



# **REPORT ON THE RELOCATION OF GRAVES**

## **ANNLIN-WONDERBOOM RESERVOIR PIPELINE GRAVE RELOCATION PROJECT, PRETORIA, GAUTENG PROVINCE**

### **RELOCATION OF GRAVES TO ZANDFONTEIN KERKHOF MUNICIPAL CEMETERY**

**Issue Date:** 13/11/2015

**Revision No.:** 0

**SAHRA PERMIT NUMBER: 2113; CaseID: 8550**

**Declaration of Independence**

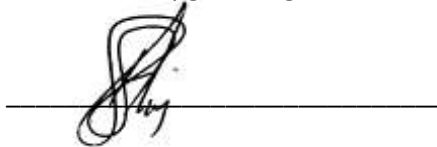
*The report has been compiled by PGS Heritage, appointed Heritage Specialist for MIS Pipelines. The views stipulated in this report are purely objective and no other interests are displayed during the decision making processes discussed in this document.*

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### ***THE RELOCATION OF ONE GRAVE FROM THE ANNLIN-WONDERBOOM RESERVOIR PIPELINE EAST OF VOORTREKKER ROAD, PRETORIA, GAUTENG PROVINCE***

This report is submitted in fulfilment of the requirements of:

- ❑ The **South African Heritage Resources Agency, Permit No. 2113 (CaseID: 8550)**, issued under Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act no. 25 of 1999 to Henk Steyn.
- ❑ The agreement between *PGS Heritage* and *MIS Pipelines* for the completion of the Grave relocation project.

*PGS Heritage* was contracted by *MIS Pipelines* to identify and relocate, by means of an archaeological excavation, one grave that was accidentally discovered during the digging of a trench on the Annlin-Wonderboom reservoir pipe line.

This report documents the relocation of the grave (as required by SAHRA in terms of section 36 of the National Heritage Resources Act, 25 Of 1999) under the SAHRA Permit, No 2113 (CaseID: 8550), issued by the SAHRA Burial Grounds and Graves Unit.

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

*PGS Heritage* was contracted by *MIS Pipelines* to relocate, by means of an archaeological excavation, one grave that was accidentally disturbed at the Annlin-Wonderboom reservoir. This grave was exposed by a trench that was dug early in 2015 to lay a water pipe, which leads directly from the reservoir. During the rains in July 2015 the reservoir reached maximum capacity and flooded the trench during construction activities. Soon afterwards it was noted that skeletal remains had been loosened and exposed from the trench wall and *PGS Heritage* were contracted to conduct a rescue excavation. The excavation subsequently revealed the presence of one incomplete set of human remains, which was exhumed on 12 November 2015 and reburied in the Zandfontein Cemetery in the Pauper section, Pretoria, Gauteng Province on the same date.

## **2. SOCIAL CONSULTATION**

Although the exposed remains were suspected to be of Later Iron Age origin, the necessary steps were taken to satisfy the social consultation requirements set out by the relevant legislation. Site notices (Appendix B) were placed at the site and at the entrance to the reservoir on 12 October 2015 and newspaper notices (Appendix C) were published in the *Daily Sun* and *Rekord* newspaper on two occasions (16 and 22 October 2015). Until the date of exhumation, no interested parties and affected parties had contacted *PGS Heritage (Pty) Ltd* regarding the proposed relocation of the grave.

## **3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The archaeological site, of which the grave forms part, is located within an area with a long and unique history. In this section a number of aspects relating to the history of the study area and surrounding landscape will be highlighted and discussed:

### **3.1 STONE AGE**

The Earlier Stone Age is the first and oldest phase identified in South Africa's archaeological history and comprises two technological phases. The earliest of these technological phases is known as Oldowan, is associated with crude flakes and hammer stones and dates to approximately 2 million years ago. The second technological phase in the Earlier Stone Age of Southern Africa is known as the Acheulian and comprises more refined and better made stone artefacts such as the cleaver and bifacial handaxe. The Acheulian phase dates back to approximately 1.5 million years ago. A more

recent phase of the early Stone Age was surveyed by Professor Revil Mason and he then excavated the area, in Wonderboompoort where the Apies River cuts through the Magaliesberg in Pretoria, in 1955 (Figure 1). The artefacts he found comprised stone tools and cores indicating that this area was used extensively for camping and hunting game over a prolonged period of time (Carruthers 2007).

The Middle Stone Age is the second oldest phase identified in South Africa's archaeological history. It is associated with flakes, points and blades manufactured by means of the prepared core technique. This phase is furthermore associated with modern humans and complex cognition (Wadley 2013). There is no evidence of the middle Stone Age in the area, but artefacts associated with this period have been found at other sites along the Magaliesberg, especially in the Witwatersrand area.

The Later Stone Age is the third archaeological phase identified and is associated with an abundance of very small stone tools known as microliths. This period lasted up until contact with Iron Age inhabitants or European colonists and is associated with *Homo Sapiens Sapiens*. Various innovations occurred, which included the bow and link-shaft arrow, bone needles; tortoiseshell bowls, fishing equipment, ostrich eggshell beads and other works of art and ornaments (Delius 2007). This period also saw the emergence of Rock paintings and engravings. A few sites in the



*Figure 1 – The Stone structures of the Iron Age as identified by Professor Revil Mason.*

Magaliesberg area which are well-known are the Kruger Cave and Jubilee Shelter; there are no Late Stone Age sites in the area surrounding the Annlin Reservoir (Carruthers 2007).

### **3.2 IRON AGE**

The early Iron Age (from 300 AD) was characterised by the expansion of early farmers who constructed stone-walled structures throughout Southern Africa based on the central cattle pattern. They settled in semi-permanent villages while cultivating crops, raising livestock, making ceramic containers, mining ore and smelting metals (Delius 2007). The closest early Iron Age site to the Wonderboom Magaliesberg area was at Broederstroom on the banks of the Hartebeespoort Dam, these people were mostly goat herders and metalworkers.

A large amount of early Iron Age pottery was found in the Magaliesberg which was mostly used for beer-brewing, storing goat's milk or as a burial practice. This burial practice was done especially for someone with high standing in the community, mostly the chief; the body was interred until decomposition was complete, then the skull would be exhumed and kept near the huts or furnaces for protection (Carruthers 2007). The ordinary citizens were buried in a sitting or foetal position with various different grave goods.

The Middle and Late Iron Age people occupied the southern slopes of the Magaliesberg in large numbers; whether they were descendants of the early Iron Age people or an entire new population of people arriving from elsewhere is still unknown. The Middle Iron Age (from 1200 AD) had an absence of stone-walled enclosures and they usually settled on hilltops instead of valleys, mostly for security. In the Late Iron Age period (from 1600 AD) stone walled structures appear again and the tradition was continued until the people were incorporated into the group known as the Tswana people (Northcott 1961).

### **3.3 HISTORICAL PERIOD (FROM THE 1820'S)**

The history from before the 1820's is mostly based on oral history and traditional tales, no written documents originated within that period. It was only after European travellers visited the area that the stories were documented; how accurate they are is still uncertain. After the settlement of the Tswana in the Magaliesberg area close to Wonderboom, another group which became known as the "Transvaalse Ndebele" (not to be confused with the Ndebele of the Difaqane) came from the east coast and settled east of Pretoria (Bergh 1998). The Difaqane was a disruptive period which started with the attack of Nguni on the Tlokwa and saw the attack and pillaging of various tribes on



the weaker groups throughout South Africa; the Magaliesberg was the northern limit of these attacks.

Mzilikazi with his group of Ndebele fled from the Zulu King Shaka and travelled north attacking and conquering various groups along the Vaal River and later on the Tswana groups along the Magaliesberg (Bergh 1998). The largest residence base of Mzilikazi was Kungwini which was located at the foot of the Wonderboom Mountain in Pretoria. Robert Moffat was one of the earliest European travellers to visit Mzilikazi at Kungwini in the Magaliesberg area in 1829.

The “Voortrekkers” (Boer farmers) who were unhappy with the British rule in the Cape also moved north towards the Magaliesberg. This group had a lot of battles and skirmishes with the Ndebele as they started to infringe on their land. The Ndebele Kingdom was destroyed in 1837 and it was the “Voortrekker” Hendrik Potgieter who launched the last attack. Marthinus Pretorius, son of Andries Pretorius, laid out the town of Pretoria along the banks of the Apies River in 1855 (Carruthers 2007) (Figure 2).



*Figure 2 – Wonderboompoort before the South African War.*

The South African War (1899 – 1902) led to the Magaliesberg being used as a strategic point by the Boers against the British who wanted to occupy the Transvaal and later (1900) when Pretoria was occupied the Magaliesberg was used by the British to keep the Boer commandos away. Various battles were fought along the Magaliesberg including; the Battle of Diamond Hill, the Battle of Silkaatsnek, the battle of Nooitgedacht and the Battle of Vlakfontein (Carruthers 2007, Bergh 1998).

#### **4. LEGAL COMPLIANCE**

Exhumation and re-interment of human remains in Gauteng is governed by the Gauteng Cemeteries, Crematoria and Exhumation of Bodies Act, 2005 and the National Health Act, 2003. The graves and mortal remains of victims of conflict and graves older than 60 years in a burial ground not administered by a local authority, as well as all graves older than 100 years, are also subject to the stipulations of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999). All local laws and by-laws regarding cemeteries were also adhered to.

In order to comply with the above, permissions to exhume and re-inter the human remains and associated grave dressings and cultural remains were obtained from the following responsible authorities (refer **Appendix E** for copies):

- South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). Permit No 2113 (CaseID: 8550) was issued in this regard.
- The Gauteng Department of Health. Local Health officials attended the exhumation proceedings.
- The Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality.
- The Office of the Station Commissioner of the South African Police Services in Sinoville was informed of the date of exhumation seven days before the exhumation took place. Members of the SAPS attended the exhumation proceedings as required by the relevant legislation.
- A registered funeral undertaker (Martins Funerals) conducted the handling and reburial of the exhumed remains as required by the relevant regulations.

## **5. METHODOLOGY**

### **5.1 METHOD OF EXCAVATION**

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

The excavation methods usually employed accomplish the *in situ* exposure of the burial and associated artefacts (Nienaber and Steyn, 1999). However, in this case the remains were already exposed by the construction trench of the water pipe. Therefore no *in situ* exposure of the remains could be achieved. The focus was still on accurate and complete documentation as far as possible (Nienaber, 1997). Various methods for the excavation of graves have been proposed by different authors (Hester, 1975; Joukowsky, 1980; Krogman and Iscan, 1986; Morse, 1978) and all stress the need for adequate workspace around the exposed remains and a systematic approach to the removal of individual bones.

The digging of the trench had destroyed a large part of the burial and left part of the remains exposed in the wall of the trench. The matrix surrounding the burial, as well as the overburden on top of the grave, consisted of a loose rock and soil mix and was extremely unstable. The matrix in the grave consisted of the same but was much less compacted and had some ash mixed into it, rendering it prone to collapse. After the remains at the bottom of the trench had been collected, an attempt was made to excavate the grave from the side. This is best practice for remains buried in a sitting position and was also the only way to try and recover remains in this situation. Unfortunately this was largely unsuccessful as the whole grave pit and its contents collapsed to the bottom of the trench when excavation was attempted. Once the remaining human remains had been recovered, it became obvious that the digging of the trench in fact destroyed most of the skeletal remains.

## **6. EXHUMATION OF REMAINS AND DETAILS OF DECEASED**

### **6.1 GENERAL DISCUSSION**

Due to the unstable soil matrix surrounding the grave, as well as the loose contents of the grave, a controlled excavation was not possible and the focus was on collecting all the human remains from the bottom of the trench and the trench wall. Apart from the human remains, twenty six (26)



*Figure 3 – The 26 fragments of undecorated pottery found in the burial pit.*

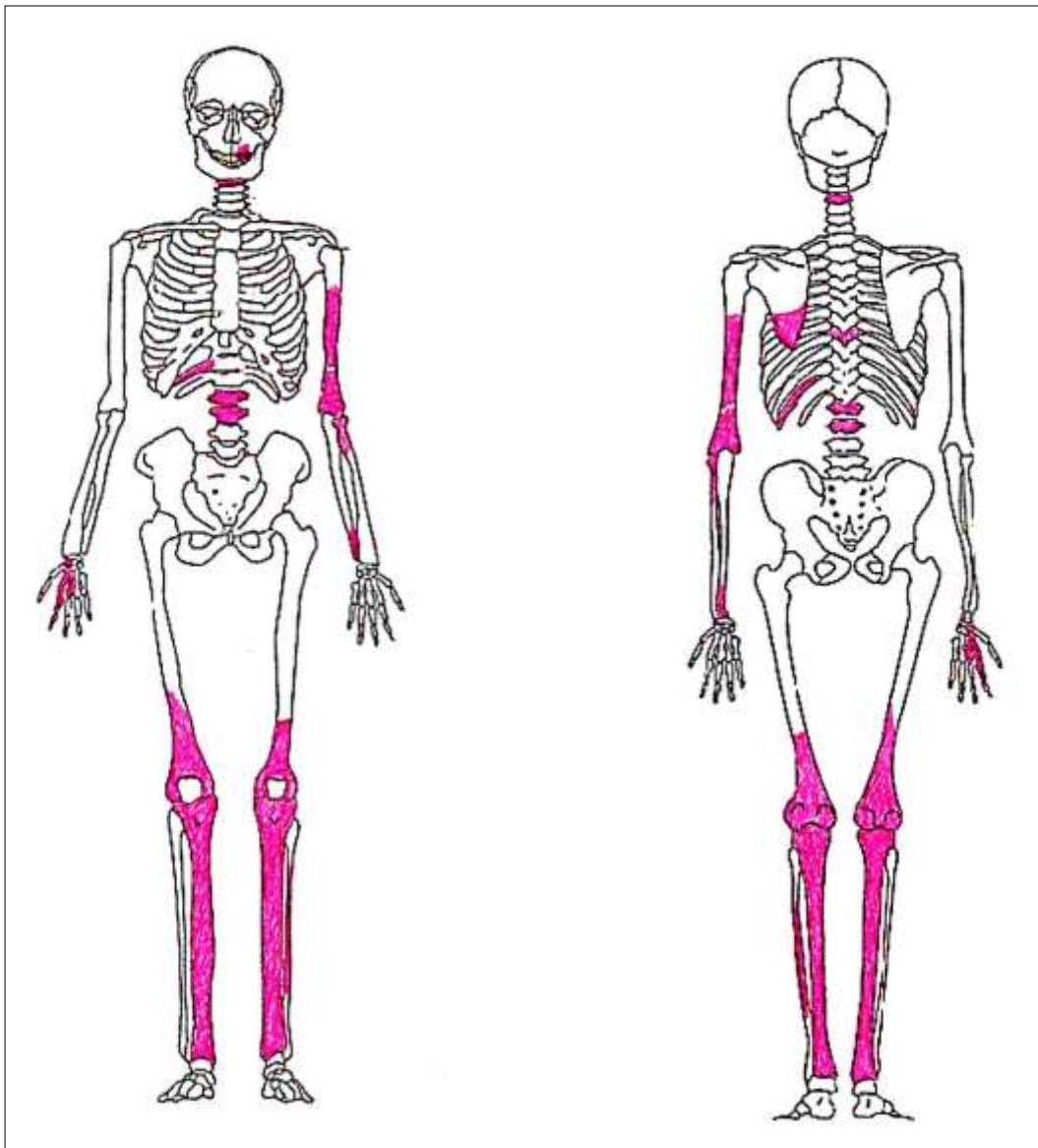
undecorated potsherds were recovered from the grave. As a thick layer of cattle dung was visible in the profile of the trench wall, it was clear that the individual had been buried in the cattle kraal. This, together with the pottery (Figure 3), remains and the sitting burial position indicates that this was an Iron Age burial. Unfortunately, the area directly surrounding the burial was disturbed by construction activities and was heavily overgrown making it difficult to observe any surface features relating to an Iron Age settlement.

## **6.2 SKELETAL ANALYSIS**

This serves as the analysis of the skeletal remains recovered from the Wonderboom reservoir in Pretoria. From the initial site visit by Ms. Anja Meyer on 3 March 2015, some remains were exposed and confirmed as being archaeological in nature due to the position of the buried individual. No remains were collected at this initial site visit, but the exposed remains were covered from the sight of passers-by. On 19 August 2015, PGS Heritage visited the site and was informed by from Mr Ryno Lopez (072 266 8834), the developer's representative, that a pelvis (hip bone) had been seen in the grave and was no longer present. It was assumed that either the bone was taken or washed away by water running down the trench. On the day of exhumation, several bones were excavated from the disturbed grave. All the bones were in a fragmentary condition and a small percentage of the

individual's remains were present, as shown in the skeletal diagram below (Figure 4). The following skeletal elements were present:

Maxilla	1 cervical vertebra	Scapular	ulna	Phalanges
Upper left, 2 <sup>nd</sup> incisor	2 lumbar vertebrae	humerus	Hamate (carpal)	Femurs
Upper left, canine	11/12 <sup>th</sup> rib	Radius	2 Metacarpals	Tibias (complete)
				Fibulas



*Figure 4: Skeletal diagram, indicating the skeletal elements present during the exhumation and relocation.*



*Figure 5 – Skeletal remains recovered on the day of exhumation.*

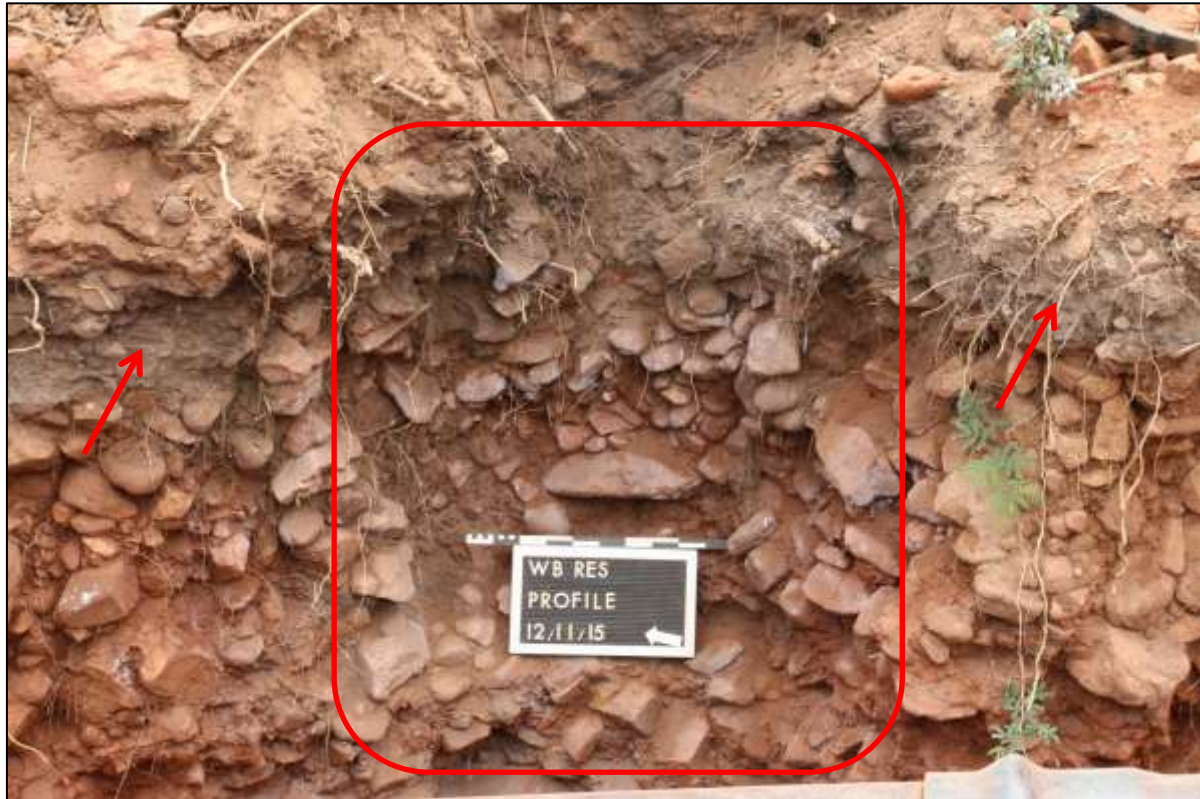


Figure 6 – Profile view of the burial pit. The photo board is resting on the bottom of the grave pit.  
 Note the layer of cattle dung (red arrow), indicating burial in a cattle kraal.

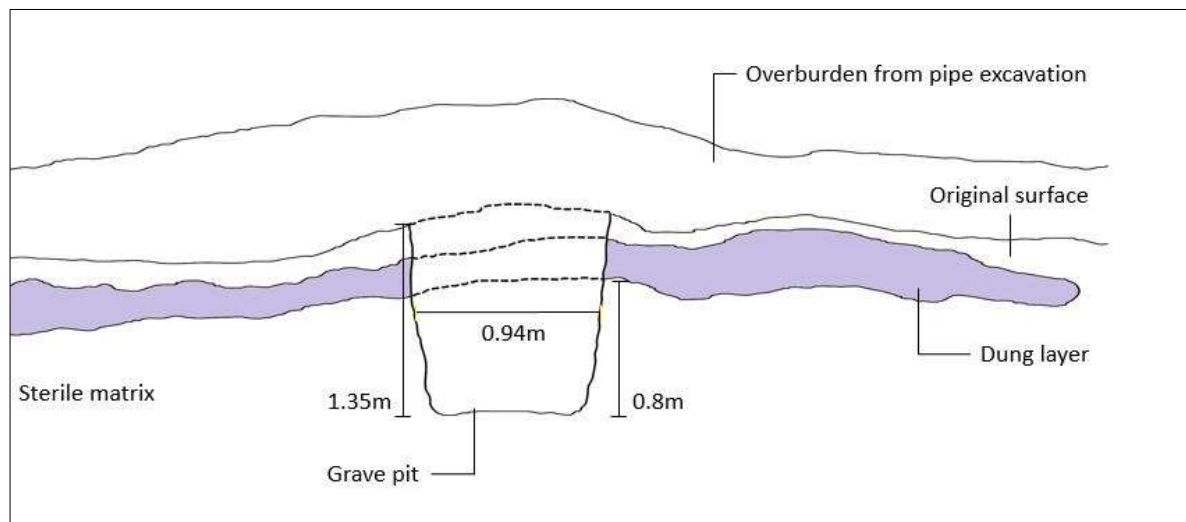


Figure 7 – Profile sketch from the side of the trench that the developers exposed and where the remains were located.

## Description of individual grave

### Grave Wonderboom Reservoir

Name of deceased:	Unknown.
Age at death:	Unknown.
Date of death:	Unknown. Grave probably dates to the Later Iron Age (LIA)
Name of family representative:	Unknown.
New Grave number:	Zandfontein Cemetery, Pauper Section, Grave no: E1006.
Location of grave:	Annlin-Wonderboom Reservoir, Gauteng Province. Coordinates: - 25.688983°, 28.197500°.
Surface features of grave:	No grave dressing was present. The surface of the grave was obscured by the overburden from the trench.
Grave goods:	26 pieces of undecorated pottery probably dating from the LIA.
Measurements of grave pit:	0.8m (l) x 0.94m (w) x 1.35m (d).
Depth at which cultural remains were found:	Remains of pottery were found with the remains at a depth of 0.8m and towards the bottom of the grave pit. Due to the considerable disturbance of the grave and its contents, the exact depth of most of the potsherds could not be determined.
Depth at which human remains were found:	The remains were found from a depth of 0.6 to 1.35m. Once again, due to the considerable disturbance of the grave and its contents, the exact depth of most of the human remains could not be determined.
Burial position:	The individual was buried in a sitting position. Only a limited number of skeletal remains were recovered and it is believed that the skull and most of the posterior part of the remains were probably exposed and destroyed by the construction of the trench.
Description of human remains:	The remains were that of an adult and were in a fair state of preservation albeit that few bones were recovered from the excavation.





*Figure 8 – Picture of the grave as it was found. Human remains can be seen at the bottom of the trench.*



*Figure 9 – Grave after excavation had been attempted. Arrows from top to bottom: In situ human remains, bottom of the grave pit, bottom of the trench where most of the human remains were recovered.*

## **7. CONCLUSION**

During the relocation process, human remains from the single grave were relocated on 12 November 2015 from the Annlin-Wonderboom reservoir pipe-line trench. The overall preservation of the excavated human remains was poor. The disinterred remains were reburied in the Zandfontein Cemetery in the pauper section, Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality.

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APPENDIX A: LOCALITY MAPS

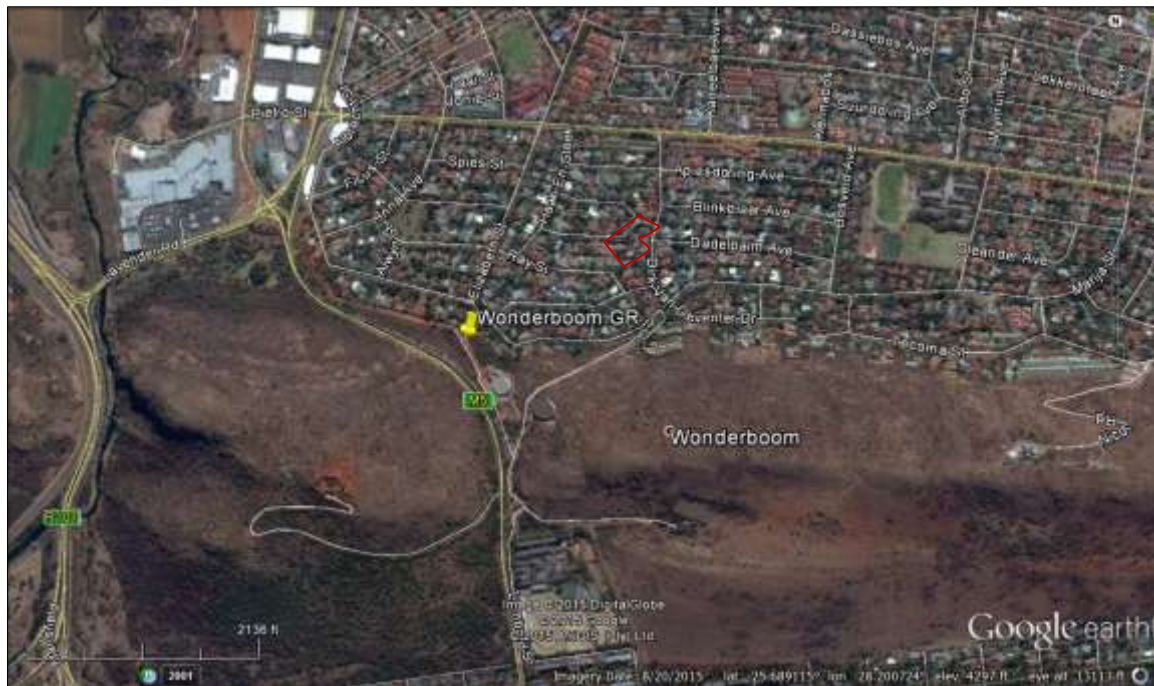


Figure 10 – Location of the grave in respect to the Wonderboom/Annlin location (marked by the yellow pin).

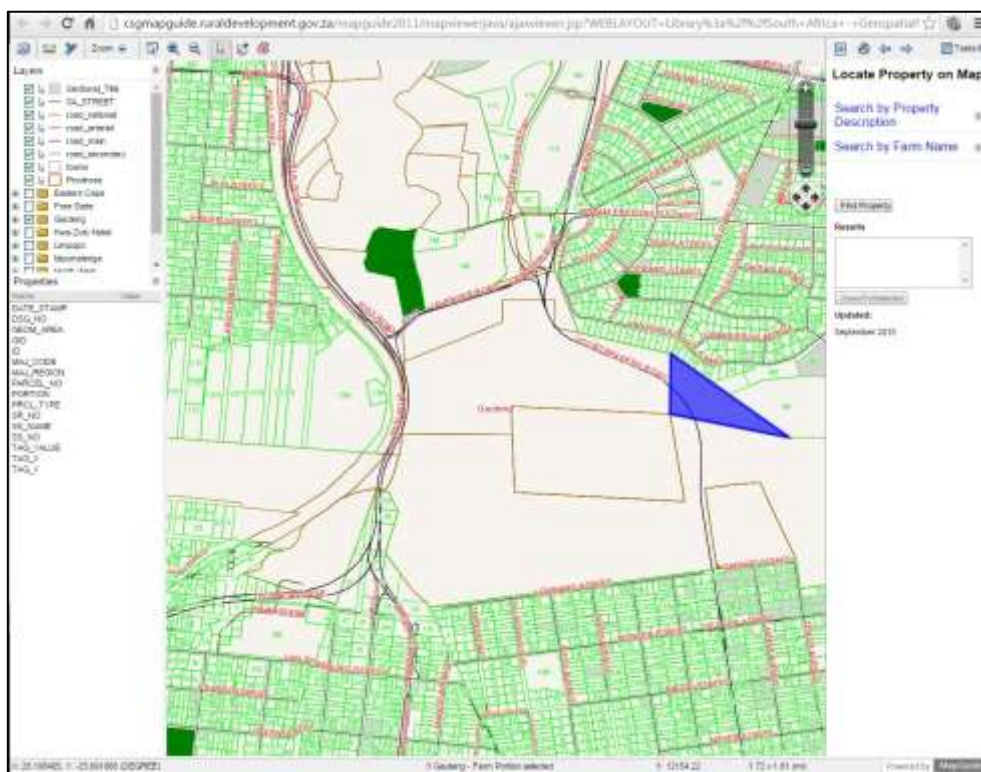


Figure 11 – Annlin Reservoir locality marked in blue.

APPENDIX B: SITE NOTICE



12/10/2015

NOTICE: MITIGATION OF AFFECTED HUMAN REMAINS IN GRAVES

Notice is hereby given that:

PGS Heritage (Pty) Ltd on behalf of MIS Pipelines

intends applying in terms of Section 35 and 36 of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999); as well as the National Health Act (61 of 2003) as well as the relevant local regulations;

to the:

Provincial Administration of the province in which the graves are located, the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) or their legislated provincial agency and the relevant local municipality

for approval to exhume and re-inter in a local cemetery, or to mitigate by other means, the remains of graves buried at this location:

- Annlin, Wonderboom Reservoir. Approximately 50m north of the reservoir on the eastern side of Voortrekkers Road
- GPS coordinates: -25.688983°, 28.197500°

The human remains will be exhumed from their current place of burial and reburied in a new location *as per* the request of the deceased's families. All persons and communities descendant from the buried individuals, all persons and communities by tradition concerned with the graves or any person or communities with an interest in the graves are invited to participate in the process and must forward their contact details to the address listed below **within 60 days of the date of this notice:**

Ms. Stephany van der Walt

PGS Heritage, PO Box 32542, Totiusdal, 0134

Tel: 012 332 5305, Cell: 083 570 1722

E-mail: stephany@pgsheritage.co.za

12/10/2015

TSEBIŠO: GO HUDUŠWA GA MAŠALEDI A DITOPU TŠA BATHO TŠE DI AMEGAGO KA MABITLENG

Tsebišo e fiwa fa gore:

PGS Heritage (Pty) Ltd legatong la MIS Pines

e ikemišeditše go dira kgopelo go latela Karolo ya 35 le ya 36 tša Molao wa Methopo ya Bohwa wa Bosetšhaba (Molao wa 25 wa 1999); gammogo le Molao wa Maphelo wa Bosetšhaba (wa 61 wa 2003) gammogo le melawana ya ka nageng ya maleba;

go ya go:

Tshepedišo ya Taolo ya Phrobentshe yeo mabitla a lego go yona, Setheo sa Methopo ya Bohwa sa Afrika Borwa (SAHRA) goba setheo sa tšona sa ka phrobentsheng seo se diretšwego melao le masepala wa selegae wa maleba

go hwetša tumelelo ya go epolla lebitla le go le boloka gape ka serapeng sa bahu sa kgauswi, goba go huduša mašaledi a ditopo tša bahu ka mekgwa ye mengwe ao a bolokilwego mo lefelong le:

- Annlin, Letamong la Wonderboom. Dimetara tše di ka bago tše 50 ka lehlakoteng la ka Bohlabela la Tsela ya Voortrekkers
- GPS coordinates: -25.688983°, 28.197500°

Mašaledi a batho a tla epollwa lefelong leo a bolokilwego go lona mo lebakeng le gomme a bolokwa gape ka lefelong le leswa *go ya ka* kgopelo ya ba malapa a bahu. Batho ka moka le metse yeo e lego ya ba maloko a bahu bao ba bolokilwego, batho ka moka le metse yeo go ya ka setšo e angwago ke mabitla, goba le motho ofe goba ofe goba metse yeo e nago le kgahlego ka mabintleng ba laletšwa go kgatha tema ka tshepedišong ye gomme ba swanetše go romela dintlha tša bona tša boikgokaganyo atereseng ye e filwego ka mo fase **mo matsatšing a 60 ka morago ga letšatšikgwele la tsebišo ye:**

Mdi. Stephany van der Walt

PGS Heritage, PO Box 32542, Totiusdal, 0134

Mogala: 012 332 5305, Sellathekeng: 083 570 1722

Emeile : stephany@pgsheritage.co.za





## GENERAL NOTICES

4010

### NOTICE: MITIGATION OF AFFECTED HUMAN REMAINS IN GRAVES

Notice is hereby given that: PGS Heritage (Pty) Ltd on behalf of MIS Pipelines intends applying in terms of Section 35 and 36 of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999); as well as the National Health Act (61 of 2003) as well as the relevant local regulations;

to the:

Provincial Administration of the province in which the graves are located, the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) or their legislated provincial agency and the relevant local municipality for approval to exhume and re-inter in a local cemetery, or to mitigate by other means, the remains of graves buried at this location:

#### • Anlinn, Wonderboom Reservoir.

Approximately 50m north of the reservoir on the eastern side of Voortrekkers Road  
• GPS coordinates: -25.688983°, 28.197500°  
The human remains will be exhumed from their current place of burial and reburied in a new location as per the request of the deceased's families. All persons and communities descendant from the buried individuals, all persons and communities by tradition concerned with the graves or any person or communities with an interest in the graves are invited to participate in the process and must forward their contact details to the address listed below within 14 days of the date of this notice:

Ms. Stephany van der Wal  
PGS Heritage,  
PO Box 32542, Totiusdal, 0134  
Tel: 012 332 5305,  
Cell: 083 570 1722  
E-mail: stephany@pgsheritage.co.za

### TSEBIŠO: GO HUDUŠWA GA MAŠALEDI A DITOPÓ TSA BATHÓ TSE DI AMEGAGO KA MABITLENG

Tsebišo e fiwa fa gore: PGS Heritage (Pty) Ltd legatong la MIS Pipelines e ikemišeditše go dira kgopelo go latela Karolo ya 35 le ya 36 tša Molao wa Methopo ya Bohwa wa Bosetšhaba (Molao wa 25 wa 1999); gammogo le Molao wa Mapheho wa Bosetšhaba (wa 61 wa 2003) gammogo le melawana ya ka nageng ya maleba;

go ya go:

Tshepedišo ya Taolo ya Phrobentshe yeo mabitla a lego go yona, Setheo sa Methopo ya Bohwa sa Afrika Borwa (SAHRA) goba setheo sa tšona sa ka phrobentsheng seo se diretšwego melao le masepala wa selegae wa maleba go hwetša tumelelo ya go epolla lebitla le go le boloka gape ka serapeng sa bahu sa kgauswi, goba go huduša mašaledi a ditopo tša bahu ka mekgwa ye mengwe ao a bolokilwego mo lefelong le:

#### • Anlinn, Letamong la Wonderboom.

Dimetara tše di ka bago tše 50 ka lehlakoteng la ka Bohlabela la Tšela ya Voortrekkers  
• GPS coordinates: -25.688983°, 28.197500°  
Mašaledi a batho a tla epollwa lefelong leo a bolokilwego go lona mo lebakeng le gomme a bolokwa gape ka lefelong le leswa go ya ka kgopelo ya ba malapa a bahu. Batho ka moka le metse yeo e lego ya ba maloko a bahu bao ba bolokilwego, batho ka moka le metse yeo go ya ka setšo e angwago ke mabitla, goba le motho ofe goba ofe goba metse yeo e nago le kgahlelo ka mabitleng ba laletšwa go kgatha tema ka tshepedišong ye gomme ba swanetše go romela dintlha tša bona tša boikgokaganyo atereseng ye e filwego ka mo fase mo matsatšing a 14 ka morago ga letšatšikgwedi la tsebišo ye:

Mdi. Stephany van der Walt  
PGS Heritage,  
PO Box 32542,  
Totiusdal, 0134  
Mogala: 012 332 5305,  
Sellathekeng: 083 570 1722  
E-meile : stephany@pgsheritage.co.za



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**MITIGATION OF  
AFFECTED HUMAN  
REMAINS IN GRAVES**

Notice is hereby given that: PGS Heritage (Pty) Ltd on behalf of MIS Pipelines intends applying in terms of Section 35 and 36 of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999); as well as the National Health Act (61 of 2003) as well as the relevant local regulations, to the: Provincial Administration of the province in which the graves are located, the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) or their legislated provincial agency and the relevant local municipality for approval to exhume and re-inter in a local cemetery, or to mitigate by other means, the remains of graves buried at this location:

Anlinn, Wonderboom Reservoir. Approximately 50m north of the reservoir on the eastern side of Voortrekkers Road, GPS coordinates: -25.688983°, 28.197500°. The human remains will be exhumed from their current place of burial and reburied in a new location as per the request of the deceased's families. All persons and communities descendant from the buried individuals, all persons and communities by tradition concerned with the graves or any person or communities with an interest in the graves are invited to participate in the process and must forward their contact details to the address listed below within 14 days of the date of this notice:


**Ms. Stephany van der Wal**  
PGS Heritage, PO Box  
32542, Totiusdal, 0134  
Tel: 012 332 5305, Cell: 083  
570 1722

E-mail: [stephany@pgsheritage.co.za](mailto:stephany@pgsheritage.co.za)

T1006248

## APPENDIX E: COPIES OF RELEVANT PERMITS

### E1. SAHRA Permit

<b>Wonderboom Rescue Grave Relocation</b>		
<b>Our Ref:</b>		
Enquiries: Itumeleng Masiteng Tel: 012 9414967 Email: <a href="mailto:imasiteng@sahra.org.za">imasiteng@sahra.org.za</a> CaseID: 8550	Date: Thursday October 22, 2015 Page No: 1  PermitID: 2113	
<b>PERMIT:</b>		
<b>In terms of Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999)</b>		
<b>Permit Holder:</b> Mr Henk Steyn PGS Heritage and Grave Relocation Consultants PO Box 32542 Totiusdal 0134		
<p>Conditions: PGS Heritage has been appointed to relocate a single grave that was inadvertently discovered during the construction of the Wonderboom, Annlin Reservoir pipeline in Pretoria. As this grave had been damaged and the skeletal remains are exposed and at risk of being damaged and lost. The social consultation process will occur concurrently. The trench from pipeline was dug and the pipe leading directly from the Wonderboom reservoir was laid earlier this year. During the rains in July the reservoir reached maximum capacity and flooded the trench during construction. Soon after this event, it was noticed the bones had been washed loose from the trench wall. The local police were notified who in turn contacted the University of Pretoria, and both parties visited the site to inspect whether the bones were human and of an archaeological or forensic context. It was confirmed that the bones were human and of an archaeological context, potentially buried more than 60 years ago.</p>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. If the permit holder is not to be present on the site at all times then the heritage authority must be provided with the names and qualifications of the authorised representatives.</li><li>2. Adequate recording methods as specified in the Regulations and Guidelines pertaining to the National Heritage Resources Act must be employed. Note that the position of all excavations and objects collected must be marked on a plan of site.</li><li>3. A standard site record form must be lodged on SAHRIS.</li><li>4. Human remains must at all times be handled with respect and graves should not be disturbed except where unavoidable. The consultation procedures as indicated in the Regulations and the National Heritage Resources Act must be observed as appropriate. The recommendations for removal of graves and exhumations and for re-burial stipulated in SAHRA's Policy 'What to do when graves are uncovered', section 3, must be observed as far as possible. A report on the specimens recovered and their origin must be submitted to the heritage authority annually on or before 30 October 2016 for the duration of the permit.</li><li>5. All remains recovered, including relics and artefacts, as well as field notes and records, must be kept with the skeletal material and be curated at the recognised Repository or reburied at a local municipal cemetery.</li><li>6. Reprints of all published papers or copies of theses and/or reports resulting from this work must be lodged with the relevant provincial heritage authority and SAHRA.</li></ol>		

## Wonderboom Rescue Grave Relocation

Our Ref:

Enquiries: Itumeleng Masiteng  
Tel: 012 9414967  
Email: [imasiteng@sahra.org.za](mailto:imasiteng@sahra.org.za)  
CaseID: 8550

Date: Thursday October 22, 2015  
Page No: 2

PermitID: 2113



7. If a published report has not appeared within three years of the lapsing of this permit, the report required in terms of the permit will be made available to researchers on request.
8. It is the responsibility of the permit holder to obtain permission from the landowner for each visit, and conditions of access imposed by the landowner must be observed.
9. It is the responsibility of the permit holder to fill in excavations and protect sites during and after excavation to the satisfaction of the heritage authority and the landowner.
10. The heritage authority shall not be liable for any losses, damages or injuries to persons or properties as a result of any activities in connection with this permit.
11. The heritage authority reserves the right to cancel this permit by notice to the permit holder.

This permit is valid from **22/10/2015 to 22/10/2016**.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Itumeleng Masiteng', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

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Itumeleng Masiteng  
Heritage Officer: BBG Permitting  
South African Heritage Resources Agency

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mimi Seetelo', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

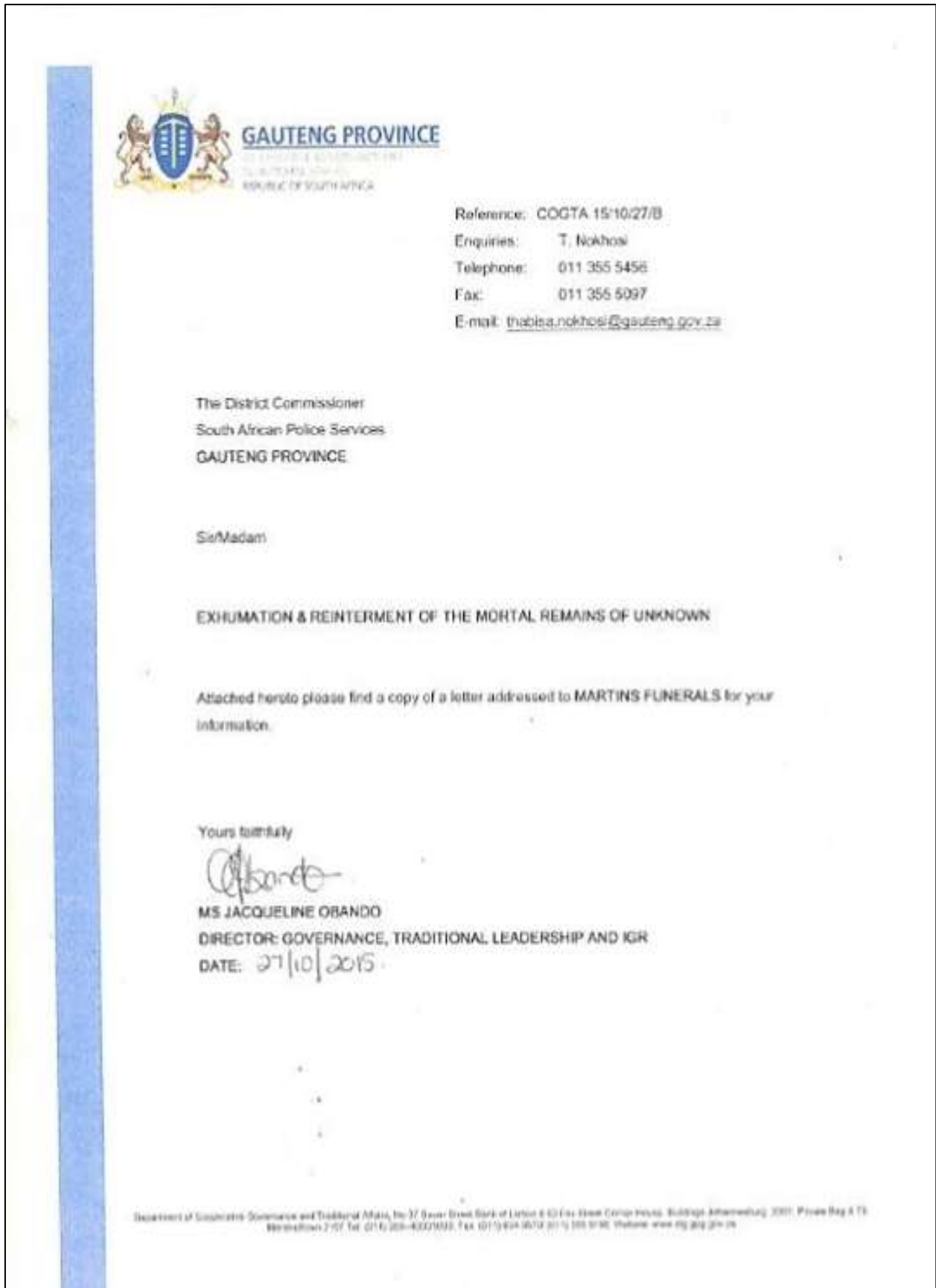
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Mimi Seetelo  
Manager: Burial Grounds & Graves Unit  
South African Heritage Resources Agency

Additional Info:

Please note that this permit may be suspended should an appeal against the decisions be received by SAHRA within 14 days from the date of the permit. SAHRA may not be held responsible for any costs or losses incurred in the event of the suspension or retraction of this permit.

E2. Gauteng Cooperative Governance and Traditional Authorities





## GAUTENG PROVINCE

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF GAUTENG  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Reference: COGTA: 15/10/27/A  
Enquiries: T. Nokhosi  
Telephone: 011 355 5456  
Fax: 011 355 5097  
E-mail: [thabisa.nokhosi@gauteng.gov.za](mailto:thabisa.nokhosi@gauteng.gov.za)

The Manager  
Martins Funeral Parlour  
Paris Avenue  
RANDBURG  
2125

Sir/Madam

### EXHUMATION AND RE-INTERMENT OF THE MORTAL REMAINS OF ONE UNKNOWN GRAVE

Your request received on 27 October 2015 has reference.

1. Approval in terms of section 2(1) of the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance, 1925 (Ordinance No. 7 of 1925) for the exhumation of the remains of remains of persons is granted:

Name of the deceased: Unknown Grave  
Present place of burial: Wonderboom Annlin Reservoir Pipeline Construction (Gauteng Province)

Intended place of re-burial: Zandfontein Kerkhof Cemetery (Gauteng Province)

2. The approval is subject to the following conditions:


2.1. If the coffin is still in a good state of repair they must not be opened and must be placed in suitable containers immediately after exhumation.

2.2. If the deceased have not been buried in coffin, or if the state of decomposition of the coffin and the remains render compliance with condition 3.1 impossible, the remains and the contents of the grave must be placed in suitable container immediately after exhumation.



- 2.3. The operation must be performed in such a manner as to cause no offence or danger to public health.
- 2.4. The handling of the remains must be carried out in a proper way by an undertaker and a disinfectant solution must be freely used.
- 2.5. The police authorities must be notified in writing at least seven (7) days before exhumation takes place.
- 2.6. All conditions imposed by the relevant local government(s), the Department of Health and any other authority must be complied with.
- 2.7. Any conditions imposed by the cemetery authorities must be complied with.
- 2.8. The permission holds good only in so far as this Administration is concerned.

Yours faithfully

  
JACQUELINE OBANDO

DIRECTOR, GOVERNANCE, TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP AND IGR

DATE: 27/10/2015

10. Oct. 2015 14:22

No. 0394 P. 1/2



FORENSIC PATHOLOGY SERVICE  
Eag: MS C Finger  
Tel no: (011) 689 5541  
Fax no: (011) 689 5555

**THE MANAGER  
MARTINS FUNERALS (PGS HERITAGE)**

**EXHUMATION AND REINTERMENT OF MORTAL REMAINS OF  
ONE UNKNOWN GRAVE**

The Department has no objection to the exhumation of the mortal remains of the abovementioned at: ANNILIN WONDERBOOM RESERVOIR PIPELINE and re-interment at: ZANDFONTEIN KERKHOF Cemetery.

The following conditions must be complied with:

1. The correct procedures have been followed to notify possible family members or affected parties.
2. Handling of the mortal remains must be done by an Undertaker and disinfectants must be used freely.
3. Under no circumstances must the coffin be opened. It must be placed in a hermetically sealed container and sealed for travelling, and must be placed in a new grave as soon as possible.
4. The proceedings must take place in such a manner that no offence is given, nor is there any danger to public health.
5. The necessary authorities must be notified at least (7) seven days before exhumation is to take place.
6. Any regulations promulgated by the cemetery-authorities must be complied with.


Yours faithfully

**Gauteng Forensic Medical Services**  
28 Harrison Street, Johannesburg 2001  
P. O. BOX 7128, Johannesburg 2000  
**Tel: 011 689 5540**  
**Fax: 011 689 5566**

Pp   
\_\_\_\_\_  
DR LRR LEBETHE  
CEO-FORENSIC MEDICAL SERVICES  
28 Harrison Street PO Box 7128  
JOHANNESBURG MARSHALLTOWN  
2000 2001

DATE: 30/10/2015

## E4. Letter Notifying SAPS Sinoville

9 October 2015	
ATT: Cmdr. E Ndlovu	257 Konavla Street Sinoville 0182
The Station Commander SAPS Sinoville	Phone: 012 543 8831/2/8800 Fax: 012 543 8828 Email: <a href="mailto:kekanari@saps.gov.za">kekanari@saps.gov.za</a>
Dear Sir/Madam,	
<b>INTENDED RELOCATION SKELTAL REMAINS LOCATED AT THE WONDERBOOM RESERVIOR PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION IN ANLINN, PRETORIA, GAUTENG PROVINCE</b>	
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	
PGS Heritage has been appointed by M15 Pipelines to relocate the human remains that were accidentally disturbed during the construction of the Wonderboom pipeline in Anlinn. The grave was has been confirmed as archaeological in nature and has to relocated as a matter of urgency as the remains are exposed.	
We are hereby informing you that we are in the process of applying for permission to exhume and re-bury the remains of approximately <u>one (1) deceased individual</u> presently buried in the location indicated below.	
<b>LOCATION OF THE GRAVES</b>	
The grave is in an informal grave located approximately 50m north of the Wonderboom reservoir in Anlinn Pretoria, Gauteng Province.	
<b>PERMITS AND PERMISSIONS</b>	
We are currently in the process of applying for permit and permissions from the following institutions:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Gauteng Provincial Department of Health. Please note that we need a reply from your office before this permit will be issued by the Department</li><li>• The Gauteng Provincial Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs</li><li>• The South African Heritage Resources Agency, Burial Grounds and Graves Unit (SAHRA BGG)</li></ul>	
<b>PROJECT INFORMATION</b>	
The graves in question are adversely affected by the construction of the new pipeline leading for the Wonderboom reservoir, necessitating the relocation of the graves.	

We are in the process of conducting an extensive social consultation process (as required by Act 25 of 1999 and Ord. 7 of 1925) in order to identify the unknown buried individuals and to include the affected families, communities and other bona fide interested and affected parties, in the process for exhumation and re-interment. No affected families have been identified so far. As this is an urgent rescue situation as the human remains are exposed the social consultation process of take place concurrently.

#### REBURIAL OF REMAINS

If the next-of-kin are identified then the remains will be reburied at a cemetery of their choice. If no next-of-kin are identified, the remains will be reburied at the closest municipality, Zandfontein Kerkhof cemetery in Pretoria North. The reburial of the remains will be done by Martins Funeral Undertakers.

#### REQUEST



Please, inform us if your office has any objection to the proposed relocation. If, our permit applications are successful we will inform you of the date of the exhumation at least seven days in advance. Should you have no objection to our request, please sign in the space provided below, alternatively you are welcome to submit a letter to us in this regard.

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you need any further information.

Yours sincerely

S van der Walt

Project Secretary / Assistant  
Professional Grave Solutions  
[stephany@ogsheritage.co.za](mailto:stephany@ogsheritage.co.za)

THIS OFFICE HAS NO OBJECTION TO THE PROPOSED RELOCATION	
<u>R.J. KESKINA</u>	<u>STATION COMMANDER</u>
Name	Designation
	<u>Colonel</u>
Signature	Stamp
	

2 of 2