

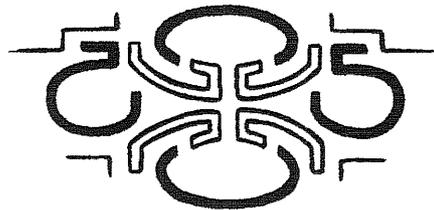
**Cultural Heritage Survey of the Proposed Dwarsloop Bus Depot,  
Mpumalanga Province**

For

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## **Contents**

### **Executive Summary**

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Terms of Reference**
- 3. Nature of the Proposed Activity or Development**
- 4. Definitions and Approach**
- 5. Methodology**
  - 5.1 Maps and Other Sources**
  - 5.2 Fieldwork**
  - 5.3 Visibility and Constraints**
- 6. Description of Study Area**
- 7. Archaeological Sequence**
- 8. Archaeological Context**
  - 8.1 Stone Age**
  - 8.2 Iron Age Sequence**
- 9. Description of Sites**
- 10. Summary of Sites**
- 11. Conclusions and Recommendations**

### **Bibliography**

## Executive Summary

This report focuses on the results from a cultural heritage investigation of the proposed Dwarsloop Bus Depot near Bushbuckridge on the farm Dwarsloop 248KU.

### *Iron Age settlements*

No Iron Age artefacts, features, structures or sites were recorded in the survey area.

### *Stone Age settlements*

No Stone Age settlements (knapping sites) and features were recorded in the area.

### *Buildings*

The foundation of a two-room house was recorded. This structure is however, not older than 60 years. No further action required.

### *Cemeteries and Graveyards*

Two sites with graves were recorded. According to a local inhabitant the one grave is dated to 1984/6 and the other two to 1972. However, unmarked graves are by default protected by the NHRA (Act No 25 of 1999, Section 36).

If impact will occur in the near future, mitigation measures may entail full grave relocation. Such a relocation process must be undertaken by suitably qualified individuals with a proven track record. The relocation must also be undertaken in full cognisance of all relevant legislation, including the specific requirements of the National Heritage Resource Act (Act no. 25 of 1999). Furthermore, a concerted effort must also be made to identify all buried individuals and to contact their relatives and descendants. Other legislative measures which may be of relevance include the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissues Act (Act no. 65 of 1983, as amended), the Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980) as well as any local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws that may be in place.

Also note the following:

It should be kept in mind that archaeological deposits usually occur below ground level. Should archaeological artefacts or skeletal material be revealed in the area during construction activities, such activities should be halted, and a university or museum notified in order for an investigation and evaluation of the find(s) to take place (*cf.* NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999), Section 36 (6)).

**Definitions and abbreviations**

Midden: Refuse that accumulates in a concentrated heap.

Stone Age: An archaeological term used to define a period of stone tool use and manufacture (see Table 3)

Iron Age: An archaeological term used to define a period associated with domesticated livestock and grains, metal working and ceramic manufacture (see Table 3)

## 1. Introduction

The aim of this cultural heritage survey is to record and document cultural heritage remains consisting of visible archaeological and historical artefacts, structures (including graves) and settlements of cultural significance (including rock art) within the boundaries of the proposed area for the Dwarsloop Bus Depot. This report forms part of an EIA report and was requested by AGES Environmental on behalf of the client, Bushbuckridge Local Municipality.

## 2. Terms of Reference

The terms of reference of this survey are as follows:

- \* Provide a detailed description of all archaeological artefacts, structures (including graves) and settlements
- \* Estimate the level of significance/importance of the archaeological remains within the area
- \* Assess any possible impact on the archaeological and historical remains within the area emanating from the proposed development activities
- \* Propose possible mitigation measures provided that such action is necessitated by the development

## 3. Nature of the Proposed Activity or Development

The proposed development will comprise of the following:

- 44 Bus Parking Bays,
- Staff and Public Parking Bays,
- Administration Building
- Service Pit and Bay
- Refueling Bay (underground fuel tank)
- Wash Bay
- Ablution facilities

## 4. Definitions and Approach

- Archaeological remains can be defined as human-made objects, which reflect past ways of life, deposited on or in the ground.
- Heritage resources have lasting value in their own right and provide evidence of the origins of South African society and they are valuable, finite non-renewable and irreplaceable.
- All archaeological remains, artificial features and structures older than 100 years and historic structures older than 60 years are protected by the relevant legislation, in this case the **National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) (Act No. 25 of 1999)**. The Act makes an archaeological impact assessment as part of an EIA and EMPR mandatory. No archaeological artefact, assemblage or settlement (site) may be moved or destroyed without the necessary approval from the **South African Heritage**

**Resources Agency (SAHRA).** Full cognisance is taken of this Act in making recommendations in this report.

- Cognisance will also be taken of the **Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act No 28 of 2002)** and the **National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998)** when making any recommendations.
- Human remains older than 60 are protected by the **National Heritage Resources Act**, with reference to Section 36. Human remains that are less than 60 years old are protected by the **Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended)**.
- **Mitigation guidelines:**

<b>Significance Rating</b>	<b>Action</b>
Not protected	1. None
Low	2a. Recording and documentation (Phase 1) of site adequate; no further action required
	2b. Controlled sampling (shovel test pits, auguring), mapping and documentation (Phase 2 investigation); permit required for sampling and destruction
Medium	3. Excavation of representative sample, C <sup>14</sup> dating, ), mapping and documentation (Phase 2 investigation); permit required for sampling and destruction [including 2a & 2b]
High	4a. Nomination for listing on Heritage Register (National, Provincial or Local) (Phase 2 & 3 investigation); site management plan; permit required if utilised for education or tourism
	4b. Graves: Locate demonstrable descendants through social consulting; obtain permits from applicable legislation, ordinances and regional by-laws; exhumation and reinterment [including 2a, 2b & 3]

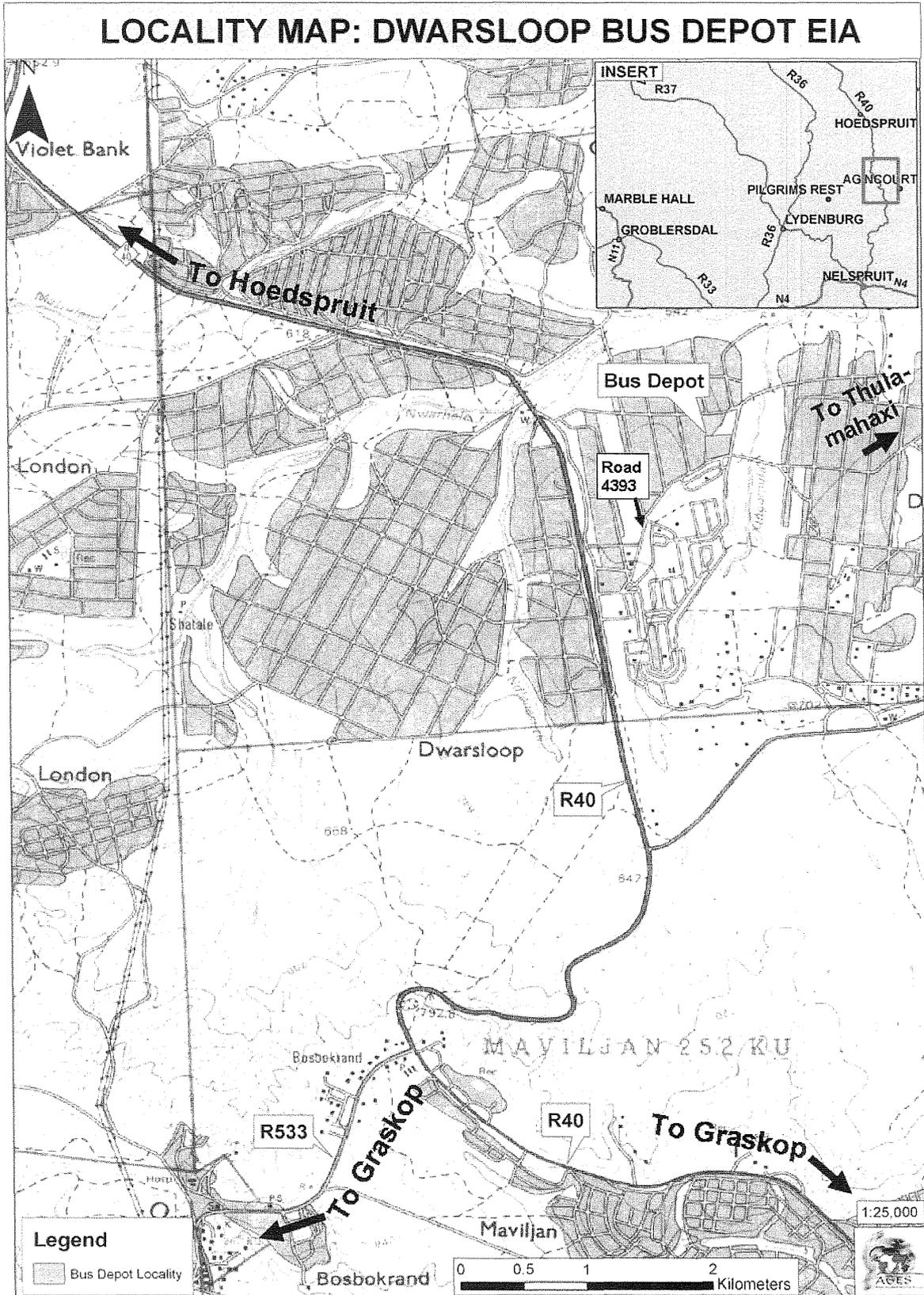
- Rating the **significance of the impact** on a historical or archaeological site is linked to the significance of the site itself. If the significance of the site is rated high, the significance of the impact will also result in a high rating. The same rule applies if the significance rating of the site is low.
- With reference to the evaluation of sites, the certainty of prediction is definite, unless stated otherwise.
- The guidelines as provided by the **NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999)** in Section 3, with special reference to subsection 3, and the Australian ICOMOS Charter (also known as the Burra Charter) are used when determining the cultural significance or other special value of archaeological or historical sites.

- It should be kept in mind that archaeological deposits usually occur below ground level. Should archaeological artefacts or skeletal material be revealed in the area during construction activities, such activities should be halted, and a university or museum notified in order for an investigation and evaluation of the find(s) to take place (*cf.* **NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999)**, Section 36 (6)).
- A copy of this report will be lodged with the **South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)** as stipulated by the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) (Act No. 25 of 1999), Section 38 (especially subsection 4).
- Note that the final decision for the approval of permits, or the removal or destruction of sites, structures and artefacts identified in this report, rests with the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) (or relevant PHRA).

## **5. Methodology**

### **5.1 Maps and Other Sources**

The survey area is localised by using the following 1: 50 000 map (2431CC) and Google image (see Maps 1 & 2).



Map 1: Geographical context of the proposed bus depot



**Map 2: Position of the proposed bus depot.**

## 5.2 Fieldwork

An intensive site visit was conducted on 8 November 2009. The stand was investigated on foot. Oral histories were recorded from a local inhabitant, Million Sithole.

## 5.3 Visibility and Constraints

Although no severe restrictions were encountered, the central survey area is dominated by dense undergrowth, bushes and trees, which restricted access to a certain degree. Also note that due to the subterranean nature of cultural remains this report should not be construed as a record of all archaeological and historic sites in the area.

## 6. Description of Study Area

The survey area lies within the Lowveld region of northeastern South Africa with the Kruger National Park forming the eastern boundary and the Drakensberg escarpment the western boundary. The general topography is characterised by a landscape that is undulating in nature with steep to moderate hills, slopes and valleys and underlain by ballistic granite rocks and quartzite sandstone.

The survey area is Stand 1516 on the farm Dwarsloop 248KU and is approximately 3,492 hectares in extent. The site is flanked by two streams namely Xingomula in the east and Nwarlele to the north. The site is mostly open grassland with isolated trees (Figure 1). The

area is also demarcated by tar roads on the eastern and southern side. Houses were noted on the western periphery.

However, also note that several modern (occupied) houses were noted on the south-western corner of the stand (see Figure 2).



**Figure 1: General view of the stand.**



**Figure 2: Modern houses in the southwest corner of the stand.**

## 7. Archaeological Sequence

PERIOD	APPROXIMATE DATE
Early Stone Age	More than c. 2 million years ago - c. 250 000 years ago
Middle Stone Age	c. 250 000 years ago – c. 25 000 years ago
Later Stone Age (Includes San Rock Art)	c. 25 000 years ago - c. AD 200 (up to historic times in certain areas)
Early Iron Age	c. AD 400 - c. AD 1025
Late Iron Age (Stonewalled sites)	c. AD 1025 - c. AD 1830 (c. AD 1640 - c. AD 1830)

## 8. Archaeological Context

### 8.1 Stone Age Sequence

Concentrations of Early Stone Age (ESA) sites are usually present on the flood-plains of perennial rivers and may date to over 2 million years ago. These ESA open sites may contain scatters of stone tools and manufacturing debris and secondly, large concentrated deposits ranging from pebble tool choppers to core tools such as handaxes and cleavers. The earliest hominins who made these stone tools, probably not always actively hunted, instead relying on the opportunistic scavenging of meat from carnivore kill sites.

Middle Stone Age (MSA) sites also occur on flood plains, but are also associated with caves and rock shelters (overhangs). Sites usually consist of large concentrations of knapped stone flakes such as scrapers, points and blades and associated manufacturing debris. Tools may have been hafted but organic materials, such as those used in hafting, seldom preserve. Limited drive-hunting activities are also associated with this period.

Sites dating to the Later Stone Age (LSA) are better preserved in rock shelters, although open sites with scatters of mainly stone tools can occur. Well-protected deposits in shelters allow for stable conditions that result in the preservation of organic materials such as wood, bone, hearths, ostrich eggshell beads and even bedding material. By using San (Bushman) ethnographic data a better understanding of this period is possible. South African rock art is also associated with the LSA.

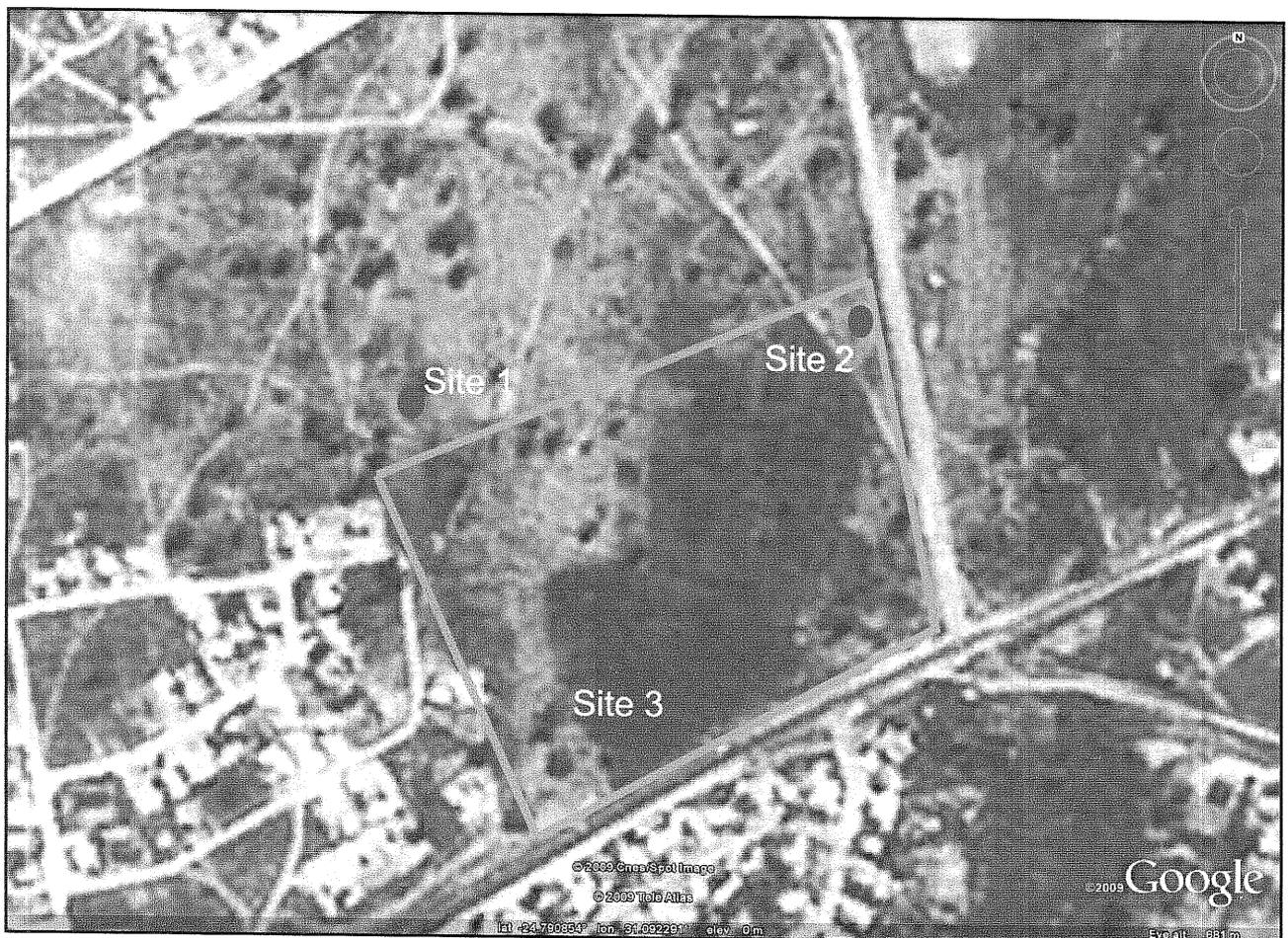
### 8.2 Iron Age Sequence

In the northern regions of South Africa at least three settlement phases have been distinguished for early prehistoric agropastoralist settlements during the **Early Iron Age** (EIA). Diagnostic pottery assemblages can be used to infer group identities and to trace movements across the landscape. One of the notable sites in the Lowveld is Silver Leaves and is dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. Early facies such as Doornkop and Klingbeil have also been

recorded near Lydenburg and in much of Sekhukhuneland (Steelpoort River). The characteristic herringbone-decorated pottery of the **Eiland** tradition, is regarded as the final expression of the Early Iron Age (EIA) and occurs over large parts of Limpopo and Mpumalanga. This phase has been dated to about AD 900 - AD 1200. These sites are usually located on low-lying spurs close to water. Eiland sites have been recorded on the farm Craigieburn 462KT, situated to the north of Bushbuckridge (Roodt & Munyai 2007).

The **Late Iron Age** (LIA) settlements are characterised by stone-walled enclosures situated on defensive hilltops c. AD 1640 - AD 1830). This occupation phase has been linked to the arrival of ancestral Northern Sotho, Tswana and Southern Ndebele (Nguni-speakers) in the northern and Waterberg regions, and dates from the sixteenth to seventeenth centuries AD. The terminal LIA is represented by late 18th/early 19<sup>th</sup> century settlements with multichrome Moloko pottery commonly attributed to the Sotho-Tswana. These settlements can in many instances be correlated with oral traditions on population movements during which African farming communities sought refuge in mountainous regions during the processes of disruption in the northern interior of South Africa, resulting from the so-called *difaqane* (or *mfecane*).

## 9. Description of Sites



Map 3: Location of recorded sites on aerial photograph.

9.1 Site 1

<b>A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION</b>				
The site consists of the foundations of a two room house. The foundations are constructed with cement blocks. No midden was recorded in association.				
The structure is probably not older than 60 years and is therefore not protected by the NHRA (Act no. 25 of 1999). No further action required.				
Certainty of prediction: Probable				
<b>B. SITE EVALUATION</b>				
<b>B1. HERITAGE VALUE</b>			<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Historic Value</b>				
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.				√
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.				√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.				
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>				
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.				√
<b>Scientific Value</b>				
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.				√
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.				√
It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.				√
<b>Social Value</b>				
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).			√	
<b>Tourism Value</b>				
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.				√
<b>Rarity Value</b>				
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.				√
<b>Representative Value</b>				
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			√	
<b>B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT</b>				
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.			√	
<b>B3. CONDITION OF SITE</b>				
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Dilapidated, Stable		
<b>C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>		<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
International				√

National			√
Provincial			√
Local			√
Specific community			√
<b>D. FIELD REGISTER RATING</b>			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
<b>E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE</b>			
Low			
Medium			
High			
<b>F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT</b>			
None			√
Peripheral			
Destruction			
Uncertain			
<b>G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>			
<b>H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>			
<b>I. PHOTOGRAPHS</b>			
			
<p><b>Figure 3: Foundation of a house.</b></p>			

9.2 Site 2

<b>A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION</b>				
<p>The site consists of a single grave which is demarcated by a cement base and face bricks. According to a local inhabitant the grave dates to 1984/6. The grave has an east-west orientation but no headstone was found.</p> <p>Unmarked graves are by default protected by the NHRA (Act no. 25 of 1999, Section 36). Although a possible date exists for the grave normal procedures should be followed as stipulated by the NHRA.</p>				
<b>B. SITE EVALUATION</b>				
<b>B1. HERITAGE VALUE</b>			<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Historic Value</b>				
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa’s history or precolonial history.			√	
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.				√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.				√
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>				
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.				√
<b>Scientific Value</b>				
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa’s natural and cultural heritage.			√	
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.				√
It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.				√
<b>Social Value</b>				
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).			√	
<b>Tourism Value</b>				
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.				√
<b>Rarity Value</b>				
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa’s natural or cultural heritage.				√
<b>Representative Value</b>				
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa’s natural or cultural places or objects.			√	
<b>B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT</b>				
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.			√	
<b>B3. CONDITION OF SITE</b>				
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Unstable		
<b>C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>		<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>

International			√
National			√
Provincial			√
Local		√	
Specific community	√		
<b>D. FIELD REGISTER RATING</b>			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			√
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
<b>E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE</b>			
Low			
Medium			
High			√
<b>F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT</b>			
None			
Peripheral			
Destruction			√
Uncertain			
<b>G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The grave must be fenced off and a gate installed for access</li> <li>• If further impact is envisaged please note the following:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Phase 2 investigation</li> <li>• Social consultation</li> <li>• Exhumation and reburial</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
<b>H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS</b>			
<p>Please note that because the grave is undated it defaults under the following legislation and provisions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999)</li> <li>• Permit from SAHRA for exhumation and reburial</li> <li>• Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended).</li> <li>• Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925)</li> <li>• Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980)</li> <li>• Local and provincial provisions, laws and by-laws</li> </ul>			
<b>I. PHOTOGRAPHS</b>			



Figure 4: The grave as demarcated by a cement base and bricks.

9.3 Site 3

**A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION**

The site consists of two graves which are demarcated by upright stones and two slight mounts. According to a local inhabitant the graves date to 1972. The graves have an east-west orientation but no headstones were found.

Unmarked graves are by default protected by the NHRA (Act no. 25 of 1999, Section 36). Although a possible date exists for the grave normal procedures should be followed as stipulated by the NHRA.

**B. SITE EVALUATION**

<b>B1. HERITAGE VALUE</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Historic Value</b>		
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.	√	
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.		√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√
<b>Scientific Value</b>		
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.	√	
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.		√

It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.			√
<b>Social Value</b>			
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		√	
<b>Tourism Value</b>			
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.			√
<b>Rarity Value</b>			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
<b>Representative Value</b>			
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.		√	
<b>B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT</b>			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		√	
<b>B3. CONDITION OF SITE</b>			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Unstable	
<b>C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>			
	<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
International			√
National			√
Provincial			√
Local		√	
Specific community	√		
<b>D. FIELD REGISTER RATING</b>			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]		√	
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
<b>E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE</b>			
Low			
Medium			
High		√	
<b>F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT</b>			
None			
Peripheral			
Destruction		√	
Uncertain			
<b>G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The graves must be fenced off and a gate installed for access</li> <li>• If further impact is envisaged please note the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Phase 2 investigation</li> <li>• Social consultation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			

- Exhumation and reburial

## H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

Please note that because the graves are undated they default under the following legislation and provisions.

- National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999)
- Permit from SAHRA for exhumation and reburial
- Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended).
- Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925)
- Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980)
- Local and provincial provisions, laws and by-laws

## I. PHOTOGRAPHS



**Figure 5: Upright stone and enamel bowl marking the graves.**

## 10. Summary of Sites

Site	Coordinates	Site Type	Statement of Significance	Impact	Mitigation
1	24.790471°S 31.790471°E	House foundations	None	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>
2	24.789962°S 31.093349°E	Grave	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fenced off</li> <li>• Social consultation</li> <li>• Exhumation &amp; reburial</li> </ul>
3	24.792284°S 31.092031°E	Graves	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fenced off</li> <li>• Social consultation</li> <li>• Exhumation &amp; reburial</li> </ul>

## 11. Conclusions and Recommendations

### *Iron Age settlements*

No Iron Age artefacts, features, structures or sites were recorded in the survey area.

### *Stone Age settlements*

No Stone Age settlements (knapping sites) and features were recorded in the area.

### *Buildings*

The foundation of a two-room house was recorded. This structure is however, not older than 60 years. No further action required.

### *Cemeteries and Graveyards*

Two sites with graves were recorded. According to a local inhabitant the one grave is dated to 1984/6 and the other two to 1972. However, unmarked graves are by default protected by the NHRA (Act No 25 of 1999, Section 36).

If impact will occur in the near future, mitigation measures may entail full grave relocation. Such a relocation process must be undertaken by suitably qualified individuals with a proven track record. The relocation must also be undertaken in full cognisance of all relevant legislation, including the specific requirements of the National Heritage Resource Act (Act no. 25 of 1999). Furthermore, a concerted effort must also be made to identify all buried individuals and to contact their relatives and descendants. Other legislative measures which may be of relevance include the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissues Act (Act no. 65 of 1983, as amended), the Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980) as well as any local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws that may be in place.

According to the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999) four general categories of graves can be identified,

which are:

- Graves younger than 60 years;
- Graves older than 60 years, but younger than 100 years;
- Graves older than 100 years; and
- Graves of victims of conflict or of individuals of royal descent.

Also note the following:

It should be kept in mind that archaeological deposits usually occur below ground level. Should archaeological artefacts or skeletal material be revealed in the area during construction activities, such activities should be halted, and a university or museum notified in order for an investigation and evaluation of the find(s) to take place (*cf.* NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999), Section 36 (6)).