponent shall ensure that there is no damage to wildlife habitat in conducting this operation.
10. The Proponent shall not harass wildlife. This includes persistently worrying or chasing animals, or disturbing large groups of animals. The Proponent shall not hunt or fish, unless proper Nunavut authorizations have been acquired.
11. The Proponent shall ensure that all project personnel are made aware of the measures to protect wildlife and are provided with training and/or advice on how to implement these measures.

## **Restoration of Disturbed Areas**

12. The Proponent shall remove all garbage, fuel and equipment upon abandonment.

## **Ship-based Activities**

13. The Proponent shall not deposit, nor permit the deposit of any fuel, chemicals, wastes (including waste water) or sediment into any marine waters, and shall manage wastes on board the vessel prior to final disposal at approved port facilities.

## **Other**

14. The Proponent should, to the extent possible, hire local people and consult with local residents regarding their activities in the region.

## **MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

In addition, the Board is recommending the following:

### **Spill Contingency Plan**

1. The Proponent shall develop and submit to the NIRB its Spill Contingency Plan which includes spill prevention measures, spill response procedures, and which includes the emergency contact numbers for the Government of Nunavut-Department of Environment (867-975-4644) and Environment Canada's 24 hour Spill Line (867-920-8130). This plan shall be prepared and submitted to the NIRB prior to the commencement of project activities.

## **OTHER NIRB CONCERNS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

In addition to the project-specific terms and conditions, the Board is recommending the following:

### **Bear and Carnivore Safety**

1. The Proponent review the bear/carnivore detection and deterrent techniques outlined in "Safety in Grizzly and Black Bear Country" which can be down-loaded from this link: [http://www.enr.gov.nt.ca/live/documents/content/Bear\\_Safety.pdf](http://www.enr.gov.nt.ca/live/documents/content/Bear_Safety.pdf). Note that some recommendations in this manual are also relevant to polar bears. There is a DVD about polar bears and safety available from Nunavut Parks at the following link

<http://www.nunavutparks.com/english/visitor-information/suggested-resources.html> and a “Safety in Polar Bear Country” pamphlet from Parks Canada at the following link <http://www.pc.gc.ca/eng/pn-np/nu/auyuittuq/visit/visit6/d/i.aspx>.

2. Any problem wildlife or any interaction with carnivores should be reported immediately to the local Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment Conservation Office.

### **Incineration of Wastes**

3. The Proponent review Environment Canada’s “Technical Document for Batch Waste Incineration”, available at the following link: <http://www.ec.gc.ca/gdd-mw/default.asp?lang=En&n=F53EDE13-1>. The technical document provides information on appropriate incineration technologies, best management and operational practices, monitoring and reporting.

### **Species at Risk**

4. The Proponent review Environment Canada’s “Environment Assessment Best Practice Guide for Wildlife at Risk in Canada”, available at the following link: <http://www.ec.gc.ca/Publications/default.asp?lang=En&xml=5407909E-10F6-4AFE-ACDF-75B9E820B4A1>. The guide provides information to the Proponent on what is required when Wildlife at Risk, including *Species at Risk*, are encountered or affected by the project.

### **Change in Project Scope**

5. All Authorizing Agencies shall notify the NIRB of any changes in operating plans or conditions associated with this project prior to any such change.

## REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

The Proponent is also advised that the following legislation may apply to the project:

1. The *Fisheries Act* (<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/F-14/index.html>).
2. The *Nunavut Waters and Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal Act* (<http://www.canlii.org/ca/sta/n-28.8/whole.html>).
3. The *Migratory Birds Convention Act* and *Migratory Birds Regulations* (<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/M-7.01/>).
4. The *Species at Risk Act* (<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/S-15.3/index.html>). Attached in **Appendix B** is a list of Species at Risk in Nunavut.
5. The *Wildlife Act* (<http://www.canlii.org/en/nu/laws/stat/snu-2003-c-26/latest/snu-2003-c-26.html>) which contains provisions to protect and conserve wildlife and wildlife habitat, including specific protection measures for wildlife habitat and species at risk.
6. The *Nunavut Act* (<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/N-28.6/>). The Proponent must comply with the proposed terms and conditions listed in the attached **Appendix C**.

7. The *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations*, *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act* (<http://www.tc.gc.ca/eng/tdg/safety-menu.htm>), and the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act* (<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-15.31/>). The Proponent must ensure that proper shipping documents accompany all movements of dangerous goods. The Proponent must register with the GN-DOE Manager of Pollution Control and Air Quality at 867-975-7748.
8. The *Navigable Waters Protection Act (NWPA)* (<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/N-22/index.html>).
9. The *Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act* (<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/A-12/>).

### **Validity of Land Claims Agreement**

#### *Section 2.12.2*

Where there is any inconsistency or conflict between any federal, territorial and local government laws, and the Agreement, the Agreement shall prevail to the extent of the inconsistency or conflict.

Dated August 10, 2012 at Arviat, NU.



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Elizabeth Copland, Acting Chairperson

Attachments: Appendix A: Procedural History and Project Activities  
Appendix B: Species at Risk in Nunavut  
Appendix C: Archaeological and Palaeontological Resources Terms and Conditions for Land Use Permit Holders

## Appendix A Procedural History and Project Activities

### *Procedural History*

On June 18, 2012 the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) received University of Victoria - NEPTUNE Canada (NEPTUNE)'s "Cambridge Bay Undersea Observatory" project proposal from the Nunavut Research Institute (NRI). No conformity determination was required as the project is proposed within the Kitikmeot Region where there currently is no approved land use plan in place. The NIRB assigned this project proposal file number 12YN034.

This project proposal was distributed to community organizations in Cambridge Bay, as well as to relevant federal and territorial government agencies, and Inuit organizations. The NIRB requested that interested parties review the proposal and the NIRB's *proposed* project-specific terms and conditions, and provide the Board with any comments or concerns by July 6, 2012 regarding:

- Whether the project proposal is likely to arouse significant public concern; and if so, why;
- Whether the project proposal is likely to cause significant adverse eco-systemic and socio-economic effects; and if so, why;
- Whether the project is of a type where the potential adverse effects are highly predictable and mitigable with known technology, (providing any recommended mitigation measures); and
- Any matter of importance to the Party related to the project proposal.

On or before July 6, 2012, the NIRB received comments from the following interested parties:

- **Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA)**
- **Environment Canada (EC)**

Comments for this file were also received from Transport Canada on July 13, 2012.

All comments provided to NIRB regarding this project proposal can be viewed on NIRB's ftp-site, at the following location:

<http://ftp.nirb.ca/01-SCREENINGS/COMPLETED%20SCREENINGS/>

### *Project Activities*

The proposed project is located within the marine area adjacent to the community of Cambridge Bay. The proposal involves the installation, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of an underwater instrument platform with associated equipment that would be placed at approximately 10 metres depth on the ocean floor. Live data collected by the equipment would be made available via internet for local people and researchers. The program is proposed to take place year-round from August 2012 to August 2017 with installation of the equipment to take place in August of 2012 and removal of equipment to occur in 2017.

The proposed project activities and components include:

- Utilization of Cambridge Bay as the main base of operation;
- Installation of an electrical box on the public wharf to provide power and communications;
- Installation of underwater instrument platform at 10 metres depth along with underwater camera and microphone, suite of sensors to measure seawater properties and an instrument to measure ice thickness;
- Installation of a cable from the electrical box to the underwater instrument platform;
- Use of boat to install the cable and the underwater platform;
- Transmission of data to a local Cambridge Bay centre (yet to be determined) where live information can be accessed, as well as the transmission of data to NEPTUNE Canada via the internet; and,
- Decommissioning and removal of associated equipment upon project completion.

## Appendix B

### Species At Risk in Nunavut

This list includes species listed on one of the Schedules of SARA (*Species at Risk Act*) and under consideration for listing on Schedule 1 of SARA. These species have been designated as at risk by COSEWIC (Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada). This list may not include all species identified as at risk by the Territorial Government.

- Schedule 1 is the official legal list of Species at Risk for SARA. SARA applies to all species on Schedule 1. The term “listed” species refers to species on Schedule 1.
- Schedule 2 and 3 of SARA identify species that were designated at risk by the COSEWIC prior to October 1999 and must be reassessed using revised criteria before they can be considered for addition to Schedule 1.
- Some species identified at risk by COSEWIC are “pending” addition to Schedule 1 of SARA. These species are under consideration for addition to Schedule 1, subject to further consultation or assessment.

Schedules of SARA are amended on a regular basis so it is important to periodically check the SARA registry ([http://www.sararegistry.gc.ca/default\\_e.cfm](http://www.sararegistry.gc.ca/default_e.cfm)) to get the current status of a species.

Updated: January 2012

<b>Terrestrial Species at Risk <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>COSEWIC Designation</b>	<b>Schedule of SARA</b>	<b>Government Organization with Primary Management Responsibility <sup>2</sup></b>
Eskimo Curlew	Endangered	Schedule 1	EC
Ivory Gull	Endangered	Schedule 1	EC
Ross’s Gull	Threatened	Schedule 1	EC
Harlequin Duck (Eastern population)	Special Concern	Schedule 1	EC
Rusty Blackbird	Special Concern	Schedule 1	GN
Felt-leaf Willow	Special Concern	Schedule 1	GN
Peregrine Falcon	Special Concern ( <i>anatum-tundrius</i> complex <sup>3</sup> )	Schedule 1 - Threatened ( <i>anatum</i> ) Schedule 3 – Special Concern ( <i>tundrius</i> )	GN
Short-eared Owl	Special Concern	Schedule 3	GN
Peary Caribou	Endangered	Schedule 1	GN

<b>Terrestrial Species at Risk <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>COSEWIC Designation</b>	<b>Schedule of SARA</b>	<b>Government Organization with Primary Management Responsibility <sup>2</sup></b>
Barren-ground Caribou (Dolphin and Union population)	Special Concern	Schedule 1	GN
Polar Bear	Special Concern	Schedule 1	GN
Red Knot ( <i>rufa</i> subspecies)	Endangered	Pending	EC
Red Knot ( <i>islandica</i> subspecies)	Special Concern	Pending	EC
Porsild's Bryum	Threatened	Pending	GN
Horned Grebe (Western population)	Special Concern	Pending	EC
Grizzly Bear	Special Concern	Pending	GN
Wolverine (Western population)	Special Concern	Pending	GN
Atlantic Cod, Arctic Lakes	Special Concern	No schedule	DFO
Atlantic Walrus	Special Concern	Pending	DFO
Beluga Whale (Cumberland Sound population)	Threatened	Pending	DFO
Beluga Whale (Eastern Hudson Bay population)	Endangered	Pending	DFO
Beluga Whale (Western Hudson Bay population)	Special Concern	Pending	DFO
Beluga Whale (Eastern High Arctic – Baffin Bay population)	Special Concern	Pending	DFO
Bowhead Whale (Eastern Canada – West Greenland population)	Special Concern	Pending	DFO
Killer Whale (Northwest Atlantic / Eastern Arctic populations)	Special Concern	Pending	DFO
Narwhal	Special Concern	Pending	DFO

<sup>1</sup> The Department of Fisheries and Oceans has responsibility for aquatic species.

<sup>2</sup> Environment Canada (EC) has a national role to play in the conservation and recovery of Species at Risk in Canada, as well as responsibility for management of birds described in the Migratory Birds Convention Act (MBCA). Day-to-day management of terrestrial species not covered in the MBCA is the responsibility of the Territorial Government. Populations that exist in National Parks are also managed under the authority of the Parks Canada Agency.

<sup>3</sup> The *anatum* subspecies of Peregrine Falcon is listed on Schedule 1 of SARA as threatened. The *anatum* and *tundrius* subspecies of Peregrine Falcon were reassessed by COSEWIC in 2007 and combined into one subpopulation complex. This subpopulation complex was assessed by COSEWIC as Special Concern.



## Appendix C

Department of Culture and Heritage Archaeological and Palaeontological Resources Terms and Conditions  
for Land Use Permit Holders



### INTRODUCTION

The Department of Culture and Heritage (CH) routinely reviews land use applications sent to the Nunavut Water Board, Nunavut Impact Review Board and the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. These terms and conditions provide general direction to the permittee/proponent regarding the appropriate actions to be taken to ensure the permittee/proponent carries out its role in the protection of Nunavut's archaeological and palaeontological resources.

### BACKGROUND - ARCHAEOLOGY

#### *Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations*

All archaeological and palaeontological sites in Nunavut are protected under federal regulations and the Government of Nunavut Minister responsible for Culture and Heritage has been delegated authority to administer the regulations. The Heritage Division of the Department of Culture and Heritage is the Government of Nunavut agency that performs this work.

Under the *Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations*<sup>1</sup>, it is illegal to alter or disturb any archaeological or palaeontological site in Nunavut unless permission is first granted through the Government of Nunavut permitting process.

***Nunavut Land Claims Agreement – Legal Framework***  
*As stated in Article 33 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement:*

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<sup>1</sup> P.C. 2001-1111 14 June, 2001

The archaeological record of the Inuit of Nunavut is a record of Inuit use and occupancy of lands and resources through time. The evidence associated with their use and occupancy represents a cultural, historical and ethnographic heritage of Inuit society and, as such, Government recognizes that Inuit have a special relationship with such evidence, which shall be expressed in terms of special rights and responsibilities. [Article 33.2.1]

The archaeological record of Nunavut is of spiritual, cultural, religious and educational importance to Inuit. Accordingly, the identification, protection and conservation of archaeological sites and specimens and the interpretation of the archaeological record is of primary importance to Inuit and their involvement is both desirable and necessary. [Article 33.2.2]

In recognition of the cultural, spiritual and religious importance of certain areas in Nunavut to Inuit, Inuit have special rights and interests in these areas as defined by Article 33 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement. [Article 33.2.5]

## DEFINITIONS

As defined in the *Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations*, the following definitions apply:

“**archaeological site**” means a place where an archaeological artifact is found.

“**archaeological artifact**” means any tangible evidence of human activity that is more than 50 years old and in respect of which an unbroken chain of possession or regular pattern of usage cannot be demonstrated, and includes a Denesuline archaeological specimen referred to in section 40.4.9 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement.

“**palaeontological site**” means a site where a fossil is found.

“**fossil**” includes:

- (a) natural casts
- (b) preserved tracks, coprolites and plant remains; and
- (c) the preserved shells and exoskeletons of invertebrates and the eggs, teeth and bones of vertebrates.

## TERMS AND CONDITIONS

- 1) The permittee shall not operate any vehicle over a known or suspected archaeological or palaeontological site.
- 2) The permittee shall not remove, disturb, or displace any archaeological artifact or site, or any fossil or palaeontological site.
- 3) The permittee shall immediately contact the Department of Culture and Heritage (867) 975-5500 should an archaeological or palaeontological site or specimen be encountered or disturbed by any land use activity.

- 4) The permittee shall immediately cease any activity that disturbs an archaeological or palaeontological site encountered during the course of a land use operation, until permitted to proceed with the authorization of the Government of Nunavut Department of Culture and Heritage.
- 5) The permittee shall follow the direction of the Department of Culture and Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada in restoring disturbed archaeological or palaeontological sites to an acceptable condition.
- 6) The permittee shall provide all information requested by the Department of Culture and Heritage concerning all archaeological and palaeontological sites, artifacts or fossils encountered in the course of any land use activity.
- 7) The permittee shall make best efforts to ensure that all persons working under authority of the permit are aware of these conditions concerning archaeological sites and artifacts, and palaeontological sites and fossils.
- 8) The permittee shall avoid the known archaeological and/or palaeontological sites listed in Attachment 1.
- 9) The permittee shall have an archaeologist or palaeontologist perform the following functions, as required by the Department of Culture and Heritage:
  - a) survey
  - b) inventory and documentation of the archaeological or palaeontological resources of the land use area
  - c) assessment of potential for damage to archaeological or palaeontological sites
  - d) mitigation
  - e) marking boundaries of archaeological or palaeontological sites
  - f) site restoration

Types of Development		Function
a)	Large –scale prospecting	Archaeological/Palaeontological Overview Assessment
b)	Drilling for exploration of geotechnical purposes, or planning of linear disturbances	Archaeological/Palaeontological Inventory
c)	Construction of linear disturbances, extractive disturbances, impounding disturbances and other land disturbance activities	Archaeological/Palaeontological Inventory or Assessment or Mitigation

The Department of Culture and Heritage shall authorize by way of a Nunavut Archaeologist Permit, or a Nunavut Palaeontologist Permit, all procedures subsumed under the above operations.

*Guidelines for Developers for the Protection of  
Archaeological Resources in the Nunavut Territory*

(NOTE: Partial document only, complete document at: <http://gov.nu.ca/cley/english/arch.html>)

## **Introduction**

The following guidelines have been formulated to ensure that the impacts of proposed developments upon heritage resources are assessed and mitigated before ground surface altering activities occur. Heritage resources are defined as, but not limited to, archaeological and historical sites, burial grounds, palaeontological sites, historic buildings and cairns. Effective collaboration between the developer, the Department of Culture and Heritage (CH), and the contract archaeologist(s) will ensure proper preservation of heritage resources in the Nunavut Territory. The roles of each are briefly described.

The Department of Culture and Heritage is the Nunavut Government agency that oversees the protection and management of heritage resources in Nunavut, in partnership with land claim authorities, regulatory agencies, and the federal government. Its role in mitigating impacts of developments on heritage resources is as follows: to identify the need for an impact assessment and make recommendations to the appropriate regulatory agency; set the terms of reference for the study depending upon the scope of the development; identify, upon request, qualified individuals prepared to undertake the study to the developer; issue an archaeologist or palaeontologist permit authorizing field work; assess the completeness of the study and its recommendations; and ensure that the developer complies with the recommendations.

The primary regulatory agencies that Culture and Heritage provides information and assistance to are the Nunavut Impact Review Board, for development activities proposed for Inuit Owned Lands (as defined in Section 1.1.1 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement), and Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, for development activities proposed for federal Crown Lands.

A developer is the initiator of a land use activity. It is the obligation of the developer to ensure that a qualified archaeologist or palaeontologist is hired to perform the required study and that provisions of the contract with the archaeologist or palaeontologist allow permit requirements to be met; i.e. fieldwork, collections management, artifact and specimen conservation, and report preparation. As directed by the Government of Nunavut, the developer shall implement avoidance or mitigative measures to protect heritage resources or to recover the information they contain through excavation, analysis, and report writing. The developer assumes all costs associated with all forms of heritage resource assessment and mitigation.

The project archaeologist or palaeontologist is accountable for the quality of work undertaken and the quality of the report produced. Facilities to conduct fieldwork, analysis, and report preparation should be available to this individual through institutional, agency, or company affiliations. Responsibility for the curation of objects recovered during field work while under

study and for documents generated in the course of the study as well as remittance of artifacts, specimens and documents to the repository specified on the permit rests with the project archaeologist or palaeontologist. This individual is also bound by the legal requirements of the *Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations*.

## **Types of Development**

In general, those developments that cause concern for the safety of heritage resources will include one or more of the following kinds of surface disturbances. These categories, in combination, are comprehensive of the major kinds of developments commonly proposed in Nunavut. For any single development proposal, several kinds of these disturbances may be involved

- *Linear disturbances: including the construction of highways, roads, winter roads, transmission lines, and pipelines;*
- *Extractive disturbances: including mining, gravel removal, quarrying, and land filling;*
- *Impoundment disturbances: including dams, reservoirs, and tailings ponds;*
- *Intensive land use disturbances: including industrial, residential, commercial, recreational, and land reclamation work, and use of heritage resources as tourist developments.*
- *Mineral, oil and gas exploration: establishment of camps, temporary airstrips, access routes, well sites, or quarries all have potential for impacting heritage resources.*

## **Types of Studies Undertaken to Preserve Heritage Resources**

**Overview:** An overview study of heritage resources should be conducted at the same time as the development project is being designed or its feasibility addressed. They usually lack specificity with regard to the exact location(s) and form(s) of impact and involve limited, if any, field surveys. Their main aim is to accumulate, evaluate, and synthesize the existing knowledge of the heritage of the known area of impact. The overview study provides managers with baseline data from which recommendations for future research and forecasts of potential impacts can be made. A Class 1 Permit is required for this type of study if field surveys are undertaken.

**Reconnaissance:** This is done to provide an appraisal of a region sufficient to provide the developer, the consultant, and government managers with recommendations for further development planning. This study may be implemented as a preliminary step to inventory and assessment investigations except in cases where a reconnaissance may indicate a very low or negligible heritage resource potential. Alternately, in the case of small-scale or linear developments, an inventory study may be recommended and obviate the need for a

reconnaissance.

The main goal of a reconnaissance study is to provide baseline data for the verification of the presence of potential heritage resources, the determination of impacts to these resources, the generation of terms of reference for further studies and, if required, the advancement of preliminary mitigative and compensatory plans. The results of reconnaissance studies are primarily useful for the selection of alternatives and secondarily as a means of identifying impacts that must be mitigated after the final siting and design of the development project. Depending on the scope of the study, a Class 1 or Class 2 permit is required for this type of investigation.

**Inventory:** A resource inventory is generally conducted at that stage in a project's development at which the geographical area(s) likely to sustain direct, indirect, and potential impacts can be well defined. This requires systematic and intensive fieldwork to ascertain the effects of all possible and alternate construction components on heritage resources. All heritage sites must be recorded on Government of Nunavut Site Survey forms. Sufficient information must be amassed from field, library and archival components of the study to generate a predictive model of the heritage resource base that will:

- allow the identification of research and conservation opportunities;
- enable the developer to make planning decisions and recognize their likely effects on the known or predicted resources; and
- make the developer aware of the expenditures, which may be required for subsequent studies and mitigation. A Class 1 or 2 permit is required

**Assessment:** At this stage, sufficient information concerning the numbers and locations of heritage resources will be available, as well as data to predict the forms and magnitude of impacts. Assessments provide information on the size, volume, complexity and content of a heritage resource, which is used to rank the values of different sites or site types given current archaeological knowledge. As this information will shape subsequent mitigation program(s), great care is necessary during this phase.

**Mitigation:** This refers to the amelioration of adverse impacts to heritage resources and involves the avoidance of impacts through the redesign or relocation of a development or its components; the protection of the resource by constructing physical barriers, or the scientific investigation and recovery of information from the resource by excavation or other methods. The type(s) of mitigative measures employed are dictated by their viability in the context of the development project. Mitigation strategies must be developed in consultation with, and approved by, the Department of Culture and Heritage. It is important to note that mitigation activities should be initiated as far in advance of the construction of the development as possible.

**Surveillance and monitoring:** These may be required as part of the mitigation program. *Surveillance* may be conducted during the construction phase of a project to ensure that the developer has complied with the recommendations.

*Monitoring* involves identification and inspection of residual and long-term impacts of a development (i.e. shoreline stability of a reservoir); or the use of impacts to disclose the presence of heritage resources, for example, the uncovering of buried sites during the construction of a pipeline.