

HERITAGE SCREENER

		HERITAGE SCREENER
CTS Reference Number:	CTS22_247	British Co.
SAHRIS Reference:		Control Contro
Client:	SiVEST	Monthly William Control From Control
Date:	November 2022	Generating Kirkwood Kirkwood Generating Generating
Title:	Mayogi 1 and 2 PV	N Mayogi PV Mayogi PV Project Area 0 10 20 km
		Figure 1a. Satellite map indicating the location of the proposed development in the Eastern Cape



1. Proposed Development Summary

Farm No. 692 (hereafter referred to as the property) is located adjacent to the R75 approximately 13km south-west of Kirkwood, Eastern Cape Province. The Skilpad Substation is located within the property. The intention is to develop one or more PV facilities and associated infrastructure on the property, depending on site sensitivities. The associated infrastructure would include a BESS, site camp, substation and OHL, and O&M building. Based on the site visit and desktop analysis, the focus area for PV development is the northern section of the property.

2. Application References

Name of relevant heritage authority(s)	ECPHRA
Name of decision making authority(s)	DFFE

3. Property Information

Latitude / Longitude	33°28'52.30"S 25°18'54.04"E
Erf number / Farm number	Farm 692
Local Municipality	Sarah Baartman District
District Municipality	Dr Beyers Naude Municipality
Current Use	Agriculture
Current Zoning	Agriculture

4. Nature of the Proposed Development

Total Length of Road	
Depth of excavation (m)	
Height of development (m)	



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-
Х	a) exceeding 5 000m² 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

NA



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



Figure 1b. Overview Map. Satellite image (2022) indicating the proposed development area relative to Kirkwood



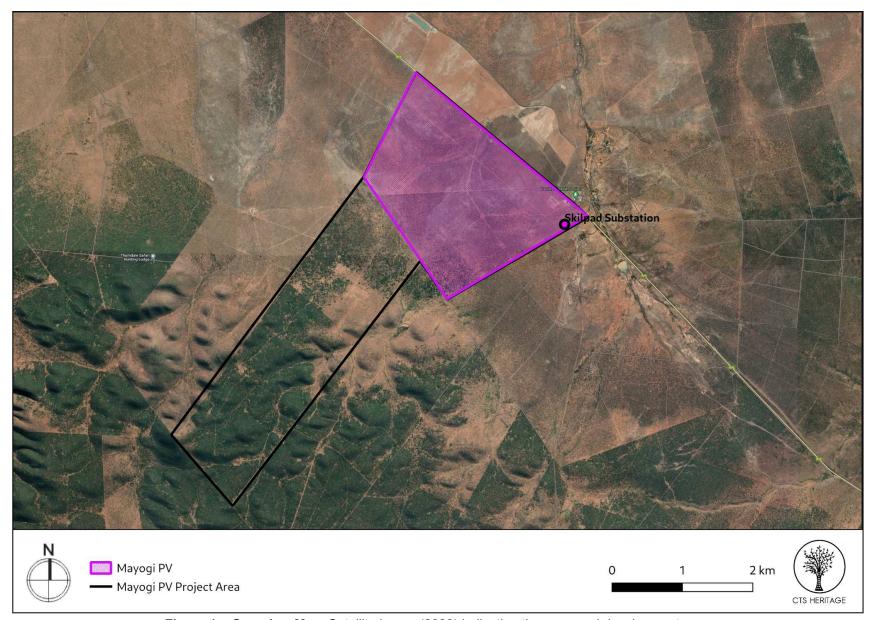


Figure 1c. Overview Map. Satellite image (2022) indicating the proposed development area



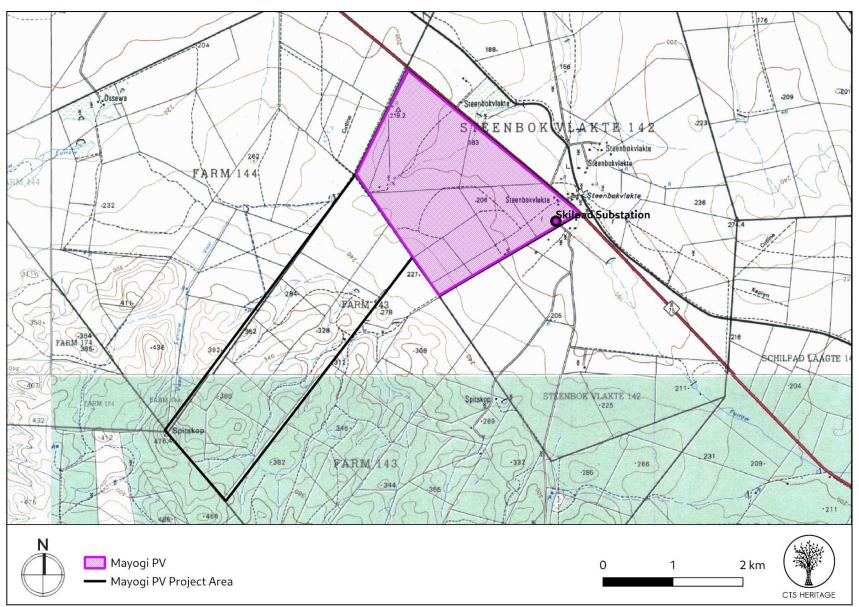


Figure 1d. Overview Map. Extract from 1:50 000 Topo



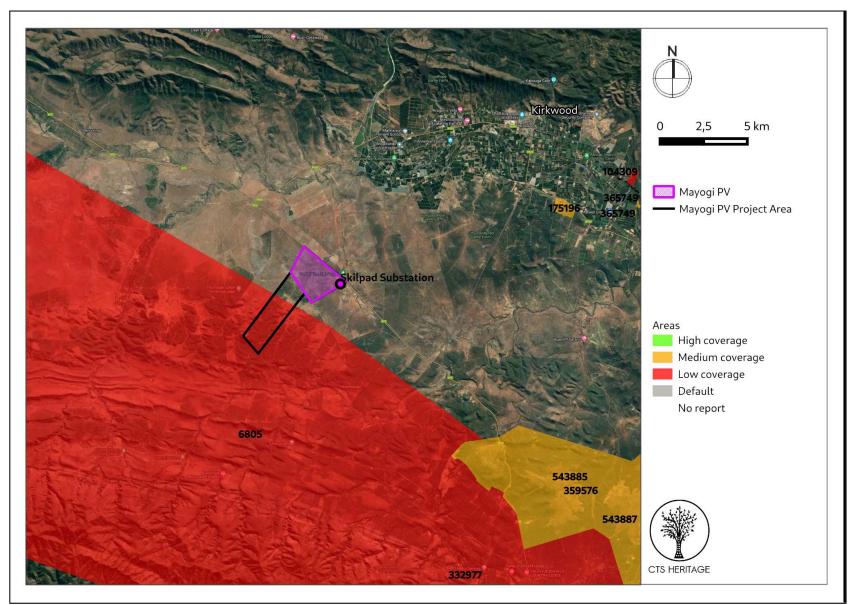


Figure 2. Previous HIAs Map. Previous Heritage Impact Assessments covering the proposed development area with SAHRIS NIDS indicated. Please see Appendix 2 for a full reference list.



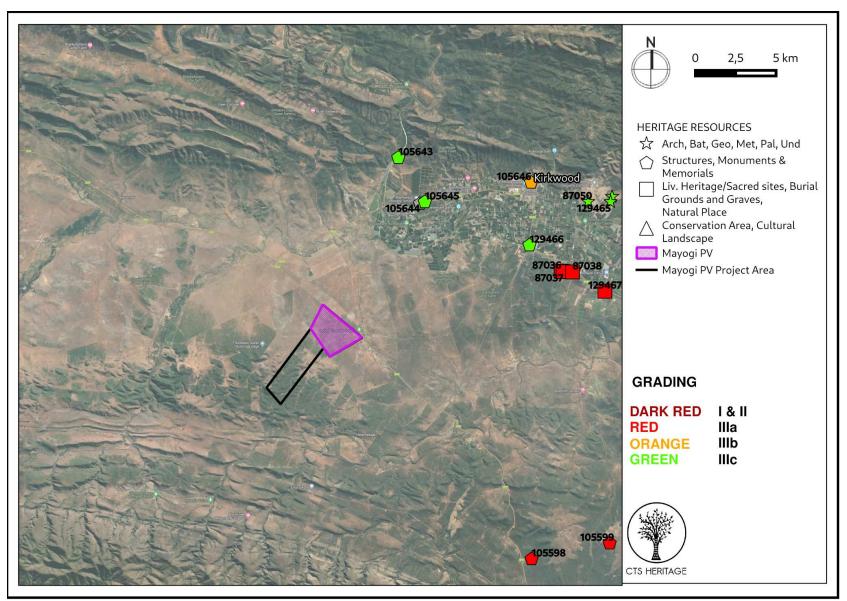


Figure 3. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources previously identified within the study area, with SAHRIS Site IDs indicated in the insets below. Please See Appendix 4 for full description of heritage resource types.



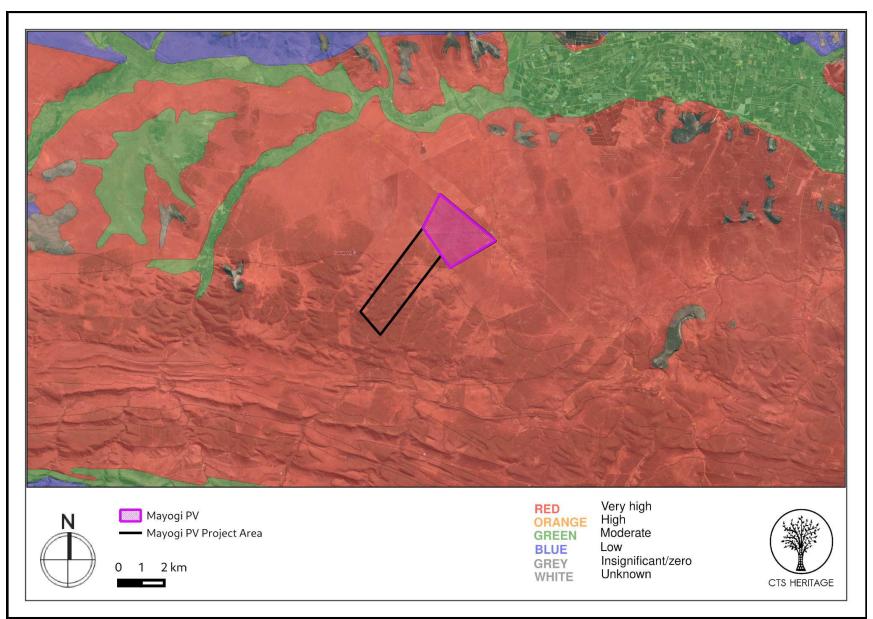


Figure 4a. Palaeosensitivity Map. Indicating fossil sensitivity underlying the study area. Please See Appendix 3 for a full guide to the legend.



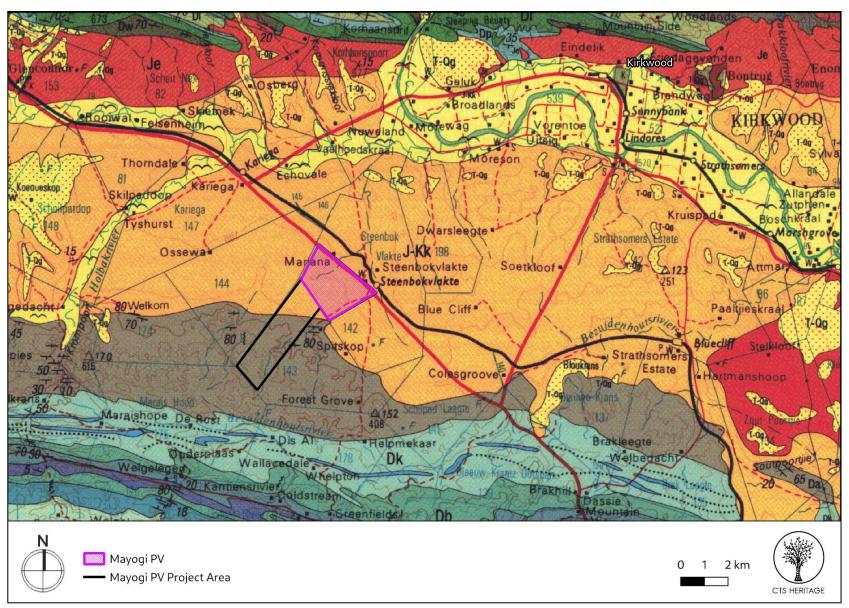


Figure 4b. Geology Map. Extract from 1: 250 000 geological map 3324 Port Elizabeth (Council for Geoscience, Pretoria) showing that the area proposed for development is underlain by sediments of the Kirkwood Formation (J-Kk)



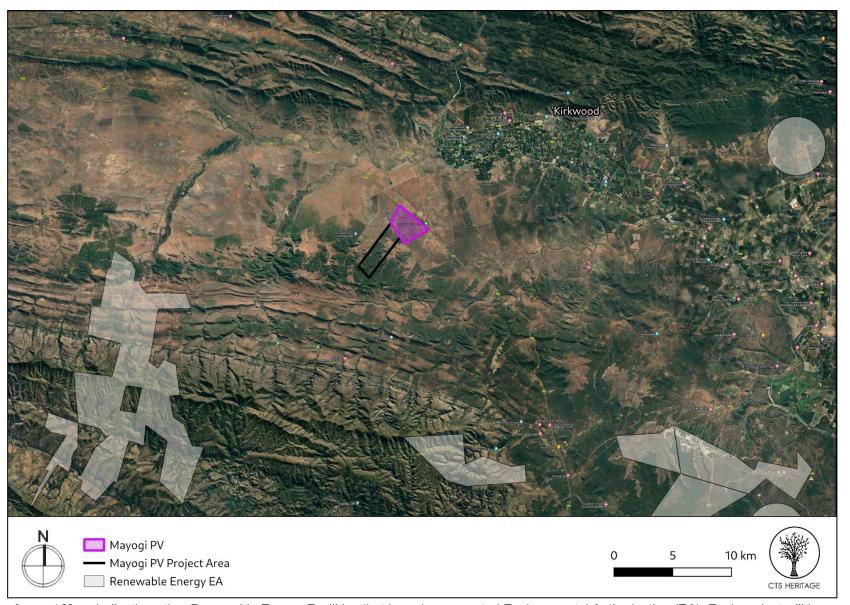


Figure 5. Cumulative Impact Map. Indicating other Renewable Energy Facilities that have been granted Environmental Authorisation (EA). Each project will have associated road and OHL infrastructure.





Figure 6.1. Google Street View. Overlooking the area proposed for the road infrastructure





Figure 6.2 Google Street View. Overlooking the area proposed for the road infrastructure



8. Heritage Assessment

This application is for the proposed development of a PV facility and its grid collection on the south side of the R75 approximately 10km from Kirkwood and the Sunday's River Valley.

Built Environment and the Cultural Landscape

At the beginning of the 19th century, the Sundays River formed the eastern border of the then Cape Colony. The broader area around Kirkwood was consequently the scene of many armed conflicts - Khoi against Xhosa, Khoi and Xhosa together against the Boers and British together and finally the Boers against the British during the Second Anglo-Boer War. Historic period remains are also found in the area, with early farmhouses, churches and several farm burial grounds having been noted, ranging from formal, enclosed graves to informal stone-packed burial mounds (Van Ryneveld 2016, NID 374575).

The Sundays River Valley irrigation scheme was started in the early 1920s, targeting British settlers on small holdings (10 morgen in size) along the banks of the Sundays River. A large dam was constructed on the Sundays River (Lake Mentz) to supply the area with water for irrigation, and a canal system was put in place to supply water to farms from Kirkwood, at the upper end of the valley, to Addo at the lower end.

Importantly, the ACO (2014) noted that the broader context within which this development occurs has high levels of cultural landscape significance. As noted in ACO (2014), "The construction of a major transmission line (Eskom's 765 kW Gamma-Grassridge) has been approved but not yet built. It will cross the western side of the study area through Soutpans Poort and is expected to be a major new visual intrusion. In terms of the assessment checklist published by Baumann, Winter, Aikman (2005) the landscape is largely intact as a natural landscape and intrusions within the last 60 years have been moderate. The aesthetic qualities can be described as being of generally scenic (not dramatic) significance while certain niche areas are highly significant — especially the landscapes on the northern side of the Klein Winterhoek ridge as well as the Perdepoort which contains some dramatic scenery with a distinct character." Furthermore, as the proposed development consists of an expansion of existing infrastructure, there is no "change of character" to the site and no negative impact to the cultural landscape is anticipated from the proposed amendment to the road alignment.

Archaeology

As a source of freshwater, the Sundays River valley has likely been occupied continuously throughout history. According to Webley (2003 SAHRIS NID 4307), Early and Middle Stone Age scatters are found along the banks of the Sundays River. These scatters are found immediately below the topsoil, at a depth of no more than 30cm and appear to have been deposited through river action, and as such, are not *in situ*. The artefacts identified consist of flaked quartzite cobbles with cortex and quartzite flakes. Very few diagnostic flakes were identified. In her assessment of the number of borrow pits, van Ryneveld (2012, SAHRIS NID 49462) did not identify any archaeological resources within the two borrow pits located near the proposed development area. According to Gaigher (2013 SAHRIS NID 125198), "Excavations at sites such as Melkhoutboom and Vygeboom (inside Addo Park) have uncovered graves with rich grave goods indicating a complex belief system. The rock art too indicates the San occupants took part in trance before painting... Many of the shell middens in the Addo Park contain pottery, confirming the presence of the Khoekhoen in the area." According to Gaigher (2013), "The majority of hunter-gatherer groups had been pushed out of the Zuurberg by the 1820's and was forced to move further inland to escape European settlement on their lands."

The previous heritage studies that have been conducted in the broader area have identified isolated and scattered artefacts of the Early, Middle and Later Stone Age (Binneman, 2010; NID 7159). Generally, archaeological artefacts in this region are found in road cuttings, tracks and paths as the dense vegetation of the area largely obscures their presence elsewhere. ESA material known from the area includes handaxes and cleavers that are usually found in river gravels, although *in situ* ESA tools have been found in spring deposits near Addo (Binneman 2016, NID 365749). MSA flake and blade tools are similarly usually found in secondary contexts, and may be found with associated fossil bone material (Binneman 2010). LSA sites, though present, are usually obscured by the dense vegetation in this region. When found, they are usually represented by limited numbers of stone tools and bone fragments, and organic preservation is generally poor (Binneman 2016). Cave sites in the nearby mountains, on the contrary, often contain well-preserved deposits and rock paintings. Khoe sites, dating to the past 2 000 years, also occur in the area, and their sites are marked by the presence of indigenous ceramics and domesticated animal bone. These



groups were also responsible for the creation of large middens of freshwater mussels, sometimes associated with human burials, that can be found on the banks of the Sunday's River (Binneman 2016). Burials and graves associated with pre-colonial as well as historic communities are also to be found in the area (Binneman 2013, NID 175196).

Historic period remains are also found in the area, with early farmhouses, churches and several farm burial grounds having been noted, ranging from formal, enclosed graves to informal stone-packed burial mounds (Van Ryneveld 2016, NID 374575).

Palaeontology

The area proposed for development is underlain by sediments of very high palaeontological sensitivity belonging to the Kirkwood Formation according to the Council of GeoScience Map 3324. According to Almond's assessment for a nearby development (2014), "During and following the break-up of Gondwana in Early Cretaceous times the Palaeozoic bedrocks in this region were deeply weathered and eroded to form a dissected palaeosurface across which meandering rivers deposited the pebbly channel sandstones and silty overbank mudrocks of the Kirkwood Formation (Uitenhage Group). The basal contact or unconformity between the Uitenhage and Bokkeveld Group rocks preserves the original high relief of the pre-Cretaceous landscape, with hills of Gamka Formation and younger Bokkeveld wackes projecting up through the lower Uitenhage Group fluvial succession. The Kirkwood continental sediments interfinger southwards, and are eventually overlain by fine-grained estuarine to marine shelf sediments of the Sundays River Formation (Uitenhage Group) reflecting gradual flooding of the margins of southern Africa in Early Cretaceous times."

Almond (2014) goes on to note that the "Early Cretaceous fluvial sediments of the Kirkwood Formation ("Wood Beds", Uitenhage Group) that underlie valleys and lower hill slopes in large parts of the... study area are generally very poorly exposed. However, where seen at surface they are often characterised by an abundance of petrified wood, including logs up to several metres long and half a metre across. Some of the fossil logs are only preserved as moulds but others retain fine details of the original woody tissue microstructure and are therefore of considerable palaeontological interest."

RECOMMENDATION: Based on the information available, it is likely that the proposed development will impact on significant heritage resources. It is therefore recommended that ECPHRA request a full HIA that satisfies the requirements of section 38(3) of the NHRA for this project.



APPENDIX 1

List of heritage resources within the development area

Site ID	Site no	Full Site Name	Site Type	Grading
87036	PCT001	Panzi Citrus 001	Burial Grounds & amp; Graves	Grade IIIa
87037	PCT002	Panzi Citrus 002	Burial Grounds & Draves	Grade IIIa
87038	PCT003	Panzi Citrus 003	Burial Grounds & Draves	Grade IIIa
32281	Atmar-001	Atmar	Archaeological	Grade IIIb
87050	ADD005	Addo 005	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
105598	DR-S1	Dassiesridge Site 1	Structures	Grade IIIa
105599	DR-S2	Dassiesridge Site 2	Structures	Grade IIIa
105643	KBWS1	Kirkwood Bulk Water Supply Farmstead 1	Building	Grade IIIc
105644	KBWS2	Kirkwood Bulk Water Bridge	Bridge	Ungraded
105645	KBWS3	Kirkwood Bulk Water Supply Farmstead 2	Building	Grade IIIc
105646	KBWS4	Kirkwood Bulk Water Supply Church	Building	Grade IIIb
129464	KIRKAD001	BP7-2	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
129465	KIRKAD002	BP7-1	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
129466	KIRKAD003	Kirkwood to Addo 003	Bridge	Grade IIIc
129467	KIRKAD004	Kirkwood to Addo 004	Burial Grounds & amp; Graves	Grade IIIa



APPENDIX 2

Reference List with relevant AIAs and PIAs

	Heritage Impact Assessments				
Nid	Report Type	Author/s	Date	Title	
104309	AIA Phase 1	Johan Binneman	01/05/2012	A Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment for the proposed expansion of the existing agricultural activities on Falcon Ridge, Portion 274 of Strathomers estate no. 42, Sundays River Valley Municipality, Eastern Cape Province.	
125198	Heritage Impact Assessment Specialist Reports	Stephan Gaigher	01/07/2013	HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED UPGRADING OF STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE IN VALENCIA, ADDO, SUNDAYS RIVER VALLEYMUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE	
136577	AIA Phase 1	Johan Binneman	05/09/2012	A PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED EXPANSION OF THE EXISTING AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES ON RIVER BEND CITRUS FARM, REMAINDER OF FARM 82 WOLVE KOP, PORTION 1 OF FARM 77 WELLSHAVEN AND PORTION 3 OF FARM 77 HONEYVALE, NEAR ADDO, SUNDAYS RIVER VALLEY MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE	
136577	AIA Phase 1	Johan Binneman	05/09/2012	A PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED EXPANSION OF THE EXISTING AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES ON RIVER BEND CITRUS FARM, REMAINDER OF FARM 82 WOLVE KOP, PORTION 1 OF FARM 77 WELLSHAVEN AND PORTION 3 OF FARM 77 HONEYVALE, NEAR ADDO, SUNDAYS RIVER VALLEY MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE	
136578	PIA Desktop	John E Almond	01/08/2012	PALAEONTOLOGICAL SPECIALIST STUDY: DESKTOP ASSESSMENT Expansion of River Bend Citrus Farm near Addo, Sundays River Valley Municipality, Eastern Cape	
136578	PIA Desktop	John E Almond	01/08/2012	PALAEONTOLOGICAL SPECIALIST STUDY: DESKTOP ASSESSMENT Expansion of River Bend Citrus Farm near Addo, Sundays River Valley Municipality, Eastern Cape	
174009	HIA Letter of Exemption	Johan Binneman	30/06/2014	LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION (WITH CONDITIONS) FOR THE EXEMPTION OF A FULL PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED SACE RANGER PHOTOVOLTAIC (SOLAR) PLANT NEAR UITENHAGE, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE	
175196	HIA Phase 1	Johan	01/04/2013	A PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CLEARING OF LAND FOR	



		Binneman		AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES ON PANZI CITRUS FARM NEAR KIRKWOOD, DIVISION OF UITENHAGE, SUNDAYS RIVER VALLEY MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE
332977	Desktop Assessment	Mariagrazia Galimberti, Kyla Bluff, Nicholas Wiltshire	25/09/2015	CTS15_012 - Uitenhage Gasification Plant
357420	Desktop Assessment	Mariagrazia Galimberti, Kyla Bluff, Nicholas Wiltshire	15/02/2016	Heritage Screener: CEN Hermitage Citrus and Storage Expansion Eastern Cape
357424	Desktop Assessment	Mariagrazia Galimberti, Kyla Bluff, Nicholas Wiltshire	15/02/2016	Heritage Screener: CEN Summerville Citrus and Storage Expansion Eastern Cape
357428	Desktop Assessment	Mariagrazia Galimberti, Kyla Bluff, Nicholas Wiltshire	25/02/2016	Heritage Screener: PPC Dubrody Citrus, Kirkwood
359574	HIA Phase 1	Karen Van Ryneveld	15/09/2014	Phase 1 Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment – The Dassiesridge Wind Energy Facility (WEF), between Kirkwood and Uitenhage, Cacadu District, Eastern Cape, South Africa. 15 September 2014. Prepared by: Karen van Ryneveld (ArchaeoMaps). E-mail: kvanryneveld@gmail.com; Tel: 084 871 1064; Postal Address: Postnet Suite 239, Private Bag X3, Beacon Bay, 5205
359576	PIA Phase 1	John E. Almond	15/10/2014	PROPOSED DASSIESRIDGE WIND ENERGY FACILITY NEAR UITENHAGE, CACADU DISTRICT, EASTERN CAPE. By John E. Almond,



365749	AIA Phase 1	Johan Binneman	29/02/2016	PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS FOR THE PROPOSED CLEARING OF VEGETATION IN THREE AREAS TO ESTABLISH CITRUS ORCHARDS ON THE FARM BOSCHKRAAL NEAR KIRKWOOD, SUNDAY'S RIVER VALLEY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE
4307	AIA Phase 1	Lita Webley	11/06/2003	Addo Elephant National Park: Upgrading of Existing Tourist Road Network and Construction of Southern Access Road near Colchester - Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment
6805	AIA Phase 1	Len van Schalkwyk, Elizabeth Wahl	01/09/2007	Heritage Impact Assessment of Gamma Grassridge Power Line Corridors and Substation, Eastern, Western and Northern Cape Provinces, South Africa
7159	AIA Phase 1	Johan Binneman	23/11/2010	A PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED EXPANSION OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES ON PORTION 20 OF FARM 84, LANDDROST VEEPLAATS, KIRKWOOD, SUNDAYS RIVER VALLEY MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE



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

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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.



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 a member 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 100 Heritage Impact Assessments throughout South Africa.