

PERMIT REPORT: TEST EXCAVATIONS ON ERF 24602 PAROW (UNIVERSITY OF STELLENBOSCH TYGERBERG CAMPUS), WESTERN CAPE

HWC Case No: HWC25102803SB1113

Report for:

PHS Consulting

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On behalf of:

University of Stellenbosch



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SUMMARY

ASHA Consulting (Pty) Ltd was appointed by PHS Consulting to conduct test excavations on erf 24602, Bellville, in order to determine whether the adjacent Hardekraaltjie Cemetery (erf 15349) may once have extended onto this erf. An earlier GPR scan had revealed a number of potential grave targets at varying depths. The six that seemed to have the greatest likelihood of being graves were selected for ground truthing. The locations of these six targets were surveyed and marked on site.

Test trenches were then excavated diagonally immediately adjacent to each of these locations. No evidence for burials was located at any of them. The excavations showed fill to varying depths of between 0.4 m and in excess of 1.4 m. It is evident that this was brought in to level a naturally undulating surface in order to create the playing fields. This variable fill, the lack of fill in the known cemetery, and the evidence from historical mapping suggests that burial did not occur in the study area.

It is considered highly unlikely that burials occurred outside of the known historical Hardekraaltjie Cemetery and it is recommended that this portion of erf 24602 should not be considered as potentially being part of the historic cemetery.

Abbreviations

APHP: Association of Professional Heritage Practitioners

ASAPA: Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists

CRM: Cultural Resources Management

GPR: Ground Penetrating Radar

GPS: global positioning system

HWC: Heritage Western Cape

NCW: Not Conservation Worthy

NHRA: National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999)

SAHRA: South African Heritage Resources Agency

SAHRIS: South African Heritage Resources Information System

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1. INTRODUCTION

ASHA Consulting (Pty) Ltd was appointed by PHS Consulting to conduct test excavations on erf 24602, Bellville, in order to determine whether the adjacent Hardekraaltjie Cemetery (erf 15349) may once have extended onto this erf (Figures 1 & 2). The locations relevant to this study are as follows:

- Known historic Hardekraaltjie Cemetery: S33° 54' 31.4" E18° 37' 03.7";
- Target 1: S33° 54' 27.6" E18° 36' 58.8";
- Target 2: S33° 54' 28.9" E18° 36' 59.3";
- Target 3: S33° 54' 27.5" E18° 36' 00.4";
- Target 4: S33° 54' 26.8" E18° 36' 03.0";
- Target 5: S33° 54' 27.4" E18° 37' 03.0"; and
- Target 15: S33° 54' 28.5" E18° 37' 03.3".

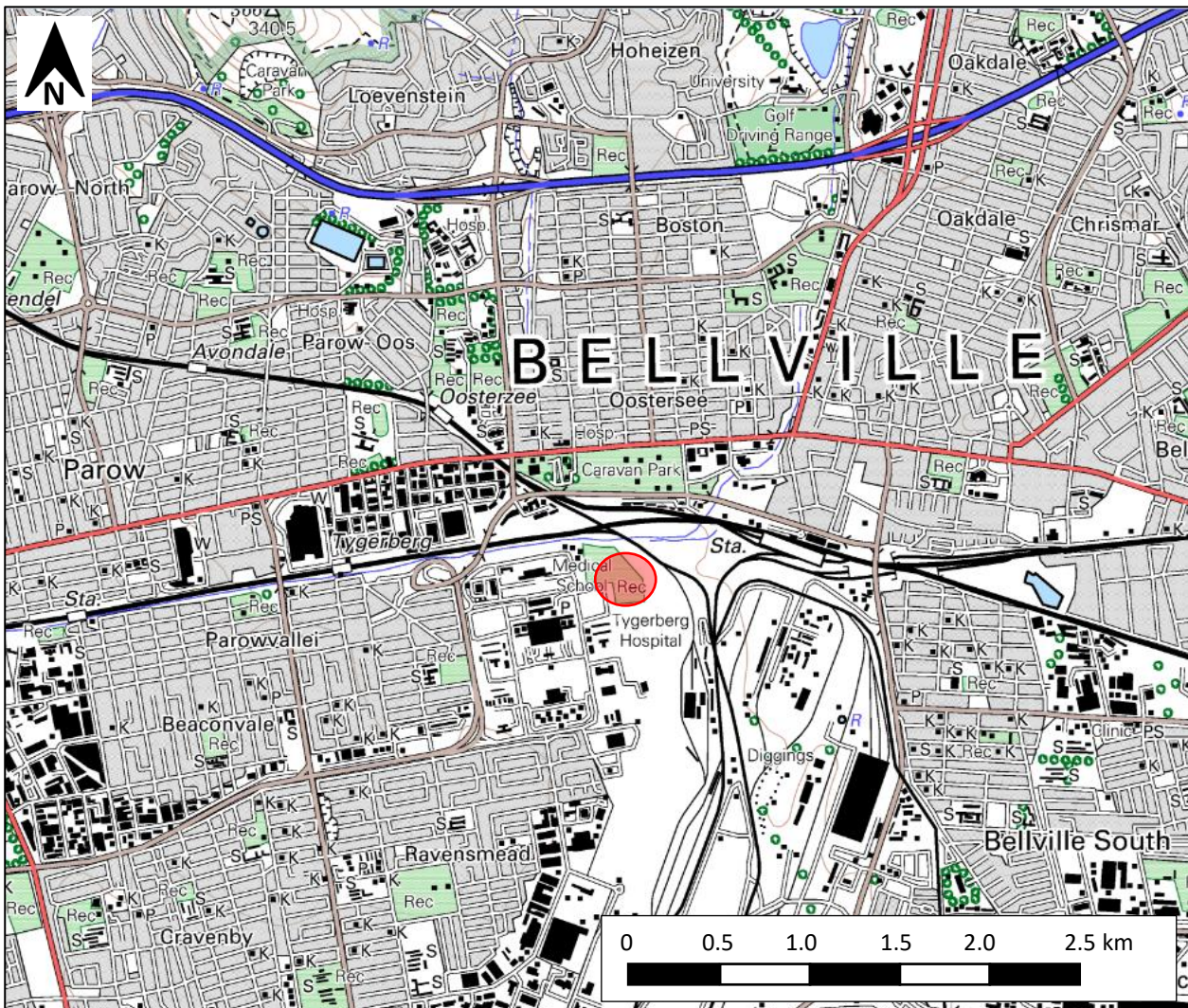


Figure 1: Extract from 1:50 000 topographic map 3318DC showing the location of the site (red circle). Source of basemap: Chief Directorate: National Geo-Spatial Information. Website: www.ngi.gov.za.

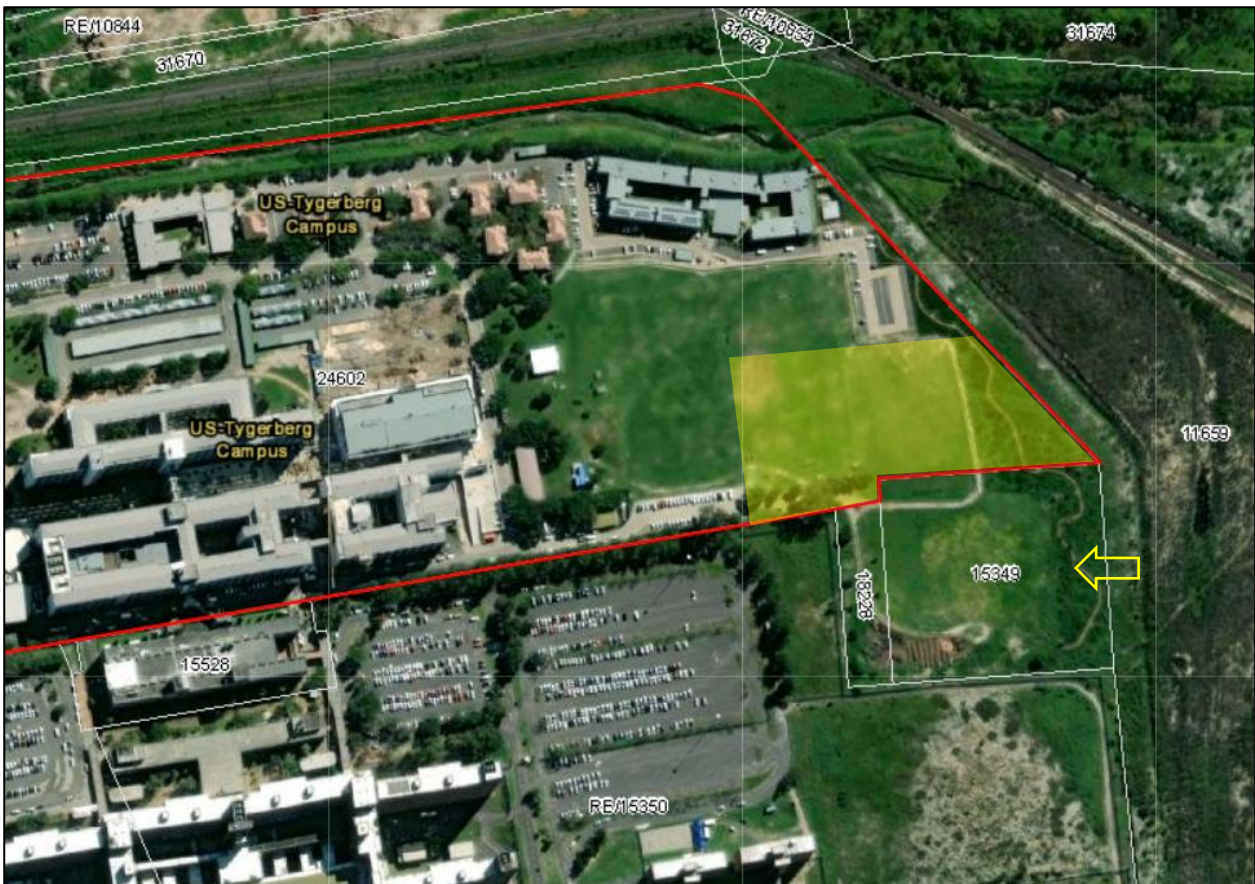


Figure 2: Aerial view of the broader study area showing erf 24602 (red polygon). The yellow shading indicates the study area in which the excavations were situated, while the yellow arrow indicates the historical Hardekraaltjie Cemetery (erf 15349).

1.1. Brief project background

The University of Stellenbosch proposes to memorialise the historic Hardekraaltjie Cemetery. However, the descendent community was concerned that burials may also have occurred outside the known boundary of the cemetery. A ground penetrating radar (GPR) scan of the relevant area was conducted by Sillito Environmental Consulting (2024). This scan revealed a number of ‘anomalies’ across the study area. Using their experience, they identified the six anomalies that they considered had the highest likelihood of being graves. The locations of these anomalies were surveyed and marked on the surface prior to the test excavations. The aim of the work is to determine whether burials did in fact occur outside of the known historic cemetery, and hence whether the memorialisation process should extend beyond the edge of that cemetery.

1.2. Terms of reference

ASHA Consulting was asked to:

- Assist with the permit application process;
- Attend a public meeting to explain the test excavation process;
- Conduct test excavations at the six identified targets;
- Liaise with community members on site who would act as observers on behalf of the community,

- Explain the test excavation process and answer any questions that might arise during the work on site; and
- Provide relevant recommendations for the way forward.

1.3. Scope and purpose of the report

This archaeological specialist study describes the test excavation process and findings such that an informed decision can be made with regards to the memorialisation process.

1.4. The author

Dr Jayson Orton has an MA (UCT, 2004) and a D.Phil (Oxford, UK, 2013), both in archaeology, and has been conducting Heritage Impact Assessments and archaeological specialist studies in South Africa (primarily in the Western Cape and Northern Cape provinces) since 2004 (please see curriculum vitae included as Appendix 1). He has also conducted research on aspects of the Later Stone Age in these provinces and published widely on the topic. He is an accredited heritage practitioner with the Association of Professional Heritage Practitioners (APHP; Member #43) and also holds archaeological accreditation with the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) CRM section (Member #233) as follows:

- Principal Investigator: Stone Age, Shell Middens & Grave Relocation; and
- Field Director: Colonial Period & Rock Art.

1.5. Declaration of independence

ASHA Consulting (Pty) Ltd and its consultants have no financial or other interest in the proposed project and will derive no benefits other than fair remuneration for consulting services provided.

2. LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

2.1. National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) No. 25 of 1999

The NHRA protects a variety of heritage resources but only Section 36 dealing with human remains is relevant to the present project:

- Section 36: graves and human remains older than 60 years and located outside of a formal cemetery administered by a local authority.

Following Section 2, the definition applicable to the above protection is as follows:

- Grave: “means a place of interment and includes the contents, headstone or other marker of such a place and any other structure on or associated with such place”.

Section 3(3) describes the types of cultural significance that a place or object might have in order to be considered part of the national estate. These are as follows:

- a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa’s history;
- b) its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa’s natural or cultural heritage;

- c) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
- g) its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- h) its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa; and
- i) sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.

3. METHODS

3.1. Literature survey

A brief survey of previous work on the site was carried out to provide context for the test excavations. This information is not presented here because it is available in the various other reports related to Hardekraaltjie Cemetery.

3.2. Community Observation

The test excavations on site were observed by community members who were also afforded the opportunity to ask questions. This was to ensure that the process was fully transparent and that the community were satisfied with the results of the work on site. Two members – Chefferino Fortuin and Johanness Bastian – oversaw the observation and facilitated visits by others from the community over the course of the two days.

3.3. Test excavations

The test excavations were conducted on 05 and 06 January 2026. The positions of the surveyed targets (which were marked by land surveyor Ian Thomson of Cape Survey on the morning of 05 January 2026) were recorded on a hand-held Garmin Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver set to the WGS84 datum for record purposes. The trenches were hand excavated using a spade and pick. All excavation trenches were photographed and described.

The test excavations were done in the form of trenches that were placed diagonally immediately adjacent to the surveyed anomaly markers. The reason for this is that diagonal trenches maximise the chances of intersecting a grave shaft should one be present. Figure 3 schematically illustrates this. The yellow star shows the hypothetical location of a surveyed anomaly and the five coloured rectangles are hypothetical grave shafts placed at a variety of angles but approximately running from west to east as expected. The anomaly falls within all five possible grave locations. The hypothetical diagonal trenches shown by the yellow shading intersect all possible grave shaft outlines. An east-west-aligned trench to the north of the surveyed mark could potentially miss the black, purple or turquoise graves, while a north-south trench to the west of the survey mark could

possibly miss the red grave. It should also be noted that the surveyed markers represented the approximate mid-points of the anomalies recorded by the GPR.

During the excavations communication remained open between the archaeologist and observers with the latter being encouraged to ask questions as and when needed. On conclusion of the six excavations the observers consulted and requested that a second trench be excavated at Target 15 on the other side of the surveyed marker to add extra confidence to the findings. This location was specifically chosen as it was the closest to the known historic cemetery and thus had the highest likelihood of revealing a grave.

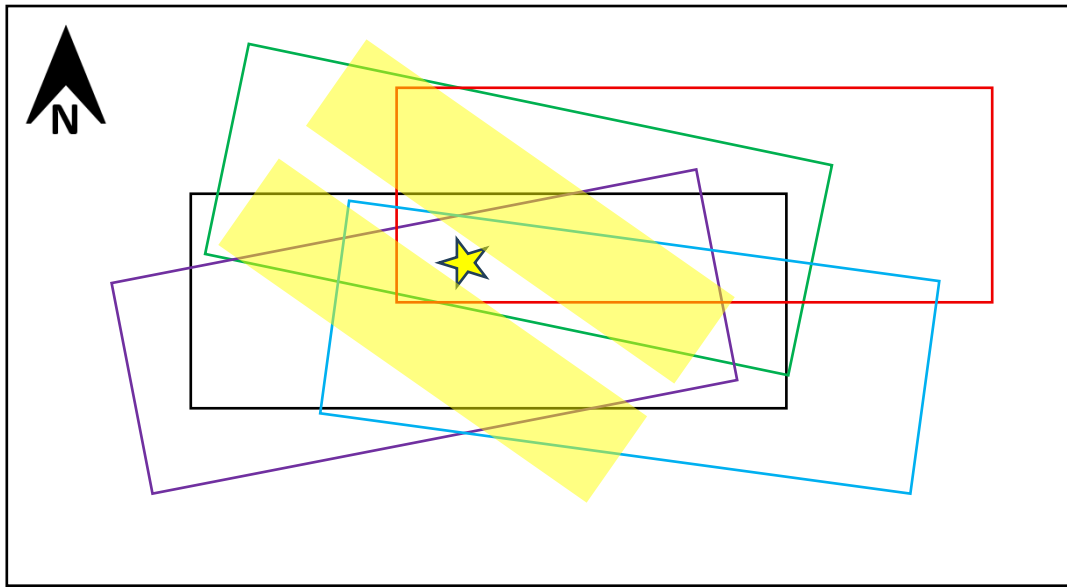


Figure 3: Schematic diagram illustrating how diagonal trenches provide the best chance of intersecting potential graves.

3.4. Consultation

Extensive consultation for the broader memorialisation project has been conducted with the consultation for this permit having been subsumed within that. All consultation is being handled by PHS Consulting.

3.5. Grading

S.7(1) of the NHRA provides for the grading of heritage resources into those of National (Grade I), Provincial (Grade II) and Local (Grade III) significance. Grading is intended to allow for the identification of the appropriate level of management for any given heritage resource. Grade I and II resources are intended to be managed by the national and provincial heritage resources authorities respectively, while Grade III resources would be managed by the relevant local planning authority. These bodies are responsible for grading, but anyone may make recommendations for grading.

It is intended under S.7(2) that the various provincial authorities formulate a system for the further detailed grading of heritage resources of local significance, but this is generally yet to happen. Heritage Western Cape (2016), however, uses a system in which resources of local significance are divided into Grade IIIA, IIIB and IIIC. These approximately equate to high, medium and low local

significance, while sites of very low or no significance (and generally not requiring mitigation or other interventions) are referred to as Not Conservation Worthy (NCW).

3.6. Assumptions and limitations

The main limitation was the inability to practically excavate large areas which would be a more reliable way of locating any graves that might be present. However, this limitation was mitigated through the application of GPR to attempt to identify potential grave targets and by excavating diagonal trenches as explained above.

4. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The site is a sports field at the Stellenbosch University Tygerberg Campus and comprises of flat grass (Figure 4).

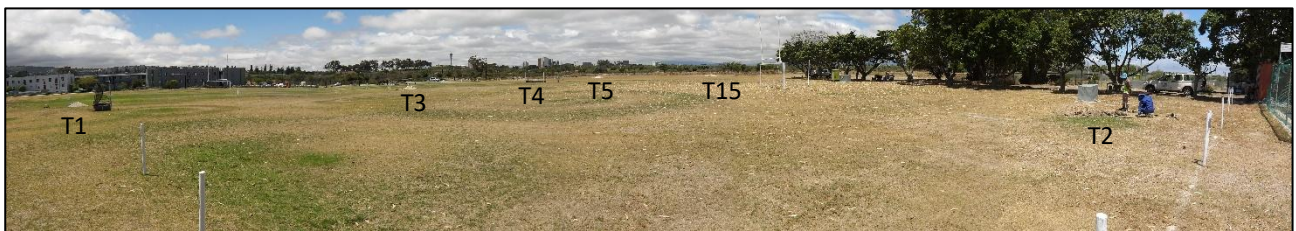


Figure 4: Panoramic view towards the north (left), east (centre) and south (right). The six potential grave targets are labelled directly below their excavation spoil heaps.

5. FINDINGS OF THE HERITAGE STUDY

5.1. T1 (Target depth = 1.3 m; this is 0.25 m below the buried natural surface)

TRENCH: 1.2 m by 0.45 m and 1.6 m deep.

FILL: The fill at this location was 1.05 m deep and comprised of a mix of clay and soft sand but with several lumps of concrete also present.

IN SITU DEPOSITS: clean, mid-grey sand with no sign of disturbance of the sand other than a mole tunnel at the point where excavation stopped. This was at 1.60 m.

CONCLUSION: There was no sign of any feature that might have caused an anomaly in the GPR scan. There is definitely no grave present at the indicated depth.



Figure 5: Surface at T1.



Figure 6: T1 facing west with ranging rod oriented east-west. Surveyed location circled.



Figure 7: T1 section with the division between fill and natural sand arrowed. Ranging rod = 1 m.



Figure 8: Mole tunnel in the base of the T1 excavation showing the kind of colour-change that would be expected if a grave shaft was intersected.

5.2. T2 (Target depth = 1.0 m; this is within the fill)

TRENCH: 1.4 m by 0.45 m and 1.4 m deep.

FILL: The fill here occupied the entire depth of the test excavation which ceased at 1.40 m. Orange plastic was found overlying a hard clay area at 0.7 m in the north-western end of the trench. This plastic may relate to a nearby service which was not intersected. Much of the fill was sand, but there were fragments of brick and concrete present. At 0.95 m depth there was a hard clay layer across the entire base of the trench. This was very difficult to remove with a pick. On breaking through this approximately 0.15 m thick clay layer the excavation proceeded to a final depth of 1.4 m without intersecting natural deposits. The original land surface is still deeper down.

CONCLUSION: The clay layer between 0.95 m and 1.10 m is presumably the anomaly recorded by the GPR scan. There is definitely no grave present at the indicated depth.



Figure 9: T12 facing west with ranging rod oriented east-west. Surveyed location circled.



Figure 10: T2 facing west with ranging rod oriented east-west. Surveyed location circled.



Figure 10: T2 section with the entire depth being fill. Ranging rod = 1 m.

5.3. T3 (Target depth = 1.6 m; this is 0.4 m below the buried natural surface)

TRENCH: 1.6 m by 0.45 m and 1.6 m deep.

FILL: The fill at this location was 1.2 m deep and comprised of a mix of clay, shale fragments and rubble, but with several lumps of concrete also present. It was extremely hard and difficult to excavate. A piece of black underlay plastic was located between 0.9 m and 1.0 m in the south-eastern end of the trench.

IN SITU DEPOSITS: The natural dune sand here was pale yellow at the top and got very slightly darker with depth. At 1.6 m depth, almost exactly below the surveyed marker, there was a large lump of clay.

CONCLUSION: The clay located at 1.6 m is undoubtedly the object recorded by the GPR scan. There is definitely no grave present at the indicated depth.



Figure 11: Surface at T3.



Figure 12: T3 facing west with ranging rod oriented east-west. Surveyed location circled.



Figure 13: T3 section with the division between fill and natural sand arrowed. Ranging rod = 1 m.

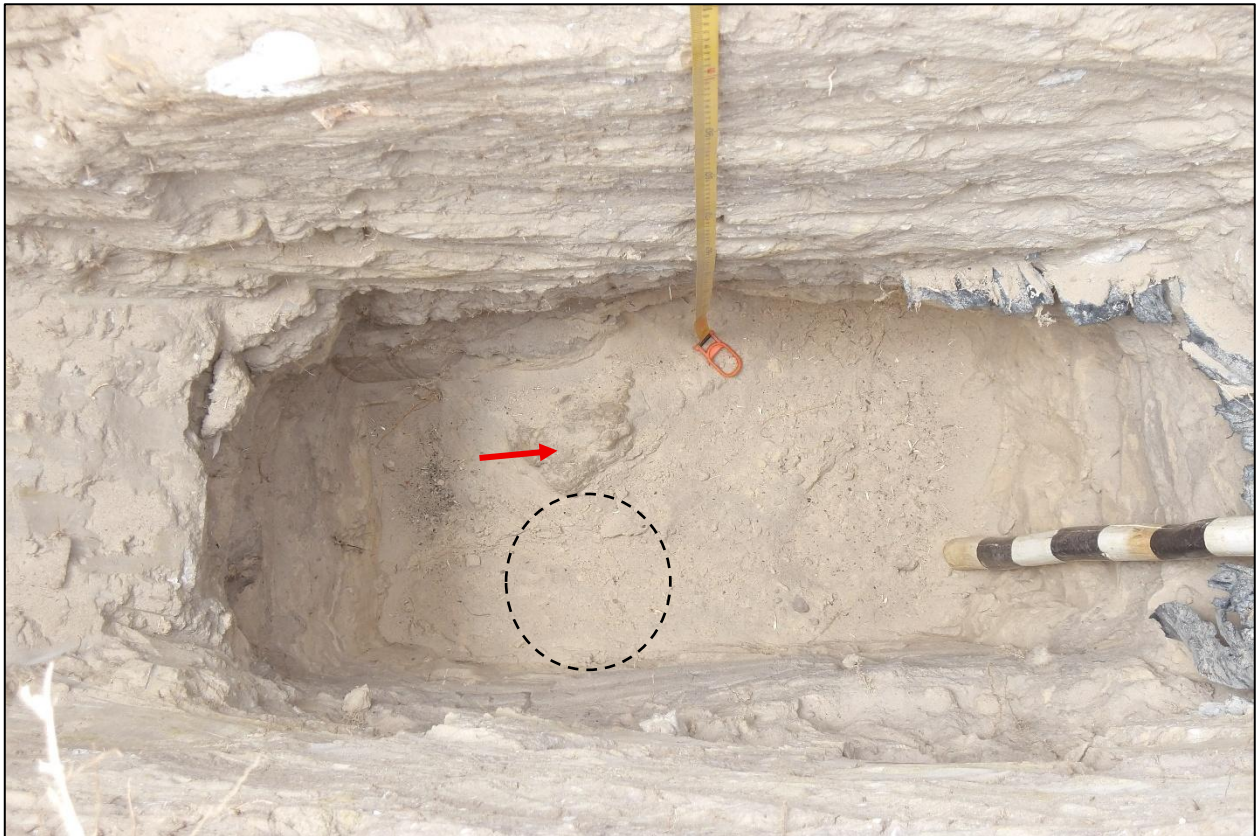


Figure 14: The base of the T3 excavation with a lump of clay arrowed. The removed pieces shown below were in the circled area.



Figure 15: Clay lumps removed from the T3 excavation at 1.6 m depth.

5.4. T4 (Target depth = 1.27 m; this is 0.8 m to 0.85 m below the buried natural surface)

TRENCH: 1.9 m by 0.45 m and 1.9 m deep.

FILL: The fill in this excavation is 0.40 m to 0.45 m deep and was comprised of sand with small nodules of cement.

IN SITU DEPOSITS: The upper part of the natural sand is almost pure white at this location but orange ferruginous staining starts at about 1.0 m depth and gets darker towards the base of the excavation. A handful of small ferricrete nodules were found below the surveyed marker at 1.4 m depth.

CONCLUSION: The small ferricrete nodules are quite likely the source of the anomaly recorded by the GPR scan. There is definitely no grave present at the indicated depth.



Figure 16: T4 facing west with ranging rod oriented east-west. Surveyed location circled.

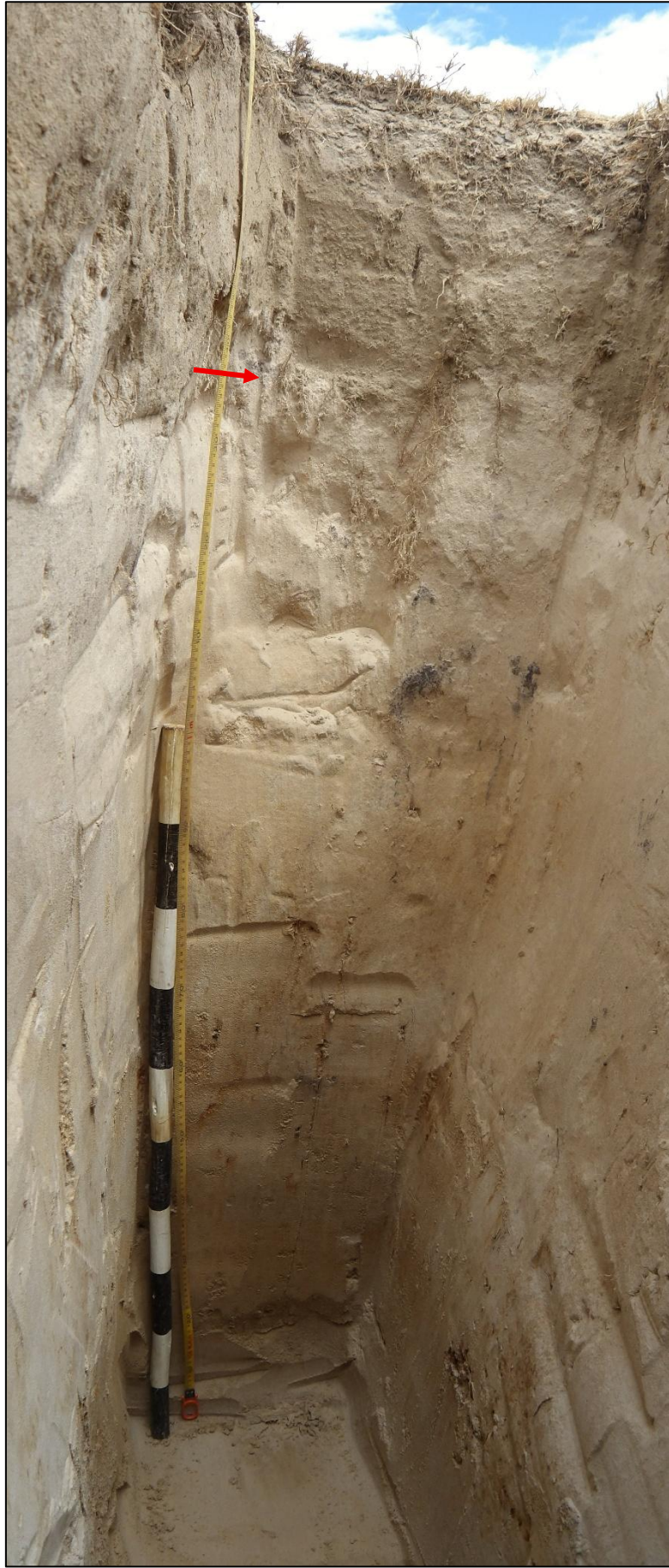


Figure 17: T4 section with the division between fill and natural sand arrowed. Ranging rod = 1 m.



Figure 18: Ferricrete nodules found at 1.4 m depth below the surveyed marker. The largest one is about 50 mm long.

5.5. T5 (Target depth = 2.0 m; this is 1.5 m to 1.6 m below the buried natural surface)

TRENCH: 2.0 m by 0.5 m and 2.05 m deep.

FILL: The fill in this area extended to between 0.4 m and 0.5 m deep and was a brown sand with many small fragments of cement and rubble.

IN SITU DEPOSITS: The natural dune sand is almost pure white at the top and at about 1.55 m below the surface it becomes orange and contains small ferruginous nodules.

CONCLUSION: It is possible that a larger nodule very close by resulted in the anomaly recorded by the GPR. There is definitely no grave present at the indicated depth.



Figure 19: Surface at T5.



Figure 20: T5 facing west with ranging rod oriented east-west. Surveyed location circled.



Figure 21: T5 section with the division between fill and natural sand arrowed. Black line on tape measure indicates 1 m from the base of the excavation.

5.6. T15 (Target depth = 1.8 m; this is 1.1 m to 1.2 m below the buried natural surface)

TRENCH 1: 2.0 m by 0.5 m and 2.05 m deep (SE side of surveyed marker).

TRENCH 2: 1.4 m by 0.45 m and 1.6 m deep (NW side of surveyed marker).

FILL: The fill here was 0.6 m to 0.7 m deep and comprised of hard sand with small rubble fragments as well as several large chunks of concrete (including a broken curb stone).

IN SITU DEPOSITS: The natural dune sand is pale beige at the top and gets more and more yellow towards the base. This sand was entirely sterile throughout. The second trench was not excavated to the depth of the anomaly, but it was quite clear that the sand was completely undisturbed.

CONCLUSION: There is no indication of what could have caused the anomaly. There is definitely no grave present at the indicated depth.



Figure 21: *Very hard fill immediately below the grass at T15.*



Figure 22: T15 facing west with ranging rod oriented east-west. Surveyed location circled.



Figure 23: Photograph showing the second trench (foreground) made alongside the T15 target.



Figure 24: T15 section with the division between fill and natural sand arrowed. Black line on tape measure indicates 1 m from the base of the excavation.

5.7. Discussion

It was noted that, with one exception, the land all around the study area is lower than the sports fields. The exception is the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery. In order to create the sports fields much fill was brought in and levelled and compacted. This would no doubt assist with reducing molarat activity and also explains why the fields are higher than the surrounding land. The fill was found to be strongly variable in depth and this likely relates to the original land surface being uneven. It was likely vegetated sand dunes and parts of the sports fields would have been within the floodplain of the now-canalised Elsie's River which lies 140 m north of Target 4. The sum of this information leads one to conclude that the reason the cemetery was placed where it was is because it was the highest lying land in the immediate area which meant a good depth of sand available for digging graves and also, importantly, protection from occasional flooding from the Elsie's River.

While the test excavations failed to provide positive results in terms of locating graves, they have been fruitful in helping to understand the original topography of the site and surrounds. Figure 25 shows that the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery was located in the space between two streams. This naturally would have been high ground. Figure 26 shows a later map which actually captured a small section of high ground in the contour lines. This high area corresponds exactly to the known cemetery and a small amount of land immediately to its south within the Tygerberg Hospital precinct.

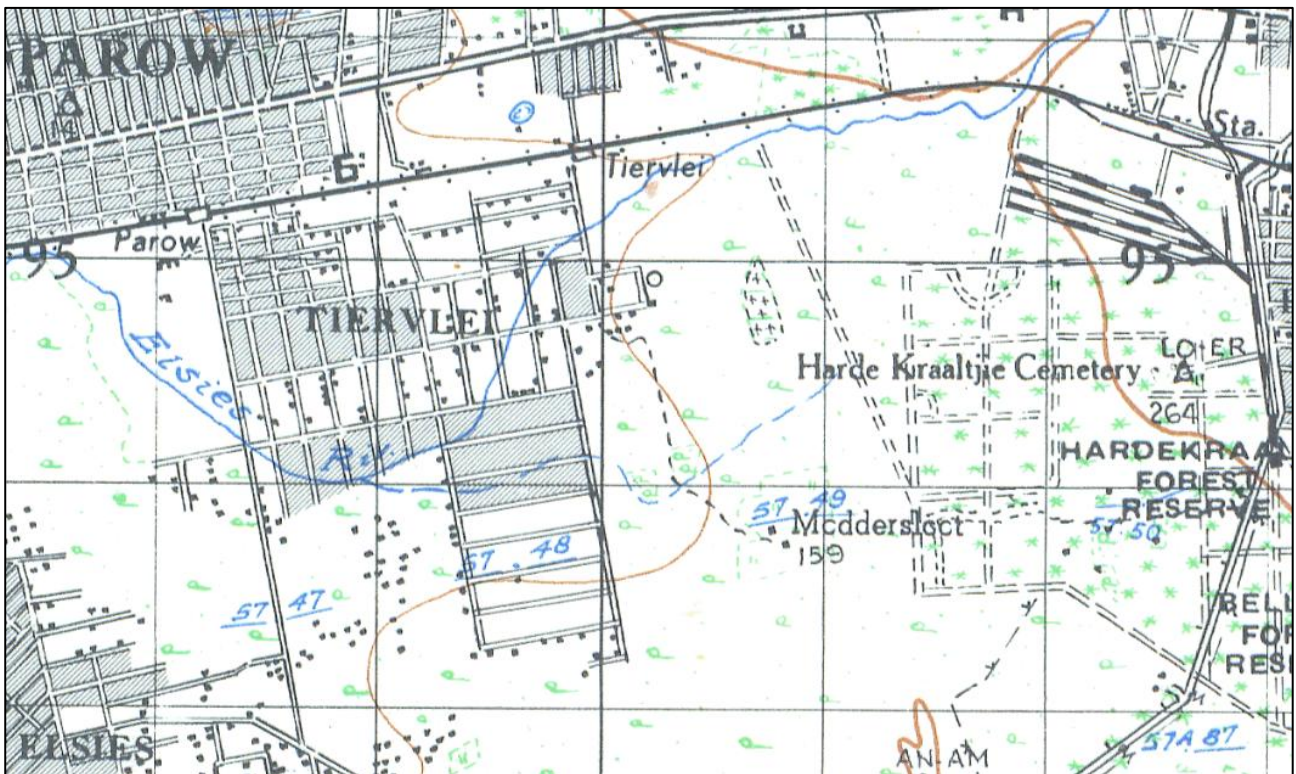


Figure 25: Extract from 1:50 000 mapsheet 3318DC Edition 1 dated 1941. It shows the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery located in between two streams.

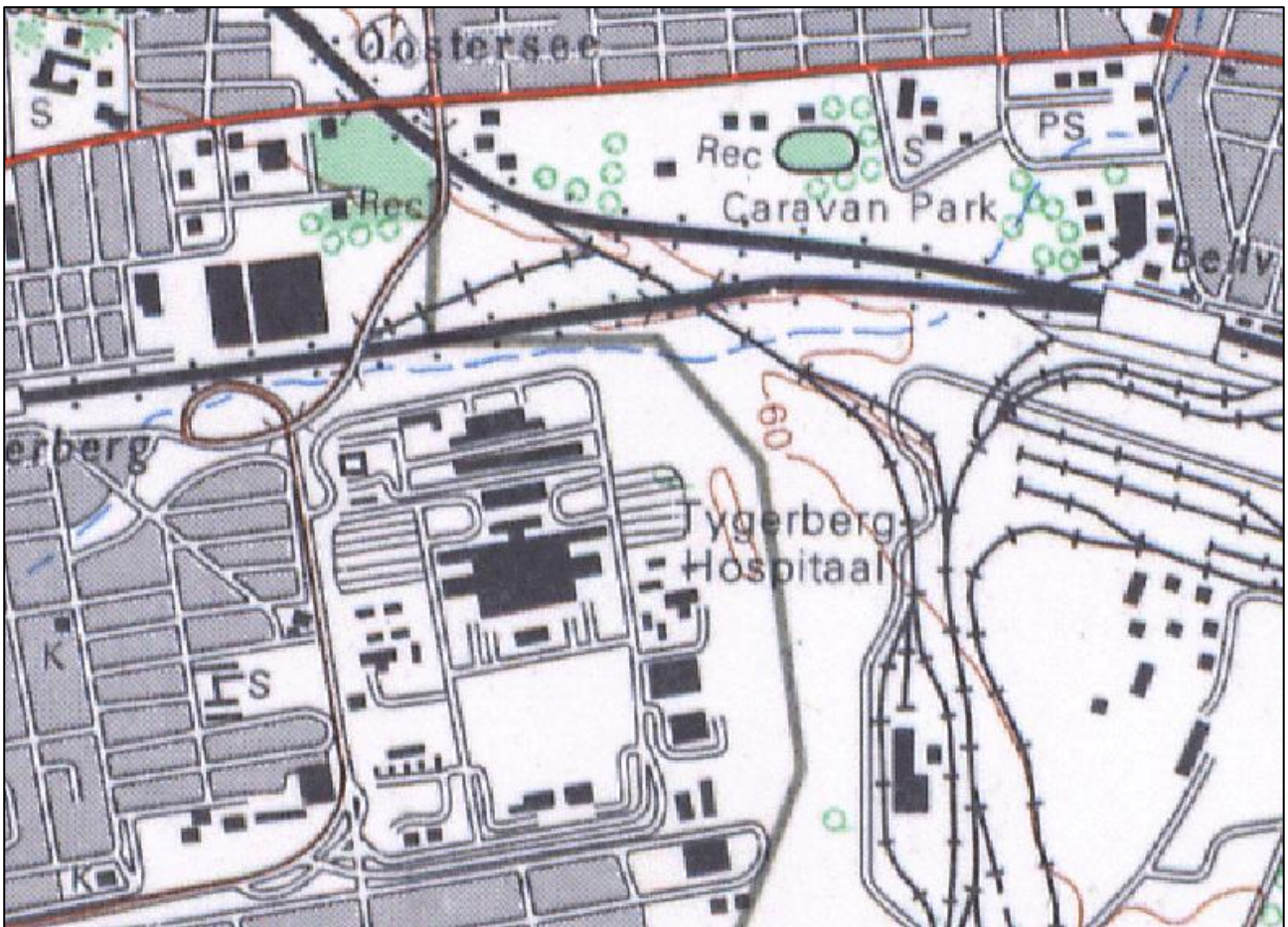


Figure 26: Extract from 1:50 000 mapsheet 3318DC Edition 5 dated 1979. It shows a small area of high ground at the location of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery.

Historical aerial photography indicates that the sports fields were created between the dates of the 1968 and 1973 images. This was done through the introduction of large amounts of fill which was applied in variable thickness across the area to cover the natural dune sand and create a compact, level surface. The minimum fill thickness encountered was closest to the known historical cemetery and was 0.4 m thick. The maximum fill was in the south-western part of the study area where a 1.4 m deep excavation failed to penetrate the fill. This shows variability in the natural surface of at least 1 m. The anomalies recorded by the GPR scan were generally too shallow to have been graves with this being exacerbated by the fill. It thus seems most likely that no graves are present outside of the known historical cemetery with all the anomalies detected being other features.

It is also relevant to consider that when historic cemeteries filled up, overflow burials would have been placed close to the existing cemetery rather than being more widely scattered. If the potential grave targets were graves then there would need to be many hundreds of other graves in the intervening area but the scan did not show this.

5.8. Statement of significance

Section 38(3)(b) of the NHRA requires an assessment of the significance of all heritage resources. In terms of Section 2(vi), “cultural significance” means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific,

social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance. The reasons that a place may have cultural significance are outlined in Section 3(3) of the NHRA (see Section 2 above).

Graves are deemed to have high cultural significance at the local level for their social value. They are allocated a grade of IIIA which is, therefore, the minimum grading that should be applied to the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery. Such a grading has been proposed for the site (Perception Planning 2017; PHS Consulting 2025) and endorsed by HWC. However, no graves were found in the study area and there is no archaeological evidence to suggest that graves might occur there. The section of erf 24602 concerned thus does not have any particular heritage significance and, from an archaeological perspective, does not merit grading.

6. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

It is considered highly unlikely that burials occurred outside of the known historical Hardekraaltjie Cemetery and it is recommended that this portion of erf 24602 should not be considered as potentially being part of the historic cemetery.

7. REFERENCES

Heritage Western Cape. 2016. Grading: purpose and management implications. Document produced by Heritage Western Cape, 16 March 2016.

Perception Planning. June 2017. Phase One Heritage Impact Assessment: Proposed Redevelopment of The Tygerberg Hospital Estate on Erf 15350 and Remainder Erf 14298 (Parow), City Of Cape Town.

PHS Consulting. 2025. Section 36 heritage statement for the Memorialisation of the Hardekraaltjie Cemetery and Burials (erf 15349 & erf 18228) and test excavations (erf 24602), Parow. Report for Stellenbosch University. Hermanus: PHS Consulting.

Silito Environmental Consulting. 2024. Ground Penetrating Radar Grave Scanning Report: Hardekraaltjie Cemetery. Report for Stellenbosch University. Tokai: Silito Environmental Consulting.

APPENDIX 1 – Curriculum Vitae



Curriculum Vitae

Jayson David John Orton

ARCHAEOLOGIST AND HERITAGE CONSULTANT

Contact Details and personal information:

Address: 40 Brassie Street, Lakeside, 7945
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Birth date and place: 22 June 1976, Cape Town, South Africa
Citizenship: South African
ID no: 760622 522 4085
Driver's License: Code EB
Marital Status: Married to Carol Orton
Languages spoken: English, Afrikaans, basic French

Education:

SA College High School	Matric	1994
University of Cape Town	B.A. (Archaeology, Environmental & Geographical Science)	1997
University of Cape Town	B.A. (Honours) (Archaeology) [First Class]	1998
University of Cape Town	M.A. (Archaeology)	2004
University of Oxford	D.Phil. (Archaeology)	2013

Employment History:

Spatial Archaeology Research Unit, UCT	Research assistant	Jan 1996 – Dec 1998
Department of Archaeology, UCT	Field archaeologist	Jan 1998 – Dec 1998
UCT Archaeology Contracts Office	Field archaeologist	Jan 1999 – May 2004
UCT Archaeology Contracts Office	Heritage & archaeological consultant	Jun 2004 – May 2012
School of Archaeology, University of Oxford	Undergraduate Tutor	Oct 2008 – Dec 2008
ACO Associates cc	Associate, Heritage & archaeological consultant	Jan 2011 – Dec 2013
ASHA Consulting (Pty) Ltd	Director, Heritage & archaeological consultant	Jan 2014 –

Professional Accreditation:

- Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) membership number: 233
- ASAPA CRM Section member with the following accreditation:
 - Principal Investigator: Coastal shell middens (awarded 2007)
Stone Age archaeology (awarded 2007)
Grave relocation (awarded 2014)
 - Field Director: Rock art (awarded 2007)
Colonial period archaeology (awarded 2007)
- Association of Professional Heritage Practitioners (APHP) membership number: 43
 - Accredited Professional Heritage Practitioner

Memberships and affiliations:

- South African Archaeological Society Council member 2004 – 2016
- Assoc. Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) member 2006 –
- UCT Department of Archaeology Research Associate 2013 – 2017
- Heritage Western Cape APM Committee member 2013 – 2023
- UNISA Department of Archaeology and Anthropology Research Fellow 2014 –
- Fish Hoek Valley Historical Association 2014 –
- Kalk Bay Historical Association 2016 –
- Association of Professional Heritage Practitioners member (CRM Section) 2016 –
- Southern African Field Archaeology section editor 2021 – 2024

Fieldwork and project experience:

I have extensive experience as Field Director and Principal Investigator throughout Western and Northern Cape, and the western Free State and Eastern Cape. I also work in the eastern part of South Africa through partnership with an Iron Age accredited colleague.

Feasibility studies:

Heritage feasibility studies examining all aspects of heritage from the desktop

Phase 1 surveys and impact assessments:

- Project types
 - Notification of Intent to Develop applications
 - Heritage Impact Assessments
 - Self-standing assessments under Section 38(1) of the NHRA
 - Assessments under NEMA and Section 38(8) of the NHRA
 - Archaeological specialist studies
 - Strategic assessments
 - Phase 1 archaeological test excavations in historical and prehistoric sites
 - Archaeological research projects
- Development types
 - Mining and borrow pits
 - Roads (new and upgrades)
 - Residential, commercial and industrial development
 - Agricultural developments
 - Dams and pipe lines
 - Power lines and substations
 - Renewable energy facilities (wind, solar and hydro-electric)

Phase 2 mitigation and research excavations:

- ESA open sites
 - Duinefontein, Gouda, Namaqualand
- MSA rock shelters
 - Fish Hoek, Yzerfontein, Cederberg, Namaqualand
- MSA open sites
 - Swartland, Bushmanland, Namaqualand
- LSA rock shelters
 - Cederberg, Namaqualand, Knersvlakte, Bushmanland
- LSA open sites (inland)
 - Swartland, Franschoek, Namaqualand, Bushmanland, De Aar
- LSA coastal shell middens
 - Melkbosstrand, Yzerfontein, Saldanha Bay, Paternoster, Dwarskersbos, Infanta, Knysna, Namaqualand coast, Knersvlakte
- LSA burials
 - Melkbosstrand, Saldanha Bay, Namaqualand coast, Knysna
- Historical sites
 - Waterfront (fort, dump and well), Noordhoek (cottage), variety of small excavations in central Cape Town and surrounding suburbs
- Historic burial grounds
 - Green Point (Prestwich Street), V&A Waterfront (Marina Residential), Paarl, Beaufort West, Franschoek (farmstead and well), Paarl, De Aar

Awards:

1998: Frank Schweitzer memorial book prize for an outstanding student.

2015/2016: Western Cape Government Cultural Affairs Awards: Best Heritage Project.