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**Agricultural Scoping Report for the Proposed Soyuz 2  
Wind Energy Facility, Northern Cape Province**

**Submitted by TerraAfrica Consult cc**

Mariné Pienaar

**18 July 2022**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION .....	4
2.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION .....	5
3.	DETAILS OF THE SPECIALIST.....	8
4.	TERMS OF REFERENCE .....	8
5.	METHODOLOGY.....	8
6.	RESULTS OF DESKTOP ASSESSMENT .....	9
6.1	Land type classification .....	9
6.2	Land capability classification .....	12
6.3	Agricultural production .....	13
5.4	High Potential Agricultural Areas.....	17
7.	PRELIMINARY SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS.....	17
8.	POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT.....	21
8.1	Potential impacts on agricultural production .....	21
8.2	Potential impacts on soil.....	21
9.	PLAN OF STUDY.....	22
10.	CONCLUSION .....	23
11.	LIST OF REFERENCES.....	24

## LIST OF FIGURES

<b>Figure 1: Locality of the Soyuz 2 WEF Project Site</b> .....	6
Figure 2: Preliminary infrastructure layout (actual footprint) of the proposed Soyuz 2 WEF Project .....	7
Figure 3: Land type map of the proposed Soyuz 2 WEF project site.....	11
Figure 4: Land capability map of the proposed Soyuz 2 WEF project site.....	12
Figure 5 Field crop boundaries within and around the proposed Soyuz 2 WEF project site (data source: Crop Estimates Consortium, 2019).....	14
Figure 6 Grazing capacity of the proposed Soyuz 2 WEF project site.....	15
Figure 7 The development areas of the proposed Soyuz 2 WEF project site in relation to High Potential Agricultural Areas (DALRRD, 2019) .....	16
Figure 8 Agricultural sensitivity of the proposed Soyuz 2 WEF project site .....	18
Figure 9 Agricultural combined sensitivity of the proposed Soyuz 2 WEF project site and surrounding area (Screening Tool Report, 2022) .....	19

## LIST OF TABLES

No table of figures entries found.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Terra-Africa Consult cc was appointed by Soyuz 2 (Pty) Ltd. to conduct the Agricultural Assessment for the proposed development of a commercial Wind Energy Facility (WEF) and associated infrastructure on a site located approximately 23 km south east of Britstown (refer to Figure 1). The proposed site is located within the Emthanjeni Local Municipality and the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality in the Northern Cape Province. The assessment forms part of the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process being undertaken for the proposed WEF. The EIA process is managed by CES Environmental and Social Advisory Services (Pty) Ltd. (CES).

Five additional WEF's are concurrently being considered on the surrounding properties and are assessed by way of separate impact assessment processes contained in the 2014 Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN No. R982, as amended) for listed activities contained in Listing Notices 1, 2 and 3 (GN R983, R984 and R985, as amended). These projects are known as Soyuz 1 WEF, Soyuz 3 WEF, Soyuz 4 WEF, Soyuz 5 WEF and Soyuz 6 WEF.

A preferred project site with an extent of approximately 125 000 ha has been identified as a technically suitable area for the development of the six WEF projects. It is proposed that each WEF will comprise of up to 75 turbines with a contracted capacity of up to 480 MW (see Figure 2). It is anticipated that each WEF will have an actual (permanent) footprint of up to 150 ha.

The Soyuz 2 WEF project site covers approximately 38 000 ha and comprises the following farm portions:

- Portion 3 of Farm Twyfelhoek No. 127
- Portion 4 of Farm Twyfelhoek No. 127
- Remaining Extent (Portion 0) of Farm Lemoenkloof No. 141.
- Portion 1 of Farm Lemoenkloof No. 141
- Portion 0 of Farm Twyfelhoek No. 127.
- Portion 5 (a portion of portion 1) of Farm Twyfelhoek No. 127
- Portion 9 (a portion of portion 1) of Farm Twyfelhoek No. 127
- Remaining Extent of Portion 1 of Farm Twyfelhoek No. 127
- Portion 0 of Farm No. 146
- Portion 3 of Farm No. 144.
- Portion 0 of Farm Dreunfontein No. 126
- Remaining Extent Portion 1 of Farm Dreunfontein No. 126

In order to evacuate the energy generated by the WEF to the national grid, a separate Basic Assessment will be undertaken to assess two grid connection alternatives:

- Alternative 1: A 132 / 400kV overhead powerline (OHL) within a 500 m assessment corridor from the Switching Station on site to a proposed new 132 / 400 kV MTS located north of the WEF and adjacent to the Hydra – Kronos 400 kV line.

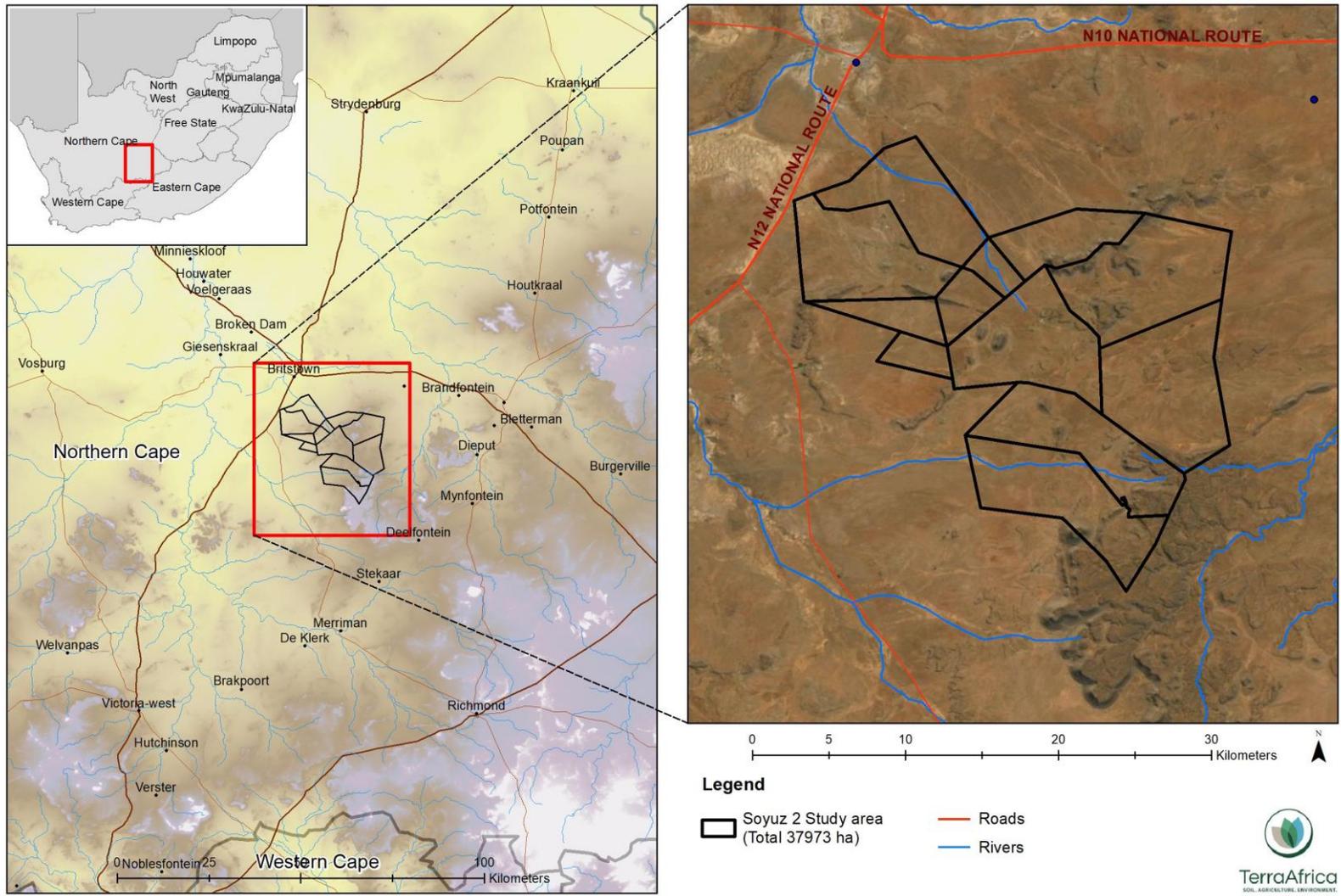
- Alternative 2: A 132 / 400 kV overhead powerline (OHL) within a 500 m assessment corridor from the Switching Station on site to a proposed new 132 / 400 kV MTS located south of the WEF and adjacent to the Droerivier - Hydra 400 kV line.

The EA applications for the wind farm project and grid connection infrastructure are being undertaken in parallel as they are co-dependent, i.e. one will not be developed without the other.

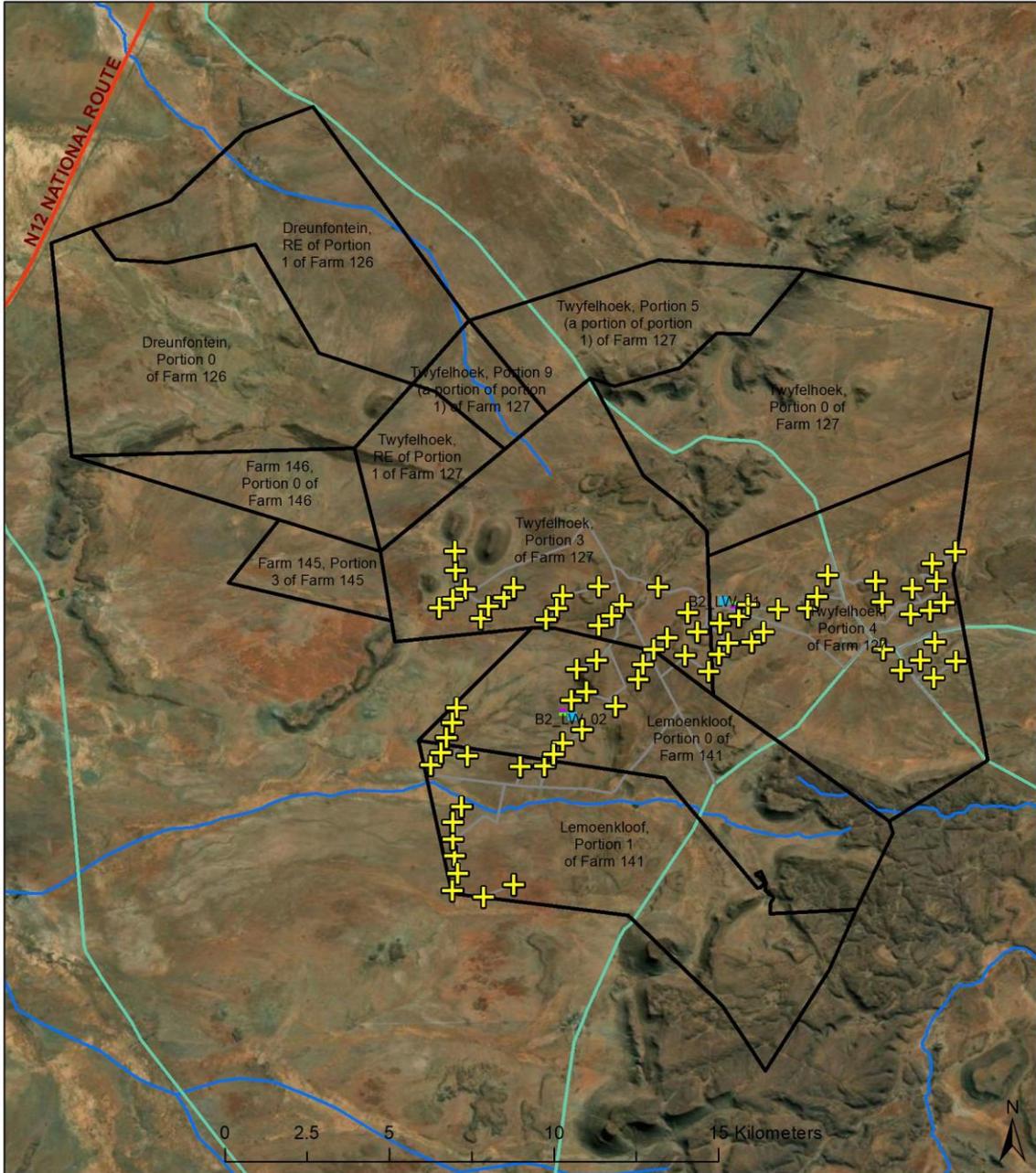
## **2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The Soyuz 2 WEF project site is proposed to accommodate the following infrastructure, which will enable the wind farm to supply a contracted capacity of up to 480 MW:

- Up to 75 wind turbines with a maximum hub height of up to 160 m and a rotor diameter of up to 200 m;
- A transformer at the base of each turbine;
- Concrete turbine foundations;
- Turbine, crane and blade hardstands;
- Temporary laydown areas (with a combined footprint of up to 14 ha) which will accommodate the boom erection, storage and assembly area;
- Battery Energy Storage System (with a footprint of up to 5 ha);
- Cabling between the turbines, to be laid underground where practical;
- Two on-site substations with a combined footprint of up to 4 ha in extent to facilitate the connection between the wind farm and the electricity grid;
- Access roads to the site and between project components inclusive of stormwater infrastructure. A 12 m road corridor may be temporarily impacted upon during construction and rehabilitated to 6m wide after construction. The WEF will have a total road network of up to 125 km.
- A temporary site camp establishment and concrete batching plants (with a combined footprint of up to 2 ha); and
- Operation and Maintenance buildings (with a combined footprint of up to 2 ha) including a gate house, security building, control centre, offices, warehouses, a workshop and visitor's centre.



**Figure 1: Locality of the Soyuz 2 WEF Project Site**



**Legend**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
|  Farm Boundaries (Total 37973 ha)        |  Turbines                                |
|  Auxilliary Buildings and Batching Plant |  Existing Public Roads (may be upgraded) |
|  Substation                              |  Road B2                                 |
|  Temporary Laydown and Warehousing       |  Road                                    |
|   |  Rivers                                  |



**Figure 2: Preliminary infrastructure layout (actual footprint) of the proposed Soyuz 2 WEF Project**

### **3. DETAILS OF THE SPECIALIST**

This report has been prepared by Mariné Pienaar of TerraAfrica Consult CC. Mariné is a scientist registered with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP) and is specialised in the fields of Agricultural Science and Soil Science. Her SACNASP Registration Number is 400274/10 (see Appendix 2). Mariné holds a BSc. degree in Agricultural Science (with specialisation in Plant Production) from the University of Pretoria and a MSc. Degree in Environmental Science from the University of the Witwatersrand.

The full details and contact details of the specialist is attached as Appendix B: Curriculum Vitae of Specialist.

### **4. TERMS OF REFERENCE**

The terms of reference applicable to the soil and agricultural potential scoping assessment include the following:

- Conduct a desktop assessment of the baseline soil and agricultural properties for the proposed project site
- Identify site sensitivities to the proposed project pertaining to the soil properties, associated land capabilities and the agricultural potential of the project site following the analysis of desktop data.
- Determine whether the proposed Soyuz 2 WEF project site falls within any High Potential Agricultural Areas of the Northern Cape Province.
- Provide preliminary site sensitivity ratings and identify initial no-go areas for the infrastructure associated with the proposed projects.
- Identify potential impacts that will be caused by the project and that will have to be assessed as part of the impact assessment phase.
- Identify a plan of study that will include the methodology to be followed during the detailed soil and agricultural potential impact assessment that will form part of the final EIA report that will be submitted.
- Comply with the Protocol for the specialist assessment and minimum report content requirements of environmental impacts on agricultural resources by onshore wind and/or solar photovoltaic energy generation facilities where the electricity output is 20 megawatts or more, gazetted on 20 March 2020 in GN 320 (in terms of Sections 24(5)(A) and (H) and 44 of NEMA, 1998).

### **5. METHODOLOGY**

The proposed Soyuz 2 WEF project site boundaries were superimposed on five data sets to describe high-level baseline characteristics and to determine the anticipated sensitivities of the properties to the development. The data sets are:

- Land type data for the project assessment zone which was obtained from the Institute for Soil Climate and Water (ISCW) of the Agricultural Research Council (ARC) (Land Type Survey Staff, 1972 – 2006). The land type data is presented at a scale of 1:250

000 and entails the division of land into land types, typical terrain cross sections for the land type and the presentation of dominant soil types for each of the identified terrain units.

- The Refined Land Capability Evaluation Raster Data for South Africa that was developed using a spatial evaluation modelling approach (DALRRD, 2016).
- The long-term grazing capacity for South Africa 2018 that present the long-term grazing capacity of an area with the assumption that the veld is in a relatively good condition (South Africa, 2018).
- The Northern Cape Field Crop Boundaries show crop production areas which may be present within the development area. The field crop boundaries include rainfed annual crops, non-pivot and pivot irrigated annual crops, horticulture, viticulture, old fields, small holdings, and subsistence farming (DALRRD, 2019).
- The High Potential Agricultural Areas for Cultivation: Northern Cape Province, 2019 are large, relatively homogeneous areas of land within the province regarded as having high potential and capability to contribute towards food production in both the province and the country (DALRRD, 2019).

## **6. RESULTS OF DESKTOP ASSESSMENT**

### **6.1 Land type classification**

The project site of the proposed Soyuz 2 WEF project, consists of nine different land types i.e. Land Type Ae297, Ae298, Da139, Fc615, Ib386, 387, 388 and Ib 389, and Ic162. The four properties that comprise the northern part of the project site, consists mainly of Land Type Ae297. While the entire Portion 9 (a portion of Portion 9 (a portion of portion 1) of Farm Twyfelhoek No. 127 consists of Land Type Ae297, the other farm portions also have areas consisting of the following land types:

- Land Type Fc615 (Remaining Extent Portion 1 of Farm Dreunfontein No. 126)
- Land Type Ic162 (Portion 5 (a portion of Portion 1) of Farm Twyfelhoek 127 and Portion 0 of Farm Twyfelhoek 127)
- Land Type Ib386 (Portion 0 of Farm Twyfelhoek 127)

The farm portions in the north western area of the project site consist mainly of Land Type Fc615 with small areas of Land types Ib388 and Ib387 scattered across the area. Portion 3 of Farm 145 consists almost entirely of Land Type Ae298, except for the northern corner of the property that consists of Land Type Fc615.

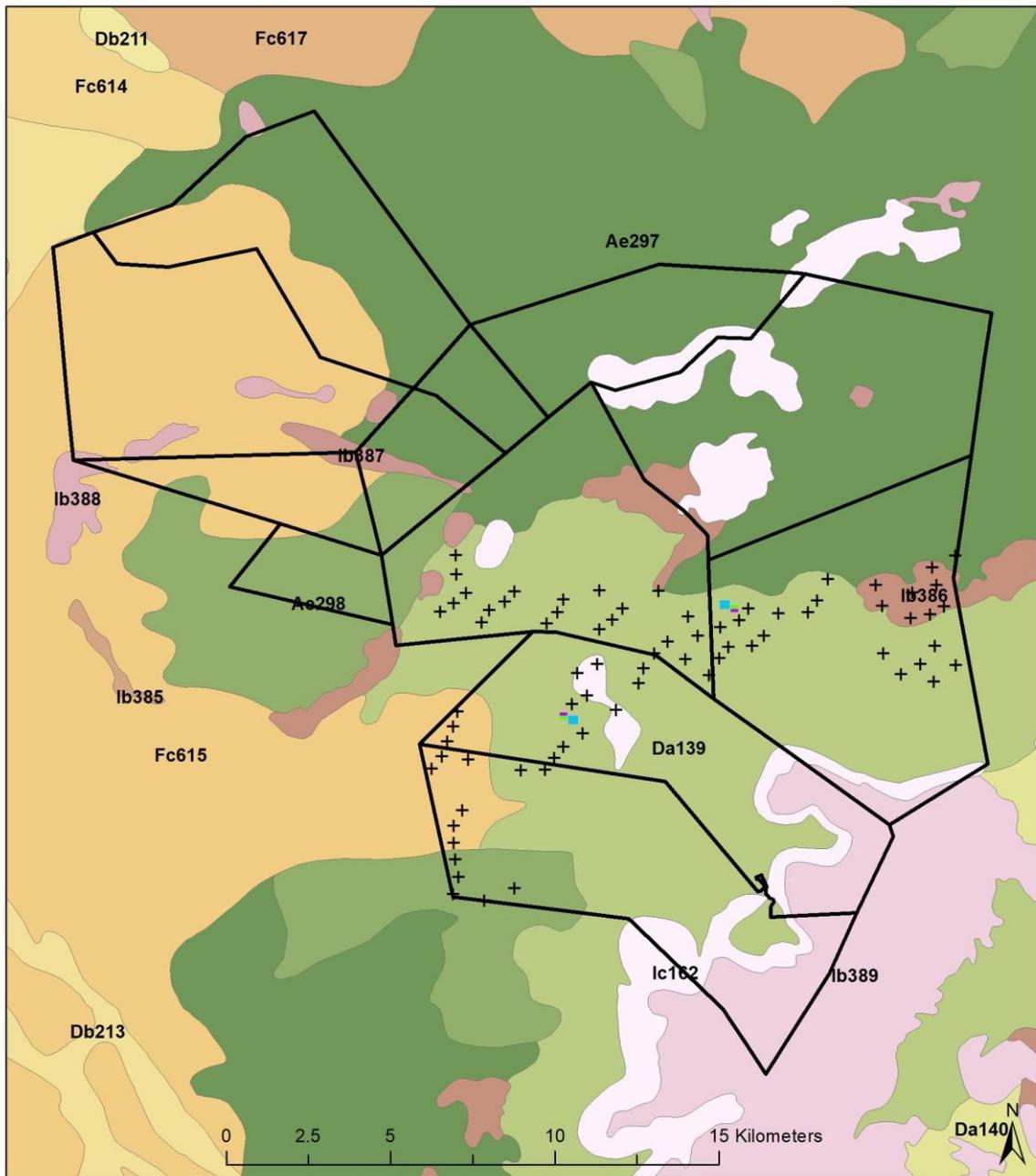
The middle section as well as the southern part of the project site consist largely of Land Type Da139. A small section along the western boundary comprises of Land Type Fc615 and the eastern boundary of Land Types Ic162 and Ib389. The south-western corner of the project site, located on Portion 1 of Farm Lemoenkloof 141, consists of Land Type Ae298.

Each of the land type groups present are described below:

- “Ae” land types represent areas with mostly red soils without water tables. These red soils are deeper than 0.3m with high base status and there is an absence of dunes in the landscape.

- “Da” land types include land where duplex soils are dominant. While Da land types refer to land where the colour of the B horizon of these soils is red.
- “Db” land types are also dominated by duplex soils but have non-red (yellow and brown) soil colours in the B horizon.
- “Fc” land types accommodate pedologically young landscape where soil formation has resulted in the development of orthic topsoil and clay illuviation has resulted in lithocutanic horizons. Lime occurs regularly in both upland and valley bottom soils.
- “Ib” land types represent areas where exposed rock, stones and boulders cover between 60 and 80% of the area.
- “Ic” land types refers to land types with exposed rock (including exposed country rock, stones or boulders) that cover more than 80% of the area.

The position of the land types within the project site, is shown in **Figure 3**.



**Legend**

**Land type**

	Ae297		Fc615
	Ae298		Fc617
	Da139		Ib385
	Da140		Ib386
	Db211		Ib387
	Db213		Ib388
	Fc614		Ib389
			Ic162

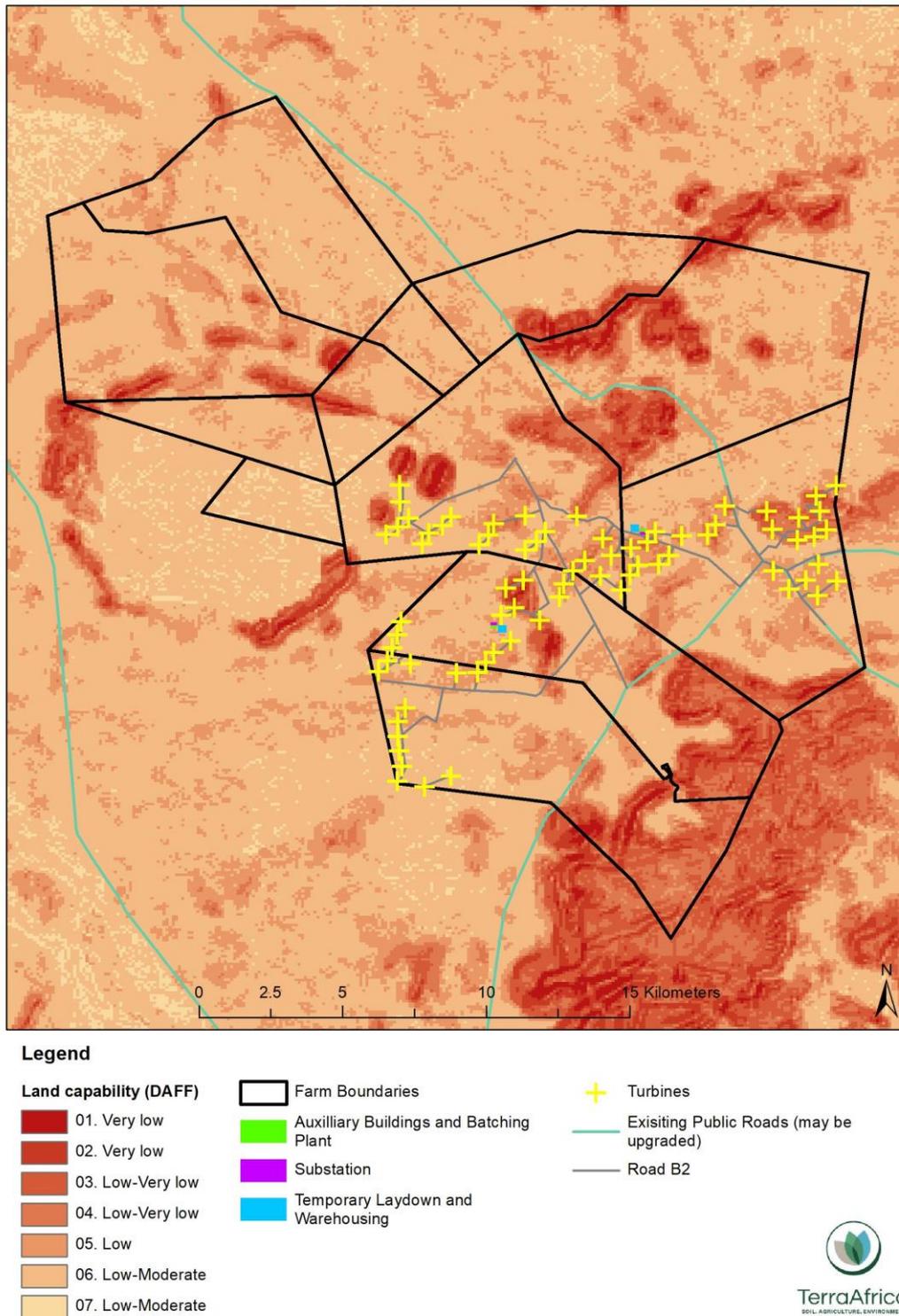
-  Farm Boundaries (Total 37973 ha)
-  Auxilliary Buildings and Batching Plant
-  Substation
-  Temporary Laydown and Warehousing
-  + Turbines



**Figure 3: Land type map of the proposed Soyuz 2 WEF project site**

## 6.2 Land capability classification

The land capability classification of the proposed Soyuz 2 WEF project site according to the DALRR raster data (DALRRD, 2016), is shown in **Figure 4**.



**Figure 4: Land capability map of the proposed Soyuz 2 WEF project site (data source: DALRRD, 2016)**

The land capability classification of the Soyuz 2 WEF project site shows that the site is only suitable for livestock farming and not suitable for rainfed crop production. The site consists of seven different land capability classes ranging from **Very low** (Class 01) to **Low-Moderate** (Class 07). The lowest land capability classes are located along the south-eastern boundary of the project site and along rocky ridges and hills in the rest of the project site. An example of such a rocky ridge is the boundary between Portion 5 (a Portion of Portion 1) of Farm Twyfelhoek 127 and Portion 0 of Farm Twyfelhoek 127.

The most dominant land capability class within the entire project site, is **Low-Moderate** (Class 06), that is present within all twelve the farm portions of the project site. The highest land capability class (Class 07 Low-Moderate) is present in very small, isolated patches scattered across the landscape in the most western and northern farm portions.

### 6.3 Agricultural production

According to the Crop Estimates Consortium (2019), the Soyuz 2 WEF project site has two very small, isolated areas with field crop boundaries present (see **Figure 5**). One area is located the middle of Portion 4 of Farm Twyfelhoek 127 and consists of two small crop fields with either rainfed grain crops or planted pastures (Crop Estimates Consortium, 2019). The second area is located just south of the northern boundary of Portion 1 of Farm Lemoenkloof 141. This area, according to the data, consists of pivot irrigated crops (Crop Estimates Consortium, 2019).

A few very small, scattered fields of rainfed crops or planted pastures are located between 6 and 30 km north, east, west and south of the project site boundaries.

Apart from the two isolated small crop field areas, the rest of the project site is used for livestock grazing or otherwise left derelict where drought in the past decade has forced farmers to reduce or stop livestock production.

The grazing capacity of the entire Soyuz 2 WEF project site is 24ha/LSU (**Figure 6**). The project site of 16 191 ha therefore has the capacity to feed 1582 head of cattle. Land with grazing capacity of 24ha/LSU is considered to have low grazing potential. It is much lower than the wetter, eastern parts of the country such as Mpumalanga where the grazing capacity ranges from 4 to 6 ha/LSU or the Kalahari region where the grazing capacity in ranges between 11 and 17 ha/LSU. It is only the grazing capacity of very dry areas such as the Karoo that is much lower than that, with some areas having grazing capacity as low as 70ha/LSU.

It must be noted that the Britstown area has experienced crippling drought during the past decade and that the actual grazing capacity of the project site may currently be much lower after the prolonged drought has forced farmers to graze whatever vegetation was left, thereby increasing the risk of land degradation.



**Legend**

**Field crops**

■ Non-pivot irrigated Annual Crop Cultivation / Planted Pastures

■ Pivot Irrigation

■ Rainfed Annual Crop Cultivation / Planted Pastures

Farm Boundaries (Total 37973 ha)



**Figure 5 Field crop boundaries within and around the proposed Soyuz 2 WEF project site (data source: Crop Estimates Consortium, 2019)**



**Legend**

Grazing capacity (ha/LSU)

24

- Farm Boundaries (Total 37973 ha)
- Auxilliary Buildings and Batching Plant
- Substation
- Temporary Laydown and Warehousing
- + Turbines



**Figure 6 Grazing capacity of the proposed Soyuz 2 WEF project site (data source: South Africa, 2018)**



**Legend**

**Highly Potential Agricultural Areas**  
Smartt Syndicate PAA (IR) (B)

 Farm Boundaries (Total 37973 ha)



**Figure 7 The development areas of the proposed Soyuz 2 WEF project site in relation to High Potential Agricultural Areas (DALRRD, 2019)**

## 5.4 High Potential Agricultural Areas

To determine whether the proposed Soyuz 2 WEF project site will affect any High Potential Agricultural Areas (HPAAs) delineated within the Northern Cape Province, the development areas were depicted in relation to these areas (see **Figure 7**). Category A areas have the highest priority for conservation, followed by Category B areas and then Category C areas. Differentiation is also made between areas with irrigated and rainfed agriculture. Although large areas are delineated as HPAAs, not all within the area may be used for irrigated agriculture.

The results show that the entire project does not overlap with any HPAA. The nearest HPAA is the Smart Syndicate PAA, a Category B Irrigation area, that is located about 17 km northwest of the project site.

## 7. PRELIMINARY SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

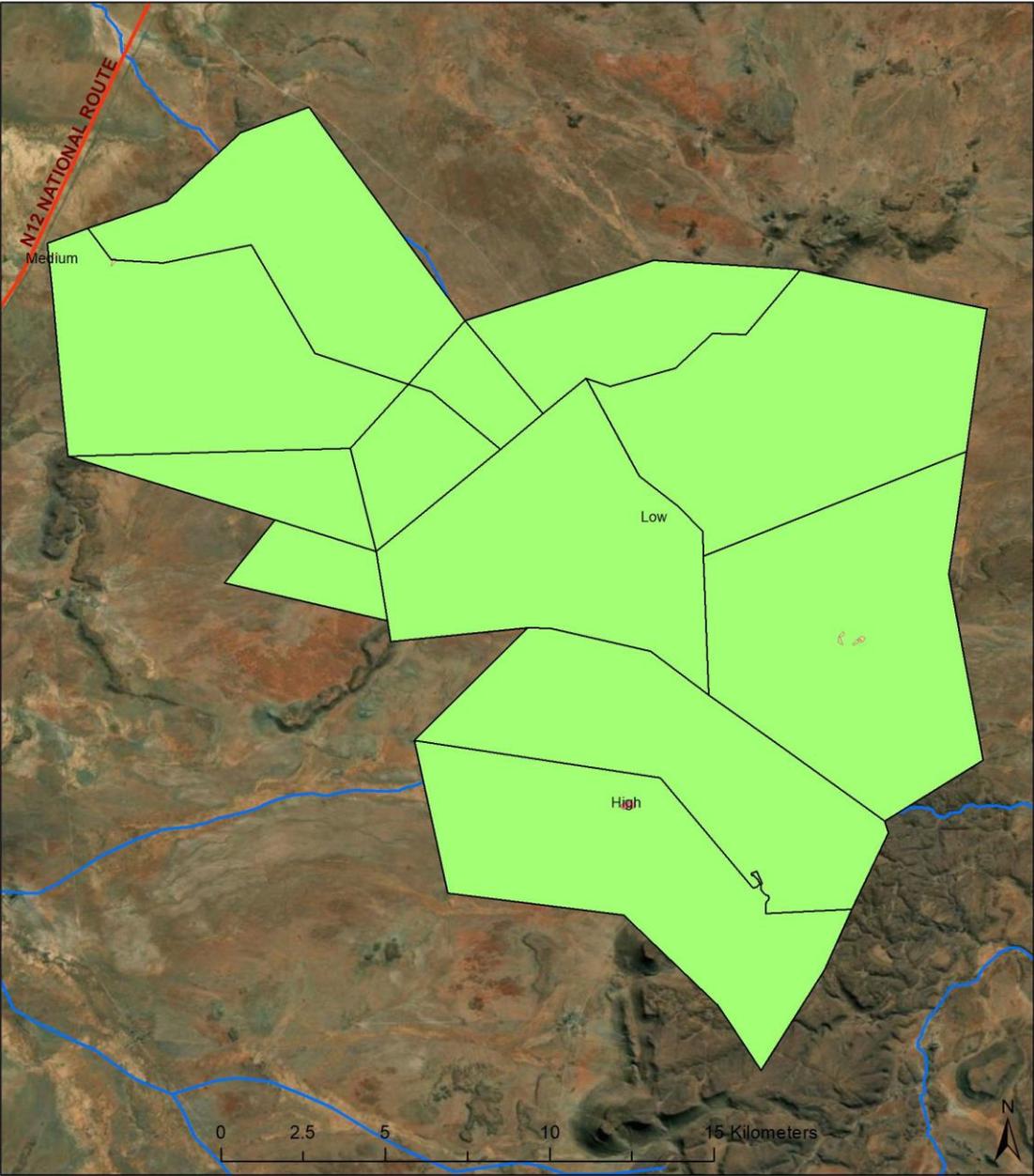
Considering the desktop data discussed in **Section 5** above, the site has been assigned a preliminary sensitivity rating (see **Figure 8**). The assigned sensitivity rating is compared to the agricultural sensitivity as depicted in the screening tool report of the north western part of the site (refer to **Figure 9**) as well as the south eastern part of the site (refer to **Figure 10**).

Almost the entire project site (99.9% of it), consists of land with Low agricultural sensitivity to the proposed development. The remaining 0.1% of the site, has either Medium agricultural sensitivity (8.8 ha) or High sensitivity (6.9 ha). The sensitivity rating was assigned using the land capability classification that indicates land with suitability for livestock farming only (Class 07 or lower) as well as the absence of crop fields, except for two small areas of crop fields. The area where crop field boundary data indicates a pivot irrigated field, has been assigned High sensitivity while the area where rainfed crops or pastures are cultivated, Medium sensitivity. The low grazing capacity of the area (24 ha/LSU) was also considered in the assignment of the agricultural sensitivity.

The sensitivity rating agrees only to some extent with the agricultural sensitivity rating in the screening tool report (see **Figure 9**). The screening tool report has assigned a larger area of land a Medium sensitivity rating intersperse with smaller areas of Low sensitivity. These areas have likely been assigned higher sensitivity as a result of the land capability of Low-Moderate (Class 06) of these areas according to DALRRD (2016). The screening tool report has assigned High sensitivity to both the two small areas of crop fields.

However, the higher ratings of the agricultural sensitivity depicted in the screening tool report are considered an overestimate of the agricultural potential of the area. The larger area that includes the project site, has experienced periods of severe drought the past decade that has resulted in overgrazing and land degradation that forced farmers to reduce livestock numbers that affect the viability of their farming operations. The only area considered to have High sensitivity is the area indicated as a pivot irrigated field as the availability of irrigation water enable viable crop yields. The small area with rainfed crops is still at risk of crop failure during periods of drought.

During the detailed study for the EIA phase, the sensitivity rating of each facility's development area, will be refined based on the soil classification and verified land capability of the area.



**Legend**

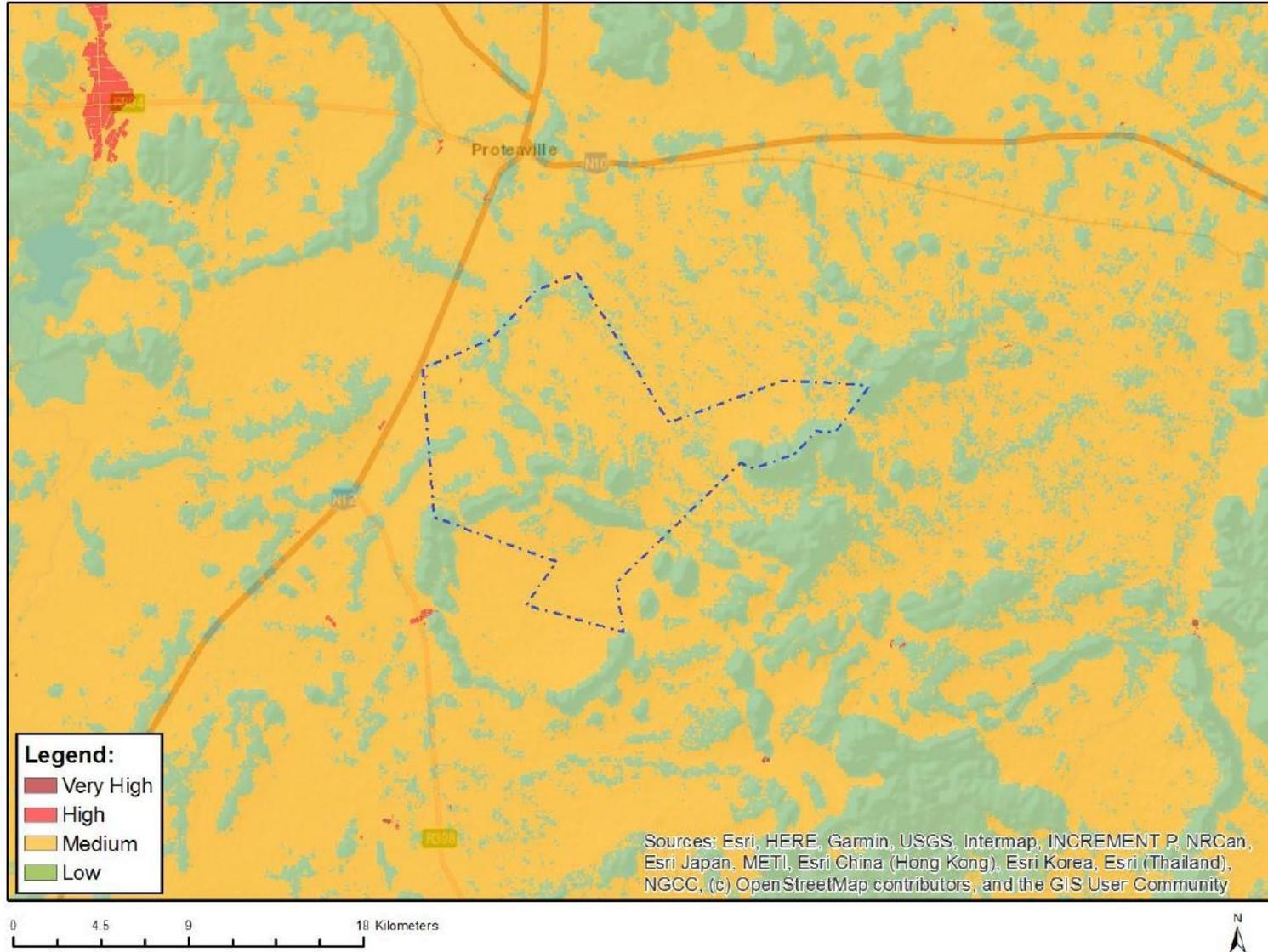
**Sensitivity**

- High (6.9 ha)
- Medium (8.8 ha)
- Low (37956.9 ha)

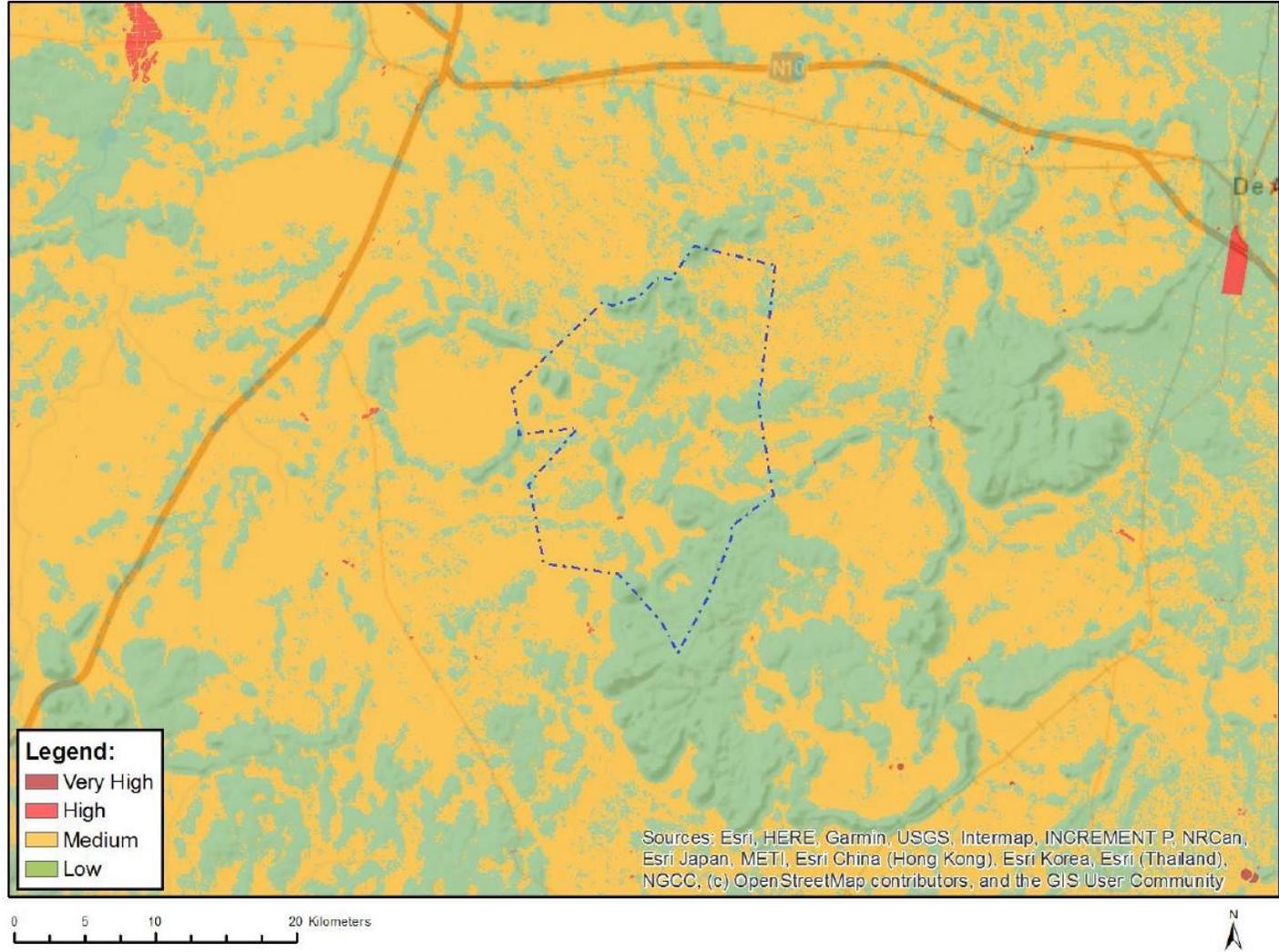
- Farm Boundaries (Total 37973 ha)
- Road
- Rivers



**Figure 8 Agricultural sensitivity of the proposed Soyuz 2 WEF project site**



**Figure 9 Agricultural combined sensitivity of the north western part of the proposed Soyuz 2 WEF project site and surrounding area (Screening Tool Report, 2022)**



**Figure 10 Agricultural combined sensitivity of the south eastern part of the proposed Soyuz 2 WEF project site and surrounding area (Screening Tool Report, 2022)**

## 8. POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Below follows a description of the potential impacts anticipated for the proposed Soyuz 2 WEF project:

### 8.1 Potential impacts on agricultural production

<b>Impact</b> Loss of areas of grazing areas where livestock can be produced			
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Nature of Impact</b>	<b>Extent of Impact</b>	<b>No-Go Areas</b>
Areas where the wind turbines and other infrastructure will be constructed, will no longer be available for livestock production.	Negative	Local	None
<b>Description of expected significance of impact</b> The sites have largely Low-Moderate land capability and are used for livestock production. The expected significance of this impact is Low to Medium.			
<b>Gaps in knowledge &amp; recommendations for further study</b> The final layout of the infrastructure, especially the need for additional access roads, will determine the size of the areas to be lost. Once the final layout is available, the impacts can be assessed in detail.			

### 8.2 Potential impacts on soil

<b>Impact</b> Soil compaction			
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Nature of Impact</b>	<b>Extent of Impact</b>	<b>No-Go Areas</b>
Soil compaction will occur wherever construction vehicles and equipment will traverse the site and where the wind turbines and other long-term infrastructure will be erected.	Negative	Local	None
<b>Description of expected significance of impact</b> Wherever the impact occurs (where heavy vehicles traverse) the impact is expected to be of Medium significance during the construction phase. Once construction is finalised, areas that are affected by compaction outside of the development footprint, must be rehabilitated.			
<b>Gaps in knowledge &amp; recommendations for further study</b> The exact footprint will be determined for the EIA phase and it is recommended that existing roads be used for the transport of equipment as far as possible to limit soil compaction.			

**Impact: Soil erosion**

Issue	Nature of Impact	Extent of Impact	No-Go Areas
Wherever construction activities will result in bare soil surfaces, these surfaces prone to loss of soil particles as a result of wind and water movement	Negative	Local	None
<b>Description of expected significance of impact</b> The impact is expected to be of medium significance.			
<b>Gaps in knowledge &amp; recommendations for further study</b> Soil texture and soil organic carbon analysis results of the EIA phase will be used to calculate the erodibility of soils within the development footprint.			

<b>Impact: Loss of soil fertility through disturbance of in situ horizon organisation</b>			
Issue	Nature of Impact	Extent of Impact	No-Go Areas
In any area where topsoil will be stripped for construction purposes, the soil horizons will be mixed and the mixture may have lower soil fertility than before it was stripped.	Negative	Local	None
<b>Description of expected significance of impact</b> Low to moderately low significance			
<b>Gaps in knowledge &amp; recommendations for further study</b> The final results of the EIA phase soil classification survey will be used to develop guidelines for topsoil stripping and stockpile management during the construction phase.			

<b>Impact: Soil chemical pollution</b>			
Issue	Nature of Impact	Extent of Impact	No-Go Areas
Oil and fuel spillages as well as waste generation during the project cycle will result in soil chemical pollution.	Negative	Local	None
<b>Description of expected significance of impact</b> The significance of this impact is moderate to high.			
<b>Gaps in knowledge &amp; recommendations for further study</b> The only knowledge gap is a project description that includes detail of activities and materials that may result in soil pollution during the different project phases.			

## 9. PLAN OF STUDY

Once the infrastructure layout has been refined based on the recommendations of this report and other reports, the site visit will be conducted for the purpose of on-site verification. The survey will include soil classification according to the Soil Classification: A Natural and Anthropogenic System for South Africa (Soil Classification Working Group, 2018).

The landowners and/or land users will be consulted individually for discussion of the productivity and employment data associated with the areas that will be impacted by the proposed

development. For properties where farmers have reduced or stopped livestock farming, the discussion will also address the reasons for this change, as well as the limitations and risks of livestock production in the area in order to compare it to renewable energy production. This will be used to consider the acceptability of the project.

The reports will be prepared in alignment with all the relevant NEMA regulations as well as General Notice 320 of 2020 that specifically addresses Agricultural Compliance reporting for the renewable energy sector.

## **10. CONCLUSION**

Following the desktop analysis of available data, it is concluded that the proposed development, will affect mostly land with **Low agricultural sensitivity**. The only exception are two areas where crop field boundaries are present. The areas have been classified as Medium sensitivity (where rainfed annual crops or pastures are planted) and High sensitivity (the small area with pivot irrigation). The area where the field crop data indicates the pivot irrigation field, delineated as High sensitivity, has been identified as the only no-go area for the placement of infrastructure for the proposed project from the perspective of soil and agricultural resource conservation. None of the proposed development areas overlap with delineated High Potential Agricultural Areas within the larger area where the projects will be located.

It is anticipated that the proposed project will have limited impact on the soil properties and land capability while the land use will change from livestock farming to generation of renewable energy only in the areas where the permanent footprint (surface infrastructure) will be established. The detailed assessment and subsequent reporting will provide in-depth detail on all these aspects.

It is therefore my professional opinion, that from a soil and agricultural perspective, the proposed Soyuz 2 WEF can proceed to the impact assessment phase as there are no fatal flaws. At this stage, (the Scoping Phase), the development is considered an acceptable project for the area.

## 11. LIST OF REFERENCES

- Crop Estimates Consortium, 2019. *Field crop boundary data layer (NC province)*, 2019. Pretoria. Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
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- The Soil Classification Working Group, 2018. *Soil Classification – Taxonomic System for South Africa*. Dept. of Agric., Pretoria.

## APPENDIX A: DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

### 1. SPECIALIST INFORMATION

Specialist Company Name:	TerraAfrica Consult CC		
B-BBEE	Contribution level (indicate 1 to 8 or non-compliant)	4	Percentage Procurement recognition
Specialist name:	Mariné Pienaar		
Specialist Qualifications:	MSc. Environmental Science (Wits) ; BSc. (Agric) Plant Production (UP)		
Professional affiliation/registration:	SACNASP Registration No:400274/10 Soil Science Society of South Africa ; IAIAAsa		
Physical address:	Farm Strydpoort 403, Ottosdal, 2610		
Postal address:	P.O. Box 433, Ottosdal		
Postal code:	2610	Cell:	082 828 3587
Telephone:	082 828 3587	Fax:	N/A
E-mail:	mpienaar@terraafrica.co.za		

### 2. DECLARATION BY THE SPECIALIST

I, Mariné Pienaar, declare that –

- I act as the independent specialist in this application;
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant;
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting the specialist report relevant to this application, including knowledge of the Act, Regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, Regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- all the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct; and
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 48 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.



Signature of the Specialist

TerraAfrica Consult

Name of Company:

2022-07-08

Date

## APPENDIX B: CURRICULUM VITAE OF SPECIALIST

# MARINÉ PIENAAR

## Specialist Scientist



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Wolmaransstad,  
South Africa

### EXPERTISE

Soil Quality Assessment

Soil Policy and Guidelines

Agricultural Agro-  
Ecosystem Assessment

Sustainable Agriculture

Data Consolidation

Land Use Planning

Soil Pollution

Hydropedology

### EDUCATION

#### MASTER'S DEGREE

Environmental Science  
University of Witwatersrand  
2010 – 2018

#### BACHELOR'S DEGREE

Agricultural Science  
University of Pretoria  
2001 – 2004

### PROFESSIONAL PROFILE

I contribute specialist knowledge on agriculture and soil management to ensure long-term sustainability of projects in Africa. For the past thirteen years, it has been my calling and I have consulted on more than 200 projects. My clients include environmental and engineering companies, mining houses, and project developers. I enjoy the multi-disciplinary nature of the projects that I work on and I am fascinated by the evolving nature of my field of practice. The next section provide examples of the range of projects completed. A comprehensive project list is available on request.

### PROJECT EXPERIENCE

#### Global Assessment on Soil Pollution

*Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations (UN)*

Author of the regional assessment of Soil in Sub-Saharan Africa. The report is due for release in February 2021. The different sections included:

- Analysis of soil and soil-related policies and guidelines for each of the 48 regional countries
- Description of the major sources of soil pollution in the region
- The extent of soil pollution in the region and as well as the nature and extent of soil monitoring
- Case study discussions of the impacts of soil pollution on human and environmental health in the region
- Recommendations and guidelines for policy development and capacitation to address soil pollution in Sub-Saharan Africa

#### Data Consolidation and Amendment

*Range of projects: Mining Projects, Renewal Energy*

These projects included developments where previous agricultural and soil studies are available that are not aligned with the current legal and international best practice requirements such as the IFC Principles. Other projects are expansion projects or changes in the project infrastructure layout. Tasks on such projects include the incorporation of all relevant data, site verification, updated baseline reporting and alignment of management and monitoring measures.

Project examples:

- Northam Platinum's Booyseindal Mine, South Africa
- Musonoi Mine, Kolwezi District, Democratic Republic of Congo
- Polihali Reservoir and Associated Infrastructure, Lesotho
- Kaiha 2 Hydropower Project, Liberia
- Aquarius Platinum's Kroondal and Marikana Mines

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### PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP

South African Council for  
Natural Scientific  
Professions (SACNASP)

Soil Science Society of  
South Africa (SSSA)

Soil Science Society of  
America (SSSA)

Network for Industrially  
Contaminated Land in  
Africa (NICOLA)

### LANGUAGES

English (Fluent)

Afrikaans (Native)

French (Basic)

### PRESENTATIONS

*There is spinach in my fish pond*  
TEDx Talk  
Available on YouTube

*Soil and the Extractive Industries*  
Session organiser and presenter  
Global Soil Week, Berlin (2015)

*How to dismantle an atomic bomb*  
Conference presentation (2014)  
Environmental Law Association (SA)

### PROJECT EXPERIENCE (Continued)

#### Agricultural Agro-Ecosystem Assessments

*Range of projects: Renewable Energy, Industrial and Residential Developments, Mining, Linear Developments (railways and power lines)*

The assessments were conducted as part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment processes. The assessment process includes the assessment of soil physical and chemical properties as well as other natural resources that contributes to the land capability of the area.

Project examples:

- Mocuba Solar PV Development, Mozambique
- Italthai Railway between Tete and Quelimane, Mozambique
- Lichtenburg PV Solar Developments, South Africa
- Manica Gold Mine Project, Mozambique
- Khunab Solar PV Developments near Upington, South Africa
- Bomi Hills and Mano River Mines, Liberia
- King City near Sekondi-Takoradi and Appolonia City near Accra, Ghana
- Limpopo-Lipadi Game Reserve, Botswana
- Namoya Gold Mine, Democratic Republic of Congo

#### Sustainable Agriculture

*Range of projects: Policy Development for Financial Institutions, Mine Closure Planning, Agricultural Project and Business Development Planning*

Each of the projects completed had a unique scope of works and the methodology was designed to answer the questions. While global indicators of sustainable agriculture are considered, the unique challenges to viable food production in Africa, especially climate change and a lack of infrastructure, in these analyses.

Project examples:

- Measurement of sustainability of agricultural practices of South African farmers – survey design and pilot testing for the LandBank of South Africa
- Analysis of the viability of avocado and mango large-scale farming developments in Angola for McKinsey & Company
- Closure options analysis for the Tshipi Borwa Mine to increase agricultural productivity in the area, consultation to SLR Consulting
- Analysis of risks and opportunities for farm feeds and supplement suppliers of the Southern African livestock and dairy farming industries
- Sustainable agricultural options development for mine closure planning of the Camutue Diamond Mine, Angola

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### PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Contaminated Land Management 101 Training Network for Industrially Contaminated Land in Africa  
2020

Intensive Agriculture in Arid & Semi-Arid Environments CINADCO/MASHAV R&D Course, Israel  
2015

World Soils and their Assessment Course ISRIC – World Soil Information Centre, Netherlands  
2015

Wetland Rehabilitation Course University of Pretoria  
2010

Course in Advanced Modelling of Water Flow and Solute Transport in the Vadose Zone with Hydrus University of Kwazulu-Natal  
2010

Environmental Law for Environmental Managers North-West University Centre for Environmental Management  
2009

### PROJECT EXPERIENCE (Continued)

#### Soil Quality Assessments

*Range of projects: Rehabilitated Land Audits, Mine Closure Applications, Mineral and Ore Processing Facilities, Human Resettlement Plans*

The soil quality assessments included physical and chemical analysis of soil quality parameters to determine the success of land rehabilitation towards productive landscapes. The assessments are also used to understand the suitability for areas for Human Resettlement Plans

#### Project examples:

- Closure Planning for Yoctolux Colliery
- Soil and vegetation monitoring at Kingston Vale Waste Facility
- Exxaro Belfast Resettlement Action Plan Soil Assessment
- Soil Quality Monitoring of Wastewater Irrigated Areas around Matimba Power Station
- Keaton Vanggatfontein Colliery Bi-Annual Soil Quality Monitoring

### REFERENCES



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