

CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT FOR FINSCH MINE

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INTRODUCTION

An audit of the cultural heritage resources on the Finsch mine property was carried out in April and May 2005 by a team of four archaeologists from the National Museum in Bloemfontein. The areas covered were the Restricted Mining Area, and the Brits and Bonza Game Farms (Fig. 1 & Fig. 2a). Particular attention was paid to the eastern section of the Brits farm (the low-lying area between the fence along the western edge of the rock dump and the eastern edge of the natural ridge of the area) as this area has been earmarked for possible slimes dam development (Fig. 1).

The survey was carried out by vehicle and on foot. Maps and aerial photographs were consulted, and areas highlighted for foot survey. The foot survey consisted of sweeping the designated area, and noting any features or artefacts on the surface. GPS readings were taken where relevant.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE AREA SURVEYED

The Finsch mine diamond pipe is located on the eastern edge of the Kuruman Hills (Asbesberge on 1:250 000 map, Fig. 2b), stretching from Griquatown in the south to Kuruman in the north. The hills are of banded ironstone (Fig. 3) with, in most cases, a shallow covering of soil. The soils are deeper in the valleys on the Brits property, and on the eastern side of the mine on the Bonza Game Farm property. At least three pan areas occur on the Bonza property (Fig. 4), all along the southern side, with a further lower-lying/wetter area towards the western side of the property (Fig. 5).

The ridges are in some places quite steep, with bands of rock outcrops. The section of the Brits farm that skirts the southern edge of the mining area and slimes dams, in particular, is very steep, with small incised valleys, and in some places small cliffs (Fig. 6). Small overhangs occur in a few places, but none of these have any signs of human use or habitation.

Apart from the south-western corner of the property, the Bonza Farm area is relatively flat (Fig. 7). Vegetation is sparser, and there is more grass, making it easier to undertake the foot survey.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE FINSCH MINE

Finsch Mine is a relatively young mine, and it therefore does not have the historical traces which the Kimberley Diamond mines have, for instance. The Heritage audit is therefore mostly concentrated on the prehistory of the area. There was, however, some activity in the area, and this will be mentioned below. The information presented here on the development of the mine on Brits was taken from Hocking (n.d.).

Most of the mining activity at Finsch today takes place on the original Brits farm. The farm does not have water, and was therefore not suitable for agriculture, apart from some grazing for cattle. The property was owned by the State.

Diamonds were first discovered on Brits in 1930 by HS Richter. The farm, however, was owned by the Government and prospecting for precious stones on government-owned property was illegal. Apart from some further (illegal) prospecting in 1939, no further activities happened on Brits until 1956 when Danie de Bruin obtained a licence to prospect for base minerals. After four months' work he allowed the licence to lapse, as he was nervous about being discovered prospecting for diamonds. His rights were taken up by Thorny Fincham, although it was only in 1959 that the claims were worked by Willie Schwabel, who moved to Brits with his wife and son, living in a tent for several months. After a year Schwabel's option on the claims lapsed, but he and Fincham then formed the *Finsch Base Minerals* company.

However, it was still not possible to prospect for diamonds on the property, but after exerting pressure on the Government, the law was changed to allow for the prospecting for precious stones on State land. Brahm Papendorf had become the third partner in the company, and the company was called *Finsch Diamonds*.

The pipe produced diamonds from the very beginning, and it was not long before the first buildings went up at the mine. These were a hostel for the labourers, and a log cabin for Papendorf and his wife. They appear to have been located at the pipe.

The mine proved productive, and in 1962 De Beers asked for an option to prospect, buying the options from the three partners. Mining commenced in 1964, when a treatment and recovery plant was erected at the pipe. De Beers eventually bought the mine from the South African Government by Certificate of Consolidated title no. 20288/1929 in 1967 (Deed of Transfer T1033/1967), and the mine was officially opened that year. Additional areas, such as the Hostel and Five Mission were bought in 1970 (Deed of Transfer T 24/1970).

The adjoining Bonza Farm (Portion 27 of Carter Block 458) was bought by De Beers from Andries Sofritz Coetzee on 5 February 1969 for R120 000 (Deed of Transfer T55/1969). Coetzee had bought the farm on 28 July 1964 (T33/1964). Its extent, as listed in T55/1969, is 1 833 morgen 95 square roods.

Bonza, however, did have water on the property, and appears to have been farmed. Certainly the ruins of a farm house and outbuilding suggest a permanent settlement on the farm. This will be discussed under the relevant section below.

Recent human activity at the Finsch Mine, which would have left traces of mining and structures, therefore only dates back to 1959 on Brits. It would appear that there may be an earlier date for farming activities on Bonza.

FINSCH RESTRICTED MINING AREA

The Mining Area is the area of the pipe, the structures and buildings related to the mine, as well as the rock and tailings dumps (Figs 1 and 8). Most of this area lies on the old Brits farm. For the purposes of this report, the current slimes dams and the area previously used for the slimes dams are also included in this section. A portion of the slimes dams lies on the Bonza property.

None of the structures on the mine is older than 50 years and therefore not subject to the provisions of the National Heritage Resources Act no. 25 of 1999. The Mining Area was, however, examined for possible archaeological material. Most of the area is either under buildings related to the mine or under rock and tailings dumps or current and abandoned slimes dams. Any archaeological material is therefore disturbed or

buried. However, the areas around the tailings dumps on the eastern side of the mine were potentially undisturbed, and were investigated for archaeological artefacts, and other material.

The first area (Fig. 9, Area A) investigated was the strip of land along the southern side of the tailings dump. This section fell between the southern edge of the dump, and the tongue of the Brits Game farm which skirts the southern edge of the mine. The second area (Fig. 9, Area B) investigated was the small area west of the southern portion of the tailings dump, south of the pipe. The third area (Fig. 9, Area C) was the area east of the tailings dump, but north of the slimes dams. Although all three areas were relatively undisturbed, they had in places become covered to some degree by sediment from the tailings dump. This would partially obscure any artefacts lying on the surface. Banded Ironstone and other rock fragments lie over much of the surface of Areas A and B (Figs 10,11 & 12), with a very low density of artefacts noted in Area B.

A previous survey of the mining area (Morris 1995) indicated that there might be a possible grave in Area C. This was indicated by a pile of stones. However, in spite of an extensive search, this pile of stones was not relocated. It is possible that it may have become disturbed, or that it is covered by dense vegetation.

BRITS

The Brits property was divided into five areas, D, E, F, G and H, for ease of reference. Area D is the valley bottom which tapers from north to south. It is in this area that the proposed new slimes dam will be constructed. Area E is the eastern slope of the hillside above the valley. Area F is the top of the ridge, while Area G is the long slope of the tongue of the property across the southern side of the rock dump. Area H is the hilly portion of the property which forms the southern buffer zone across the southern edge of the pipe and the tailings dump. This section consists of the hill-top as well as the steep-sided valleys of the mountain range.

AREA D (Fig. 14)

This was the largest area, covering the entire valley bottom from north to south of the property. It extends from the fence along the western side of the rock dump to the base of the hillside on the western side of the valley. It also includes the section north of the rock dump, through which the access road onto Brits runs.

Historic structures:

1. Foundation at 28 23 146 S by 23 25 704 E (SF in Fig. 14)

The only structure located during the survey was the foundation of a small rectangular structure, measuring 10.30 m by 4.80 m (Fig. 15). The structure foundation consisted of a wall of banded ironstone slabs, neatly packed, and held together with red clay (Figs 16 & 17). Some ceramic and iron fragments were scattered around the area (Figs 18 & 19), which seem to indicate that the structure had both a domestic as well as a work-related function. No other foundations were found in the vicinity, nor were there any traces of kraals or other stock-keeping related structures. The structure does not appear on the 1959 aerial photograph, so it could not have been roofed at that time, and was probably already a ruin. It is a reasonable distance from the pipe, and is probably not related to the mining activities at the pipe.

It is not possible to determine what the function of the structure was. It has a reasonably well-built foundation, so was not a temporary structure. The records suggest that there was no water available on Brits, so, if it was a dwelling water would have had to have been supplied to the place. If, however, it was more work-related, but with a domestic component (i.e. people staying there for short periods of time), this would explain the cultural material noted in the vicinity.

2. Horseshoe-shaped trace at 28 22 386 S by 23 26 057 E

A second area was investigated (Figs 20 & 21). This was a horseshoe-shaped 'structure' identified from the 1959 and other aerial photographs in the area to the north of the rock dump. Although it was very clear in the aerial photographs, and appeared to be close to an old borrow-pit, almost no traces of it could be identified on the ground. It appears to have had earth walls, but these have largely disappeared in

the last ten years. It is unknown what this structure could have been used for, unless it was some sort of a kraal.

Archaeological remains:

The archaeological remains consist entirely lithic artefacts. These artefacts are mostly of Pleistocene age, but Holocene age artefacts also occur in places, most notably in the vicinity of the horseshoe-shaped earthen trace mentioned above (see Fig. 14). These artefacts appear to be flaked from a fine-grained raw material, and consisted mostly of flakes.

The soil of the valley bottom is deeper than that covering the hillsides, but is still classified as shallow (Morgenthal, 2001). The soils were probably derived from the banded ironstone and washed downslope into the valley. It is possible that artefacts abandoned on the hillside were washed downslope as well, and became incorporated into the valley fill.

The distribution of the artefacts noted in the base of valley (the grassy area, Fig. 22) seemed to indicate a patchy distribution (Fig. 14). Most artefacts observed in the valley area were observed in the vicinity of animal burrows. They appeared to have been thrown up as the burrows were excavated (Figs 23 & 24). However, not all animal burrows were surrounded by an artefact scatter, indicating that the artefacts were not generally distributed over the area (Fig. 25).

The artefacts are both of Holocene and Pleistocene age (i.e. Later Stone Age and Middle Stone Age), which would indicate that the area was a target for settlement (although not continuous) over a considerable period of time. Most of the artefacts are flakes, but many cores also occur (Fig. 26). These are of the single platform, radial or prepared platform type, mostly made on banded ironstone. Most of the cores are lightly abraded, but there are those which appear to be in mint condition. Scrapers were also noted.

It would appear that the distribution of the artefacts is not entirely random, but it is impossible to determine whether the distribution reflects human activities or whether

it is related to natural patterns generated during the accumulation of artefacts being washed downslope.

Towards the northern portion of the valley (See northernmost A on Fig. 14), there is an exposure of what could be calcrete, in which is embedded artefacts and natural rocks (Figs 27 & 28). Porcupines have made their burrows under the sheet, and appear to be bringing more artefacts and rock to the surface.

AREA E

This area comprises the entire flank of the hill of the western edge of the valley (Fig. 29). The hill is of banded ironstone, with shallow soil cover, and in places dense vegetation. The hillside was walked along the contours. A light scattering of artefacts was observed. These were mostly of banded ironstone, and consisted of flakes, cores and scrapers, mostly of Pleistocene age. The artefacts were in most cases lightly or more extensively abraded (Fig. 30).

AREA F

Artefacts occur in this portion of the property, but not in very high numbers. Characteristic Middle Stone Age and Early Stone Age artefacts were noted (Figs 31 & 32). Most of the artefacts were from banded ironstone, but other raw materials are also present. Many of the artefacts noted were in the vicinity of the small pan (Fig. 33).

AREA G

This area is the long slope down from the portion of the hill where the pipe is located, to the valley bottom. It forms therefore the eastern side of the north-south valley on Brits (Fig. 34). In a couple of places old diggings were noted, and some earth moving seems to have taken place at some point. Almost no artefacts were noted on the hillside.

AREA H

This area was examined in detail, because it was thought that it might have small overhangs or areas suitable for prehistoric use or rock art. However, the overhangs were all too shallow, and did not contain any cultural material. Rock engravings in the area are usually on dolomite (Morris 1990), and none were found during the survey. The hill is of banded ironstone (Fig. 35), and is not suitable for engravings. An extensive survey of the area produced almost no artefacts.

BONZA

The farm includes slimes dam 3 and part of 2 on the western side, with Bonza Quarry and Dump in the north-western corner. The property includes the edge of the Asbesberge in the south-western corner. Most of the property from the slimes dams/dump to the east is relatively flat, with a couple of pan areas on the southern section of the property. A western-central marshy area was also investigated.

The vegetation varies from very bushy on the south-eastern side, where it is almost impenetrable, to more open scrub and grassland. Foot surveys were carried out in all the targeted areas, where possible.

AREA I (Pan areas):

These were along the southern side of the property (Fig. 37). The area was searched for rock engravings, but none were found. Artefacts occurred in small quantities, scattered over areas around the pans. Acheulian handaxes indicate Early Stone Age presence in the area. Middle Stone Age artefacts were also identified.

AREA J (Marshy area):

Later Stone Age artefacts were discovered in larger quantities than elsewhere on the property in the vicinity of the marshy area (Figs 38 & 39). The artefacts were from fine-grained raw material, and were unworn.

AREA K (South-western section):

This area was difficult to survey due to the dense, mostly impenetrable bush (Fig. 40). However, certain areas were examined, and Middle Stone Age artefacts made on banded ironstone were discovered in the red sands (Fig. 41).

AREA L (North-eastern area):

This was the flattest area of the property (Fig. 42). Vegetation was sparse, and water-worn pebbles and areas of calcrete were visible on the surface (Fig. 43). Almost no artefacts were discovered in the area, apart from a few flakes which could be Later Stone Age. In some cases these flakes had become incorporated into patches of calcrete (Fig. 44).

AREA M (farmhouse area):

The foundations of the old Bonza farmhouse are still visible (Fig. 45). This house measured about 11 m by 9.90 m, and seemed to have had seven rooms and two passages and a front veranda. There were at least three outbuildings forming the farmyard around the house. A large pepper tree still stands in what was the yard behind the house (Fig. 46). The farm rubbish heap is nearby, and further away in an easterly direction are the, presumably, labourers cottages (Fig. 47). Near to the possible labourers' cottages is a half circle of stones (Fig. 48), which may be an open cooking or processing area. Domestic rubbish, such as tins (Fig. 49) and bottles (Fig. 50), is scattered over the area, but seems to be concentrated between the rectangular structure and the half circle of stones.

The area was searched for graves, which one would expect to find in a farm context. In particular there is usually an area of farm workers, graves, and also a place for the family graves of the farm owners. Only one grave, which had been exhumed, was located (Fig. 51). This was located on the other side of a pan near the farmhouse. The grave had obviously been fairly elaborate with cement surrounds and a headstone. However, the headstone had been removed, and there was no indication as to who might have been buried in the grave. Although the grave is fenced off, the gate is

missing, and the grave is accessible from the outside (Fig. 52). A young eland appears to have fallen into the grave at some point, and died there (Fig. 53).

GPS co-ordinates of structures and features mentioned:

Farmhouse: 28 24 698 S & 23 30 765 E

Ash Heap: 28 24 706 S & 23 30 743 E

Grave: 28 24 793 S & 23 30 901 E

?Labourers cottage: 28 24 701 S & 23 30 697 E

?Cooking area: 28 24 692 S & 23 30 693 E

Artefacts were also found in the vicinity of the farmhouse and outbuildings, attesting to occupation of the immediate area at various stages over a long period of time.

FIVE MISSION GRAVEYARD

A graveyard (Fig. 54) is situated near Five Mission at 28° 22 765 S and 23° 28 218 E (GPS reading taken on southernmost grave). The graveyard is fenced off, but is no longer in use. Only 31 graves can be distinguished in the graveyard, 24 of which have cement surrounds (Fig. 55).

The 22 graves which have inscriptions (Appendix 1) date to 1963 (1 grave), 1965 (3), 1966 (1), 1969 (4) and 1970 (9) (Fig. 56). There are four graves which only record name or family affiliation, but have no date attached.

Of the other information recorded, the records indicate that three of the graves were of still born infants, five were younger than one year, two were aged between one and two years, one was four years old and three others are indicated as being children. This indicates that almost half of the graves in the graveyard were of infants or children. Two of the graves indisputably belong to adults (Fig. 57), while it is fairly certain that the other five graves with inscriptions but no ages recorded also belong to adults (graves 16 – 20) as these graves are larger than the graves of the children and infants (Fig. 58). The other nine graves which have either head and footstones, or have cement headstones with no inscription probably also belong to adults (Figs 59 & 60).

Graves 1 – 22 were obviously “tidied” up at some stage, as they have all been standardised, with a cement surround, gravel across the top of the grave, and similar, commercially made name tags. The distinction between the children and infant graves and the adult graves was made at this stage, so it is evident that whoever was involved in the work was aware of who had been buried in the graveyard.

None of the names recorded on the graves can be located in Archival records, and questioning of some of the employees who had worked at Finsch since the 1970s has not produced any detailed information as to the origin of the people buried in the graveyard, and who was responsible for the upgrading of the graves. However, a long-time worker at the mine, Thomas Goeieman, was interviewed and indicated that one of the people buried at the graveyard was Willie Golosa, who had committed suicide at the golf course in about 1979 or 1980. His mother was also buried there many years ago. At the time of Willie Golosa’s funeral the cement surrounds to the graves were not in place. Golosa or Colosa is a name from the Eastern Cape, and it appears that, in this case, the person was from Herschel. Golosa’s grave is not marked. However, there are two Colosa children buried in the graveyard, so it is possible that they are related.

Information obtained from another long-time employee indicated that the people who lived at Five Mission worked at the golf course and at other outside services. These people had their wives and children living with them. It would seem that the graveyard was linked to the settlement at Five Mission. The graveyard appears to have been in use up until the end of 1970.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The survey covered both historical and prehistoric material. The recommendations are specific to targeted areas.

1. Proposed slimes dam area on Brits

One historical structure as well as archaeological material was located in the valley area on Brits.

a) the foundation: this is not of any significance. It cannot be related to any specific activity, and, although it would appear to have been constructed in the first half of the last century, what is left does not warrant preservation. The structure has been recorded. There is no need for further intervention.

b) archaeological material: this material is to be found on the surface of the valley bottom and also on the hillside of the western side of the valley. It is also evident in places where animal burrowing has thrown up buried artefacts. The latter seems to indicate that the distribution of artefacts on the valley bottom is patchy, and not generally distributed.

Finsch Mine has indicated that the red sands from the valley bottom will be removed before the slimes dam is constructed, to be used in rehabilitation or construction elsewhere.

Recommendation: It is recommended that an archaeologist should check the valley bottom soils when earth-moving commences in order to determine whether, as is probable, the artefacts in the sands have been washed in over time, or whether they were accumulated differently.

The artefacts on the hill side are scattered too sparsely to be of any significance apart from noting their presence, which has been done so in this report.

2. Graveyard near Five Mission

Graves, which are older than 60 years and which are located outside a Municipal Area, are covered by the National Heritage Resources Act no. 25 of 1999. However, the oldest dated grave in the graveyard is only 42 years old, and the graveyard therefore is covered by other regulations.

The graveyard is fenced off, and no disturbance of the area is planned at present. The graves were maintained at some time in the recent past.

Recommendation: the graveyard should be marked on mine maps, and indicated as a no-go area. No further action is necessary, although the graveyard could be checked annually to ensure that the fence is still in good condition and that there has been no vandalism to the graves.

3. Bonza farmhouse and surrounding area

The foundation of the farmhouse and outbuildings is still evident on Bonza, along with possible labourer's cottage foundations, and a grave. No structures are standing above ground level. The only feature of the area is the large pepper tree still standing.

Recommendations: these relate to the foundations, the grave and the tree.

a) The foundations of the farmhouse, outbuildings and possible labourer's cottage: these should be left as they are. Care should be taken that vehicles do not drive over them (particularly the area around the possible labourer's cottage), and that they are not disturbed or pillaged. The foundations are not of great significance, but they do relate to the history of the farm.

b) The pepper tree is not indigenous, but should be left if possible, as it does also relate to the history of the farmyard. These large exotic trees are traditionally associated with farm buildings and yards, and, as such, are part of the history of the landscape. The tree will have to be monitored so that it does not spread seedlings, or does not become a danger if it starts dying off.

c) The grave should either be completely fenced off or it should be filled in. I would recommend the latter, as small animals can get through the fence and still fall into the grave. The cement blocks and other pieces that were originally on the top of the grave should NOT be used for the infill, as they will indicate the presence of the grave on

the landscape. Again, the grave is part of the history of settlement, and as such is part of the story of the farm.

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TEAM RESPONSIBLE FOR FOOT SURVEY

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APPENDIX 1: LIST OF NAMES FROM FIVE MISSION GRAVEYARD

ROW 1

21. Dinah Lemane
Died 11 July 1970
Age 97 years

22. Mdala Nkuna
Died 12 July 1970
Age 30 years

NOTE: no. 21 & 22 form the row above 1-20.

One grave with head and footstones lies next to the two graves above, and then there are two more graves to the southern side of this row.

ROW 2

1. Child of Dorothy Colosa
Died 18 November 1970
Still born

2. Joshua Lehula
Died 21 October 1970
Age 4 years

3. Wiloneka Segano
Died 19 October 1970
Still born

4. Child of Emma Mavalis
Died 4 August 1970
Still born

5. Joseph Matabanie
Died 13 March 1970
Age 15 months

6. Eric Nqono
Died 3 Feb. 1970
Age 7 months

7. Vuma
Child of Hermanus
Died 29 Jan. 1970

8. Louise Romain
Died 26 Dec. 1969
Age 4 months

9. Piet Fanti
Died 25 Dec. 1969
Age 2 months

10. Maria Nqayi
Died 22 Dec. 69
Age 1 month

11. Fabian Colosa
Died 23rd April 1969

12. Jappie Makaka
Died at the age of 1 month

13. Jacob Stander
Died at the age of 19 months

14. Child of Sarah Messelaar

15. Child of Anne Messelaar

16. Ndani Silo
Died 29th May 1965

17. Thabo Motjeca
Died 26th July 1965

18. Charles Sefuli
Died 1963

19. Nomvula Ngagado
Died 21 March 1966

20. Daudulanga Gwantshu
Died 8 December 1965

Row 2:

A gap of about one grave before Grave 1, and then four graves packed with stones, with two graves to the south of these with cement headstones. These headstones have crosses on both sides with initials on the front of them as well.

a) WK with 97 on the reverse side of the headstone

b) GS

APPENDIX 2: EXTRACTS FROM THE NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT NO. 25 OF 1999

SAHRA = South African Heritage Resources Agency

Part 2: General protections

Structures

34. (1) 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.

(2) Within three months of the refusal of the provincial heritage resources authority to issue a permit, consideration must be given to the protection of the place concerned in terms of one of the formal designations provided for in Part 1 of this Chapter.

(3) The provincial heritage resources authority may at its discretion, by notice in the *Provincial Gazette*, make an exemption from the requirements of subsection (1) within a defined geographical area, or for certain defined categories of site within a defined geographical area, provided that it is satisfied that heritage resources falling into the defined area or category have been identified and are adequately provided for in terms of the provisions of Part 1 of this Chapter.

(4) Should the provincial heritage resources authority believe it to be necessary it may, following a three-month notice period published in the *Provincial Gazette*, withdraw or amend a notice under subsection (3).

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

35. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 8, the protection of archaeological and palaeontological sites and material and meteorites is the responsibility of a provincial heritage resources authority: Provided that the protection of any wreck in the territorial waters and the maritime cultural zone shall be the responsibility of SAHRA.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (8)(a), all archaeological objects, palaeontological material and meteorites are the property of the State. The responsible heritage authority must, on behalf of the State, at its discretion ensure that such objects are lodged with a museum or other public institution that has a collection policy acceptable to the heritage resources authority and may in so doing establish such terms and conditions as it sees fit for the conservation of such objects.

(3) Any person who discovers archaeological or palaeontological objects or material or a meteorite in the course of development or agricultural activity must immediately report the find to the responsible heritage resources authority, or to the nearest local authority offices or museum, which must immediately notify such heritage resources authority.

(4) No person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority—

(a) destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or palaeontological site or any meteorite;

(b) destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or palaeontological material or object or any meteorite;

(c) trade in, sell for private gain, export or attempt to export from the Republic any category of archaeological or palaeontological material or object, or any meteorite; or

(d) bring onto or use at an archaeological or palaeontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment which assist in the detection or recovery of metals or

archaeological and palaeontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.

(5) When the responsible heritage resources authority has reasonable cause to believe that any activity or development which will destroy, damage or alter any archaeological or palaeontological site is under way, and where no application for a permit has been submitted and no heritage resources management procedure in terms of section 38 has been followed, it may—

(a) serve on the owner or occupier of the site or on the person undertaking such development an order for the development to cease immediately for such period as is specified in the order;

(b) carry out an investigation for the purpose of obtaining information on whether or not an archaeological or palaeontological site exists and whether mitigation is necessary;

(c) if mitigation is deemed by the heritage resources authority to be necessary, assist the person on whom the order has been served under paragraph (a) to apply for a permit as required in subsection (4); and

(d) recover the costs of such investigation from the owner or occupier of the land on which it is believed an archaeological or palaeontological site is located or from the person proposing to undertake the development if no application for a permit is received within two weeks of the order being served.

(6) The responsible heritage resources authority may, after consultation with the owner of the land on which an archaeological or palaeontological site or a meteorite is situated, serve a notice on the owner or any other controlling authority, to prevent activities within a specified distance from such site or meteorite.

(7) (a) Within a period of two years from the commencement of this Act, any person in possession of any archaeological or palaeontological material or object or any meteorite which was acquired other than in terms of a permit issued in terms of this Act, equivalent provincial legislation or the National Monuments Act, 1969 (Act No. 28 of 1969), must lodge with the responsible heritage resources authority lists of such objects and other information prescribed by that authority. Any such object which is not listed within the prescribed period shall be deemed to have been recovered after the date on which this Act came into effect.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to any public museum or university.

(c) The responsible authority may at its discretion, by notice in the *Gazette* or the *Provincial Gazette*, as the case may be, exempt any institution from the requirements of paragraph (a) subject to such conditions as may be specified in the notice, and may by similar notice withdraw or amend such exemption.

(8) An object or collection listed under subsection (7)—

(a) remains in the ownership of the possessor for the duration of his or her lifetime, and SAHRA must be notified who the successor is; and

(b) must be regularly monitored in accordance with regulations by the responsible heritage authority.

Burial grounds and graves

36. (1) Where it is not the responsibility of any other authority, SAHRA must conserve and generally care for burial grounds and graves protected in terms of this section, and it may make such arrangements for their conservation as it sees fit.

(2) SAHRA must identify and record the graves of victims of conflict and any other graves which it deems to be of cultural significance and may erect memorials

associated with the grave referred to in subsection (1), and must maintain such memorials.

(3) (a) No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority—

(a) destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb the grave of a victim of conflict, or any burial ground or part thereof which contains such graves;

(b) destroy, damage, alter, exhume, remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground older than 60 years which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority; or

(c) bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) any excavation equipment, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.

(4) SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority may not issue a permit for the destruction or damage of any burial ground or grave referred to in subsection (3)(a) unless it is satisfied that the applicant has made satisfactory arrangements for the exhumation and re-interment of the contents of such graves, at the cost of the applicant and in accordance with any regulations made by the responsible heritage resources authority.

(5) SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority may not issue a permit for any activity under subsection (3)(b) unless it is satisfied that the applicant has, in accordance with regulations made by the responsible heritage resources authority—

(a) made a concerted effort to contact and consult communities and individuals who by tradition have an interest in such grave or burial ground; and

(b) reached agreements with such communities and individuals regarding the future of such grave or burial ground.

(6) Subject to the provision of any other law, any person who in the course of development or any other activity discovers the location of a grave, the existence of which was previously unknown, must immediately cease such activity and report the discovery to the responsible heritage resources authority which must, in co-operation with the South African Police Service and in accordance with regulations of the responsible heritage resources authority—

(a) carry out an investigation for the purpose of obtaining information on whether or not such grave is protected in terms of this Act or is of significance to any community; and

(b) if such grave is protected or is of significance, assist any person who or community which is a direct descendant to make arrangements for the exhumation and re-interment of the contents of such grave or, in the absence of such person or community, make any such arrangements as it deems fit.

(7) (a) SAHRA must, over a period of five years from the commencement of this Act, submit to the Minister for his or her approval lists of graves and burial grounds of persons connected with the liberation struggle and who died in exile or as a result of the action of State security forces or *agents provocateur* and which, after a process of public consultation, it believes should be included among those protected under this section.

(b) The Minister must publish such lists as he or she approves in the *Gazette*.

(8) Subject to section 56(2), SAHRA has the power, with respect to the graves of victims of conflict outside the Republic, to perform any function of a provincial heritage resources authority in terms of this section.

(9) SAHRA must assist other State Departments in identifying graves in a foreign country of victims of conflict connected with the liberation struggle and, following negotiations with the next of kin, or relevant authorities, it may re-inter the remains of that person in a prominent place in the capital of the Republic.

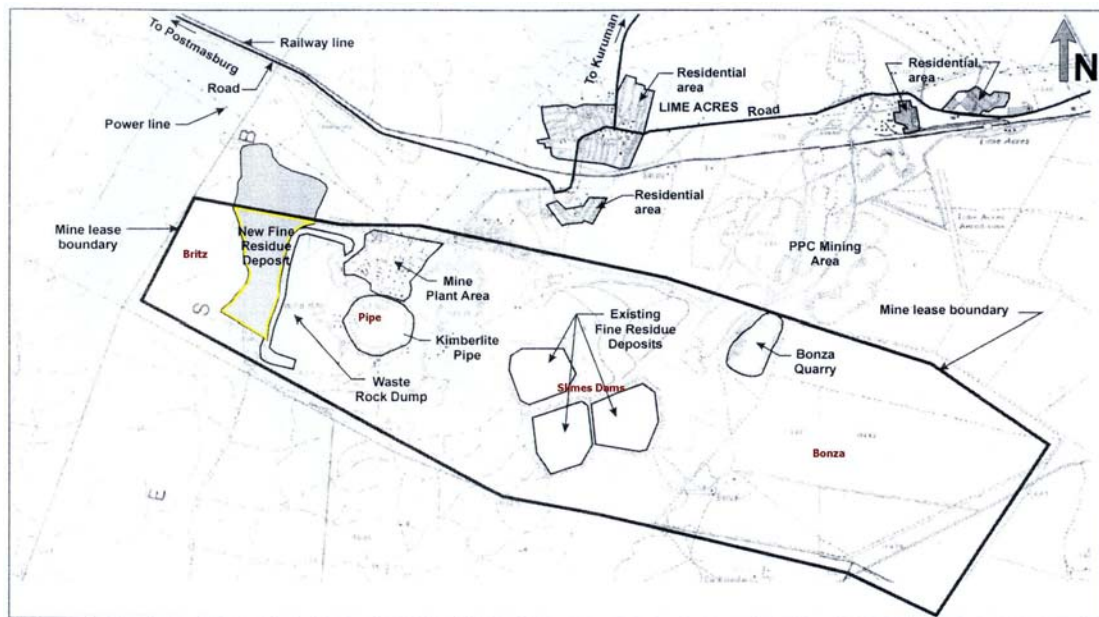


Figure 1. Map of Finsch Mine & Game Farms. New Slimes Dams area outlined in yellow.

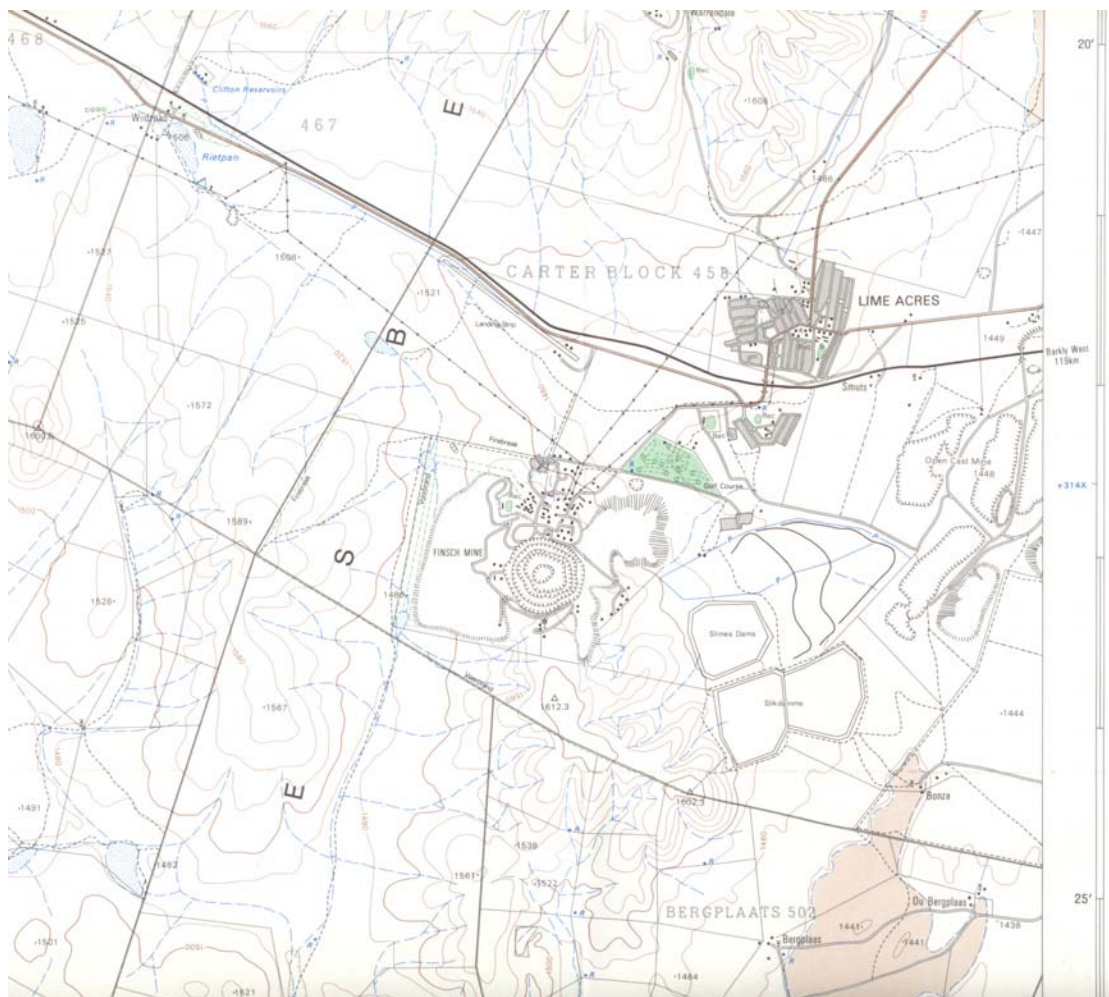


Figure 2a. Location of Finsch Mine on 1:50 000 map, 2823 AD, Lime Acres

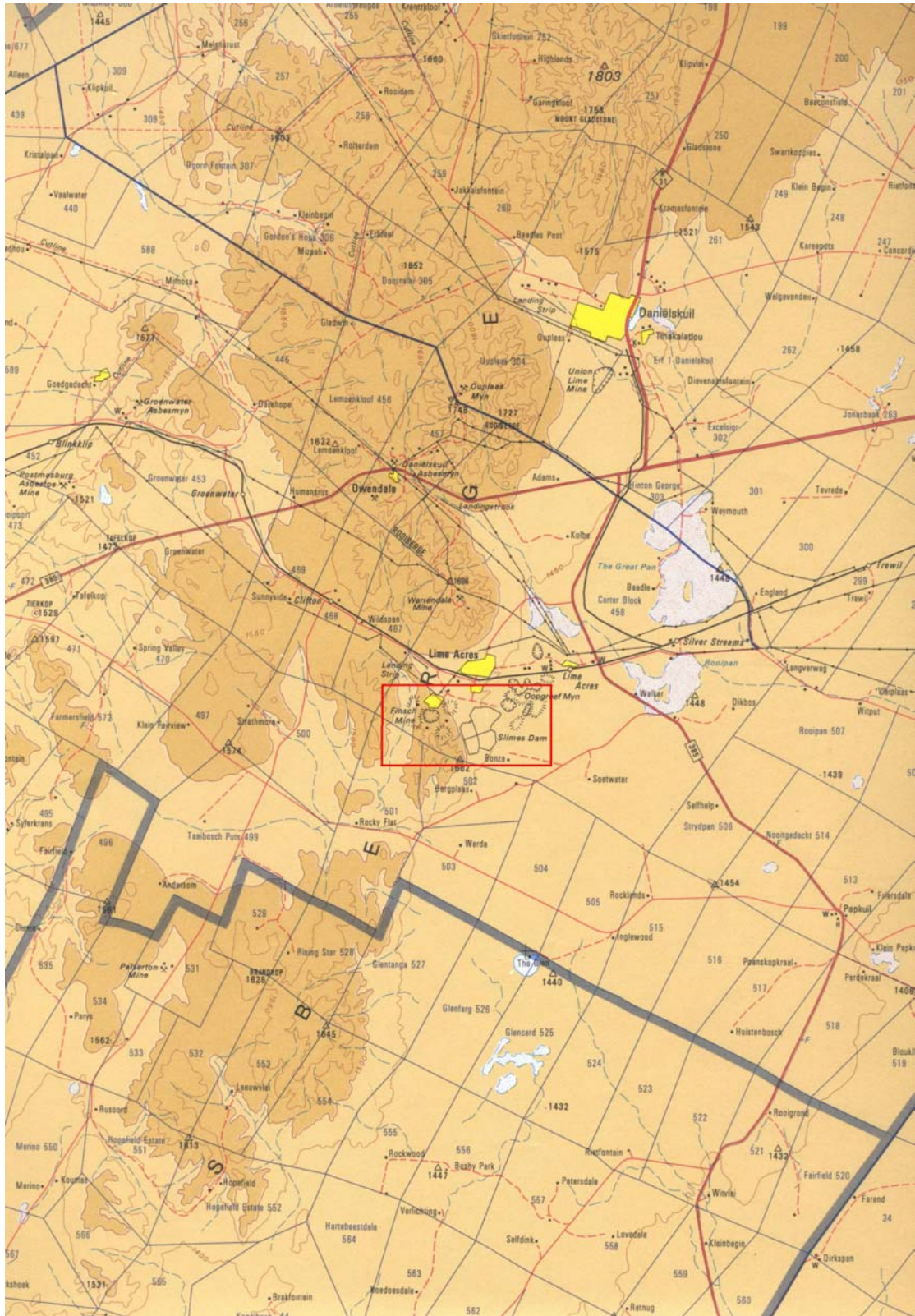


Figure 2b. Location of Finsch Mine on 1:250 000 map, 2822 Postmasburg



Figure 3. Banded ironstone outcrop on Brits



Figure 4. View from Brits across southern section of Bonza, looking east. The pan areas can be seen along the southern fence line of the property.



Figure 5. Pan area on western side of Bonza property.



Figure 6. Small cliffs on the ridges of the southern section of the Brits property.



Figure 7. View looking south over Bonza from Quarry Dump.



Figure 8. A portion of the central section of the Restricted Mining Area, the Mining Plant Area and parts of the waste rock and tailings dumps.

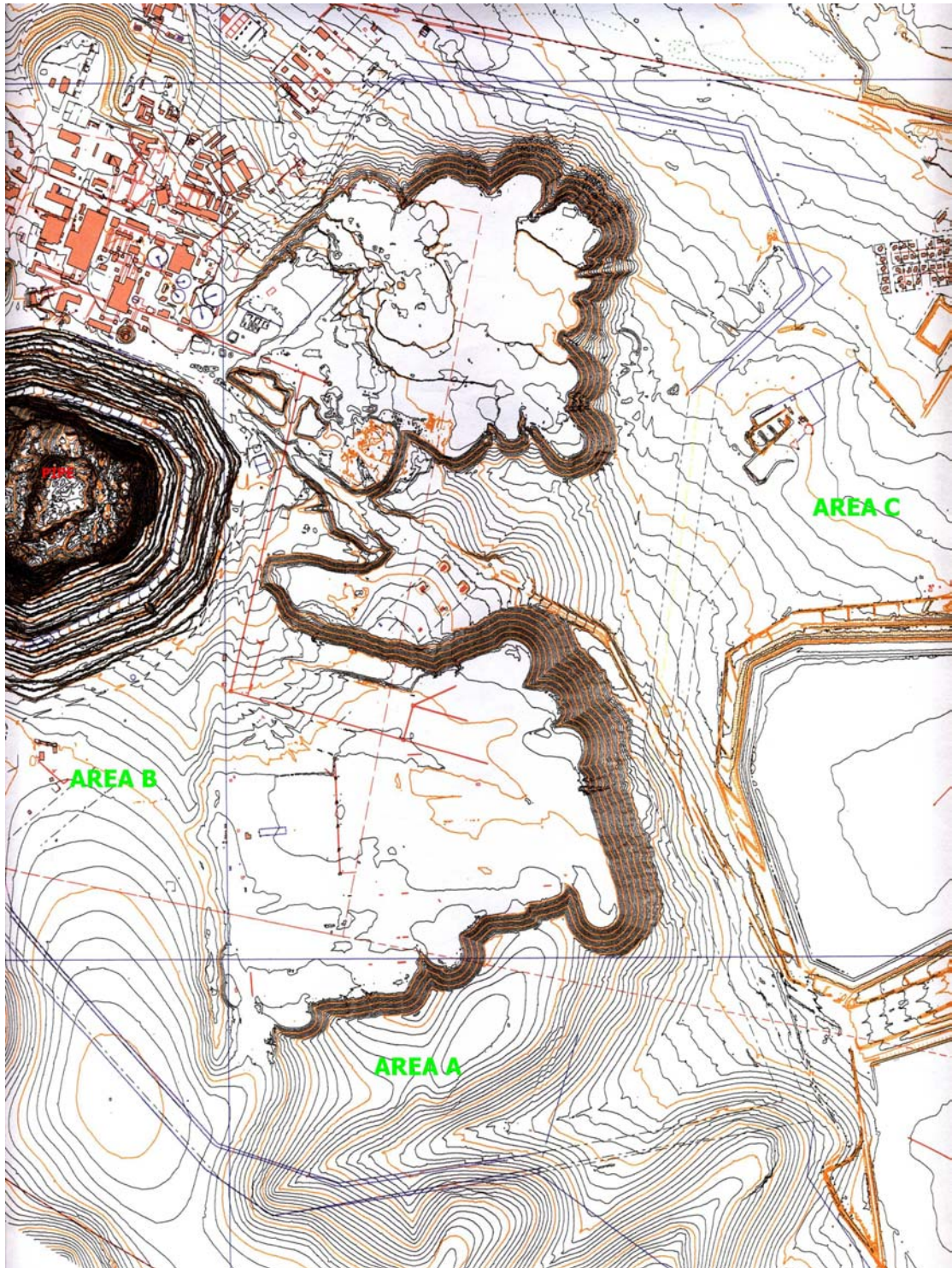


Figure 9. Location of Areas A, B and C surveyed within the Restricted Mining Area.



Figure 10. View looking west along edge of tailings dump in Area A. Note banded ironstone fragments scattered on surface.



Figure 11. View looking north in Area B.



Figure 12. Scatter of banded ironstone fragments in Area B.

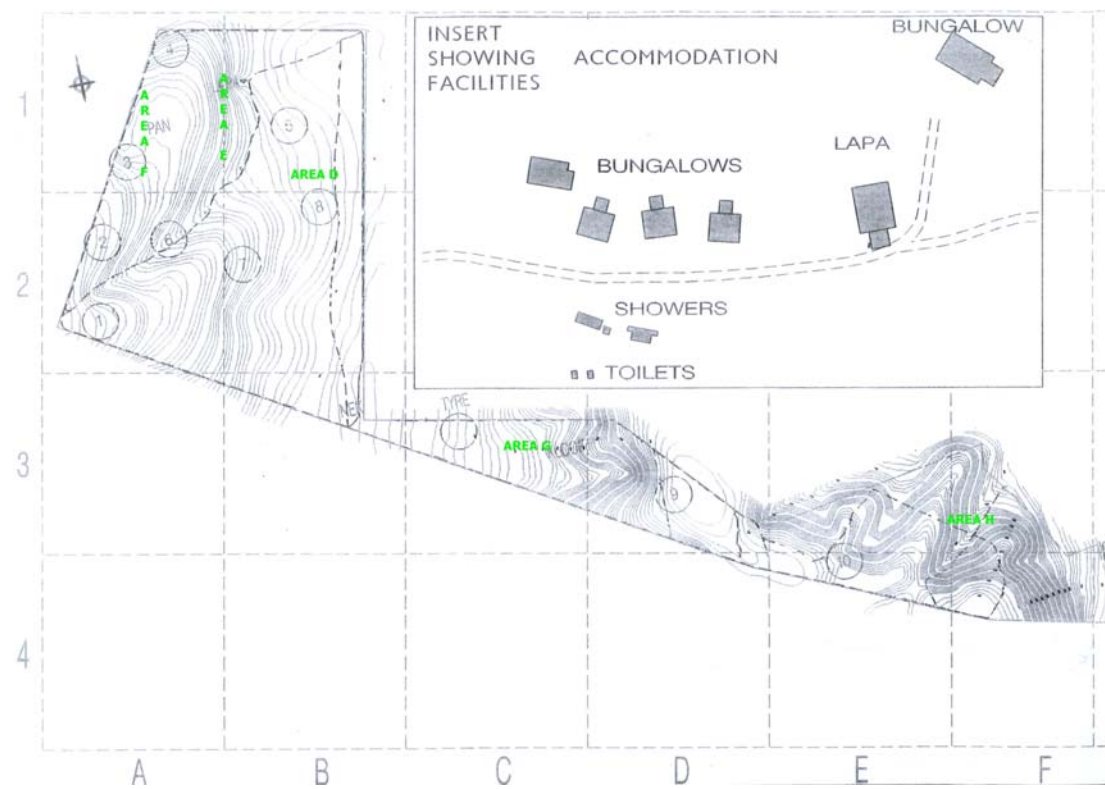


Figure 13. Plan of Brits property showing areas surveyed (adapted from Finsch Mine map)

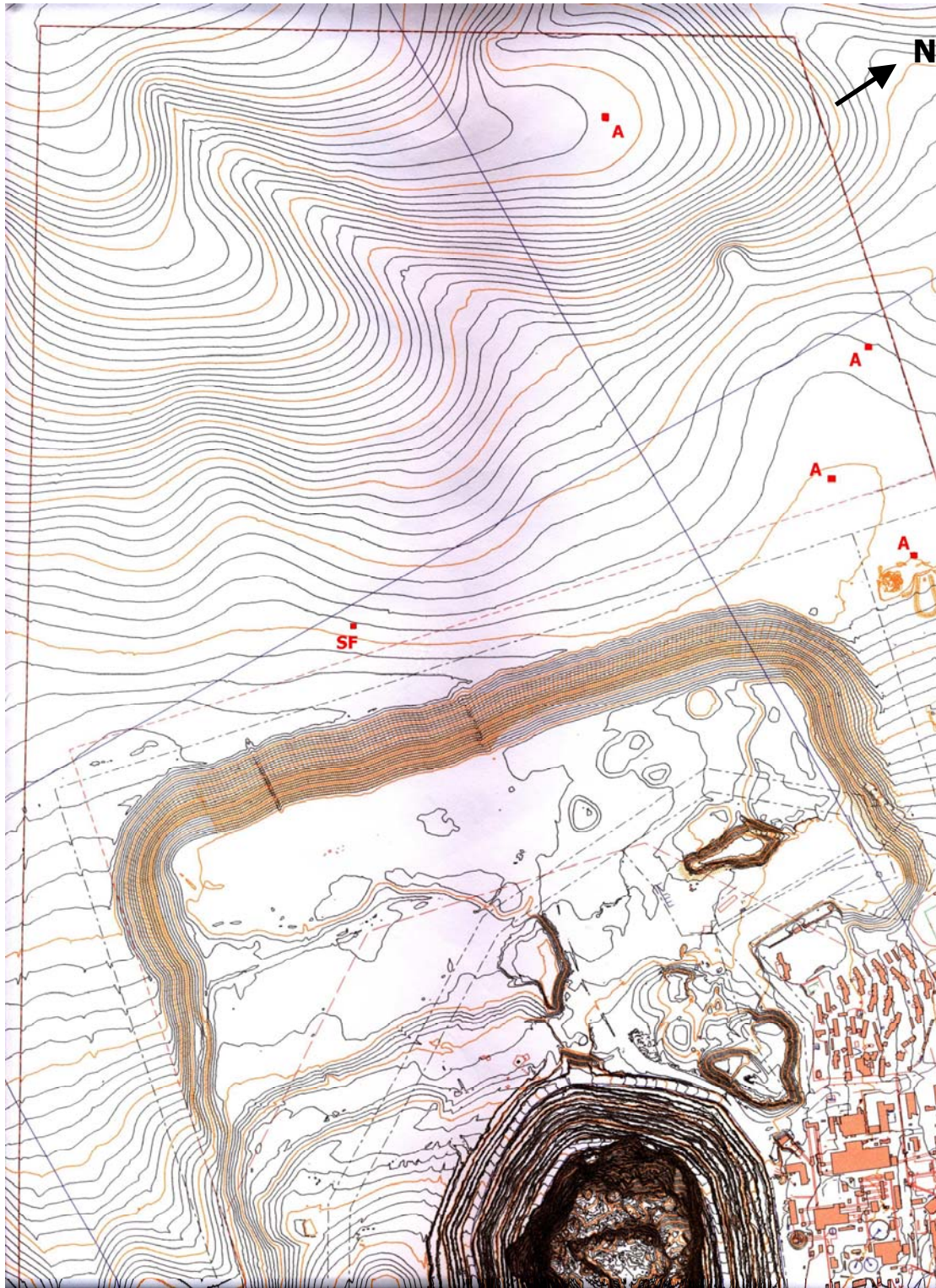


Figure 14. Locations of historical and archaeological items mentioned in the text. A indicates points taken at artefact scatters, and SF indicates the foundation of the structure. NOTE: The locations of artefacts indicated on this map are only of those mentioned in the text. Many more artefacts occur scattered over the area under review (see text).



Figure 15. Foundations of small structure.



Figure 16. View of part of the foundation.



Figure 17. Detail of the foundation.



Figure 18. Metal pipe fragment near foundation.



Figure 19. Fragment of tin found near foundation.



Figure 20. Area in vicinity of 'horseshoe-shaped' 'structure, looking east.



Figure 21. Area in vicinity of 'horseshoe-shaped' 'structure, looking south towards waste rock dump.



Figure 22. Grassy area of valley base (Area D).



Figure 23. Artefacts around animal burrows.



Figure 24. Artefacts around animal burrows.



Figure 25. Animal burrow with no artefacts thrown up to surface.



Figure 26. Artefacts from valley base.



Figure 27. ?Calcrete exposure with porcupine burrow (shadow to right).

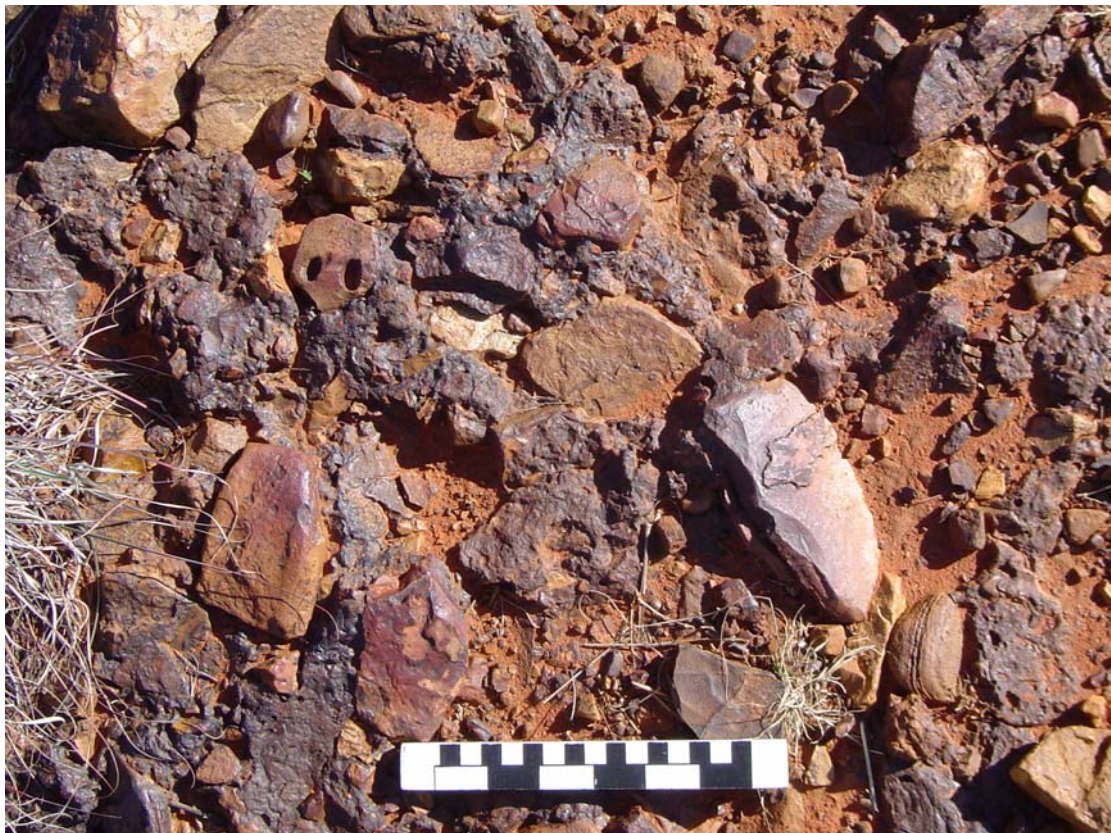


Figure 28. ?Calcrete exposure showing embedded artefacts and natural rocks and pebbles.



Figure 29. Area E, western side of valley, looking north.



Figure 30. Abraded core from Area E.



Figure 31. Artefacts from Area F near pan.



Figure 32. Artefacts from Area F near pan.



Figure 33. Pan in Area F.



Figure 34. View looking east of Area G.



Figure 35. Area H, showing outcrops of banded ironstone.

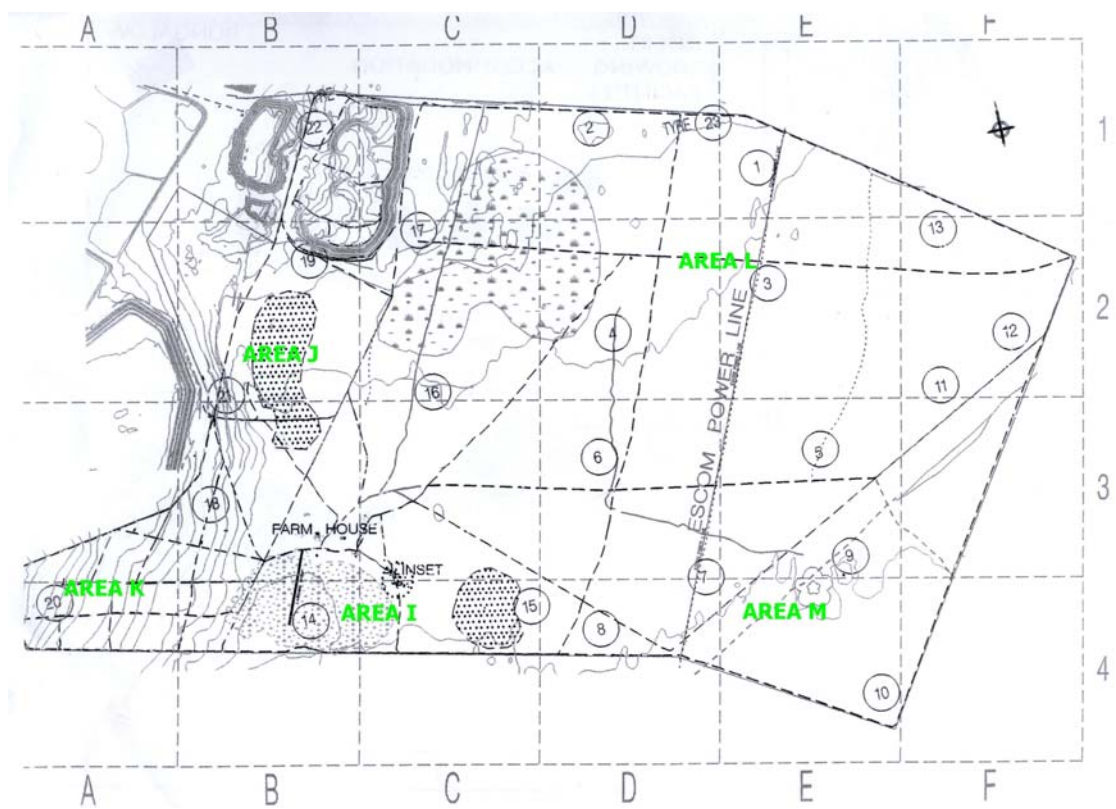


Figure 36. Map showing areas surveyed on Bonza (adapted from Finsch Mine map).



Figure 37. View looking towards Mine across pan (Area I).



Figure 38. View of marshy area on western side of Bonza (Area J).



Figure 39. Artefacts found at marshy area (Area J).



Figure 40. South-western area of Bonza, heavily overgrown (Area K).

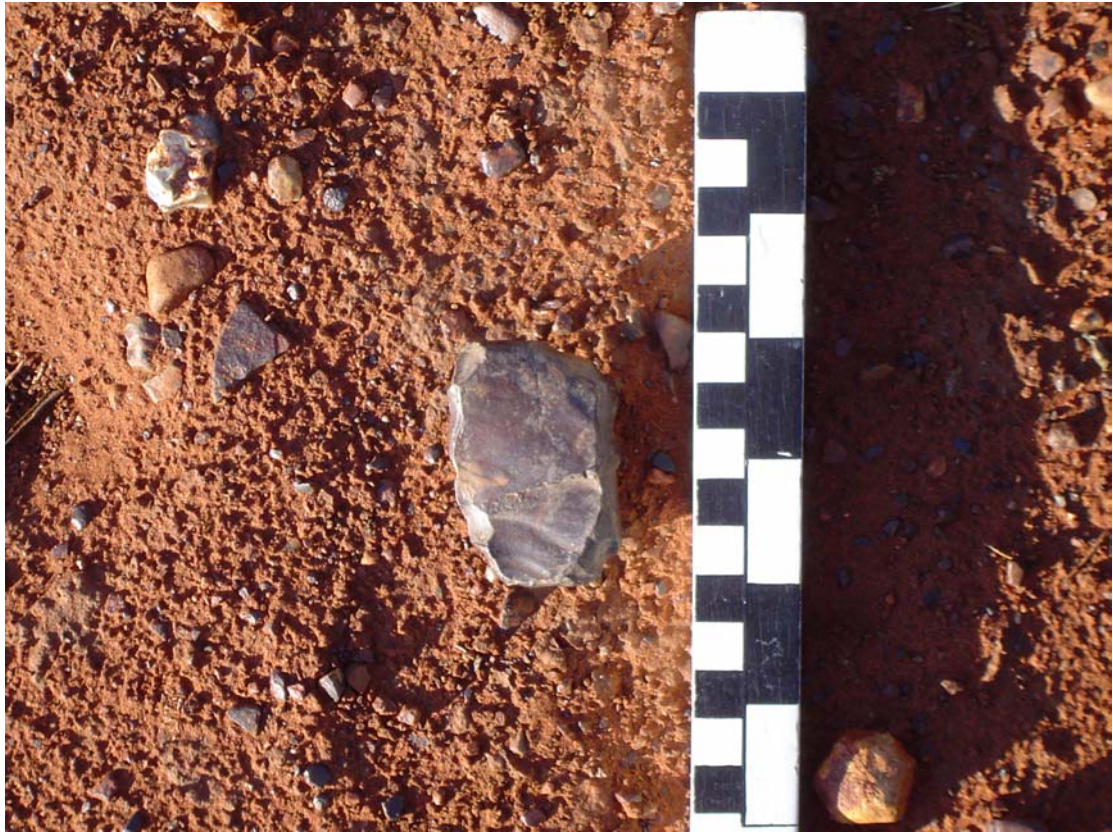


Figure 41. Artefact from South-western area (Area K).



Figure 42. North-eastern portion (Area L) of the Bonza farm.



Figure 43. Areas of calcrete in Area L.



Figure 44. Flake incorporated into calcrete in Area L.



Figure 45. Foundations of old Bonza farmhouse (Area M).

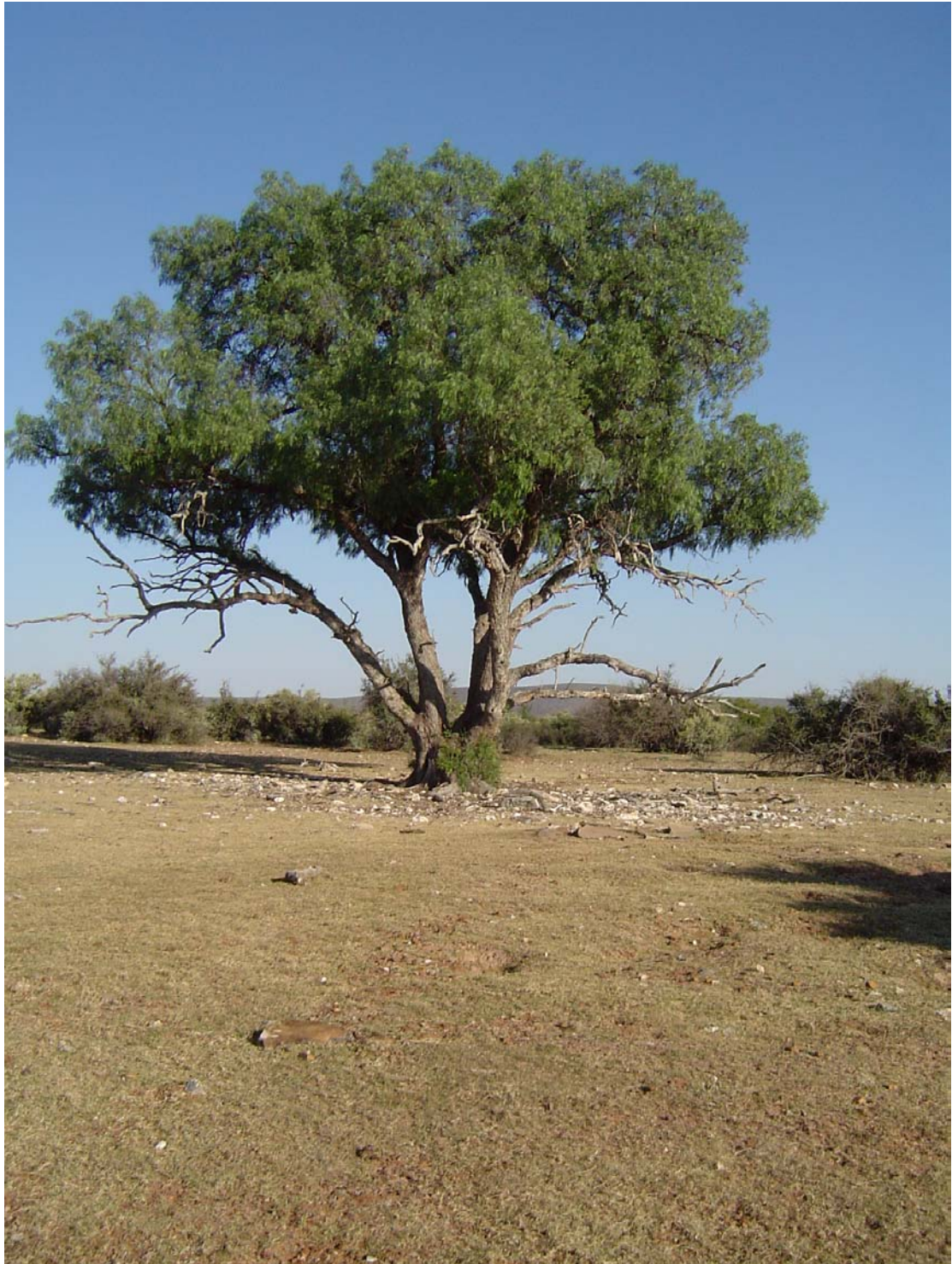


Figure 46. Large Pepper tree at old farmhouse (Area M).



Figure 47. Structure in vicinity of possible labourers' cottages (Area M).

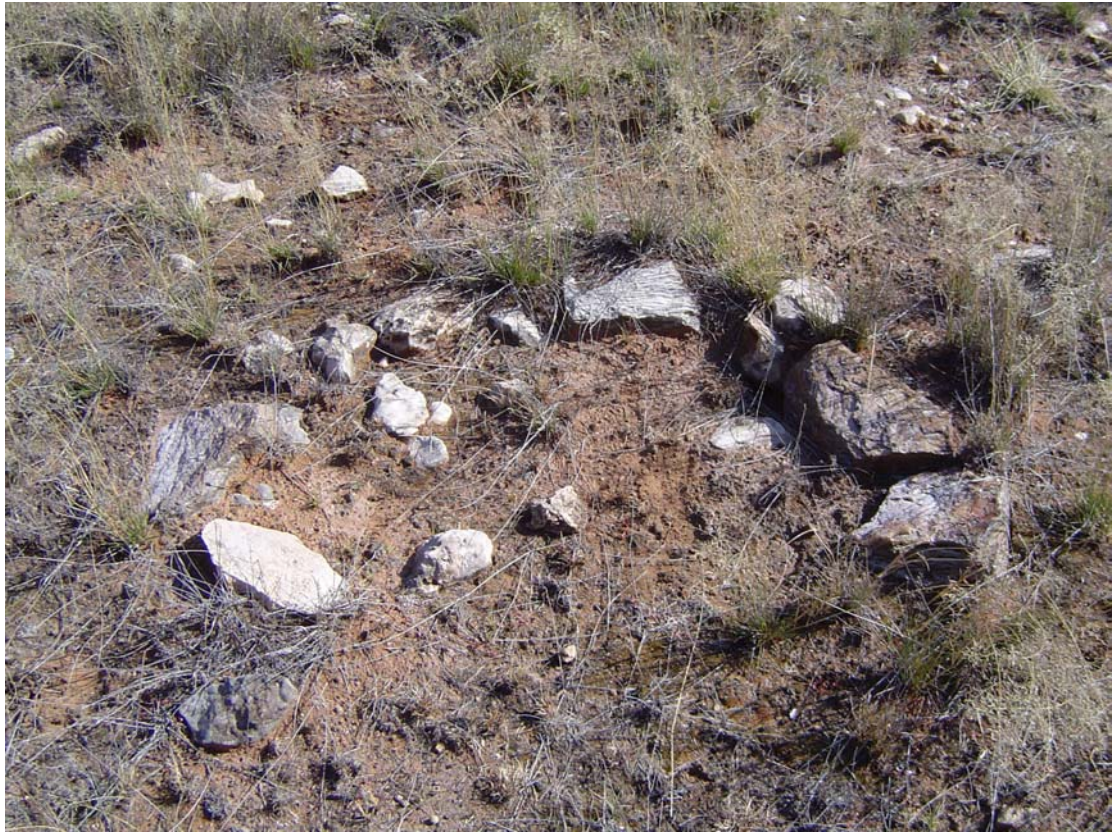


Figure 48. Circle of packed stones (Area M).



Figure 49. Tins found in proximity to possible labourers' cottages.



Figure 50. Bottles found in the proximity of the possible labourers' cottages.



Figure 51. Grave near old farmhouse, from which body has been exhumed.



Figure 52. Fencing around open grave. Note missing gate to left.



Figure 53. Skeletal remains from a young eland which must have fallen into the open grave.



Figure 54. Graveyard at Five Mission.



Figure 55. Graves with cement surrounds.



Figure 56. Dated grave.



Figure 57. Grave of an adult.



Figure 58. Infant/children's graves on left, and adult graves on right.



Figure 59. Headstone with cross from unnamed grave.



Figure 60. As Fig. 59, but showing initials *GS*.