

# PRELIMINARY SEARCH AND SITE ASSESSMENT

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#### Preliminary search

Collection of all information about a case (documents, testimonies, maps, etc.) to develop strategies and to narrow down possibilities;

Preliminary search

Recovery

Analysis

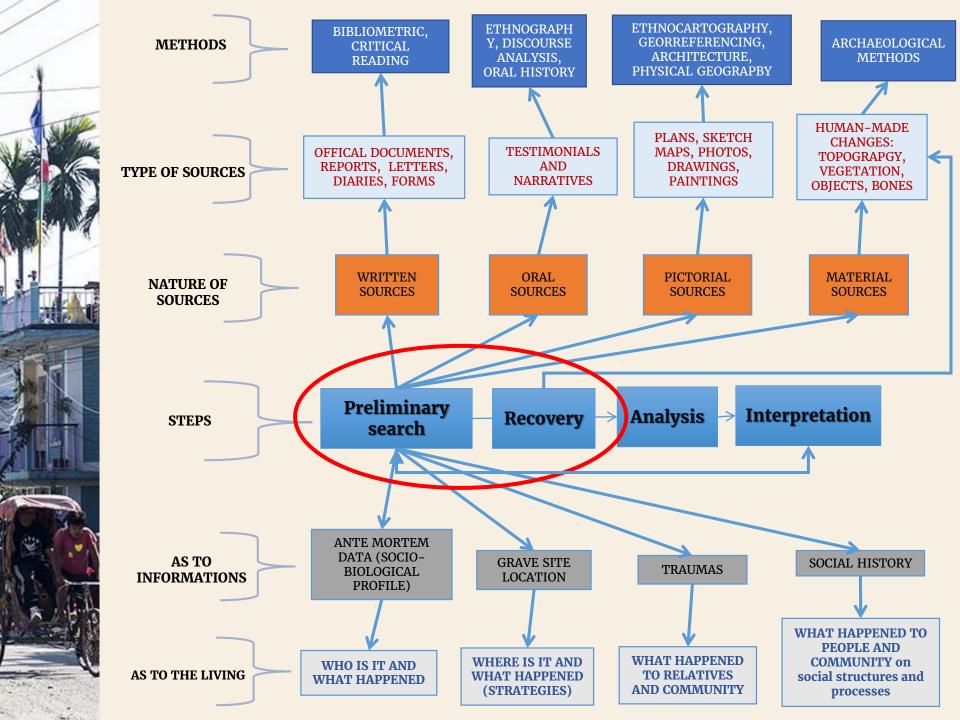
Interpretation

Report

#### Used to:

- Background and circumstances of the event;
- Social and biological information about a person while alive;
- Establishment of patterns;
- Biological reference samples;
- Hypotheses of identity;
- Location of sites.







#### Oral sources

#### Family Communities

Related to the	Direct
witnesses	Indirect
Deleted to the	Of Death
Related to the	Of Burial
direct witness	Of Death and burial
	Went to location with direct witness
Deleted to the	Went to location with indirect witness
Related to the indirect	Heard from a direct witness, without
	going to location
witness	Heard from a indirect witness,
	without going to location



23/11/2016. Baitadi district, Satbanjha. With the support of the ICRC Hateymalo psychosocial support program, families construct a place in memory of their beloved ones who went missing during the conflict. Photographer: SUNAR; Dan Bahadur. Copyright ICRC.

Rank	Recommendations	
	Meaning the highest probability of finding remains.	
	Meaning that it is important to look for other witnesses, but	
	site can be surveyed depending the reliability of other	
	variables (sketch, landmarks, surface examination, etc.)	
	Look for further information.	



#### Written sources

Documents issued by state, army, police, judicial investigation, autopsy reports, cemetery or morgue records, death certificates, mass media archives, academic works, etc.



28/03/2018. Thailand. Bangkok. Volunteers of the Thai Red Cross Society take part in a dissemination session organized by the ICRC on the correct use of the Red Cross emblem in different situations. Photographer: Tuiengsat, Thanapa. Copyright: ICRC.



#### Pictorial sources

Missing/dead Event Remains



30/08/2012. Nepal. Bardia district, Gulariya. Families of missing persons mark the 29th International Day of the Disappeared. Photographer: Sharma, Vijay. Copyright: ICRC.



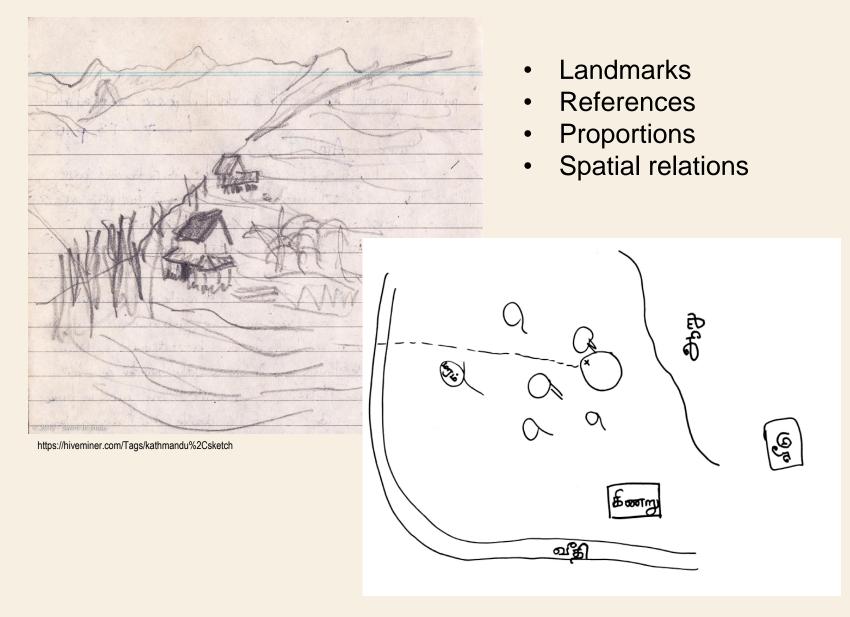
06/2017. Iraq. Baiji. This photo was used at the exhibition "War in cities" organized by the ICRC. It is said that a photo speaks a thousand words. These two pictures found among the remains of a house. Photographer: Qusay, Anmar. Copyright: ICRC



1960. Nepal. Réfugiés tibétains occupés à la construction d'une route. Photographer: Hagen, Toni. Copyright : ICRC archives (ARR)



#### Sketches and drawings





#### Contemporary photographs



06/02/2008. Chad. N'Djamena. Mortal remains are buried by volunteers of the Red Cross of Chad. Photographer: Kaloga, Inah Fatouma. Copyright: ICRC.



04/1943. Poland. Katyn. Work of the international forensic commission to identity the bodies in graves in the forest.

#### Ways of disposal



27/12/2004. Sri Lanka. North of Sri Lanka, Mullaitivu district (LTTE controlled area). Tsunami victims being buried in a communal grave. Photographer: VAN HEERDEN, Juan. Copyright: ICRC



#### Aerial photographs and photogrammetry



**ICRC** 



#### Material sources

#### Site assessment

 Archaeological fieldwork to gather information from each site identified;

 Assessment methods depend on field conditions, goals and type of site.



# Survey

• Before conducting a survey, a survey plan should be formulated that identifies the personnel and equipment that will be needed and the specific methods/ techinques that will be used.





# Survey plan

 Preparation for recovery is just as important as the survey.

• Prior to beginning every survey, carefully determine the **boundaries of the area to be searched** and the different methods that will be used.





# Types of areas to be surveyed

- Open areas
- Obstructed areas
- Submerged areas



28.02.2009. Putumayo department, between the village of Teteyé and Puerto Asis. A cemetery that contains several unmarked graves. Photographer: Pagetti, Franco. Copyright: ICRC/VB.

- Disturbances and features;
- Land use;
- Environment and ecology;
- · Geomorphology and topography.





# Survey methods

- Invasive
- Non-invasive

- Systematic
- Unsystematic





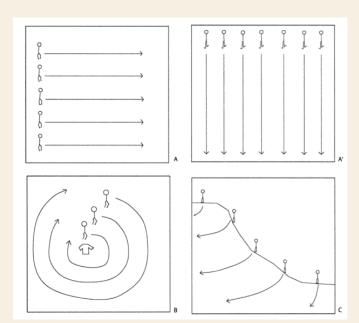
#### Non-invasive

 Pedestrian survey: visual inspection

- As we walk, we watch the ground – saw something, mark with a flag;
- Walking slowly over the ground while looking for signs:
  - Artefacts
  - · Color of the soil
  - Topography
  - Vegetation
  - Other terrain features



#### Transects





Kalutara Training Center, Sri Lanka, 2016

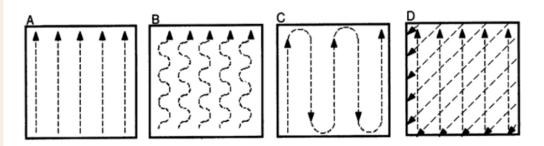
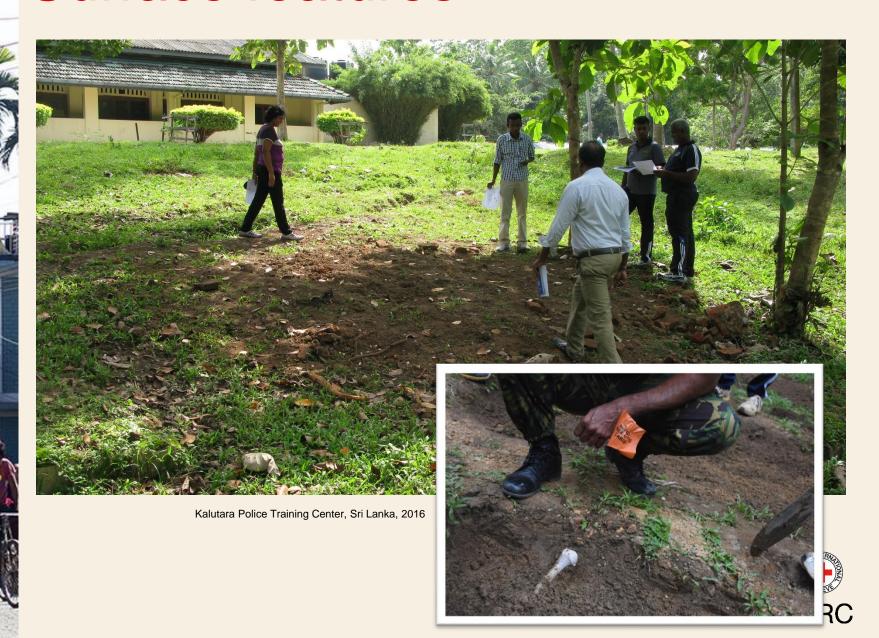


Figure 5.6 Different survey transects

(E.B. Banning, *Archaeological Survey*. New York: Kluwer Academic/Plenum, 2002, p. 91 © Springer Science.)



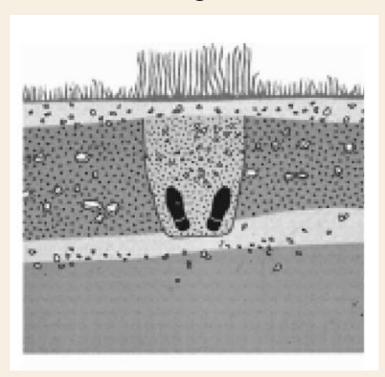
#### Surface features





# Vegetal cover

- When a grave is dug, the vegetal cover on the surface change;
- Change in vegetation sequence (weeds);
- Looser, aerated and prone to infiltration than surrounding soil:



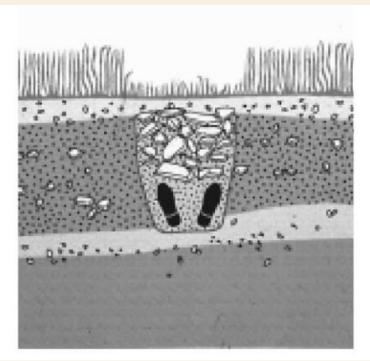






Figure 2.3 Photograph showing how vegetation change above an Iron Age burial ground is still visible today on a seasonal basis





# Topography

- Volume –almost impossible for original spoil to be replaced within the grave
  - Less consolidated;
  - Mound;
  - · Depression.



Gravesite hill, view N

ICRC. South Ossetia, 2016



#### Coloration

• Color – stratigraphic inversion

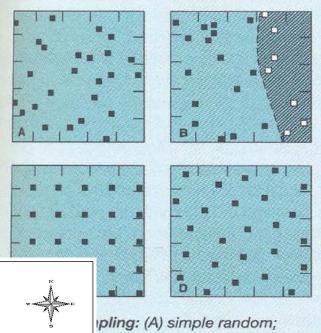




#### Invasive

- Probing
- Shovel tests





npling: (A) simple random andom; (C) systematic; inaligned systematic.

Renfrew, Bahn, 2009





## Recovery plan

- ❖Funding;
- Coordination of a large number of people;
- Human and material resources;
- ❖ Recruitment;
- Appropriate technical support to fieldwork;
- Duration of field work and lab;
- Logistical issues:
  - Site access;
  - Recording;
  - Protection of evidences in situ;
  - Housing;
  - Funding.





# To open or not to open?

