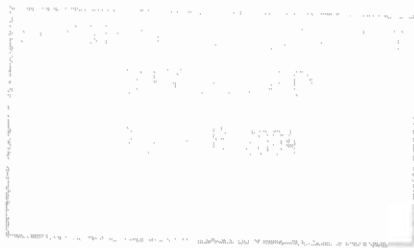


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**REPORT**

**ON THE RELOCATION  
OF SIX (6) GRAVES FROM  
THE PROPERTY OF LONMIN PLATINUM**

**(ELANDSDRIFT 467 JQ)**

SAHRA PERMIT NO. 80/04/03/002/51  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH REF# J2X/60/03

Reference: Lon-Rel-2  
Compiled by: H. Steyn & W. Nienaber  
Date: 5 April 2004



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**REPORT ON SIX GRAVES RELOCATED FROM THE PROPERTY OF  
LONMIN PLATINUM**

**Report compiled by:** H.S. Steyn and W.C. Nienaber

**Date of report:** 5 April 2004

## ***THE RELOCATION OF 6 GRAVES FROM LONMIN PLATINUM***

This report is submitted in fulfilment of the requirements of:

- The agreement between *Professional Grave Solutions (Pty) Ltd* and *Lonmin Platinum* for the completion of the Project: *Lonmin Grave Relocation Project 2*.
- The **South African Heritage Resources Agency Permit No. 80/04/03/002/51** issued under Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act no. 25 of 1999 to W.C. Nienaber (in association with H. Steyn).

This report covers the exhumation of the human remains of 6 individuals from the property of Lonmin Platinum on the farm Elandsdrift 467 JQ in the Rustenburg district, Northwest Province on 25 March 2004 and the re-interment of the remains at the Hartebeesfontein Cemetery (Rustenburg District) on the same day. The social consultation process is also discussed.

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## **1. Introduction**

*Professional Grave Solutions (Pty) Ltd* was contracted by *Lonmin Platinum* to relocate 6 graves from their property (a portion of the farm Elandsdrift 467 JQ). These graves needed to be relocated as they were directly affected by the expansion of mining activities (the development of the U9 pit). The graves were exhumed on 25 March 2004 and were reburied at the Hartebeesfontein Cemetery, Rustenburg District on the same day.

## **2. Social Consultation**

The social consultation process commenced on 20 January 2004 with the erection of legal notices at the cemetery and in the general vicinity (local shops, crossroads etc.) These notices were maintained throughout the social consultation process. Similar notices were published in two local newspapers on 19 February 2004.

On 03 March 2004 the consultant met with Mr. Gary Ngundu, a councillor in the Modderspruit area. He indicated that he knows of an elderly man, Mr. Samuel Moeketsi, who resides on the farm next to Lonmin Platinum. Mr. Ngundu arranged a meeting with Mr. Moeketsi and his daughter Ms. Anna Moeketsi on 10 February 2004. During this meeting Mr. Moeketsi indicated that he knows of the graves in question and suggested that the consultants contact a family member of his, Ms. Margaret Jansen who resides at Hartebeesfontein, a village 65km northeast of Mooiooi. Ms. Anna Moeketsi indicated that she is friendly with Ms. Mavis More, Ms. Jansen's daughter and would thus be in a position to arrange a meeting between the consultants and Ms. Jansen. Such a meeting was arranged and took the form of a site visit to the graves in the company of Ms. Jansen on 19 February 2004.

During the site visit Ms. Jansen identified four of the six graves as belonging to her family. She provided the consultant with the names of three of these individuals (Those buried in LON 1, LON 2 and LON 4). She also signed forms requesting the relocation of these three graves, of which she is the closest living relative. Although Ms. Jansen claimed kinship to the deceased buried in LON 3, she was not sure of the name of this person. She indicated that she knows the name of a more closely related relative but is not sure of the whereabouts of this person.

Ms. Jansen indicated that she would like her graves to be re-interred in the Hartebeesfontein/Lethabong Municipal cemetery.

Ms. Jansen indicated that she also knows the names of the family members of the deceased buried in LON 5 and LON 6. Although she does not know the current whereabouts of these family members, Ms. Jansen undertook to contact her extended family in order to assist the consultants in locating these people.

On 23 March 2004 Ms. Jansen contacted the consultant with the news that she was able to verify the identity of the person buried in LON 3. The remains were that of her grandfather's brother. As the closest living relative, Ms. Jansen signed the necessary request forms. The identity of the persons buried in LON 5 and 6 is still unknown, as

the whereabouts of the family members are still not known. Ms. Jansen undertook to notify the consultants as soon as she managed to locate these family members so that they can be informed of the location of the new graves.



**Figure 1: Ms. Margaret Jansen at the Lonmin cemetery.**

### **3. Legal Compliance**

Exhumation and re-interment is governed by Ordinance 12 of 1980 (Exhumations Ordinance), while handling and transportation of human remains are subject to the stipulations of Act 65 of 1983 (Human Tissues Act) as well as relevant Department of Health regulations. The graves and mortal remains of victims of conflict and graves older than 60 years in a burial ground not administered by a local authority, as well as all graves older than 100 years, are also subject to the stipulations of National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999). All local laws and by-laws regarding cemeteries must also be adhered to.

In order to comply with the above, permissions to exhume and re-inter the human remains and associated grave dressings and cultural remains were obtained from:

- South African Heritage Resources Agency
- The National Department of Health
- The South African Police Services at Mooiooi were informed of the planned exhumations one month before work commenced. They were also telephonically reminded of the exhumation seven days before it took place.
- Third Schedule Notices of Internment and Department of Home Affairs, Republic of South Africa Burial Orders were prepared for re-interment in the Hartebeesfontein Cemetery.

## 4. Methodology

### 4.1 Method of excavation

The methods employed during exhumation aimed to recover all the remains, to minimise damage to the remains, to record the three-dimensional context of the remains and to preserve and respect the dignity of the buried individual. All evidence that might allude to the events leading to the death of the individual and circumstances regarding the event were recorded and interpreted. The information gathered was presented in a technical report.

The excavation methods employed accomplished the *in situ* exposure of the burial and associated artefacts (Nienaber and Steyn, 1999). The focus was on accurate and complete documentation (Nienaber, 1997). Various methods for the excavation of graves have been proposed by different authors (Hester, 1975; Joukowsky, 1980; Krogman and Iscan, 1986; Morse, 1978) and all stress the need for adequate workspace around the exposed remains and a systematic approach to the removal of individual bones. The archaeological method, including extensive test trenching to prevent damage to the remains, was employed. This approach was largely similar to that of forensic archaeology where buried body cases are concerned. The approach was adapted for each situation since graves vary in shape, size, depth and content (Nienaber, 1999). The methods used in forensic archaeology are discussed by Steyn, et.al. (2000).

In each case, the surface features of the grave were cleaned and documented. Hereafter the cultural material associated with the surface dressing were collected and catalogued, if they occurred. All observations regarding construction, materials and characteristics of the surface features were documented.

After the removal of the surface features the extent of the burial pit was ascertained through excavation and observation of differences in the matrix. After the indications of the presence and characteristics of the burial pit were documented, the in-fill was excavated to expose the human remains and associated cultural materials. Removal of the matrix of the burial pit was accomplished through the test-trench approach whereby a narrow trench (25-30 cm wide) is excavated with a trowel to a depth of between 15 and 20 cm in the lower third of the burial pit (in this instance the lower third usually constituted the eastern side of the grave). This area is chosen since it is most likely that the femurs of the skeleton occur in this part of the grave. Since the femur is a robust bone, it is usually not easily damaged through excavation. If no indications of the presence of human remains are observed in the test trench the remaining in-fill matrix, down to the depth of the test trench, was removed with a shovel. The removed matrix was carefully screened to retrieve any possible cultural artefacts associated with the burial. This process was repeated until indications of the presence of human remains were observed.

As soon as human remains were encountered, care was taken to leave as much of the skeleton as possible covered in order to protect the remains from damage by excavation and to preserve the integrity of the context of the skeletal elements and possible associated cultural remains. The extent and characteristics of the burial pit were now documented and the workspace was assessed and enlarged if not sufficient.

This was only done after documentation of the features of the burial pit and without sacrificing any vital information.

The excavation then continued with the aim of ascertaining the extent of the skeletal remains and the location of the different skeletal elements. As soon as the location and extent of the skeleton was established, a trench was dug around the remains so that the skeleton was enclosed in a low pedestal of matrix. The remains were then uncovered, starting from the middle and working outwards. This method again ensures the minimum disturbance of the remains and associated cultural materials. As soon as the skeleton was uncovered, it was documented *in situ*, removed, and packed for analysis, where this was required. A further test trench of 15 cm deep was dug in the area directly underlying the location of the remains to ensure that all possible remains and artefacts were found and recovered.

## 5. Exhumation of remains and details of deceased.

### Refer Appendix C – Photographs

#### 5.1 Lon 1

##### *Details of deceased*

<b>Name:</b>	Dikeledi
<b>Surname:</b>	More
<b>Age at death:</b>	Approximately 10 years
<b>Date of death:</b>	<i>Circa</i> 1960
<b>Name of family representative:</b>	Ms. Margaret Jansen
<b>New grave number:</b>	Hartebeesfontein Cemetery plot no. 11118

##### *Location of grave*

The grave was part of an informal cemetery consisting of six graves arranged in a 4/2 pattern (**refer Appendix B – Site Layout Map**). The cemetery is situated on a portion of the farm Elandsdrift 467 JQ (**refer Appendix A – Locality map**). The exact coordinates of the cemetery is:

27. 550645 E  
-25. 711974 S

##### *Surface features*

The surface features of the grave consisted several medium sized rocks, arranged to form a rectangular shaped grave dressing approximately 40cm high. No offering goods were found on the grave. The dressing measured approximately 2.0m x 1.0m and was orientated east/west (**refer Appendix C, photograph 1**).

##### *Excavation of grave and description of contents and features*

After the grave dressing was removed, the excavation followed the extent of the surface features until the burial pit was found at a depth of approximately 40cm. The



burial pit could clearly be discerned from the surrounding (undisturbed) soil, as the soil used for backfilling the grave was lighter in colour and not as heavily compacted. The burial pit was excavated by pick and shovel until the first indications of cultural material was found after which a trowel and brush were used.

Human remains were found at a depth of 1.35m below the surface. The remains were very well preserved. The deceased were buried on her back in the extended position with the head to the west and the legs extended to the east. The arms were extended alongside the body (**refer Appendix C, photograph 2**).

All human remains were recovered from the grave and placed in the new coffin.

#### *Synthesis of evidence*

The excavated grave was that of *Dikeledi More*, a 9 year old female buried in the Christian-Western burial style. No indications of a coffin could be found. The grave was formally dressed with packed rocks. The human remains recovered from the grave were re-buried at the Hartebeesfontein Cemetery (plot no. 11118), Rustenburg District, on 25 March 2004. The family representative was present at the exhumation and reburial.

## **5.2 Lon 2**

#### *Details of deceased*

<b>Name:</b>	Motlalepule
<b>Surname:</b>	More
<b>Age at death:</b>	Approximately 2 years
<b>Date of death:</b>	<i>Circa</i> 1957
<b>Name of family representative:</b>	Ms. Margaret Jansen
<b>New grave number:</b>	Hartebeesfontein Cemetery plot no. 0179

#### *Location of grave*

The grave was part of an informal cemetery consisting of six graves arranged in a 4/2 pattern (**refer Appendix B – Site Layout Map**). The cemetery is situated on a portion of the farm Elandsdrift 467 JQ (**refer Appendix A – Locality map**). The exact coordinates of the cemetery is:

27. 550645 E  
-25. 711974 S

#### *Surface features*

The surface features of the grave consisted of a number of medium sized rocks, arranged to form a rectangular grave dressing. The dressing was approximately 30cm high. The headstone consists of a single roughly rectangular slab of rock with no inscription. The headstone was transported to the new grave. The only offering goods found on the grave was a broken ceramic teapot. The dressing measured approximately 2.1m x 1.2m and was orientated east/west. (**refer Appendix C, photograph 3**).

### *Excavation of grave and description of contents and features*

After the grave dressing was removed, the excavation followed the extent of the surface features until the burial pit was found. The burial pit could clearly be discerned from the surrounding (undisturbed) soil, as the soil used for backfilling the grave was much lighter in color and not as heavily compacted. The burial pit was excavated by pick and shovel until the first indications of human remains was found after which a trowel and brush were used.

Human remains were found at a depth of 1.5m below the surface. The remains were relatively well preserved although the cranium was somewhat fragmented due to the young age of the deceased. The deceased was buried on her back in the extended position with the head to the west and the legs extended to the east. The arms were extended alongside the body (**refer Appendix C, photograph 4**).

All human remains were recovered from the grave.

### *Synthesis of evidence*

The excavated grave was that of *Motlalepule More*, a 2 year old female buried in the Christian-Western burial style. The grave was formally dressed with packed rocks. A flat rock planted vertically at the western end of the grave represented a headstone. The human remains recovered from the grave were re-buried at the Hartebeesfontein Cemetery (plot no. 0179), Rustenburg District, on 25 March 2004. The family representative was present at the exhumation and reburial.

## **5.3 Lon 3**

### *Details of deceased*

<b>Name:</b>	John
<b>Surname:</b>	More
<b>Age at death:</b>	Approximately 45 years
<b>Date of death:</b>	<i>Circa</i> 1952
<b>Name of family representative:</b>	Ms. Margaret Jansen
<b>New grave number:</b>	Hartebeesfontein Cemetery plot no. 11117

### *Location of grave*

The grave was part of an informal cemetery consisting of six graves arranged in a 4/2 pattern (**refer Appendix B – Site Layout Map**). The cemetery is situated on a portion of the farm Elandsdrift 467 JQ (**refer Appendix A – Locality map**). The exact coordinates of the cemetery is:

27. 550645 E  
-25. 711974 S

### *Surface features*

The surface features of the grave consisted of a number of big rocks, arranged to form a rectangular/elongated outline. This outline was filled in with medium and small rocks to complete the dressing. The dressing was approximately 45cm high. No formal headstone was observed. A tin cup was found on the grave. The dressing measured 2.5m x 1.3m and was orientated east/west. (**refer Appendix C, photograph 5**).

#### *Excavation of grave and description of contents and features*

After the grave dressing was removed, the excavation followed the extent of the surface features until the burial pit was found. The burial pit could clearly be discerned from the surrounding (undisturbed) soil, as the soil used for backfilling the grave was much lighter (light gray) in color and not as heavily compacted. The burial pit was excavated by pick and shovel until the first indications of human remains was found after which a small trowel and brush were used.

Human remains were found at a depth of 1.65m below the surface. The remains were very well preserved. The deceased was buried on his back in the extended position with the head to the west and the legs extended to the east. The arms were extended alongside the body (**refer Appendix C, photograph 6**).

All human remains were recovered from the grave.

#### *Synthesis of evidence*

The excavated grave was that of *John More*, a 45 year old male buried in the Christian-Western burial style. The grave was formally dressed with packed rocks. The human remains recovered from the grave were re-buried at the Hartebeesfontein Cemetery (plot no. 11117), Rustenburg District, on 25 March 2004. The family representative was present at the exhumation and reburial.

### **5.4 Lon 4**

#### *Details of deceased*

<b>Name:</b>	Doris
<b>Surname:</b>	More
<b>Age at death:</b>	Approximately 12 years
<b>Date of death:</b>	<i>Circa</i> 1964
<b>Name of family representative:</b>	Ms. Margaret Jansen
<b>New grave number:</b>	Hartebeesfontein Cemetery plot no. 11119

#### *Location of grave*

The grave was part of an informal cemetery consisting of six graves arranged in a 4/2 pattern (**refer Appendix B – Site Layout Map**). The cemetery is situated on a portion of the farm Elandsdrift 467 JQ (**refer Appendix A – Locality map**). The exact coordinates of the cemetery is:

27. 550645 E  
-25. 711974 S

### *Surface features*

The surface features of the grave consisted of a number of medium sized rocks, arranged to form a rectangular/elongated grave dressing. The dressing was approximately 40cm high. No formal headstone was observed. Some pieces of broken glass were found on top of the grave. The dressing measured approximately 2.0m x 1.2m and was orientated east/west. (refer **Appendix C, photograph 7**).

### *Excavation of grave and description of contents and features*

After the grave dressing was removed, the excavation followed the extent of the surface features until the burial pit was found. The burial pit could clearly be discerned from the surrounding (undisturbed) soil, as the soil used for backfilling the grave was much lighter (light gray) in color and not as heavily compacted. The burial pit was excavated by pick and shovel until the first indications of cultural remains (in this case pieces of the coffin) was found after which a small trowel and brush were used.

Human remains were found at a depth of 1.5m below the surface. The remains were very well preserved. The deceased was buried on her back in the extended position with the head to the west and the legs extended to the east. The right arm was bent at the elbow and the hand rested on the pelvic area. The left arm was extended alongside the body (refer **Appendix C, photograph 8**).

All human remains were recovered from the grave. The pieces of the coffin that was recovered were put in the new coffin for reburial.

### *Synthesis of evidence*

The excavated grave was that of *Doris More*, a 12 year old female buried in the Christian-Western burial style. The grave was formally dressed with packed rocks. The human remains recovered from the grave were re-buried at the Hartebeesfontein Cemetery (plot no. 11119), Rustenburg District, on 25 March 2004. The family representative was present at the exhumation and reburial.

## **5.5 Lon 5**

### *Details of deceased*

<b>Name:</b>	Unknown
<b>Surname:</b>	Unknown
<b>Age at death:</b>	Unknown
<b>Date of death:</b>	Unknown
<b>Name of family representative:</b>	(Family) Diale
<b>New grave number:</b>	Hartebeesfontein Cemetery plot no. 11121

### *Location of grave*

The grave was part of an informal cemetery consisting of six graves arranged in a 4/2 pattern (**refer Appendix B – Site Layout Map**). The cemetery is situated on a portion of the farm Elandsdrift 467 JQ (**refer Appendix A – Locality map**). The exact coordinates of the cemetery is:

27. 550645 E  
-25. 711974 S

### *Surface features*

The surface features of the grave consisted of a number of medium sized rocks, arranged to form an elongated grave dressing. The dressing was approximately 35cm high. The headstone consisted of a rectangular tin plate that was planted on top of the grave. The writing on the headstone has long since faded and no information could be gleaned from it. No offering goods were found on top of the grave. The dressing measured approximately 2.2m x 1.1m and was orientated east/west. (**refer Appendix C, photograph 9**).

### *Excavation of grave and description of contents and features*

After the grave dressing was removed, the excavation followed the extent of the surface features until the burial pit was found. The burial pit could clearly be discerned from the surrounding (undisturbed) soil, as the soil used for backfilling the grave was much lighter in color and not as heavily compacted. The burial pit was excavated by pick and shovel until the first indications of cultural remains (the remains of a piece of cloth) was found after which a small trowel and brush were used.

Human remains were found at a depth of 1.3m below the surface. The remains were very well preserved and were those of a very young child. The deceased was buried on her/her back in the extended position with the head to the west. The right leg was awkwardly and unnaturally bent at the knee. The right *femur, tibia and fibula* appears to be malformed. The left leg was extended straight to the east. Both arms were extended alongside the body although the left arm appears to be slightly bent at the elbow (**refer Appendix C, photograph 10**).

All human remains were recovered from the grave.

### *Synthesis of evidence*

The excavated grave was that of *an unknown baby*, buried in the Christian-Western burial style. The grave was formally dressed with packed rocks. The human remains recovered from the grave were re-buried at the Hartebeesfontein Cemetery (plot no. 11121), Rustenburg District, on 25 March 2004. The family representative was **not** present at the exhumation and reburial.

## 5.6 Lon 6

### *Details of deceased*

<b>Name:</b>	Unknown
<b>Surname:</b>	Unknown
<b>Age at death:</b>	Unknown
<b>Date of death:</b>	Unknown
<b>Name of family representative:</b>	(Family) Sibanda
<b>New grave number:</b>	Hartebeesfontein Cemetery plot no. 11122

### *Location of grave*

The grave was part of an informal cemetery consisting of six graves arranged in a 4/2 pattern (**refer Appendix B – Site Layout Map**). The cemetery is situated on a portion of the farm Elandsdrift 467 JQ (**refer Appendix A – Locality map**). The exact coordinates of the cemetery is:

27. 550645 E  
-25. 711974 S

### *Surface features*

The surface features of the grave consisted of a number of medium sized rocks, arranged to form a rectangular grave dressing. The dressing was approximately 40cm high. The headstone consisted of a rectangular tin plate that was planted on top of the grave. The writing on the headstone has long since faded and no information could be gleaned from it. The offering goods consisted of 2 pieces of broken glass, a rusted enamel plate as well as a spoon. The dressing measured approximately 2.4m x 1.3m and was orientated east/west. (**refer Appendix C, photograph 11**).

### *Excavation of grave and description of contents and features*

After the grave dressing was removed, the excavation followed the extent of the surface features until the burial pit was found. The burial pit could clearly be discerned from the surrounding (undisturbed) soil, as the soil used for backfilling the grave was much lighter in color and not as heavily compacted. The burial pit was excavated by pick and shovel until the first indications of human remains was found after which a small trowel and brush were used.

Human remains were found at a depth of 1.55m below the surface. The remains were very well preserved and were those of an adult. The deceased was buried on her/her back in the extended position with the head to the west with both legs extended straight. Both arms were extended alongside the body (**refer Appendix C, photograph 12**).

All human remains were recovered from the grave.

### *Synthesis of evidence*

The excavated grave was that of *an unknown adult person*, buried in the Christian-Western burial style. The grave was formally dressed with packed rocks. The human

remains recovered from the grave were re-buried at the Hartebeesfontein Cemetery (plot no. 11122), Rustenburg District, on 25 March 2004. The family representative was **not** present at the exhumation and reburial

## 6. Conclusion

During the relocation process, six graves (four known and two unknown) were exhumed on 25 March 2004. The mortal remains were reburied on the same day in the Hartebeesfontein Cemetery. The overall preservation of the remains was very good. The family representative of the four known graves was present during the exhumation and reburial of the remains.

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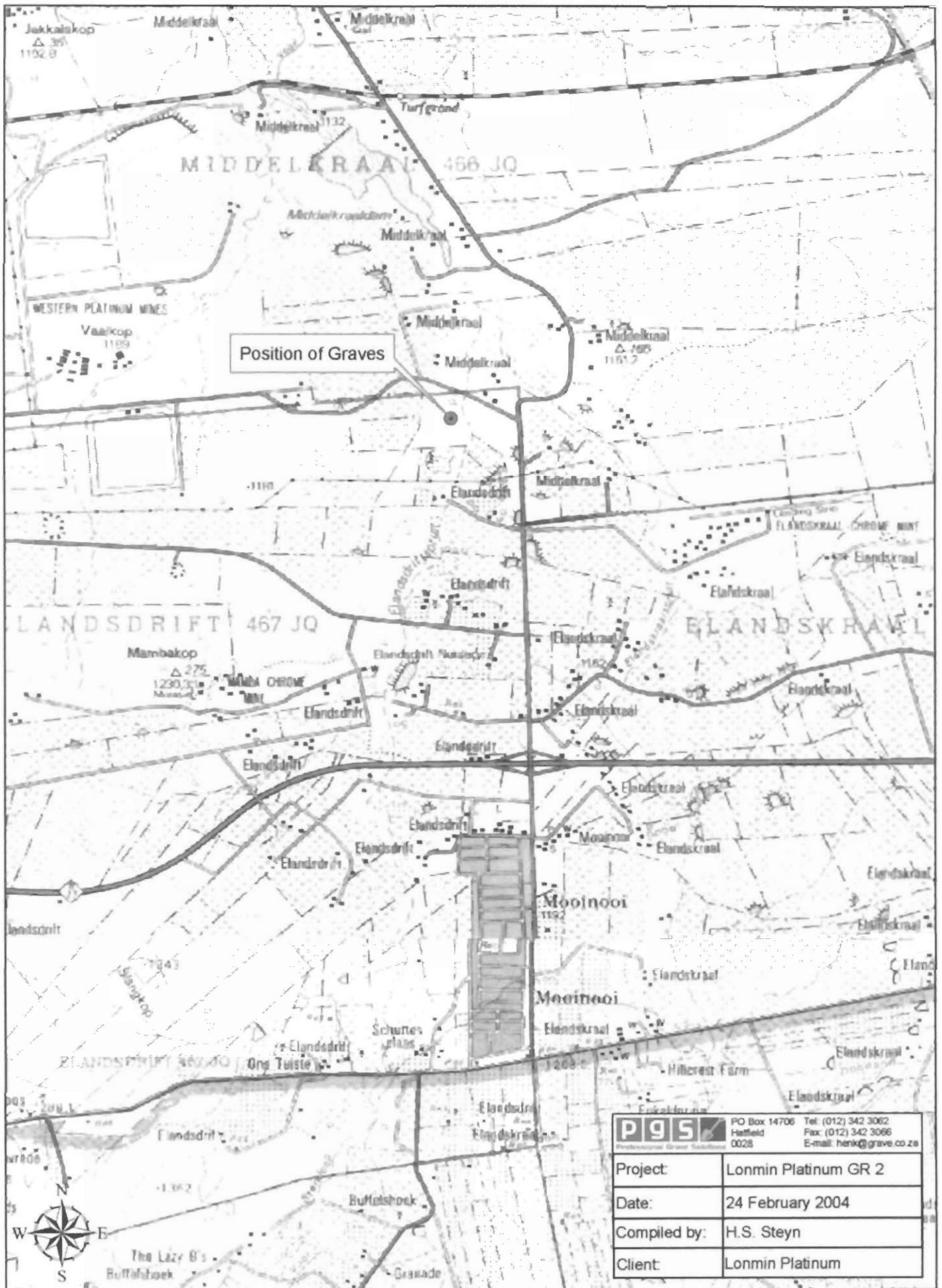
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**APPENDIX A – LOCALITY MAP**

# LONMIN GRAVE RELOCATION PROJECT 2: LOCALITY MAP



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Project:	Lonmin Platinum GR 2
Date:	24 February 2004
Compiled by:	H.S. Steyn
Client:	Lonmin Platinum

## APPENDIX B – SITE LAYOUT MAP

# LONMIN GRAVE RELOCATION PROJECT: SITE LAYOUT MAP

 PO Box 14706 Hatfield 0028 Tel: (012) 342 3062 Fax: (012) 342 3066 E-mail: henk@grave.co.za	
Project:	Lonmin Platinum GR 2
Date:	24 February 2004
Compiled by:	H.S. Steyn
Client:	Lonmin Platinum



**LON 4**  
Deceased: Doris More  
Family representative: Margaret Jansen

**LON 3**  
Deceased: Unknown  
Family representative: (Family) Moeketsi

**LON 2**  
Deceased: Motlalepale More  
Family representative: Margaret Jansen

**LON 6**  
Deceased: Unknown  
Family representative: (Family) Sibanda

**LON 1**  
Deceased: Dikeledi More  
Family representative: Margaret Jansen

**LON 5**  
Deceased: Unknown  
Family representative: (Family) Diale

## APPENDIX C – PHOTOGRAPHS



**Photograph 1: LON 1 Dressing**



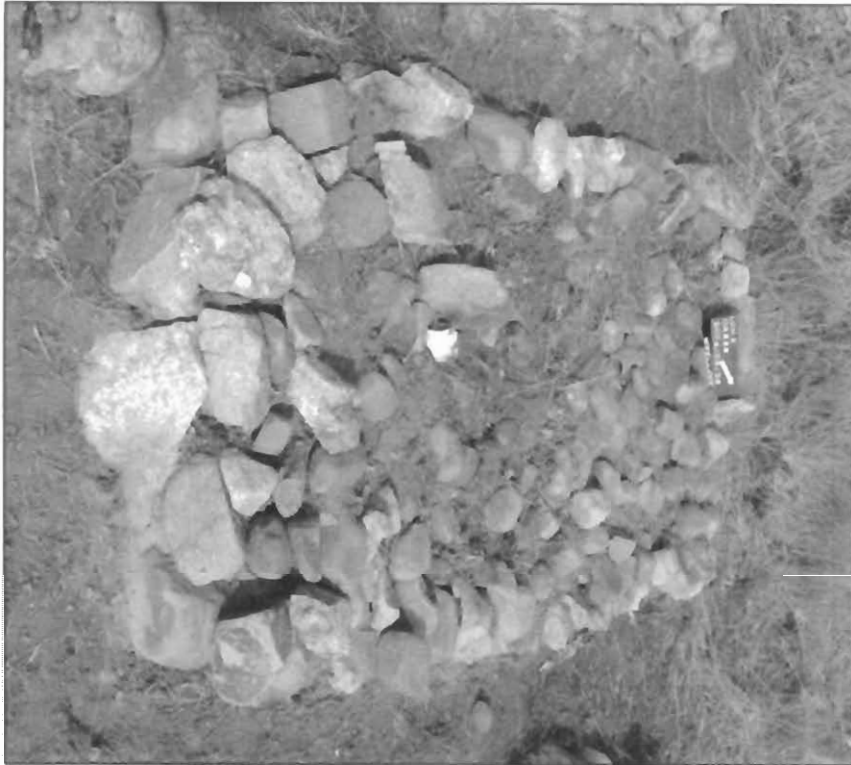
**Photograph 2: LON 2 Remains**



**Photograph 3: LON 2 Dressing**



**Photograph 4: LON 2 Remains**



Photograph 5: LON 3 Dressing

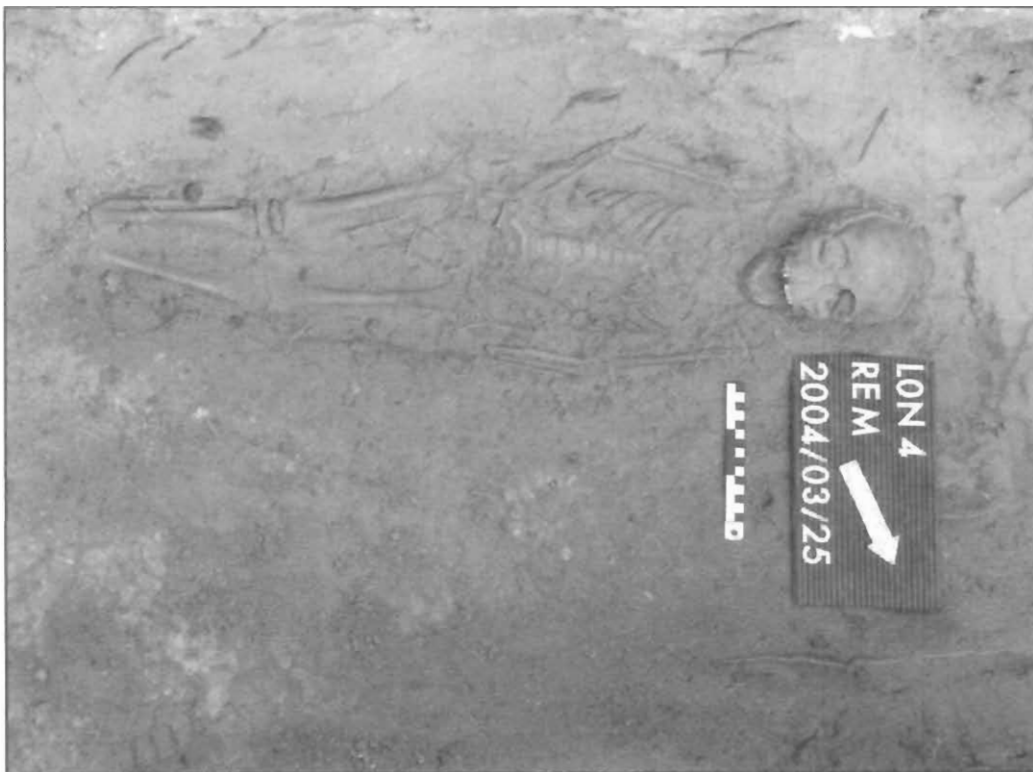


Photograph 6: LON 3 Remains





**Photograph 7: LON 4 Dressing**



**Photograph 8: LON 4 Remains**



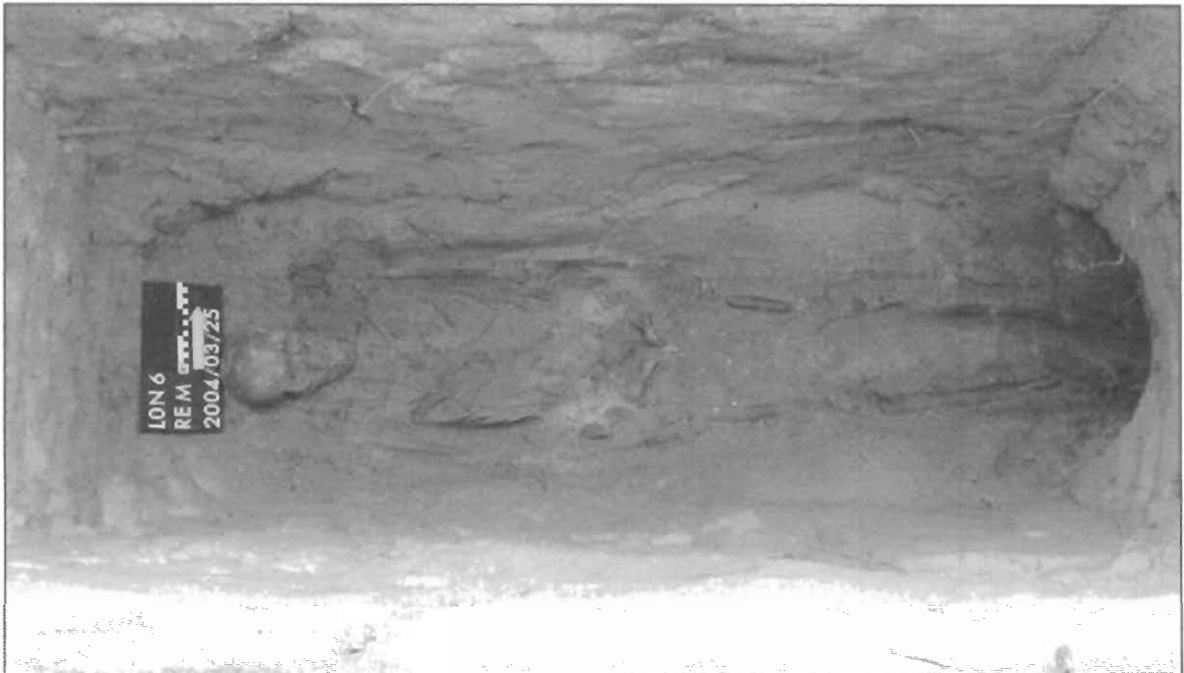
Photograph 9: LON 5 Dressing



Photograph 10: LON 5 Remains

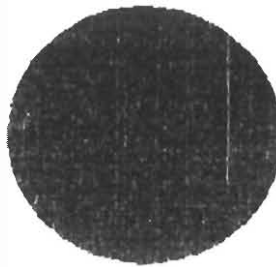


**Photograph 11: LON 6 Dressing**



**Photograph 12: LON 6 Remains**

## APPENDIX D – PERMITS



SOUTH AFRICAN HERITAGE RESOURCES AGENCY  
111 HARRINGTON STREET, CAPE TOWN, 8000 PO BOX 4107, CAPE TOWN, 8000  
TEL: (021) 462 4502 FAX: (021) 462 4500

9/2/236/18

**PERMIT**  
No. 80/04/03/002/51

Issued under Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act No. 25 of 1999. Permission is hereby given:

to: Dr WC Nienaber in association with Mr HS Steyn,  
of: Professional Grave Solutions (PGS), PO Box 14706, Hatfield, 0028,  
for: the exhumation & re-interment of 6 graves in an informal cemetery that will be disturbed by the extension of the Lonmin Platinum Mines U9 opencast pit,  
at: Lonmin Platinum Mines, at approximately 27 32 49 E, 25 42 43 S,  
on: the erf 467 JQ, Elandsdrift,  
in: the Rustenburg District, North-West Province.

The following conditions apply:

1. If the permit holder is not to be present on the site at all times then SAHRA must be provided with the names and qualifications of the authorised representatives.
2. Adequate recording methods as specified in the Regulations and Guidelines pertaining to the National Heritage Resources Act must be used. Note that the position of the grave must be marked on a plan of the site, and the site marked on a 1:50 000 map.
3. A standard site record form must be lodged with the National Cultural History Museum.
4. Human remains must at all times be handled with respect and graves should not be disturbed except where unavoidable. The consultation procedures as indicated in the gazetted regulations of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999) must be observed as appropriate. The recommendations for removal of graves and exhumations and for re-burial made in SAHRA's Policy 'What to do when graves are uncovered', section 3, must be observed as far as possible.
5. All field notes and records must be curated at the National Cultural History Museum.
6. A report on the excavation must be submitted to SAHRA on or before 1 April 2005.
7. Reprints of all published papers, or copies of theses or reports resulting from this work must be lodged with the relevant Provincial Heritage Resources Authority and SAHRA.
8. If a published report has not appeared within three years of the lapsing of this permit, the report required in terms of the permit will be made available to researchers on request.
9. It is the responsibility of the permit holder to obtain permission from the landowner for each visit, and conditions of access imposed by the landowner must be observed.
10. It is the responsibility of the permit holder to fill in excavations and protect sites during and after excavation to the satisfaction of the SAHRA and the landowner.
11. SAHRA shall not be liable for any losses, damages or injuries to persons or properties as a result of any activities in connection with this permit.
12. SAHRA reserves the right to cancel this permit upon notice to the permit holder.

This permit is valid until 1 April 2005.

SAHRA: ARCHAEOLOGY, PALAEOLOGY & METEORITE UNIT

Date: 23 March 2004

  
Place: Cape Town

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
DEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEID**

Private Bag X828  
PRETORIA, 0001

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



**UMNYANGO WEZEMPILO  
LEFAPHA LA MAPHELO**

Privaatsak X828  
PRETORIA, 0001

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Faks/Fax : 012-312-3113

Navrae/Enquiry : G MAZIBUKO

Telefoon/Telephone : 012-312 0412

Verw/Reference : J2X/60/03

The Director  
P G S  
SCHOEMAN STREET  
HATFIELD  
PRETORIA  
0001

Dear Sir

**EXHUMATION AND REINTERMENT OF 6 MORTAL REMAINS**

This Department has no objection to the exhumation of the mortal remains at ELANDSDRIFT 467JQ FARM and re-interment at HARTEBEESFONTEIN LETHABONG CEMETRY.

The following conditions must be complied with:

1. Handling of the mortal remains must be done by a registered undertaker and disinfectants must be used freely.
2. Under no circumstances must the coffin be opened. It must be sealed in an airtight container and placed in a sturdy non-transparent coffin, and must be placed in the new grave as soon as possible.
3. The proceedings must take place in such a manner that no offence is given, nor is there any danger to public health.
4. The necessary authorities must be notified at least 7 (seven) days before the exhumation is to take place.
5. Any regulations promulgated by the cemetery-authorities must be complied with.

Yours faithfully

  
DIRECTOR-GENERAL: HEALTH