

EKLAND SAFARIS

Ancestral Grave Management Plan Report

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CREDIT SHEET

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***Disclaimer;** Although all possible care is taken to identify all sites of cultural importance during the investigation of study areas, it is always possible that hidden or sub-surface sites could be overlooked during the study. G&A Heritage and its personnel will not be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result of such oversights.*

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Statement of Independence

As the duly appointed representative of G&A Heritage, I Stephan Gaigher, hereby confirm my independence as a specialist and declare that neither I nor G&A Heritage have any interests, be it business or otherwise, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which the Environmental Consultant was appointed as Environmental Assessment Practitioner, other than fair remuneration for work performed on this project.

SIGNED BY: STEPHAN GAIGHER

Contents

1. Non-technical Summary.....	8
2. Introduction	9
2.1 Background to Project.....	9
2.2 Overall Land Acquisition	9
2.3 Occupational History of the Ekland Area	10
2.3.1 Archival Information	10
2.3.2 Oral Traditions	14
2.3.3 Historic Maps	14
2.3.4 Topographic Maps	16
2.3.5 Title Deeds	26
3. Legal Implications.....	33
4. Management Plan.....	33
4.1 Site Verification.....	33
4.2 Right of Access	33
4.3 Optional Relocation	34
5. Participation and Consultation	34
5.1 Next of Kin (NoK).....	34
5.2 Heritage Consultant	34
5.3 Stakeholder Engagement Specialist (SES).....	34
6. Grievance Redress.....	34
7. Monitoring and Evaluation	34
8. Conclusion.....	35
9. References	36
10. APPENDIX 1	38
10.1 Execution Schedule	38
10.2 Physical Exhumation	38
10.3 Equipment.....	43
11. APPENDIX 2	46

List of Figures

Figure 1. Location Map	9
Figure 2. Areas included in current study	10
Figure 3. Sites mentioned in the text.....	12
Figure 4. Ceramic and Settlement Sequence in the Soutpansberg area (after Loubser, 1989)	13
Figure 5. 1903 Map by Missionary Henri Berthoud.....	15
Figure 6. SAR Map 1877	15
Figure 7. Mapani Kop 656 MS 1944	16
Figure 8. Mapani Kop 2229 DD 1966	17
Figure 9. Mapani Kop 2229 DD 1979	17
Figure 10. Mapani Kop 2229 DD 1999	18
Figure 11. Pienaar 2229DD 1944	18
Figure 12. Pienaar 2229DD 1966	19
Figure 13. Pienaar 2229DD 1979	19
Figure 14. Pienaar 2229 DD 1999	20
Figure 15. Sandilands 2229 DD 1944	20
Figure 16. Sandilands 2229 DD 1966	21
Figure 17. Sandilands 2229 DD 1979	21
Figure 18. Sandilands 2229 DD 1999	22
Figure 19. Sulphursprings 2229 DD 1944.....	22
Figure 20. Sulphursprings 2229 DD 1966.....	23
Figure 21. Sulphursprings 2229 DD 1979.....	23
Figure 22. Sulphursprings 2229 DD 1999.....	24
Figure 23. Villages on Mapani Kop in 1944.....	24
Figure 24. "Ruin" indicated on the 1944 Pienaar map	25
Figure 25. Village on 1944 Sandilands Map	25
Figure 26. Village indicated on the 1944 Sulphur Springs Map	25
Figure 27. Registration of Sulphur Springs 29 Dec 1913.....	27
Figure 28. 1931 Registration of Mapani Kop	28
Figure 29. Subdivision of Mapani Kop to Koschade 657 MS in 1996.....	29
Figure 30. Diagram for consolidated title (September 1997)	30
Figure 31. Diagram for consolidated title (September 1997)	31
Figure 32. Registration of Sandilands Sept 1916	32
Figure 33. GPR Side View Scan Indicating the Location of Graves.....	44

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
CHRS	Cultural Heritage Resource Survey
CMP	Conservation Management Plan
DHMP	Development Heritage Management Plan
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPR	Grave Relocation Plan
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
NoK	Next of Kin
PAP	Project Affected Person
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
REPTUR	Regulation on the Territorial, Urbanistic and Rural Plans
SES	Stakeholder Engagement Specialist

1. Non-technical Summary

The Ancestral Grave Management Plan (GMP) was formulated to assist the implementation of the larger Environmental Management Development Plan (EMDP) for the management of graves and burial sites within the proposed Ekland development.

The presence of graves and occupational sites was reported by the Mulambwane Community Property Association (Mulambwane CPA Reg No. CPA 08/1105/A) in a letter dated 28 January 2019 in which they objected against the processes followed for the Environmental Authorisations of the Ekland Development. In this letter the group claims ancestral rights to the following properties; *“Mopanekop 656-MS, Sulthu Springs 653-MS, Pienaar-MS and Sandylands 708-MS”*. A property search indicated that this probably referred to the registered farms, Mapani Kop 656-MS (later re-registered as Koschade 656-MS), Sulphur Springs 653-MS, Pienaar 624-MS (a consolidation took place that does not show on the 1999, 1:50 000 map. The previous farm title was Portion 2 of the farm General 587-MS and the Remainder of the farm Pienaar 635-MS. The new title is farm Pienaar 624-MS – See Appendix 2) and Sandilands 708-MS. These formed part of a larger claim of over 100 properties in this district by the group.

This report evaluated the likely legitimacy of these claims. Although only one meeting could be secured with the Mulambwane CPA, archival records do show possible occupations on some of these properties. The legitimacy of the land claim was not part of the scope of this study.

Several attempts were made to get members of the Mulambwane CPA to participate in a site investigation in order to plot the locations of the grave sites but unfortunately this could not be executed due to the unavailability of the CPA. A list of attempts at communication is included in Annexure 1.

Although the location and number of graves could not be determined through the interaction with the CPA the developer will regard their existence as true regardless and this report outlines the management principles that are being considered for their preservation as well as to provide the necessary access to the next of kin.

2. Introduction

2.1 Background to Project

The Ekland development is a super exclusive tourism development on several properties in the Masekwaspoort / Waterpoort areas of the Limpopo Province. The client has consolidated several properties into one large conservation and tourism area.

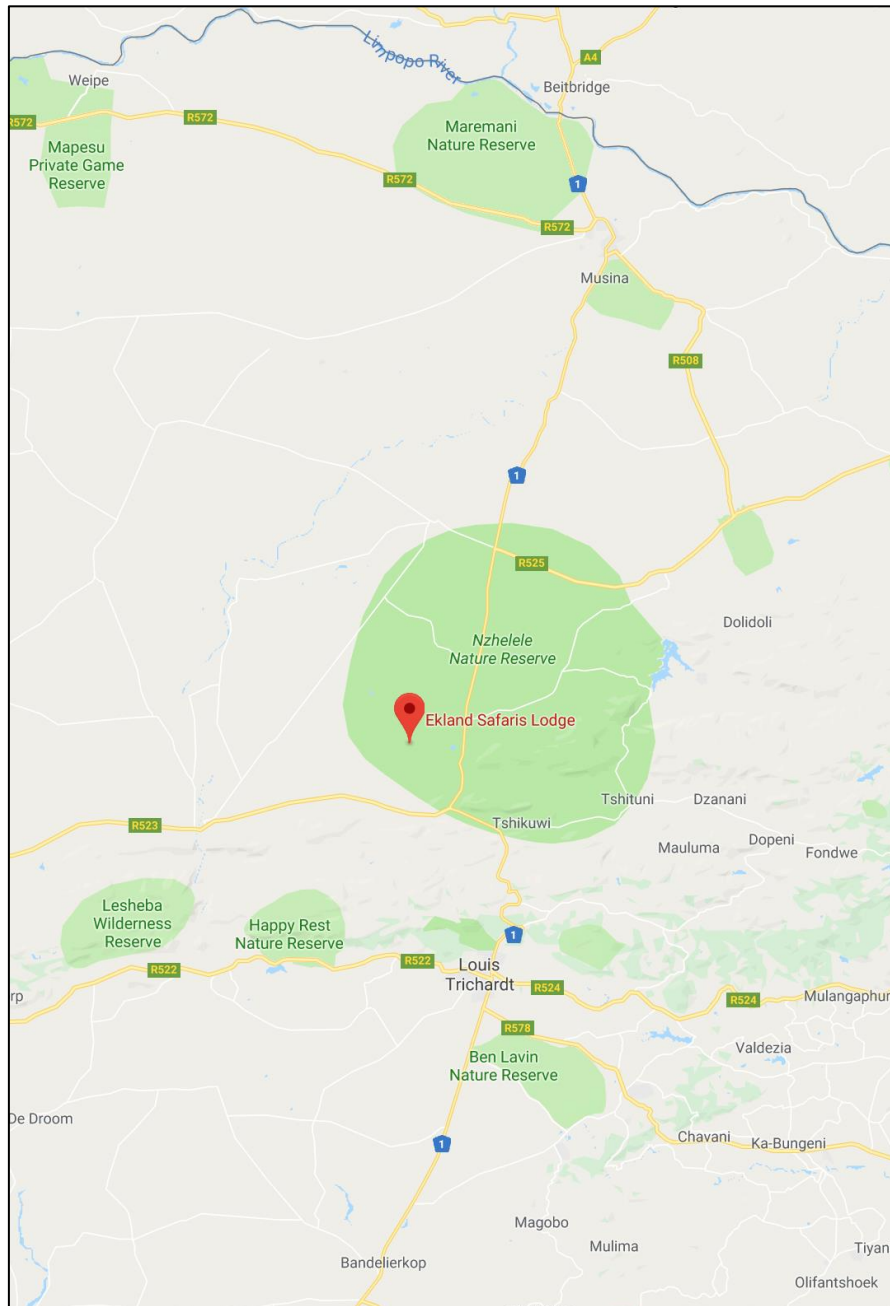


Figure 1. Location Map

2.2 Overall Land Acquisition

Manupont is the owner of over 14 000ha currently. The current areas under investigation for the grave management report, however, only involves the following properties;

- Mapani Kop 656 MS
- Sulphur Springs 653 MS
- Pienaar 635 MS
- Sandilands 708 MS

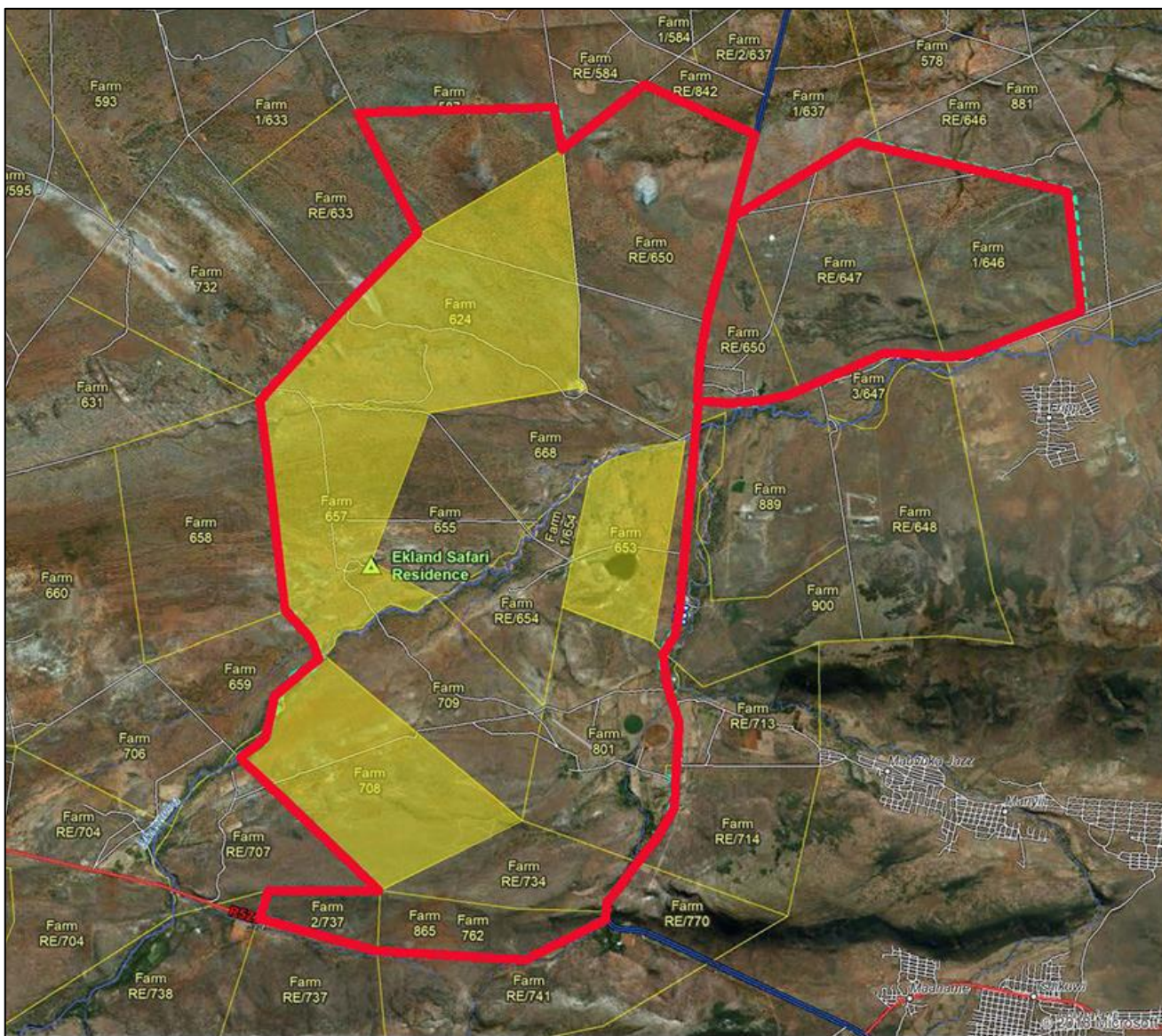


Figure 2. Areas included in current study

It is possible that other ancestral sites and burials sites could be located on the remaining properties, however these do not form part of the current study.

2.3 Occupational History of the Ekland Area

2.3.1 Archival Information

The area behind the Soutpansberg range up to the Limpopo River has seen several occupations in the last 400 years. It is safe to say that that no Iron Age sites (agricultural related) sites were present in this area before 2000BP, the area being occupied solely by small groups of KhoiSan hunter-gatherers, as is evident from the numerous rock art sites found in the Soutpansberg, Blouberg and the northern sandstone ridges that characterise the area. The VhaVenda group as a unique ethnic group can be identified from the late 17th century. An earlier isolated ethnic group was found in this area before the 17th century, however they were assimilated by Shona groups in the 14th to 15th centuries. These groups eventually adopted the assimilated

TshiVenda language and collectively became known as the VhaVenda. This ethnography is a simplification of the Venda history and takes as it's mean the Singo version of Venda emergence. There are several other variations to this, however this is not the subject of this report.

Venda-speaking people live mainly in the Soutpansberg area and southern Zimbabwe, but documents and traditions also mention that they once lived in south-western Mozambique and north-eastern Botswana (Krige 1937:330; Schapera 1952:74-75; Liesegang 1977:181; Scully 1978:239). Venda grammar and phonology are similar to Shona, particularly western Shona, or Kalanga (Wentzel 1983:172), while Venda vocabulary has its greatest equivalent in Sotho (e.g. Lestrade 1932:21). Regardless of these similarities, scholars agree that Venda has sufficient? ly unique elements to be considered as a distinct language (Gottschling 1905:384; Van Warmelo 1956:63; Ehret 1972:12; Jones-Phillipson 1972:205) According to most ethnographers it is not only the Venda language, but also certain customs, such as the domba pre-marital school, that distinguish them from surrounding Shona, Sotho-Tswana and Tsonga communities. Ever since Beuster (1879) published the first ethnographic treatise on the Venda, Africanists have been intrigued by these 'distinctive' features, and two schools of thought have dominated attempts to understand their origins: an early school emphasizing migration, and the current school favouring local development. Early ethnographers emphasized the traditions of the Singo, the most influential 'totemic' group, or mutitpo, in historic times. Although the Singo do not refer to their place of origin by name, early scholars nevertheless believed that they must have migrated from either the Congo (e.g. Beuster 1879:239; Wessmann 1908) or from the Great Lakes (e.g. Gottschling 1905; Stayt 1931; Lestrade 1932; Wilson 1969). Singo traditions are more explicit about their 'sojourn' among the Shona of Zimbabwe and their final settlement in the Soutpansberg. Once they crossed the Limpopo River, the Singo encountered and subjugated Shona and Ngoni communities in the Soutpansberg. These included sections of the Dau, Kwevho, Kwindi, Mbedzi, Nyai and Ndou mitupo (e.g. Krige 1937:323; Dzivhani 1940:34; Mudau 1940b:74). Although most of these groups trace their origins to Zimbabwe, some claim to have local roots. The Ngoni even claim in some accounts (e.g. Mudau 1940b:72) to be the first Venda. Whatever the case, these groups supplanted even earlier Shona and Ngoni communities in the Soutpansberg. Early writers, however, considered such accounts as too fragmentary, and insisted that only the Singo and their close allies are the 'true' Venda (e.g. Van Warmelo 1932). Ever since Blacking (1969) seriously considered accounts of pre-Singo mitupo, writers have increasingly emphasized the need to incorporate these into Venda history (Ralushai & Gray 1977; Beach 1984). Although the traditions of pre-Singo groups, such as the Mbedzi, are highly telescoped, they claim to have practised rites, notably domba, before the arrival of their Singo masters. Also, even Singo traditions suggest that they were not the first Venda. For example, the version collected by Motenda (1940:54) mentions that the Singo adopted the Venda language from their subjects in the Soutpansberg. In the light of this tradition it is perhaps significant that Ehret (1972:15) saw the 'unique' component in the Venda language as possibly derived from an early Shona dialect in the area. Not only did the early writers fail to consider evidence indicating local origins, but they also other evidence for political centralization prior to rival of the Singo. Analyses by more recent scholars to show that the pre-Singo groups did not constitute amorphous entity; traditions linking certain prominent ruins with pre-Singo dynasties clearly indicate the of independent centralized polities prior. Ralushai & Gray 1977; Huffman & Hanisch 1987). (Loubser H.N, 1989).

By the thirteenth century demise of the Mapungubwe community at Mapungubwe Hill, the Mapungubwe style continued in the Soutpansberg, notably at Tshitaka-tsha-Makoloni in the north-east. A 'best estimate', following Huffman (1977:2), of AD 1330 +/-100 calibrates to the fourteenth century, and is significantly younger than the material from Mapungubwe Hill. When the stylistic differences between the classic assemblage at Mapungubwe Hill and those from the Soutpansberg are considered, the relatively late dates at Princess Hill and Tshitaka-tsha-Makoloni become meaningful. The collections from Princess Hill and two neighbouring sites, known as Mutamba and Vhuneyla, do not have typical Mapungubwe beakers, and contain decorative motifs that are rare at Mapungubwe Hill. These include cross-hatched bands, single lines with punctates, and bands or lines with pendant ladders (cf. Meyer 1980). The more recent assemblage from Tshitaka-tsha-Makoloni in turn differs somewhat from the Princess Hill, Mutamba and Vhuneyla ceramics because it includes graphite burnish and a large proportion of cross-hatched bands. Since the samples are small and highly fragmentary, these differences cannot be adequately quantified. Nevertheless, a stylistic trend can be detected between classic Mapungubwe in the far west and the later Soutpansberg sites to the east (a similar late Mapungubwe-

like assemblage may also exist at Makahane, see Meyer 1986.

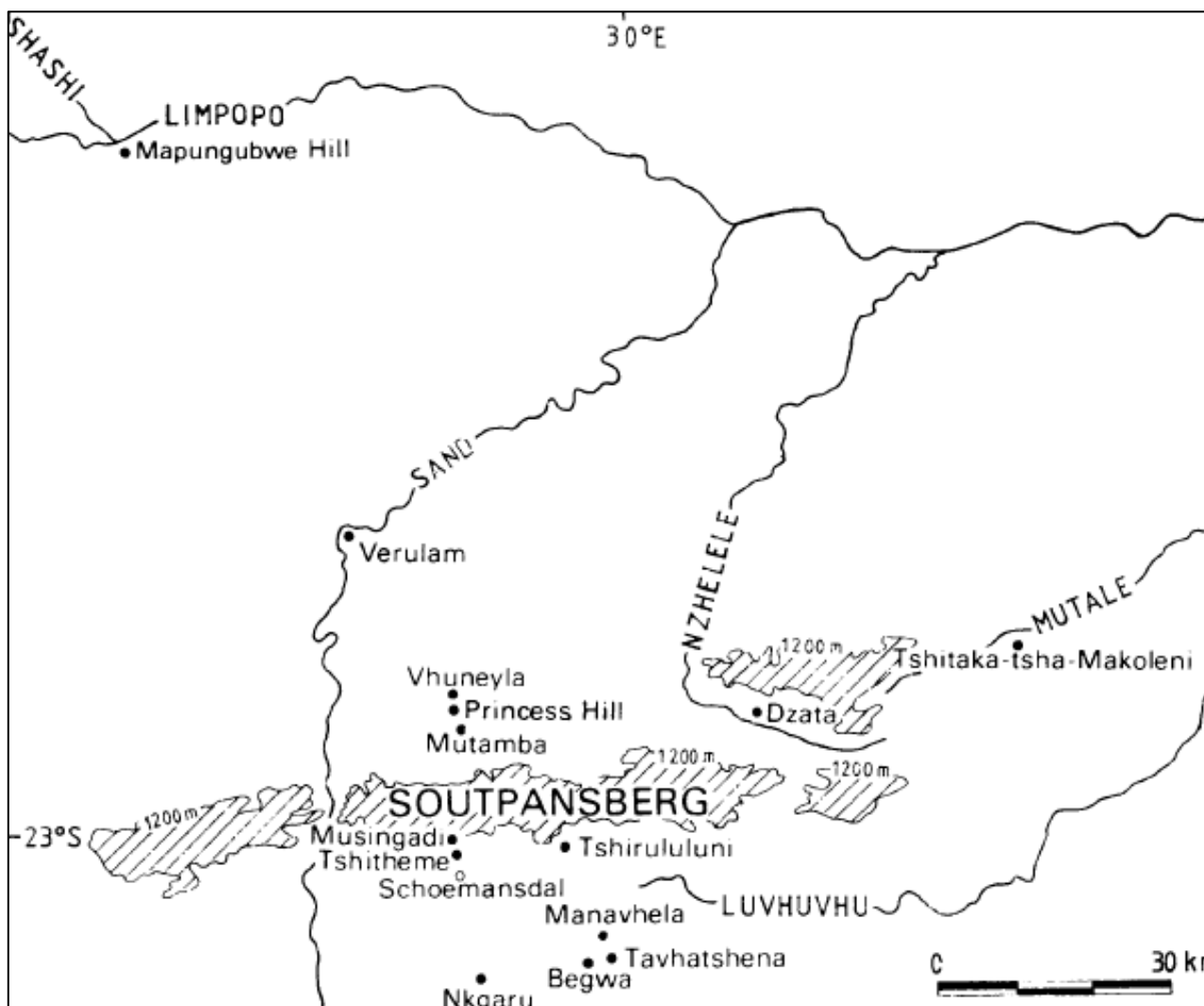


Figure 3. Sites mentioned in the text

Interesting correlations exist between traditions and the archaeological results. According to the excavated evidence from north of the mountains, the Khami-phase levels at Tshitaka-tsha-Makoleni (associated with the Mianzwi Mbedzi) and Verulam (possibly associated with the Tshivhula Ndou) overlay Mapungubwe and Moloko deposits. Significantly, the relatively late date for Mapungubwe at Tshitaka-tsha-Makoleni strongly suggests that the earlier communities still occupied these sites when the later Shona immigrated from Zimbabwe around AD 1450. The Shona immigrants actively traded with the east coast. The Tshiendeulu Kwevho dynasty, for example, traded from the central Soutpansberg (Paver 1933:605), while other traditions suggest that the Tshivhula Ndou controlled copper production in the north-west (Mamadi 1940). But production of valuable items was not limited to copper, as gold ornaments were found at Machedema. Prestige trade items were not confined to the Zimbabwe type settlements only, because for the first time worked copper and ivory appear in settlements with central byres south of the mountains.

If the long genealogies of Singo chiefs (Van Warmelo 1932; Mudau 1940a) are accepted, then the Ramabulana Singo at Tshirululuni seceded from the Nzhelele Singo at Dzata sometime around AD 1750 (this is also probably the date for the establishment of a separate Tshivhase Singo chiefdom in the east). The collapse of the Singo trading state centred around Dzata may have coincided with the major reorientation of trade away from Sofala and Inhambane to Delagoa Bay between the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (e.g. Liesegang 1977:179; Loubser 1988). The fragmentation of the Singo state heralded a period of increasing conflict, and probably as early as the late eighteenth century Dzata Pattern settlements were being replaced by terraced settlements

on hill-tops (see also Scully 1978:49). These settlements occur throughout the northern and eastern Transvaal, including the lowveld around Phalaborwa (e.g. Meyer 1986:126). Unlike Dzata Pattern settlements, the terraced walls, or mutzheto, are not coursed but mainly consist of round boulders and angular rocks set on edge. Older informants could meticulously describe aspects of these fortified mutzheto villages inhabited by their grandparents during the turbulent years of the nineteenth century; Venda chiefs not only fought each other but also faced attacks from Nguni and Sotho raiders. The establishment of a Voortrekker elephant-hunting community at Schoemansdal in 1848 intensified regional conflicts (Wagner 1980; Boeyens 1985). Various Venda chiefs occupied locations never inhabited before, especially below vertical cliffs, from where they could defend themselves with firearms. The Ramabulana Singo chief Makhado and his prominent headmen, for instance, occupied unpleasant but defensible locations above Schoemansdal to confront the Europeans. Meanwhile, minor headmen, such as Nkgaru and Sobuya, continued to occupy Central Cattle Pattern settlements. (Loubser, H.N. 1989).

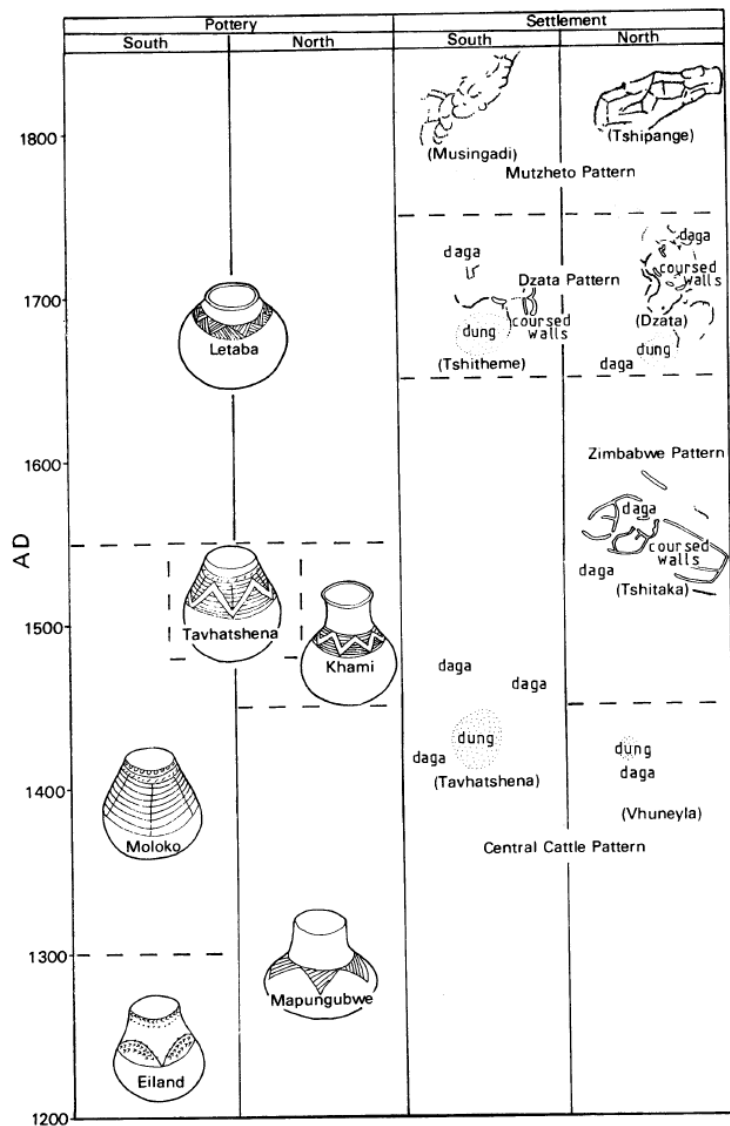


Figure 4. Ceramic and Settlement Sequence in the Soutpansberg area (after Loubser, 1989)

When the Singo migrated to the Soutpansberg soon after AD 1680, a common Venda language and culture had already existed in the Soutpansberg for over a century. Although the Singo subjugated most of the original Venda, they gradually adopted the language of their subjects. The archaeological results thus clearly support those traditions which contradict Singo claims of being the first Venda mutupo.

2.3.2 Oral Traditions

The Tshivhula are recognised today as the senior dynasty of the Twamamba, a western Venda group established in the Limpopo Province before the 17th century arrival of the Singo, the present royalty. The Machete line, on the other hand, is a minor division of the Tshivhula community. Van Warmelo (1940) recorded Twamamba and Machete traditions in 1939 because of their potential association with the newly discovered deposits on Mapungubwe Hill. According to these traditions, the Tshivhula headquarters in the 18th and 19th centuries was located near the saltpan at the western end of the Soutpansberg. A son of chief Tshivhula, called Raletaube, was sent to the Limpopo as a district leader sometime in the 1830s. He found a Birwa headman (Bolana), under a Kalanga chief (Thaha), living at Leokwe Hill, a well-known site excavated by Calabrese (2007). Raletaube was named Machete, 'Mr be quiet', because he was supposed to guard the northern frontier and not cause trouble. He reigned as a district chief from Leokwe Hill for some years and then, on his death, his son Rantshana (Machete II) became chief. Rantshana had not ruled for long before he was killed by a leopard. This unusual death was blamed on witchcraft, and his younger brother and uncle were found guilty and ultimately slain. Leokwe Hill was then abandoned. This abandonment probably dates to the 1860. By 1908, the reigning Machete was most probably living on the flat fluvial terraces near the Limpopo (Trevor & Mellor 1908). By the 1930s and the first Mapungubwe expeditions, the area had been owned by Europeans for some 60 years and the Machete chieftaincy had disintegrated. At this time, more Sotho-Tswana lived in the area than Venda (Van Warmelo 1935), and the Machete dynasty was no longer Venda.

2.3.3 Historic Maps

A variety of historical maps are available today and some of them indicate the larger Venda settlements encountered during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. These do not however constitute an exhaustive reference of occupation in these areas and cannot be used to refute claims to occupational and pastoral lands.

From these maps it is however evident that the area under investigation was at least less densely populated and utilised than other areas of the Soutpansberg and north during this time.

The first map from 1903 by Henri Berthoud shows a sparsely populated area around the study site. Henri Berthoud was a Swiss missionary that arrived in South Africa in 1880, to take over the work his Brother Paul had been doing under the Tsonga tribes. His mission station was called Valdezia and was situated on the Levubu (Levhuvhu) River east of Louis Trichardt. Berthoud was a skilled linguist and quickly learned the Tsonga Language and eventually also translated the bible to Tsonga. He was particularly interested in the distribution dynamics and range of the different groups and this makes his maps so much more relevant for the current study.

The second map is a Colony commissioned map of the South African Republic as it looked in 1877. This map is less informative and only shows a sparsely occupied area within the study area.



Figure 5. 1903 Map by Missionary Henri Berthoud



Figure 6. SAR Map 1877

2.3.4 Topographic Maps

The most useful information regarding occupational sites in the study areas were obtained from the various 1:50 000 Topographic Map series available as archival maps from the Surveyor General's Office in Pretoria. The following map sets for each property was found;

Mapani Kop 656 MS (Mopanekop)

- 2229 DD 1941
- 2229 DD 1966
- 2229 DD 1979
- 2229 DD 1999

Pienaar 635 MS

- 2229 DD 1941
- 2229 DD 1966
- 2229 DD 1979
- 2229 DD 1999

Sandilands 708 MS (Sandylands 708 Ms)

- 2229 DD 1941
- 2229 DD 1966
- 2229 DD 1979
- 2229 DD 1999

Sulphursprings 653 MS (Sulthu Spings 653 MS)

- 2229 DD 1941
- 2229 DD 1966
- 2229 DD 1979
- 2229 DD 1999

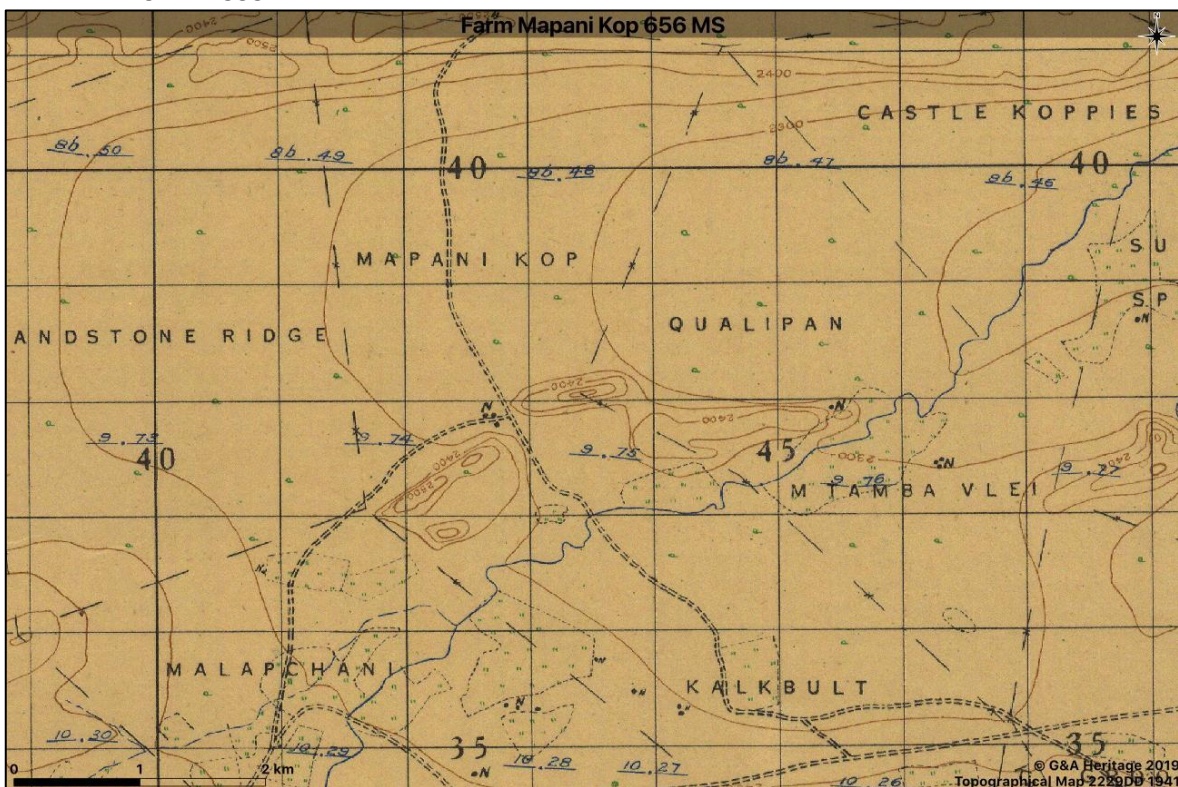


Figure 7. Mapani Kop 656 MS 1944

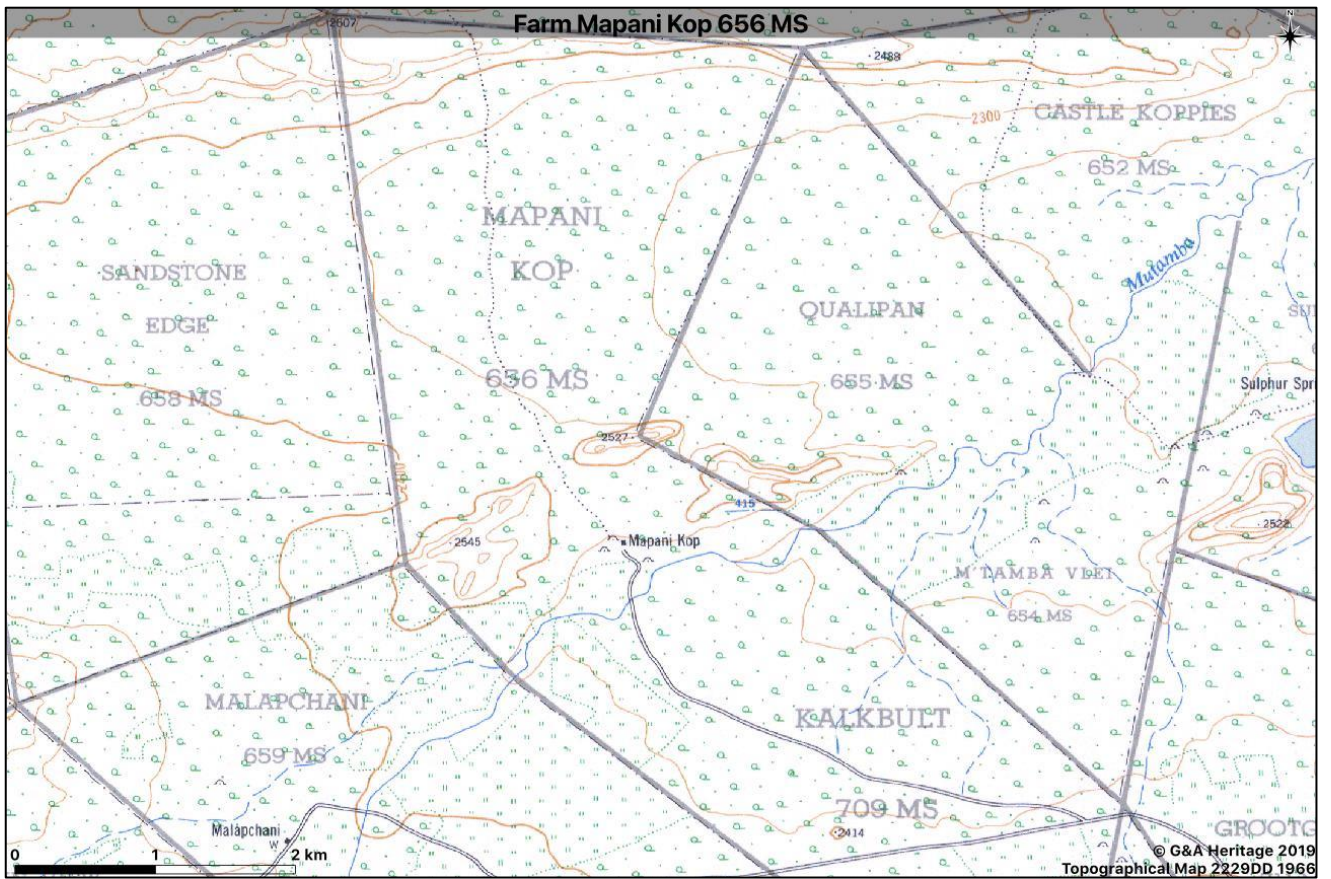


Figure 8. Mapani Kop 2229 DD 1966

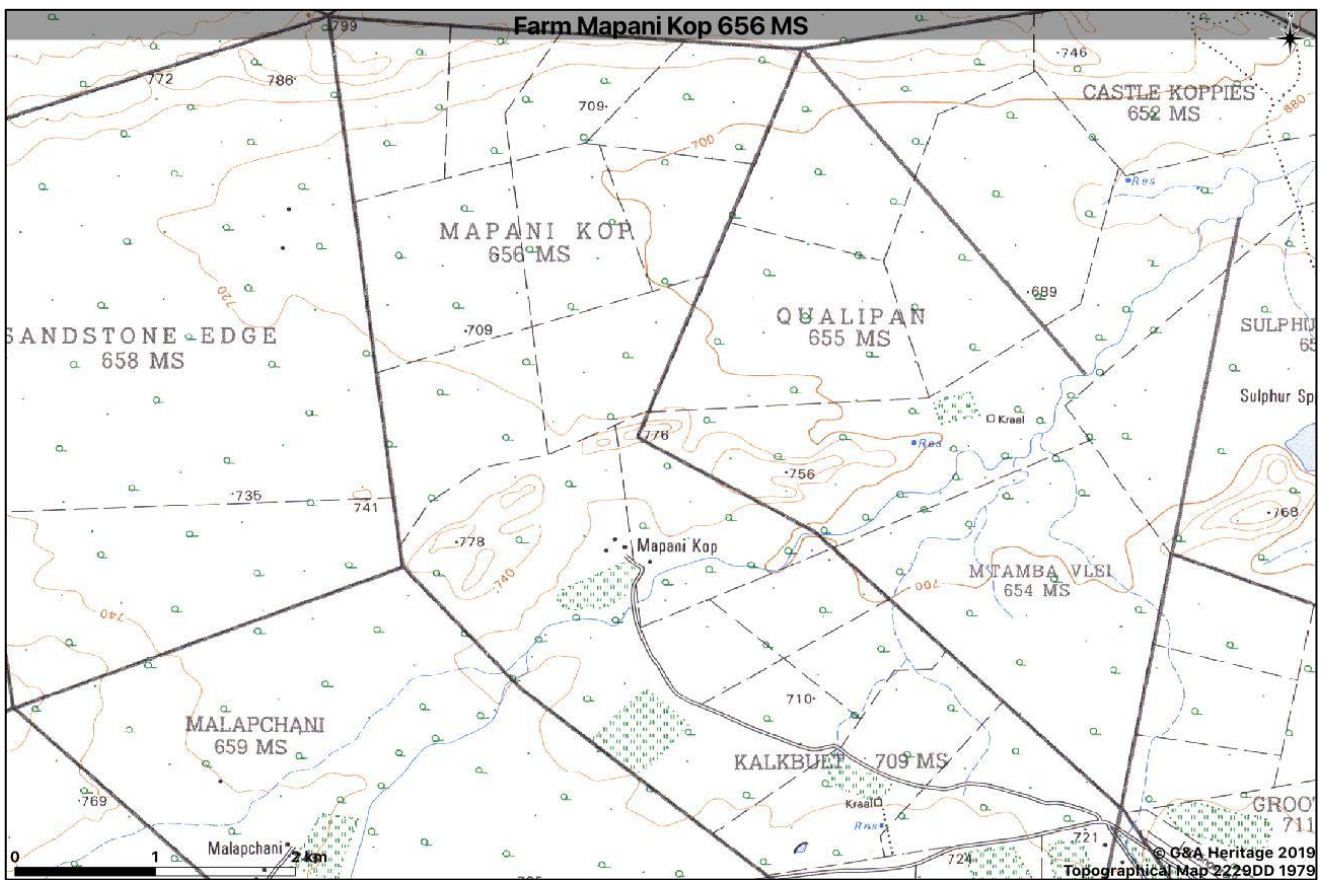


Figure 9. Mapani Kop 2229 DD 1979

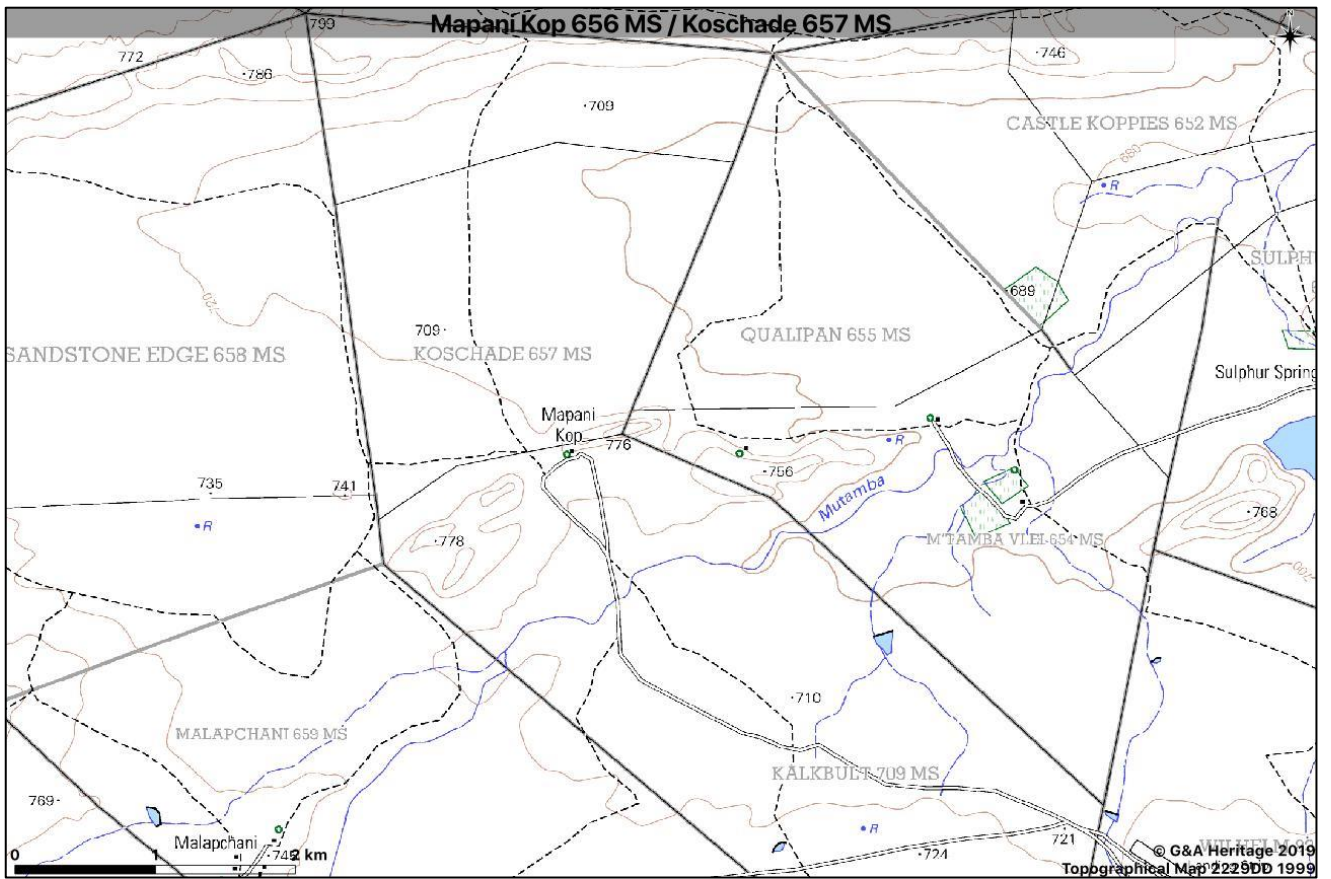


Figure 10. Mapani Kop 2229 DD 1999

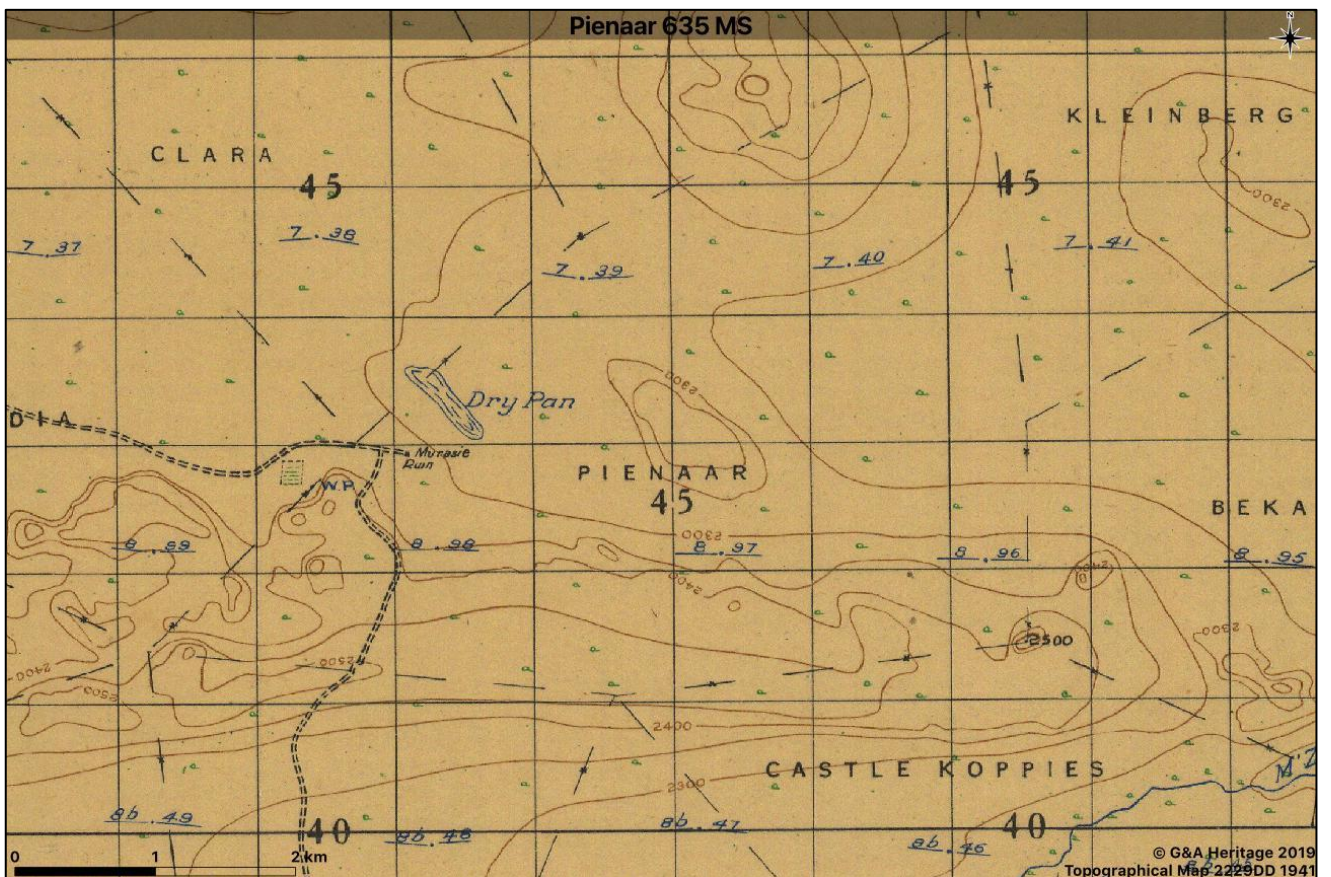


Figure 11. Pienaar 2229DD 1944

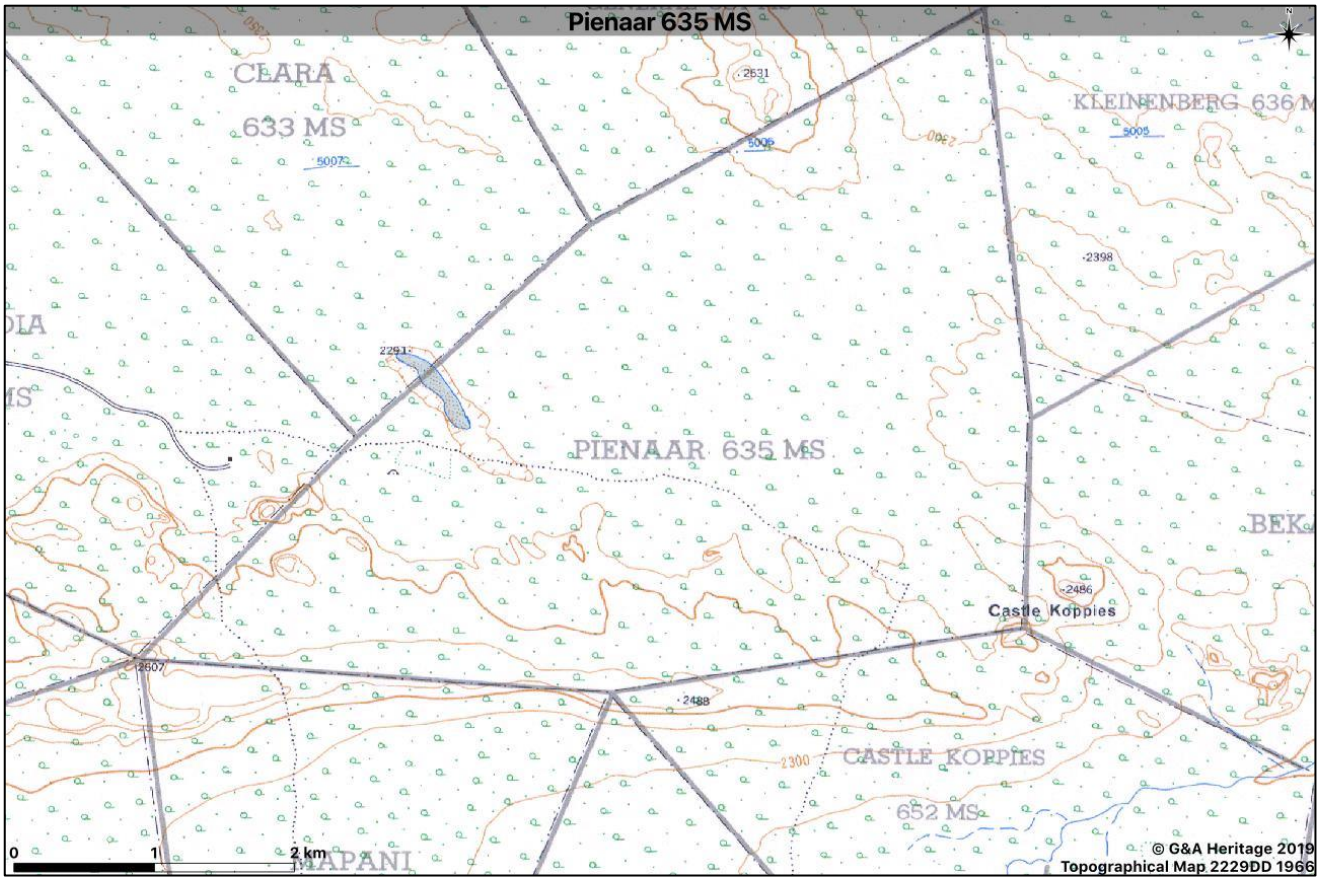


Figure 12. Pienaar 2229DD 1966

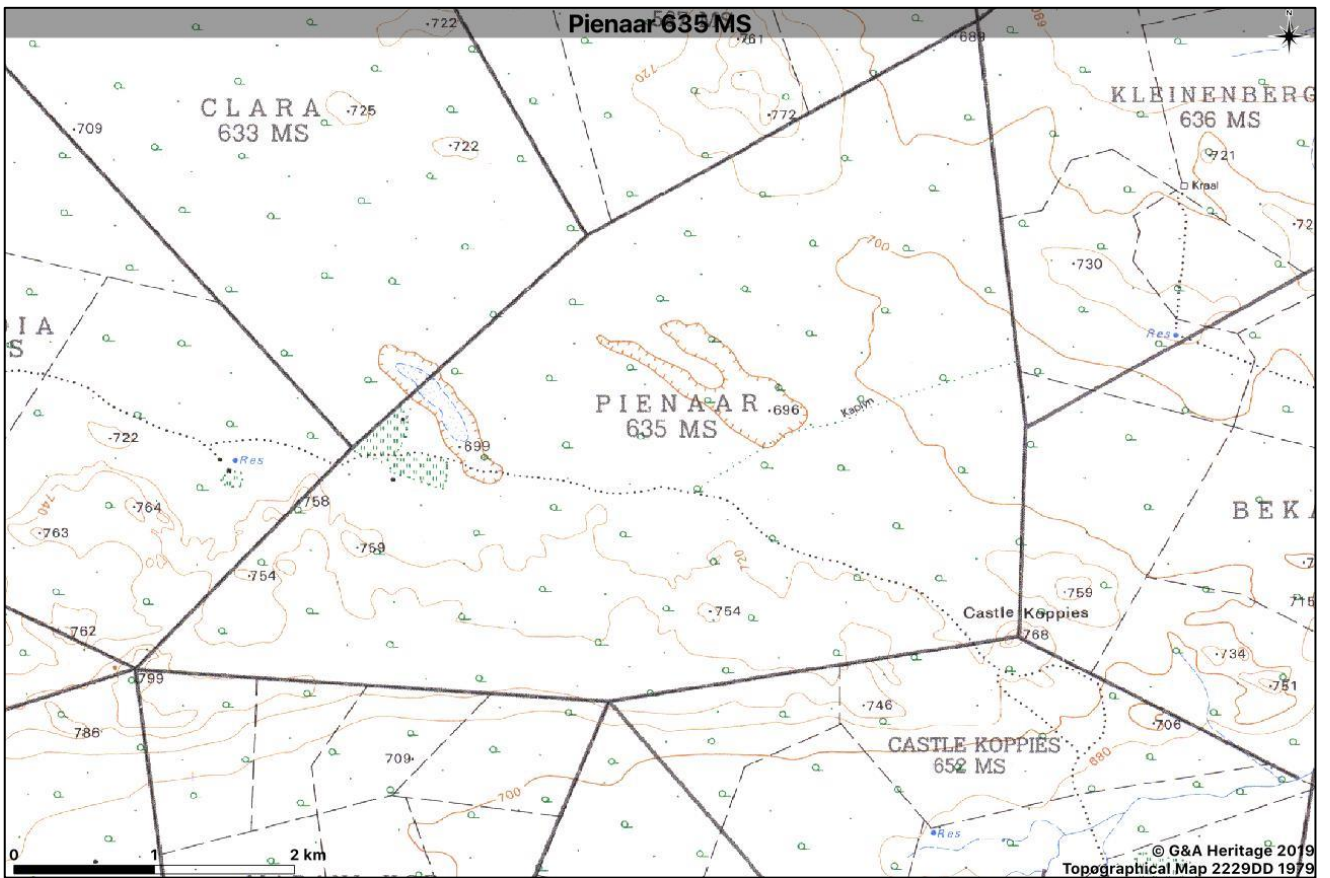


Figure 13. Pienaar 2229DD 1979

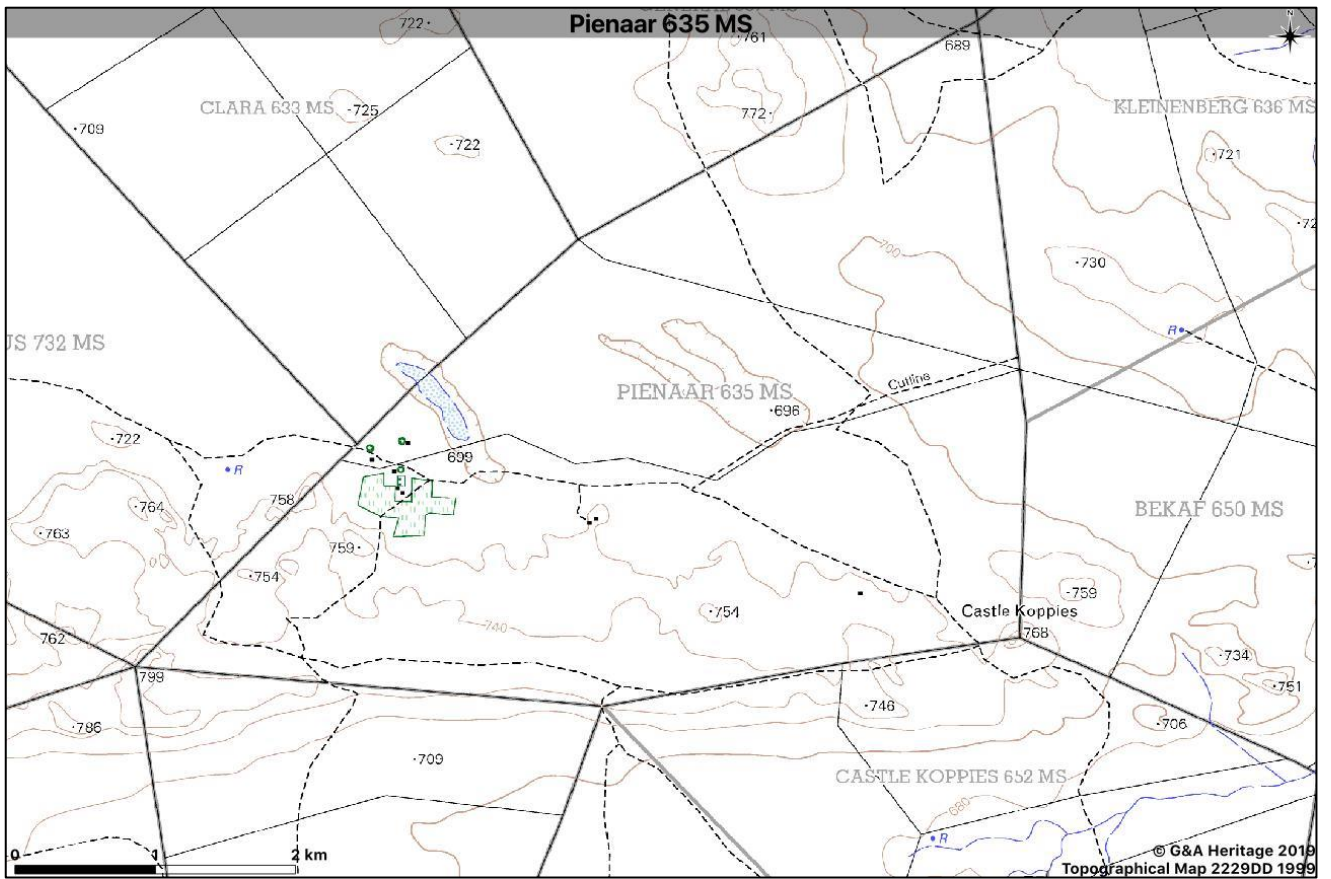


Figure 14. Pienaar 2229 DD 1999

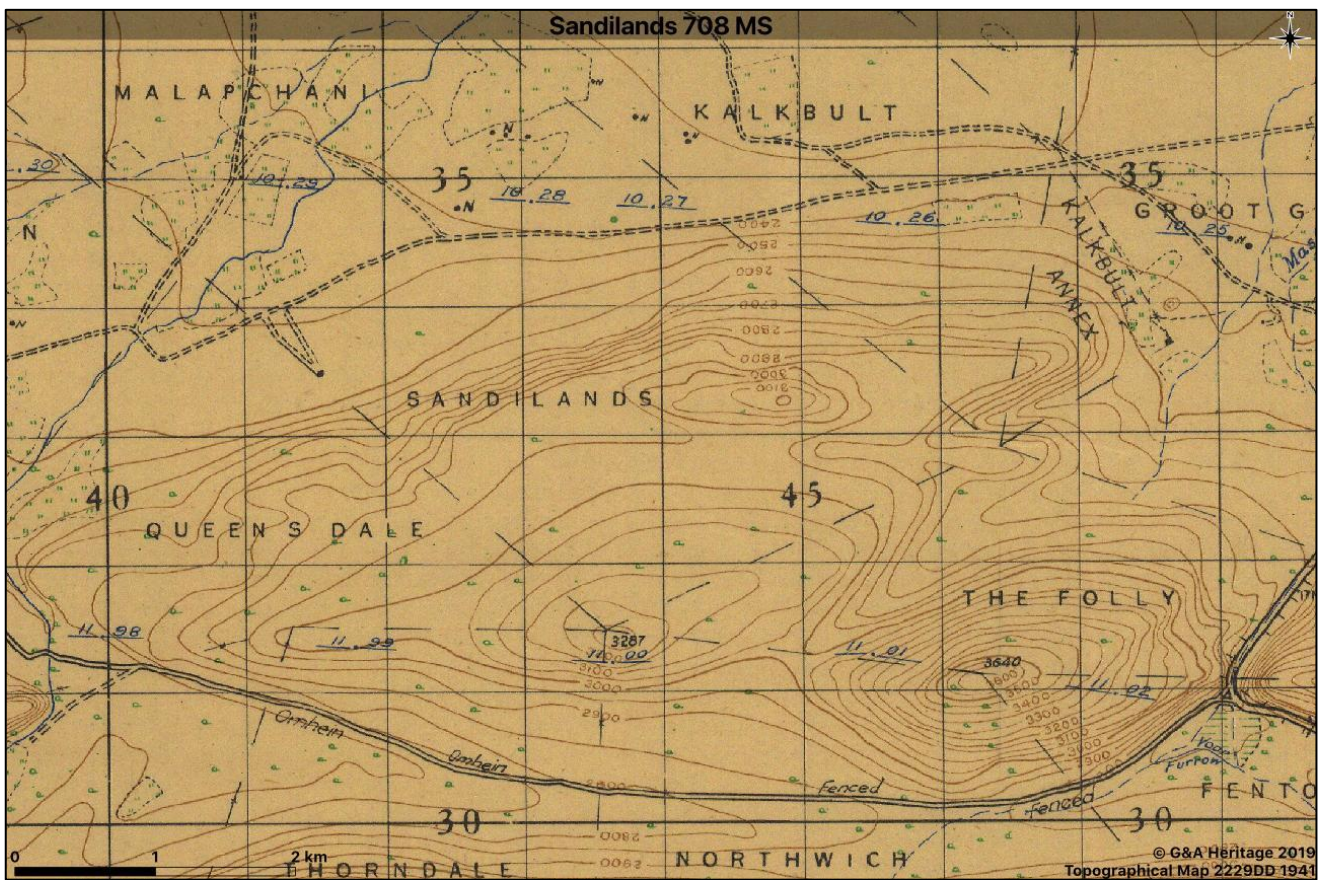


Figure 15. Sandilands 2229 DD 1944

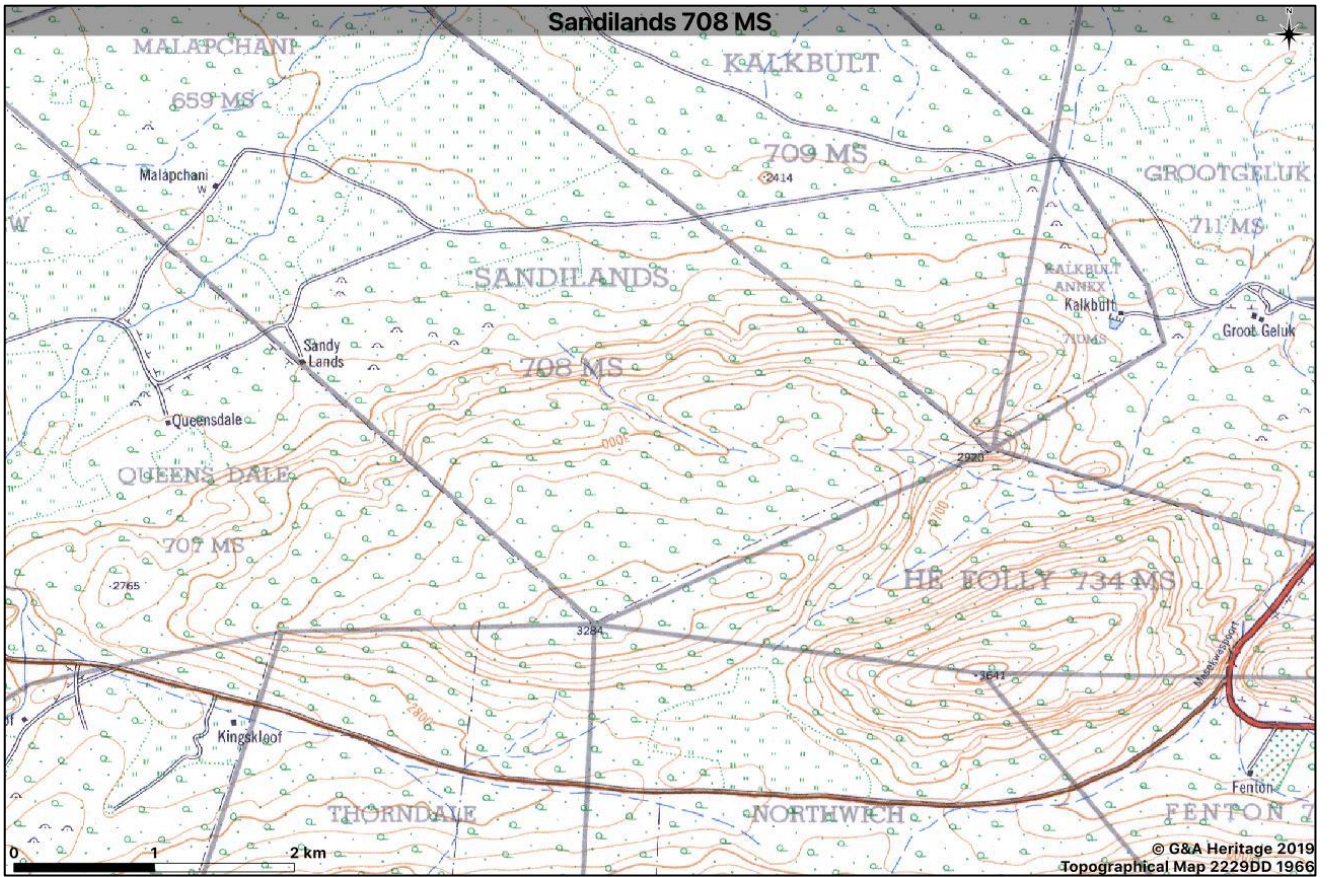


Figure 16. Sandilands 2229 DD 1966

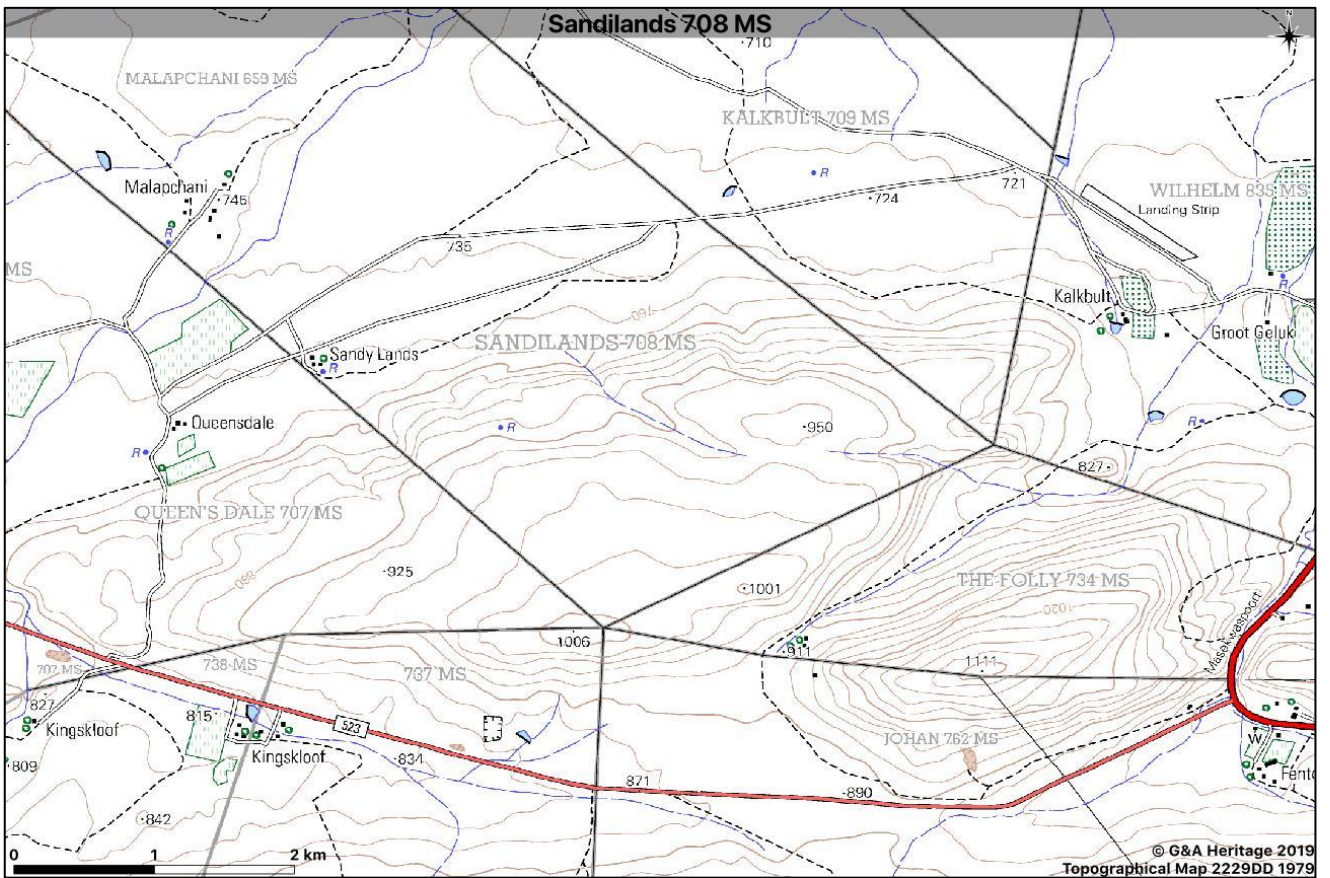


Figure 17. Sandilands 2229 DD 1979

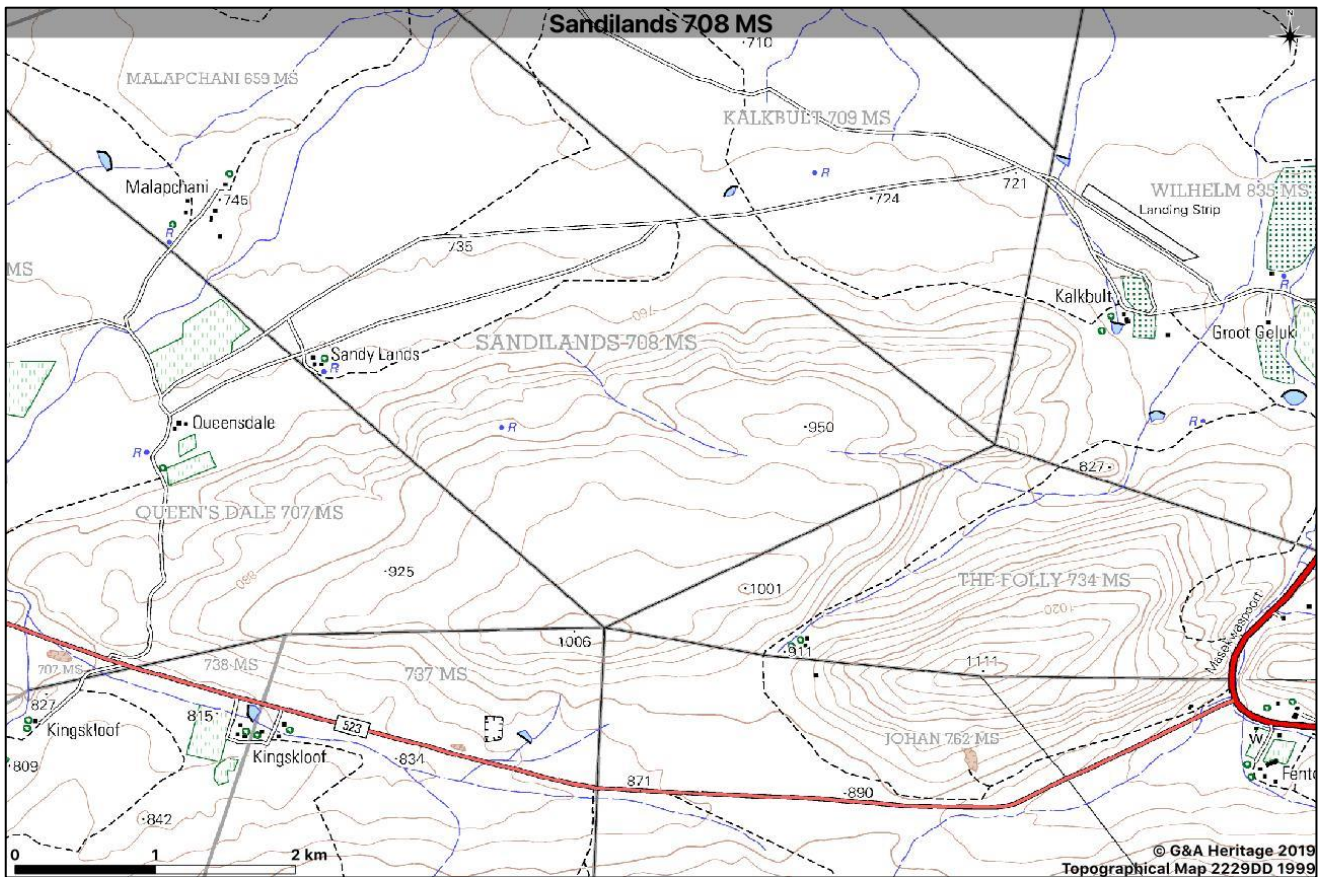


Figure 18. Sandilands 2229 DD 1999

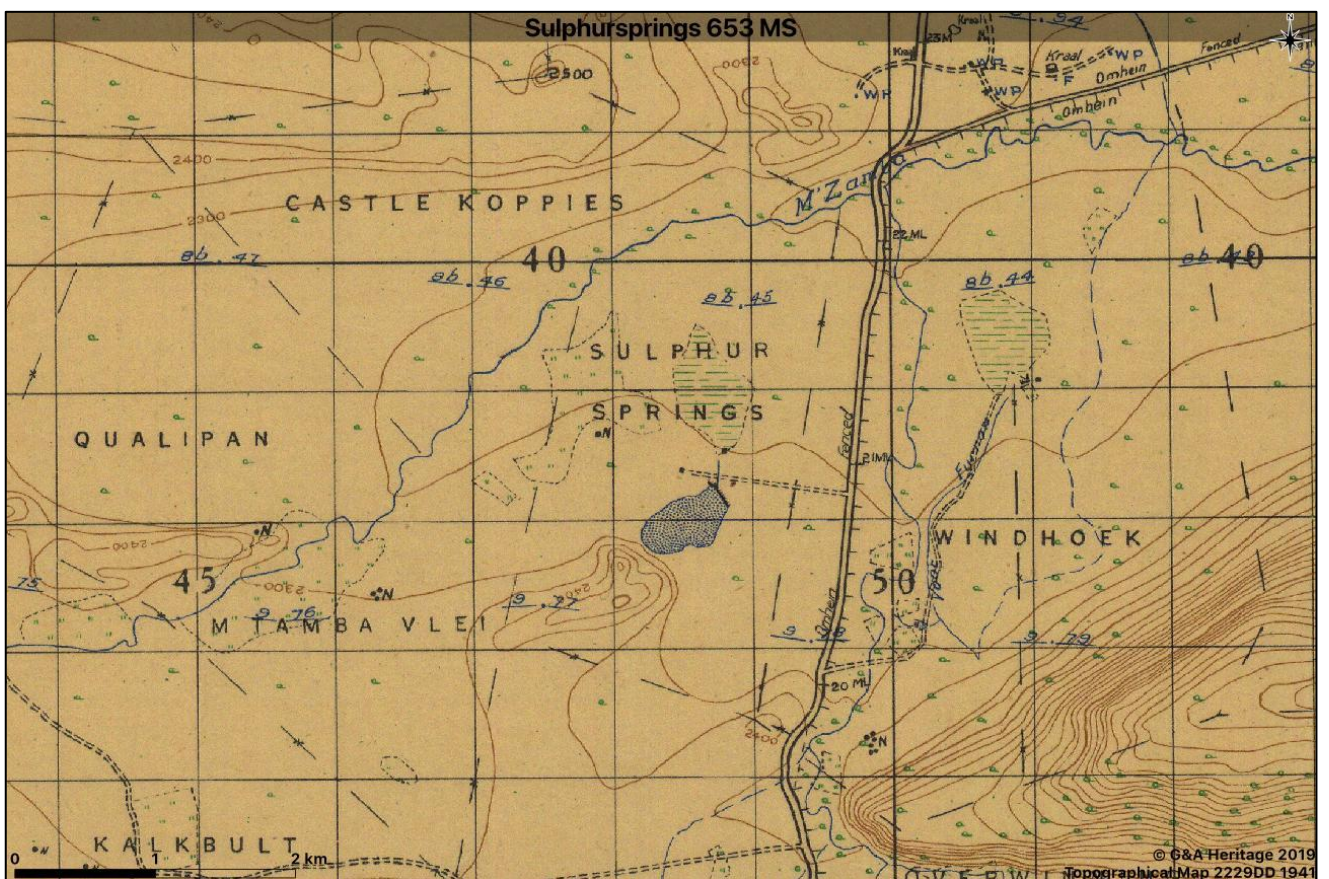


Figure 19. Sulphursprings 2229 DD 1944

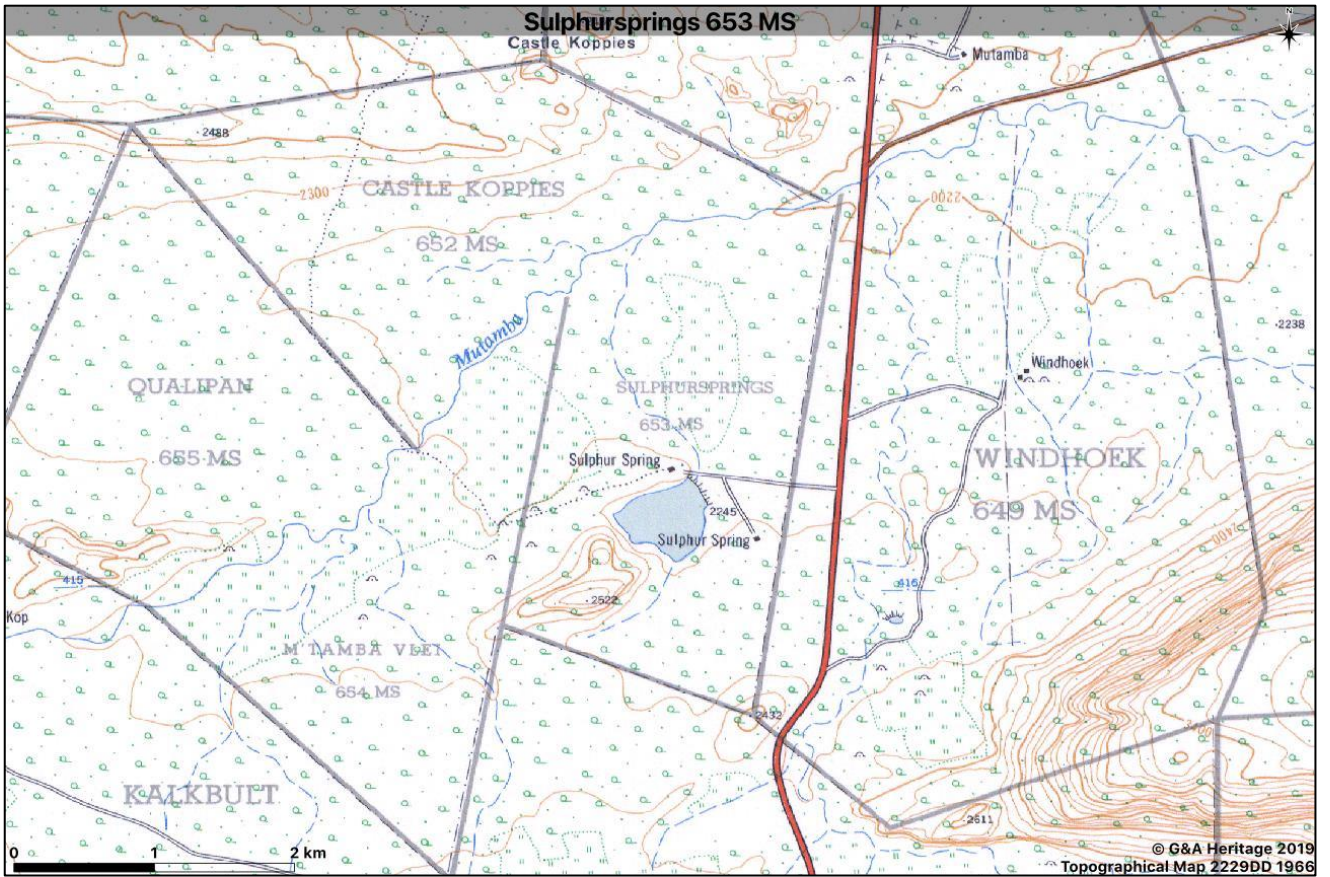


Figure 20. Sulphursprings 2229 DD 1966

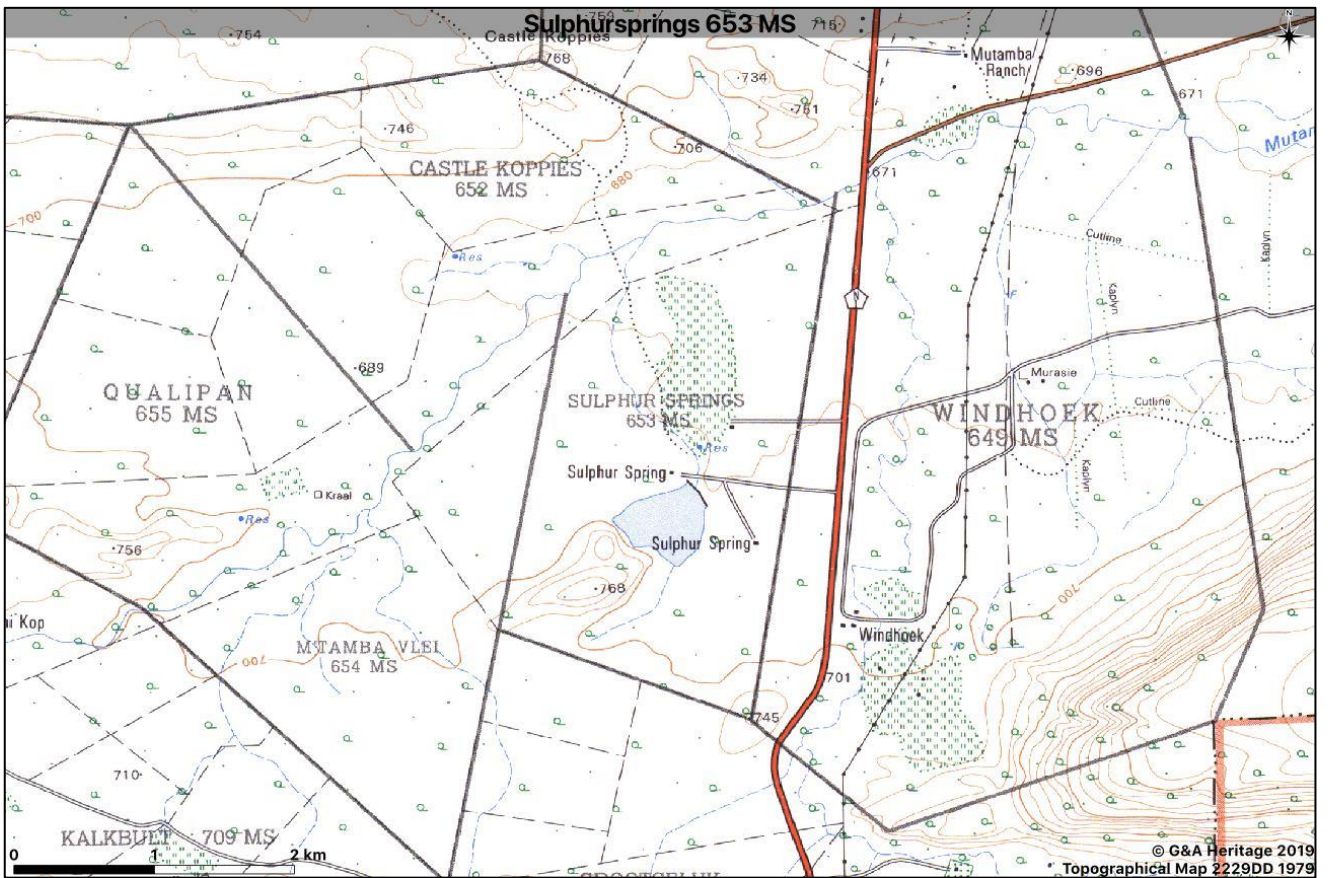


Figure 21. Sulphursprings 2229 DD 1979

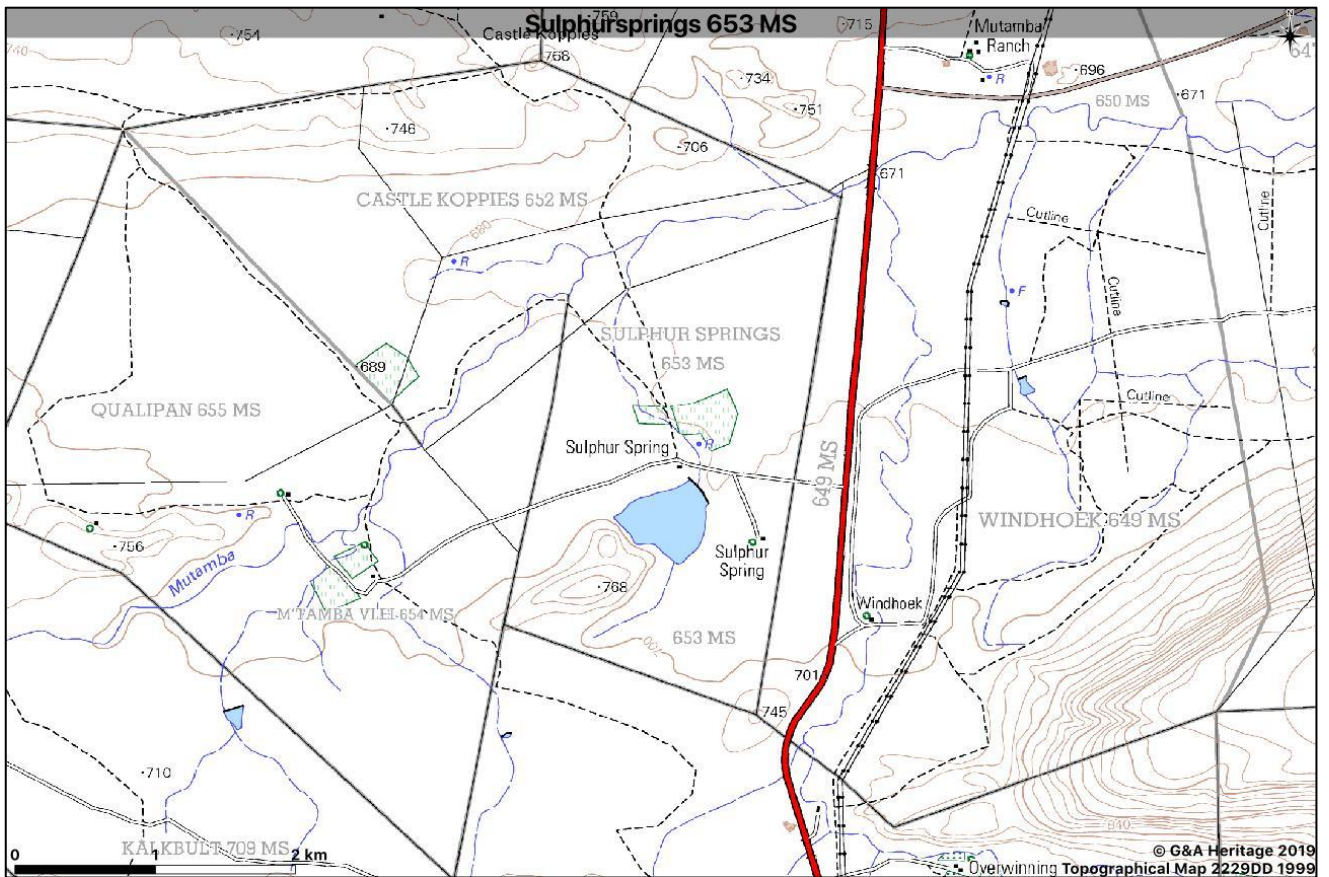


Figure 22. Sulphursprings 2229 DD 1999

The most informative maps for this study are those from 1944. In all cases they show “Native Villages” with a black dot and an uppercase “N” on the maps. None of these villages are indicated on any of the later maps suggesting that they were relocated sometime after 1944. This can however not be definitively proven through only the use of these maps.

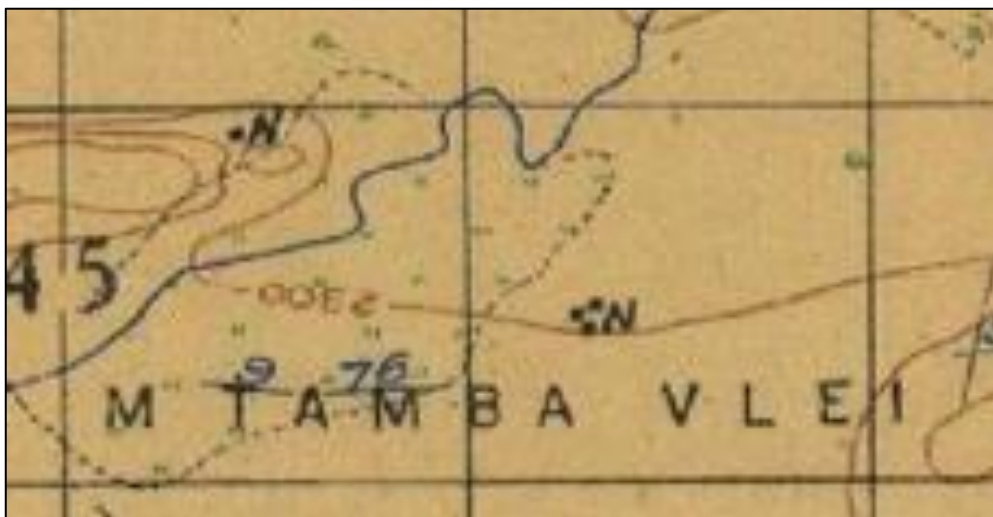


Figure 23. Villages on Mapani Kop in 1944

The 1944 map of Pienaar shows a “Ruin” which usually referred to a larger stonewalled enclosure. This could have been a more prominent site.



Figure 24. "Ruin" indicated on the 1944 Pienaar map

Likewise, villages are also indicated on both the Sandilands and Sulphur Springs farms on the 1944 map series.

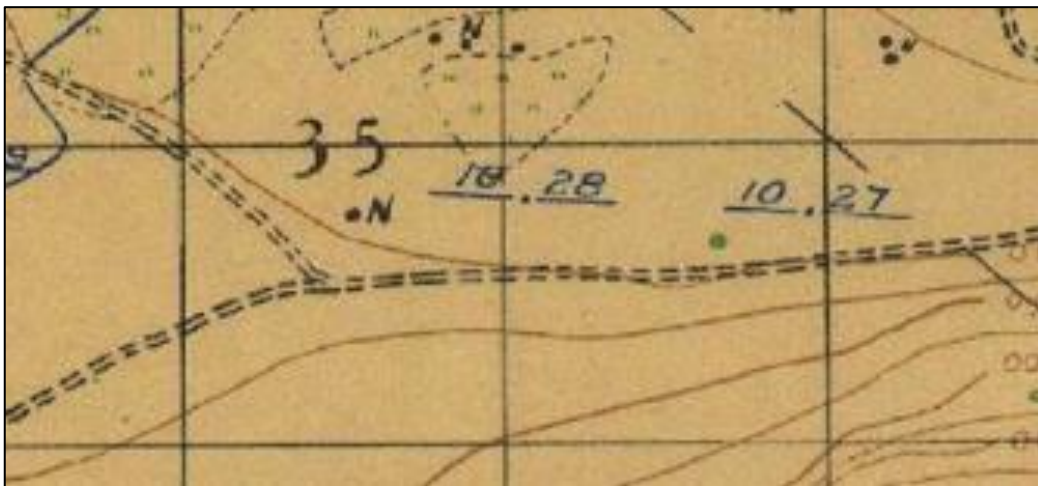


Figure 25. Village on 1944 Sandilands Map

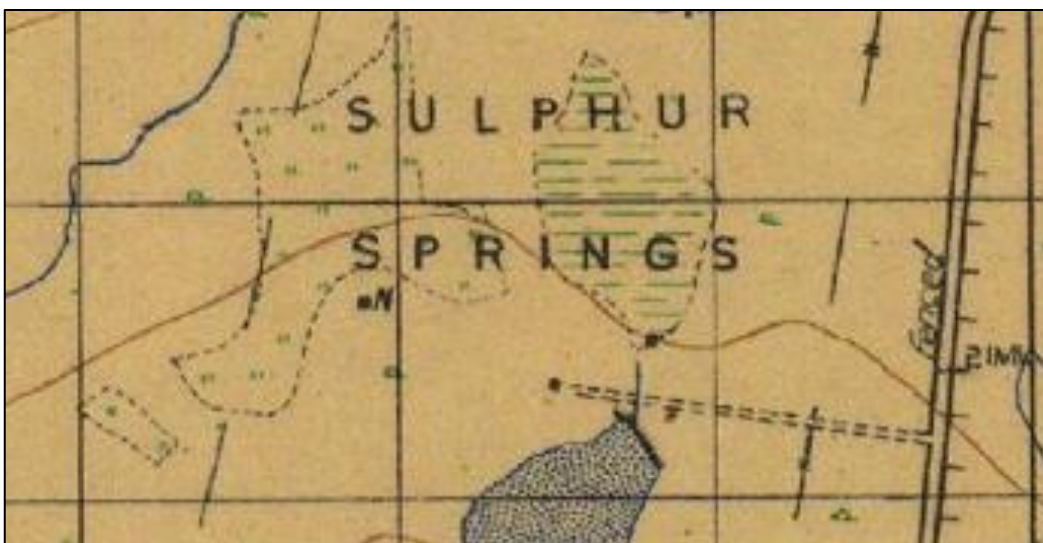


Figure 26. Village indicated on the 1944 Sulphur Springs Map

2.3.5 Title Deeds

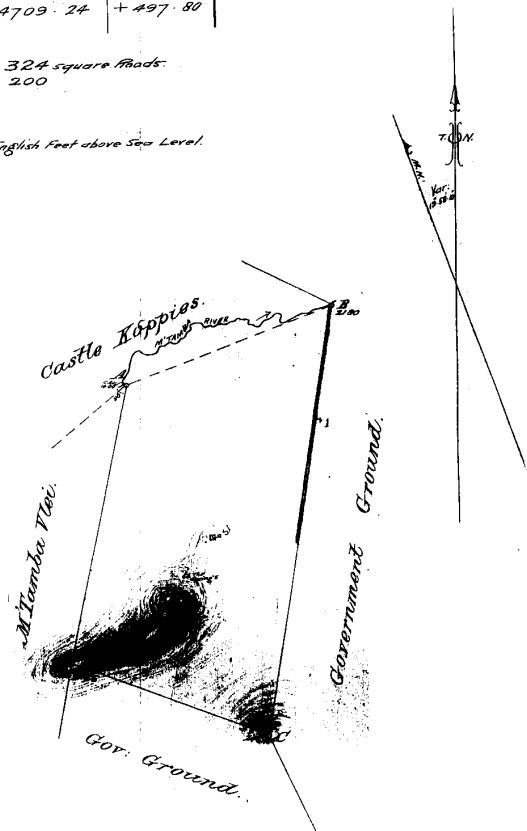
The original Title Deeds for these properties could also be located. The registration of a new property entailed a public participation process whereby a period for protests against registration is given. No protests were recorded against the registration of any of these properties, however this should be seen in the context of early 20th century attitudes towards tribal rights.

Form A.—Diagram Form for an Original Farm Survey, or Original Survey of Portion of a Farm.

SIDES.		ANGLES.		(Y) CO-ORDINATES.		(X)	
A.B.	491.35	A	122.19.30	A	+ 5341.83	+	369.66
B.C.	391.53	B	60.31.50	B	+ 5516.91	-	89.44
C.D.	469.70	C	78.18.30	C	+ 4546.40	+	57.23
D.A.	645.44	D	98.50.10	D	+ 4709.24	+	497.80

Pect. Area 599 Morgen 324 square Roods.
 Curr. + 31 - 200
 Δ C.B. river = 180°

N.B. Numerals in blue denote height in English Feet above Sea Level.



For Servitudes
 Deductions and
 Endorsements
 See Over.

Tans geregiesteer onder :
 Now registered under :
 No. 653
 REGISTRASIE AFDELING
 REGISTRATION DIVISION MS



The above Figure lettered A middle river B, C, D, represents the Farm
Sulphur Springs, N^o 1029
 in extent 630 Morgen 524 Square Roods of Land, situate in the District of Zoutpansberg
 Ward Klein Spelonken Transvaal Colony, and bounded as indicated above
 by Deed of Grant No

The whole Farm was originally granted to
 dated the day of

The Beacons were Pointed out by the surveyor (R.E. Antrebus) & Inspector of Lands E.O. Ward
 Due notice of this Survey has been given to all adjoining land owners and the beacons have been properly erected according to law
 surveyed on behalf of The Government in July & August 1913

by me
 Robert P. ...
 Government, Land Surveyor

No. 73223 Examined. The numerical data of this Diagram are sufficiently
 consistent.

R. Maxwell Edwards

Examiner of Diagrams.

Surveyor-General's Office,
 Pretoria. 28 DEC 1913

No protest: confirmed.

M.A.

Surveyor-General

Surveyor-General's Office,
 Pretoria. 3 APR 1914

Published in Government Gazette No 446

Published by authority—Grocott & Sherry, P.O. Box 2404, Johannesburg.—25/8/13.

Figure 27. Registration of Sulphur Springs 29 Dec 1913

HUURKONTRAKKAART

SYE meter		RIGTINGS- HOEKE	KOORDINATE Y Stelsel Lo 29° X		L G No A
		Konstante	+	0,00	+2500 000,00
AB	10,00	287 58 00	A -	62 422,53	+ 34 808,60
BC	10,00	17 58 00	B -	62 432,04	+ 34 811,69
CD	10,00	107 58 00	C -	62 428,95	+ 34 821,20
DA	10,00	197 58,00	D -	62 419,44	+ 34 818,11
		Solvent (1)	Δ -	61 445,16	+ 17 426,90
		Middel (42)	Δ -	50 744,90	+ 36 775,03

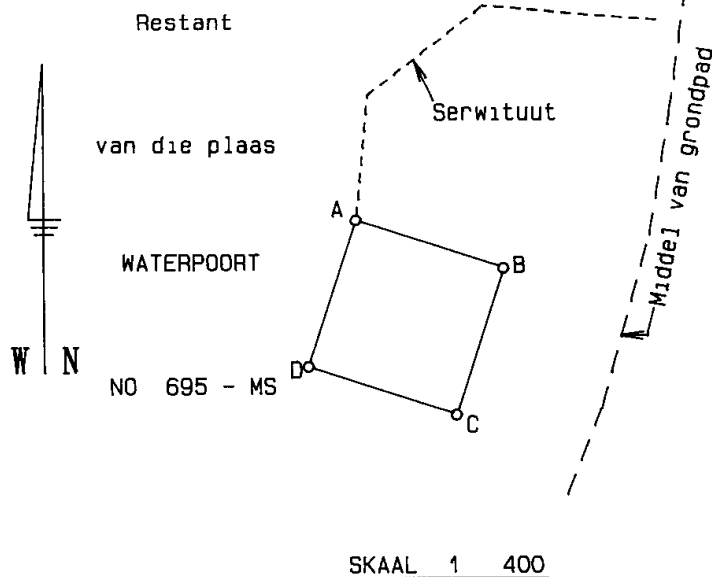
9957 / 1992
Goedgekeur
C. Engelbrecht
nms
Landmeter-
generaal
1992-12-07

Beskrywing van Bakens

A, B 12mm Gat in rots en verfmerke
C, D 20mm Ysterpen en klippe

Wel 9/1989
Art 7

LANDMETER-GENERAAL
PRIVAATSAK/PRIVATE BAG X281
GRATIS
PRETORIA 0001
SURVEYOR-GENERAL



Die figuur A B C D
stel voor 100 vierkante meter grond synde
'n Huurkontrakterrein oor die Restant van die plaas
WATERPOORT No 695 - MS

Provinsie Transvaal
Opgemeet in Januarie 1991

deur my *J. G. Engelbrecht*
J G ENGELBRECHT
Professionele Landmeter

Hierdie kaart is geheg aan No <i>K 3056/1993</i> ged t g v <i>03 05 1993</i> Registrateur van Aktes	Die oorspronklike kaart is No A 6253/1955 Transport T 21931/1956 Grondbrief	Lêer Lease 3770 / 1992 M S No Alg Plan No Komp MSSY
---	--	--

BHEIN1

Figure 28. 1991 Registration of Mapani Kop

KONSOLIDASIEKAART

Vel 2 van 2 velle

Die plaas KOSCHADE No. 657-MS

KOMPONENTE :

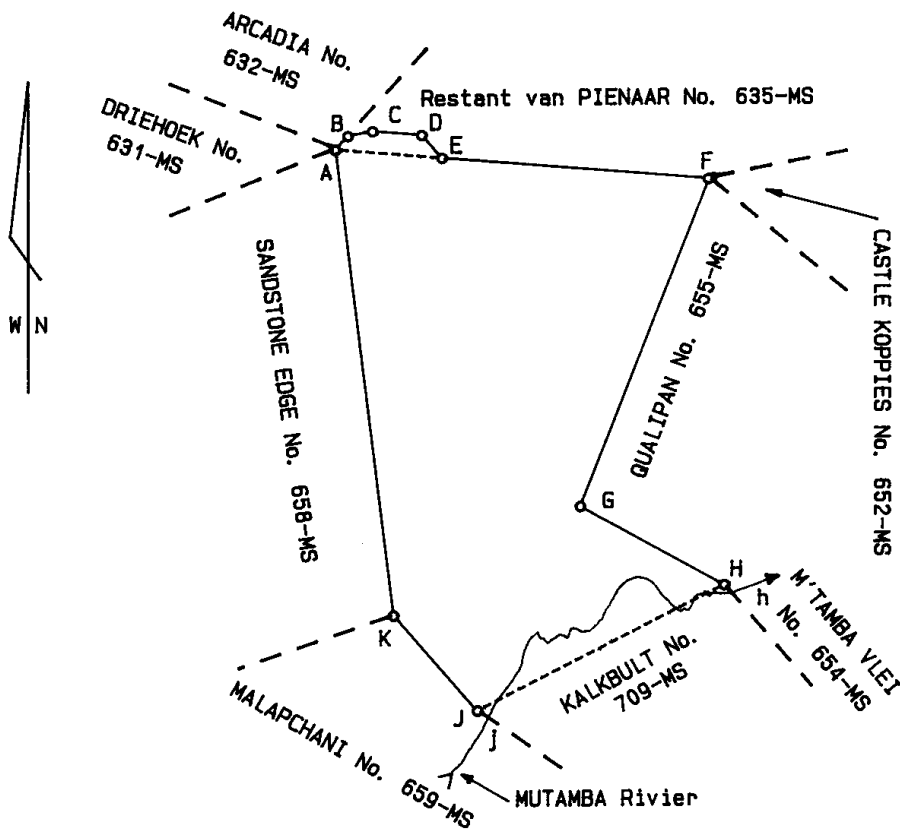
1. Die figuur ABCDE stel voor Gedeelte 1 van die plaas PIENAAR No. 635-MS, vide Kaart L. G. No. 785/1996, Akte van Transport No. T
2. Die figuur AFGHh middel van MUTAMBA Rivier jJK stel voor die plaas MAPANI KOP No. 656-MS, vide Kaart L. G. No. 3219/1913, Akte van Transport No. T

L. G. No.
786/1996

Goedgekeur



P.J.S.
LANDMETER-
GENERAAL

1996-03-18



Skaal 1:50000

Saamgestel in JANUARIE 1996 deur my


P. J. LOURENS
Professionele Landmeter
PLS-0821-D

pj1/1217/pkont

Figure 29. Subdivision of Mapani Kop to Koschade 657 MS in 1996

25

DIAGRAM VIR GEKONSOLIDEERDE TITEL

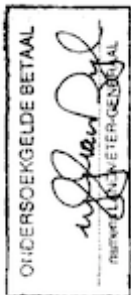
SYE Meter	HOEKE	KOÖRDINATE Y Stelsel : Lo 29° X		L. G. No. 10761/1997
		Konstante:		
			+ 0,00	+2500000,00
AB	3659,46	64 08 07	A - 85 124,44	+ 17 250,41
BC	755,78	97 18 44	B - 88 783,25	+ 17 181,31
CD	2880,78	177 34 46	C - 88 893,57	+ 17 928,99
DE	1501,29	173 14 10	D	
EF	2749,04	100 09 30	E	
FG	2230,42	165 43 10	F - 86 452,26	+ 22 746,44
GH	258,54	136 17 55	G - 84 229,81	+ 22 558,01
HJ	409,96	223 39 40	H - 84 058,66	+ 22 364,24
JK	208,09	195 49 10	J - 83 650,19	+ 22 329,32
KL	1968,14	36 24 10	K - 83 445,88	+ 22 368,78
LM	2067,31	177 10 30	L - 84 779,69	+ 20 921,53
MA	2492,45	252 26 10	M - 86 253,93	+ 19 472,25
Malapchani (2229) (5)		△	- 78 887,48	+ 28 864,68
Runde (2229) (40)		△	- 81 222,27	+ 14 577,70

Goedgekeur
[Handwritten Signature]
nms.
LANDMETER-
GENERAAL
1997-11-28

Beskrywing van bakens :

- A, B, C, G, M : 20 mm Ronde ysterpen en klipstapel
- F, L : Middel van groot klipstapel
- H, J : Ronde houthoekpaal in beton
- K : 20 mm Gat in rots met klipstapel

Vel 1 van 2 velle



Die figuur A B C D E F G H J K L M
stel voor 2094,9084 hektaar grond synde

Die plaas PIENAAR No. 624-MS

(en bestaan uit die komponente soos aangetoon op Vel 2)

Noordelike Provinsie

Saamgestel in September 1997 deur my

[Handwritten Signature]
P. J. Lourens
Professionele Landmeter
PLS-0821-D

Hierdie kaart is
geheg aan
No. T.54704/1998
ged.
t. g. v.
Registrateur van Aktes

Die oorspronklike kaart is
soos hierbo genoem
Transport
Grondbrief

Lêer MS 624
M. S.
A. P.
Koop. MSSP, MSSU

pjl/l289/genkon1

Figure 30. Diagram for consolidated title (September 1997)

26

DIAGRAM VIR GEKONSOLIDEERDE TITEL

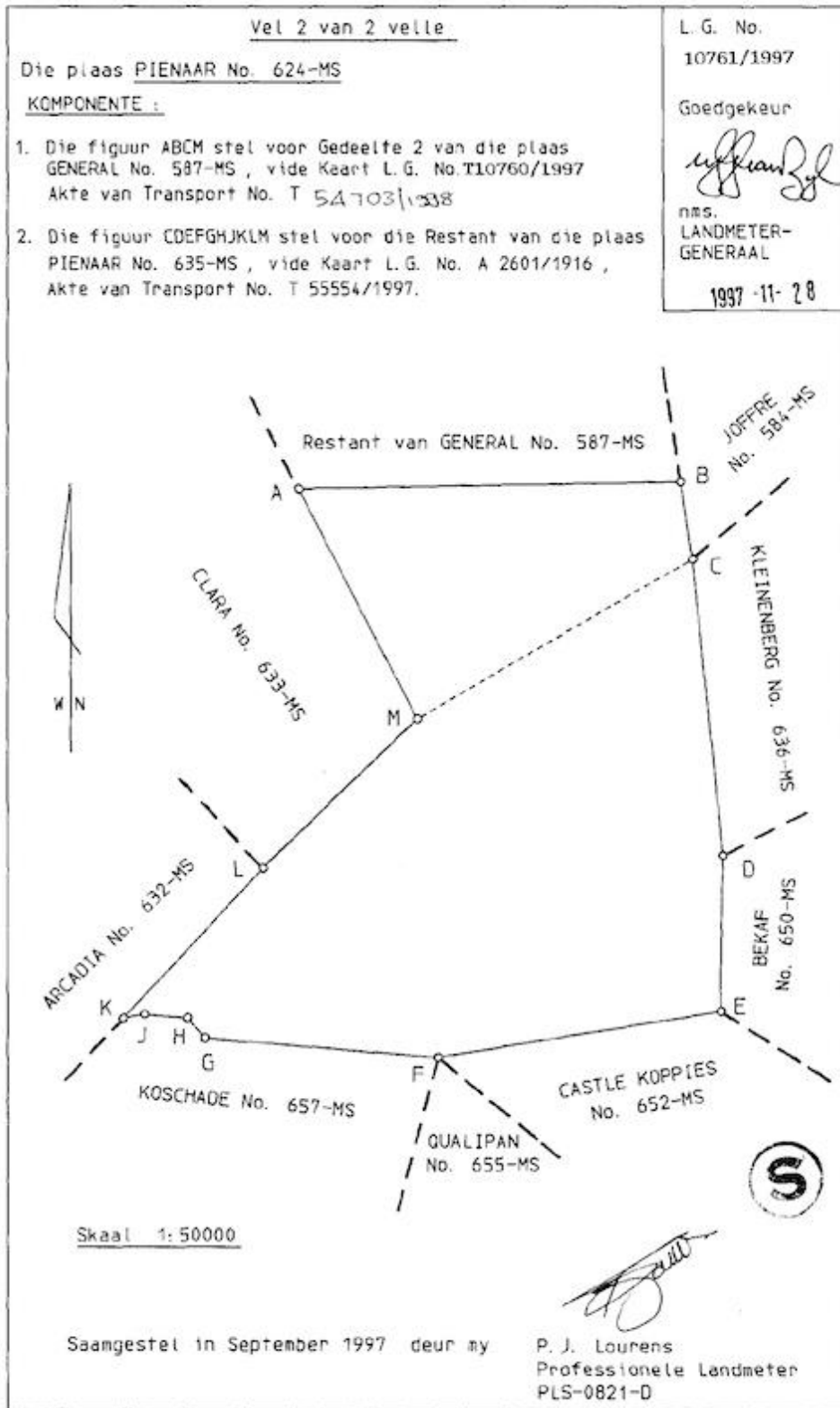
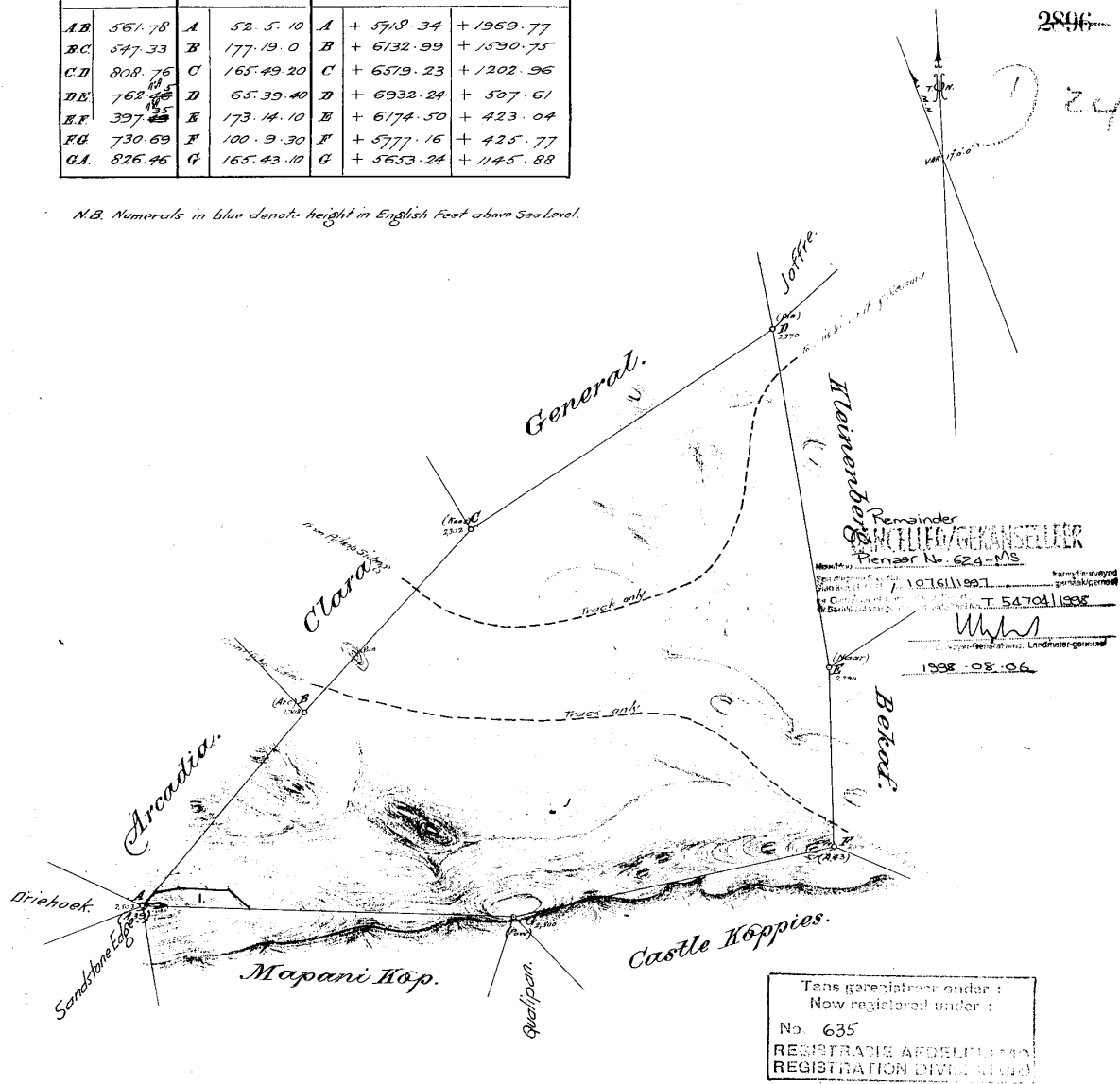


Figure 31. Diagram for consolidated title (September 1997)

Form A.—Diagram Form for an Original Farm Survey, or Original Survey of Portion of a Farm.

SIDES.	ANGLES.	(Y) CO-ORDINATES.	(X)
AB 561.78	A 52.5.10	A + 5718.34	+ 1969.77
BC 547.33	B 177.19.0	B + 6132.99	+ 1590.75
CD 808.76	C 165.49.20	C + 6579.23	+ 1202.96
DE 762.46	D 65.39.40	D + 6932.24	+ 507.61
EF 397.45	E 173.14.10	E + 6174.50	+ 423.04
FG 730.69	F 100.9.30	F + 5777.16	+ 425.77
GA 826.96	G 165.43.10	G + 5653.24	+ 1145.88

N.B. Numerals in blue denote height in English Feet above Sea Level.



Tans geregtig onder :
 Now registered under :
 No. 635
 REGISTRAR GENERAL
 REGISTRATION DIVISION



The above Figure lettered A, B, C, D, E, F, G, represents the farm
PIENAAR, N^o 1069,

in extent 1856 Morgen 154 Square Roods of Land, situate in the District of Zoutpansberg
 Ward Klein Spelonken Province of Transvaal, and bounded as indicated above.

The whole Farm was originally granted to _____ by Deed of Grant No. _____
 dated the _____ day of _____

The Beacons were Pointed out by J. du Preez, H.J. Grobler & the surveyor (R.E. Antrobus)
 Due notice of this Survey has been given to all adjoining land owners and the beacons have been properly erected according to law.
 Surveyed on behalf of The Government in September 1916

by me
Ralph E. Antrobus
 Government Land Surveyor.

No. 2601 Examined. The numerical data of this Diagram are sufficiently consistent.
L. Laswell Edward
 Examiner of Diagrams.

Surveyor-General's Office,
 Pretoria. 30 JAN 1917

No protest: confirmed.
W. H. H. H.
 Surveyor-General.

Surveyor-General's Office,
 Pretoria.

Figure 32. Registration of Sandilands Sept 1916

The published cut-off date for land claims are 19 June 1913. All the properties were registered after this date however if persons were forcefully relocated this date is not relevant. It is however not the brief of this study to determine the legitimacy of any land claims, only the report on the possible occurrence of ancestral graves and their subsequent management as it pertains to the responsibilities of the current landowners.

3. Legal Implications

Most informal graves are addressed by the National Heritage Resources Act no 25 of 1999, however there are also several bylaws and provincial legislation that needs to be satisfied during the application process for possible relocations. These include the following;

- *National Heritage Resources Act no 25 of 1999*
- *Local Authorities Notice 34 of 2017, Cemeteries, Crematoria and Funeral Undertakers By-Laws as per Provincial Gazette of 7 April 2017 no 2800.*
- *Relevant Municipal Bylaws*
- *The Inquest Act. 1959 (Act 58 of 1959)*
- *Section 46 of the National Health Act (no 61 of 2003)*
- *Human Tissue Act, no65 of 1983*
- *R363 of 2013: Regulations Relating to the Management of Human Remains*
- The final decision regarding relocation lies with the local Municipal Council as well as the District Department of Health and Sanitation.
- The local police services are to be informed of the planned exhumation at least 7 days in advance as well as the local office of The Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA).
- Although this is usually the responsibility of the Municipal Authorities our experience indicate that this often does not happen, and we find a good relationship with the local police is very advantageous. Relying on the District Authorities to arrange these notifications can be disastrous and should be handled by the service provider.

4. Management Plan

Due to uncertainty as to the exact location, number and nature of the graves within the study area, it is difficult to provide specific management recommendations. The landowner will therefore comply with national legislations.

4.1 Site Verification

It is recommended that the sites identified as “Native Villages” on the topographic maps be plotted using a Geographic Information System and that their existence is ground-truthed by a qualified heritage practitioner with experience in graves.

Any further information that might be forthcoming from the community as to the location of said graves should be incorporated in this investigation. Any possible sites should be documented in detail and this information can then be verified with the community council.

4.2 Right of Access

It is important to note that the NHRA makes provision for the preservation of Next of Kin’s (NoK) rights to access their burial sites regardless of the ownership of the land. This right should not be infringed upon; however, the landowner may specify specific visitation procedures and rules beforehand. These procedures should be formulated in cooperation with the management and security of Ekland Safaris and an appropriate set of guidelines should be provided to the community to follow should they want to visit the graves. These procedures should satisfy the security concerns of the landowner, however, should not be so strict as the impeded visitation.

Where graves are located within areas containing dangerous game, it will be the responsibility of the landowner to supply a safe environment for visiting NoK.

4.3 Optional Relocation

Should site visitation pose a significant problem or if the community requests it, the relocation of these graves to a more accessible site (preferably under the administration of a local municipality) can be arranged. This process is not exceedingly difficult, provided both parties agree that this is the best management option. Appendix 1 gives a short outline of the procedures to be followed in this regard.

5. Participation and Consultation

Within the management framework for the AGMP there are several parties involved. The main players within this process are discussed below.

5.1 Next of Kin (NoK)

A person's next of kin (NoK) is that person's closest living blood relative or relatives and are the person or persons responsible for decisions regarding the future of graves. Some countries, such as the United States, have a legal definition of "next of kin". In other countries, such as the United Kingdom, "next of kin" may have no legal definition and may not necessarily refer to blood relatives at all. Within the project study area these lines can become even more obscured where local traditions and spiritual connotations come into effect. Within the rural cultures of South Africa determination of NoK can be much more convoluted than mere genetic descendancy and this should be taken into consideration during the consultation process.

5.2 Heritage Consultant

The person tasked with the development and integration and application of the GMP. This person should be academically qualified and be experienced in the management of graves.

5.3 Stakeholder Engagement Specialist (SES)

The person responsible for the social implementation components of the GMP.

6. Grievance Redress

Any grievances regarding issues surrounding grave management procedures or the choice of NoK must be handled on a case-by-case basis between the Stakeholder Engagement Specialist (SES) and the Heritage Consultant. In the case of relocation; as soon as mention of restitution or wake-fees surface, issues surrounding the legal NoK often get contested. A procedure for the handling of such cases must be formulated in conjunction with the SES. Such cases should be reported to the SES to ensure conformity and transparency.

If mitigation of grievances is not satisfactorily addressed, any of the parties involved may seek recourse within the legal system.

7. Monitoring and Evaluation

It is important that the identified graves be listed within the larger project development plan to ensure that proposed developments do not damage or infringe upon them or the NoK's right to access. It is recommended that a buffer zone of at least 50m around identified graves be observed. It is also recommended that the burial sites be monitored on a monthly basis during the construction phase of the project and on a six monthly bases during the operational phase of the project.

8. Conclusion

At this stage of the process very little information is available regarding the number, nature and location of the ancestral graves claimed at Ekland. This report aims to set a foundation for the responsible management of such graves and the protection of the rights of the NoK, by the current landowner.

This proactive approach illustrates the current landowner's willingness to provide for the responsible conservation of burial sites within Ekland Safaris as well as their acceptance of the legal implications of these graves within the development area.

This report should be seen as a first phase that will guide the process of later identification, verification and management of these sites.

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10. APPENDIX 1

10.1 Execution Schedule

(Physical Relocation only)

- Verification of the exact location of the sites for relocation
- Compilation in cooperation with Social Consultation team of an executable grave and sacred site register
- Documentation of the selected sites by photography and GPS as well as descriptions.
- Marking of graves and sites with temporary reference numbers
- The following actions will be dependent on confirmation of a successful Stakeholder Engagement (SE) Phase by the Social Consultation team as well as the securing of the necessary licenses and authorizations;
 - *This will also include the assigning of wake-fees for costs incurred by families as a result of the relocation. Under no circumstances should wake fees be referred to or confused with monetary compensation. Putting a monetary price on a grave is irresponsible and leads to projects being “highjacked” and held to ransom because an expectation of monetary compensation was created. It is important for the families to note that they will receive assistance to facilitate the relocation of their ancestors, however under no circumstances should a “price” be allocated to a grave. Each grave should be treated individually.*
- Selection of sites for relocation
- Classification of graves
- Active graves
- Marked graves (concrete, granite, marble, etc.)
- Within an official cemetery
- Informal graves (outside an official cemetery)
- Known graves
- Unknown graves
- Marked graves (containing inscriptions)
- Single or multiple remains
- Archaeological graves (older than 100 years)
- Religious affiliation
- Confirmation of successful Public Participation (PP) and Stakeholder Engagement (SE) processes
- Assigning of site to a field team and manager
- Select a date for the relocation and verify with the Social Consultation team
- Notifying the Police Services (7 days in advance)
- Notifying the Municipal Authorities of the exhumation date (should they wish to send an observer)
- Site preparation
- Verification of grave orientation through Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) (S&S Noggin 250 SmartCart)
- Exhumation and relocation including the identification and documentation of remains where allowed by the family.
- Our excavators are trained in osteology to enable gender, age and race determination to ensure correlation with the supplied information.

10.2 Physical Exhumation

Physical exhumations will involve the following steps;

- Rough determination of orientation and location of the grave with GPR (S&S Noggin 250 SmartCart)
- A block (usually 3m x 3m) of surface soil is removed by hand to a depth of 30cm. This usually reveals the grave pit. If not, trenches of 3m x 30cm is excavated until indications of a grave is found.
- Once the orientation and size of the grave has been determined (including sufficient working space), it is excavated to the depth of the remains.

- All steps above are documented photographically and a *Grave Exhumation Excavation* form is completed.
- Once the remains are uncovered, they are cleared to the possible extent. This is then documented *in-situ*.
- A further 20cm underneath the burial is excavated to check for signs of more remains / double burials.
- Remains are collected and included in a hermetically sealing body bag.
- Where human tissue is present, the remains are transported in Styrofoam sealing boxes and viral sealed disaster bags or CDC bags are used.
- Where only bones or grave goods remain, either an infant coffin or wood pauper coffin is used for the transportation where the families' do not indicate a preference.
- Very recent graves with ongoing decomposition will be transported in a refrigerated unit within CDC Bags.
- The remains are transported to the designated official cemetery for reburial.
- All efforts are made to rebury the remains on the same day, however, if it is not possible, culturally appropriate and hermetically sealed, safe storage is supplied by the service provider.
- Re-interment with appropriate cultural rituals at the new cemetery is provided by the company in pre-prepared grave pits with markers.
- Relocation of grave dressings where applicable.
- Re-dressing the grave or putting up a new marker.
- Updating the Grave Register and the Cemetery Grave Register.
- Follow up with Next of Kin (NoK).
- Reporting

Rules and exceptions

- When no remains can be identified up to an acceptable depth and with the consent of the families, a soil sample will be taken for reburial. Especially in Muslim societies, however when there are no more remains the individual is thought of as "moved-on" and not present in the grave anymore. This soil sample will be reburied as a replacement. Some traditions will incorporate a ceremonial burial of animal remains in these cases.
- Graves can also sometimes indicate a necropolis with several individuals buried there. The logistics of such sites should be considered during the planning phase.
- All cultural materials associated with the graves should be relocated with it.
- All the above steps are taken within the requirements of the HSE policy on site.
- Specific HSE requirements and safety gear (PPE) is outlined later in this document.

Project Management System and Plan

The first priority of the Project Management Plan will include;

- Updating the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) through G&A Heritage Properties' Heritage Impact Assessment team. The report will be vetted and brought up to date with current heritage legislations and the current minimum standards of reporting as published by SAHRA in 2016/17.
- Updating and ground-truthing of the Graves Register currently available. Variations in grave numbers will be negotiated with the client during this phase.
- Complete grave descriptions will be supplied on each grave during this phase. Where necessary G&A Heritage will increase the resolution of grave location information through the use of the Sensors and Software Noggin 250 SmartCart Ground Penetrating Radar system. This unit will be available throughout the project schedule and can be deployed at any stage and on short notice.
- Updating of the above information by overlaying with community information supplied will be done seamlessly through the Primavera Platform.
- A complete updated Grave Register and HIA report will form the deliverable for this phase and will be used for leading the phases to follow.

Geographic Information System (GIS) information will be compiled using the Quantum GIS platform. Our

employees are familiar with this product and use it extensively. It has proved to be the best IOS based GIS software currently available. This will be output to reports and maps.

Social Consultation Phase

Although it is understood that the NoK of the graves to be relocated do not necessarily reside within these communities, it is an important starting point and it is of vital importance that information be documented that might indicate any un-documented burial sites.

It is assumed that the original HIA focused mainly on the physical identification of graves within the study area and it is very possible that some poorly marked graves could have been overlooked. There is also the possibility that ceremonial grave sites (where animal remains were buried *in lieu* of an unrecoverable body) were not documented. These sites are considered by the communities as just as significant as conventional burial sites and should be treated with the same degree of respect since they are perceived to be real graves.

Social Consultation Phase		
One Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be drafted to deal with the resettlement aspect of the project, but also the grave relocation process.	Develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) specific to the grave relocation process which recognises the interdependencies between the household and grave relocation process(es)	Final SEP approved by Company
For the resettlement aspect, the team will be placing an advertisement of the first Resettlement Public Hearing in one local and one provision newspaper. In addition,	Erect Site notices (as required by National Heritage Resource Act (NHRA) 25 of 1999 and Regulation 6820 (Notice No. 548) at all the cemeteries and graves to be relocated.	Notices on site
As part of the resettlement project, the social team will have several engagements both with the affected communities at large, but also Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and their households (49) to discuss their socio-economic livelihoods and resettlement impacts and mitigation measures.	Interview the interested and effected parties within the immediate vicinity in the presence of the responsible Company representative.	Report of community perception Individual expectation register Register of NoK (to be evidenced) Minutes of meeting held with signed attendance registers
For the resettlement aspect, a 30-day period will be allowed in which the public, affected communities and PAPs can comment on the draft RAP. For this period, the RAP will be lodged at a central location in the municipality. A newspaper advertisement will be placed of this comment period: in one local and one provision	Publication of legal notices in the printed press as required by NHRA 25 of 1999 in both a local and national newspaper (May occur in parallel with the site notice).	Proof of publication (Newspaper adverts etc)

newspaper.		
As part of the resettlement project, the social team will have several interactions with the PAPs either face-to-face with each PAP, or by means of a Resettlement Working Group (RWG) to be established. The intentions of these interactions will be to finalise aspects of the resettlement document prior to implementation, such as the eligibility criteria for each affected PAP, compensation framework, alternative host resettlement areas, the selection of available housing stands, housing construction and livelihood restoration support etc.	Identification of NoK	Grave register certified by a professional archaeologist authorized to certify the grave register
The resettlement document will need to be approved by the RWG, client and relevant government authorities prior to its implementation.	Obtain consent for exhumation and re-internment.	Signed consent forms (incl affidavit) from the NoK
	Reporting the discovery of the graves to the relevant authorities. Not a legal requirement but helpful in getting all the role players involved.	Reports submitted to: The South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA), Local and District Municipality, The provincial Department of health (DOH) Mpumalanga , The Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) and the South African Police Service (SAPS).

Permit Application Phase

On completion of the PP and SE phases as per the requirements of the NHRA 25 of 1999, applications will be logged with the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) for a permit for the relocation of graves which falls under Section 36 of the Act as described. The basis evaluating this application will be the submission of a report indicating that satisfactory attempts have been made to identify the NoK of the graves under investigation. It is vital that this report be comprehensive and as per the requirements of SAHRA or it could result in a rejection and the re-execution of the PP and SE phases to the satisfaction of the Graves and Burials Unit at SAHRA. Where NoK have been identified affidavits to this affect should also be submitted to SAHRA.

These affidavits will also form the basis for the application to the Local Municipality (both exhumation and reburial areas) as well as the Department of Health. Experience has shown that obtaining the permit from SAHRA first, greatly improves the likely issuing of the other permits and permissions.

Reporting

The following documentation will be kept, and reports generated as needed. It should be taken into consideration that much of our information will be digitized in-field and will therefore not be subject to duplicate reporting.

- Daily Planning Report
 - This will be generated electronically and will appear automatically on team leader's electronic pads. It will include activities for the day and give the option of updating activities as they are completed. This will automatically update with the main server in the office every day.
- Progress Report
 - This will be a stand-alone report generated through P6 Primavera indicating the progress to date. The information will also be updated on a Gantt Chart for visual planning and will be circulated to the client. Information will be updated weekly and the report will be produced every month or on demand from the client.
- Toolbox Talks
 - These will be held each day and a synopsis will be submitted at the end of the week by both the Site Supervisor as well as the Safety Officer. These will be included in the Safety File as well as the planning reports and memos.
- Exhumation Reports
 - These will be completed for each grave exhumed and will include the Grave Documentation Sheet, cross referenced with photographs, sketches and the family affidavit (if applicable)
- Gantt Chart
 - An electronic Gantt Chart of all activities with their associated resources will be updated every day to indicate progress. A printed copy of this Chart will be on display in the site office and will be updated every week.
- Expenditure claims and budgets will be managed through the relevant Project Management Toolkit
 - Invoicing will be through our online bookkeeping platform – Ping Accounting.
- Personnel and labour payments will be covered in the financial monthly report and on their individual personnel folders.
- Mobilization
 - For this component we will be working from the completion of the work by our social consultant JV partners. It is assumed that their final product will be either a request for exhumation by the next-of-kin in the form of an affidavit or a pauper exhumation instruction in the event of no next-of-kin being identified.

Step 1

Receipt of exhumation instructions from Social Consultant with reference to the relevant SAHRA permit.

Step 2

Registering grave or sacred site on activity log and assigning a date for its relocation. Check that all departments have signed off on the exhumation.

Step 3

Notify family, local authorities and police at least seven calendar days before the planned exhumation.

Step 4

Mobilise team to site for exhumation. Check on age of grave and supply appropriate transport containers etc. to the field team. Supply needed equipment and deploy field team.

Step 5

Ensure new grave in cemetery is excavated and safe.

Step 6

Ensure that all necessary religious ceremonies have been completed to the satisfaction of the family or

community.

Step 7

Prepare exhumation area. Set up tents and air conditioning where necessary. Check on appropriate PPE for workers.

Step 8

In conjunction with the Site Supervisors and senior excavators, devise a strategy for this particular site or grave.

Step 9

Execute exhumation and documentation.

Step 10

Transfer remains to undertaker for transport to the new cemetery and facilitate immediate reburial if practical.

Steps 4-10 should be executed within one day.

10.3 Equipment

Transport

1 x people carrier (10 seater with safety belts). Also to be used as emergency vehicle for injuries on duty.

2 x 4 wheel drive LDVs for transport of equipment.

1 x 4 wheel drive undertaker hearse for transporting remains

1 x 4 wheel drive LDV or SUV for Project Manager

Excavation Equipment

- Spades and shovels
- Buckets
- Brushes (various sizes)
- Dust pans
- Hand sifters and Tripod Screens with rough and fine mesh screens
- Trowels
- Spatulas
- Cataloguing bags

Documentation Equipment

- Grave Documentation Sheet
- Digital camera
- GPS
- Notes

Ground Penetrating Radar

G&A Heritage Properties (Pty) Ltd will be providing a dedicated Sensors and Software Noggin 250 SmartCart ground penetrating radar unit for this project. This will greatly improve the non-invasive identification of graves. There are a number of advantages when incorporating geophysical tools, including GPR, as part of a multidisciplinary search protocol for clandestine graves and buried evidence.

- First, and foremost, GPR is a non-invasive, or non-destructive, search tool that does not produce surface damage. Therefore, the context of potential buried evidence is preserved.
- In addition, if site characteristics are appropriate for this equipment, it is normally used to highlight

smaller anomalous areas across a much larger survey area. Investigators can then focus follow-up testing over the smaller areas, that can include invasive methods, to confirm detection of a buried target, or to clear an area thought to contain a buried body. The application of geophysical tools for forensic applications requires experience searching for objects and disturbances in the near surface.

- While a lower frequency antenna, such as a 250 MHz, compared to a 500 MHz, will be a better option for soils that limit penetration of the EM wave such as soils with a high clay content, the 250 MHz may be an overall better option than a 500 MHz for most soil types involving clandestine grave searches.
- Non-invasive method of location will ensure that unmarked graves are identified before they are damaged by traditional approaches to sub-surface identification.
- Any other sensitive objects such as utilities that might be in the way of the exhumation can be avoided since the GPR will identify these beforehand.
- Orientation, depth and size of graves can be determined beforehand making planning much more efficient and customized.
- Where families are unsure as to numbers or exact locations of graves, these can be verified.

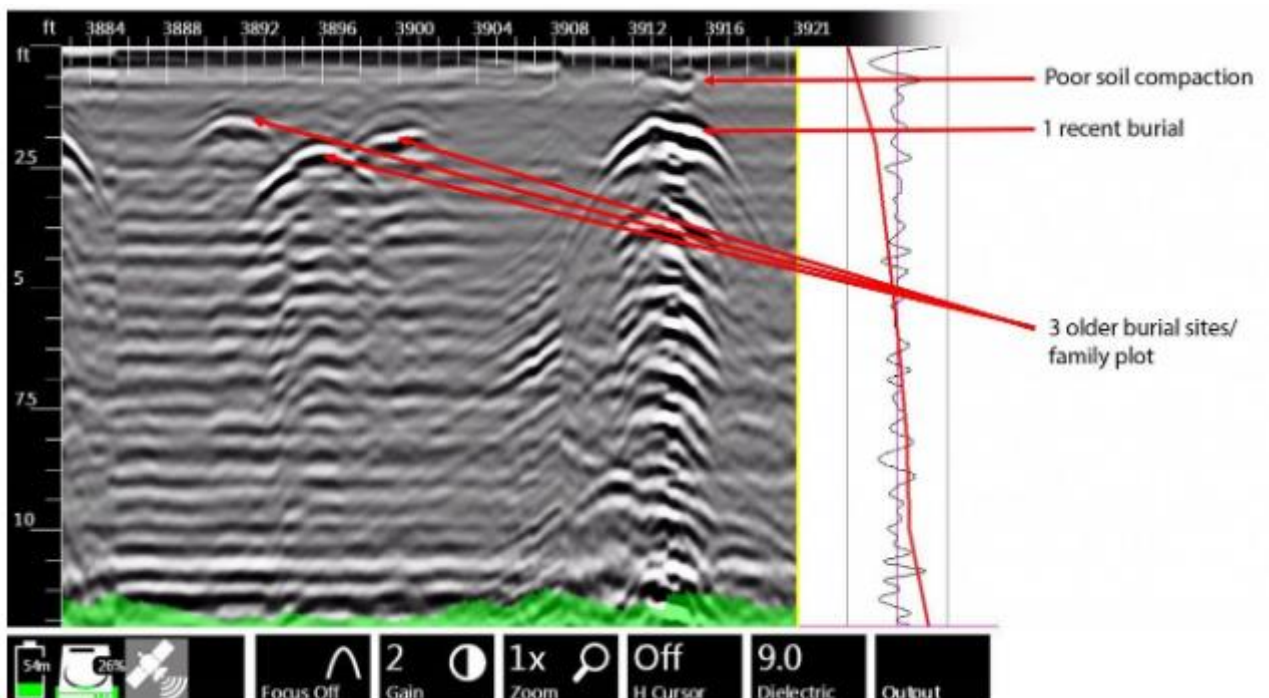


Figure 33. GPR Side View Scan Indicating the Location of Graves

Personal Protective Clothing (PPE)

- Dust masks
- Full face microbe respirator
- Latex gloves
- Rubber work gloves
- Disposable Coveralls
- Coveralls
- Hard hat
- Goggles
- Safety Boots

Decontamination Station

- Elite Plus to disinfect tarpaulins and plastic sheeting

- Protozyme for washing of worker clothes
- Antibac Handsoap SABS 1853
- Alcolgel for hand disinfecting
- Body Fresh for decomposing corpses
- Emergency Eye Wash station
- 1st Responder First Aid Bag
- Chemical Spill Kit
- Breathalyzer

Transportation Equipment

- Infant coffin
- Pauper coffin (pressed wood)
- Combination Tray with plastic body bag
- U-zip body bags
- Generic shrouds for Muslim Graves
- Disaster Bags for decomposing bodies

11. APPENDIX 2

Property detail:

Deeds registry	LIMPOPO
Property type	FARM
Farm name	PIENAAR
Farm number	624
Portion	0
Province	LIMPOPO
Registration division/Administrative district	MS
Local authority	NORTHERN DC
Previous description	-
Diagram deed number	T54704/1998
Extent	2094.9084 H
LPI Code	TOMS00000000062400000

Title Deeds detail:

Document	Registration date	Purchase date	Amount	Microfilm reference	Document copy?
T20994/2000PTA	20000229	19991222	R3800000.00	-	Not available

Owners detail:

Document	Full name	Identity Number	Share	Person Enquiry?
T20994/2000PTA	MANUPONT 124 PTY LTD	199902775007	-	Yes

Endorsements / Encumbrances:

Endorsement / Encumbrance	Holder	Amount	Microfilm reference	Document copy?
K192/1949RMPTA	-	-	-	Not available
K3456/1985SPTA	-	-	-	Not available
CONVERTED FROM PTA	-	-	-	Not available
CONSOLIDATE FROM	REG DIV MS ,NAME GENERAL ,NO 587 ,PRTN 2	-	-	Not available
CONSOLIDATE FROM	REG DIV MS ,NAME PIENAAR ,NO 635 ,PRTN 0	-	-	Not available

History:

Document	Holder	Amount	Microfilm reference	Document copy?
B50115/1998PTA	-	-	-	Not available
T54704/1998PTA	TIOROE INV PTY LTD	CCT	-	Not available