

# REPORT ON RESCUE OF HUMAN REMAINS FROM 41 NEWLANDS AVENUE, NEWLANDS, WESTERN CAPE

HWC Case No.: HWC25111806RB1119

*Report for:*

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20 January 2026

## SUMMARY

ASHA Consulting (Pty) Ltd was appointed to rescue human remains and monitor further works at 41 Newlands Avenue, Newlands (erf 97631), Cape Town. The site is at S33° 85' 19.8" E18° 27' 15.8". During house renovation work human remains from two individuals were revealed when a deep excavation was made to underpin a foundation. Work was stopped until an archaeologist could be appointed to deal with the site. Visible remains were removed prior to the commencement of archaeological work. Although a permit application was made at the request of Heritage Western Cape (HWC), no permit was issued and the work was conducted under the terms of a Mitigation Agreement subsequently concluded between HWC and the property owner.

A few more human bones were recovered from the area where the remains were originally found, but no evidence of a grave shaft was seen. Likewise, evidence of graves was not found elsewhere on the site. Searching of the spoil heaps revealed further bones. Once all human remains were placed together, it was evident that the bones belonged to two adults, one larger than the other and, from the mandibles, possibly one male and one female.

Much of the deposit on site is fill that was brought in to raise the level of the garden but it is still possible that graves might be present beneath this fill.

Work on the property may resume, but monitoring of the excavations must take place with special focus on the remaining small section where underpinning is still required.

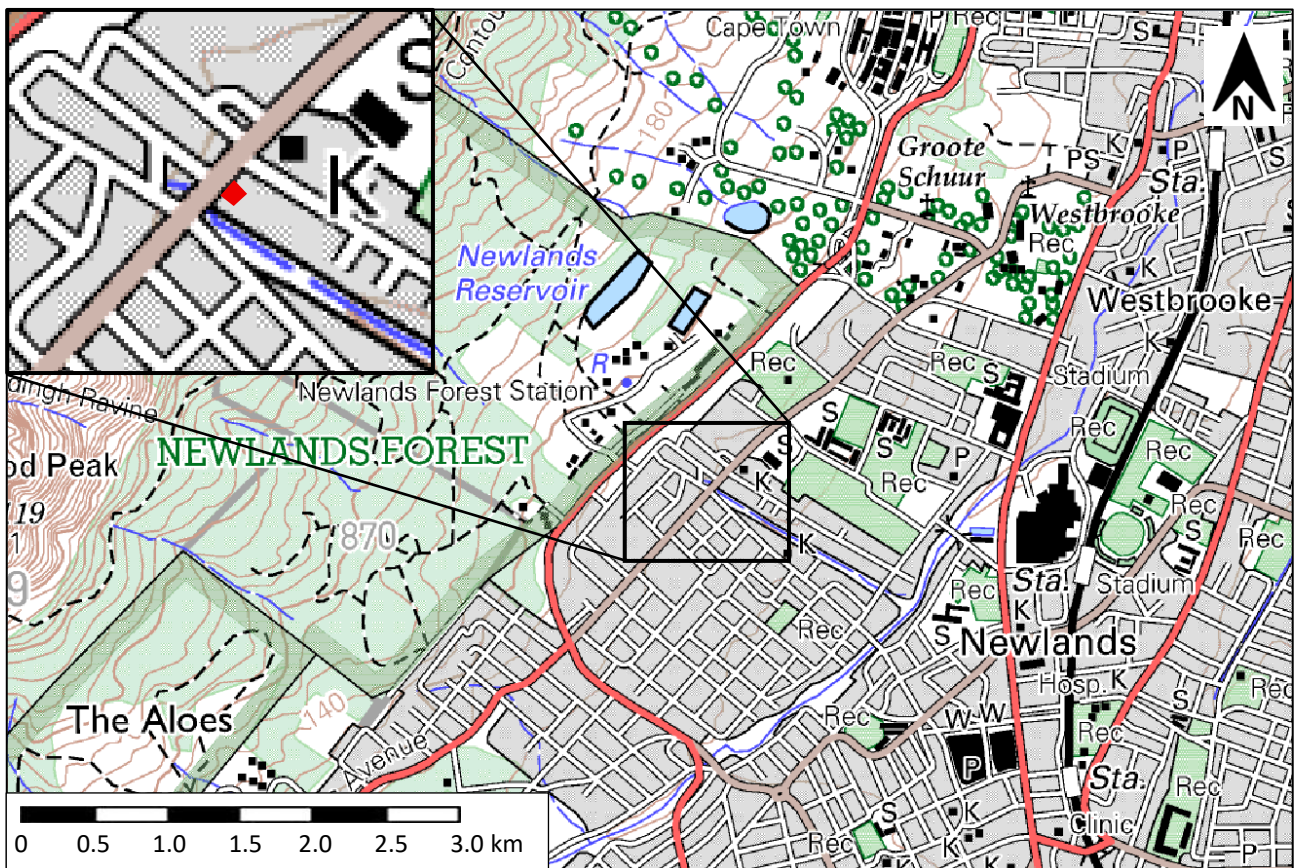


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# 1. INTRODUCTION

ASHA Consulting (Pty) Ltd was appointed by Robbie Lessem to rescue human remains and monitor further works at 41 Newlands Avenue, Newlands (erf 97631), Cape Town (Figure 1). The site is at  $S33^{\circ} 85' 19.8''$   $E18^{\circ} 27' 15.8''$ . During house renovation work human remains from two individuals were revealed when a deep excavation was made to underpin a foundation. Work was stopped until an archaeologist could be appointed to deal with the site. Visible remains were removed prior to the commencement of archaeological work. Although a permit application was made at the request of Heritage Western Cape (HWC), no permit was issued and the work was conducted under the terms of a Mitigation Agreement subsequently concluded between HWC and the property owner.

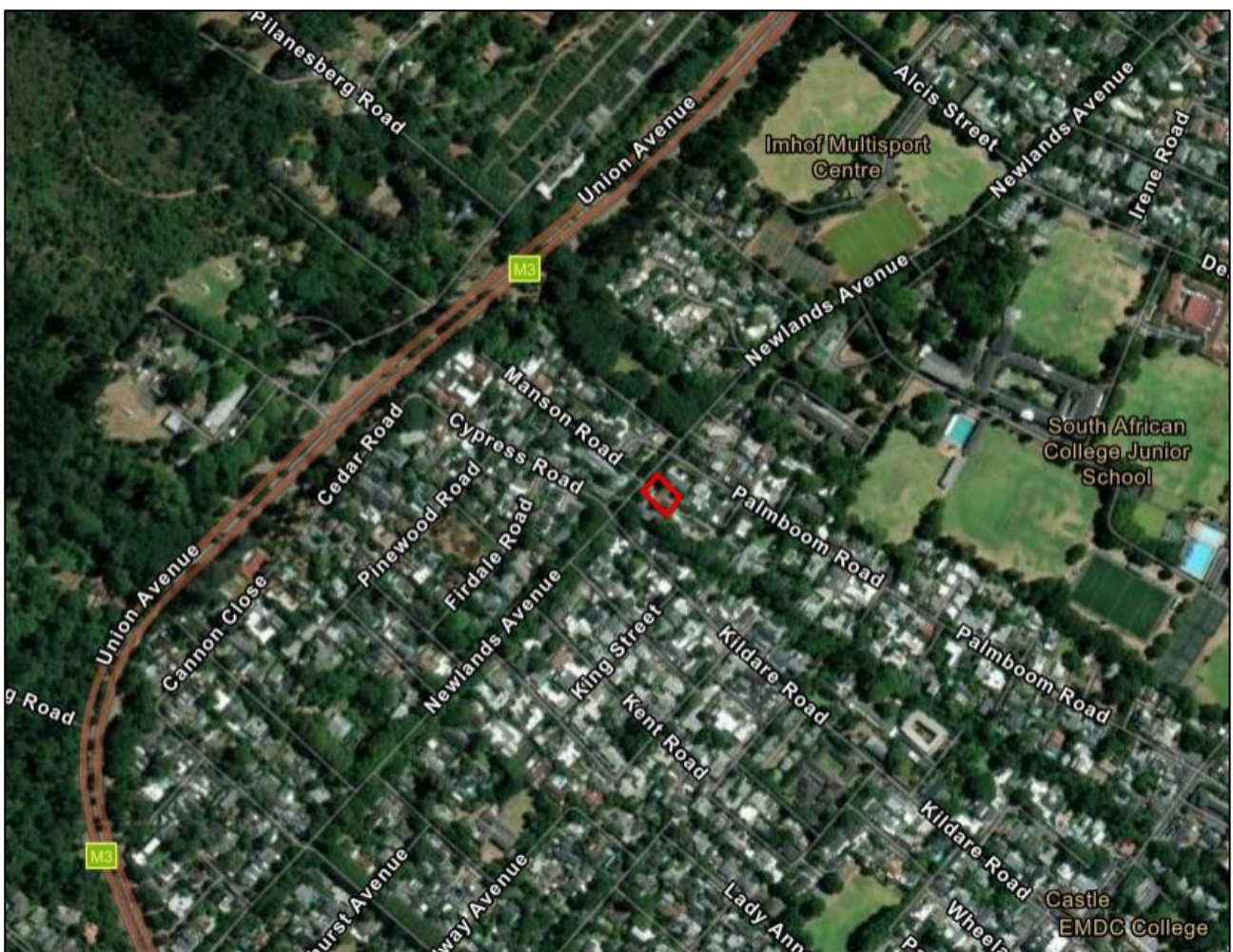


**Figure 1:** Extract from 1:50 000 topographic map 3318cd showing the location of the site. Source of basemap: Chief Directorate: National Geo-Spatial Information. Website: [www.ngi.gov.za](http://www.ngi.gov.za).

## 1.1. Terms of reference

- Based on the mitigation agreement with HWC, ASHA Consulting was asked to:
  - Conduct archaeological exploration of the area around the vicinity of the discovered human remains to understand the context of the grave and rescue any further bones that might still be in the ground and at risk of harm;
  - Sift through the spoil heaps of excavated soil to search for further human remains;
  - Inspect existing trenches to determine whether any further heritage materials may have been intersected; and

- Submit a report to HWC detailing the results of the above and making recommendations as to whether the stop works order may be lifted in full or in part (this report to satisfy clause 4.1.4 of the Mitigation Agreement).
- Subsequent to the lifting of the stop works order, excavations deeper than the existing house foundations should also be monitored.
- At the conclusion of all on site work, a 60-day consultation process should be carried out to determine a new place of interment for the remains.
- After the consultation, a report that includes a socio-historical analysis should be submitted to HWC and it should recommend a place of interment for the recovered human remains (this report to satisfy clause 4.2.4 of the Mitigation Agreement).
- Once the remains have been reinterred, a close-out report should be submitted to HWC within thirty days of placing the human remains at the approved place of interment (this report to satisfy clause 4.2.5 of the Mitigation Agreement).



**Figure 2:** Aerial view showing the location of erf 97631, Newlands (red polygon).

## 1.2. Scope and purpose of the report

The present report satisfies clause 4.1.4 of the Mitigation Agreement and describes the work done on site.

### **1.3. 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.

### **1.4. Declaration of independence**

ASHA Consulting (Pty) Ltd and its consultants have no financial or other interest in the proposed development 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 Section 35 (possibly) and 36 are relevant to this project. They state as follows:

- Section 35: prehistoric and historical material (including ruins) more than 100 years old as well as military remains more than 75 years old, palaeontological material and meteorites; and
- 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 definitions applicable to the above protections are as follows:

- Archaeological material: a) “material remains resulting from human activity which are in a state of disuse and are in or on land and which are older than 100 years, including artefacts, human and hominid remains and artificial features and structures”; b) “rock art, being any form of painting, engraving or other graphic representation on a fixed rock surface or loose rock or stone, which was executed by human agency and which is older than 100 years, including any area within 10m of such representation”; c) “wrecks, being any vessel or aircraft, or any part thereof, which was wrecked in South Africa, whether on land, in the internal waters, the territorial waters or in the maritime culture zone of the Republic, as defined respectively in sections 3, 4 and 6 of the Maritime Zones Act, 1994 (Act No. 15 of 1994), and any cargo, debris or artefacts found or associated therewith, which is older than 60 years or which SAHRA considers to be worthy of conservation”; and d) “features, structures and artefacts associated with military history which are older than 75 years and the sites on which they are found”; and

- 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”.

### **3. METHODS**

#### **3.1. Excavations**

Hand excavation was conducted to clear out loose deposits from the vicinity of the burial and search for further bones and any sign of a grave shaft. The floor (where available) and sections of the existing excavations were cleaned by hand in order to understand the stratigraphy and hence context of the burial. This work was carried out by Dr Jayson Orton.

The spoil heaps were searched by hand using spade and trowel. Sieving was not feasible because of the large number of clasts present (rocks, bricks and cement). Finds were collected by hand. The searching of spoil heaps was supervised by Dr Antonieta Jerardino with assistance from Dr Jayson Orton and labourers provided by the builder.

The historical archaeological materials present in the spoils were determined to all be from a secondary context (introduced fill) of unknown origin. It was therefore decided that their collection would serve no purpose. They were accordingly photographed and left on site.

#### **3.2. 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).

#### **3.3. Bone identification**

Photographs of any bones where there was doubt as the species were sent to dr Teresa Steele, a faunal specialist, for confirmation.

### **4. FINDINGS**

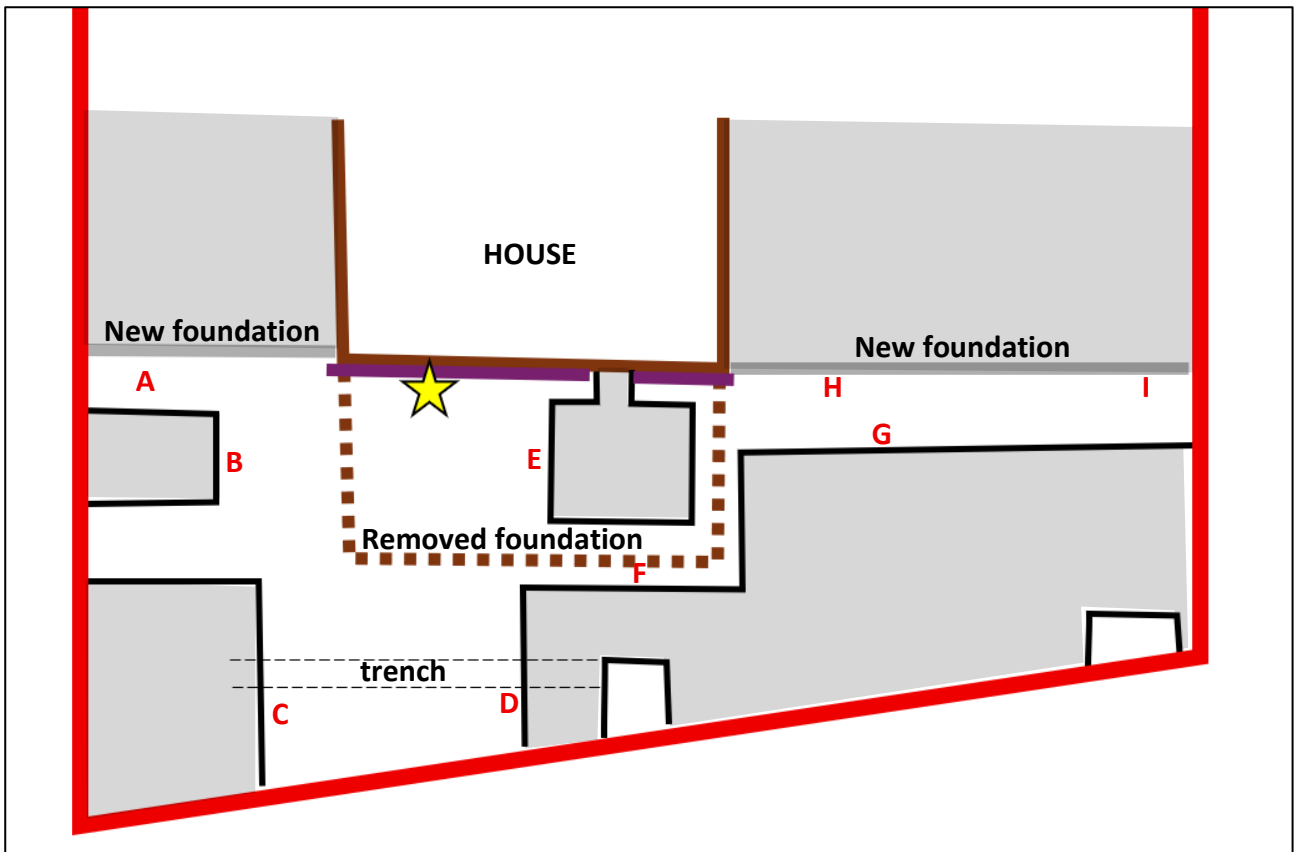
Figure 3 provides the visual context of the site and Figure 4 an aerial view. Figure 5 provides a schematic layout that shows the locations of the work carried out.



**Figure 3:** View towards the west showing the site. The arrow shows the location where the human remains were located.



**Figure 4:** Aerial view of erf 97631, Newlands, showing the location of the accidentally discovered human remains (yellow star).



**Figure 5:** Aerial view of the south-eastern part of erf 97631 annotated to show the key features of the site as well as the locations of the sections recorded and described below (red letters). The grey areas are deposits not yet excavated. The trench is an old one likely dating to when the houses were built in this area.

#### 4.1. Grave

The trench excavated for the underpinning of the house was cleaned out to search for and rescue any remaining bones – a mandible, a cranial fragment and a loose tooth were found. In addition, a few small fragments were found in the area where the bones had originally been collected up by the builders prior to realising that they were human. Figure 6 shows the vicinity of the original find, while Figure 7 shows a close-up of the cleaned out trench with no sign of any grave shaft remaining.



**Figure 6:** View of the section of the property where the human remains were found. The yellow star marks the approximate location from where the bones were recovered.



**Figure 7:** View into the excavated trench where the remains were found. According to the builders, they were centred on the area at the foot of the cast concrete above the 1 m scale bar.

## 4.2. Sections

### 4.2.1. Section A

This section lies above a newly cast foundation, but everything visible above the foundation consists of hard sand capped by a thin soil layer and then brick paving. There was no sign within the section of grave shafts, but the trench cut for the boundary wall foundation was evident by its slightly darker fill (Figure 8).



**Figure 8:** Looking towards the northwest at the section at “A”. The ranging rod rests on the newly cast foundation. The foundation of the boundary wall to the southwest of the site is visible to the left and its trench cut (now bioturbated) is arrowed. Scale in 10 cm intervals.

### 4.2.2. Section B

This section has natural, hard sand for much of its height with a thin soil layer above it. This is capped by about 30 cm of fill. There is enough width in this section to see that the fill gets deeper towards the southeast (Figure 9).



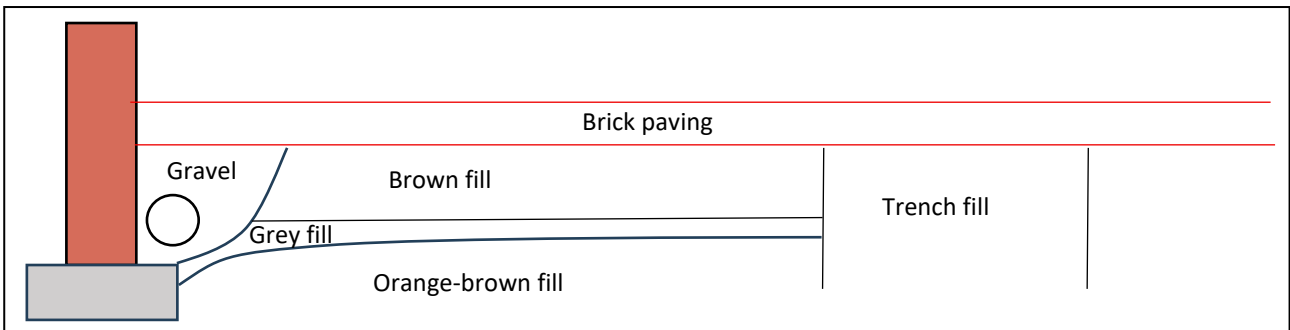
**Figure 9:** Looking towards the southwest at the section at "B". The ranging rod rests on natural, in situ sand. Scale in 10 cm intervals.

#### 4.2.3. Section C

This section appears to have fill throughout its depth. The base of the excavation has an orange/brown fill with small fragments of brick and cement visible. Above this is a thin layer of grey fill which, in turn, is overlaid by a brown fill. The southeast side of this section as visible in Figure 10 has a French Drain laid directly above the boundary wall foundation (which is lower than the base of the excavated area). The drain has been packed with coarse gravel. In the centre of the section is a pipe trench that has been refilled with rubble, rock fragments and soil.



**Figure 10:** Looking towards the south west at the section at “C”. The arrow indicates the width of a trench that has been backfilled, while the line in the sand at the base indicates the edge of this trench extending towards the camera. Scale in 10 cm intervals.



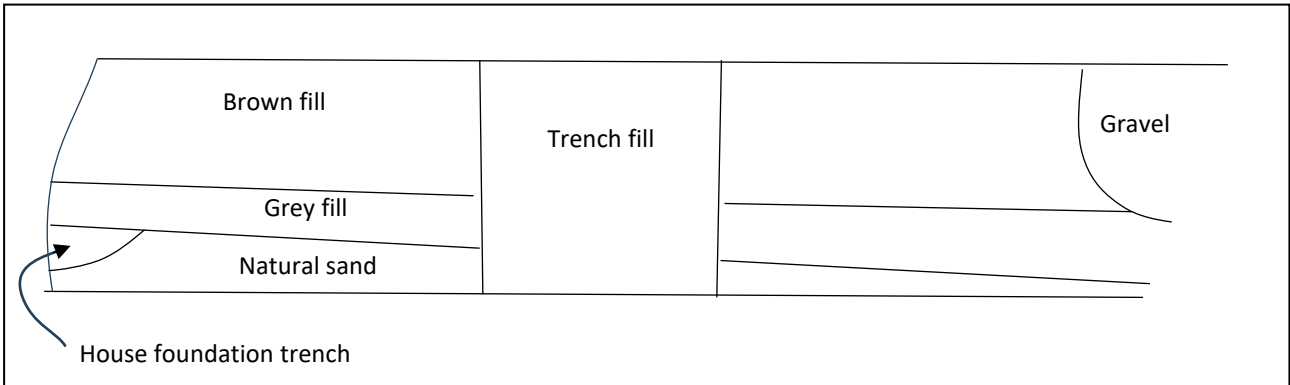
**Figure 11:** Schematic drawing of the section in Figure 10. It is 0.7 m tall.

#### 4.2.4. Section D

This section is directly across the excavation from Section C. However, it shows a different profile. There is what appears to be the natural sand at the base. This is overlaid by a layer of grey fill and then a layer of brown fill (Figures 12 & 13). These two fill layers match the opposing section at C. The trench from the house foundation is visible in the natural sand at the northwest end of this section. The sand in the base of the excavation peters out towards the southwest to be replaced by the orange-brown fill mentioned in 4.2.3 (Figure 14). The level of the natural sand presumably matches the natural surface immediately on the south-eastern side of the boundary wall with the fill having been introduced behind this wall to level off the garden of erf 97631 and raise it closer to the level of the house.



**Figure 12:** Looking towards the northeast at the section at “D”. A trench through this area is marked by the arrow and it is easily evident on the floor of the excavation as well. Scale in 10 cm intervals.



**Figure 13:** Schematic drawing of the section in Figure 12. It is 0.8 m tall.



**Figure 14:** View towards the southeast showing the natural brown sand in the floor of the excavation to the left (NE) and the orange-brown fill to the right (SW). The French Drain is visible in the background in its gravel bed.

#### 4.2.5. Section E

This section falls within the footprint of the demolished section of the house. It appears as though the entire area was excavated out and then refilled. Although the lower part of this section shows a cobble-rich material similar to that occurring towards the northeast and considered to be natural (see section H), the presence of small fragments of cement betrays the fact that it is secondary, at least in the visible section (Figure 15). The upper part of this section has a greyish brown soil fill that contains much rubble and some modern glass and ceramics (Figure 16). The floor of the excavation appears to be natural compact sand.



**Figure 15:** View towards the northeast of the section at “E”. The upper brown soil and rubble fill is thin to the left (NW) and thicker to the right (SE). The materials shown in Figure 16 were recovered from the area circled in yellow. Scale in 10 cm intervals.



**Figure 16:** Modern glass and vitrified ceramics from the soil/rubble fill in Section “E”.

#### 4.2.6. Section F

This section is within the trench excavated for the house foundation and therefore shows only fill along with the remains of the foundation itself (Figure 17).



**Figure 17:** View towards the southeast showing the remains of the house foundation and above it a fill with some iron posts incorporated into it. Scale in 10 cm intervals.

#### 4.2.7. Section G

This section is split into two by a step. The upper part shows about 0.65 m of rubble and soil fill which includes a roof slate and some pieces of glass (Figures 18 & 19). This overlies about 0.55 m of cobble-rich sediment which extends down to the top of the new foundation (Figure 20).



**Figure 18:** View towards the southeast of the upper half of the section at "G". Scale in 10 cm intervals.



**Figure 19:** Roof slate with nail hole. Scale in 10 cm intervals



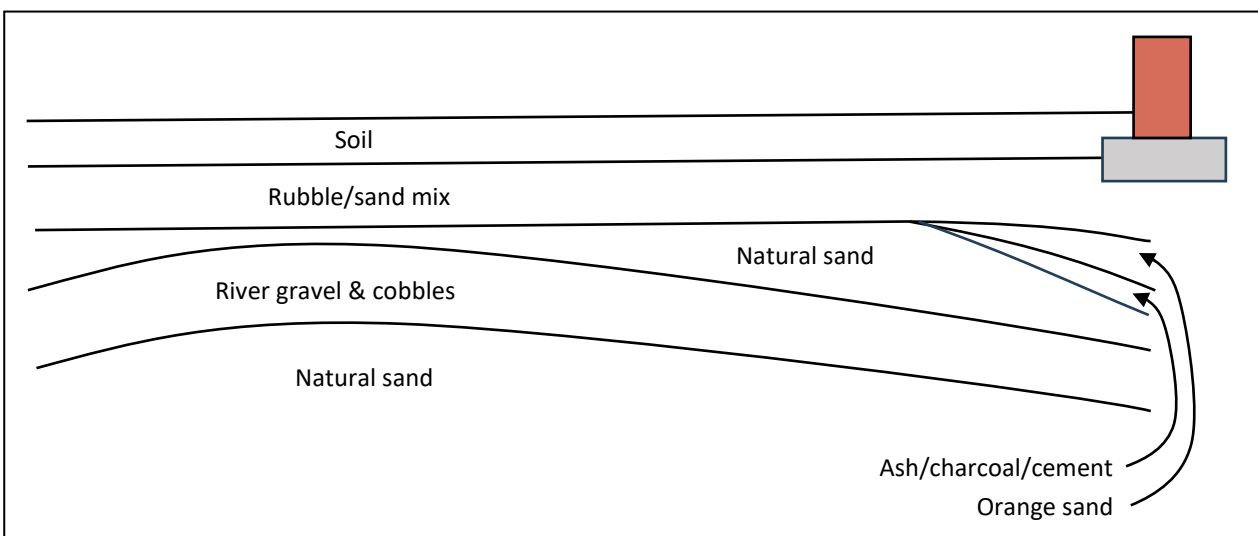
**Figure 20:** View towards the southeast of the upper half of the section at "G".

#### 4.2.8. Section H

This section is another deep section that shows the natural deposits. They are very different to those on the south-western side of the house. The section shows natural deposits capped by a soil and rubble fill (Figure 21). Interestingly, the natural deposits occur in three layers; two are sand with an intervening layer of river gravel and cobbles. This suggests an overbank deposit related to flooding from the stream to the southwest of the site with a very wet period having resulted in the gravel bank building up above the natural sand deposits, followed by later sand from natural erosion.



**Figure 21:** View towards the northwest of the section at “H” with the base (covered in gravel and fallen leaves) being a newly cast wall foundation. Scale = 1 m.



**Figure 22:** Schematic drawing of the section in Figures 21 & 23. It is 1.45 m tall.

#### 4.2.9. Section I

This is the north-eastern end of the same section described in Section H above. It is recorded because of a peculiar ash and charcoal lens that lies beneath the boundary wall along the north-eastern side of the property (Figure 23). This lens was inspected closely and found to contain fragments of grey cement. It is clearly not very old and might well date to around the time when the previous building was demolished (1960s or 1970s).



**Figure 23:** View towards the northwest of the section at “I” with the base (covered in fallen leaves) being a newly cast wall foundation. The cement to the right is the foundation of the north-eastern boundary wall of the property. Scale = 1 m.

#### 4.2.10. Stockpile

As requested by HWC, the excavated materials were searched for any further human remains or archaeological materials that might be present (Figure 24). A considerable number of historical artefacts of glass, ceramic and metal were found, and others were noted in the fill that had not yet been excavated. These materials appear to be typical late 19<sup>th</sup> century materials, but a few obviously newer items were also present. Figures 25 to 29 show glass bottles and some 20<sup>th</sup> century lids. Ceramics were also found. The refined white earthenwares included mostly transfer-printed wares, but there were also single examples of hand-painted ware and sponge-printed ware as well as two pieces of flow-blue (Figures 30 & 31). Stoneware vessels were also present with one identifiable as having originated at the Denby Pottery in Derbyshire (Figures 32 to 34). This pottery was opened in 1809, but the vessel here is more likely a late 19<sup>th</sup> century one. Also present were two very thick refined white earthenware fragments which may be sanitary ware and a few fragments of 20<sup>th</sup> century vitrified ceramics (Figures 32 & 33). There were also many iron items, with many being nails (Figure 35). Most are likely related to construction in one way or another. Also found was an iron horse shoe and a piece of brass of unknown origin (Figure 36).



**Figure 24:** Archaeologist and labourer working through the spoil heap to retrieve archaeological materials and bones.



**Figure 25:** The inside of the bases of historical glass bottles found in the excavated materials.



**Figure 26:** The outside of the bases of historical glass bottles found in the excavated materials.



**Figure 27:** Close-ups of some of the bottle bases.



**Figure 28:** Historical glass bottles necks found in the excavated materials. Three modern bottle lids lie to the right, a clear modern bottle neck is at lower right, and next to it is another modern clear glass item of indeterminate type. At bottom centre is a lump of glass.



*Figure 29: The three 20<sup>th</sup> century bottle lids.*



**Figure 30:** The first side of the historical refined white earthenwares found in the excavated material.



**Figure 31:** The second side of the historical refined white earthenwares found in the excavated material.



**Figure 32:** The first side of the historical stone ware (left), very thick refined earthenware (centre) and modern vitrified ceramics (right) found in the excavated material.



**Figure 33:** The second side of the historical stone ware (left), very thick refined earthenware (centre) and modern vitrified ceramics (right) found in the excavated material.



*Figure 34: Close up of two embossed stoneware fragments.*



*Figure 35: Metal fragments from the excavated deposits.*



**Figure 36:** *Iron horseshoe and a brass item from the excavated material.*

Bones were generally rare and are clearly most relevant to the present report. Those found include:

- A number of small-medium **bovid**, very likely a sheep, and large **bovid**, very likely cow, bones (Figures 37 & 38);
- A partial **human** mandible with one tooth; and
- Three loose **human** teeth

Figure 39 shows the rear of the property after searching and removal of all excavated spoils from the area near where the burial was located.



**Figure 37:** Animal bones from the excavated material.



**Figure 38:** Animal bones from the excavated material.

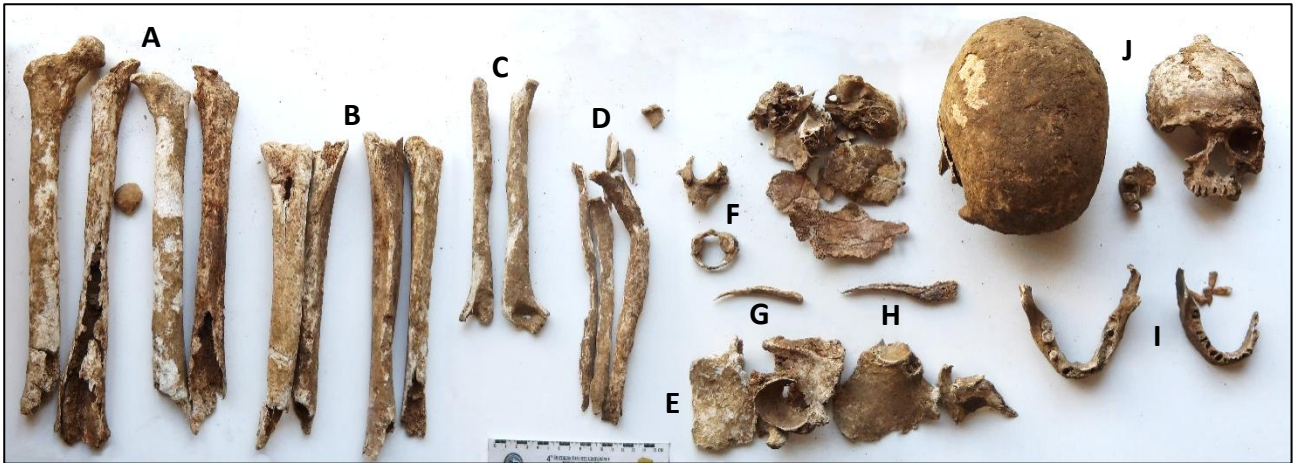


**Figure 39:** View of the rear of the property with all spoil heaps having been searched and moved to the front of the property.

#### **4.3. Human remains**

Once the bones removed from the site by HWC were retrieved and all human remains were placed together, the following bones were present (Figure 40):

- Two pairs of femora (A);
- Two pairs of tibiae (B);
- Two humeri (C);
- Three other thin long bones whose condition was too poor to assess body part without specialist input (likely radius/ulna/fibula) (D);
- Several pelvic fragments (E);
- Two vertebra (one almost whole, one partial) (F);
- One rib fragment (G);
- One clavicle (H);
- Two mandibles (one partial and one almost complete) (I); and
- Two partial skulls (one with cranium intact and one with most of the face intact) (J).



**Figure 40:** The full collection of human remains from erf 97631.

These remains together suggest two individuals. Both were adult as evidenced by the lack of visible cranial sutures, the state of the teeth, including some that had fallen out with the bones showing that ossification had taken place within the open sockets (Figures 41 & 42). The chins suggested that one might be male and the other female. The femora and tibiae seem to be slightly different in size, reflecting two different sized people. Overall, we seem to have an adult female and a slightly larger adult male.



**Figure 41:** An ossified tooth socket (arrowed) on the first mandible.



**Figure 42:** An ossified tooth socket (arrowed) on the second mandible.

#### 4.4. Statement of significance and provisional grading

Section 38(3)(b) of the NHRA requires an assessment of the significance of all heritage resources. Although this is required in the context as part of heritage impact assessments, it is useful to apply gradings in other contexts too. 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.

The archaeological materials retrieved from the fill are of unknown origin and are thus of very low cultural significance for their historical value. They are Not Conservation Worthy (NCW).

## 5. CONSULTATION WITH HERITAGE CONSERVATION BODIES

No consultation has yet been conducted, but this will be done in due course and the results communicated to Heritage Western Cape.

## 6. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The work reported here has served to:

1. Rescue further human remains from erf 97631;
2. Explore the site to understand the stratigraphic context of the finds; and
3. Ascertain whether any further human remains or other archaeological materials were likely to be present.

The area where the remains were found was successfully cleared of loose debris and further bones were recovered. All were in a disturbed context. It is concluded that:

- There is no evidence for grave shafts visible on the site;
- Much of the sediment present on the south-eastern side of the house is fill that was introduced to bring the garden level up closer to the house floor;
- The historical materials retrieved from the spoil heaps originate in this fill and are thus already in a secondary context. The origin of this material is unknown, and its cultural significance is thus very low;
- The human remains found by the builders were in the stratigraphically deepest part of the site; and
- As things currently stand, there appears to be no further risk to any human remains (there is still a chance that other graves may be present, but they are simply not visible due to the fill).

One further small area (less than 2 m<sup>2</sup>) still needs to be excavated to the same depth as the place where the remains were found. This excavation should be closely monitored by an archaeologist. HWC has required that any excavations below the level of the existing house foundations should be monitored. At least some of these deposits are fill overlying natural stratigraphy. However, because there is variability in the natural sediments across the site, this requirement of HWC is deemed to have merit and is supported here.

There is no objection work proceeding anywhere on the site, but subject to the monitoring of all excavation work below the current house foundation level.

## 7. REFERENCE

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

## 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  
**Telephone:** (021) 788 1025  
**Cell Phone:** 083 272 3225  
**Email:** jayson@asha-consulting.co.za

**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
- Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority APM Committee member 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.