CTS HERITAGE

HERITAGE SCREENER

CTS Reference Number:	**CTS20_042_2**
SAHRIS Reference:	
Client:	**Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd**
Date:	**November 2020**
Title:	**Proposed development of the Rondavel Solar Energy Facilities near Kroonstad, Free State Province**

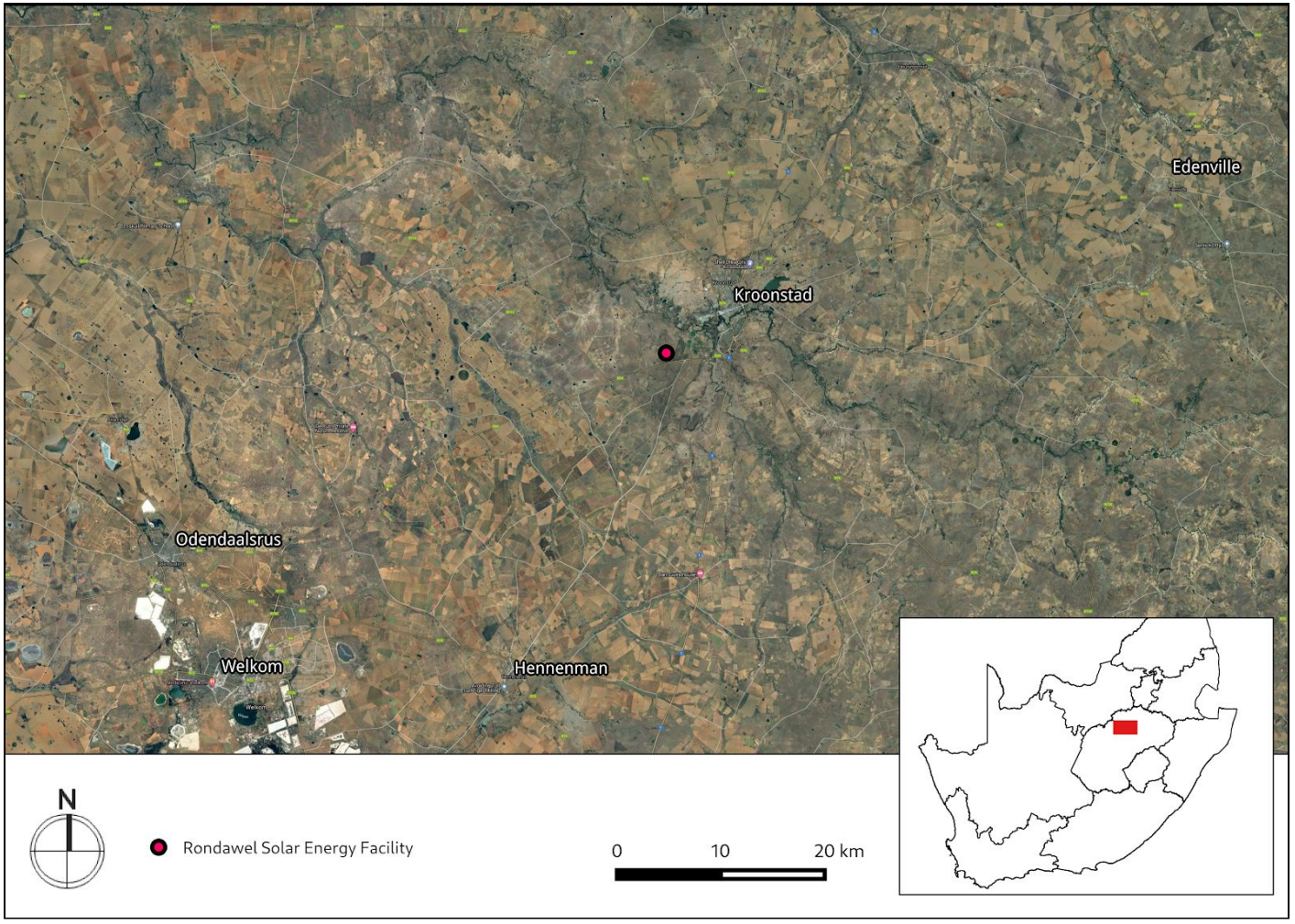

Figure 1a. Satellite map indicating the location of the proposed development in the Free State

CTS Heritage Recommendation	**RECOMMENDATION** **Based on the available information, it is likely that the proposed development will negatively impact on significant archaeological and palaeontological heritage resources. As such, it is recommended that an HIA is required that identifies these resources in the field, assesses these impacts and proposes mitigation measures.**

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1. Proposed Development Summary

South Africa Mainstream Renewable Power Developments (Pty) Ltd is proposing the construction and operation of the 75 MWac Rondavel Photovoltaic (PV) Solar Energy Facility (SEF) and Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), near the town of Kroonstad in the Moqhaka Local Municipality (Fezile Dabi District) of the Free State Province of South Africa. The proposed development traverses four (4) farm parcels namely:

» Remaining Extent of the farm Rondavel Noord No. 1475 (main site); and
» Remaining Extent of the farm Rondavel No. 627 (main and grid site).

2. Application References

Name of relevant heritage authority(s)	SAHRA
Name of decision making authority(s)	DEFF

3. Property Information

Latitude / Longitude	27.1752 E, -27.6985 S
Erf number / Farm number	» Remaining Extent of the farm Rondavel Noord No. 1475 (main site); and » Remaining Extent of the farm Rondavel No. 627 (main and grid site)
Local Municipality	Moqhaka Local Municipality
District Municipality	Fezile Dabi District
Previous Magisterial District	Kroonstad
Province	Free State
Current Zoning	Agriculture
Project Site	2027ha

4. Nature of the Proposed Development

Total Development Area	195ha
Depth of excavation (m)	2 - 2.5m
Height of development (m)	2.5m for panels and 2.8m fo inverters

5. Category of Development

x	**Triggers: Section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act**
	Triggers: Section 38(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act
	1. Construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier over 300m in length.
	2. Construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length.
	3. Any development or activity that will change the character of a site-
x	a) exceeding 5 000m^2 in extent
	b) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof
	c) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years
	4. Rezoning of a site exceeding 10 000m^2
	5. Other (state):

6. Additional Infrastructure Required for this Development

The following infrastructure will be developed:

- Solar PV array comprising PV modules and mounting structures.
- Inverters and transformers.
- Underground cabling between the project components.
- On-site facility substation to facilitate the connection between the solar PV facility and the Eskom electricity grid.
- Battery Energy Storage System (BESS).
- Site offices and maintenance buildings, including workshop areas for maintenance and storage.
- Laydown areas and temporary man camp area.
- Access roads, internal distribution roads and fencing around the development area.

- Telecommunication infrastructure;
- Stormwater channels; and water pipelines.

7. Mapping (please see Appendix 3 and 4 for a full description of our methodology and map legends)

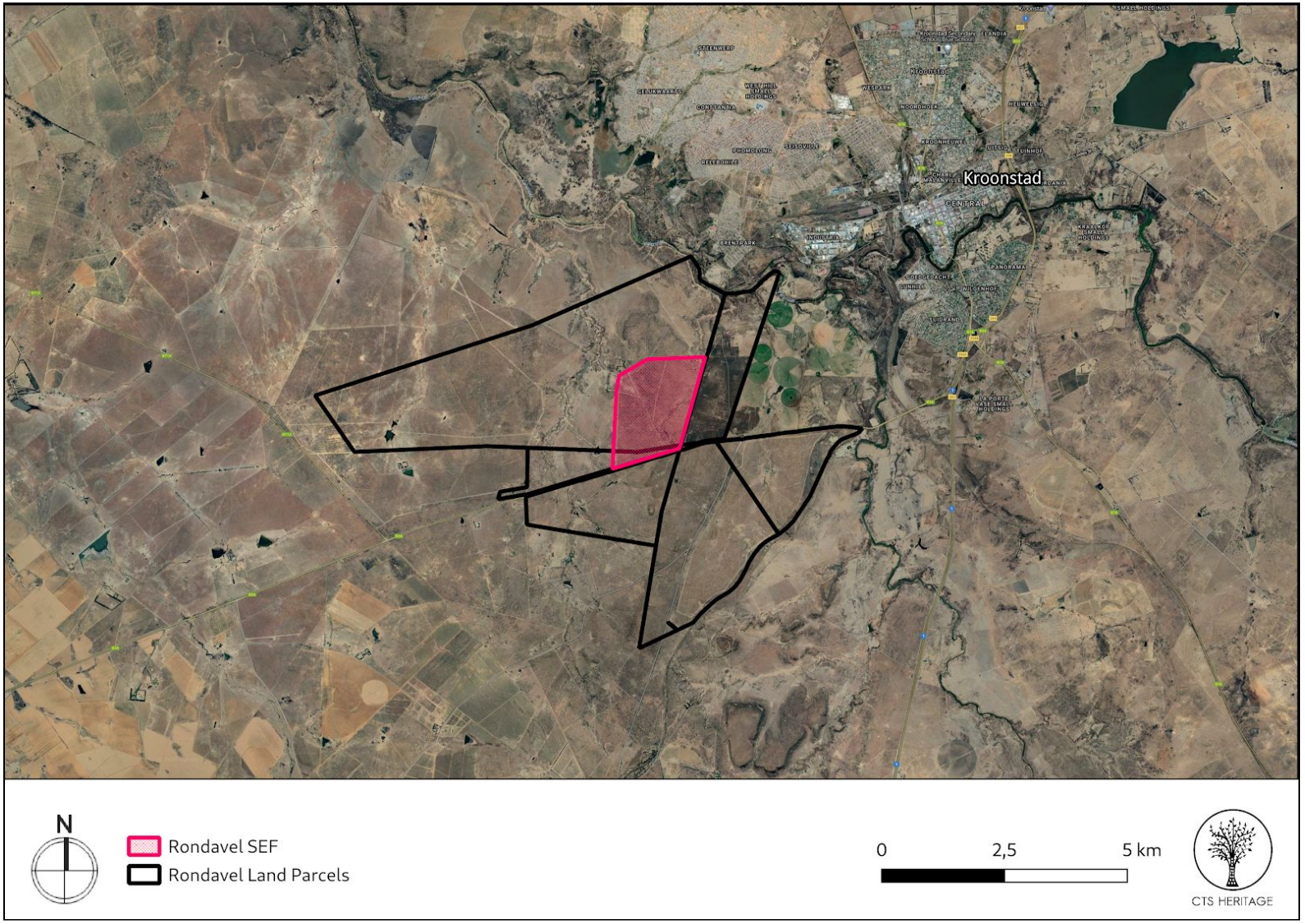

Figure 1b. Overview Map. Satellite image (2020) indicating the proposed development area for the Rondavel SEF

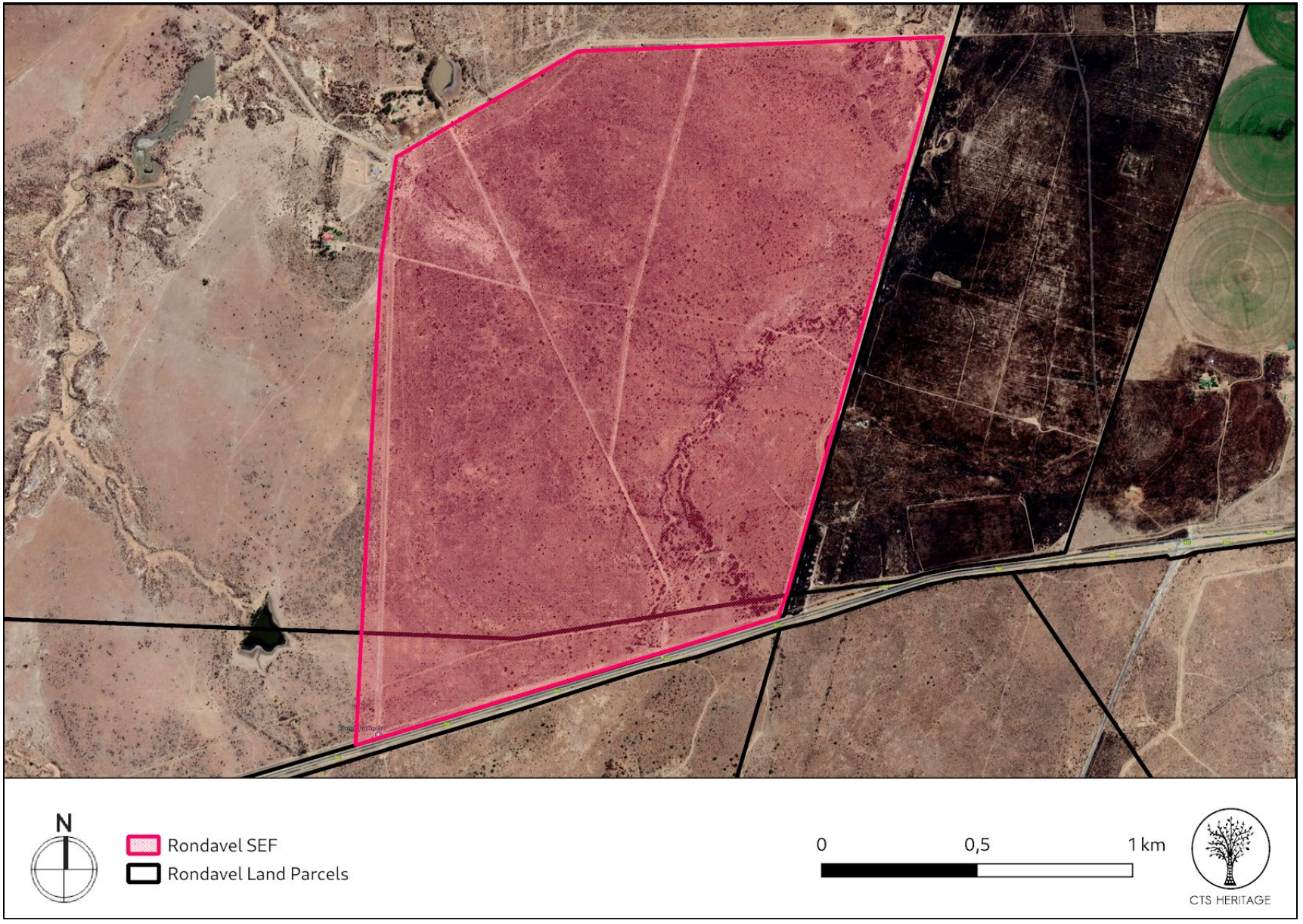

Figure 1c. Overview Map. Satellite image (2020) indicating the proposed development area for the Rondavel SEF

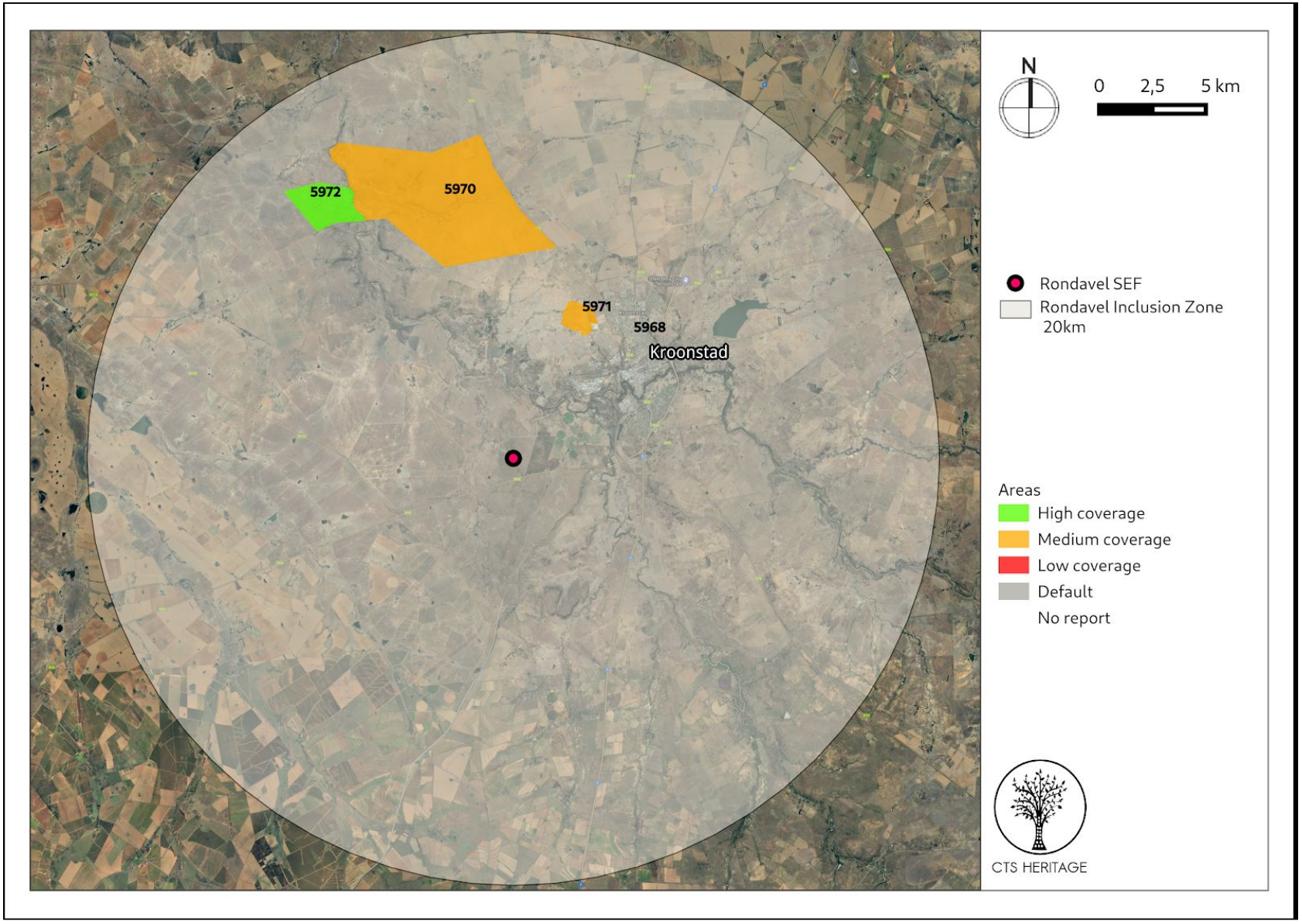

Figure 2. Previous HIAs Map. Previous Heritage Impact Assessments covering the proposed development area with SAHRIS NIDS indicated. Please see Appendix 2 for a full reference list

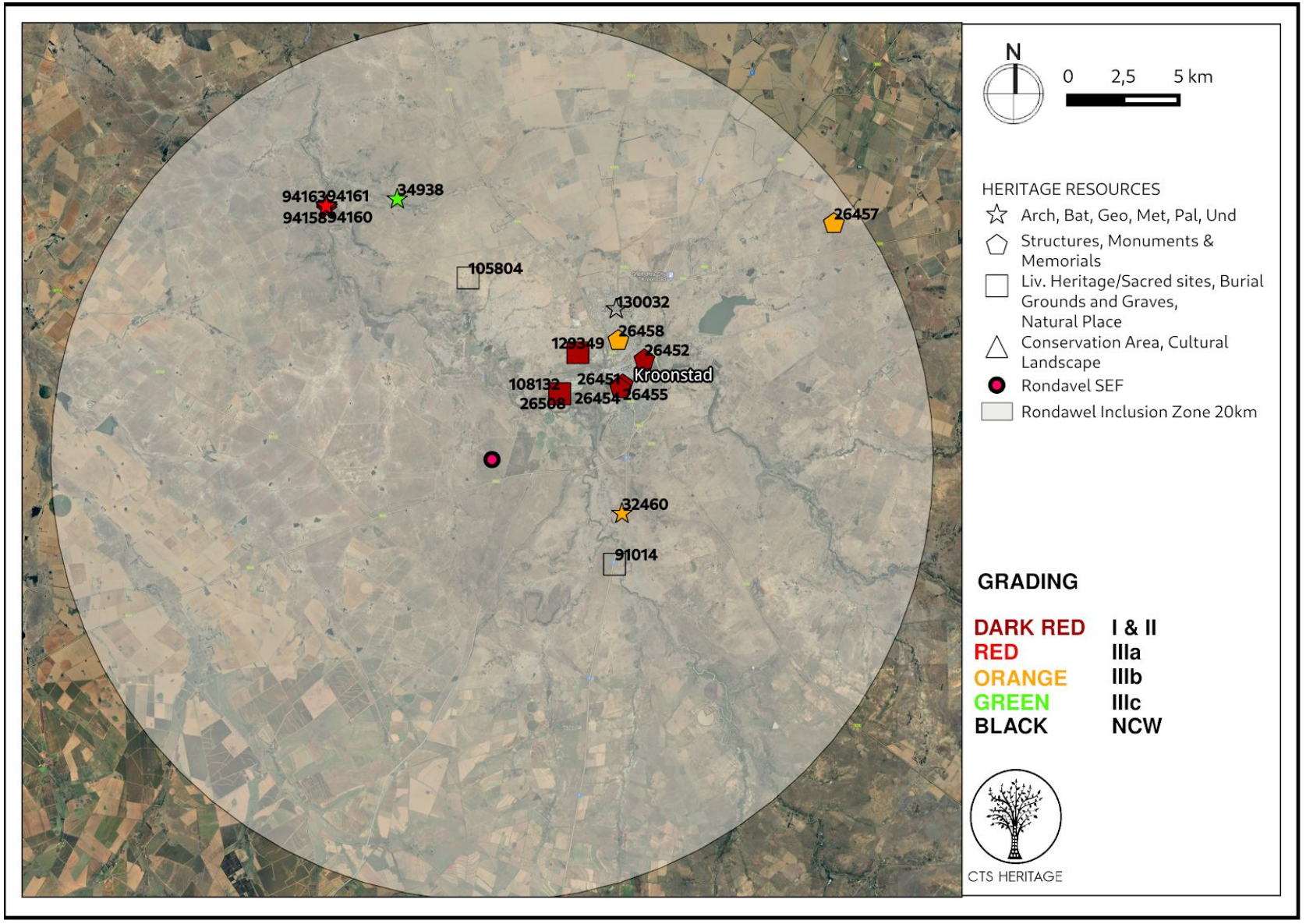

Figure 3. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources previously identified within the study area, with SAHRIS Site IDs indicated in the insets below. Please See Appendix 4 for full description of heritage resource types

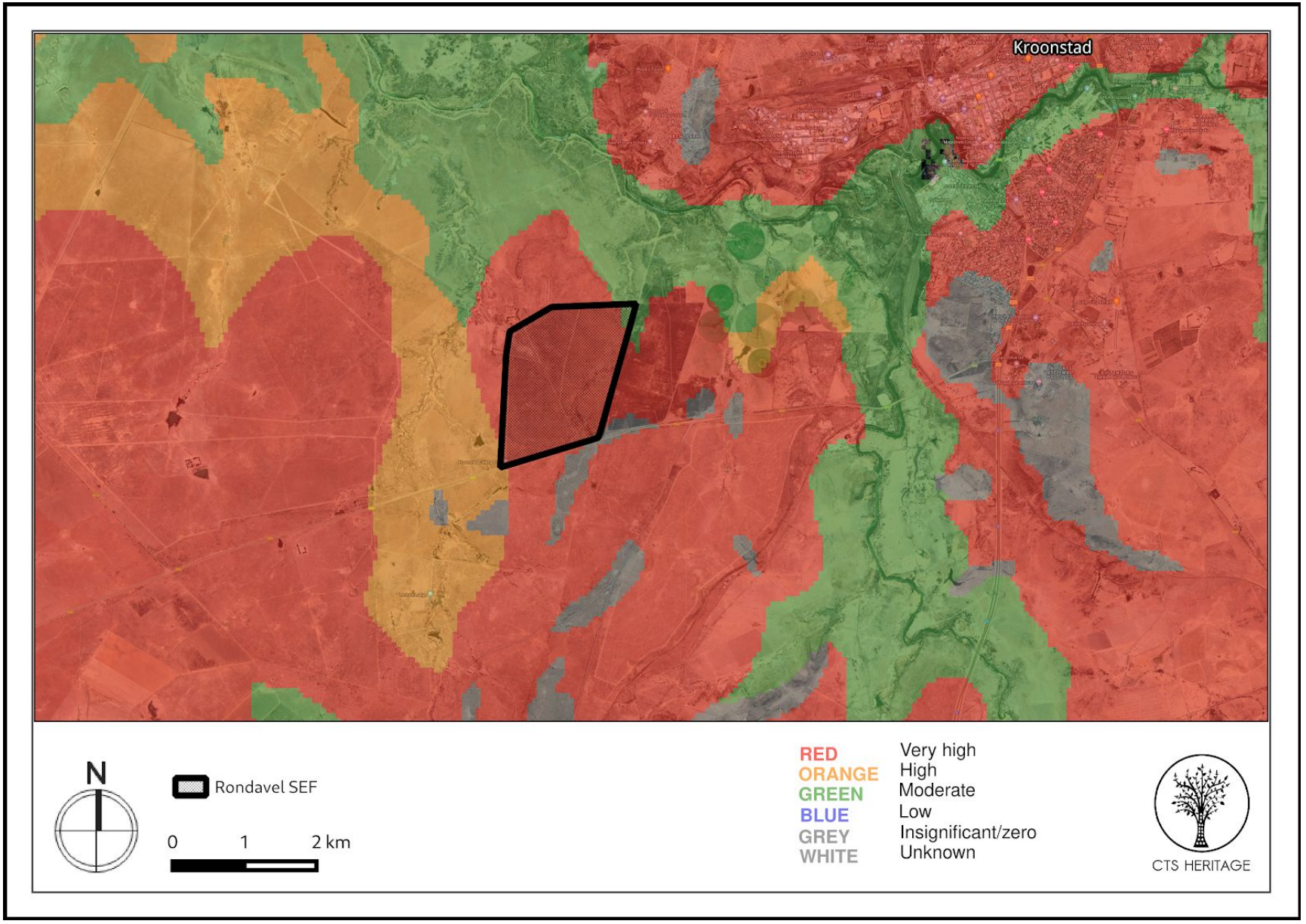

Figure 4. Palaeosensitivity Map. Indicating fossil sensitivity underlying the study area. Please See Appendix 3 for a full guide to the legend

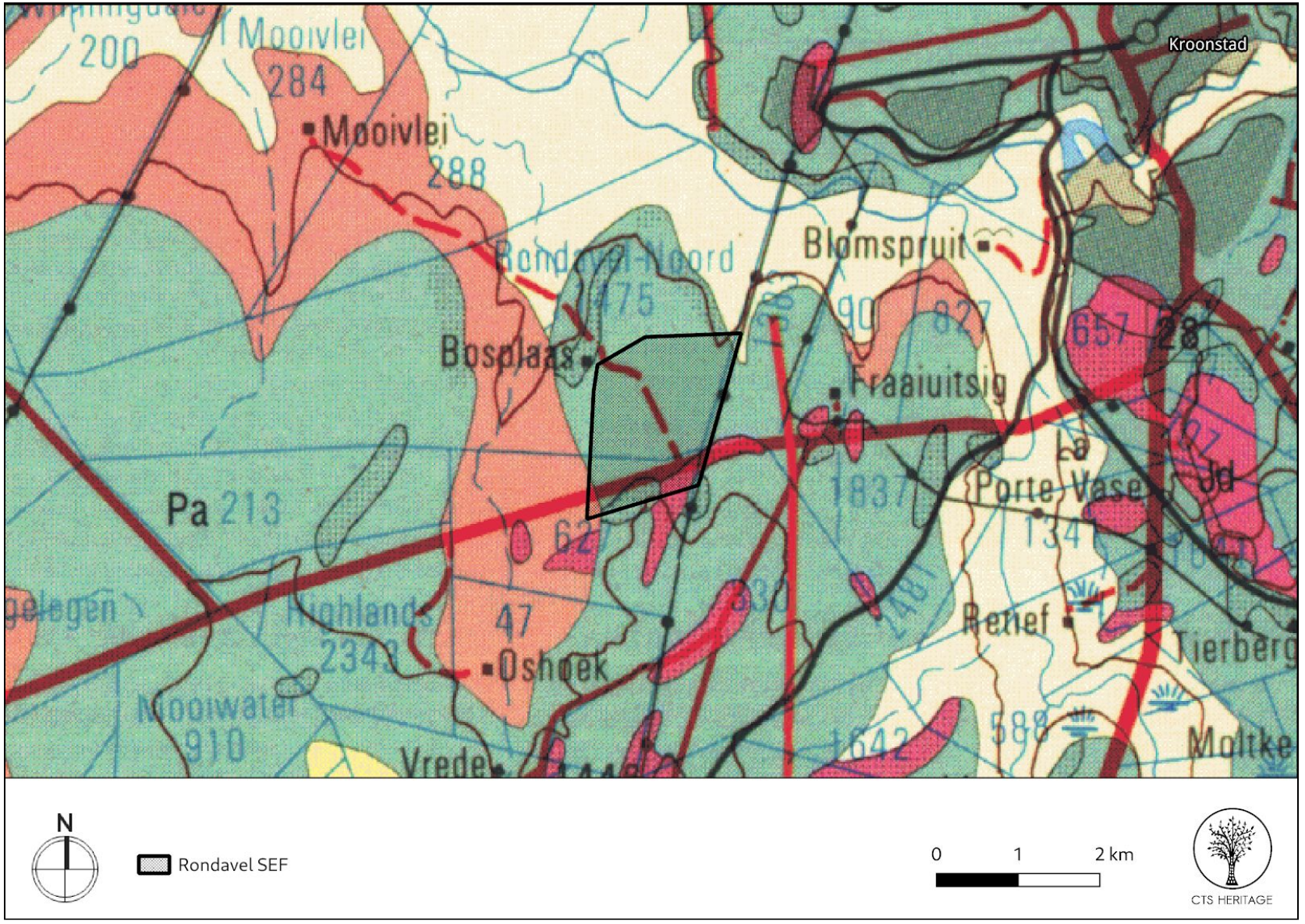

Figure 5a. Geology Map. Extract from the CGS 2726 Kroonstad Map indicating that the development area for the Rondavel SEF and Grid Connections is underlain by sediments of the Karoo Supergroup including the Adelaide Subgroup (Pa), the Volksrust Formation (Pvo) and Jurassic Dolerite (Jd).

Figure 6. Google Street View image of Rondavel SEF area

8. Heritage Assessment

South Africa Mainstream Renewable Power Developments (Pty) Ltd is proposing the construction and operation of the Rondavel Solar Energy Facilities and associated infrastructure near the town of Kroonstad in the Moqhaka Local Municipality. Kroonstad was established as a town in 1855. During the Second Boer War, from 13 March to 11 May 1900, the city became the capital of the Orange Free State, and subsequently the site of a British concentration camp to contain Boer women and children. Kroonstad still boasts much of the inherent rugged beauty which led the Voortrekkers to establish the town where they did and it is situated in an area characterised by open spaces and an abundant variety of vegetation that makes it particularly beautiful. According to Van Schalkwyk (2013), “Most farmsteads were burned down during the Anglo-Boer War, with the result that very little of the built environment dates to the 19th century.” According to Matenga (2019), the Black and Coloured townships are significant as landscapes of segregation occupying the north-western fringe of the CBD, while the exclusive white suburbs were located northeast of the town and south of the Valsch River.

According to Van Schalkwyk (2013), “The cultural landscape qualities of the region essentially consist of a rural setup. In this the human occupation is made up of a pre-colonial element consisting of limited Stone Age and Iron Age occupation, as well as a much later colonial (farmer) component. This was soon followed by the development of a number of urban centres or towns. Originally these mostly served the surrounding farming communities, but with the discovery of the Free State Gold Fields, they expanded rapidly in order to serve this industry as well.” The proposed Solar Energy Facility and its associated grid connections are located some distance from the historic core of Kroonstad town. Furthermore, the areas proposed for development are located more than 5km away from the site of the Boer War concentration camps and associated burial grounds.

Prior to colonial settlement in 1855, the area proposed for development formed part of a landscape that was occupied by indigenous Khoe herders and San hunter-gatherers. These indigenous communities were displaced by Bantu-speaking people who began to occupy the area in the Iron Age. According to Van Schalkwyk (2013), “Sites dating to the Late Iron Age are known to occur in the region, especially... in the vicinity of the Sandrivier, whereas some are known to occur to the northwest of Ventersburg, These are typical stone walled sites that are linked with Sothospeakers and date to the period after 1600.” As such, it is possible that Early, Middle or Later Stone Age artefacts may be located within the proposed development footprint. Furthermore, it is possible that evidence of Iron Age settlement may also be located within the proposed development areas. A such, it is recommended that an archaeological assessment of the areas proposed for development is completed and anticipated impacts to such resources assessed.

According to the SAHRIS Palaeosensitivity Map (Figures 4a and 4b), the areas proposed for development are underlain by sediments of moderate to very high palaeontological sensitivity. According to the Council of GeoScience 2726 Kroonstad Map, the development area for the Rondavel SEF and Grid Connections is underlain by sediments of the Karoo Supergroup including the Adelaide Subgroup (Pa), the Volksrust Formation (Pvo) (Figure 5a) and the Vrede SEF and Grid Connections are underlain by sediments of the Karoo Supergroup including the Adelaide Subgroup (Pa) as well as Jurassic Dolerite (Jd) and Quaternary Sands (Qs) (Figure 5b). The most palaeontologically sensitive formation underlying the development areas is the Adelaide Subgroup of the Beaufort Group. This formation forms part of the Dicynodon and Lystrosaurus assemblage zones and is known to include fossils of fish, amphibians, reptiles, therapsids and vertebrate burrows. Diverse terrestrial and freshwater tetrapods of *Pristerognathus* to *Dicynodon* Assemblage Zones (amphibians, true reptiles, synapsids – especially therapsids) have been found in this formation, as well as, palaeoniscoid fish, freshwater bivalves, trace fossils (including tetrapod trackways), sparse to rich assemblages of vascular plants (*Glossopteris* Flora, including spectacular petrified logs) and insects. Based on the known palaeontological sensitivities of the Adelaide Subgroup, it is recommended that a palaeontological assessment of the areas proposed for development is completed and anticipated impacts to such resources assessed.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the available information, it is likely that the proposed development will negatively impact on significant archaeological and palaeontological heritage resources. As such, it is recommended that an HIA is required that identifies these resources in the field, assesses these impacts and proposes mitigation measures.

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Impact Assessment Table

IMPACTS: Potential impacts to significant archaeological, palaeontological and cultural landscape heritage resources

DESKTOP SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS OF THE SITE: Overall, the Rondavel SEF sites have a HIGH sensitivity regarding impacts to heritage resources.

While no archaeological resources are known to exist within the development area, based on other heritage finds in the broader Kroonstad area, potential exists for archaeological resources within the development area. Any damage or loss of archaeological resources will be irreversible and permanent, representing a loss of evidence of past occupation of the landscape. Should an archaeological resource be damaged, the significance of the impact is therefore expected to be high.

In addition, a very high palaeontological sensitivity was determined for the development area. Any damage or loss of palaeontological heritage resources will be irreversible and permanent loss of scientific knowledge regarding the evolution of life. Should a palaeontological resource be damaged, the significance of the impact is therefore expected to be high.

ISSUE	NATURE OF IMPACT	EXTENT OF IMPACT	NO-GO AREAS
Cumulative impact to the Cultural Landscape	Erosion of the sense of place associated with a rural area characterised by open spaces and an abundant variety of vegetation	Local	None anticipated
Destruction of significant archaeological heritage resources	Permanent loss of evidence of past occupation of the landscape	Local	To be determined through the field assessment
Destruction of significant palaeontological heritage resources	Permanent loss of scientific knowledge regarding the evolution of life	Local	To be determined through the field assessment

GAPS IN KNOWLEDGE: The areas proposed for the development of the Rondavel SEF have not previously been surveyed for significant archaeological or palaeontological heritage resources based on the Desktop Information available. In addition, the Cultural Landscape of rural areas located on the outskirts of Kroonstad have not been assessed for their heritage significance.

In line with the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) a Heritage Impact Assessment will be prepared considering existing survey reports submitted to SAHRA which will assess likely impacts to archaeological and palaeontological heritage resources through the completion of additional specialist studies. A full survey to identify archaeological and palaeontological resources must be undertaken to support this Impact Assessment report. This assessment should:

- Comply with specific requirements and guidelines of SAHRA and NHRA.
- Include the identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected, as defined in Section 2 of NHRA.
- Include an assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria as set out in the regulations.
- Include an assessment of the impact of development on such heritage resources.
- Identify heritage resources to be monitored.
- Suggest suitable mitigation measures to address the identified impacts.
- Provide recommendations regarding the alternatives provided from a heritage perspective.
- Provide a description of the heritage sensitivity of the development based on the finding of the study.

The subsurface archaeological and palaeontological record can never be fully understood without excavation, and the EIA Phase report will make recommendations on how to proceed should fossils or heritage finds be discovered during construction activities.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ASSESSMENT: Based on the available information, it is likely that the proposed development will negatively impact on significant archaeological and palaeontological heritage resources. As such, it is recommended that an HIA is required that identifies these resources in the field, assesses these impacts and proposes mitigation measures.

Plan of Study:

Sensitivity Analysis and EIA assessment

SAHRA requires that an assessment be provided for the Rondavel Solar PV Facility. The report will comply with the requirements of the National Heritage Resources Act section 38(3) and will consider Heritage and Palaeontological Impacts, based on a field assessment of palaeontological, heritage and cultural resources within the development footprint. The following HIA specific tasks must be undertaken:

- Undertake a Phase 1 HIA in accordance with the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) (NHRA).
- Comply with specific requirements and guidelines of SAHRA and NHRA.
- The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected, as defined in Section 2 of NHRA.
- An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria as set out in the regulations.
- An assessment of the impact of development on such heritage resources.
- Identify heritage resources to be monitored.
- Suggest suitable mitigation measures to address the identified impacts.
- Provide recommendations regarding the alternatives provided from a heritage perspective.
- Compile a report that reflects the above and includes appropriate mapping. Ensure that the report complies with Appendix 6 of GN No. R982 (2017).
- Provide a description of the heritage sensitivity of the development based on the finding of the study.

Assessment of Impacts for the EIA

The methodology described above assists in the evaluation of the overall effect of a proposed activity on the environment. It includes an assessment of the significant direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts. The significance of environmental impacts is to be assessed by means of the criteria of extent (scale), duration, magnitude (severity), probability (certainty) and direction (negative, neutral or positive).

The nature of the impact will be defined and described. It will refer to the causes of the impact, what will be affected, and how it will be affected. For each anticipated impact, recommendations will be made for desirable mitigation measures.

Environmental Management Programme

For each overarching anticipated impact, management recommendations for the design, construction, and operational phase (where appropriate) will be drafted for inclusion in the project EMPr, as well as a Chance Fossil Finds Procedure.

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APPENDIX 1

List of heritage resources within 20km of the development area

Site ID	Site no	Full Site Name	Site Type	Grading
26508	9/2/306/0003	Concentration Camp Cemetery, Louvain, Brandfort District	Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade II
26453	9/2/324/0005	Old Market Square Post Office and prison-cells, 66 Murray Street, Kroonstad	Building	Grade II
26454	9/2/324/0006	Old market building, Market and Murray Streets, Kroonstad	Building	Grade II
26455	9/2/324/0008	Town Hall, Church Street, Kroonstad	Building	Grade II
26452	9/2/324/0016	Nederduitse Gereformeerde Mother Church, Church Square, Kroonstad	Building	Grade II
26451	9/2/324/0014	Old Magistrate's Office, Murray Street, Kroonstad	Building	Grade II
26458	9/2/324/0003	Kroonstad North Nederduitse Gereformeerde Church, Reitz, Symond and Malherbe Streets, Kroonstad	Building	Grade IIIb
26457	9/2/324/0001	Farmhouse, Congleton, Kroonstad District	Building	Grade IIIb
32460	Kroonstad Quarry	Kroonstad Quarry Q42.5	Palaeontological	Grade IIIb
34938	MID001	Middenspruit 001	Stone walling, Artefacts	Grade IIIc
94157	BOSCH 2218 / 01	Boschpunt 2218 / 01	Stone walling	Grade IIIa
94158	BOSCH 2218 / 02	Boschpunt 2218 / 02	Stone walling	Grade IIIa
94159	BOSCH 2218 / 03	Boschpunt 2218 / 03	Stone walling	Grade IIIa
94160	BOSCH 2218 / 04	Boschpunt 2218 / 04	Stone walling	Grade IIIa

94161	BOSCH 2218 / 05	Boschpunt 2218 / 05	Stone walling	Grade IIIa
94162	BOSCH 2218 / 06	Boschpunt 2218 / 06	Stone walling	Grade IIIa
94163	BOSCH 2218 / 07	Boschpunt 2218 / 07	Stone walling	Grade IIIa
34894	SMA001	Smaaldeel 001	Building	Grade IIIa
105804	Motale Family Graves	Motale Family Graves	Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade IIIa
108132	Kroonstaad Concentration Camp Cemetery	Kroonstaad Concentration Camp Cemetery	Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade IIIa
91014	Kroonstad N1	Kroonstad National Road 1 Widening	Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade IIIa
129349	Grave of Rev. Zaccheus Richard Mahabane	Grave of Rev. Zaccheus Richard Mahabane, Seeisoville Cemetery, Maokeng, Kroonstad	Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade I
130030	2727AC/Environmental Rehabilitation/Farm Morgenster 772/Site 2	Archaeological site	Archaeological	Grade IV
130032	2727AC/Environmental Rehabilitation/Farm Morgenster 772/Site 3	Historical village	Settlement	Ungraded

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APPENDIX 2

Reference List with relevant AIAs and PIAs

Heritage Impact Assessments				
Nid	**Report Type**	**Author/s**	**Date**	**Title**
5968	AIA Phase 1	Cobus Dreyer	20/06/2005	Archaeological and Historical Investigation of the Proposed New Filling Station at Kroonstad, Free State
5969	AIA Phase 1	Cobus Dreyer	25/08/2005	Historical Investigation of the Existing Outbuildings at the Farm Smaldeel 202, Kroonstad, Free State
5970	AIA Phase 1	Cobus Dreyer	29/05/2006	First Phase Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Assessment of the Proposed Residential Developments at the Farm Middenspruit 151, Kroonstad, Free State
5971	AIA Phase 1	Cobus Dreyer	12/07/2006	Archaeological and Historical Investigation of the Proposed Township Developments at Maokeng, Kroonstad, Free State
5972	AIA Phase 1	Cobus Dreyer	26/10/2006	First Phase Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Assessment of the Proposed Residential Developments at the Farm Boschpunt 2218 Kroonstad, Free State
129819	AIA Phase 1	Jaco van der Walt	30/08/2013	Archaeological Impact Assessment Report for the Proposed Steynsrus (19.5MW) Photovoltaic Plant, Free State Province
533640	HIA Phase 1	Edward Matenga	25/11/2019	PHASE I HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT (INCLUDING PALAEONTOLOGICAL DESKTOP ASSESSMENT) IN TERMS OF SECTION 38 OF THE NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT NO 25/1999 FOR THE PROPOSED PHASE II MAOKENG HOUSING DEVELOPMENT(5390 ERVEN MOAKENG) (KROONSTAD), FREE STATE PROVINCE
165622	HIA Phase 1	Johnny van Schalkwyk	04/06/2014	Cultural heritage impact assessment for the UPGRADE OF A SECTION OF NATIONAL ROUTE 1, BETWEEN KROONSTAD AND VENTERSBURG, FREE STATE PROVINCE

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APPENDIX 3 - Keys/Guides

Key/Guide to Acronyms

AIA	Archaeological Impact Assessment
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (KwaZulu-Natal)
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs (National)
DEADP	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (Western Cape)
DEDEAT	Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (Eastern Cape)
DEDECT	Department of Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism (North West)
DEDT	Department of Economic Development and Tourism (Mpumalanga)
DEDTEA	Department of economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (Free State)
DENC	Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (Northern Cape)
DMR	Department of Mineral Resources (National)
GDARD	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (Gauteng)
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
LEDET	Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (Limpopo)
MPRDA	Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, no 28 of 2002
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, no 107 of 1998
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act, no 25 of 1999
PIA	Palaeontological Impact Assessment
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
SAHRIS	South African Heritage Resources Information System
VIA	Visual Impact Assessment

Full guide to Palaeosensitivity Map legend

	RED:	VERY HIGH - field assessment and protocol for finds is required
	ORANGE/YELLOW:	HIGH - desktop study is required and based on the outcome of the desktop study, a field assessment is likely
	GREEN:	MODERATE - desktop study is required
	BLUE/PURPLE:	LOW - no palaeontological studies are required however a protocol for chance finds is required
	GREY:	INSIGNIFICANT/ZERO - no palaeontological studies are required
	WHITE/CLEAR:	UNKNOWN - these areas will require a minimum of a desktop study.

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APPENDIX 4 - Methodology

The Heritage Screener summarises the heritage impact assessments and studies previously undertaken within the area of the proposed development and its surroundings. Heritage resources identified in these reports are assessed by our team during the screening process.

The heritage resources will be described both in terms of **type**:

- Group 1: Archaeological, Underwater, Palaeontological and Geological sites, Meteorites, and Battlefields
- Group 2: Structures, Monuments and Memorials
- Group 3: Burial Grounds and Graves, Living Heritage, Sacred and Natural sites
- Group 4: Cultural Landscapes, Conservation Areas and Scenic routes

and **significance** (Grade I, II, IIIa, b or c, ungraded), as determined by the author of the original heritage impact assessment report or by formal grading and/or protection by the heritage authorities.

Sites identified and mapped during research projects will also be considered.

DETERMINATION OF THE EXTENT OF THE INCLUSION ZONE TO BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION

The extent of the inclusion zone to be considered for the Heritage Screener will be determined by CTS based on:

- the size of the development,
- the number and outcome of previous surveys existing in the area
- the potential cumulative impact of the application.

The inclusion zone will be considered as the region within a maximum distance of 50 km from the boundary of the proposed development.

DETERMINATION OF THE PALAEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

The possible impact of the proposed development on palaeontological resources is gauged by:

- reviewing the fossil sensitivity maps available on the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS)
- considering the nature of the proposed development
- when available, taking information provided by the applicant related to the geological background of the area into account

DETERMINATION OF THE COVERAGE RATING ASCRIBED TO A REPORT POLYGON

Each report assessed for the compilation of the Heritage Screener is colour-coded according to the level of coverage accomplished. The extent of the surveyed coverage is labeled in three categories, namely low, medium and high. In most instances the extent of the map corresponds to the extent of the development for which the specific report was undertaken.

Low coverage will be used for:

- desktop studies where no field assessment of the area was undertaken;
- reports where the sites are listed and described but no GPS coordinates were provided.
- older reports with GPS coordinates with low accuracy ratings;
- reports where the entire property was mapped, but only a small/limited area was surveyed.
- uploads on the National Inventory which are not properly mapped.

Medium coverage will be used for

- reports for which a field survey was undertaken but the area was not extensively covered. This may apply to instances where some impediments did not allow for full coverage such as thick vegetation, etc.
- reports for which the entire property was mapped, but only a specific area was surveyed thoroughly. This is differentiated from low ratings listed above when these surveys cover up to around 50% of the property.

High coverage will be used for

- reports where the area highlighted in the map was extensively surveyed as shown by the GPS track coordinates. This category will also apply to permit reports.

RECOMMENDATION GUIDE

The Heritage Screener includes a set of recommendations to the applicant based on whether an impact on heritage resources is anticipated. One of three possible recommendations is formulated:

(1) The heritage resources in the area proposed for development are sufficiently recorded - The surveys undertaken in the area adequately captured the heritage resources. There are no known sites which require mitigation or management plans. No further heritage work is recommended for the proposed development.

This recommendation is made when:

- enough work has been undertaken in the area
- it is the professional opinion of CTS that the area has already been assessed adequately from a heritage perspective for the type of development proposed

(2) The heritage resources and the area proposed for development are only partially recorded - The surveys undertaken in the area have not adequately captured the heritage resources and/or there are sites which require mitigation or management plans. Further specific heritage work is recommended for the proposed development.

This recommendation is made in instances in which there are already some studies undertaken in the area and/or in the adjacent area for the proposed development. Further studies in a limited HIA may include:

- improvement on some components of the heritage assessments already undertaken, for instance with a renewed field survey and/or with a specific specialist for the type of heritage resources expected in the area
- compilation of a report for a component of a heritage impact assessment not already undertaken in the area

- undertaking mitigation measures requested in previous assessments/records of decision.

(3) The heritage resources within the area proposed for the development have not been adequately surveyed yet - Few or no surveys have been undertaken in the area proposed for development. A full Heritage Impact Assessment with a detailed field component is recommended for the proposed development.

Note:
The responsibility for generating a response detailing the requirements for the development lies with the heritage authority. However, since the methodology utilised for the compilation of the Heritage Screeners is thorough and consistent, contradictory outcomes to the recommendations made by CTS should rarely occur. Should a discrepancy arise, CTS will immediately take up the matter with the heritage authority to clarify the dispute.

APPENDIX 5 -Summary of Specialist Expertise

Jenna Lavin, an archaeologist with an MSc in Archaeology and Palaeoenvironments, and currently completing an MPhil in Conservation Management , heads up the heritage division of the organisation, and has a wealth of experience in the heritage management sector. Jenna's previous position as the Assistant Director for Policy, Research and Planning at Heritage Western Cape has provided her with an in-depth understanding of national and international heritage legislation. Her 8 years of experience at various heritage authorities in South Africa means that she has dealt extensively with permitting, policy formulation, compliance and heritage management at national and provincial level and has also been heavily involved in rolling out training on SAHRIS to the Provincial Heritage Resources Authorities and local authorities.

Jenna is on the Executive Committee of the Association of Professional Heritage Practitioners (APHP), and is also an active member of the International Committee on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) as well as the International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM). In addition, Jenna has been a member of the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) since 2009. Recently, Jenna has been responsible for conducting training in how to write Wikipedia articles for the Africa Centre's WikiAfrica project.

Since 2016, Jenna has drafted over 50 Heritage Impact Assessments throughout South Africa.