

## **PROGRESS REPORT**

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### **Archaeological Monitoring of Tower 204 and Previously Unidentified Site at Tower 205**

### **PROPOSED 400KV TABOR-WITKOP TRANSMISSION LINE, LIMPOPO PROVINCE**

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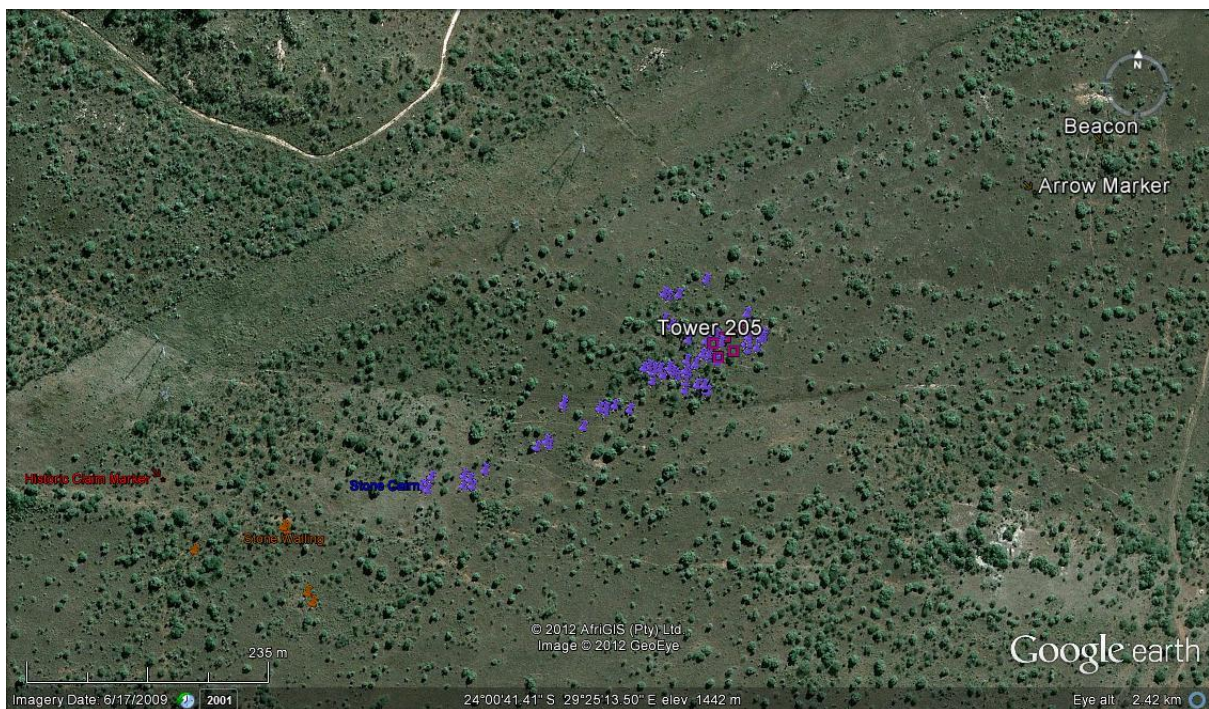
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March 29, 2012

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## INTRODUCTION

During the heritage impact assessment undertaken in 2010, J van Schalkwyk identified four cemeteries which are located inside the corridor for the Tabor-Witkop transmission line, or very close to it. A fifth cemetery was only recently identified when work started at Tower 205 and human skeletal remains were unintentionally disinterred. An archaeologist was summoned without delay and one hundred and forty two graves were identified within the surrounding area. Having reached almost the maximum length between Towers 205 and 206, it was clearly impossible to move Tower 205 off the archaeological site. The extent of the informal cemetery is clearly visible in the images below. The position of the tower would have to be repositioned where it would have the least impact, and after the least sensitive area was identified, it was decided that two graves would have to be archaeologically removed and re-interred. The tower would be positioned less than one metre from one grave. Before the application for an archaeological rescue permit was initiated, a resolve was taken to keep the archaeologist in attendance at all times of the duration of the erection of the tower, from the excavation phase until the pouring of the foundations. All graves in the vicinity of the tower and thoroughfare were temporarily demarcated and in consultation with the archaeologist the best access to the four legs of the tower was established.



**Fig 1.** A general view of the archaeological sites discovered in close proximity to Towers 204 and 205. The red marker indicates the site identified by J van Schalkwyk in 2010, while the rest of the markers indicate the location of new sites identified between 19 & 28 March 2012. The foundations of Tower 205 are indicated with pink squares.

### LEGEND

**Red:** Site identified during 2010 HIA.  
**Purple:** Graves

**Yellow:** Stone wall structures  
**Pink squares:** Tower 205





**Fig 2.** A closer view of the burials. The lowermost grave indicated by a pink pin was accidentally excavated, which led to the discovery of the cemetery. The grave that was to be excavated and relocated at request of the Eskom representative is indicated with a pink pin. The excavation was, however, not completed and closed up when it was decided to move the tower in a more south-westerly position. It is quite clear that the north-western foundation (Leg C) is positioned almost on top of another burial, less than a metre from the grave. On March 28 and 29, 2012, the archaeologist also documented more graves which will not necessarily be affected by the power line, but since it forms part of the same component under investigation, this was a necessary precaution. This task was however not completed due to dense shrubbery. It is, however, clear that more graves are present in the area; the general area and direction of these other graves are indicated by a red arrow.



**Fig 3.** The distribution of some of the graves at Tower 205 at ground level. Some of the graves in danger to be overlooked by traffic are temporarily indicated by the yellow markers, while the orange netting mark two graves which are either close to the thoroughfare for the excavator and other traffic or one leg of the tower.





**Fig 4.** Grave 1 (March 19, 2012). Location:  $24^{\circ}00'39.05''S$   $29^{\circ}25'16.49''E$ . The graves were identified by stacked rocks and pebbles of various sizes. For better visibility of these graves each was marked with a wooden stake dipped in blue paint. This effort was, however, not very successful: it was difficult to drive the stakes into the soil, they were often shorter than the surrounding plant growth and the blue colour didn't stand out well.



**Fig 5.** It was decided to use the longer, yellow markers to indicate the position of the graves. These were much more successful and grave locations were visible from a distance. Since there were not enough markers, they were mainly used where there was a possibility that the graves could be damaged by vehicle or excavator traffic.





**Fig 6.** Grave 8 (March 19, 2012). Prior to bush clearing, most of the graves were covered in thick vegetation and were totally invisible. In the example above it is clear that, even after clearing had commenced, some of the graves were only detected by their raised surfaces. More than one hundred graves were detected, yet there still may be the same amount covered by the vegetation.

## TOWER 204

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**Fig 7.** Arrow shaped feature.

Location: 24°00'35.60"S 29°25'27.40"E. A (gold?) claim marker is located close to Tower 204. It consists of white quartz and other light coloured rock roughly arranged in the shape of an arrow. A rusted nameplate welded onto a steel rod is placed in an upright position almost at the centre of the arrow tip. This feature has a low significance; its purpose can only be speculated about. It is possible that it could be a claim marker, but more and similar examples will reinforce this argument. Further research could be undertaken.



**Fig 8.** Stone and cement beacon.

Location: 24°00'34.00"S 29°25'20.80"E. This stone and concrete feature stands next to the access route to Tower 204. There are more further into the field. The age and purpose of it is unknown, but it is clearly meant to be a beacon of some sorts. Similar structures were used in the recent past (60 years +) to demarcate an area destined for building or marking of a garden/farm border. In order to assess its value, further research will have to be undertaken.

## TOWER 205

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The cemetery at Tower 205 was accidentally discovered when one grave was unintentionally exposed by the excavator. The assistance of the archaeologist was immediately sought, who identified the skeletal material to be of human origin. The burial was almost a metre below surface. The skeletal material was returned to the grave which was refilled, its position indicated with a marker and recorded.

The rest of the site was inspected and GPS readings were taken of each of the cairns and other features (See **Appendix A**). At least one circular stone structure, approximately three metre in diameter, is associated with the burials at Tower 205. If there are more structures at this site, these are covered by the thick vegetation of shrubbery and thick grass cover, but none were visible.

Since the clearing of lands, prior to planting, present with similar cairns to graves, the archaeologist conducted one superficial test excavation which revealed one fragmented tibial bone approximately 30 cm below surface. This burial too was left intact and immediately closed, its position indicated with a marker and recorded.

When it was decided to move the tower, it became evident that two graves were still in danger of being damaged, and an Eskom representative asked that it should be excavated and relocated elsewhere on the site. Since it was a matter of the utmost importance to be able to continue with the work, the archaeologist thought to start the excavation and to apply for a rescue permit immediately, informing SAHRA that excavation had already started. The excavation was not completed and immediately brought to a halt by Peter D'Oliveira from Stefanutti Stocks Power. This burial was also closed up, indicated with a marker and recorded.





**Fig 9.** The excavation which was initiated before final decision about the position of Tower 205. It was excavated to approximately 45 cm before it was halted. Some pottery sherds and undiagnostic fragmented bone were retrieved from just below surface (see the image below).

Another location was mitigated for the tower, which was moved to approximately a metre from another grave with the agreement that the archaeologist had to be in attendance throughout the duration of the tower's excavation and erection.



**Fig 10.** The position of Leg C of Tower 205 is marked with steel rods and yellow caps (indicated with a red square). The burial is temporarily demarcated with the orange netting.

Excavation commenced of Legs A, B and D (keeping Leg C, the most sensitive area, for the last), but during the progress it became clear that the excavator's bucket teeth were too blunt to excavate; the operator had to slew it to break through the rock. The archaeologist prohibited any further excavation until the bucket teeth were replaced. Apparently an order had already been placed for the replacement three weeks prior. Excavation continued the next morning with a smaller excavator from Fred's Towing being brought in, which was assisted by the larger one used previously.





**Fig 11.** Clearly visible in the image at left are the bucket teeth before replacement the next day (at right).



**Fig 12.** The close proximity to the burial, and the actual danger of it being damaged, is clearly expressed in this image.





**Fig 13.** The disturbance of soil from the dug grave is visible (delineated in red). It is clear that the excavation cut through a small part of the grave. No skeletal material, however, was visible or was removed. The excavation was completed without any further damage to the burial.

## Cultural Finds

The surface of the cemetery site at Tower 205 presented no cultural remains. Intermingled with some fragmented bone of animal origin, were pottery sherds which were discovered under the cairn, 10 - 20 cm below soil surface.



The animal bone is undiagnostic due to the severe fragmentation. It is clear, however, that it was intentionally broken or cut, probably during slaughtering. Its presence in the cemetery could be indicative of a ritual performed there to appease the ancestral spirits.

**Fig 16.** Fragmented bone of animal origin. These were also located under the cairn among the pottery sherds.





**Fig 14.** Partially excavated grave (No. 12, March 26, 2012, 24°00'40.50"S 29°25'17.70"E). Pottery sherds of various thicknesses, texture and colour were discovered on the site. A few decorated pieces and pot lips are among these, as well as some sherds indicating the use of red oxide and graphite as part of the decoration.



**Fig 15.** The decorated pottery sherds found under the cairn.

The few decorated pottery sherds recovered could be classified as follows:

- Sherd 3 is characteristic of the Eiland facies which dates to AD 1000 to 1300. Its main distribution area is along the Limpopo and Crocodile rivers in the Blouberg and Waterberg areas, but a small distribution has been identified in the Polokwane area. Eiland pottery has a characteristic herringbone design (Huffman, p 229).

- The other sherds include two lips, one with multiple incised bands separated by colour. Sherd 2 is an example of this with red ochre (not clear in the image) above the two bands and graphite below it. Other sherds, such as Sherd 5, shows an area decorated with red ochre. These are characteristic of the Icon facies of the Moloko branch from the Urewe Tradition. The distribution of this type of pottery covers a large area particularly in the Limpopo province from Musina, Bloubaai and Phalaborwa, inclusive of Polokwane, and stretch southwards to just north of Lydenburg in Mpumalanga. The most likely date for this pottery is AD 1300 – 1500 (Huffman, pp 183, 185). Icon is the earliest recorded facies of Moloko. In some places Icon incorporated earlier Eiland elements (Huffman, p 429).

In view of the above evidence, it is clear that the environs had been populated by Iron Age peoples since at least 1000 years ago.

Since no pottery sherds were observed on the surface (again, the thick vegetation could conceal much evidence of past habitation or use of the site), it is unlikely that this particular site was occupied. Apart from the stone walling (See **Appendix A, Table 2**) near Tower 206, another complex is situated on a hill less than a kilometre away, just northeast of the site, with another beyond it. These structures were, however, not investigated.

The indigenous people still built and occupied stone walled complexes in historical times. It is thus possible that the cemetery falls within the same time period as the identified stone walled complexes, and that these date from a grim phase in the history of the Limpopo province.

Historical information has it that in 1895 rinderpest broke out in the Soutpansberg area and quickly spread throughout the Limpopo province. The epidemic spread quickly and in spite of roads leading to contaminated farms being closed and it was prohibited to use wagon traffic with ruminants, thousands of cattle died. All contaminated farms had to be completely isolated and all animals, even the game on these farms, had to be culled and burned.

This was also a particularly dry year, preceded by a locust plague. Many farmers were ruined and due to the lack of transport food supplies could not be transported to remote areas. A serious famine resulted and affected especially the indigenous peoples. As a result of their poor health, pestilence broke out at the end of 1996, beginning 1997, which assumed an epidemic scale. At least 15% of the white population was affected but the numbers of the black people were much higher. The cause of this epidemic was never discovered. In one district 400 people died in a 24 hour period, either from famine or pestilence. Magistrate Munnik wrote that one morning, on his way from Pietersburg to Marabastad, he found 15 corpses of blacks along the road who had died the previous night.

In view of the above evidence, it is quite possible that these many burials could be the grim witness to that tragic period in the history of this area.

An old inhabitant of this area relayed another story: she has it that a skirmish between Boer, Brit and Black occurred in this area. The deceased British was buried



near the fort (Fort Campbell), a few kilometres from Tower 205 on the farm owned by Kuschke Agricultural School, while the graves under discussion are those of the Blacks. This skirmish is, however, unconfirmed.

Unless the site could be excavated, one will never know the exact reason for these many graves at this location.

## TOWER 206

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In the vicinity of Tower 206 the remains of stone walling were located which are indicative of permanent settlement. Although covered in thick vegetation, it is clear that these are circular structures. In most places the walls were apparently robbed by later inhabitants since only the foundation stones are still visible.



**Fig 17.** One of the better preserved stone wall structures passes behind the person which was used to indicate scale. The red line indicates the rounded shape, and although it is clearly visible on site, it is difficult to distinguish in the photograph due to the thick vegetation.





**Fig 18.** One of the robbed walls which are part of the same structure photographed in Figure 17.



**Fig 19.** This feature was identified by J van Schalkwyk in 2010 as an “historic claim marker” ( $24^{\circ}00'45.94''S$   $29^{\circ}25'58.57''$ ).

Like the arrow marker in Figure 7, this could also be a claim marker, since it also consists of packed quartzite rocks and is also provided with a rusted nameplate welded onto a steel rod.



## RECOMMENDATIONS

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### **Tower 204**

- In the absence of more information the arrow feature (Figure 7) might seem not be of any great cultural significance. It is clear, however, that the feature was intentionally built and without doubt had relevance to some action that took place in the past. It is advised that it should be clearly demarcated for the duration of the tower construction in order for it to be avoided and should not be removed or damaged in any way.
- The beacon in Figure 8 is safe due to its location next to the well marked access road to Tower 204. It is, however, advised not to remove or damage it (or any of the other and similar beacons) in any way.

### **Tower 205**

The construction of Tower 205 had been initiated. Since this is a very sensitive site, being a cemetery, it is protected in terms of the The National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 (See **Appendix B**) and it is recommended that:

- All graves should be left intact and not be disturbed in any way, at any time;
- an entrance road to the tower should be clearly marked;
- it should be permanently isolated by demarcating a buffer zone of at least 10 metre around it, starting from the outermost graves that can be located. Standard fencing material should be used to permanently remain in place; and
- no ground clearing machinery or vehicle traffic is to be allowed onto the site at any time.
- It is further advised that an archaeologist be present when the area is demarcated and during the construction of the tower, should more cultural remains be uncovered to prevent accidental damage of it;
- Reconnaissance of the immediate area should also be undertaken in an attempt to contextualise the burials.

### **Tower 206**

This feature could be linked to the similar feature in the vicinity of Tower 204, and should be treated likewise. It is advised that it should be clearly demarcated for the duration of the tower construction in order for it to be avoided and should not be removed or damaged in any way.

## SOURCES

**Changuoin L** 1986. *Pietersburg – Die Eerste Eeu 1886 – 1986*. V&R Drukkery (Edms) Bpk: Pretoria.

**Huffman TN** 2007. *Handbook to the Iron Age – The Archaeology of Pre-Colonial Farming Societies in Southern Africa*. Univ of KwaZulu-Natal Press: Scottsville.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Hester Roodt', with a stylized flourish at the end.

**Hester Roodt**

*BA Hons Archaeology - UP; BA Hons Anatomy – UP*



## APPENDIX A – CO-ORDINATES

Except for March 19, all coordinates were taken with a Garmin Oregon 300 with an accuracy of 4 – 6 m.

**Table 01. Graves**

	<b>Latitude</b>	<b>Longitude</b>	<b>Altitude</b>
<b>March 19, 2012</b>			
<b>01</b>	24°00'39.05"	29°25'16.49"	1464
<b>02</b>	24°00'12.00"	29°25'16.32"	1465
<b>03</b>	24°00'39.54"	29°25'15.60"	1460
<b>04</b>	24°00'39.60"	29°25'15.24"	1461
<b>05</b>	24°00'39.54"	29°25'15.12"	1461
<b>06</b>	24°00'39.60"	29°25'15.30"	1462
<b>07</b>	24°00'40.32"	29°25'15.18"	1463
<b>08</b>	24°00'40.50"	29°25'15.42"	1463
<b>09</b>	-	-	-
<b>10</b>	-	-	-
<b>11</b>	24°00'41.58"	29°25'14.82"	1455
<b>12</b>	-	-	-
<b>13</b>	24°00'41.82"	29°25'14.58"	1460
<b>14</b>	24°00'41.76"	29°25'14.76"	1460
<b>15</b>	24°00'41.82"	29°25'14.94"	1458
<b>16</b>	24°00'41.94"	29°25'14.88"	1458
<b>17</b>	24°00'41.82"	29°25'15.12"	1457
<b>18</b>	24°00'42.00"	29°25'15.24"	1458
<b>19</b>	24°00'41.76"	29°25'15.42"	1457
<b>20</b>	24°00'41.88"	29°25'15.54"	1457
<b>21</b>	24°00'41.94"	29°25'15.60"	1458
<b>22</b>	24°00'42.00"	29°25'15.72"	1455
<b>23</b>	24°00'42.18"	29°25'15.99"	1456
<b>24</b>	24°00'42.42"	29°25'15.99"	1456
<b>25</b>	24°00'41.94"	29°25'15.99"	1457
<b>26</b>	24°00'41.82"	29°25'15.96"	1457
<b>27</b>	24°00'41.88"	29°25'16.08"	1459
<b>28</b>	24°00'42.24"	29°25'16.38"	1458
<b>29</b>	24°00'42.24"	29°25'16.62"	1456
<b>30</b>	24°00'42.30"	29°25'16.62"	1457
<b>31</b>	24°00'42.42"	29°25'16.74"	1457
<b>32</b>	-	-	-
<b>33</b>	-	-	-
<b>34</b>	-	-	-
<b>35</b>	-	-	-
<b>36</b>	24°00'41.52"	29°25'15.99"	1469
<b>March 22, 2012</b>			
<b>1</b>	23°39'39"	29°42'20"	-
<b>2</b>	23°43'39"	29°40'06"	-
<b>3</b>	23°46'56"	29°37'57"	-
<b>4</b>	23°52'53"	29°37'02"	-
<b>5</b>	23°54'07"	29°37'01"	-
<b>6</b>	23°54'21"	29°36'50"	-
<b>7</b>	23°54'27"	29°36'45"	-
<b>8</b>	23°55'53"	29°36'28"	-
<b>9</b>	23°55'56"	29°36'25"	-

10	23°56'06"	29°36'22"	-
11	23°56'09"	29°36'23"	-
12	23°57'26"	29°34'24"	-
13	23°57'35"	29°33'48"	-
14	23°57'34"	29°33'41"	-
15	23°57'31"	29°33'41"	-
16	23°57'38"	29°33'27"	-
17	24°00'19"	29°26'10"	-
18	24°00'45"	29°24'58"	-

**March 26, 2012**

1	24°00'40.70"	29°25'16.90"	-
2	24°00'40.90"	29°25'16.60"	-
3	24°00'41.50"	29°25'17.00"	-
4	24°00'41.40"	29°25'16.70"	-
5	24°00'41.30"	29°25'16.70"	-
6	24°00'41.30"	29°25'16.50"	-
7	24°00'41.60"	29°25'16.30"	-
8	24°00'40.70"	29°25'18.40"	-
9	24°00'40.60"	29°25'18.50"	-
10	24°00'40.70"	29°25'18.5"	-
11	24°00'41.00"	29°25'18.30"	-
12	24°00'40.50"	29°25'17.70"	Test excavation (grave)
13	24°00'40.90"	29°25'17.90"	-
14	24°00'40.00"	29°25'17.90"	-
15	24°00'40.90"	29°25'18.00"	-
16	24°00'40.80"	29°25'18.00"	-
17	24°00'40.70"	29°25'18.00"	-
18	24°00'41.10"	29°25'18.00"	-
19	24°00'40.90"	29°25'17.10"	-
20	24°00'42.20"	29°25'14.90"	-
21	24°00'44.40"	29°25'11.20"	-
22	24°00'43.10"	29°25'14.20"	-
23	24°00'45.20"	29°25'09.50"	-
24	24°00'43.00"	29°25'13.70"	-
25	24°00'45.50"	29°25'09.00"	-
26	24°00'43.10"	29°25'13.40"	-
27	24°00'45.40"	29°25'08.80"	-
28	24°00'43.20"	29°25'13.40"	-
29	24°00'45.70"	29°25'09.00"	-
30	24°00'43.10"	29°25'13.20"	-
31	24°00'45.70"	29°25'09.10"	-
32	24°00'43.00"	29°25'12.00"	-
33	24°00'45.70"	29°25'08.80"	-
34	24°00'43.10"	29°25'12.00"	-
35	24°00'45.50"	29°25'07.70"	-
36	24°00'43.70"	29°25'12.70"	-
37	24°00'45.70"	29°25'07.60"	-
38	24°00'44.20"	29°25'11.40"	-
39	24°00'45.80"	29°25'07.40"	-
40	24°00'44.30"	29°25'11.50"	-
41	24°00'45.90"	29°25'07.60"	-

**March 28, 2012**

1	24°00'41.20"	29°25'13.20"	Mound (more than one grave?)
2	24°00'40.00"	29°25'13.20"	
3	24°00'40.60"	29°25'13.20"	Mound (more than one grave?)



4	24°00'40.50"	29°25'13.30"	
5	24°00'40.70"	29°25'13.50"	
6	24°00'40.90"	29°25'14.40"	In previous access road
7	24°00'41.10"	29°25'14.20"	Mound (more than one grave?)
8	24°00'40.80"	29°25'13.90"	
9	24°00'40.80"	29°25'13.90"	
10	24°00'40.50"	29°25'13.40"	
11	24°00'40.30"	29°25'1.40"	
12	24°00'40.10"	29°25'13.50"	
13	24°00'39.90"	29°25'13.30"	
14	24°00'39.90"	29°25'13.20"	
15	24°00'39.90"	29°25'13.10"	These two graves are next to each other but have the same reading: GPS reading 4 m out.
16	24°00'39.90"	29°25'13.10"	
17	24°00'40.00"	29°25'13.00"	
18	24°00'40.20"	29°25'12.70"	
19	24°00'40.20"	29°25'12.80"	
20	24°00'40.20"	29°25'12.60"	
21	24°00'42.20"	29°25'15.70"	First grave identified
<b>March 29, 2012</b>			
1	24°00'39.50 "	29°25'17.60 "	
2	24°00'39.70 "	29°25'16.90 "	
3	24°00'38.60 "	29°25'17.00 "	
4	24°00'38.30 "	29°25'16.80 "	
5	24°00'38.20 "	29°25'16.50 "	
6	24°00'30.20 "	29°25'16.50 "	
7	24°00'38.10 "	29°25'16.70 "	Mound next to modern excavation
8	24°00'38.10 "	29°25'16.30 "	
9	24°00'30.00 "	29°25'16.10 "	
10	24°00'38.30 "	29°25'15.90 "	
11	24°00'38.30 "	29°25'16.10 "	
12	24°00'38.50 "	29°25'16.50 "	
13	24°00'38.80 "	29°25'16.60 "	Mound (more than one grave?)
14	24°00'38.70 "	29°25'16.70 "	
15	24°00'38.90 "	29°25'16.80 "	Mound (more than one grave?)
16	24°00'39.00 "	29°25'16.60 "	
17	24°00'39.10 "	29°25'16.40 "	Mound (more than one grave?)
18	24°00'39.00 "	29°25'16.30 "	Mound (more than one grave?)
19	24°00'39.20 "	29°25'16.40 "	
20	24°00'39.40 "	29°25'16.40 "	Mound (more than one grave?)
21	24°00'39.30 "	29°25'16.50 "	
22	24°00'39.10 "	29°25'16.80 "	
23	24°00'39.50 "	29°25'17.20 "	Mound (more than one grave?)
24	24°00'40.00 "	29°25'17.70 "	
25	24°00'37.90 "	29°25'16.60 "	
26	24°00'38.10 "	29°25'16.30 "	
<b>142</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>		

**Table 02. Stone Enclosures**

01	24°00'40.90"	29°25'16.00"	Circle
02	24°00'47.30"	29°25'02.80"	The approximate diameter of the stone walled feature.
03	24°00'47.40"	29°25'02.90"	
04	24°00'48.20"	29°24'59.80"	Stone walled feature
05	24°00'49.30"	29°25'03.70"	Stone walled feature
06	24°00'49.60"	29°25'03.90"	Stone walled feature

**Table 03. Features**

<b>01</b>	24°00'34.00"	29°25'20.80"	Beacon
<b>02</b>	24°00'35.60"	29°25'27.40"	Arrow beacon
<b>03</b>	24°00'45.94"	29°25'58.57"	Historic claim marker identified 2010

**Table 04.  
Tower 205 (Self Support) Foundations**

<b>A</b>	24°00'40.90"	29°25'17.60"	-
<b>B</b>	24°00'41.10"	29°25'17.10"	-
<b>C</b>	24°00'40.70"	29°25'16.90"	-
<b>D</b>	24°00'40.50"	29°25'17.30"	-

## **APPENDIX B - NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT 25 OF 1999**

The National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 stipulates the following (emboldened text has relevance):

### **36 Burial grounds and graves**

(3) (a) No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority-

(a) **destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove** from its original position or otherwise disturb the grave of a victim of conflict, or **any burial ground** or part thereof which contains such graves;

(b) destroy, damage, alter, exhume, remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground **older than 60 years which is situated outside a formal cemetery** administered by a local authority; or

(c) **bring onto or use** at a burial ground or grave referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) **any excavation equipment**, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.

(4) SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority may not issue a permit for the destruction or damage of any burial ground or grave referred to in subsection (3) (a) unless it is satisfied that the applicant has made **satisfactory arrangements for the exhumation and re-interment of the contents of such graves**, at the **cost of the applicant** and in accordance with any regulations made by the responsible heritage resources authority.

and it further states that ...

(6) Subject to the provision of any other law, any person who **in the course of development** or any other activity **discovers the location of a grave**, the existence of which was **previously unknown**, must **immediately cease such activity** and report the discovery to the **responsible heritage resources authority** which must, in co-operation with the South African Police Service and in accordance with regulations of the responsible heritage resources authority-

(a) carry out an investigation for the purpose of obtaining information on whether or not such grave is protected in terms of this Act or is of significance to any community; and

(b) if such grave is protected or is of significance, assist any person who or community which is a direct descendant to make arrangements for the exhumation and re-interment of the contents of such grave or, in the absence of such person or community, **make any such arrangements as it deems fit**.