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Specialist Archaeology Assessment Hoogekraal Farm Estate near Glentana, George

For: HilLand Environmental

Date: August 2026



Executive Summary

This application is for the proposed development of a Farm Estate near to Glentana in George. Lagoon bay Lifestyle Estate (Pty) Ltd owns several portions of the Farm Hoogekraal No 238, and 2 portions of the Farm Buffelsdrift No 227, in the Division and Municipality of George. The Applicant envisages including some of the neighbouring farms, and developing a farming estate. The application area consists of 32 portions of the Farm Hoogekraal No 238, and 2 portions of the Farm Buffelsdrift No 227, in the Division and Municipality of George.

The field assessment confirmed that the development area has been subject to extensive cattle grazing and cultivation and is now vegetated with grass. The area is largely flat, with very limited topography. The area is sparsely populated, with small occupied worker "villages" that have been established throughout the area. These "villages" are largely informal, with informal structures and access routes.

In addition to an archaeology assessment, the field assessment included a heritage survey of all of the built structures within the project area in order to update the work conducted by Aikman (2005). The results of this survey are included in Table 2 above.

Despite the findings of Kaplan (2005), the field assessment did not identify any stone age artefacts within the area proposed for development. The field assessment did record a number of graded resources including burial grounds, some structures of contextual value and a number of ruins. Importantly, the field assessment confirmed that, due to its high levels of historic significance, the Hoogekraal Farm werf precinct is the key heritage resource within the project area. It is important to note that, while the historic Hoogekraal Farm werf precinct is located within the project area, it is excluded from the proposed development.

The overall archaeological sensitivity of the area proposed for development is therefore LOW except for the areas mapped as having VERY HIGH archaeological sensitivity in Figure 7.

Recommendations

Based on the outcomes of this report, this project is supported from an archaeological perspective as it is not anticipated that the proposed will negatively impact on significant archaeological resources on condition that:

- The Hoogekraal Farm Werf precinct is excluded from the development activities and is not impacted by the project.
- The structures graded IIIC in Table 2 are retained
- The areas of high archaeological sensitivity mapped in Figures 5.2, 5.3 and 7 are not impacted by any construction activities. Any construction activities within these areas must be subject to monitoring by an archaeologist
- The current informal cemetery (Site 8 and 11) be formalised through the erection of a fence, with access to the cemetery guaranteed throughout the life of the project.
- Should the development proceed, it is recommended that a thorough survey of the sea-cut caves in the cliffs be undertaken in order to determine their scientific value and in order to inform a Conservation Management Plan to ensure the appropriate management of these resources for the life of the project should it be deemed necessary.

- Although all possible care has been taken to identify sites of cultural importance during the investigation of the study area, it is always possible that hidden or subsurface sites could be overlooked during the assessment. If any evidence of archaeological sites or remains (e.g. remnants of stone-made structures, indigenous ceramics, bones, stone artefacts, ostrich eggshell fragments, charcoal and ash concentrations), fossils, burials or other categories of heritage resources are found during the proposed development, work must cease in the vicinity of the find and HWC must be alerted immediately to determine an appropriate way forward



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1. Project Background

a. Proposed Development

This application is for the proposed development of a Farm Estate near to Glentana in George. Lagoon bay Lifestyle Estate (Pty) Ltd owns several portions of the Farm Hoogekraal No 238, and 2 portions of the Farm Buffelsdrift No 227, in the Division and Municipality of George. The Applicant envisages including some of the neighbouring farms, and developing a farming estate. The application area consists of 32 portions of the Farm Hoogekraal No 238, and 2 portions of the Farm Buffelsdrift No 227, in the Division and Municipality of George.

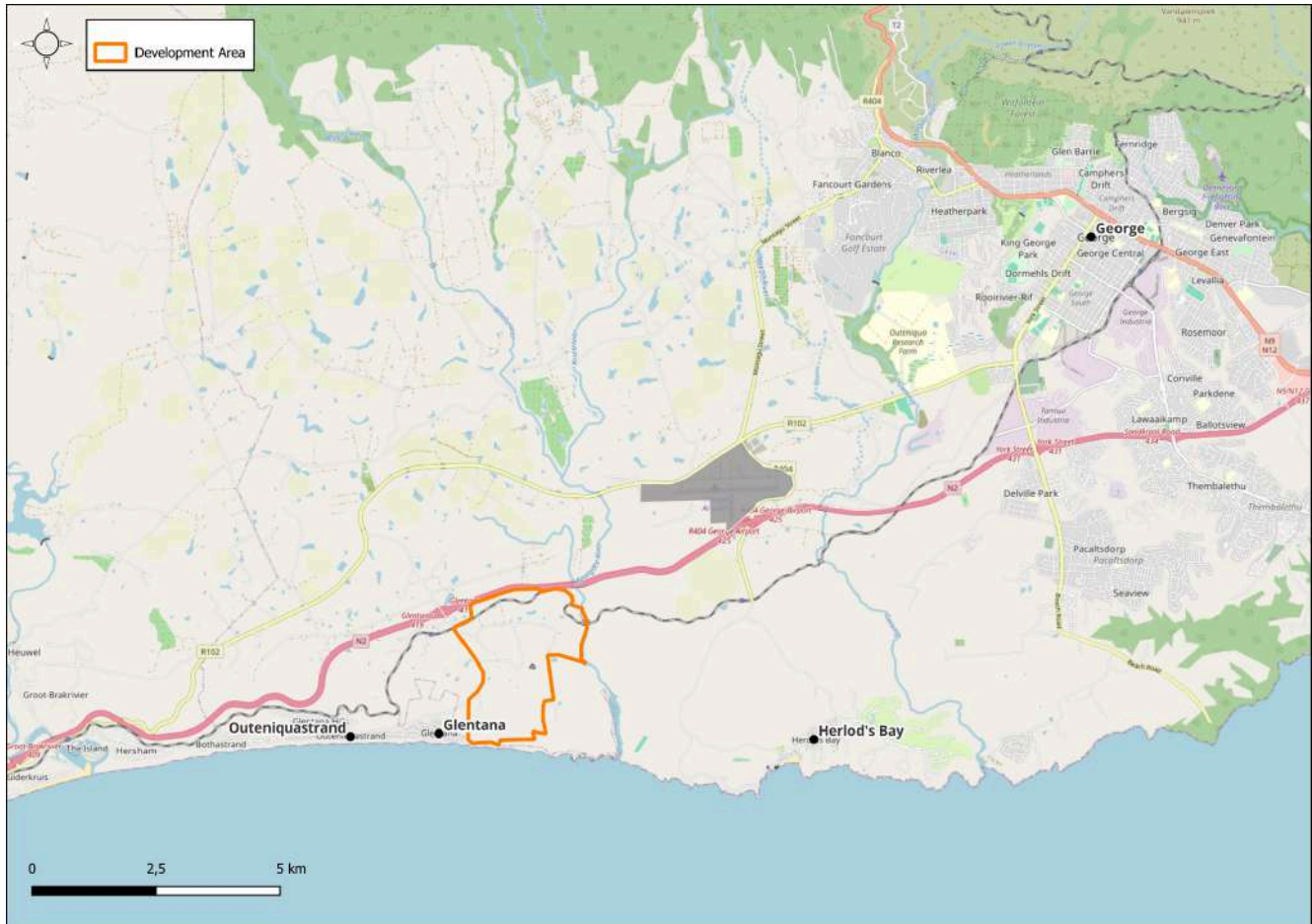


Figure 1.1: Locality map

b. Description of Development Area

Hoogeland spans a transitional landscape of farmland, fynbos hills, and natural plains situated ± 24 km northeast of the Mossel Bay town centre, ± 15 km southwest of the George town centre, ± 9 km east of the town Great Brak River and ± 6.4 km southwest of the George Airport. The development area is bound to the north by the N2. The on- and off ramps are directly from Morrison Road, which serves as a movement corridor connecting coastal areas such as Glentana, Bothastrand, The Island, the town of Great Brak River and beyond. Northbound, Morrison Road connects with the R102, which follows the alignment of the historic inland route connecting the hinterland of George (including the George Airport) and Great Brak River. The

railway line connecting George, Great Brak River and Mossel Bay (c. 1907) transects the area proposed for development.

The southern section of the development area is dominated by dense thick vegetation and forest and steep cliffs that lead down to the coastline. The densely vegetated areas on top of the cliffs are currently used for firewood harvesting. The famous Gentana shipwreck is located at the bottom of these cliffs. The cliffs are also known to house an archaeologically sensitive cave system with openings within the cliff face.

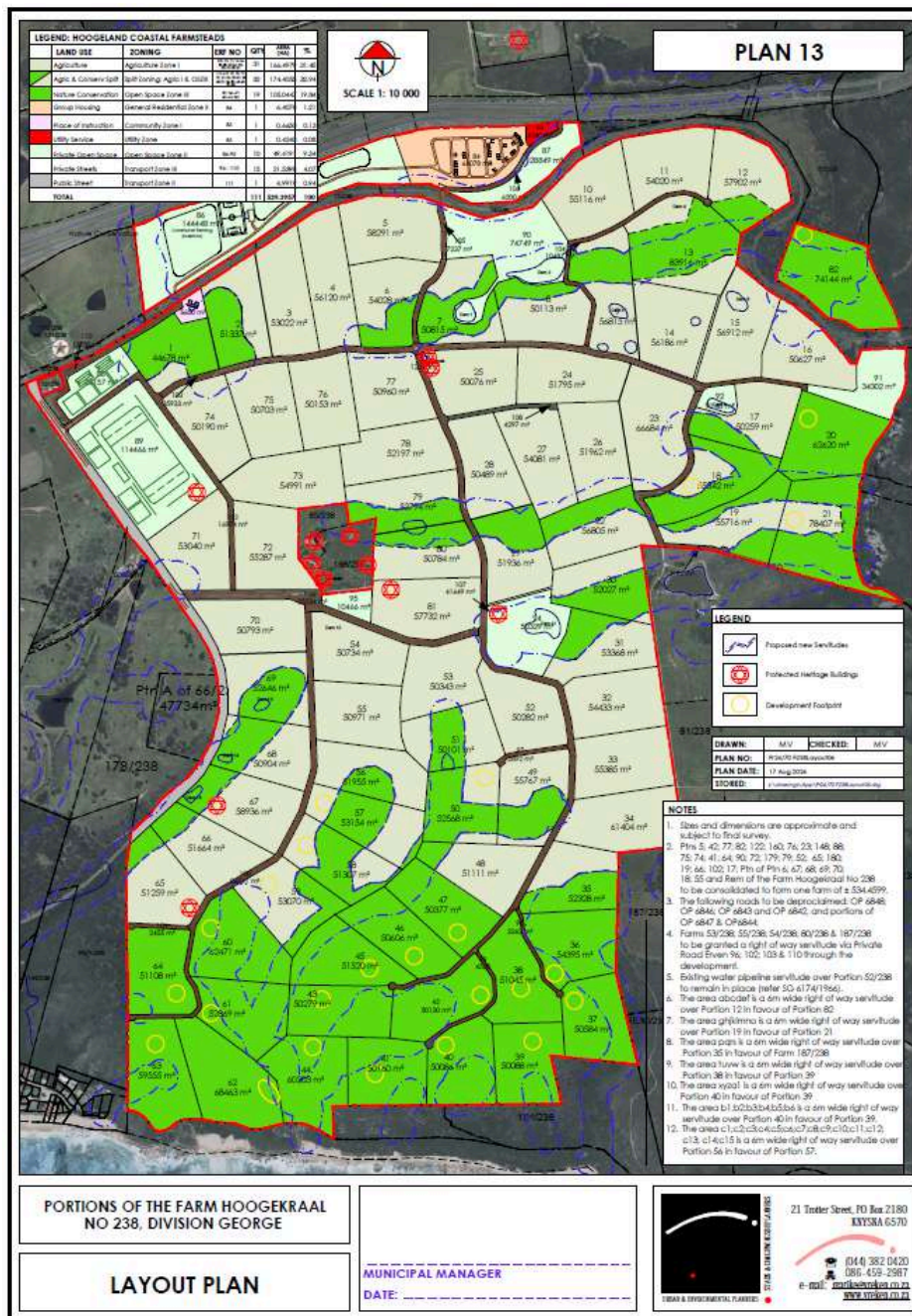


Figure 1.2: Proposed development layout

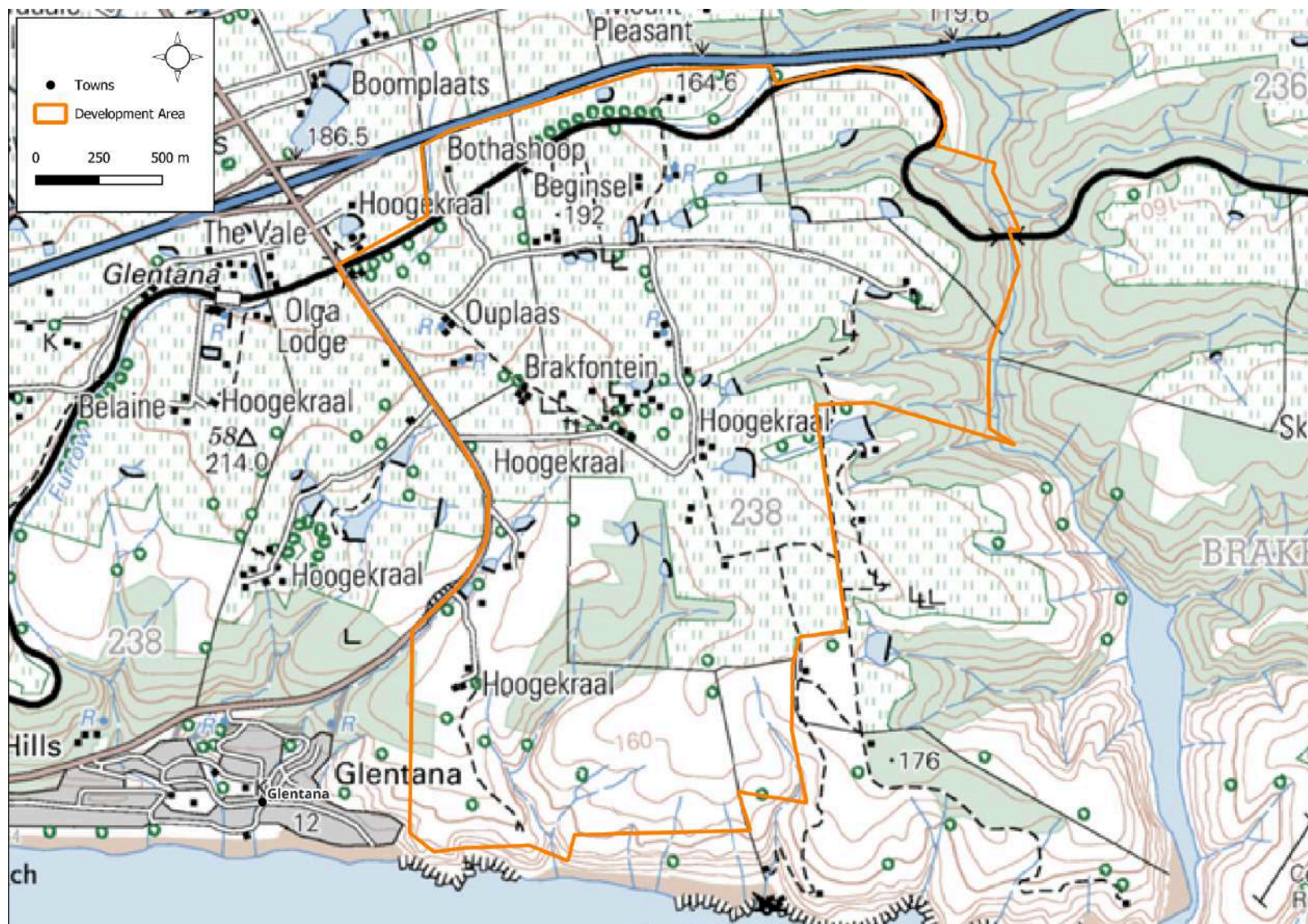


Figure 1.3: Location of the development area on the Topo Map (NGI)

2. Methodology

a. Purpose of the Report

The purpose of this specialist archaeology report is to contribute to the report required in terms of section 38(8), and therefore section 38(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999).

b. Summary of steps followed

A desktop analysis of the subject properties was undertaken in anticipation of the site visit. Please see the reference list for the details of the sources cited.

J. Lavin undertook a site visit from 30 March 2026 to 2 April 2026 to identify archaeological heritage resources likely to be impacted by the proposed development. The development area was surveyed on foot. Identified heritage resources were recorded and photographed, and their location noted using GPS co-ordinates. The identified resources were assessed to evaluate their heritage significance in terms of the grading system outlined in section 3 of the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999). The scientific and cultural value of these resources are evaluated and described in order to inform heritage sensitivity areas and related mitigation measures.

c. Assumptions and uncertainties

The significance of the sites and artefacts is determined by means of their historical, social, aesthetic, technological and scientific value in relation to their uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential. It must be kept in mind that the various aspects are not mutually exclusive, and that the evaluation of any site is done with reference to any number of these.

It should be noted that archaeological and palaeontological deposits often occur below ground level. Should artefacts or skeletal material be revealed at the site during construction, such activities should be halted, and it would be required that the heritage consultants are notified for an investigation and evaluation of the find(s) to take place.

d. Constraints and Limitations

The field assessment was completed from 30 March to 2 April 2026. While most of the development area was accessible, some portions were inaccessible due to locked gates. Additionally, despite the seasonality of the site visit at the end of summer, the cultivated farmland included dense grasses which hindered archaeological visibility. The vegetated portions in the southern areas are very densely vegetated to the point of being impenetrable.

The southern section of the development area is dominated by dense thick vegetation and forest and steep cliffs that lead down to the coastline. The densely vegetated areas on top of the cliffs are currently used for firewood harvesting. The cliffs are also known to house an archaeologically sensitive cave system with openings within the cliff face, however these were inaccessible at the time of the site visit due to the overgrown nature of footpaths and the high tide timing. Additionally, the specific locations of the footprint of any new proposed structures were not available at the time of the site visit and as such, a general assessment was undertaken.

3. Contextual Analysis

a. Archaeology

Archaeological sites spanning the Earlier, Middle and Later Stone Age have been found in the region despite the extensive agricultural transformation of the area. Kaplan (2006) provides a short summary of archaeological finds from the greater area, *"A few Early Stone Age (ESA) tools were located during a study of the proposed Kraaibosch residential housing estate directly to the north of the N2 and the study site (Kaplan 2003). Further afield, relatively large numbers of ESA and Middle Stone Age (MSA) tools have been documented at Oubaai (Kaplan 2002) and The Brink (Kaplan 2004) near Herolds Bay. Shell middens have also been recorded on the high coastal cliffs at Oubaai (Kaplan 2002)."*

Kaplan (2006) goes on to note that *"up to 70,000 ESA tools have been documented and collected during monitoring of earthmoving operations at Pinnacle Point near Mossel Bay (Dr Peter Nilssen pers. comm.). According to Dr Nilssen, the majority of tools are located in sandy deposits underlying the top soil about 1 m below the surface. Fewer artefacts appear in the underlying clay deposits, but several Pleistocene hyena lairs with well-preserved bone were documented in limestone deposits nearly 3 m below the surface. The key point is that the archaeology below the surface is undisturbed (as opposed to the surface disturbance of the site) and it is precisely the context of the finds that is so important for conservation purposes."*

Archaeologists have found that the pastoralist Khoe people moved into the southern Cape with their sheep around 2,000 years ago. Place names like the Outeniqua Mountains and Gwayang Road reflect their historical presence. The Attaqua and Inqua groups were prominent in the region between Mossel Bay and Plettenberg Bay, trading with the Dutch in the 18th century. By the early 1700s, the Khoe lost control of the area due to internal conflicts, diseases like smallpox, and wars with European settlers.

Raper et al (1987) provides the following information regarding the names of the Outeniqua Mountains:

- Outeniqualand (C 3222). Region between the present Knysna and Mossel Bay, situated south of the Outeniqua Mountains, east of Ruitersboskraal and west of the Krom River. Named after the Outeniqua Khoekhoen, whose name probably means people who carry bags (of honey)
- Outeniqua Mountains (C 3322- 3322). Part of the range is parallel to the southern coast, with the Langeberg to the west and the Tsitsikamma Mountains to the east. Known to the Portuguese as Serra de Estrella. Named after the Outeniqua Khoekhoen who lived there.
- Serra da Estrella (C 3322 D-3323 C). Early Portuguese name of the Outeniqua Mountains, meaning "mountains of the star"

They continued to exist as a community at Hoogekraal, and at the Pacaltsdorp mission station, which was established in 1813 (Aikman, 2009). The Settlement of Hoogekraal was established in 1813 as a station of the London Missionary Society (LMS). In 1818 its name was changed to Pacaltsdorp, in honour of the Rev. Charles Pacalt, the first missionary to serve there.

The region saw significant development under Dutch and later British colonial rule, especially after the reports of Swedish botanists in the 1770s highlighted the presence of vast forests. A timber industry emerged, leading to the establishment of George and the construction of key roads and passes built between 1844 and 1847

under the direction of engineer Henry Fancourt White.

As recorded by De Kock (2025), a few archaeological surveys have been undertaken around Glentana (Nilssen 2005; Nilssen 2008; Kaplan 2005). Nilssen (2008) surveyed a Remainder of Portion 54 of the farm Hooge Kraal 238, which is located between the south of the study area and the coastline, and adjoining the Maalgate River where a higher density of archaeological remains is expected. Due to the dense vegetation cover, a comprehensive survey was not possible. He observed several sea-cut caves along the cliffs which may be of scientific/heritage significance, noting some cemented Middle Stone Age deposits containing stone tools and marine shells which are very rare and highly significant. He also observed medium density scatters of Later and/or Middle Stone Age stone artefacts in vehicle tracks. The resources recorded by Nilssen (2008) are located approximately 1km outside of the project area

Kaplan (2005) undertook an extensive survey of the project area, which also extended to the north of the N2, concentrating on the 'historic' Hoogekraal Farm and the catchment of the Maalgate River. He noted that *"over 95% of the area was already heavily disturbed, with no natural vegetation. The area having been intensively farmed for many decades"*. Like Nilssen (2008), he too mentions the caves with archaeological deposits at the bottom of steep cliffs between Glentana and the mouth of the Maalgate River.

The historic farmstead of Hoogekraal 238 (Schultz 2005) is located within the area proposed for development. Kaplan (2005) points out that the farm is one of the oldest in the southern Cape and the homestead dates back to 1753. Although he undertook an archaeological survey of the property, he did not comment on its historical archaeological significance or potential. The farmhouse has been extensively vandalized and stripped of its roof, windows, doors and floor. It may, nevertheless, contain remains of archaeological interest.

Kaplan (2005) identified between 60 and 70 ESA and smaller Middle Stone Age (MSA) tools were located in old grazing lands alongside the railway line and south of the N2, in the area designated for the agri-village. Several more ESA tools were found during the course of Kaplan's study (2005), in both the proposed development footprint, as well as in the proposed conservation area, but these tools are very thinly spread over the surrounding landscape. His finds were determined to have low local significance (Grade IIIC) and no mitigation was recommended.

Kaplan (2005) did, however, recommend that, due to the archaeological scatter located across the development area, all bulk earthworks must be monitored by a professional archaeologist.

Although Kaplan (2005) surveyed the historic Hooge Kraal farm, he did not comment on graveyards. According to the eGGSa branch of the Genealogical Society of South Africa website, there are at least 47 graves in the Hoogekraal 238 farm cemetery, approximately 1.2 km to the south-east of the proposed development. With regard to pre-colonial graves, according to Morris (1992), at least four burials were recovered from a cave near Great Brak River in 1933. Three further were recorded in the general area (but with no provenance) and another *"buried in the sand near Hartenbos"* in 1936. This does indicate the possibility of recovering pre-colonial human remains in the area.

The area adjoining the Maalgate River and the ocean is potentially of high archaeological significance with the possibility of *in situ* Middle Stone Age material (Nilssen 2008). Nilssen (2008) concludes that *"Overall, the*

quantity and quality of the archaeological record in the study area is impressive, significant and relatively rare. The contexts of finds are not greatly disturbed by human activity and the potential for the occurrence of palaeontological, climatic and environmental resources should not be ignored."

b. Evolution of the Area

According to De Kock (2025), at least three early farms named "Hoogekraal" occurred within the George magisterial district, with others, located in for example the neighbouring Knysna district. Within the George area, one of these lay inland from the Wilderness Lakes, another at the present location of the village of Pacaltsdorp and the third being the subject farm Hoogekraal.

One of the earliest maps (1789 - 1790) recording the coastline between Breede River and present day Gqeberha denotes occupation of the subject area by colonial occupant Adam Botha. The map denotes the location of at least three features, two of which are presumed to be the farmstead and an outbuilding, as well as a patch of cultivated land. This early map assigns the name "Hoogekraal" to the area that was to become Pacaltsdorp rather than the subject study area.

As noted by Aikman (2005) and his report on the work completed by Schulz, the area proposed for development has been subject to cultivation and agricultural activities since 1886. *"Starting in 1882: "An extremely complex set of Deeds transactions took place...when the farm was registered in 1/8th undivided shares" which all "changed hands in 1886 when an amended grant was registered". An annexure shows the resurvey of 1886 and subdivision into 5 portions regranted in 1887, apparently largely to the Botha family and associates, namely: Robert Ogilvie Scott (Portion 1), Cornelius Terblans (Portion 2), Johannes Hendriks Botha (Portion 3), Adam Francis Scott (Portion 4), and Hendrik Christoffel Botha (Portion 5). Kathleen Schulz found further names of tenant farmers (7) and Coloured labourers (41+) in her investigation.*

*This process of subdivision carried on through the 20th Century as the property was cut up into smaller and smaller portions. Kathleen Schulz recorded a total of 13 buildings shown on the title deed diagrams from 1908 up until 1947. The economic viability of these small farms appears to have always been marginal and this is reflected in the modest materials used for the construction of farmhouses and cottages for labourers. By the end of the 20th Century there were a total of 58 farmhouses and cottages. Dairy farming and stock rearing continues on parts of the property but no crops have been grown for some time. The landscape today is made up of fenced stock camps, sometimes bordered by windbreaks of Monterey pines (*Pinus radiata*) or beefwood (*Casuarina spp*). Invasive alien trees and scrub occupies much of the land. The property has a generally neglected and run-down appearance."*

According to Schulz (2005), 1809 archival records confirm the presence of thriving, well-established farming and woodcutter communities within the Outeniqualand area, thus representing one of the earliest within the Southern Cape region. Occupants of Hoogekraal therefore formed part of a broader economical (colonial) context to which neighbouring early farms such as Voorbrug, Dwarsweg, Uitkyk, Modder Rivier, Moeras Rivier, Hurr (Sandkraal), Gwayang, Diepkloof and Hansmoeskraal all contributed.

The first formal land rights in respect of the early farm Hoogekraal were only registered in 1818 in favour of the widow Botha (Lea Jacoba Barnard). The 1818 diagram depicts the location of a single building, a fountain, cultivated land and grazing lands. Similar to the 1789/1790 map, the 1818 diagram shows the building within the centre of the early farm, thus well south of the subject study area. During 1886 Hoogekraal was resurveyed and subdivided into eleven portions and regranted.

Historic aerial imagery from 1957 (top) and 1974 (bottom) confirm the ongoing and historic agricultural use of this landscape for small-scale agricultural activities. The George Airport is located within 5km of the subject properties. The George Airport was constructed in 1977. The N2 currently runs through the subject properties with the R102 (historic N2 alignment) running north of the subject properties. Despite the expansion of George into a regional node, and the extensive development associated with this expansion, the subject properties have remained largely unchanged since the first half of the 20th Century.

c. Known Heritage Resources

In 2005, Aikman completed a built environment analysis of the structures located within this development area. His findings are summarised in the table below.

Table 1: Extract from the previous HIA completed by Aikman (2005)

ID	Property	Statement of Significance	Grade
1	Farmhouse on Portion 75/238	This is an early 20th Century farmhouse of a type found throughout South Africa. This one has been fairly extensively remodelled although its basic form is still retained. The mature trees add to its historical value. Intrinsic and contextual significance in terms of the following: • Historical fabric is significantly altered (scale and form still intact) • Limited evidence for historical layering • Few elements of construction are authentic • Remaining fabric has historical value (older than 60 years) • Remaining fabric contributes to understanding of uses and roles of place over time • Contributes to the broader historical, visual-spatial character of a place	3C
2	Farmhouse on Portion 52/238	This house has been heavily remodelled and retains little of its original form and character. The new house erected immediately to the north of it completely overwhelms it visually.	NCW
3	House on Portion 53/238	This house has also been modernised and is architecturally undistinguished. A second house has been built next to it and overwhelms it visually. Apart from its age it has little to commend it.	NCW
4	Houses and barn on Portion 55/238	These three buildings have been vacant for some time and are in very poor condition. The main house has been vandalised. Apart from its basic form there is little remaining fabric. Its veranda roof has been lost and there is a mixture of joinery elements. The cottage to the west of the house is in slightly better condition. It is a simple vernacular building typical of many hundreds throughout South Africa.	NCW
5	House on Portion 146/238	This small house probably dates from the mid to late 19th Century and is almost entirely intact. Its steep roof suggests that it may have been thatched originally. Its joinery is original. It is currently used as a store. Intrinsic and contextual significance in terms of the following: • Historical fabric is mostly intact (past damage is reversible) • Fabric possesses very strong evidence for historical layering • Most elements of construction are authentic • Fabric dates to the early origins of a place • Rare or excellent example of its type or form • Fabric clearly illustrates an historical period in the evolution of a place • Fabric clearly illustrates the key uses and roles of a place over time <i>Could not be located on map</i>	3A
6	Cottage on Portion 17/238	This little cottage is a fine example of a vernacular building and probably dates from the 19th Century. It has a steeply pitched corrugated iron roof suggesting that it may have been thatched. Although it has been poorly maintained and is not beyond repair and could be easily renovated. An unusual feature of its construction is the walls. These are of lime-plastered sun-dried clay blocks. A portion of plaster is missing revealing this form of construction once common in this district Its central siting in a field near to one of the old farm roads gives it landmark status. Intrinsic and contextual significance in terms of the following: • Historical fabric is mostly intact (past damage is reversible) • Fabric possesses very strong evidence for historical layering • Most elements of construction are authentic • Fabric dates to the early origins of a place • Rare or excellent example of its type or form • Fabric clearly illustrates an historical period in the evolution of a place	3A

		- Fabric clearly illustrates the key uses and roles of a place over time. - Historical and/or visual-spatial landmark within a place.	
7	House on Portion 68/238	It appears to have been altered with its awkward gable in the Cape Revival tradition, which became popular in the Edwardian era. Its thick walls and rough plaster suggest that the core of the house is probably from the mid to late 19th Century as do the sliding sash windows which are incongruous with the quirky gable. An intriguing feature of the house is that its main façade faces north and inland and its back is firmly turned towards the sea and the winds. There is a derelict freestanding "bakoond" at the back of the house and a concrete water tank to collect rainwater from the roof. The roof of corrugated iron has a loft dormer. Intrinsic and contextual significance in terms of the following: - Historical fabric is mostly intact (past damage is reversible) - Fabric possesses very strong evidence for historical layering - Most elements of construction are authentic - Fabric dates to the early origins of a place - Rare or excellent example of its type or form - Fabric clearly illustrates an historical period in the evolution of a place - Fabric clearly illustrates the key uses and roles of a place over time. - Historical and/or visual-spatial landmark within a place.	3A
8	House on Portion 64/238	The house, shown in figure 18 below commands a hilltop site to the northwest of the Hoogekraal homestead. It is similar to the house (6) discussed above although it is in better condition. Intrinsic and contextual significance in terms of the following: - Historical fabric is mostly intact (past damage is reversible) - Fabric possesses very strong evidence for historical layering - Most elements of construction are authentic - Fabric dates to the early origins of a place - Rare or excellent example of its type or form - Fabric clearly illustrates an historical period in the evolution of a place - Fabric clearly illustrates the key uses and roles of a place over time. - Historical and/or visual-spatial landmark within a place.	3A
9	The Hoogekraal Farmstead	This complex is sited on a hilltop and commands fine views all around and has an intrinsic relationship to its rural setting. The complex contains the Botha family cemetery, the original farmhouse and a second house in close proximity. It is screened from the onshore winds by a mature windbreak of indigenous trees. Although the farmhouse has been significantly remodelled and extended to convert it into a guesthouse the original core remains intact with its yellowwood doors, joinery and boarded ceiling. Intrinsic, associational and contextual significance in terms of the following: - Historical fabric is mostly intact (past damage is reversible) - Fabric possesses very strong evidence for historical layering - Most elements of construction are authentic - Fabric dates to the early origins of a place - Rare or excellent example of its type or form - Highly significant association with an historic person or social grouping - Highly significant association with historic events or activities - Highly significant association with the key uses or roles of a place over time - Fabric clearly illustrates an historical period in the evolution of a place - Fabric clearly illustrates the key uses and roles of a place over time - Historical and/or visual-spatial landmark within a place.	3A

Due to the time that has lapsed since Aikman's assessment (2005), and as part of this analysis, all of the structures located within the project area were subject to an updated assessment. The results of this assessment are included in section 4 below, including updated proposed gradings. Unfortunately, many of the structures have fallen further into disrepair since Aikman's assessment in 2005.

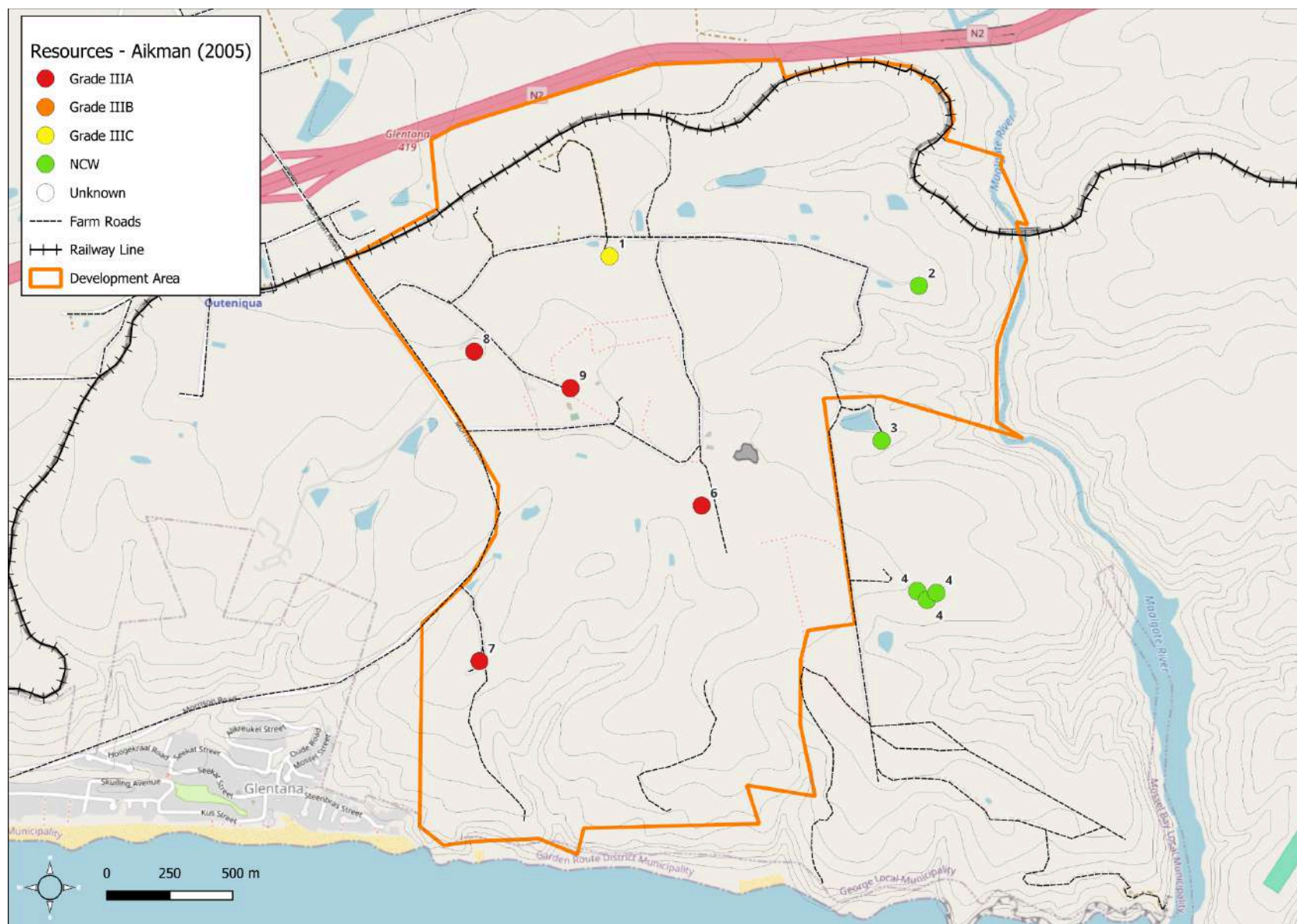


Figure 2.1: Map of known heritage resources from Aikman (2005) in close proximity to the development area

4. Identification of Heritage Resources

a. Field Assessment

The development area has been subject to extensive cattle grazing and cultivation and is now vegetated with grass. The area is largely flat, with very limited topography. The area is sparsely populated, with small occupied worker “villages” that have been established throughout the area. These “villages” are largely informal, with informal structures and access routes.

Despite the findings of Kaplan (2005), no Stone Age artefacts were identified during the field assessment. This is likely due to the following:

- The cliffs that are known to house an archaeologically sensitive cave system with openings within the cliff face, were inaccessible at the time of the site visit due to the overgrown nature of footpaths, the high tide timing and locked gates.
- The establishment of informal settlements in the areas surveyed by Kaplan (2005). These informal settlements have obscured any stone age artefacts that may be located here.
- A number of locked gates, and the overgrown grasses within the areas that were accessible.

As a result of the above, the heritage resources identified are dominated by built structures, and the ruins of built structures within the landscape. The structures identified are detailed below.

Site Images



Figure 3.1: Images of the development area from Gelantana Beach



Figure 3.2: Cattle grazing fields within the Hoogekraal area



Figure 3.3: Cattle grazing fields within the Hoogekraal area



Figure 3.4: Cattle grazing fields within the Hoogekraal area



Figure 3.5: Cattle grazing fields within the Hoogekraal area



Figure 3.6: Cattle grazing fields within the Hoogekraal area

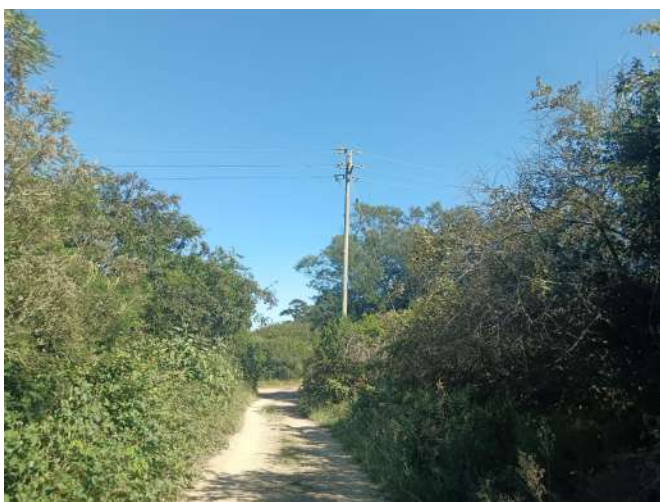


Figure 3.7: Dense vegetation located within the development area





Figure 3.8: Dense vegetation located within the development area around the road leading beneath the N2



Figure 3.9: Dense vegetation located within the development area



Figure 3.10: Dense vegetation along the cliff tops at the southern edge of the development area





Figure 3.11: Dense vegetation located within the development area



Figure 4: Track paths (2026)

b. Resources Identified

Descriptions of heritage resources identified during the site visit are detailed in Table 1 below. The location of the observations are mapped in Figure 5 and images of the observations are included in the table below.

Table 2: Table of observations

Site ID	Description	Grade	Photograph - March/April 2026
1	Farm-workers cottages	NCW	
2	Small farm-workers cottage	NCW	
3	Modern farm-workers cottages	NCW	

4	Modern farm-workers cottages	NCW	
5	Modern farm-workers cottages	NCW	
6	Hoogekraal Primary School	NCW	
7	Ruin of historic farm house. Same as ID#1 in Aikman (2005)	NCW	

8	Burial ground at road intersection. Consists of a number of clearly visible modern burials. Same as #11 below	IIIA	
9	Barn structure	NCW	
10	Modern farm house	NCW	

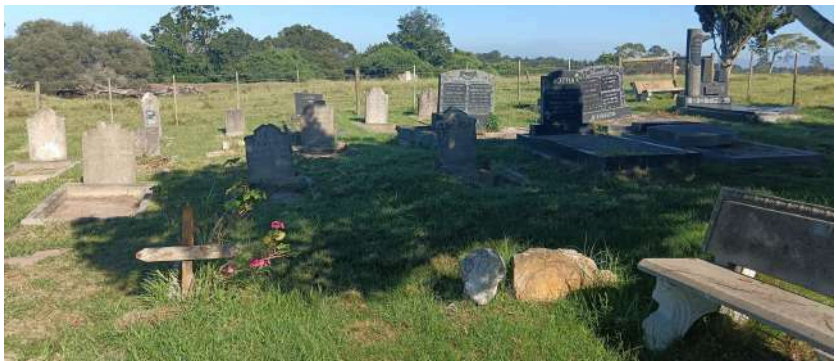
11	Burial ground at road intersection. Consists of a number of clearly visible modern burials. Same as #8 above	IIIA	
12	Pilgrimskraal farm house. Behind a locked gate, partially visible from the road. Appears modern.	NCW	
13	Hoogekraal Drankwinkel and Outeniqua Handelhuis in modern building	NCW	
14	Modern farm-workers cottages	NCW	

15	Ruin of small farm cottage	NCW	
16	Small modern cottage	NCW	
17	Small farm cottage with Cape Revival Gable. Same as ID #8 in Aikman (2005)	IIIC	

18	Small modern farm cottage	NCW	
19	Modern farm-workers cottages	NCW	
20	Modern farm-workers cottages	NCW	

21	Recently renovated Jonkmanshuis located within the Hoogekraal Werf precinct. Currently used as tourist accommodation. Described as a historical property which dates back to 1723, the renovations of the Jonkmans Huis on the property are under curatorship of the Hoogekraal Educational Trust overseen by Tienie Botha.	IIIB	
22	Modern farm outbuilding within the Hoogekraal werf precinct	NCW	
23	Ruins of the Smitswinkel and "Old School". Was likely one of the oldest structures in the broader area. Potential archaeological value.	IIIC	

24	Ruins of Hoogekraal Historic Manor. In dire state of disrepair, extensively vandalised with no roof or windows. Said to be the oldest farmstead in the region dating back to the 1700s, the property has been systematically stripped. Some interesting features remain intact including ramshead and floral plaster detail above some of the doors, historic stone work visible in wall section. High likelihood of buried archaeology within the Hoogekraal werf precinct. The old manor house is said to have provided hospitality to early travellers as far back as the 1840s. Then, in the 1990s, it was used as a guesthouse run by Tony Botha, a former international banker and later an ANC politician, and his partner Colin Bryan. Botha is buried in the family graveyard. Same as ID#9 in Aikman (2005)	IIIB	
25	Modern farm house	NCW	
26	Farm house located beyond locked fence. Appears modern.	NCW	

27	Hoogekraal Historic Cemetery, more than 50 marked and unmarked modern and historic burials. Cemetery is fenced off.	IIIA	
28	Small historic cottage. Same as ID#5 in Aikman (2005)	IIIC	
29	Farm outbuildings	NCW	

30	Modern farm-workers cottages	NCW	
31	Sooikloof outbuilding, not visible from any access points	NCW	Unavailable
32	Sooikloof outbuilding, not visible from any access points	NCW	Unavailable
33	Sooikloof farm house	NCW	
34	Ruins of farm cottage	NCW	

35	Small recently renovated farm cottage with pediment detail	IIIC	
36	Small farm cottage	NCW	
37	Modern farm-workers cottages	NCW	

38	Ruins of farm cottage	NCW	
39	Ruin of farm structure located on the boundary of the project area	NCW	Unavailable
40	Small cottage, not visible from the road and behind a locked gate. Possible IIIC	IIIC	Unavailable
41	Not visible from the road	Unknown	Unavailable
42	Not visible from the road	Unknown	Unavailable
43	Farm-workers cottage	NCW	
44	Historic farm werf with partial hipped roof, stoep and end-gable	IIIC	

45	Farm outbuilding	NCW	
46	Inaccessible	Unknown	Unavailable
47	Modern tourist accommodation	NCW	
48	Farm building	NCW	
49	Small farm cottage	IIC	

50	Modern farm cottages	NCW	
51	Ruin of small workers cottage located on the boundary of the project area	NCW	
52	Small farm cottage with Cape Revival Gable. Same as ID #7 in Aikman (2005)	IIIC	

53	Small modern cottage	NCW	
54	Small ruin of structure within the Hoogekraal werf precinct. Potential archaeological value.	IIIC	

c. Mapping and Spatialisation of Heritage Resources

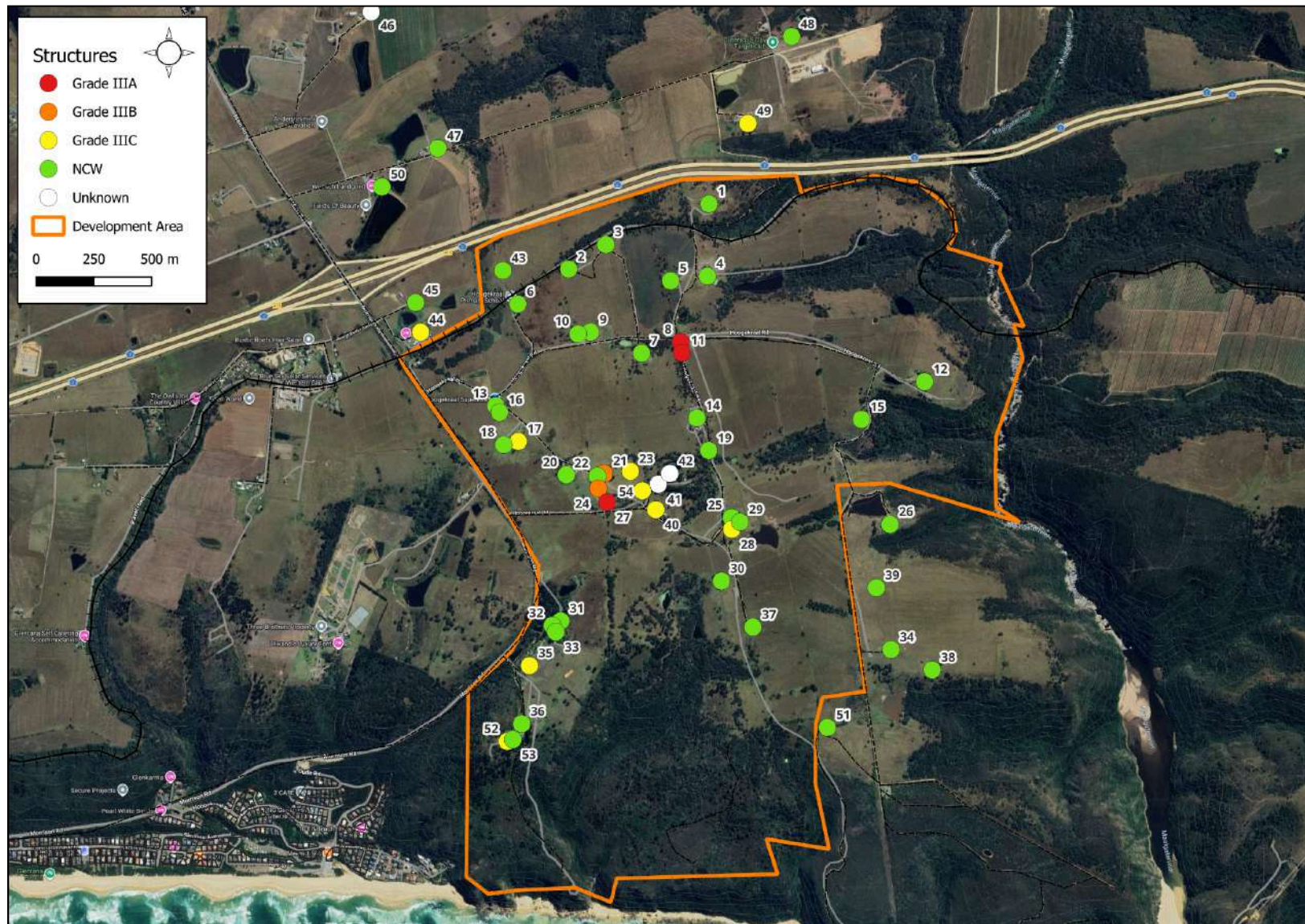


Figure 5.1: Map of Observations listed in Table 1 above



Figure 5.1: Inset map indicating the proposed location of the new farmworkers village

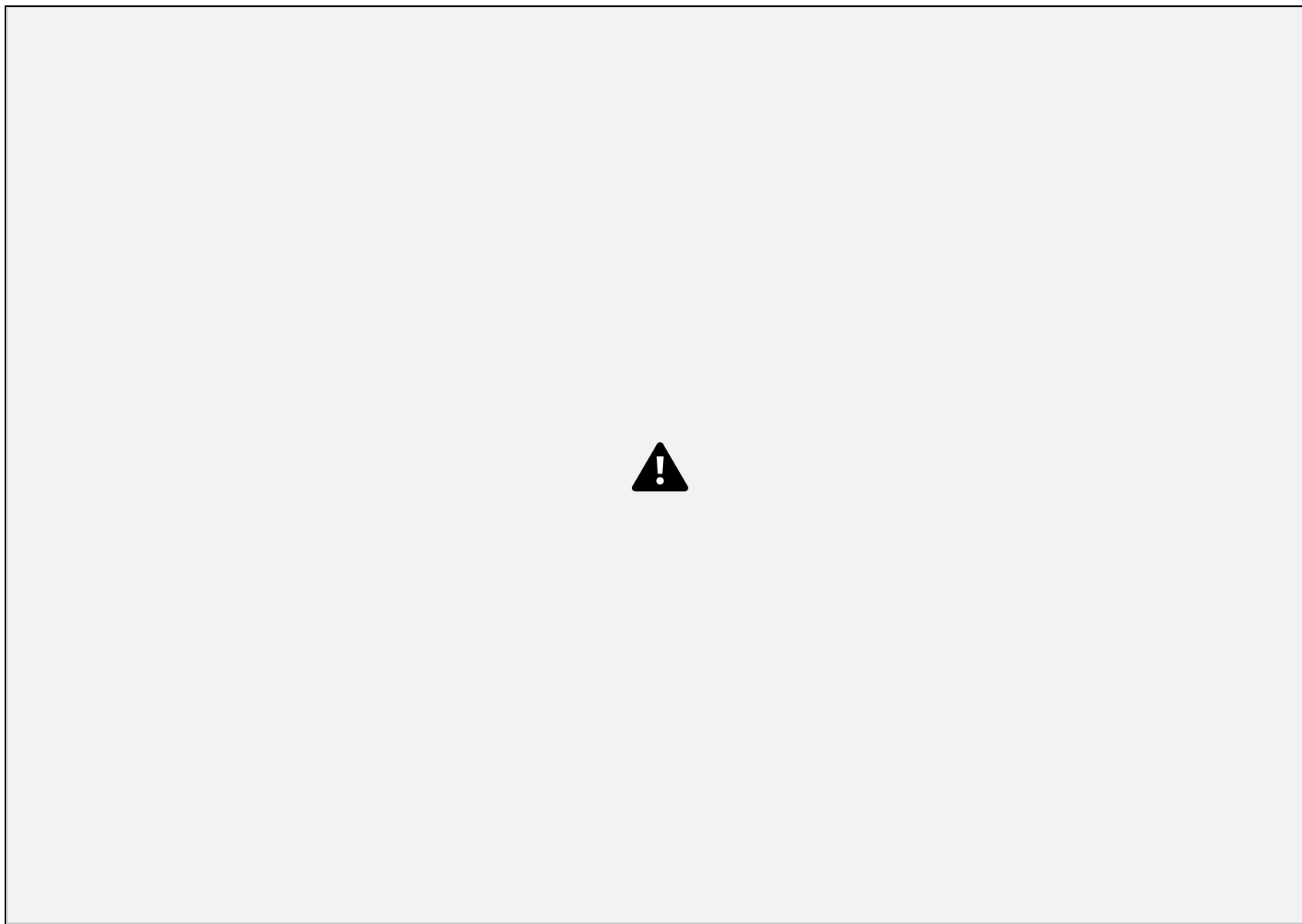


Figure 5.2: Inset map indicating the location of the road-side burial ground along Hoogekraal road

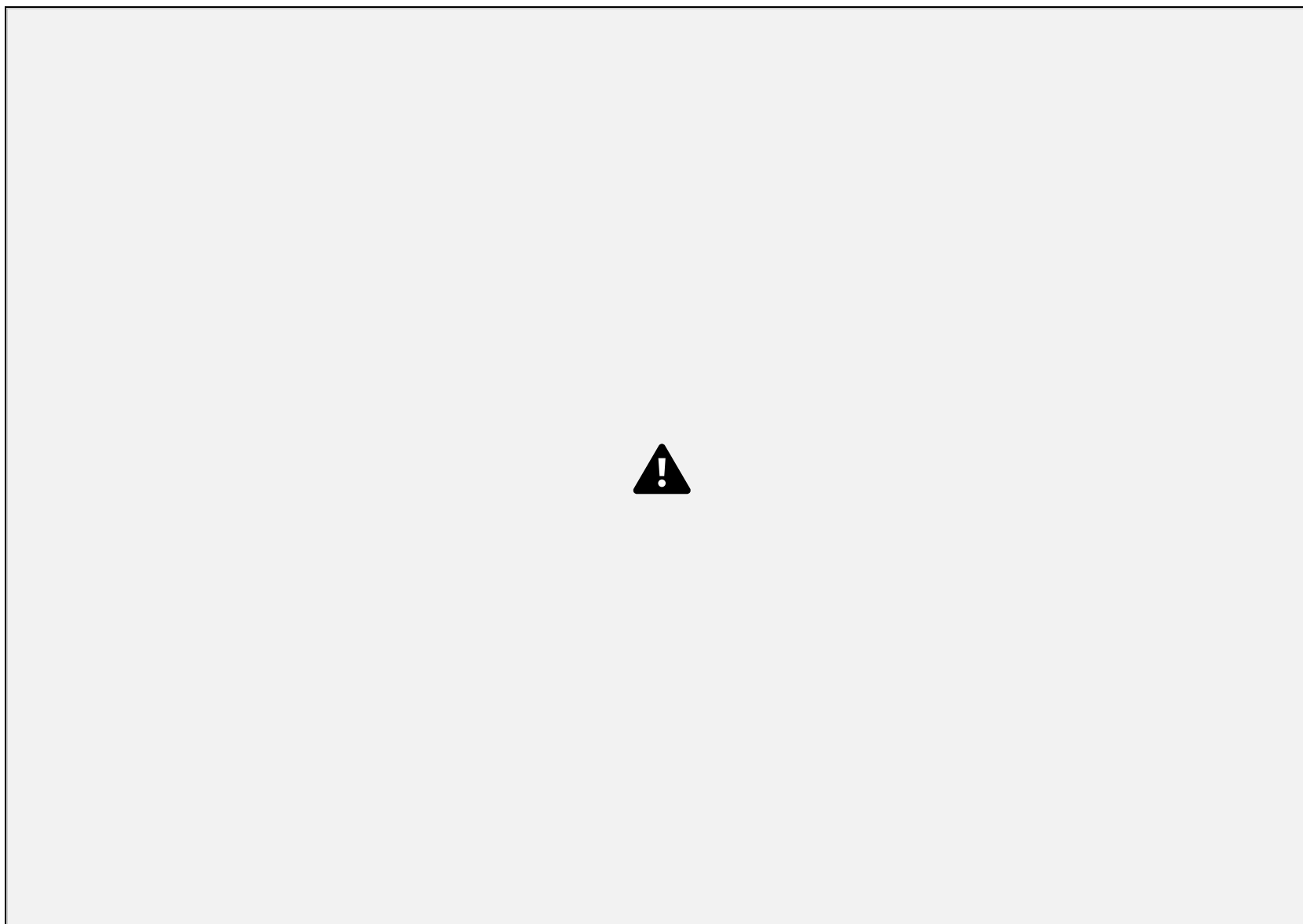


Figure 5.3: Inset map indicating the areas of archaeological sensitivity associated with the Hoogekraal werf precinct

Additional Images of Graded Resources

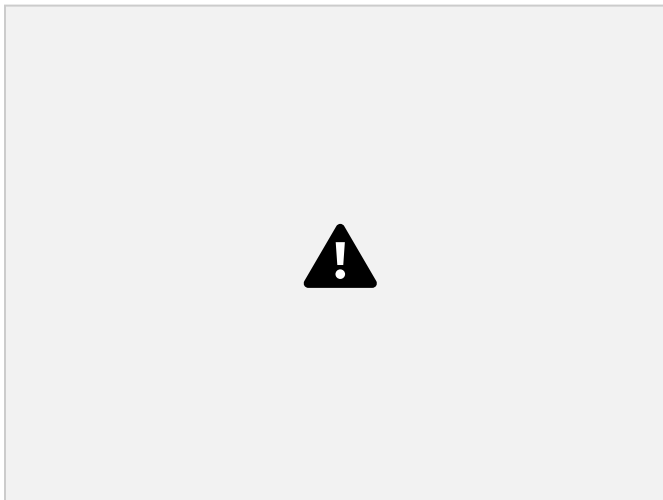


Figure 6.1: Site 8 and 11 - Road site burial ground

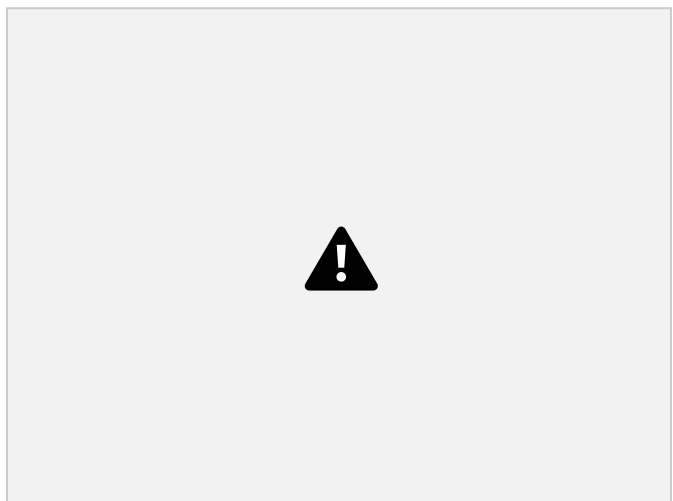


Figure 6.2a: Site 21



Figure 6.2b: Site 21



Figure 6.3: Site 23



Figure 6.4a: Site 24

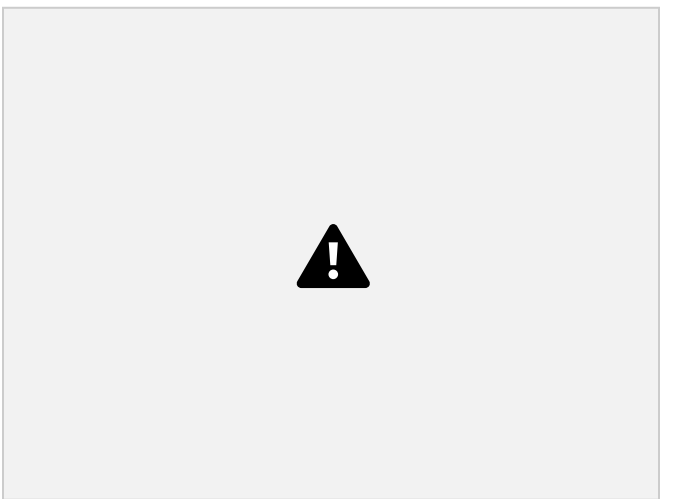
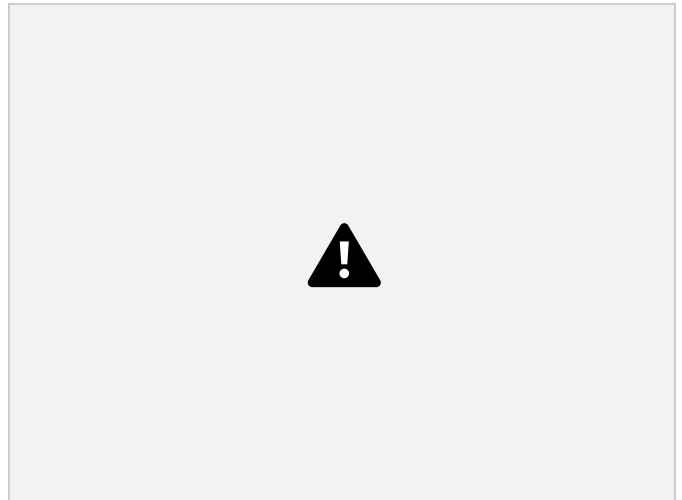
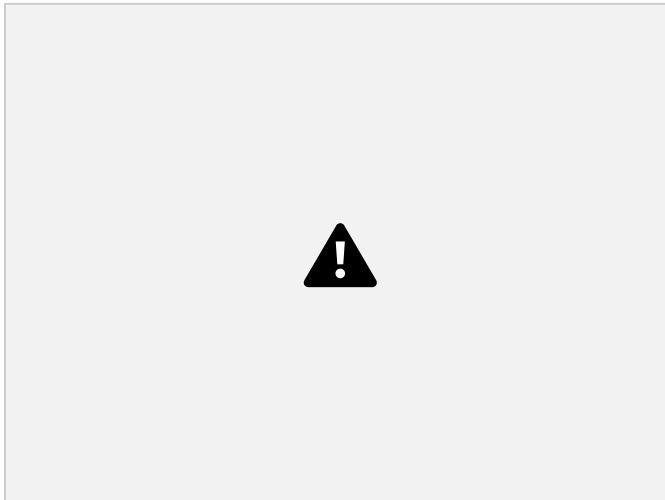


Figure 6.4b: Site 24

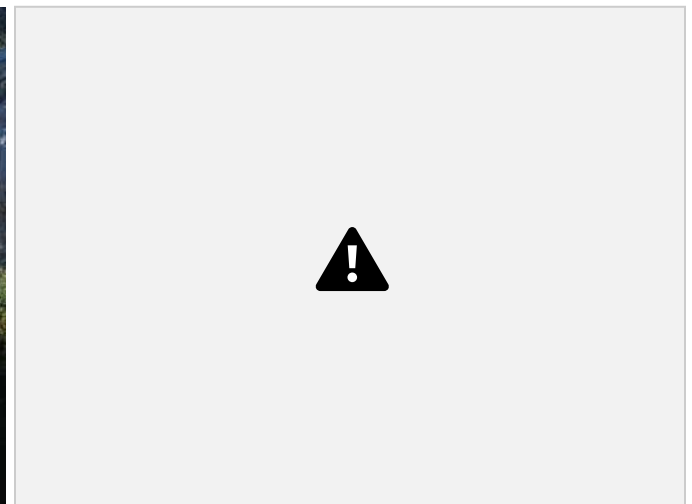
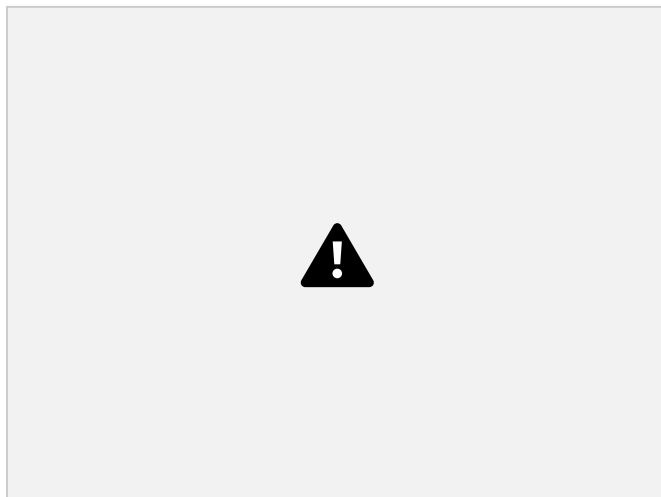
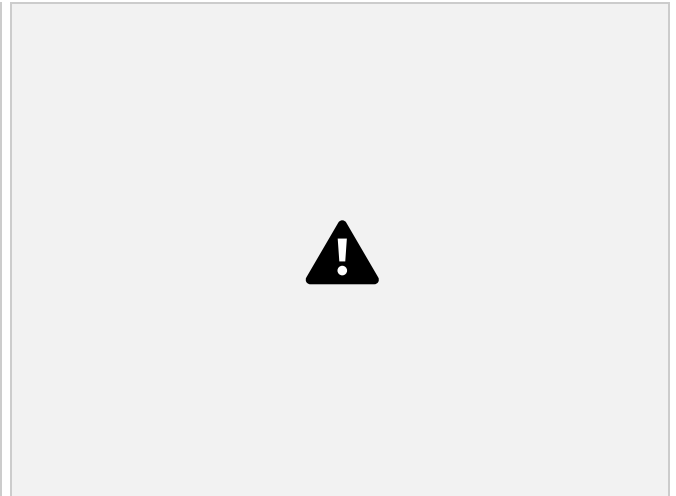
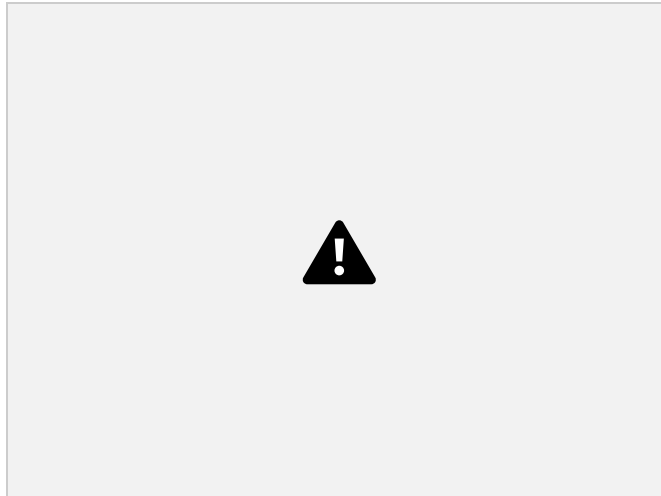


Figure 6.4c: Site 24



Figure 6.4d: Site 24

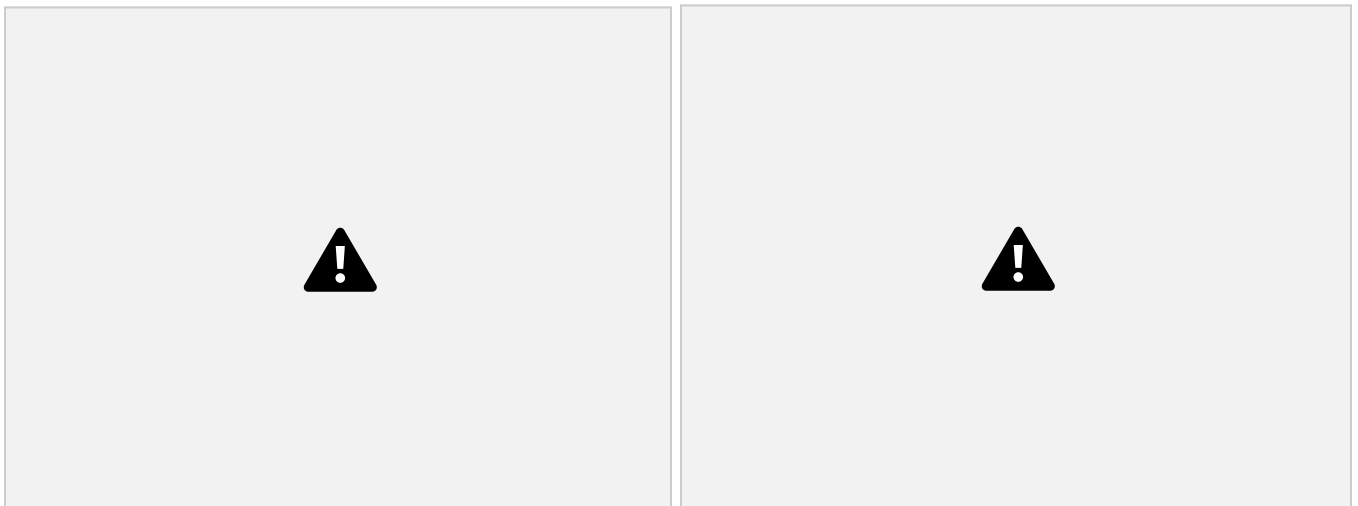


Figure 6.5a: Site 27

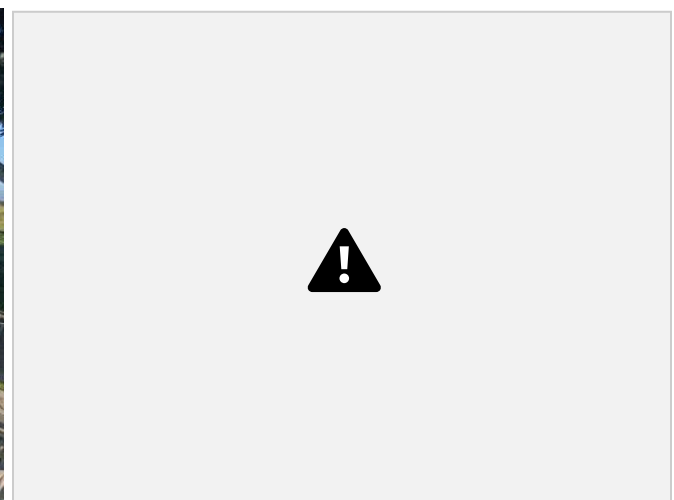
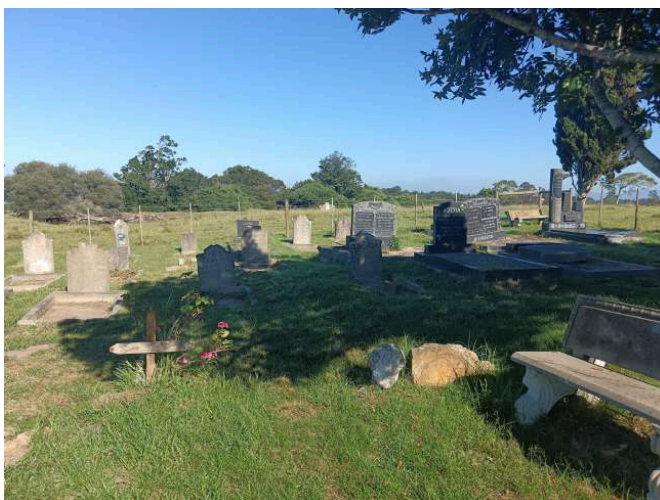
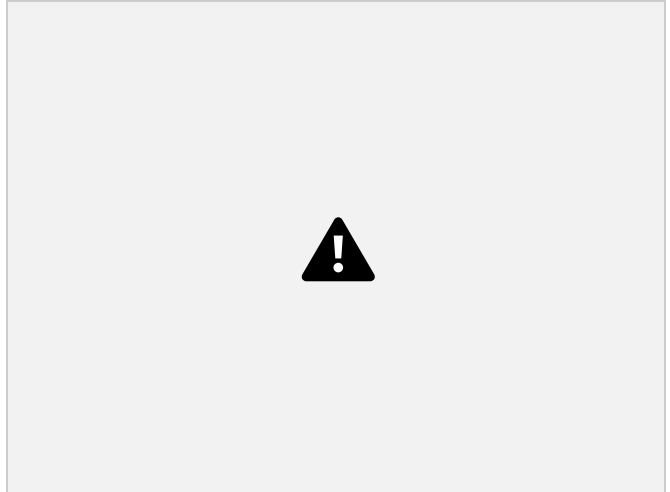
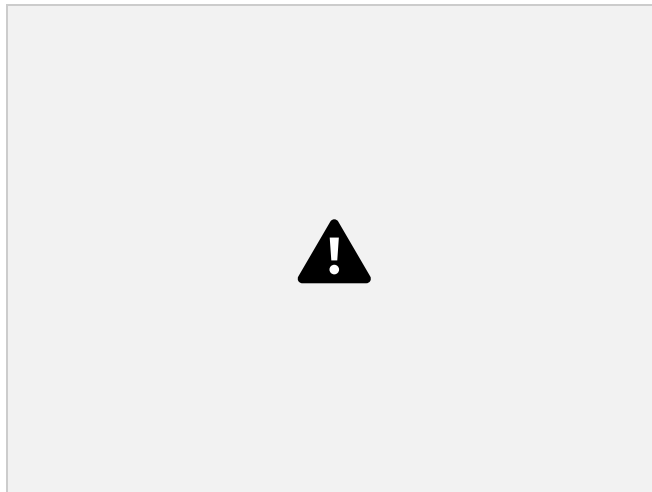


Figure 6.5b: Site 27

5. Impact of the Development

a. Assessment of the impacts to Archaeological Resources

Project Area

The field assessment did not identify any stone age archaeology within the development area. This is likely a result of the extensive cultivation that has been undertaken here, the extensive grass coverage cultivated for cattle grazing and the transformation of pockets of land as a result of the construction of informal farm workers' cottages. Similar findings were made by Kaplan (2005), who undertook an extensive survey of the project area, which also extended to the north of the N2. He noted that *"over 95% of the area was already heavily disturbed, with no natural vegetation. The area having been intensively farmed for many decades"*.

However, it is important to note that Kaplan (2005) identified between 60 and 70 ESA and smaller Middle Stone Age (MSA) tools were located in old grazing lands alongside the railway line and south of the N2, in the area designated for the agri-village. Several more ESA tools were found during the course of Kaplan's study (2005), in both the proposed development footprint, as well as in the proposed conservation area, but these tools are very thinly spread over the surrounding landscape. His finds were determined to have low local significance (Grade IIIC) and no mitigation was recommended.

A number of modern structures, and structures that are determined to be Not Conservation-Worthy, were identified within the project area. These structures are not considered further here and there is no heritage objection to their demolition.

Ruins

The field assessment identified a number of ruins of historic structures located within the area proposed for development, including sites 7, 15, 34, 38, 39 and 51. Site 7 was previously graded IIIC in Aikman (2005), however the structure has since fallen into ruin. None of the above structures have any discernible heritage value based on the information available to date and as such, these ruined structures are all determined to be Not Conservation-Worthy.

Cliffs to the south

The southern section of the project area is presently densely vegetated with limited accessibility through the vegetation through to the cliffs above the Glentana beach. No archaeology was visible within the densely vegetated southern portions, however visibility was significantly obscured by the dense vegetation.

The Glentana shipwreck is located at the Glentana beach below the cliffs that form part of the project area. There are some footpaths that navigate the steep cliffs down to the beach and the shipwreck.

Nilssen (2008) surveyed a Remainder of Portion 54 of the farm Hooie Kraal 238, which is located between the south of the study area and the coastline, and adjoining the Maalgate River where a higher density of archaeological remains is expected. Due to the dense vegetation cover, a comprehensive survey was not possible. He observed several sea-cut caves along the cliffs which may be of scientific/heritage significance, noting some cemented Middle Stone Age deposits containing stone tools and marine shells which are very rare and highly significant. He also observed medium density scatters of Later and/or Middle Stone Age stone

artefacts in vehicle tracks. The resources recorded by Nilssen (2008) are located approximately 1km outside of the project area, and were not accessible at the time of the field assessment due to locked gates. However, the cliffs and cliff-face have been identified as an area of high archaeological significance in the maps above.

An increase in the number of people living above the cliffs is likely to increase the number of people who access the Glentana beach and the shipwreck via the footpaths through the cliffs. This is likely to increase the accessibility of the sea-cut caves within the cliff-face which may be of archaeological significance.

Should the development proceed, it is recommended that a thorough survey of these sea-cut caves be undertaken in order to determine their scientific value and in order to inform a Conservation Management Plan to ensure the appropriate management of these resources should it be deemed necessary.

Burial grounds

Two burial grounds are located within the project area. One of these is associated with the Hoogekraal farm werf and is further detailed below. The other is recorded as Sites 8 and 11 above (Figure 5.2). This burial ground is located at the intersection of two farm roads, and appears to be largely informal. The area occupied by the cemetery is indicated as an area of high archaeological significance in the maps above.

High cultural value is placed on human remains and as such, no impact to these sites can take place. There is a high risk of accidental impact or disturbance to these sites during the construction phase of development. Recommendations pertaining to the management of impact to these sites are included below. Furthermore, unknown or unmarked burial grounds and graves remain at risk during the construction phase and are likely to be subject to very high direct impacts without mitigation.

As noted in the project description for this development, The graves linked to the current farm workers will remain, but going forward, any new burials will take place in the area indicated for that use to be located near to the proposed farm-workers village. The current cemetery site will remain and be respected as indicated on the layout plan.

It is further recommended that the current informal cemetery be formalised through the erection of a fence, with access to the cemetery guaranteed throughout the life of the development. Any proposed roadworks located within 10m of the existing cemetery must be monitored by an archaeologist to ensure that no unmarked burials are accidentally impacted by any proposed development activities.

Hoogekraal Farm werf precinct

It is important to note that the historic Hoogekraal Farm werf is located within the project area but is excluded from the proposed development. The farm werf precinct includes the recently renovated Jonkmanshuis (site 21, graded IIIB), the ruins of the old Smitswinkel (site 23, graded IIIC), the ruins of the Hoogekraal Manor house (site 24, graded IIIB) and the Hoogekraal farm burial ground (site 27, graded IIIA). Due to its high levels of historic significance, this precinct is the key heritage resource within the project area (Figure 5.3).

No direct impact to the Hoogekraal werf precinct is anticipated as a result from this proposed development.

Graded Structures

The field assessment identified 7 structures located within the project area that have contextual architectural value at a local scale. Site 44 is located just outside of the project boundary, and site 49 is located north of the N2, and is also excluded from this project area. As such, these structures are not discussed further.

Site 40 was not easily visible from the road, and was behind a locked gate, and as such, a conservative grading of IIIC is proposed. This grading may be revised upon the receipt of up-to-date images of the structure.

Sites 17, 28, 35 and 52 are all small cottages located within the project footprint. Site 28 was graded IIIA by Aikman in 2005 and is described as "This small house probably dates from the mid to late 19th Century and is almost entirely intact. Its steep roof suggests that it may have been thatched originally. Its joinery is original. It is currently used as a store." In this report, it is recommended that this site be graded IIIC for its contribution to the agricultural context of the development area.

Sites 17 and 52 were also graded IIIA by Aikman in 2005. Site 17 is described as commanding "a hilltop site to the northwest of the Hoogekraal homestead. It is similar to the house (6) discussed above (site 52 in this 2026 report) although it is in better condition" Site 52 is described as appearing "to have been altered with its awkward gable in the Cape Revival tradition, which became popular in the Edwardian era. Its thick walls and rough plaster suggest that the core of the house is probably from the mid to late 19th Century as do the sliding sash windows which are incongruous with the quirky gable. An intriguing feature of the house is that its main façade faces north and inland and its back is firmly turned towards the sea and the winds. There is a derelict freestanding "bakoond" at the back of the house and a concrete water tank to collect rainwater from the roof. The roof of corrugated iron has a loft dormer." In this report, it is recommended that these sites be graded IIIC for their contribution to the agricultural context of the development area.

Site 35 is located only 300m from site 52 and was not identified in Aikman (2005). As such, it is unclear if this structure is older than 60 years. However, this small cottage has an interesting half-moon curved pediment located above the central door. While this structure has recent features, its scale and pediment contribute to the agricultural context of the area and as such, it is recommended as a Grade IIIC resource.

It is recommended that the above graded buildings are retained within the development and are not demolished due to their contribution to the broader agricultural context of the project area.

b. Archaeological Sensitivities

The field assessment did not identify any stone age resources within the project area, although previous assessments have identified scatters of ESA and MSA artefacts within the cultivated fields. Due to the extensive history of agricultural activities in this area over the last 300 years, and the distance of the assessment area from the coastline, the likelihood of impact to intact significant archaeological heritage is low. As such, the overall archaeological sensitivity of the project area is LOW. Areas of VERY HIGH archaeological sensitivity have been identified within the Hoogekraal farm werf precinct, around the informal cemetery (sites 8 and 11) and along the densely vegetated cliffs and cliff-face in the south.

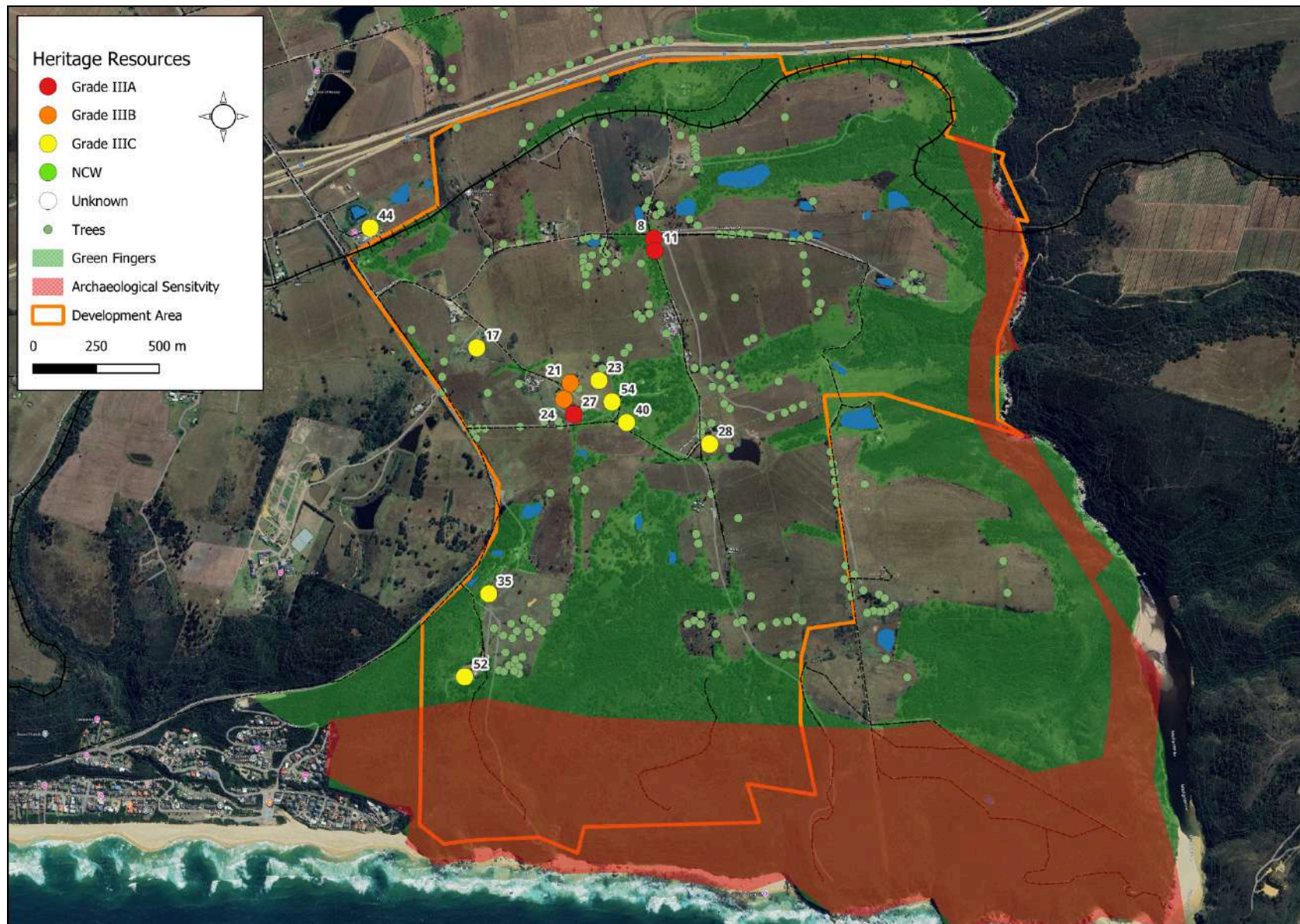


Figure 7: Map of significant heritage resources and areas of heritage sensitivity

6. Conclusion and Recommendations

The field assessment confirmed that the development area has been subject to extensive cattle grazing and cultivation and is now vegetated with grass. The area is largely flat, with very limited topography. The area is sparsely populated, with small occupied worker “villages” that have been established throughout the area. These “villages” are largely informal, with informal structures and access routes.

In addition to an archaeology assessment, the field assessment included a heritage survey of all of the built structures within the project area in order to update the work conducted by Aikman (2005). The results of this survey are included in Table 2 above.

Despite the findings of Kaplan (2005), the field assessment did not identify any stone age artefacts within the area proposed for development. The field assessment did record a number of graded resources including burial grounds, some structures of contextual value and a number of ruins. Importantly, the field assessment confirmed that, due to its high levels of historic significance, the Hoogekraal Farm werf precinct is the key heritage resource within the project area. It is important to note that, while the historic Hoogekraal Farm werf precinct is located within the project area, it is excluded from the proposed development.

The overall archaeological sensitivity of the area proposed for development is therefore LOW except for the areas mapped as having VERY HIGH archaeological sensitivity in Figure 7.

Recommendations

Based on the outcomes of this report, this project is supported from an archaeological perspective as it is not anticipated that the proposed will negatively impact on significant archaeological resources on condition that:

- The Hoogekraal Farm Werf precinct is excluded from the development activities and is not impacted by the project.
- The structures graded IIIC in Table 2 are retained
- The areas of high archaeological sensitivity mapped in Figures 5.2, 5.3 and 7 are not impacted by any construction activities. Any construction activities within these areas must be subject to monitoring by an archaeologist
- The current informal cemetery (Site 8 and 11) be formalised through the erection of a fence, with access to the cemetery guaranteed throughout the life of the project.
- Should the development proceed, it is recommended that a thorough survey of the sea-cut caves in the cliffs be undertaken in order to determine their scientific value and in order to inform a Conservation Management Plan to ensure the appropriate management of these resources for the life of the project should it be deemed necessary.
- Although all possible care has been taken to identify sites of cultural importance during the investigation of the study area, it is always possible that hidden or subsurface sites could be overlooked during the assessment. If any evidence of archaeological sites or remains (e.g. remnants of stone-made structures, indigenous ceramics, bones, stone artefacts, ostrich eggshell fragments, charcoal and ash concentrations), fossils, burials or other categories of heritage resources are found during the proposed development, work must cease in the vicinity of the find and HWC must be alerted immediately to determine an appropriate way forward

7. References

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