



## **HERITAGE SITE ASSESSMENT**

***AFRIMAT AGGREGATES– GRAVEL AND AGGREGATE MINING***

***Cadastral boundary: A portion of farm 468 “Friarsdale”, Keimoes, //Khara Hais  
Municipality, Northern Cape Province***

Version **1.0**

15 September 2011

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT

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*The report has been compiled by PGS Heritage & Grave Relocation Consultants an appointed Heritage Specialist for Afrimat Limited. The views stipulated in this report are purely objective and no other interests are displayed during the decision making processes discussed in the Archaeological Impact Assessment Process.*

**HERITAGE CONSULTANT:** PGS Heritage & Grave Relocation Consultants

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:** Wouter Fourie

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Wouter Fourie', written over a horizontal line.

**SIGNATURE:**

## **Executive Summary**

PGS Heritage and Grave Relocation Consultants was appointed by Afrimat Aggregates Limited, to undertake an Heritage Site Assessment for the proposed gravel and aggregate mining project on a portion of farm 468 “Friarsdale”, Keimoes, //Khara Hais Municipality, Northern Cape Province.

During the field work four sites of heritage significance were found inside or on the boundary of the proposed mining area. A cemetery is situated 130 metres to the east of the mining area and will required upgrading of the fence around it to protect it before mining activities commence.

In accordance with the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) we propose the following management points, pertaining to heritage sites, for approval by SAHRA.

Site KK1 – Possible Grave: As the site falls just outside the mining area it is recommended that the site be fenced with a buffer at least 10 meters.

Site KK2 – Later Stone Age Scatter: It is recommended that mitigation on this site consist of a surface collection and analysis in conjunction with the mitigation at KK3

Site KK3 – Later Stone Age Scatter: It is recommended that mitigation on this site consist of a surface collection and analysis.

Site KK4 – Very Low density Later Stone Age Scatter: No mitigation

Cemetery - As the site falls just outside the mining area it is recommended that the existing fence around the cemetery be kept in good order during mining operations.

### **General recommendation on archaeological work**

If during construction any possible finds are made, the operations must be stopped and a qualified archaeologist be contacted for an assessment of the find.

## Contents

1.	INTRODUCTION .....	9
1.1	Project Background .....	9
1.2	Site location .....	9
1.3	Legislative Framework.....	9
1.4	Assumptions and Limitations .....	10
2.	DESCRIPTION OF AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT.....	11
3.	ASSESSMEN METHODOLOGY & APPROACH.....	12
3.1	General Approach.....	12
3.2	Evaluation Methods.....	13
3.3	Findings of Fieldwork and research.....	15
3.3.1	Site KK1.....	16
3.3.2	Site KK2.....	17
3.3.3	Site KK3.....	18
3.3.4	Site KK4.....	19
3.3.5	Cemetery.....	20
3.3.6	Site KKQT .....	21
4.	RECOMMENDATIONS.....	21
5.	LIST OF PREPARES .....	22

## APPENDICES

APPENDIX A - LEGISLATIVE PRINCIPLES

APPENDIX B - SURVEY TRACK AND SITE LOCATIONS

**TABLE OF FIGURE**

<i>Figure 1 – Locality Map of the Study Area (google earth, 2010)</i> .....	9
<i>Figure 2 – General view of southern section of site (© H Steyn, 2011)</i> .....	11
<i>Figure 3 – General view of northern and eastern sections of site (© H Steyn, 2011)</i> .....	12
<i>Figure 4 – Possible grave (© H Steyn, 2011)</i> .....	16
<i>Figure 5 – Surface Scatter (© H Steyn, 2011)</i> .....	17
<i>Figure 6 – Site photo (© H Steyn, 2011)</i> .....	18
<i>Figure 7 – Close-up of Surface Scatter (© H Steyn, 2011)</i> .....	18
<i>Figure 8 – Close-up of surface scatter (© H Steyn, 2011)</i> .....	19
<i>Figure 9 – Cemetery and disturbed graves (© H Steyn, 2011)</i> .....	20
<i>Figure 10 – Quiver Tree on site (© H Steyn, 2011)</i> .....	21

**ABBREVIATIONS**

<b><i>Acronyms</i></b>	<b><i>Description</i></b>
AIA	Archaeological Impact Assessment
ASAPA	Association of South African Professional Archaeologists
AMAFA	
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
EIA practitioner	Environmental Impact Assessment Practitioner
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESA	Early Stone Age
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
HWC	Heritage Western Cape
I&AP	Interested & Affected Party
LSA	Late Stone Age
LIA	Late Iron Age
MSA	Middle Stone Age
MIA	Middle Iron Age
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
NID	Notice of Intent to develop
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act
PHRA	Provincial Heritage Resources Agency
PSSA	Palaeontological Society of South Africa
ROD	Record of Decision
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency

## TERMS & DEFINITION

### Archaeological resources

This includes:

- i. material remains resulting from human activity which are in a state of disuse and are in or on land and which are older than 100 years including artefacts, human and hominid remains and artificial features and structures;
- ii. rock art, being any form of painting, engraving or other graphic representation on a fixed rock surface or loose rock or stone, which was executed by human agency and which is older than 100 years, including any area within 10m of such representation;
- iii. wrecks, being any vessel or aircraft, or any part thereof which was wrecked in South Africa, whether on land, in the internal waters, the territorial waters or in the maritime culture zone of the republic as defined in the Maritimes Zones Act, and any cargo, debris or artefacts found or associated therewith, which is older than 60 years or which SAHRA considers to be worthy of conservation;
- iv. features, structures and artefacts associated with military history which are older than 75 years and the site on which they are found.

### Cultural significance

This means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance

### Development

This means any physical intervention, excavation, or action, other than those caused by natural forces, which may in the opinion of the heritage authority in any way result in the change to the nature, appearance or physical nature of a place or influence its stability and future well-being, including:

- i. construction, alteration, demolition, removal or change in use of a place or a structure at a place;
- ii. carrying out any works on or over or under a place;
- iii. subdivision or consolidation of land comprising a place, including the structures or airspace of a place;
- iv. constructing or putting up for display signs or boards;
- v. any change to the natural or existing condition or topography of land; and
- vi. any removal or destruction of trees, or removal of vegetation or topsoil

### Heritage resources

This means any place or object of cultural significance



## 1. INTRODUCTION

PGS Heritage and Grave Relocation Consultants was appointed by Afrimat Aggregates Limited, to undertake an Heritage Site Assessment for the proposed gravel and aggregate mining project on a portion of farm 468 “Friarsdale”, Keimoes, //Khara Hais Municipality, Northern Cape Province.

### 1.1 Project Background

The Planned development is that of a gravel and aggregate mine covering approximately 1.4 hectares.

### 1.2 Site location

The study area is situated between the N14 and the Orange River between Kakamas and Keimoes, **Figure 1**.



*Figure 1 – Locality Map of the Study Area (google earth, 2010)*

### 1.3 Legislative Framework

The identification, evaluation and assessment of any cultural heritage site, artefact or find in the South African context is required and governed by the following legislation:

- i. National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) Act 107 of 1998
- ii. National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) Act 25 of 1999
- iii. Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) Act 28 of 2002

iv. Development Facilitation Act (DFA) Act 67 of 1995

The following sections in each Act refer directly to the identification, evaluation and assessment of cultural heritage resources.

- i. National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) Act 107 of 1998 as promulgated in the Regulations.
  - a. Basic Environmental Assessment (BEA) – Section (23)(2)(d)
  - b. Environmental Scoping Report (ESR) – Section (29)(1)(d)
  - c. Environmental Impacts Assessment (EIA) – Section (32)(2)(d)
  - d. Environmental Management Plan (EMP) – Section (34)(b)
- ii. National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) Act 25 of 1999
  - a. Protection of Heritage resources – Sections 34 to 36; and
  - b. Heritage Resources Management – Section 38
- i. Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) Act 28 of 2002
  - a. Section 39(3)
- ii. Development Facilitation Act (DFA) Act 67 of 1995
  - a. The GNR.1 of 7 January 2000: Regulations and rules in terms of the Development Facilitation Act, 1995. Section 31.

The NHRA stipulates that cultural heritage resources may not be disturbed without authorization from the relevant heritage authority. Section 34 (1) of the NHRA states that “no person may alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority...”. The NEMA (No 107 of 1998) states that an integrated environmental management plan should (23:2 (b)) “...identify, predict and evaluate the actual and potential impact on the environment, socio-economic conditions and cultural heritage”. In accordance with legislative requirements and EIA rating criteria, the regulations of SAHRA and Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) have also been incorporated to ensure that a comprehensive legally compatible AIA report is compiled. The heritage impact assessment criteria are described in more detail in **Appendix A**.

SAHRA has already given exemption for a full HIA as stipulated in their letter dated 5 July 2011 (**Appendix B**), and as such this report covers a site survey of the proposed area, excluding any relevant background research.

#### 1.4 Assumptions and Limitations

Not subtracting in any way from the comprehensiveness of the fieldwork undertaken, it is necessary to realise that the heritage resources located during the fieldwork do not necessarily represent all the possible heritage resources present within the area. Various factors account for this, especially the subterranean nature of some archaeological

sites. As such, should any heritage features and/or objects not included in the present inventory be located or observed, an archaeologists must immediately be contacted.

Such observed or located heritage features and/or objects may not be disturbed or removed in any way until such time as the archaeologist has been able to make an assessment as to the significance of the site (or material) in question. This applies to graves and cemeteries as well. In the event that any graves or burial places are located during the development the procedures and requirements pertaining to graves and burials will apply.

## 2. DESCRIPTION OF AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The site is largely untransformed and is currently utilised for grazing purposes. It is bordered by small scale industrial (to the west), feedlots (to south and south west) and residential (further to the east). The site is covered in sparse grass cover with scattered clumps of thorn trees (**Figure 2**). The site has a very thin natural topsoil cover a rocky dolomitic deposit exposed over most of the site (**Figure 3**). The south western corner of the site is heavily disturbed by mining activities.



*Figure 2 – General view of southern section of site (© H Steyn, 2011)*

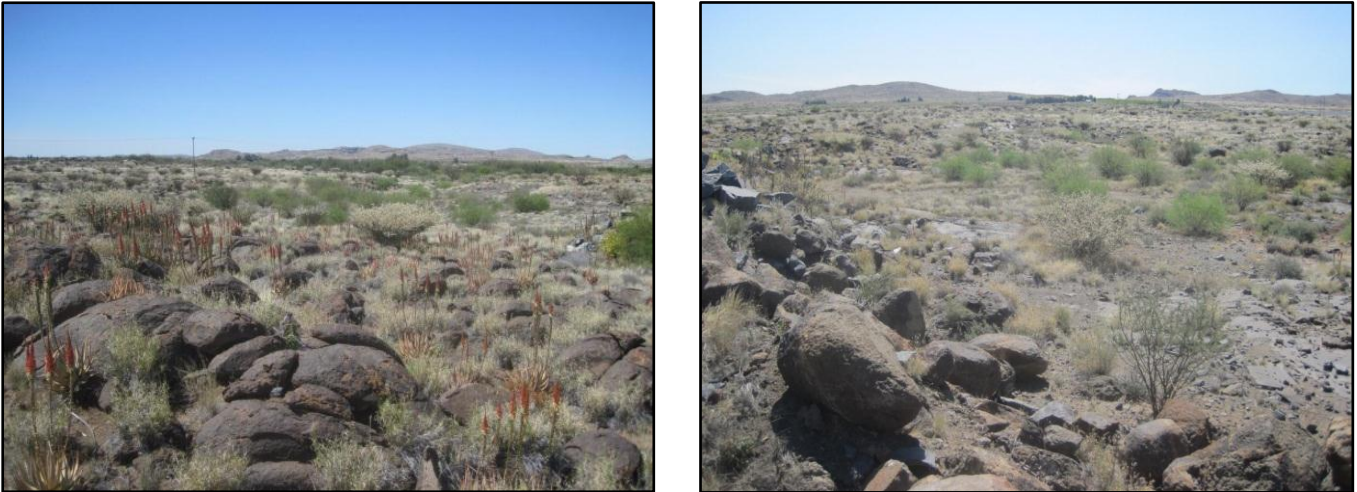


Figure 3 – General view of northern and eastern sections of site (© H Steyn, 2011)

### 3. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY & APPROACH

#### 3.1 General Approach

This chapter describes the evaluation criteria to be used for the sites listed below and to be identified during the ground thruthing.

The significance of archaeological sites was based on four main criteria:

- site integrity (i.e. primary vs. secondary context),
- amount of deposit, range of features (e.g., stonewalling, stone tools and enclosures),
- Density of scatter (dispersed scatter)
  - Low - <10/50m<sup>2</sup>
  - Medium - 10-50/50m<sup>2</sup>
  - High - >50/50m<sup>2</sup>
- uniqueness; and
- potential to answer present research questions.

Management actions and recommended mitigation, which will result in a reduction in the impact on the sites, will be expressed as follows:

- A - No further action necessary;
- B - Mapping of the site and controlled sampling required;
- C – Extensive mapping before destruction and preserve section where possible
- D - Preserve site, or extensive data collection and mapping of the site; and
- E - Preserve site

Impacts on these sites by the development will be evaluated as follows

## Impact

The potential environmental impacts that may result from the proposed development activities.

## Nature and existing mitigation

Natural conditions and conditions inherent in the project design that alleviate (control, moderate, curb) impacts. All management actions, which are presently implemented, are considered part of the project design and therefore mitigate impacts.

## 3.2 Evaluation Methods

### Site Significance

Site significance classification standards prescribed by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (2006) and approved by the Association for Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region, were used for the purpose of this report.

Table 2: Site significance classification standards as prescribed by SAHRA

<b>FIELD RATING</b>	<b>GRADE</b>	<b>SIGNIFICANCE</b>	<b>RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</b>
National Significance (NS)	Grade 1	-	Conservation; National Site nomination
Provincial Significance (PS)	Grade 2	-	Conservation; Provincial Site nomination
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3A	High Significance	Conservation; Mitigation not advised
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3B	High Significance	Mitigation (Part of site should be retained)
Generally Protected A (GP.A)	-	High / Medium Significance	Mitigation before destruction
Generally Protected B (GP.B)	-	Medium Significance	Recording before destruction
Generally Protected C (GP.A)	-	Low Significance	Destruction

## Impact Rating

### VERY HIGH

These impacts would be considered by society as constituting a major and usually permanent change to the (natural and/or social) environment, and usually result in severe or very severe effects, or beneficial or very beneficial effects.

Example: The loss of a species would be viewed by informed society as being of VERY HIGH significance.

Example: The establishment of a large amount of infrastructure in a rural area, which previously had very few services, would be regarded by the affected parties as resulting in benefits with a VERY HIGH significance.

## HIGH

These impacts will usually result in long term effects on the social and/or natural environment. Impacts rated as HIGH will need to be considered by society as constituting an important and usually long term change to the (natural and/or social) environment. Society would probably view these impacts in a serious light.

Example: The loss of a diverse vegetation type, which is fairly common elsewhere, would have a significance rating of HIGH over the long term, as the area could be rehabilitated.

Example: The change to soil conditions will impact the natural system, and the impact on affected parties (in this case people growing crops on the soil) would be HIGH.

## MODERATE

These impacts will usually result in medium- to long-term effects on the social and/or natural environment. Impacts rated as MODERATE will need to be considered by society as constituting a fairly important and usually medium term change to the (natural and/or social) environment. These impacts are real but not substantial.

Example: The loss of a sparse, open vegetation type of low diversity may be regarded as MODERATELY significant.

Example: The provision of a clinic in a rural area would result in a benefit of MODERATE significance.

## LOW

These impacts will usually result in medium to short term effects on the social and/or natural environment. Impacts rated as LOW will need to be considered by the public and/or the specialist as constituting a fairly unimportant and usually short term change to the (natural and/or social) environment. These impacts are not substantial and are likely to have little real effect.

Example: The temporary change in the water table of a wetland habitat, as these systems is adapted to fluctuating water levels.

Example: The increased earning potential of people employed as a result of a development would only result in benefits of LOW significance to people who live some distance away.

## NO SIGNIFICANCE

There are no primary or secondary effects at all that are important to scientists or the public.

Example: A change to the geology of a particular formation may be regarded as severe from a geological perspective, but is of NO significance in the overall context.

### Certainty

**DEFINITE:** More than 90% sure of a particular fact. Substantial supportive data exists to verify the assessment.

**PROBABLE:** Over 70% certainty of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of an impact occurring.

**POSSIBLE:** Only over 40% certainty of a particular fact or of the likelihood of an impact occurring.

**UNSURE:** Less than 40% certainty of a particular fact or likelihood of an impact occurring.

### Duration

**SHORT TERM:** 0 to 5 years

**MEDIUM:** 6 to 20 years

**LONG TERM:** more than 20 years

**DEMOLISHED:** site will be demolished or is already demolished

### Example

#### Evaluation

<b>Impact</b>	<b>Impact Significance</b>	<b>Heritage Significance</b>	<b>Certainty</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
Negative	Moderate	Grade GP.B	Possible	Short term	B

### 3.3 Findings of Fieldwork and research

The site has been walked through and all finds documented with GPS and digital camera. Refer to the Map in Appendix B for a track log of the survey and locality map of the finds.

### 3.3.1 Site KK1

GPS Coordinates: S28 45 23.3 E20 48 54.2

The site consists of a single stone lined structure situated on the side of a rocky outcrop. The alignment and shape of the structure indicates a possible grave (**Figure 4**).



*Figure 4 – Possible grave (© H Steyn, 2011)*

#### Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Grade GP.A	Possible	Destructed	B

The site is of possible high heritage significance.

#### Mitigation

- As the site falls just outside the mining area it is recommended that the site be fenced with a buffer at least 10 meters.



### 3.3.2 Site KK2

GPS Coordinates: S28 45 23.1 E20 48 56.2

The site consists of a low density surface scatter of Later Stone Age lithics found in and around a small dry stream bed (**Figure 5**). The site is situated just outside the northern boundary of the mining area.



Figure 5 – Surface Scatter (© H Steyn, 2011)

#### Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low/Moderate	Grade GP.B	Possible	Demolished	B

#### Mitigation

- It is recommended that mitigation on this site consist of a surface collection and analysis in conjunction with the mitigation at KK3

### 3.3.3 Site KK3

GPS Coordinates: S28 45 22.9 E20 48 57.4

The site consists of a low density surface scatter of Later Stone Age lithics. One core and a number of waste flakes were observed (**Figure 5 and Figure 7**). The site is situated on the northern boundary of the mining area.



Figure 6 – Site photo (© H Steyn, 2011)



Figure 7 – Close-up of Surface Scatter (© H Steyn, 2011)

### Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low/Moderate	Grade GP.B	Possible	Demolished	B

### Mitigation

- *It is recommended that mitigation on this site consist of a surface collection and analysis.*

#### 3.3.4 Site KK4

GPS Coordinates: S28 45 23.5 E20 48 57.9

The site consists of a very low density surface scatter of Later Stone Age lithics.



Figure 8 – Close-up of surface scatter (© H Steyn, 2011)

### Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low	Grade GP.C	Possible	Demolished	None

**Mitigation:** *None required*

### 3.3.5 Cemetery

GPS Coordinates: S28 45 23.5 E20 48 48.3

The site is situated some 130 metres to the east of the mining area (Error! Reference source not found.). The cemetery consists of numerous graves with formal headstones and dressing older than 60 years. Most of the graves have been vandalised.



Figure 9 – Cemetery and disturbed graves (© H Steyn, 2011)

#### Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
None	Low	Grade GP.A	Possible	Damage	E

The site is of possible high heritage significance.

#### Mitigation

- As the site falls just outside the mining area it is recommended that the existing fence around the cemetery be kept in good order during mining operations.

### 3.3.6 Site KKQT

GPS Coordinates: S28 45 23.2 E20 48 55.7

A single quiver tree was found on the northern boundary of the site (**Figure 10**).



Figure 10 – Quiver Tree on site (© H Steyn, 2011)

## 4. RECOMMENDATIONS

During the field work four sites of heritage significance were found inside or on the boundary of the proposed mining area. A cemetery is situated 130 metres to the east of the mining area and will require upgrading of the fence around it to protect it before mining activities commence. .

In accordance with the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) we propose the following management points, pertaining to heritage sites, for approval by SAHRA.

Site KK1 – Possible Grave: As the site falls just outside the mining area it is recommended that the site be fenced with a buffer at least 10 meters.

Site KK2 – Later Stone Age Scatter: It is recommended that mitigation on this site consist of a surface collection and analysis in conjunction with the mitigation at KK3

Site KK3 – Later Stone Age Scatter: It is recommended that mitigation on this site consist of a surface collection and analysis.

Site KK4 – Very Low density Later Stone Age Scatter: No mitigation

Cemetery - As the site falls just outside the mining area it is recommended that the existing fence around the cemetery be kept in good order during mining operations.

#### **General recommendation on archaeological work**

If during construction any possible finds are made, the operations must be stopped and a qualified archaeologist be contacted for an assessment of the find.

#### **5. LIST OF PREPARES**

PGS Heritage and Grave Relocation Consultants have seconded the following specialist to this project:

Field Archaeologist – Field Supervisor - Henk Steyn (BA (Hon) Archaeology)

Team Leader, Principal Investigator – Wouter Fourie (BA (Hon) Archaeology)

## **APPENDIX A**

### **LEGISLATIVE PRINCIPLES**

#### LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS – TERMINOLOGY AND ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

##### **3.1 General principles**

In areas where there has not yet been a systematic survey to identify conservation worthy places, a permit is required to alter or demolish any structure older than 60 years. This will apply until a survey has been done and identified heritage resources are formally protected.

Archaeological and palaeontological sites, materials, and meteorites are the source of our understanding of the evolution of the earth, life on earth and the history of people. In the new legislation, permits are required to damage, destroy, alter, or disturb them. People who already possess material are required to register it. The management of heritage resources are integrated with environmental resources and this means that before development takes place heritage resources are assessed and, if necessary, rescued.

In addition to the formal protection of culturally significant graves, all graves, which are older than 60 years and are not in a cemetery (such as ancestral graves in rural areas), are protected. The legislation protects the interests of communities that have interest in the graves: they may be consulted before any disturbance takes place. The graves of victims of conflict and those associated with the liberation struggle will be identified, cared for, protected and memorials erected in their honour.

Anyone who intends to undertake a development must notify the heritage resource authority and if there is reason to believe that heritage resources will be affected, an impact assessment report must be compiled at the construction company's cost. Thus, the construction company will be able to proceed without uncertainty about whether work will have to be stopped if an archaeological or heritage resource is discovered.

According to the National Heritage Act (Act 25 of 1999 section 32) it is stated that:

An object or collection of objects, or a type of object or a list of objects, whether specific or generic, that is part of the national estate and the export of which SAHRA deems it necessary to control, may be declared a heritage object, including –

- objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
- visual art objects;
- military objects;
- numismatic objects;
- objects of cultural and historical significance;

- objects to which oral traditions are attached and which are associated with living heritage;
- objects of scientific or technological interest;
- books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic material, film or video or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1 (xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 ( Act No. 43 of 1996), or in a provincial law pertaining to records or archives; and
- any other prescribed category.

Under the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999), provisions are made that deal with, and offer protection, to all historic and pre-historic cultural remains, including graves and human remains.

### **3.2 Graves and cemeteries**

Graves younger than 60 years fall under Section 2(1) of the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925) as well as the Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983) and are the jurisdiction of the National Department of Health and the relevant Provincial Department of Health and must be submitted for final approval to the Office of the relevant Provincial Premier. This function is usually delegated to the Provincial MEC for Local Government and Planning, or in some cases the MEC for Housing and Welfare. Authorisation for exhumation and reinterment must also be obtained from the relevant local or regional council where the grave is situated, as well as the relevant local or regional council to where the grave is being relocated. All local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws must also be adhered to. In order to handle and transport human remains the institution conducting the relocation should be authorised under Section 24 of Act 65 of 1983 (Human Tissues Act).

Graves older than 60 years, but younger than 100 years fall under Section 36 of Act 25 of 1999 (National Heritage Resources Act) as well as the Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983) and are the jurisdiction of the South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA). The procedure for Consultation Regarding Burial Grounds and Graves (Section 36(5) of Act 25 of 1999) is applicable to graves older than 60 years that are situated outside a formal cemetery administrated by a local authority. Graves in the category located inside a formal cemetery administrated by a local authority will also require the same authorisation as set out for graves younger than 60 years over and above SAHRA authorisation.

If the grave is not situated inside a formal cemetery but is to be relocated to one, permission from the local authority is required and all regulations, laws and by-laws set by the cemetery authority must be adhered to.



APPENDIX C

SURVEY TRACK AND SITE LOCATIONS



Red – Site Boundary

Green – Survey Log of site

