

CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF A PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A PIGGERY ON ERF 189 WEENEN, UMTSHEZI MUNICIPALITY



ACTIVE HERITAGE cc.

**Frans Prins
MA (Archaeology)**

**Sian Hall
Hons (Anthropology)**

**P.O. Box 947
Howick
3290**

activeheritage@gmail.com

Fax: 086 7636380

www.activeheritage.webs.com

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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 cultural heritage survey of the proposed Piggery on Erf 189 Weenen, Umtshezi Municipality identified no heritage sites on the footprint. There is no known archaeological reason why the proposed development may not proceed as planned. 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 archaeological or historical remains should cease immediately, pending evaluation by the provincial heritage agency.

1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT

Table 1. Background information

Consultant:	Frans Prins (Active Heritage cc) for Janet Edmunds Consulting cc.
Type of development:	Mr Kwazi Bhengu wishes to establish a piggery on his 12.9 ha property in Weenen. The proposed piggery would comprise a 160 sow unit, with additional buildings to house weaners and growers. The effluent produced within the piggery buildings would be directed to effluent ponds / lagoons. It is likely that liquid effluent would be irrigated onto the cultivated lands on site and solids that have settled out would be used as compost. It is likely that there would be an over-supply of solid and liquid effluent, as the small size of the property would not be able to accept all the effluent. Thus solid and liquid effluent would be available for sale to local farmers as fertiliser.
Rezoning or subdivision:	na
Terms of reference	To carry out a Heritage Impact Assessment
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 property, Erf 189 Weenen is located in Weenen, approximately 35 km from Estcourt. It features a homestead and shed (used previously for poultry production) and is currently cultivated for chicory, beetroot, butternut, maize and cabbages. The property is 12.9 ha in size. Directions to the site are as follows:

From Pietermaritzburg, travel north on the N3 Freeway towards Harrismith. Travel through Mooi River and take the Estcourt off-ramp (Exit 168). Turn right and travel to Estcourt. Proceed through Estcourt and continue on the R103. Approximately 2km from the Estcourt CBD, turn right towards Weenen and travel for approx. 25 km, past Weenen Game Reserve. At the T-Junction, turn right towards Weenen. Travel for approx. 8km and then turn right in Buys Road. Travel for 1km then veer right at the fork and continue for 500m, then turn right into Robert Buchan Street. Travel for 800m - the site is located on the right (Figs 1 & 2).

The GPS co-ordinates for the centre of the site is given as:

28° 51' 37.5" S and 30° 03' 39.0" E

2 BACKGROUND TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF AREA

The archaeological history of the Province of KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) dates back to about 2 million years and possibly older, which marks the beginning of the Stone Age. The Stone Age in KZN was extensively researched by Professor Oliver Davies formerly of the Natal Museum. The Stone Age period has been divided in to three periods namely: Early Stone Age (ESA) dating between 2 million years ago to about 200 000 years ago, Middle Stone Age (MSA) dating between 200 000 years ago to about 30 000 years ago, and the Later Stone Age (LSA) which dates from 30 000 to about 2 000 year ago. The Stone Age period ends around approximately 2 000 years ago when Bantu speaking Age farmers from the north arrived in southern Africa. The Iron Age is also divided into three periods, namely: Early Iron Age (EIA) dating between AD 200 and AD 900, Middle Iron Age (MIA) dating between AD 900 and AD 1300, Late Iron Age (LIA) dating between AD 1 300 and 1 820.

2.1 Stone Age

2.1.1 Early Stone Age (ESA)

The ESA is considered as the beginning of the stone tool technology. It dates back to over 2 million years ago until 200 000 years ago. This period is characterised by Oldowan and Acheulean industries. The Oldowan Industry, dating to approximately between over 2 million years and 1.7 million years predates the later Acheulean. The Oldowan Industry consists of very simple, crudely made core tools from which flakes are struck a couple of times. To date, there is no consensus amongst archaeologists as to which hominid species manufactured these artefacts. The Acheulean Industry lasted from about 1.7 million years until 200 thousand years ago. Acheulean tools were more specialized tools than those of the earlier industry. They were shaped intentionally to carry out specific tasks such as hacking and bashing to remove limbs from animals and marrow from bone. These duties were performed using the large sharp pointed artefacts known as handaxes. Cleavers, with their sharp, flat cutting edges were used to carry out more heavy duty butchering activities (Esterhuysen, 2007). The ESA technology lasted for a very long time, from early to middle Pleistocene and thus seems to have been sufficient to meet the needs of early hominids and their ancestors. ESA tool occurrence has been reported in open air context on seven sites in the greater Weenen area. None of these sites occur on the actual footprint. Apart from stone artefacts, the ESA sites have produced very little as regards other archaeological remains. This has made it difficult to make inferences pointing to economical dynamics of the ESA people in this part of the world. The diet of ESA peoples has therefore had to be reconstructed on the basis of evidence from elsewhere that it comprised primarily of animal and plant foods (Mazel 1989).

2.1.2 Middle Stone Age (MSA)

The MSA dates to between 200 000 and 30 000 years ago, coinciding with the emergence of modern humans. The MSA technology is therefore believed to have been manufactured by fully modern humans known as *Homo sapiens* who emerged around 250 000 years ago. While some of the sites belonging to this time period occur in similar contexts as those of ESA, most of the MSA sites are located in rock shelters. Palaeoenvironmental data suggest that the distribution of MSA sites in the high lying Drakensberg and surrounding areas was influenced by the climate conditions, specifically the amount and duration of snow (Carter, 1976). In general, the MSA stone tools are smaller than those of the ESA. Although some MSA tools are made from prepared cores, the majority of MSA flakes are rather irregular and are probably waste

material from knapping exercises. A variety of MSA tools include blades, flakes, scrapers and pointed tools that may have been hafted onto shafts or handles and used as spearheads. Between 70 000 and 60 000 years ago new tool types appear known as segments and trapezoids. These tool types are referred to as backed tools from the method of preparation. Residue analyses on the backed tools from South African MSA sites including those in KZN indicate that these tools were certainly used as spear heads and perhaps even arrow points (Wadley, 2007). A few sites with impressive MSA deposits have been excavated in KZN. Perhaps the best known ones are Sibudu Cave and Umhlatuzana Cave to the south east of the study area, and Border Cave to the north of the study area. All these sites provided impressive evidence for fine resolution data and detailed stratigraphy (Wadley & Jacobs, 2006). Fourteen Middle Stone Age sites have been recorded in the greater Weenen area. These, like the Early Stone Age sites, are mostly restricted on open air sites with little archaeological context remaining. None of the known Middle Stone Age sites occur on the footprint.

2.1.3 Late Stone Age (LSA)

Compared to the earlier MSA and ESA, more is known about the LSA which dates from around 30 000 to 2 000 (possibly later) years ago. This is because LSA sites are more recent than ESA and MSA sites and therefore achieve better preservation of a greater variety of organic archaeological material. The Later Stone Age is usually associated with the San (Bushmen) or their direct ancestors. The tools during this period were even smaller and more diverse than those of the preceding Middle Stone Age period. LSA tool technology is observed to display rapid stylistic change compared to the slower pace in the MSA. The rapidity is more evident during the last 10 000 years. The LSA tool sequence includes informal small blade tradition from about 22 000 – 12 000 years ago, a scraper and adze-rich industry between 12 000 – 8 000 years ago, a backed tool and small scraper industry between 8 000 – 4 000 years and ending with a variable set of other industries thereafter (Wadley, 2007). Adzes are thought to be wood working tools and may have also been used to make digging sticks and handles for tools. Scrapers are tools that are thought to have been used to prepare hides for clothing and manufacture of other leather items. Backed tools may have been used for cutting as well as tips for arrows. It was also during Later Stone Age times that the bow and arrow was introduced into southern Africa – perhaps around 20 000 years ago. Because of the bow and arrow and the use of traps and snares, Later Stone Age people were far more efficient in exploiting their natural environment than Middle Stone Age people. Up until 2 000 years ago Later Stone Age

people dominated the southern African landscape. However, shortly after 2 000 years ago the first Khoi herders and Bantu-speaking agro pastoralists immigrated into southern Africa from the north. This led to major demographic changes in the population distribution of the subcontinent. San hunter-gatherers were either assimilated or moved off to more marginal environments such as the Kalahari Desert or some mountain ranges unsuitable for small-scale subsistence farming and herding. The San in the coastal areas of KZN were the first to have been displaced by incoming African agro pastoralists. However, some independent groups continue to practice their hunter gatherer lifestyle in the foothills of the Drakensberg until the period of white colonisation around the 1840's (Wright & Mazel, 2007). According to the KwaZulu-Natal Museum archaeological database there are fourteen Later Stone Age sites in the greater Weenen area. Although ten of these are surface scatters the remaining four are cave deposits in archaeological context. Also dating to the LSA period is the impressive Rock Art found on cave walls and rock faces. Rock Art can be in the form of rock paintings or rock engravings. The province of KZN is renowned for the prolific San rock painting sites concentrated in the Drakensberg. Rock art sites do occur outside the Drakensberg including the lower altitude areas towards Weenen; however, these sites have not been afforded similar research attention as those sites occurring in the Drakensberg. Although two rock art sites occur in the Weenen Nature Reserve none of them are found within the near vicinity of the footprint.

2.2 Iron Age

2.2.1 Early Iron Age (EIA)

Unlike the Stone Age people whose life styles were arguably egalitarian, Iron Age people led quite complex life styles. Their way of life of greater dependence on agriculture necessitated more sedentary settlements. They cultivated crops and kept domestic animals such as cattle, sheep, goats and dogs. Pottery production is also an important feature of Iron Age communities. Iron smelting was practised quite significantly by Iron Age society as they had to produce iron implements for agricultural use. However no smelting sites were discovered in the study area as it is the northern KZN that is rich in abandoned iron smelting sites (Maggs, 1989). Although Iron Age people occasionally hunted and gathered wild plants and shellfish, the bulk of their diet consisted of the crops they cultivated as well as the meat of the animals they kept. EIA villages were relatively large settlements strategically located in valleys beside rivers to take advantage of the fertile alluvial soils for growing crops (Maggs, 1989). The EIA sites in KZN date to around AD 500 to AD 900. Extensive research in the province, in

the greater Weenen and Muden areas, of this period led to it being divided in the following time lines according to ceramic styles (Maggs, 1989; Huffman 2007):

- _ Msuluzi (AD 500);
- _ Ndondondwane (AD 700 – 800);
- _ Ntshekane (AD 800 – 900).

The archaeological data base of the KwaZulu-Natal Museum indicates that six Early Iron Age sites occur in the immediate vicinity of the study area. The well known and researched site of Msuluzi-Confluence (ibid) occurs in the greater Weenen area. None of these sites occur on the footprint.

2.2.2 Late Iron Age (LIA)

The LIA is not only distinguished from the EIA by greater regional diversity of pottery styles but is also marked by extensive stone wall settlements. However, in this part of the world, stone walls were not common as the Nguni people used thatch and wood to build their houses. This explains the failure to obtain sites from the aerial photograph investigation of the study area. Trade played a major role in the economy of LIA societies. Goods were traded locally and over long distances. The main trade goods included metal, salt, grain, cattle and thatch. This led to the establishment of economically driven centres and the growth of trade wealth. Keeping of domestic animals, metal work and the cultivation of crops continued with a change in the organisation of economic activities. Evidence for this stems from the fact that iron smelting evidence was not found in almost every settlement (Maggs, 1989; Huffman 2007). Eight Later Iron Age sites occur in the greater Weenen area. The majority of these are stone built circular structures that were most probably inhabited by early Nguni-speaking agropastoralists before the Shakan era in the beginning of the 19th century. Although the majority of these sites occur in the Weenen Nature Reserve none occur in the close vicinity of the footprint.

2.3 Historic Period

Oral tradition is the basis of the evidence of historical events that took place before history could be recorded. This kind of evidence becomes even more reliable in cases where archaeology could be utilised to back up the oral records. Sources of evidence for socio political organization during the mid-eighteenth to early nineteenth century in the study area and the larger former Natal Province suggest that the people here existed in numerous small-scale political units of different sizes, population numbers

and political structures (Wright & Hamilton, 1989). This period was largely characterised by rage and instability as political skirmishes broke due to the thirst for power and resources between chiefdoms. During the 2nd half of the eighteenth century, stronger chiefdoms and paramountcies emerged. However, these were not fully grown states as there was no proper formal central political body established. This changed in the 1780's when a shift towards a more centralized political state occurred. This shift was mainly characterized by population growth and geographical expansion of states. The most important and largest and strongest states at the time were the Mabhudu, Ndwandwe and Mthethwa. However, other smaller states, also established themselves in the area. These included in the south the Qwabe, Bhaca, Mbo, Hlubi, Bhele, Ngwane and many others (Wright & Hamilton, 1989). The Zulu kingdom, established by King Shaka however remained the most powerful in the region in the early years of the 19th century. Shaka fought ruthlessly and often defeated his rivals and conquered their cattle, wives and even burnt their villages.

These wars are often referred to as Difaqane and this period was characterised by rage and blood shedding. Shaka was assassinated in 1828 at which time he had transformed the nature of the society in the Natal and Zululand regions. He was succeeded by Dingaan (Wright & Hamilton, 1989). Dutch farmers unhappy with the British rule in Cape Town decided to explore into the interior of the country, away from British rule. Some groups remained in the Eastern Cape, others kept going and a few settled in the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. A great number, led by Piet Retief and Gerrit Maritz, crossed the Drakensberg into Natal.

Here they encountered the Zulus who lured them into a trap and brutally massacred many of them. This was only one of the many failures of the white settler expeditions in the frontier areas and when the shocking news reached the Cape, more groups were sent to the interior to revenge. A series of battles were fought but the most notable was the Battle of Blood River in 1838 where the Boers defeated the Zulus. This ended the Zulu threat to the white settlers and a permanent and formal settlement in Natal was established. However the Zulu kingdom remained independent for a couple of decades. The Republic of Natalia was annexed by the British in 1845 and in 1879 the Zulu kingdom was also invaded (Wright & Hamilton, 1989). The Anglo-Zulu War has been well recorded and an important occurrence took place at Keates Drift and Jamesons Drift, near the project area, when a few British soldiers attempted to cross the Tugela River after their defeat at the battle of Isandlwana. Although no relicts or

artefacts survive from this encounter the surrounding landscape is still imbued with the meaning of this important period in the colonial history of KwaZulu-Natal. The Bambata Rebellion of 1906 saw various incidents in the close vicinity of the project area. The most significant is perhaps the Bambata Rock Ambush that occurred approximately 20km from the project area.

2.3.1 Short history of Weenen

The town of Weenen is set on the banks of the Bushmans or Intshezi River. Early Dutch settlers who set-up farms along this river soon after the Great Trek in 1838 were plagued by San or Bushman raiders who took cattle and sheep from these farms before fleeing back to the heights of the Maloti-Drakensberg in the west. Weenen was established in 1838 when it was laid out in a Voortrekker grid pattern similar to many old villages in South Africa today that also benefit by a canal network that linked various properties in town. Weenen, meaning “place of weeping” in Dutch, is called so because of the massacre of the Voortrekkers after land negotiations failed between the Voortrekker leader Piet Retief and the Zulu king Dingane. Various massacres followed in the vicinity and finally, survivors fled the site now referred to as Weenen, intent on regrouping and avenging the dead. Within a year the Battle of Blood River followed and many of the battles that today typify the KwaZulu-Natal Battlefields took place around here. The town, because of its long history, is full of historical buildings, including the Voortrekker homestead Museum, a Dutch Reformed Church and other classic examples of the time. The Bloukrans massacre site in the near vicinity of the town has been declared a provincial heritage site.

3 BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE SURVEY

3.1 Methodology

A desktop study was conducted of the archaeological databases housed in the KwaZulu-Natal Museum. In addition, the available archaeological and historical literature covering the greater Muden area was also consulted. The SAHRIS website was consulted to obtain information on previous heritage surveys and site data near the study area.

A ground survey, following standard and accepted archaeological procedures, was conducted.

3.2 Restrictions encountered during the survey

3.2.1 Visibility

No disturbance of any potential heritage features was noted.

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: Weenen

Municipality: Umtshezi Municipality

4.2 Description of the general area surveyed

The greater Weenen area contains many archaeological sites of various periods and culture-traditions. It has been relatively well researched and surveyed by archaeologists associated with the KwaZulu-Natal Museum. Fifty heritage sites, ranging from Early Stone Age to Historical Period Sites are situated in the greater Weenen area. None of these, however, are situated in the close vicinity of the footprint. Special care was also taken to locate any potential grave sites in the area but none occur on the footprint.

5 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (HERITAGE VALUE)

As there are no heritage sites on the footprint there are no heritage values ascribed.

5.1 Field Rating

Not applicable

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

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

The development of the proposed Piggery on Erf 189 Weenen may proceed in terms of heritage values. There is no archaeological reason why the proposed development may not occur as planned. However, the Provincial Heritage Act requires that operations exposing archaeological and historical residues should cease immediately pending an evaluation by the heritage authorities.

7 RISK PREVENTATIVE MEASURES ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION

The greater Weenen area is rich in heritage sites and archaeological artefacts. There is a high probability that any excavation process may unearth artefacts and/or other heritage structures. All construction activities must cease immediately and the local heritage agency contacted should any artefacts be exposed. Grave sites are also protected by heritage legislation and their disturbance or alternation is punishable by law (Appendix 1).

8 MAPS AND FIGURE

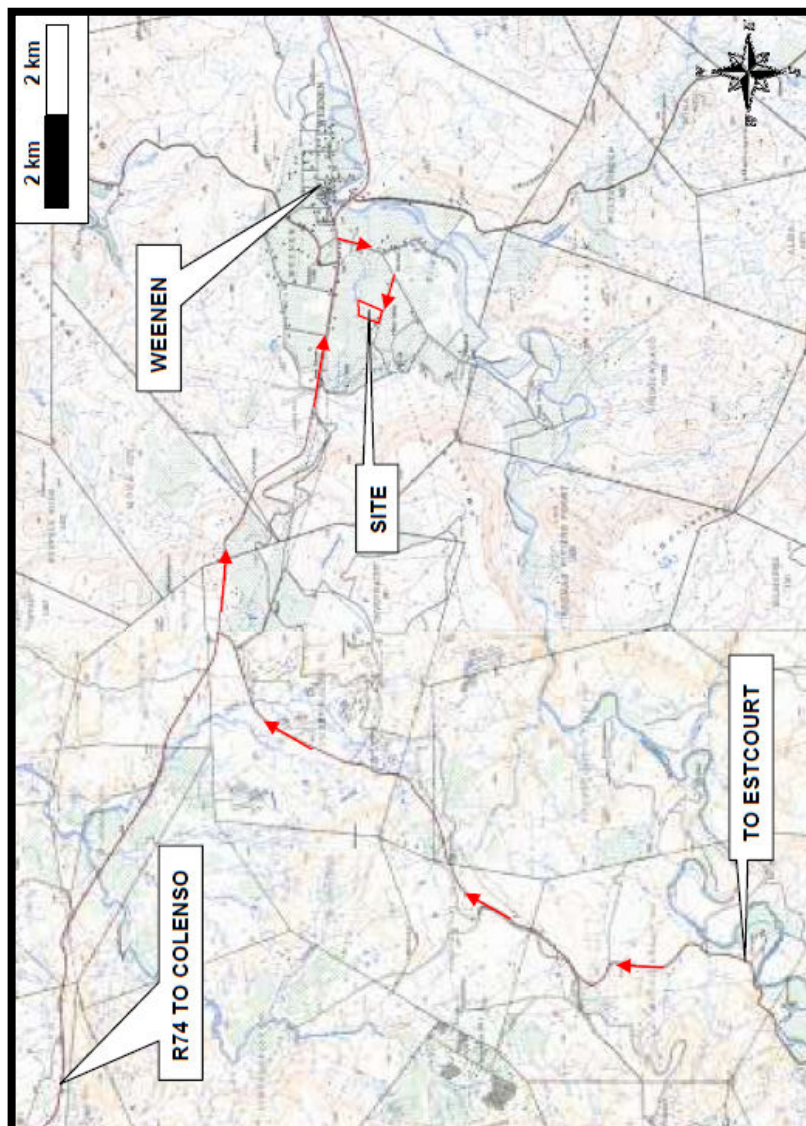


Figure 1. Topographical Map showing the location of Erf 189 in Weenen, Umtshezi Municipality.



Figure 2. Google aerial photograph showing the location of Erf 189 Weenen, Umtshezi Municipality



Figure 3. View across the study area



Figure 4. None of the existing buildings on the property are older than 60 years. It therefore contains no heritage features.

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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.

- Once the permit has been received, the graves may be exhumed and relocated.
- All headstones must be relocated with the graves as well as any items found in the grave