

**PHASE ONE CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT  
ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED KHANYA  
HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AT CEDARA  
COLLEGE, PIETERMARITZBURG.**



**For: Green Door Environmental**

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

EIA	Early Iron Age
ESA	Early Stone Age
HISTORIC PERIOD	Since the arrival of the white settlers - c. AD 1820 in this part of the country
IRON AGE	Early Iron Age AD 200 - AD 1000 Late Iron Age AD 1000 - AD 1830
LIA	Late Iron Age
LSA	Late Stone Age
MSA	Middle Stone Age
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998 and associated regulations (2006).
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) and associated regulations (2000)
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
STONE AGE	Early Stone Age 2 000 000 - 250 000 BP Middle Stone Age 250 000 - 25 000 BP Late Stone Age 30 000 - until c. AD 200

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A first phase heritage survey of the proposed Khanya Housing Development at Cedara College, Pietermaritzburg identified two grave sites on the footprint. Mitigation applies to both sites and a buffer zone must be maintained around these graves. A second phase heritage impact assessment must be initiated should the developer decide to expand into these areas. Attention is drawn to the South African Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) and the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act (Act no 4 of 2008) which, requires that operations that expose graves and archaeological or historical remains should cease immediately, pending evaluation by a heritage consultant or the provincial heritage agency.

## 1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT

**Table 1. Background information**

Consultant:	Frans Prins (Active Heritage cc) for Green Door Environmental
Type of development:	Sub-economic housing development
Rezoning or subdivision:	Rezoning
Terms of reference	To carry out a Heritage Impact Assessment with the particular emphasis on locating and demarcating potential grave sites that may occur on the footprint.
Legislative requirements:	The Heritage Impact Assessment was carried out in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) and following the requirements of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA) and the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act, 1997 (Act No. 4 of 2008)

### 1.1. Details of the area surveyed:

The proposed Khanya Housing Development is situated at Cedara College near Hilton, Pietermaritzburg. The development is situated directly south east of the main building complex (Figs 1 & 2). Potential graves were identified by construction workers on the footprint (Fig 4) and these areas were also reinvestigated.

## 2 BACKGROUND TO HERITAGE RESOURCES OF THE AREA

Pietermaritzburg, including the greater Cedara area, is relatively well covered by archaeological surveys conducted by members of the KwaZulu-Natal Museum. The available evidence, as captured in the Natal Museum heritage site inventories, indicates that the greater Pietermaritzburg area contains mostly Early, Middle, and Later Stone Age material. Most of these sites are situated close to water, such as the Msunduze River, Slangspruit, Foxhill Spruit, and Mkhondeni, as well as in open air context or adjacent to exposed dongas or road cuttings. These tools were most probably made by early hominins such as *Homo erectus* or *Homo ergaster*. Based on typological criteria they most probably date back to between 300 000 and 1.7 million years ago. The presence of the first anatomically modern people (i.e. *Homo sapiens sapiens*) in the area is indicated by the presence of a few Middle Stone Age blades and flakes. These most probably dates back to between 40 000 and 200 000 years ago. The later Stone Age flakes identified in the area are associated with the San (Bushmen) and their direct ancestors. These most probably dates back to between 200 and 20 000 years ago. Most of the Early and Middle Stone Age sites were identified by the late Dr Olivier Davies in the 1950's and 1960's. The majority of Later Stone Age sites were located by Dr Farden in the 1960s and 1970's although some has also been identified by Dr Aron Mazel in the 1980's.

The San were the owners of the land for almost 30 000 years but the local demography started to change soon after 2000 years ago when the first Bantu-speaking farmers crossed the Limpopo River and arrived in South Africa. By 1500 years ago these early Bantu-speaking farmers also settled adjacent to the Umngeni River in the greater Camperdown area. Due to the fact that these first farmers introduced metal technology to southern Africa they are designated as the Early Iron Age in archaeological literature. Their distinct ceramic pottery is classified to styles known as "Msuluzi" (AD 500-700), Ndongondwane (AD 700-800) and Ntshekane (AD 800-900). Most of the Early Iron Age sites in the greater Pietermaritzburg area belong to these traditions (Maggs 1989:31; Huffman 2007:325-462). These sites characteristically occur on alluvial or colluvial soil adjacent to large rivers below the 1000m contour. The Early Iron Age farmers originally came from western Africa and brought with them an elaborate initiation complex and a value system centred on the central significance of cattle.

Early as well as Later Iron Age sites have been located by Dr Tim Maggs in the 1970's and 1980's and more recent discoveries have been made Mr Gavin Whitelaw, Gavin Anderson, and Len van Schalkwyk. The Early Iron Age sites typically occur on the alluvial and colluvial soils in the large river valleys below 700m above sea level. Some have been located along the Msunduzi River as well as in the Ashburton area. Later Iron Age sites occur in similar contexts as well as on ridges or plato's in the existing grassland. Some impressive Later Iron Age sites occur in the Umngeni River Valley close to Howick as well as in the Ottos Bluff area near Albert Falls Dam.

These sites occupied by Bantu-speaking agropastoralists who arrived in southern Africa after 1000 year ago via East Africa. Later Iron Age communities in KwaZulu-Natal were the direct ancestors of the Zulu people (Huffman 2007). The larger Umngeni Valley area was inhabited by various Nguni-speaking groups such as the Dlanyawo, Nyavu and Njilo, in the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Bryant 1965; Wright 1988). With the exception of the Nyavu who remained fiercely independent most of these communities were incorporated into the Zulu Kingdom of Shaka in the 1820's. After the Anglo-Zulu war of 1879 and the Bambatha Rebellion of 1911 almost all the African people in the study area adopted a Zulu ethnic identity.

Apart from the prehistoric archaeology Pietermaritzburg is also well known for its colonial heritage. The original Voortrekker route, later to become the transport route into the interior, passes through Worlds View – presently a suburb in western Pietermaritzburg. The route was originally cut by the Voortrekker leader Piet Retief and his party in 1838. The wagon marks can still be seen etched in the soft sandstone along the path. The site at Worldsvie is a well known provincial landmark that is protected by heritage legislation (Oberholser 1972). Apart from significant places on the landscape the colonial heritage of Pietermaritzburg also include various buildings associated with the first Dutch settlers (Voortrekkers) after 1837 as well as the latter Victorian and Edwardian heritage of the area associated more closely with the British occupancy of Natal after 1845 (Laband & Hasswell 1988; Derwent 2006). In fact, Pietermaritzburg has been described as the greatest Victorian city in the southern hemisphere although this statement has not been qualified. The greatest majority of the heritage resources located within the greater Pietermaritzburg consist of built structures, mostly buildings, which are of great architectural (and also historical) significance. The City of Pietermaritzburg has arguably one of the finest remaining urban environments in South Africa, and each of the City's four main cultural groups has contributed to its architecture, namely Afrikaner, British, Indian and African (Laband & Haswell 1988; Oberholser 1972; Derwent 2006). A number of the buildings located within the Pietermaritzburg Central Business District (CBD) are constructed out of red-clay bricks, such as the Pietermaritzburg City Hall, giving the city a recognisably unique architectural style. Similar buildings also occur elsewhere in the uMgungundlovu Municipal area. Most of the architectural resources are concentrated within the Pietermaritzburg CBD and adjacent areas such as Georgetown in Edendale. These resources largely consist of buildings constructed in Voortrekker, British-Colonial, Indian and traditional African styles. Many of these buildings date back to the late 1800s and early 1900s, while examples of architecture from as early as the 1840s still exist within the Pietermaritzburg CBD and, more rarely, in its surrounds (e.g. Hollingwood and further a field at Fort Nottingham). Other buildings consisting of later, more modern architectural styles have also been identified as architectural resources, particularly in the suburbs surrounding the CBD of Pietermaritzburg, where fine examples of post World War 2 architecture can be found. The Georgetown area in Edendale contains a number of unique buildings consisting of a mixture of traditional African styles of architecture with British- Colonial and Indian influences. Some of the earliest buildings in Georgetown date back to the 1850s and consist of rectangular

houses of unfired mud brick, and brick and shale houses covered by lime plaster. Georgetown also provides rare examples of wood and iron buildings, while this building style was common in the 1900s, few examples still exist today. However, interesting individual examples of this building style also occur further afield at Merrivale Station.

Places of worship constructed by religious communities form significant cultural resources. Christian denominations have built a large number of churches, chapels and mission stations throughout the Municipal area. Several of these structures are Provincial and Heritage Landmarks (e.g. the Christian Science Church and Old St Mary's Anglican Church in Pietermaritzburg) and are architecturally significant as well as being cultural and historical resources. There are also a number of Mosques and Hindu Temples located within the greater Pietermaritzburg, these buildings hold value in terms of both their architectural style and cultural significance. These include the Soorti Sunni Mosque in Church Street and the Stri Siva Soobramoniar and Marriamen Temples in Longmarket (Langalibalele) Street in Pietermaritzburg, amongst others. There are a number of cemeteries that have considerable cultural and historical significance. These include the Jewish and Muslim cemetery off Roberts Road in the Clarendon area, the Old Commercial Road Cemetery and the Fort Napier Military Cemetery in the Signal Hill area. Graves from the Anglo-Boer War, including those of concentration camp victims, are located within the Commercial Road Cemetery. Graves from both the First and Second World Wars are located in the Commercial Road Cemetery and the Fort Napier Military Cemetery. The Commercial Road Cemetery also contains the graves of individuals spanning the early history of Pietermaritzburg including original Voortrekkers, Germans interned during the First World War, members of the Natal Mounted Police, prominent colonial figures and early Indian Christian converts. Examples of other sites of historical and cultural significance located within the greater Pietermaritzburg include:

- Alexandra Park, and in particular, the Percy Taylor Rockeries in Scottsville which forms both an important natural feature as well as a significant historical resource; and
- The Pietermaritzburg Railway Station located off Church Street at the edge of the Pietermaritzburg CBD which is both an architectural resource as well as an important historical and cultural resource as it was here, in 1893 that the incident that sparked Mahatma Gandhi's strategy of passive resistance, occurred (KwaZulu-Natal Museum).

More recently the Pietermaritzburg Tourism Authority identified and developed Struggle era sites in the Municipal area. These have now been developed for tourism purposes and a pilgrimage route has been identified. Sites and places of significance include the Old Prison in Pietermaritzburg, the Gandhi statue opposite the Colonial Building, various houses and places of significance within the Sobantu township as well as the Edendale/Mbali sub-route. Of special interest in this region is the Mandela Capture site, near Howick, and the Alan Paton Centre and struggle archives at the University of KwaZulu-Natal at Pietermaritzburg. The Centre houses the famed author

of 'Cry, the Beloved Country', and founder of the Liberal Party, Alan Paton's literary works, and documents relating to other institutions

### **3 BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE SURVEY**

#### **3.1 Methodology**

A desktop study was conducted of the archaeological databases housed in the KwaZulu-Natal Museum. The SAHRIS website was consulted for data relating to the distribution and significance of heritage sites in the greater Pietermaritzburg. In addition, the available heritage literature covering the study area was also consulted.

A ground survey, following standard and accepted archaeological procedures, was conducted on the 1<sup>st</sup> March 2017. The heritage consultant was accompanied by a land-surveyor, and his assistant, who assisted with the survey. An area with a radius of 100m was surveyed around the GPS point given as the locale harbouring potential grave sites.

#### **3.2 Restrictions encountered during the survey**

##### **3.2.1 Visibility**

Visibility may have been compromised by dense vegetation in places on the footprint.

##### **3.2.2 Disturbance**

The footprint has been disturbed by recent construction activities. The roads for the proposed Khanya Housing development has already been constructed and some have been tarred. The areas directly adjacent to the road and potential grave sites has been disturbed by ground works.

#### **3.3 Details of equipment used in the survey**

GPS: Garmin Etrek

Digital cameras: Canon Powershot A460

All readings were taken using the GPS. Accuracy was to a level of 5 m.

### **4 DESCRIPTION OF SITES AND MATERIAL OBSERVED**

#### **4.1 Locational data**



Province: KwaZulu-Natal  
Town: Pietermaritzburg  
Suburb: Hilton  
Municipality: uMgungundlovu District Municipality

## 4.2 Description of the general area surveyed

Most of the proposed development area is covered by disturbed grasslands. Some woodlots and exotic trees occurs directly adjacent to the footprint. A wetland is situated within 30m from the area surveyed. The footprint has been disturbed by recent constructing activities and the movement of soil in the immediate vicinity of the areas indicated as harbouring potential grave sites (Fig 3). This may have compromised site visibility. No archaeological and other heritage sites were observed during the survey. The study area is not part of any known cultural landscape (Table 3).

Construction workers identified three potential graveyard locations during the road constructions (Fig 4). These areas was surveyed by foot and re-evaluated. One of the potential grave harbouring areas, namely Grave Site 1 (Fig 9), contained no graves whatsoever. However, a large graveyard containing approximately 12 graves covers two of the areas, namely Grave Site 2 and Grave Site 3 (Fig 9). identified by the construction workers. In addition, for separate graves was also located in a new locality not identified previously (Figs 4 & 5).

### 4.2.1 Grave Site A

#### 4.2.1.1 Description and Context

A grave site was located in the northern section of the proposed housing development directly adjacent to existing dwellings (Figs 5 & 6). The GPS coordinates of the grave site are as follows:

Point A: S 29° 33' 8.47" E 30° 16' 10.75"

Point B: S 29° 33' 8.31" E 30° 16' 11.57"

Point C: S 29° 33' 8.81" E 30° 16' 11.57"

Point D: S 29° 33' 8.69" E 30° 16' 11.70"

**This grave site has not been identified by the developers and it is not indicated on the site plan** (Fig 4). It consists of four graves masked by dense vegetation (Figs 5, 6, 10, 11). These graves are informal and they are not marked. They appear to be older than 60 years and they are not claimed by the present inhabitants of the area. It is possible that more "invisible" graves occur in the dense vegetation but their occurrence will only be known once the area is excavated. The grave site covers an area of approximately 10m x 20m.

#### *4.2.1.2 Mitigation*

All graves are protected by National and Provincial heritage legislation. Provincial heritage legislation also protects graves younger than 60 years old. In addition, the grave site is rated as locally significant (Table 2). The site should therefore be mitigated. The developers should maintain a buffer of 20m around the grave site. However, should the developers decide to develop or alter the grave site then a phase two impact assessment should be initiated (Appendix 1). The second phase impact assessment will determine the potential of grave exhumation and relocation and work towards obtaining a relevant grave exhumation permit from Amafa.

#### **4.2.2 Grave Site B (Potential Grave Sites 1 & 2 as identified by construction workers)**

##### *4.2.2.1 Description and Context*

A grave site was located in the central section of the proposed housing development directly adjacent to existing dwellings (Figs 5 & 6). The GPS coordinates of the grave site are as follows:

Point A: S 29° 33' 13.74" E 30° 16' 14.61"

Point B: S 29° 33' 13.17" E 30° 16' 15.34"

Point C: S 29° 31' 14.85" E 30° 16' 15.06"

Point D: S 29° 33' 14.48" E 30° 16' 16.00"

Individual graves belonging to this larger grave site have been identified by the developers and is indicated on the site plan. They have been called (Fig 4). However, all these graves are part of a bigger grave yard that consists of approximately 12 graves (Fig 7). Five of these graves are formal with head stones and inscriptions inserted. The formal graves are younger than 60 years old (Figs 13 & 14). The remainder of the graves are informal without any headstones and/or markings (Fig 15). They also appear to be younger than 60 years old. The grave site covers an area of

approximately 30m x 40m. The western section of the grave site abuts on the local dirt road and is situated approximately 5m from the road reserve (Fig 16).

#### *4.2.2.2 Mitigation*

All graves are protected by National and Provincial heritage legislation. Provincial heritage legislation also protects graves younger than 60 years old. In addition, the grave site is rated as locally significant (Table 2). The site should therefore be mitigated. The developers should maintain a buffer of 30m around the grave site. However, this will not be possible on the western flank of the grave site where a buffer of 2m will have to be enforced as the road reserve is situated about 5m from the nearest grave. It is also suggested that the developers place a sturdy fence, with an entrance gate, around the grave yard before further development proceed. However, should the developers decide to develop or alter the grave site then a phase two impact assessment should be initiated (Appendix 1). The second phase impact assessment will determine the potential of grave exhumation and relocation and work towards obtaining a relevant grave exhumation permit from Amafa.

### **4.2.3 Potential Grave Site 1**

#### *4.2.3.1 Description and context*

A potential grave site (referred to as Grave Site 1) has been identified by construction workers (Fig 4) adjacent to one of the development roads. The GPS coordinates for this potential grave site are: S 29 33' 13.26" E 30 16' 21.61". However, there is no surface evidence for the presence of any grave at this locale. It is possible that dense vegetation is masking the presence of the grave but it appears unlikely. Nevertheless, graves are sometimes "invisible" and the opinions of community members must be taken seriously.

#### *4.2.3.2 Mitigation*

Given the probability that a grave site may exist at this locale it is suggested that the developers maintain a buffer of at least 20m around this potential grave site. Should this not be possible then the developers should call for a Phase Two Heritage Impact Assessment that will include a grave testing and potential grave relocation exercise. The grave exhumation specialist will also have to apply for a permit from Amafa (the provincial heritage agency) in order to conduct a grave testing exercise as well as the grave exhumation process.

## 5 HERITAGE SITE DESCRIPTION AND STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (HERITAGE VALUE)

### 5.1 Field Rating

All the identified grave sites are rated as locally significant (Table 2). The Potential Grave Site 1 needs further evaluation in a Phase Two Heritage Impact assessment before it can be rated and evaluated.

**Table 2. Field rating and recommended grading of sites (SAHRA 2005)**

Level	Details	Action
National (Grade I)	The site is considered to be of National Significance	Nominated to be declared by SAHRA
Provincial (Grade II)	This site is considered to be of Provincial significance	Nominated to be declared by Provincial Heritage Authority
Local Grade IIIA	This site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally	The site should be retained as a heritage site
Local Grade IIIB	This site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally	The site should be mitigated, and part retained as a heritage site
Generally Protected A	High to medium significance	Mitigation necessary before destruction
Generally Protected B	Medium significance	The site needs to be recorded before destruction
Generally Protected C	Low significance	No further recording is required before destruction

**Table 3. Evaluation and statement of significance of the footprint.**

<b>Significance criteria in terms of Section 3(3) of the NHRA</b>		
	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Rating</b>
1.	<b>Historic and political significance</b> - The importance of the cultural heritage in the community or pattern of South Africa's history.	None.
2.	<b>Scientific significance</b> – Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's cultural heritage.	None
3.	<b>Research/scientific significance</b> – Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.	None.
4.	<b>Scientific significance</b> – Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's cultural places/objects.	None
5.	<b>Aesthetic significance</b> – Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.	None.
6.	<b>Scientific significance</b> – Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.	None.
7.	<b>Social significance</b> – Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.	The graves are rated as locally significant.
8.	<b>Historic significance</b> – Strong or special association with the life and work of a person, group or organization of importance in the history of South Africa.	None.
9.	The significance of the site relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.	None.

## 6 RECOMMENDATIONS

All the potential grave sites identified by construction workers have been revisited and evaluated by the consultant. Of these only two contain tangible surface evidence for the presence of graves. These are Grave Sites 2 and 3 (Fig 4). However, Grave Sites 2 and 3 forms part of a larger informal Cemetery that has been named Grave Site B (Figs 5 & 7) in this report.

Another Grave Site, called Grave Site A, has also been identified in the immediate environs of the proposed Khanya Housing Development. However, these graves have not been reported on by the construction workers.

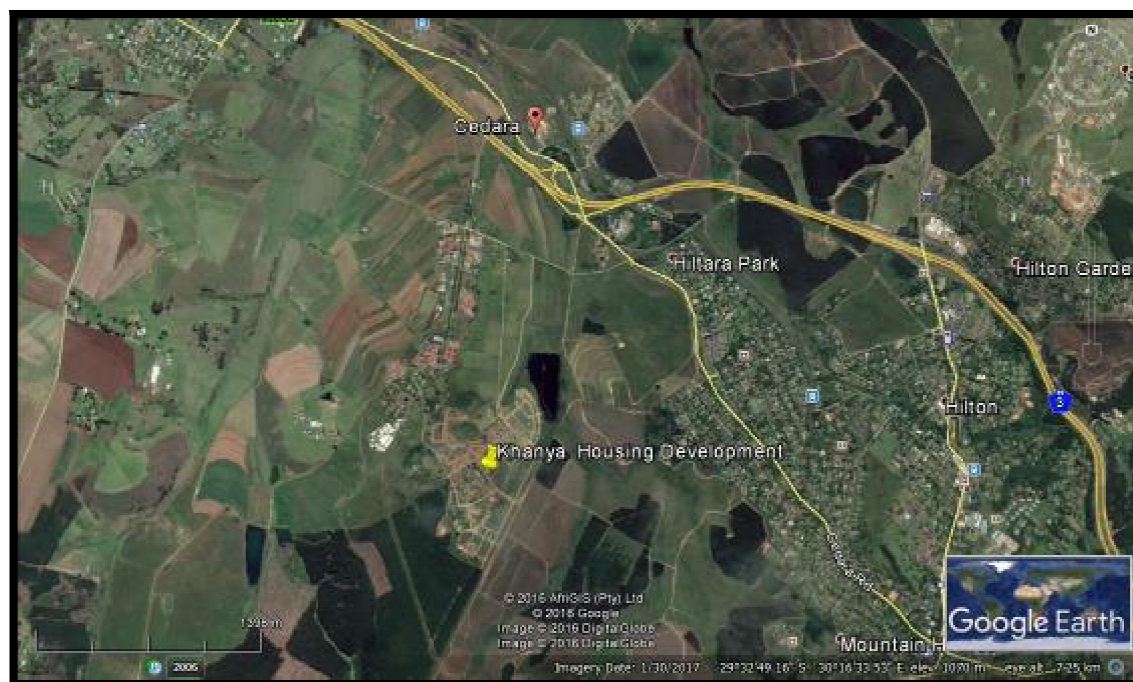
Both Grave Site A and Grave Site B are protected by provincial heritage legislation and mitigation must be initiated. It is suggested that:

- Given the setting of Grave Site A the developers must maintain a buffer or 20m around this site where possible – unless defined by a cadastral boundary or road. Should the developers decide to alter or remove the graves then a phase two heritage impact assessment must first be initiated in order to assess the feasibility of a grave exhumation exercise.
- The developers must maintain a buffer of at least 30m around Grave Site B where possible – unless defined by a cadastral boundary or road.. This will not be possible around the western flank of the Site where a buffer of 2m must be maintained.
- It is also suggested that the developers erect a fence, and an entrance gate, around Grave Site B. The fence is the responsibility of the municipality as this is not a private development. Should the developers decide to alter or remove the graves then a phase two heritage impact assessment must first be initiated in order to assess the feasibility of a grave exhumation exercise.
- Although the consultant could not find any tangible evidence for Potential Grave Site 1 (Fig 4) as indicated by construction workers it is nevertheless suggested that the developers maintain a buffer of at least 20m around this potential site where possible – unless defined by a cadastral boundary or road. Should this not be possible then the developers have to initiate a Second Phase Heritage Impact Assessment. This second phase will also include the application of a grave removal permit from Amafa.

There is no archaeological reason why development may not proceed on the remainder of the footprint as planned.

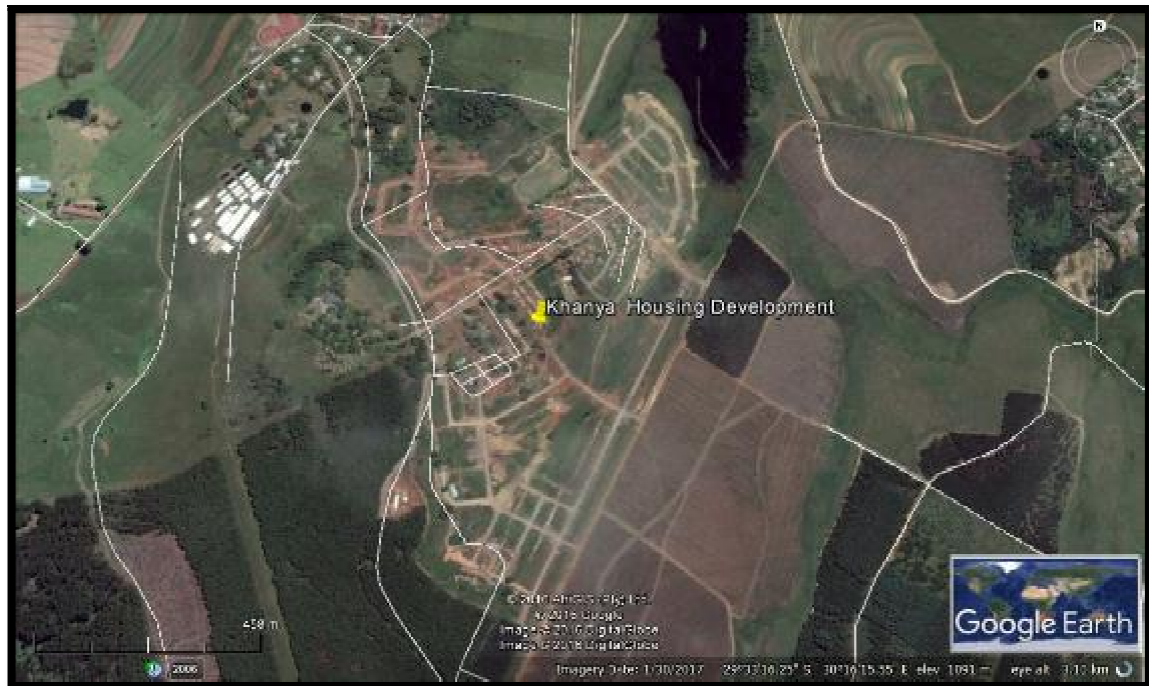
However, it should be pointed out that the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act requires that all operations exposing graves and other heritage features should cease immediately pending an evaluation by the heritage authorities. A strict protocol needs to be followed in case any graves are exposed and the developer will most probably need to initiate a phase two heritage assessment with the aim of grave exhumation and reburial (Appendix 1).

## 7 MAPS AND FIGURES

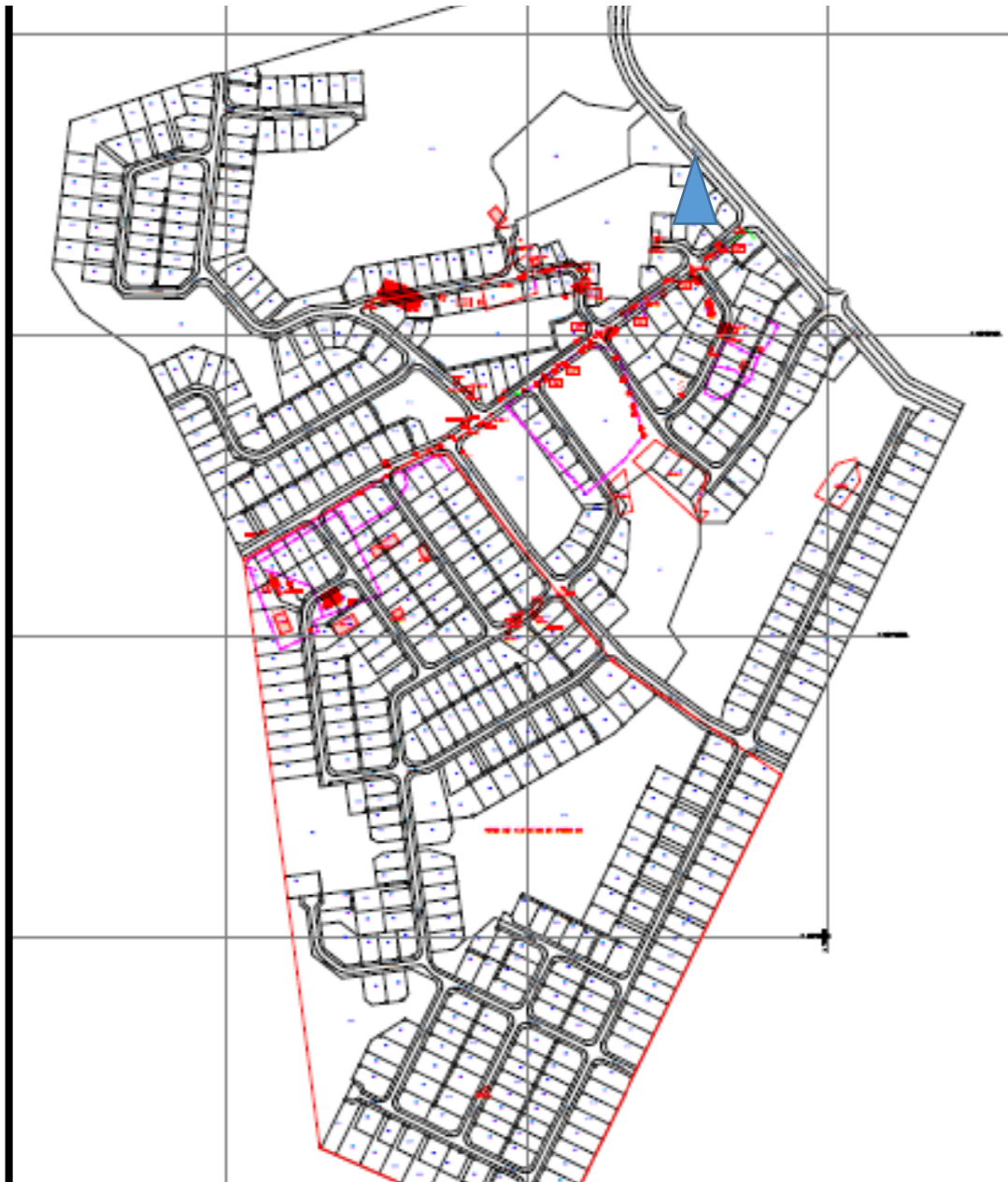


**Figure 1. Google Earth imagery showing the location of the proposed project area at Cedara College, Pietermaritzburg.**





**Figure 2. Google Earth imagery showing a close-up of the project area.**



**Figure 4. Map of the proposed Khanya Housing Development at Cedara (Source: UPM)**



**Figure 4. Potential grave sites, indicated by the green polygons, as identified by construction workers.**



**Figure 5. Actual graves sites identified on the footprint during the ground survey**



**Figure 6. Close-up Google Earth Aerial Imagery of Grave Site A.**



**Figure 7. Close-up Google Earth Aerial Imagery of Grave Site B.**



**Figure**

**8. View over the Khanya Housing Development at Cedara.**



**Figure 9. The location of the area with potential grave sites in the north eastern section of the footprint. Subsequent surveys identified no graves at this locale.**



***Figure 10. Dense vegetation obscuring graves at Grave Site A.***



***Figure 11. Dense vegetation obscuring graves at Grave Site A.***



**Figure 12.** *Graveyard B contains approximately 12 individual graves, however, more may be hidden in the dense vegetation.*



**Figure 13.** *Grave demarcated by barbed wire fencing at Graveyard B.*



**Figure 14. Formal modern grave with head stone at Graveyard B.**



**Figure 15. Informal and unmarked grave at Grave Site B.**





***Figure 16. Marked grave situated approximately 5m from the edge of the road (Grave Site B)***

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## APPENDIX 1

### RELOCATION OF GRAVES

Burial grounds and graves are dealt with in Article 36 of the NHR Act, no 25 of 1999. Below follows a broad summary of how to deal with grave in the event of proposed development.

- If the graves are younger than 60 years, an undertaker can be contracted to deal with the exhumation and reburial. This will include public participation, organising cemeteries, coffins, etc. They need permits and have their own requirements that must be adhered to.
- If the graves are older than 60 years old or of undetermined age, an archaeologist must be in attendance to assist with the exhumation and documentation of the graves. This is a requirement by law.

Once it has been decided to relocate particular graves, the following steps should be taken:

- Notices of the intention to relocate the graves need to be put up at the burial site for a period of 60 days. This should contain information where communities and family members can contact the developer/archaeologist/public-relations officer/undertaker. All information pertaining to the identification of the graves needs to be documented for the application of a SAHRA permit. The notices need to be in at least 3 languages, English, and two other languages. This is a requirement by law.
- Notices of the intention needs to be placed in at least two local newspapers and have the same information as the above point. This is a requirement by law.
- Local radio stations can also be used to try contact family members. This is not required by law, but is helpful in trying to contact family members.
- During this time (60 days) a suitable cemetery need to be identified close to the development area or otherwise one specified by the family of the deceased.
- An open day for family members should be arranged after the period of 60 days so that they can gather to discuss the way forward, and to sort out any problems. The developer needs to take the families requirements into account. This is a requirement by law.

- Once the 60 days has passed and all the information from the family members have been received, a permit can be requested from SAHRA. This is a requirement by law.