CTS HERITAGE

HERITAGE SCREENER

CTS Reference Number:	**CTS25_113**
Client:	**Elgin Free Range Chickens (*EFRC Agri Operations (Pty) Ltd.*)**
Date:	**June 2025**
Title:	**THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A FREE-RANGE POULTRY BROILER FACILITY ON THE REMAINDER OF FARM NUMBER 563, 564, 565 AND THE FARM KLEINFONTEIN NUMBER 954, WORCESTER**

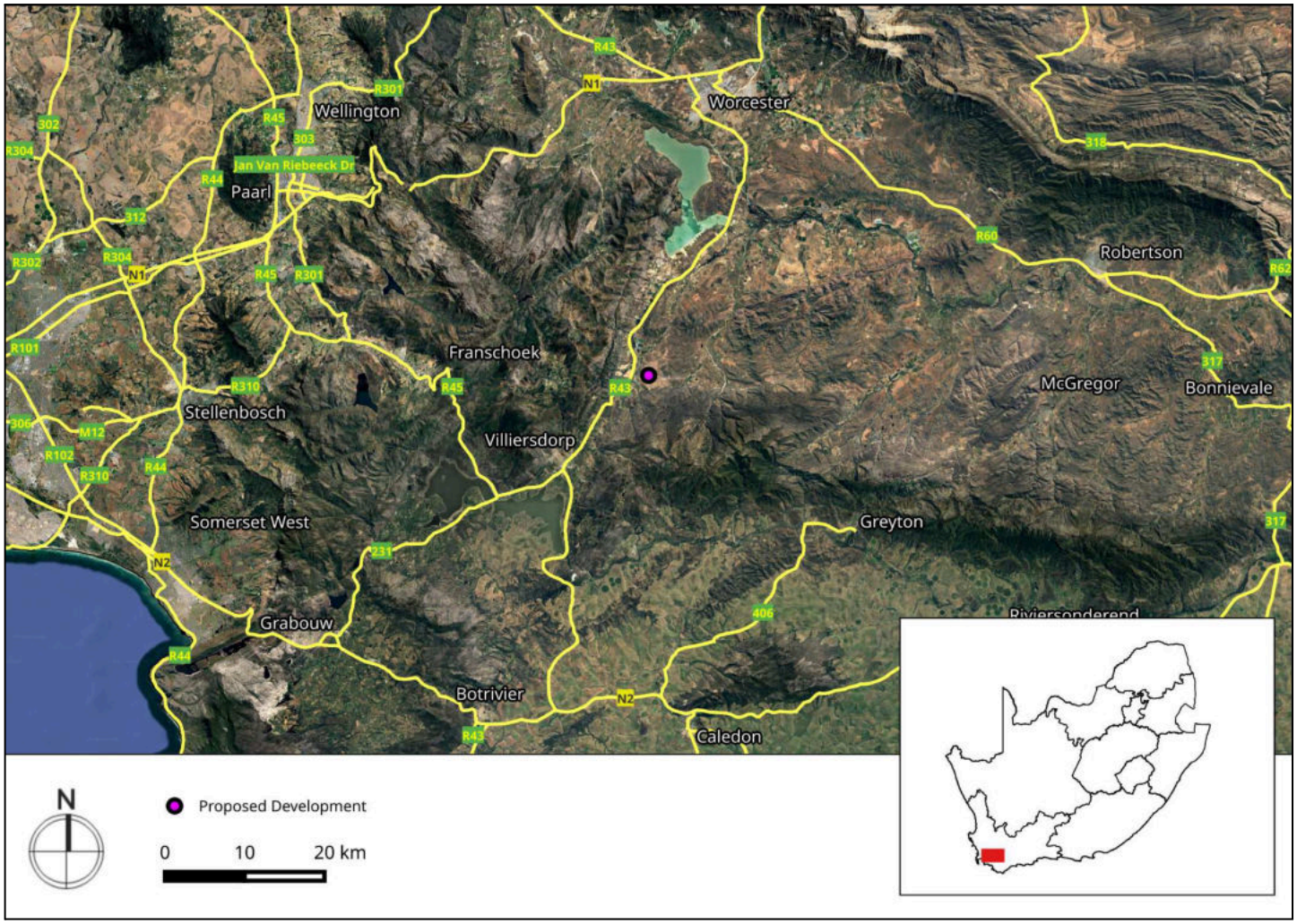

Figure A. Satellite map indicating the location of the proposed development in the Western Cape Province

Recommendation:	**RECOMMENDATION** **Based on the information available, it is unlikely that significant heritage resources will be negatively impacted by the proposed development and as such, no further heritage studies are recommended.**

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1. Proposed Development Summary

The proposed development of a Free-Range Poultry Broiler Facility relates to the establishment of 20 Broiler Houses (approx. 1044m² per facility [87m x 12m]). Each facility will house approximately 17 000 birds. An Ablution facility, Guard House, Spray Race and Refrigerated Container will be located at the entrance to the site. Furthermore, an additional Ablution Facility and Residential Dwelling will be located at the Broiler facilities. Numerous internal roads will be upgraded and realigned where applicable for biosecurity reasons, to improve traffic flow and safety, and to improve river crossings.

Electricity:
The Electrical Network Service Provider (NSP) for the site is Eskom. The site is being fed from the Haamanshof-Farmers 3 11kV overhead line (OHL) feeder which is then stepped down to the 400V voltage level via a 100kVA distribution transformer. As the electrical network of Eskom currently has insufficient capacity to supply the project with the necessary electricity, RenEnergy was tasked to design a plan where renewable energy is used to supply the electricity needs of the project.
Based on the electrical equipment that would be installed inside each one of the 20 broiler houses, the broiler houses will have a total peak power requirement of around 301.5kVA, including the new infrastructure at the entrance of the farm and requirement of the existing infrastructure, the total load requirement for the farm is estimated to be 312kVA. Solar panels are proposed on the roofs of the chicken houses. At a designated area close to the delivery point of Eskom the containerised solar batteries will be placed, and a generator room will be built to house the backup generators. A bundled Diesel Tank will also be located within close vicinity of the Generator Room and Eskom delivery point.

Water:
A Water Treatment Plant is proposed to treat the water from the existing Boreholes (BH1 & BH2) which will be fed via a pipeline from the boreholes to the Water Treatment Plant. Thereafter, treated water will be sent to two proposed reservoirs (300kl each) on site. Water will be sent from the main reservoir directly to the broiler houses. Water storage tanks will be located at each chicken house (1 x 5000 L and 1 x 1000 L). All water pipelines will run, as far as possible, on the side of existing and the new roads. The HT power distribution lines will be located within the same trench.

Waste:
Domestic Sewerage - underground collection/treatment tanks will be located at all ablution and domestic houses.
Chicken Manure will be collected by surrounding farmers for fertilisation. Cold storage will be utilised as temporary storage for mortalities which will then be disposed of at a bio-approved landfill site.

2. Application References

Name of relevant heritage authority(s)	HWC
Name of decision making authority(s)	DEADP

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3. Property Information

Latitude / Longitude	-33.910738, 19.382074
Erf number / Farm number	Remainder of Farm Number 563, 564, 565, and the Farm Kleinfontein Number 954
Local Municipality	Breede Valley
District Municipality	Cape Winelands
Province	Western Cape
Current Use	Agriculture
Current Zoning	Agriculture

4. Nature of the Proposed Development

Total Surface Area	Approximately 22 000m^2 [excluding roads and pipelines]
Depth of excavation (m)	Standard foundation depths
Height of development (m)	The average height for a Chicken Broiler Facility is between 3-4m

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

NA

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

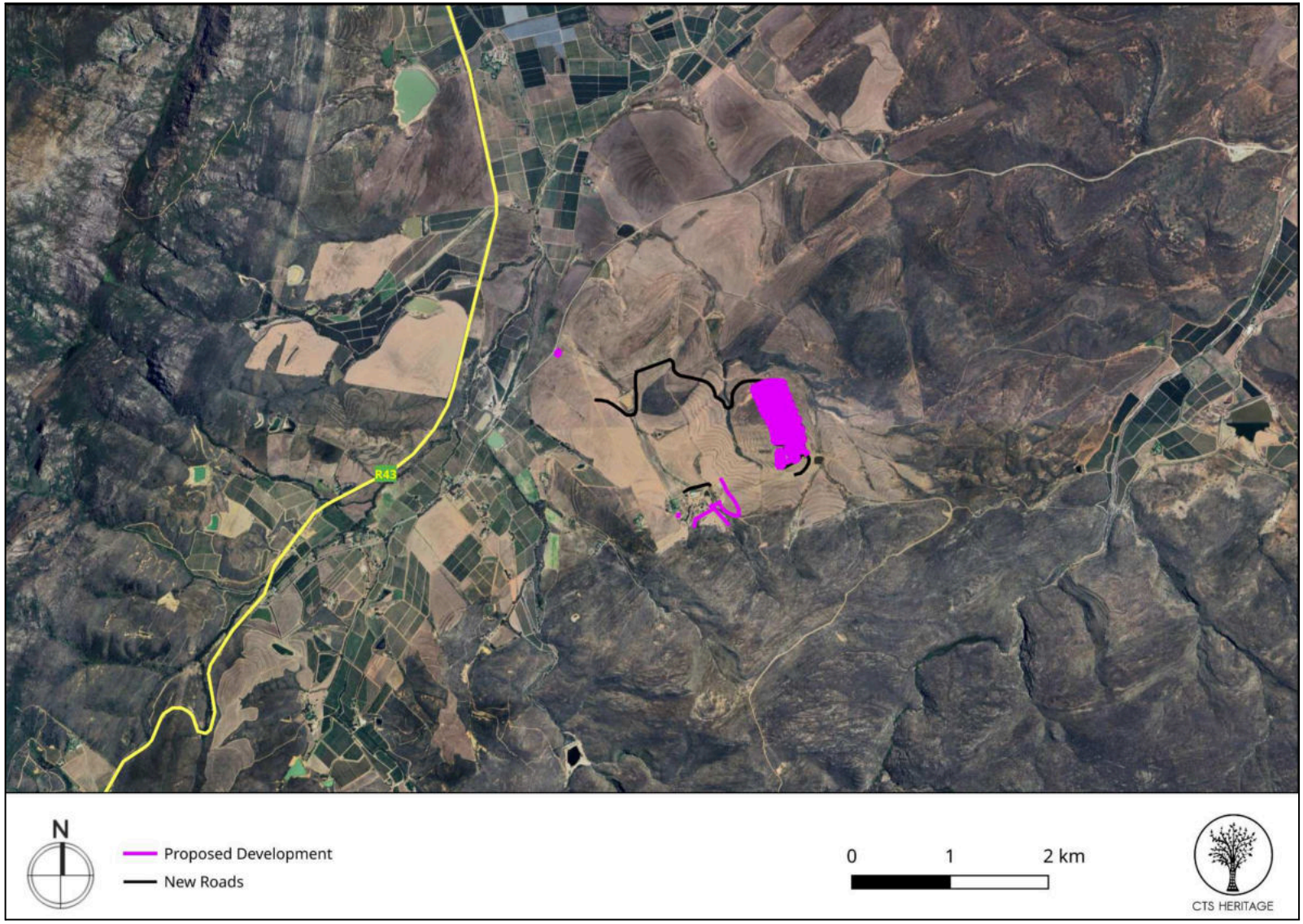

Figure 1.1 Overview Map. Satellite image (2025) indicating the proposed development area at a closer range.

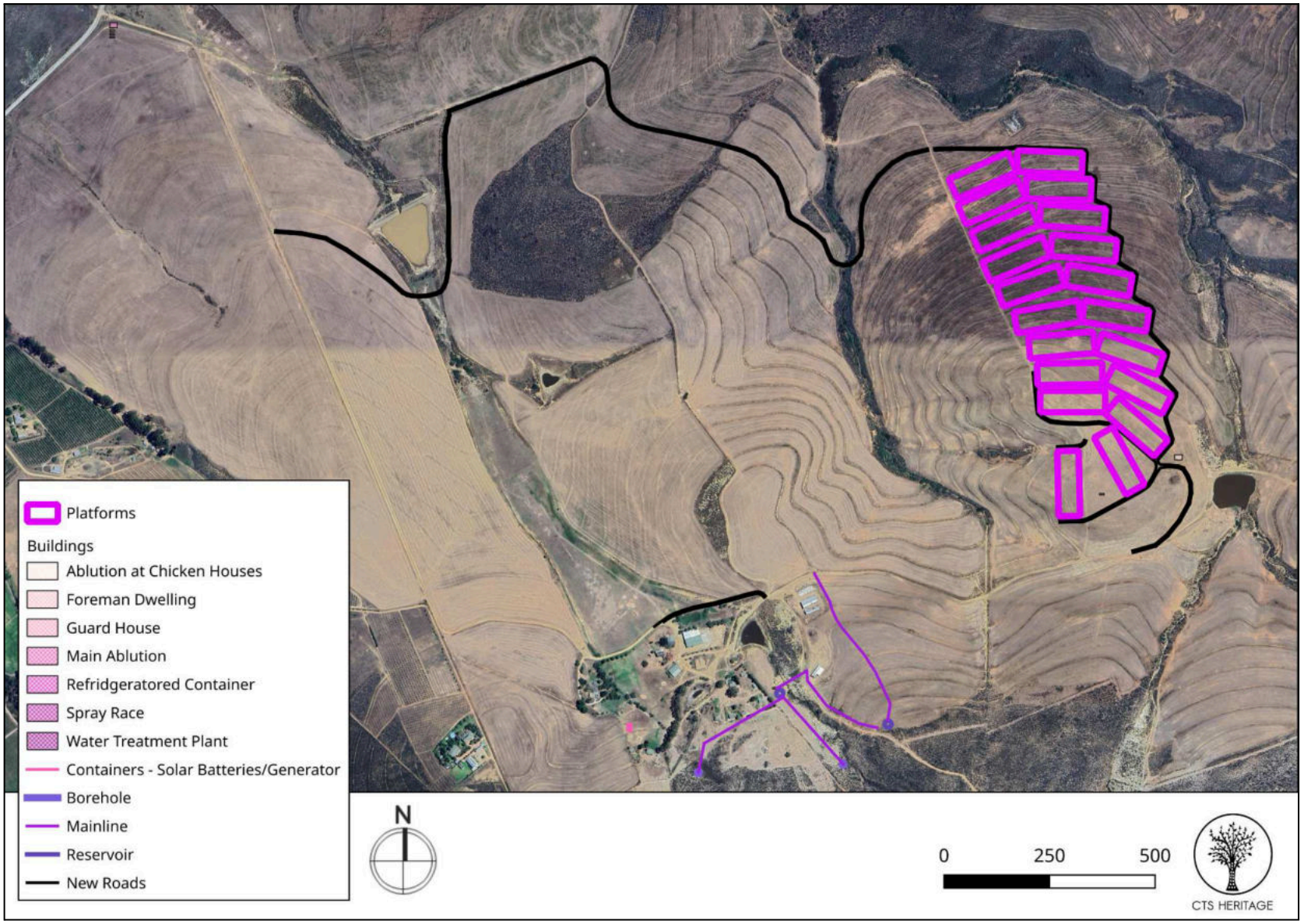

Figure 1.2 Overview Map. Satellite image (2025) indicating the proposed development area

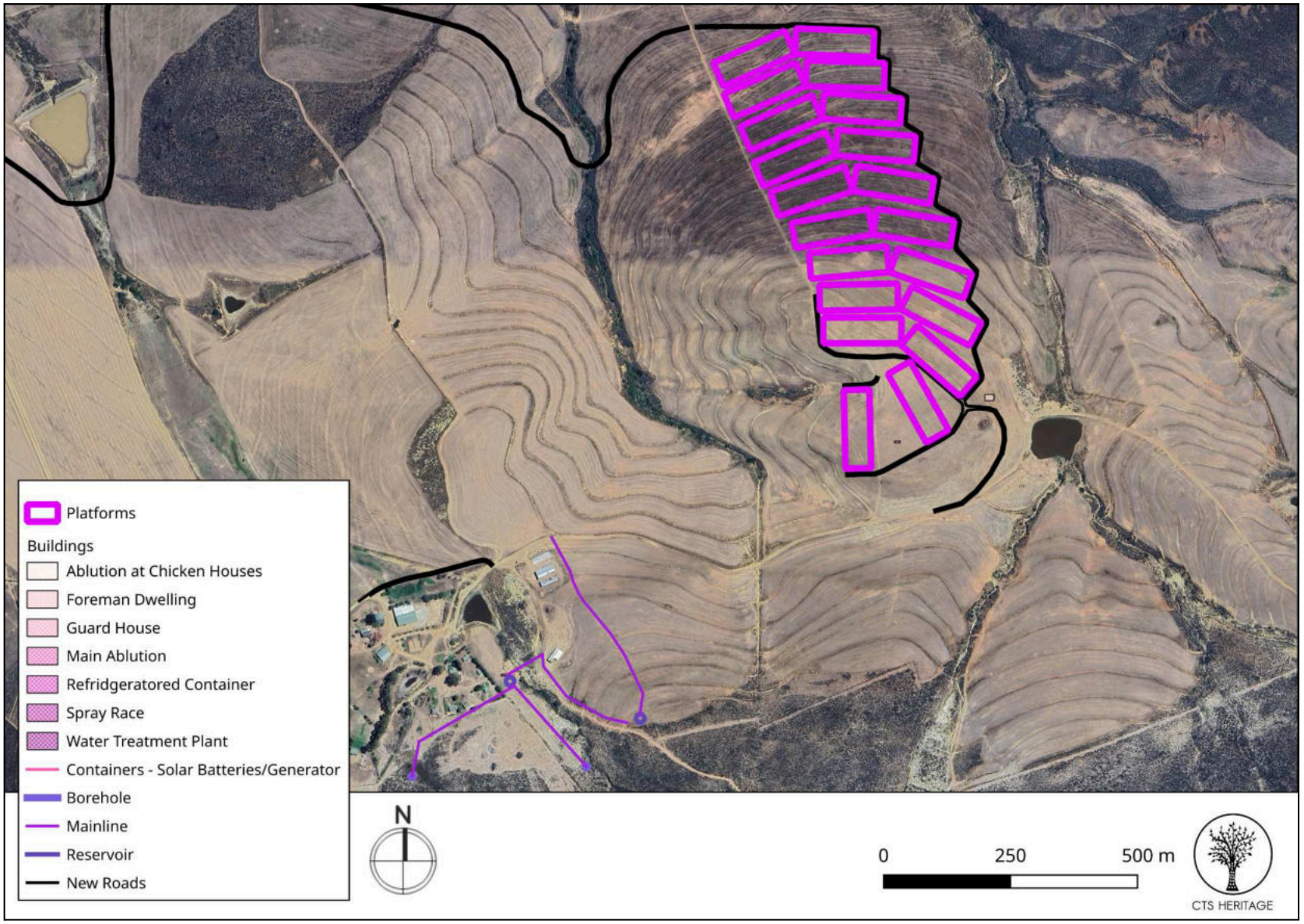

Figure 1.3 Overview Map. Satellite image (2025) indicating the proposed development area

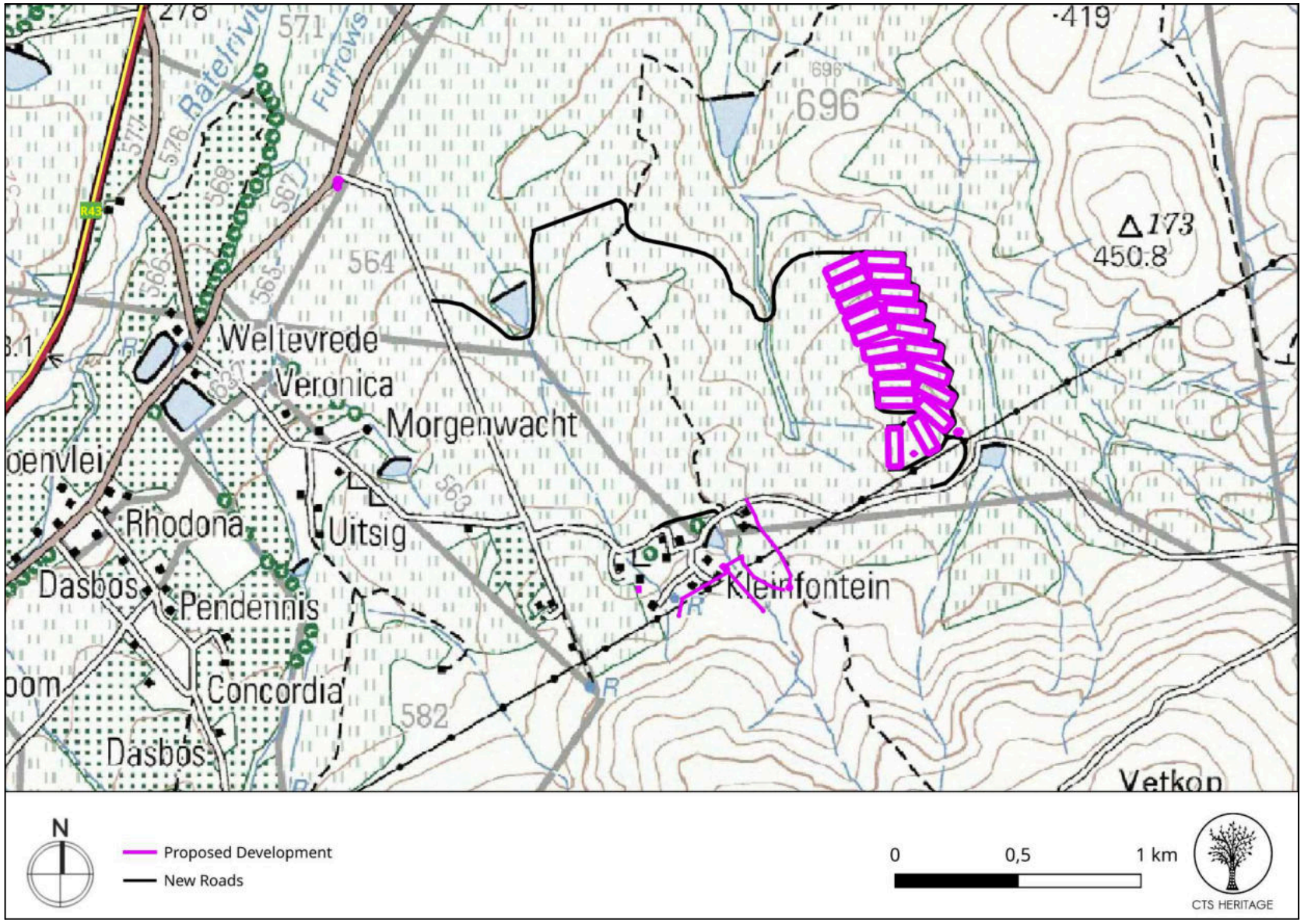

Figure 1.4 Overview Map. Extract from the 1:50 000 Topo map for the development area.

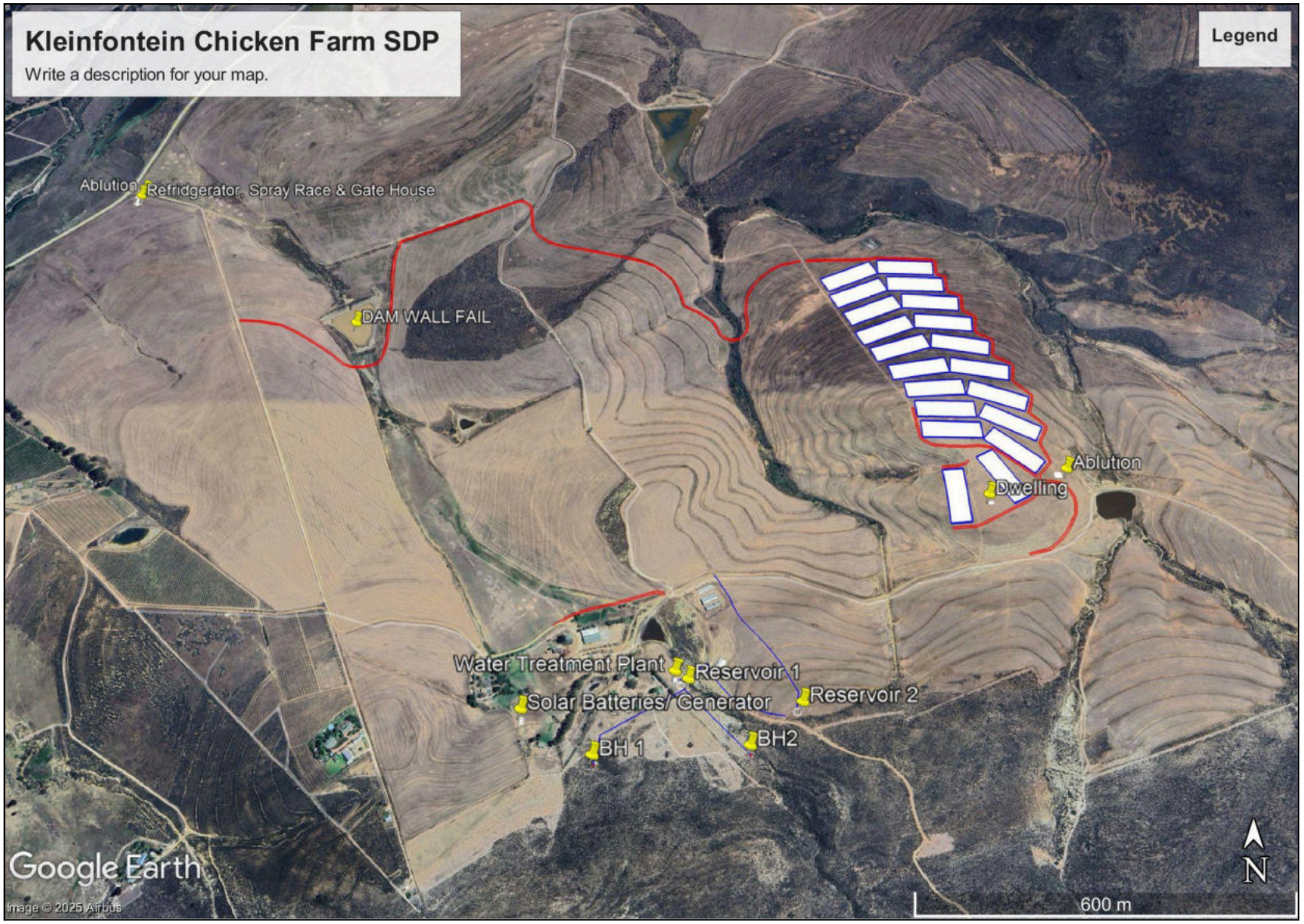

Figure 1.5 Spatial Development Plan

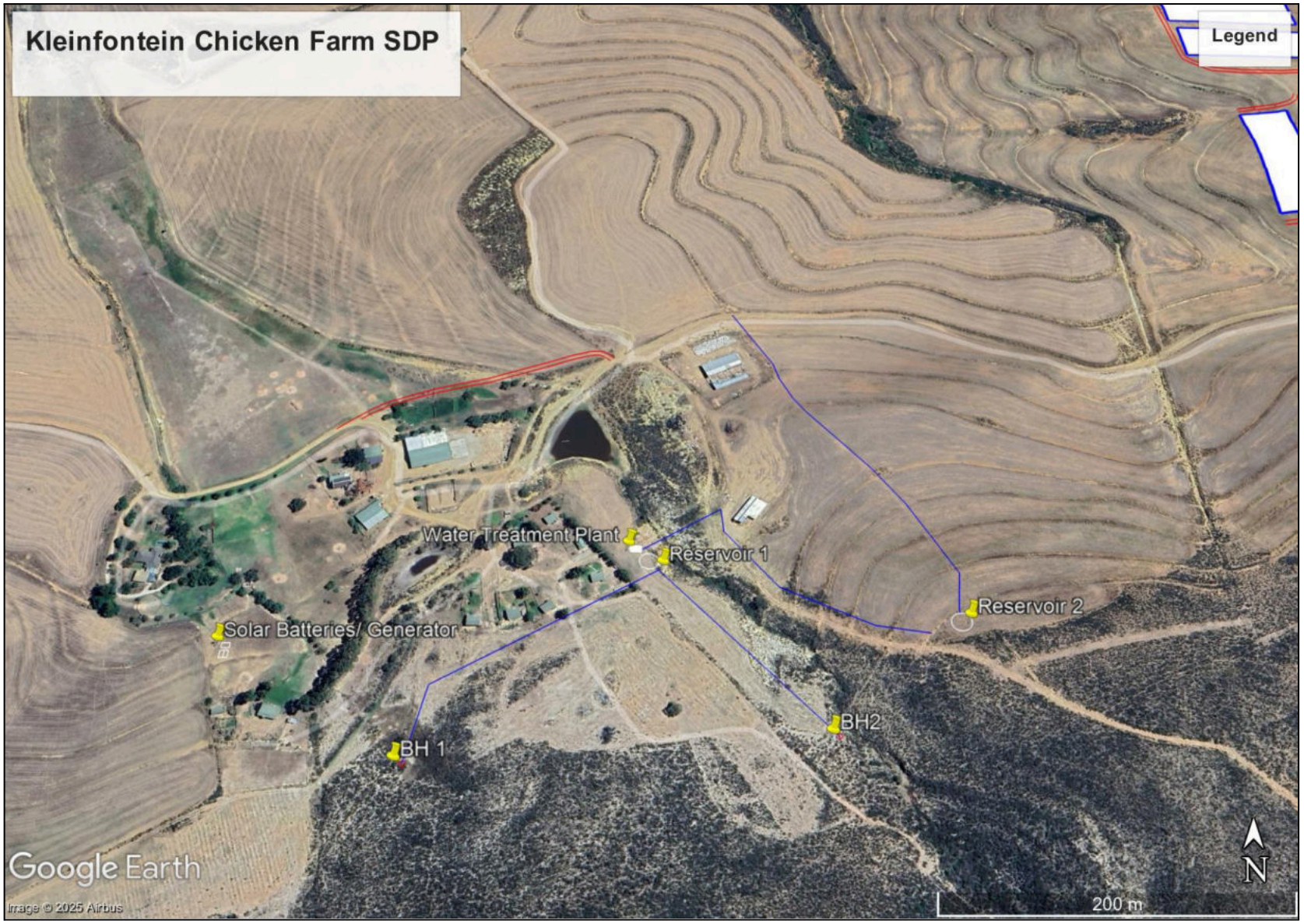

Figure 1.6 Spatial Development Plan

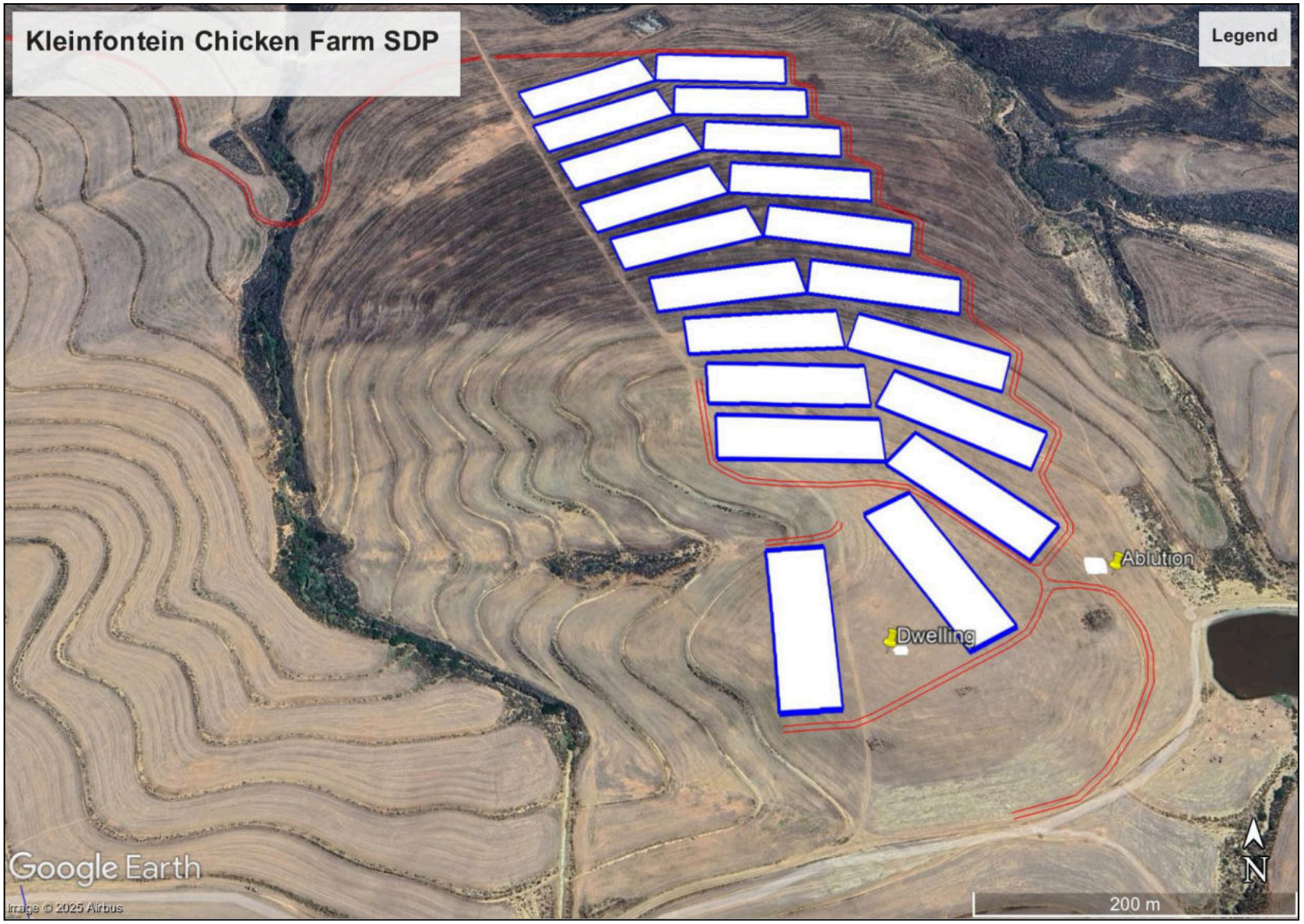

Figure 1.7 Spatial Development Plan

Figure 1.8 Spatial Development Plan

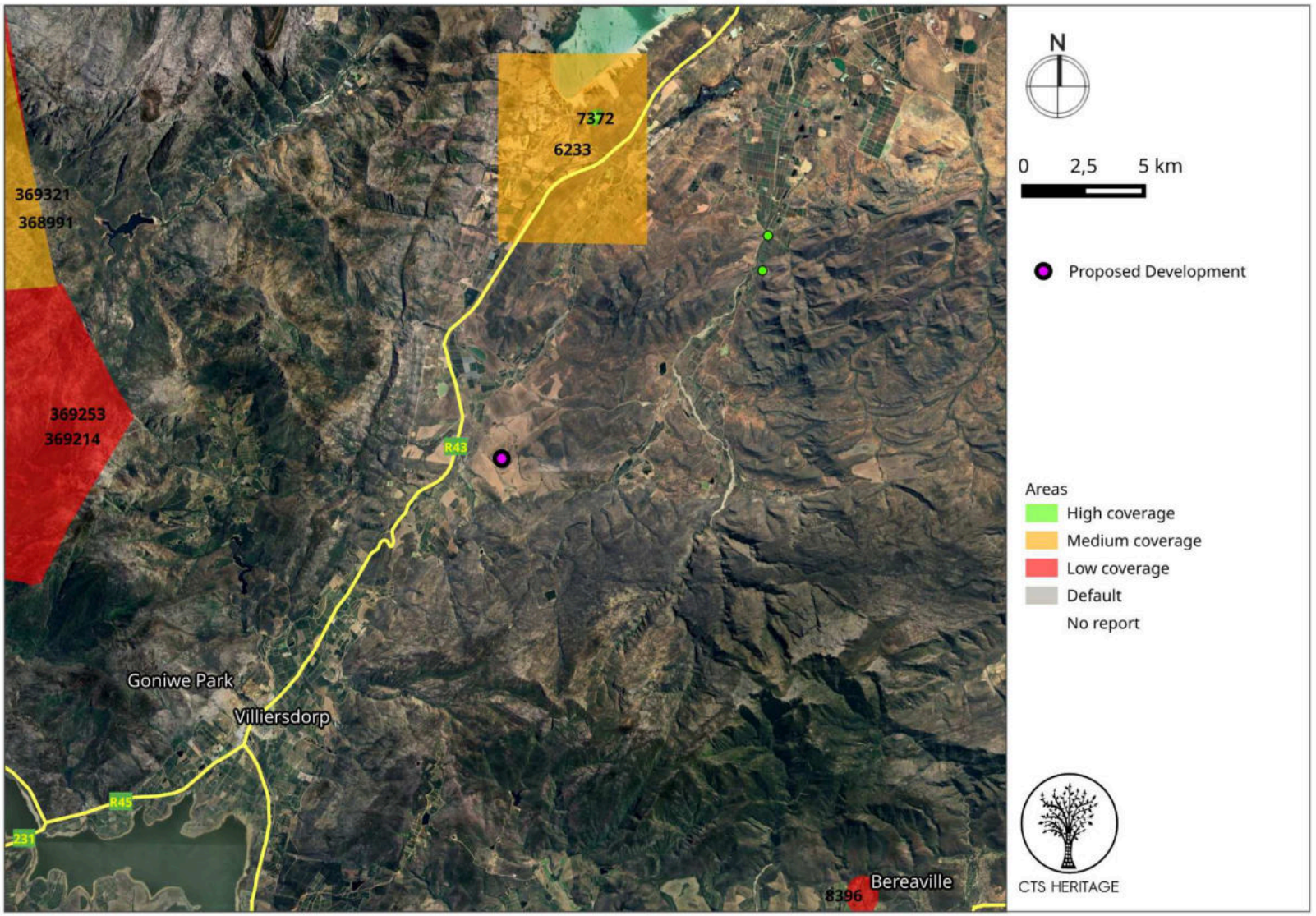

Figure 2. Previous HIAs Map. Previous Heritage Impact Assessments surrounding the proposed development area, with SAHRIS NIDS indicated. Please see Appendix 2 for a full reference list.

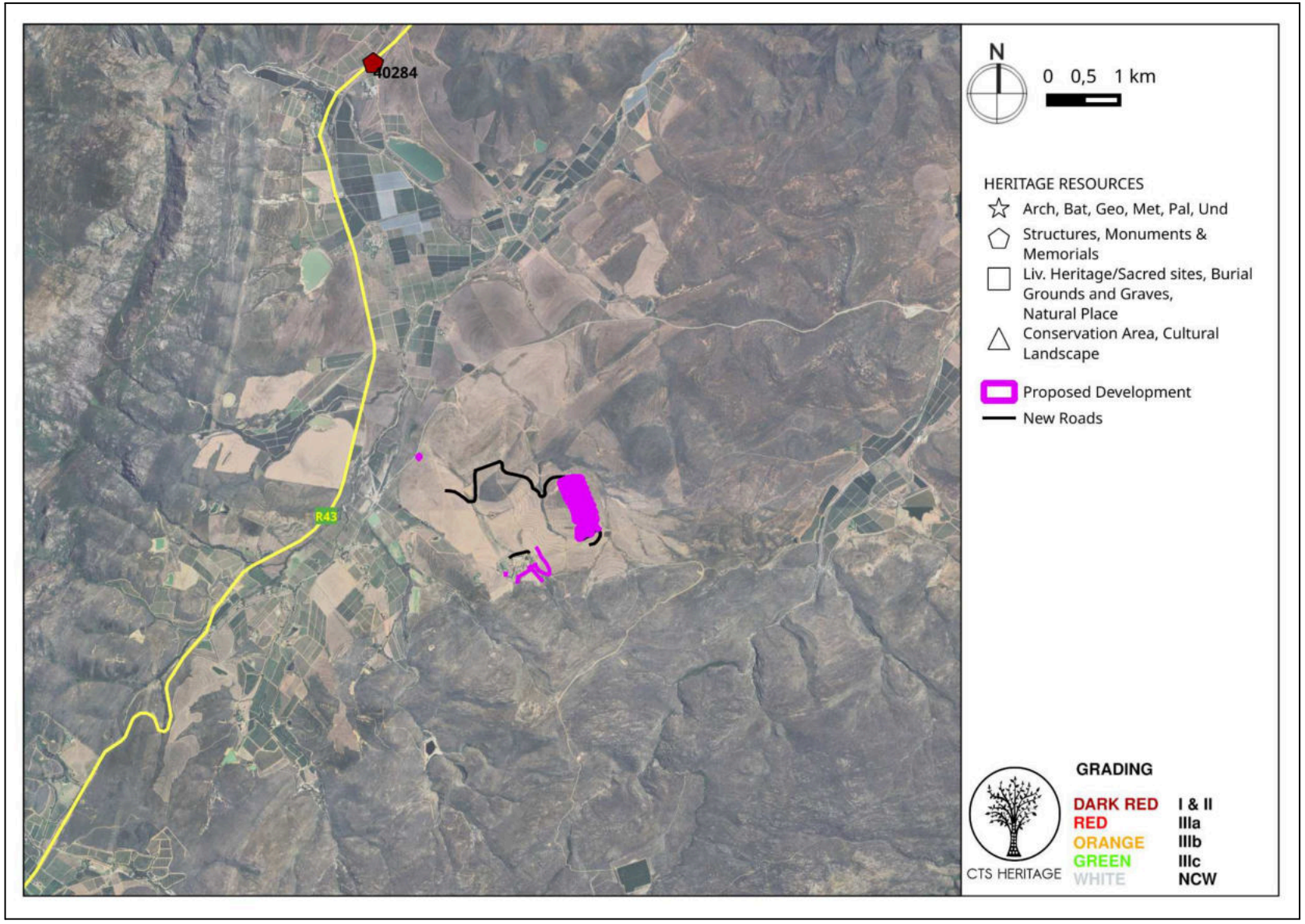

Figure 3.1 Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources previously identified in and near the study area, with SAHRIS Site IDs indicated. Please See Appendix 4 for full description of heritage resource types.

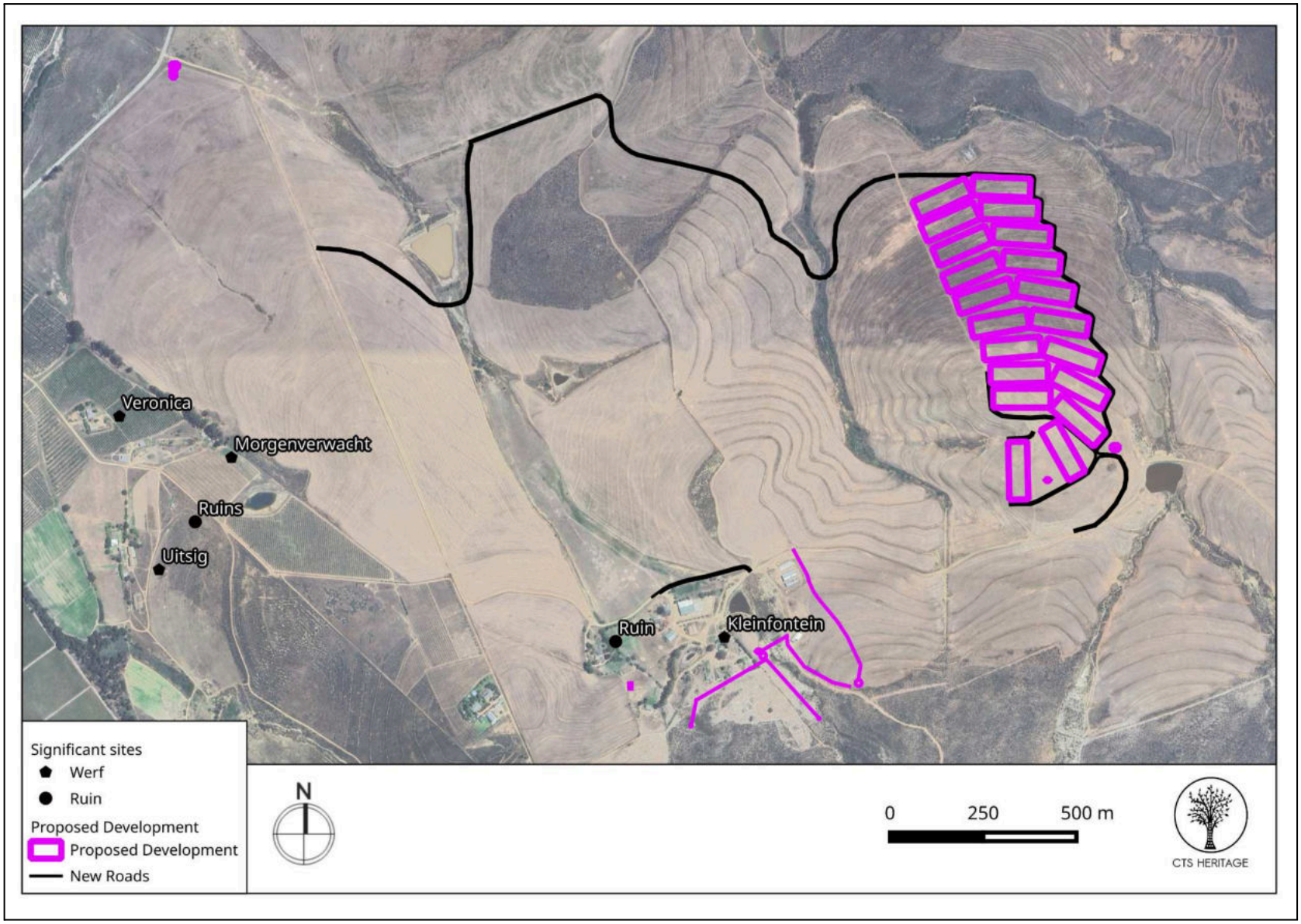

Figure 3.2 Cultural Landscape Map. Map indication sensitive receptors near the proposed development, extracted from the Topo 1:50 000 map.

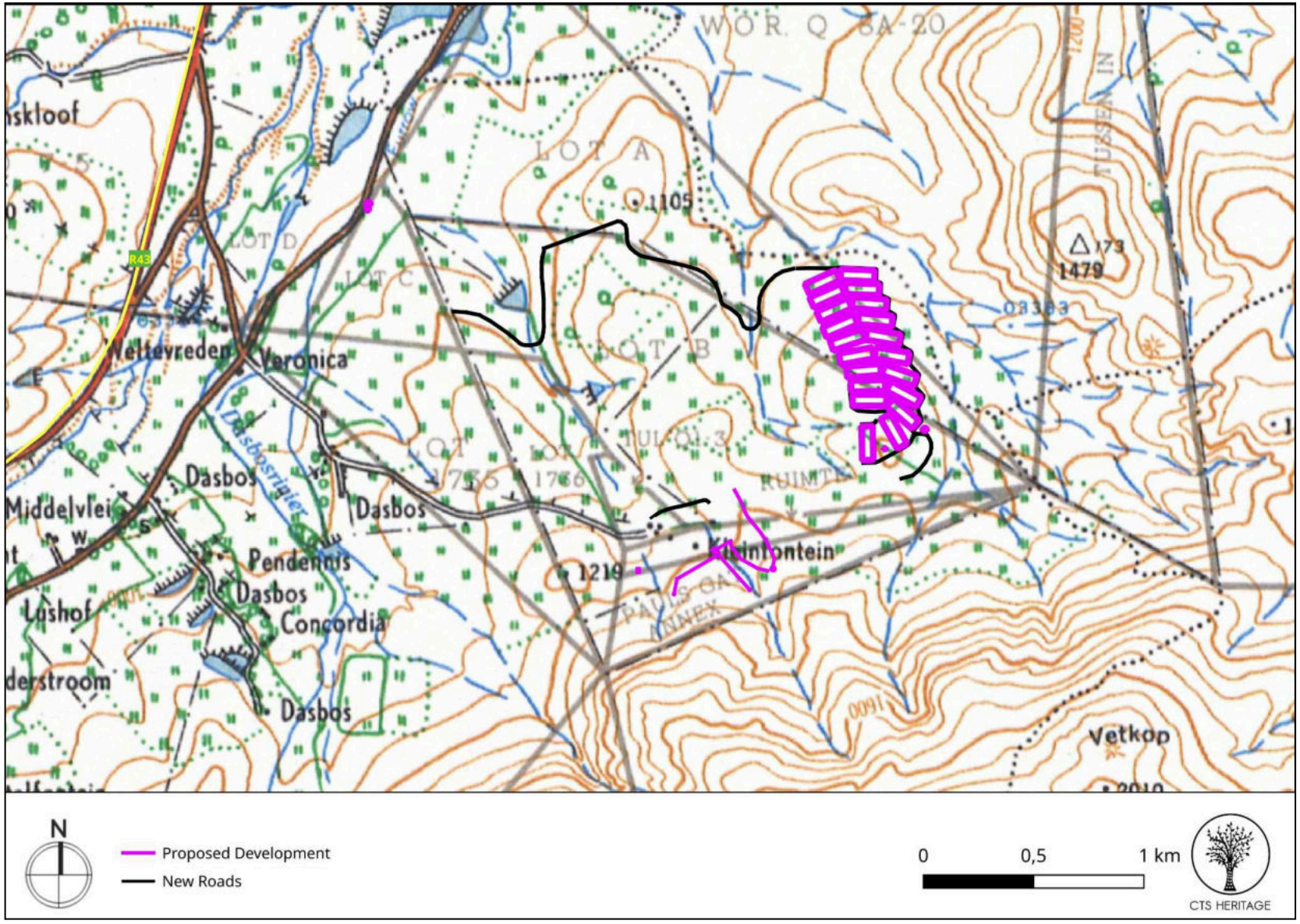

Figure 3.3 First Edition Topo Map. First Edition Topo Map indicating historical routes

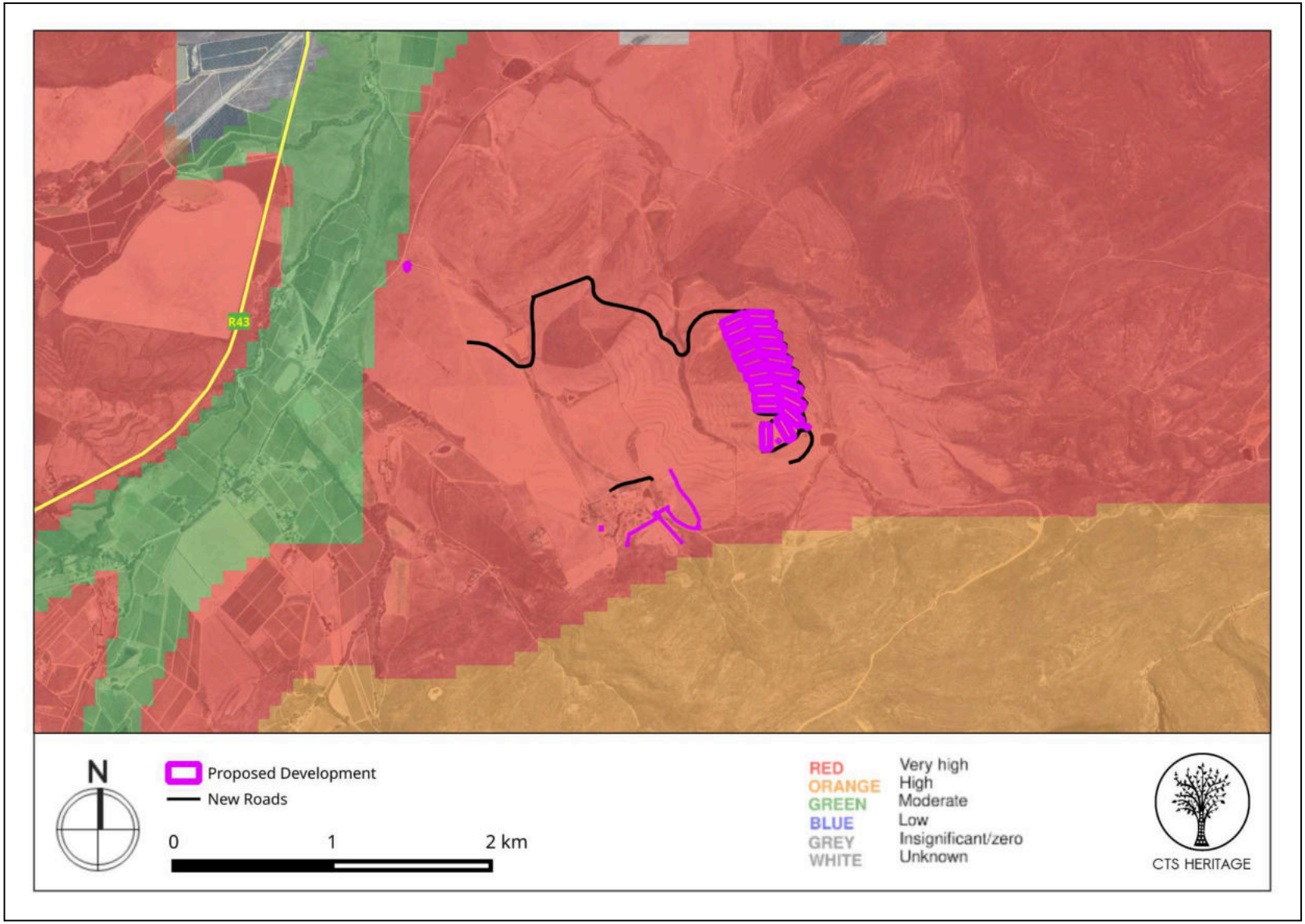

Figure 4.1 Palaeosensitivity Map. Indicating moderate to high fossil sensitivity underlying the study area. Please See Appendix 3 for a full guide to the legend.

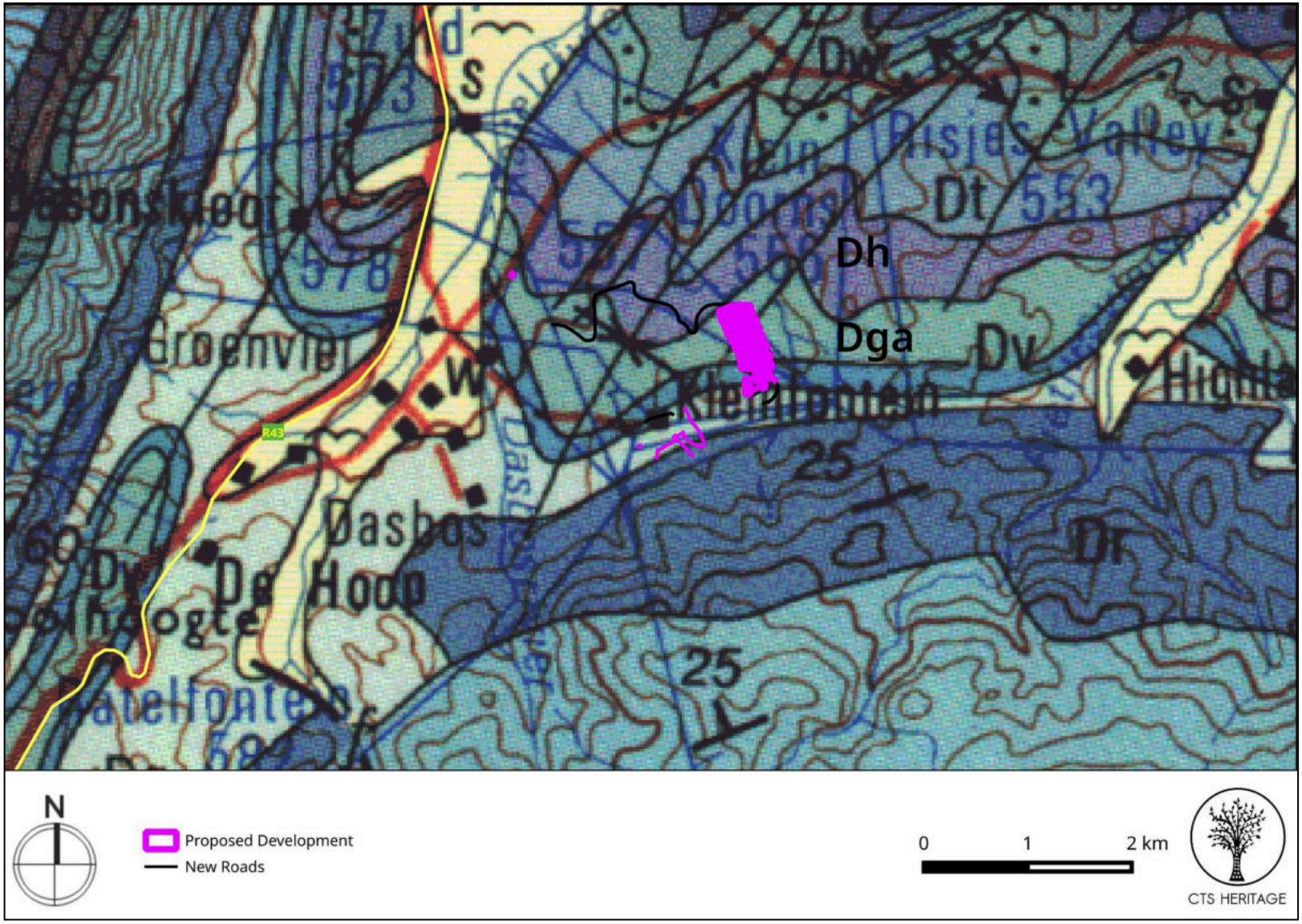

Figure 4.2 Geology Map. Extract from the Council of Geoscience Geology Map 3319 for Worcester indicating that the area proposed for development is underlain by Dh: Hex River Formation, Dv: Voorstehoek Formation and Dga: Gamka Formation, of the Ceres Group, Bokkeveld Group

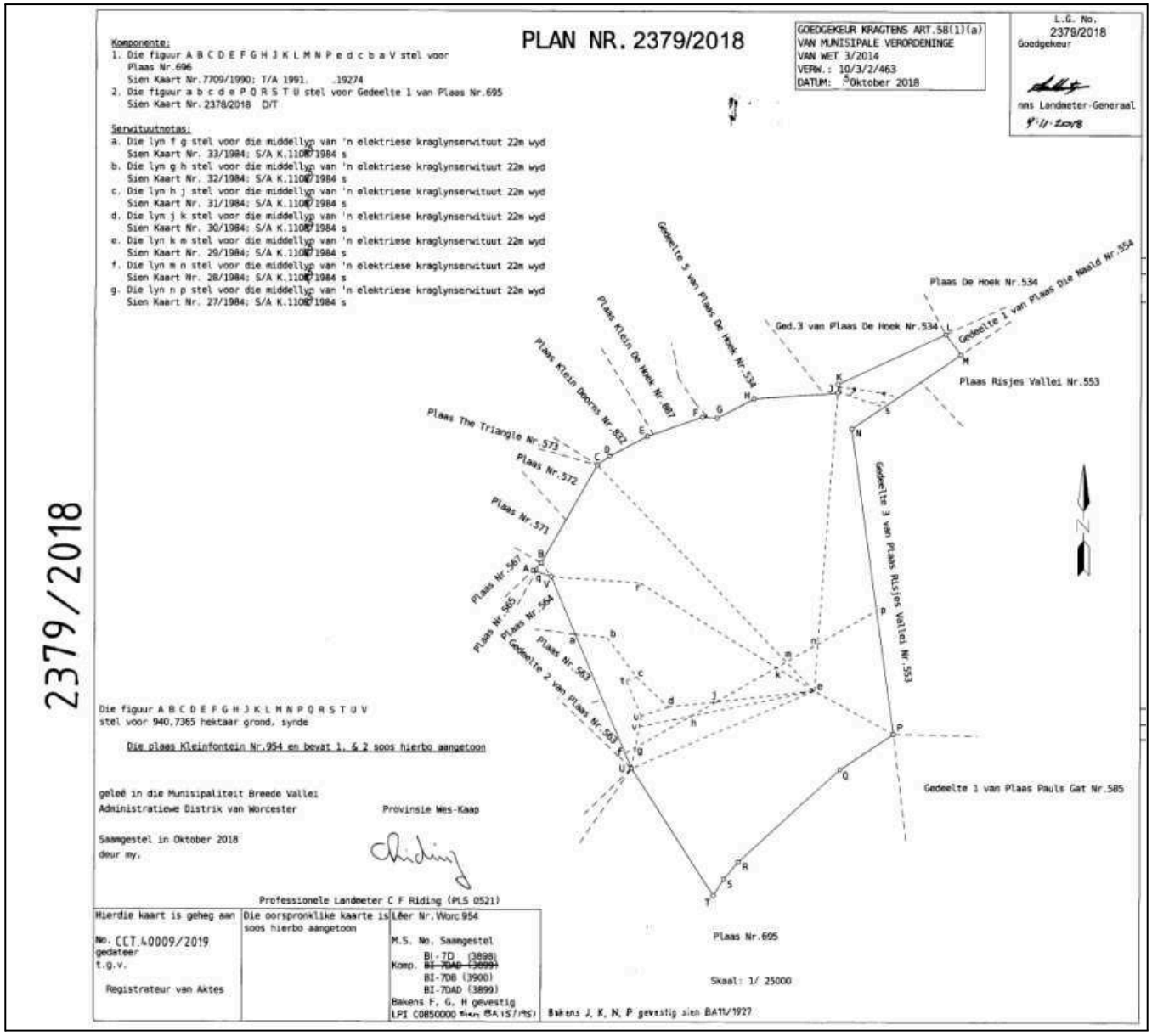

Figure 5. SG Diagram (2018)

8. Heritage Assessment

Background

This application is for the proposed Kleinfontein Chicken Farm between Villiersdorp and Worcester in the Western Cape. The proposed chicken farm is approximately 1,5km from the R43. It is estimated that 40 job opportunities are directly involved in the farming activities of EFRC Agri Operations. The Farm's turnover is estimated at R55 million per annum. The Farm will produce 4 359 168 kg of poultry meat per annum. The existing Dam requires maintenance work as the Dam wall has eroded to a degree. Furthermore, the proposed Chicken Houses (and the majority of infrastructure) is located within fallow agricultural fields.

This region is dominated by agriculture, and this stretch of the road is dominated by vineyards associated with the Stettyn Vineyards. Along the R43, a number of structures are noted, including the Stettyn Bridge (1954) and the Stettyn Primary School. Both the bridge and the school structure are located well outside of the area to be impacted, and no direct impact is anticipated.

According to the Annotated Survey of Buildings of Architectural, Historical and Contextual Importance in the Central Area of Worcester (Rudner and Pistorius, 1985), the town was established in 1820.[1] A brief summary from Rudner and Pistorius' Annotated Survey of the town's history:

1. **Founding of Worcester:** In 1818, Lord Charles Somerset, Governor of the Cape, instructed Landdrost J.H. Fischer to find a site for a new district between Tulbagh and Graaff-Reinet. Fischer selected what is now Beaufort West and recommended another district seat on the loan farms Langerug and Roodewal, leading to the establishment of Worcester.
2. **Naming and Early Development:** The new town, named Worcester in honour of the Governor's brother, was founded in 1820. The first erven were sold in February 1820, and in 1822, Worcester was proclaimed a full district, with the Drostdy moved from Tulbagh. Worcester became a municipality in 1842.[2]
3. **Town Layout and Buildings:** The original plan of Worcester featured a rectangular, chessboard pattern with 24 street blocks. The Drostdy, built in 1823-25, remains the oldest building. Notable houses include Kleinplasie (1800) and the Dutch Reformed Church (1832). The town's architectural richness includes gabled houses, Georgian and Victorian townhouses, Karoo-type structures, and ornate late Victorian verandahs.

According to Raper et al (2018), Villiersdorp *was founded in 1844 on the farm Radyn and became a municipality in 1901. Named after its founder, Field-Cornet Pieter Hendrik de Villiers. The only moskonfyt factory in the world is situated here.* [3]

Built Environment and Cultural Landscape

In 2021, CTS Heritage conducted a desktop report for the proposed establishment of blueberry cultivation approximately 40km northwest of the proposed development. According to the desktop study, following increased colonial settlement, Worcester was established on 28 February 1820. The Breede River area has been extensively farmed since the 1700s, initially with cattle and later orchards and vineyards so that by 1865, viticulture yields were matching those of Stellenbosch and Paarl. Before colonial settlement, the Breede River Valley would have been home to Stone Age peoples as evidenced by Early, Middle and Later Stone Age (ESA, MSA and LSA) artefacts found in the area and later, Khoe herders and San hunter-gatherers. Before 1700, the area was teeming with big game and as such, the Dutch East India Company (DEIC) profited from the issuing of hunting licences for this area, including elephants for their tusks. By 1709, the DEIC granted grazing rights in the Breede Valley to European farmers, and by 1714, the first quitrent farms were released.

The proposed development falls within agricultural lands, in a valley through which the R43 passes. The R43 follows a historical route (Figure 3.3). The study area is located

[1] https://sahris.org.za/node/26740

[2] In 1822, the expansion of the Cape Colony necessitated the establishment of another *drostdy* (the office or residence of a landdrost), which lead to the establishment of the Worcester Drostdy. The drosdty in Tulbagh was also extensively damaged due to a severe storm (Clift, 2010 SAHRIS NID 368774).

[3] Dictionary of Southern Africa Place Names, https://languagecentre.sun.ac.za/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/SaPlaceNamesDictionary1987.pdf

approximately 12km from the Brandvlei dam, which, according to Raper et al (2018), was "*Encountered about 1776 in the spelling Brandvalley, it owes its name to South Africa's largest thermal spring; derived from Afrikaans brand, 'burn'.*"[4] The dam itself was constructed between 1920-1922, and is sometimes known as Lake Marais. The proposed development is located less than 2km south of the confluence of the Klip- and Ratel Rivers.

A declared PHS is located along the R43 - Stettyn Homestead. This property was declared in 1985. According to the gazette notice for this site, "*Stettyn, which has been in the possession of the Botha family since 1818, was originally granted to Jan Cloete and Jan Jurgen Radyn on 26 September 1714. The Cape Dutch farm-house, the original portion of which was built in 1777 by the then-owner Schalk van der Merwe, was enlarged in the early nineteenth century by Phillippus Roedolph Botha. He was probably also responsible for the addition of the typical Worcester front gable. The house, which was badly damaged by fire in 1930, was restored in 1977. The mill-house, which was in operation until approximately 1929, was presumably erected in 1850.*" It is noted that this structure and its protected area is located well-away from the proposed development and no direct impact to this resource is anticipated.

The landscape in which the proposed development falls is one of agriculture, with most of the nearby structures being farm buildings. The chicken farm platforms fall within cultivated land, and the satellite imagery and topographical maps indicate no existing structures within any of the proposed platform areas. The proposed guardhouse and associated facilities are also located within existing agricultural fields. Some of the other proposed developments (Containers - Solar Batteries/Generator, reservoirs, pipelines, boreholes, and water treatment plant) are located around the Kleinfontein werf. Due to their distance to existing infrastructure, no impact is anticipated.

Archaeology
Prior to colonial settlement, the Breede River Valley would have been home to Stone Age peoples as evidenced by Early, Middle and Later Stone Age (ESA, MSA and LSA) artefacts found in the area and later, Khoe herders and San hunter-gatherers. Prior to 1700, the area was teeming with big game and as such, the Dutch East India Company (DEIC) profited from the issuing of hunting licences for this area, including elephants for their tusks. By 1709, the DEIC granted grazing rights in the Breede Valley to European farmers, and by 1714, the first quitrent farms were released.

According to Kaplan (2008, SAHRIS NID 7372), "*Early Stone Age (ESA), Middle Stone Age (MSA) and Later Stone Age (LSA) artefacts have been documented at Quaggaskloof, adjacent to the Brandvlei Dam nearer to Worcester. The tools were all found in a disturbed and degraded context. One rock painting site has also been documented on the property'. ESA and MSA artefacts have also been identified at several other localities in the Worcester area, but these occur some distance from the affected property.*" In his assessment of an area located approximately 15km north of the proposed development, Kaplan (2008) noted, "*Three MSA quartzite flakes, one MSA quartzite disc core, and one large ESA quartzite flake were documented during the baseline study. The tools were found in the hard gravel road in the eastern portion of the study site, just outside the mine application area, and in the recently opened soft, sandy road in the south western portion of the proposed site. The archaeological remains have been rated as having low local significance.*"

Orton (2004 SAHRIS NID 6233) completed a field assessment for the proposed Baccus Substation located approximately 5km north of the development area. Orton (2004) identified two ESA quartzite artefacts. Orton (2004) notes that "*Such random occurrences are common in several areas of the South Western Cape where similar alluvial deposits occur and indicate the presence of Early Stone Age people in the area.*" As such, it is unlikely that significant archaeological resources will be impacted by the proposed development.

Palaeontology (reviewed by R. Nel)
According to the SAHRIS Palaeosensitivity map, the proposed development is underlain by geological units of very high palaeontological sensitivity (Figure 4.1). According to

[4] Dictionary of Southern Africa Place Names, https://languagecentre.sun.ac.za/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/SaPlaceNamesDictionary1987.pdf

the 3319 Worcester CGS Map, the geological unit of **very high palaeontological sensitivity** are ascribed to the **Dh: Hexriver Formation and Dv: Voorstehoek Formation, and Dga: Gamka Formation**, of the Ceres Subgroup, Bokkeveld Group, Cape Supergroup. According to the SAHRIS Fossil Heritage Browser, the Ceres Subgroup deposits are known to conserve diverse shelly invertebrate biotas dominated by brachiopods, echinoderms, trilobites and molluscs (with several other minor groups), diverse trace fossils, rare fish remains (acanthodians, placoderms, sharks, bony fish) as well as primitive vascular plants (psilophytes, lycopods); and microfossils. Additional comments on this layer are that the rich fossil record of these units in the Eastern Cape is poorly recorded when compared with the Western Cape.

Tectonic deformation in these areas limits fossil collection, due to the deformation, especially within mudrock-rich horizons. Rich fossil invertebrate biotas are more common in mudrock-dominated units (especially the Gydo and Voorstehoek formations), with low diversity shelly coquinas in sandstones (Dga: Gamka Formation, Dh: Hexriver Formation), while trace fossils are best preserved in heterolithic units (thin-bedded sandstones and mudrocks). It is important to note that this area has been subject to extensive geological deformation (folding) which results in very poor fossil preservation (if any). Furthermore, this particular development area has been subject to agricultural activities for a significant amount of time. Based on this analysis, in addition to the relatively shallow excavations proposed for the chicken houses, it is not anticipated that the proposed development improvement will negatively impact on significant fossil heritage.

RECOMMENDATION
Based on the information available, it is unlikely that significant heritage resources will be negatively impacted by the proposed development and as such, no further heritage studies are recommended.

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APPENDIX 1: List of heritage resources in proximity to the development area

Site ID	Site no	Full Site Name	Site Type	Grading
40284	9/2/110/0067	Homestead, Stettyn, Worcester District	Building	Grade II

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APPENDIX 2: Reference List

Heritage Impact Assessments				
Nid	**Report Type**	**Author/s**	**Date**	**Title**
6233	**AIA Phase 1**	**Jayson Orton**	**01/11/2004**	**Initial Heritage Impact Assessment for the Proposed Upgrade of the Bacchus Substation near Worcester**
7372	**AIA Phase 1**	**Jonathan Kaplan**	**21/04/2008**	**Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment: Proposed Sand Mine on the Farm Modder Rivier 499 (Remainder of Portion 8) Worcester**
8396	HIA Phase 1	Johnny Van Schalkwyk	10/06/2005	Heritage Impact Assessment: Road DR 1298 at Bereaville near Genadendal
26740	**Heritage Study**	**Jalma Rudner Penny Pistorius**	**30/09/1985**	**An Annotated Survey of Buildings of Architectural, Historical and Contextual Importance in the Central Area of Worcester. (Volume 1)**
368774	**Heritage Study**	**Harriet Clift**	**01/01/2010**	**Heritage Chapter Status Quo Report Cape Winelands District Municipality. Unpublished report prepared for SRK Consulting SA (Pty) Ltd.**
368991	Research Publication	Harriet Clift	01/11/1995	THE ASSIMILATION OF THE KHOIKHOI INTO THE RURAL LABOUR FORCE OF PAARL, DRAKENSTEIN DISTRICT
369214	Heritage Study	Cindy Postlethwayt	25/01/2016	Heritage Draft Status Quo_Stellenbosch Rural Area Plan
369253	Heritage Study	Fabio Todeschini, Liana Jansen	01/04/2016	HERITAGE INVENTORY OF, AND MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR, THE TANGIBLE RESOURCES IN THE STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY (EXCEPT FOR A PART OF THE TOWN OF STELLENBOSCH ITSELF)
369321	Heritage Study		01/06/2006	Drakenstein Municipality Cemetery Study

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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)
DEFF	Department of Environment, Forest and Fisheries (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 labelled 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.