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SITE SENSITIVITY VERIFICATION
AND
AGRICULTURAL COMPLIANCE STATEMENT
FOR THE LAND USE CHANGE OF ERF 878 WITHIN RIEIBEEK KASTEEL, WESTERN CAPE

Report by
Johann Lanz & David Lakey

7 March 2025

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The overall conclusion of this assessment is that the proposed development is acceptable because it leads to minimal loss of future agricultural production potential.

This assessment therefore disputes the very high sensitivity classification of the site by the screening tool and verifies the entire site as being of medium agricultural sensitivity because of its assessed cropping potential.

Although the climate, terrain, and soil suitability may allow for viable crop production, other factors constrain the potential of the site to practically deliver agricultural produce and therefore limit its agricultural production potential.

These factors include:

- municipal ownership of the land which would also discourage the necessary investment to establish cropland,
- the fact that land use planning in the spatial development framework designates the site for non-agricultural use,

For these reasons, the site will never be viably utilised for agricultural production and its potential is therefore assessed here as non-existent.

An agricultural impact must by definition cause a change to the future agricultural production potential of land. If there is no change, there is no impact. In this case, the entire development footprint is considered to be below the threshold for needing to be conserved as agricultural production land because of the limitations that make it unsuitable as viable cropland. The proposed development on this land will result in minimal loss of future agricultural production potential in terms of national food security.

From an agricultural impact point of view, it is recommended that the proposed development be approved

1 INTRODUCTION

Change of land use authorisation is being sought for the rezoning of Erf 878, within the town of Ribeek Kasteel, Western Cape (see location in Figure 1). In terms of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998 - NEMA), an application for environmental authorisation requires an agricultural assessment. In this case, based on the medium agricultural sensitivity of the property boundary(see Section 8), the level of agricultural assessment required by the protocol is an Agricultural Compliance Statement.

Figure 1. *Locality map of the development boundary (blue outline),within the town of Riebeek Kasteel.*

The purpose of an agricultural assessment is to answer the question:

> Will the proposed development cause a significant reduction in future agricultural production potential, and most importantly, will it result in a loss of arable land?

Section 9 of this report unpacks this question, particularly with respect to what constitutes a significant reduction. To answer the above question, it is necessary to determine the existing agricultural production potential of the land that will be impacted, and specifically whether it is viable arable land or not. This is done in Section 8 of this report. Sections 8 and 9 of this report directly address the above question and therefore contain the essence and most important part of the agricultural impact assessment.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project is for a change of land use of Erf 878 from agriculture to Residential and business. The property falls within the urban edge of the town of Riebeek Kasteel.

3 TERMS OF REFERENCE

The terms of reference for this study are to fulfill the requirements of the *Protocol for the specialist assessment and minimum report content requirements of environmental impacts on agricultural resources*, gazetted on 20 March 2020 in GN 320 (in terms of Sections 24(5)(A) and (H) and 44 of NEMA, 1998).

The terms of reference for an Agricultural Compliance Statement, as stipulated in the agricultural protocol, are listed below, and the section number of this report which fulfils each stipulation is given after it in brackets.

1. The Agricultural Compliance Statement must be prepared by a soil scientist or agricultural specialist registered with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP) **(Appendix 3)**.
2. The compliance statement must:
    1. be applicable to the preferred site and proposed development footprint **(Figures 2 and 3)**;
    2. confirm that the site is of "low" or "medium" sensitivity for agriculture **(Section 7);** and
    3. indicate whether or not the proposed development will have an unacceptable impact on the agricultural production capability of the site **(Section 12)**.
3. The Agricultural Compliance Statement must contain, as a minimum, the following information:
    1. details and relevant experience as well as the SACNASP registration number of the soil scientist or agricultural specialist preparing the statement including a curriculum vitae **(Appendix 1)**;
    2. a signed statement of independence by the specialist **(Appendix 2)**;
    3. a map showing the proposed development footprint (including supporting infrastructure) with a 50 m buffered development envelope, overlaid on the agricultural sensitivity map generated by the screening tool **(Figure 6)**;
    4. confirmation from the specialist that all reasonable measures have been taken through micro-siting to avoid or minimize fragmentation and disturbance of agricultural activities **(Section 11.1)**;

5. a substantiated statement from the soil scientist or agricultural specialist on the acceptability, or not, of the proposed development and a recommendation on the approval, or not of the proposed development **(Section 12)**;
6. any conditions to which this statement is subjected **(Section 12)**;
7. in the case of a linear activity, confirmation from the agricultural specialist or soil scientist, that in their opinion, based on the mitigation and remedial measures proposed, the land can be returned to the current state within two years of completion of the construction phase **(Section 11.2);**
8. where required, proposed impact management outcomes or any monitoring requirements for inclusion in the EMPr **(Section 10)**; and
9. a description of the assumptions made and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge or data **(Section 5)**.

4 METHODOLOGY OF STUDY

The assessment was based on an on-site investigation conducted on 22 February 2025. It was also informed by existing climate, soil, and agricultural potential data for the site (see references). The aim of the on-site assessment was to verify current cropping status, agricultural land use, and agricultural conditions across the site. An assessment of soils and long-term agricultural potential is in no way affected by the season in which the assessment is made, and therefore the date on which this assessment was done has no bearing on its results. The level of agricultural assessment is considered entirely adequate for an understanding of on-site agricultural production potential for the purposes of this assessment.

5 ASSUMPTIONS, UNCERTAINTIES OR GAPS IN KNOWLEDGE OR DATA

There are no specific assumptions, uncertainties or gaps in knowledge or data that affect the findings of this study.

6 APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

This section identifies all applicable agricultural legislation and permit requirements over and above what is required in terms of NEMA.

The project is likely to require agricultural approval (or at least comment from Department of Agriculture) as part of the required approval in terms of applicable municipal land use legislation, as well as in terms of the Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act (Act 70 of 1970 - SALA), because it is on land currently zoned for agriculture.

7 BASELINE DESCRIPTION OF THE AGRO-ECOSYSTEM

The purpose of this section is firstly to present the baseline information that controls the agricultural production potential of the site and then to assess that potential. Agricultural production potential, and particularly cropping potential, is one of three factors that determines the significance of an agricultural impact, together with size of footprint and duration of impact (see Section 9).

All the important parameters that control the agricultural production potential of the site are given in Table 1. Soil data are given in Appendix 4. A satellite image map of the site is given in Figure 2 and site photographs are given in Figure 3 and Figure 4.

The site is within a Protected Agricultural Area (PAA) (DALRRD, 2020). A PAA is a demarcated area in which the climate, terrain, and soil are generally conducive for agricultural production and which, historically, or in a regional context, has made important contributions to the production of the various crops that are grown across South Africa. Within PAAs, the protection of viable, arable land is considered a priority for the protection of food security in South Africa. However, PAAs are demarcated broadly, not at a fine scale, and there may therefore be much variation of agricultural production potential within a PAA. All land within these demarcated areas is not necessarily of sufficient agricultural potential to be suitable for crop production, due to finer scale terrain, soil, and other constraints. The proposed development footprint is located on land that is not viable for cropland (see Section 8.1). This land does not therefore deserve prioritised protection as agricultural production land (see Section 9.1), even though it is within a demarcated PAA.

Table 1: Parameters that control and/or describe the agricultural production potential of the site.

	Parameter	**Value**
Climate	Köppen-Geiger climate description (Beck *et al*, 2018)	Temperate, dry summer, hot summer
	Mean Annual Rainfall (mm) (Schulze, 2009)	677
	Reference Crop Evaporation Annual Total (mm) (Schulze, 2009)	1309.20
	Climate capability classification (out of 9) (DAFF, 2017)	6 (moderate-high)
Terrain	Terrain type	Valley bottom
	Terrain morphological unit	Varied
	Slope gradients (%)	0 to 22.50
	Altitude (m)	175

	Parameter	Value
	Terrain capability classification (out of 9) (DAFF, 2017)	4 (low-moderate) to 6 (moderate-high)
Soil	Geology (DAFF, 2002)	Mainly greywacke and phyllite of the Moorreesburg Formation; sporadic quartz schist with phyllite beds of the Klipplaat Formation, both Malmesbury Group.
	Land type (DAFF, 2002)	Fa141
	Description of the soils	Shallow to deep, light to heavy soils with underlying rock and clay
	Dominant soil forms	Clovelly, Glenrosa, Swartland
	Soil capability classification (out of 9) (DAFF, 2017)	4 (low-moderate) to 5 (moderate)
	Soil limitations	Drainage
Land use	Agricultural land use in the surrounding area	Table grapes and peaches
	Agricultural land use on the site	None
General	Long-term grazing capacity (ha/LSU) (DAFF, 2018)	36
	Land capability classification (out of 15) (DAFF, 2017)	6 (low-moderate) to 8 (moderate)
	Within Protected Agricultural Area (DALRRD, 2020)	Swartland PAA Rating B Rain fed

Figure 2. *Satellite image map of the property boundary.*

Figure 3.*Typical site conditions.*

Figure 4. *Typical site conditions.*

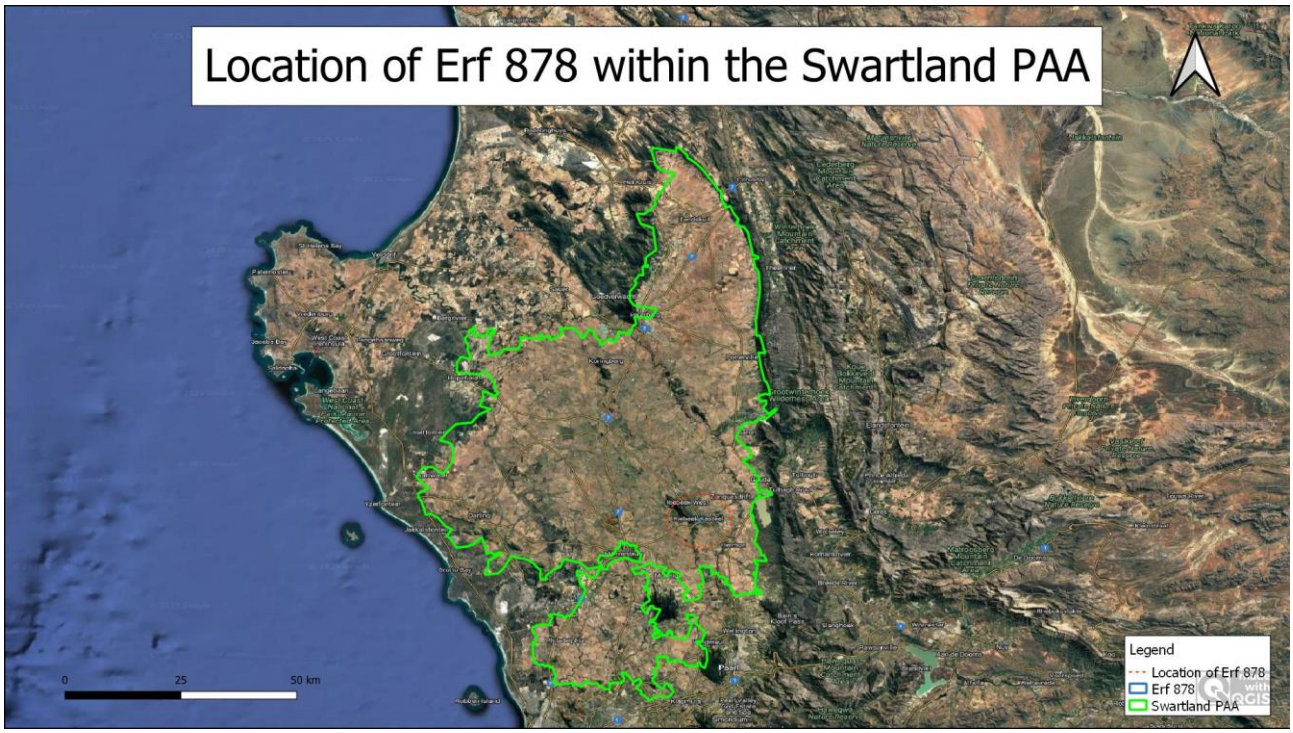

Figure 5. *Location of erf 878 within the Swartland Protected Agricultural Area.*

7.1 Assessment of the agricultural production potential

This assessment of the agricultural production potential of the site is based on an integration of the different parameters in Table 1 above.

Although the climate, terrain, and soil suitability may allow for viable crop production, other factors constrain the potential of the site to practically deliver agricultural produce and therefore limit its agricultural production potential.

These factors include:

- municipal ownership of the land which would also discourage the necessary investment to establish cropland,
- the fact that land use planning in the spatial development framework designates the site for non-agricultural use.

For these reasons, the site will never be viably utilised for agricultural production and its potential is therefore assessed here as non-existent.

8 SITE SENSITIVITY VERIFICATION

A specialist agricultural assessment is required to include a verification of the agricultural sensitivity of the development site as per the sensitivity categories used by the web-based environmental screening tool of the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE). Agricultural sensitivity is an indication of the capability of the land for agricultural production, based only on its climate, terrain, and soil capabilities and its agricultural land use. The different categories of agricultural sensitivity indicate the priority by which land should be conserved as agricultural production land. However, the screening tool's agricultural sensitivity is often of very limited value for assessing agricultural impact. What is of importance to an agricultural assessment, rather than the site sensitivity verification, is its assessment of the cropping potential and its assessment of the impact significance, both of which are not necessarily correlated with sensitivity.

The screening tool classifies agricultural sensitivity according to two independent criteria, from two independent data sets, both of which may be indicators of the land's agricultural production potential but are limited in that the first is outdated and the second relies on fairly course modelled data. The two criteria are:

1. whether the land is classified as cropland or not on the field crop boundary data set (Crop

Estimates Consortium, 2019), and

2. its land capability rating on the land capability data set (DAFF, 2017)

These two inputs operate independently, and agricultural sensitivity is simply determined by whichever of these two gives the highest sensitivity rating. All classified cropland is, by definition, either high or very high sensitivity. Land capability is defined as the combination of soil, climate, and terrain suitability factors for supporting rain-fed agricultural production. It is rated by the Department of Agriculture's updated and refined, country-wide land capability mapping (DAFF, 2017). The higher land capability values (≥8 to 15) are likely to indicate suitability as arable land for crop production, while lower values (<8) are likely to only be suitable as non-arable grazing land, although application to the winter rainfall areas differs. The direct relationship between land capability rating, agricultural sensitivity, and rain-fed cropping suitability is shown in Table 2, including differences between the summer and winter rainfall areas.

The agricultural sensitivity of the site, as given by the screening tool, is shown in Figure 6. The screening tool sensitivity requires specialist verification because of the limitations of the data sets on which it is based.

Table 2: Relationship between land capability, agricultural sensitivity, and rain-fed cropping suitability.

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Land capability value</th><th rowspan="2">Agricultural sensitivity</th><th colspan="2">Rain-fed cropping suitability</th></tr>
<tr><th>Summer rainfall areas</th><th>Winter rainfall areas</th></tr>
<tr><td>1 - 5</td><td>Low</td><td rowspan="3">Unsuitable</td><td rowspan="2">Unsuitable</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td rowspan="2">Medium</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td rowspan="4">Suitable</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td rowspan="2">High</td><td rowspan="3">Suitable</td></tr>
<tr><td>9 - 10</td></tr>
<tr><td>11 - 15</td><td>Very High</td></tr>
</table>

Note: There is an error in the screening tool whereby a land capability of 8 is classified as medium sensitivity, but according to NEMA's agricultural protocol, should in fact be classified as high sensitivity. This assessment follows the agricultural protocol definition and classifies a value of 8 as high sensitivity.

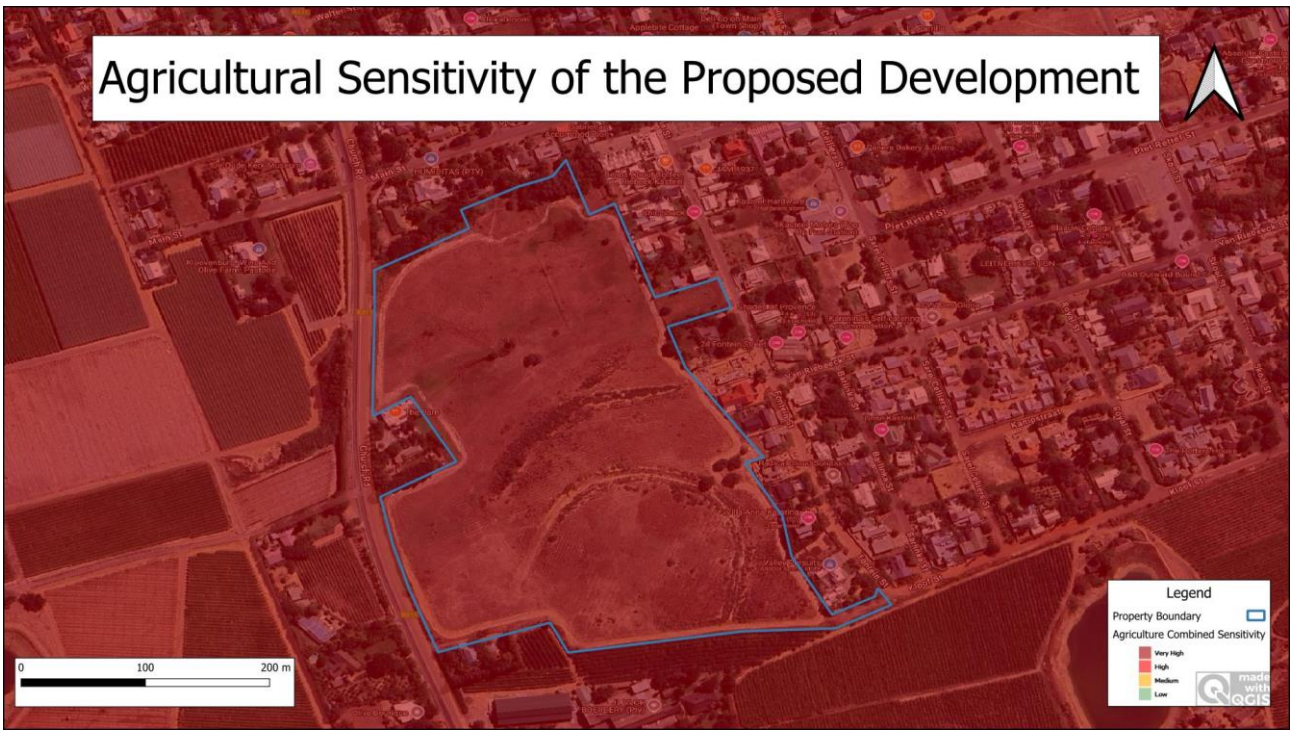

Figure 6. *The property boundary (blue outline) overlaid on agricultural sensitivity, as given by the screening tool (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high; dark red = very high). The screening tool's very high sensitivity is disputed by this assessment, which rates the entire property boundary as being of medium agricultural sensitivity.*

The screening tool classifies the property bounday as very high agricultural sensitivity and therefore classifies the overall site sensitivity, which is the highest sensitivity encountered across the site, as very high. The very high sensitivity classification by the screening tool is due to the property boundary being located within the Swartland Protected Agricultural Area (as shown in figure 5). However, as shown in Section 7, the site is not suitable for viable crop production and its true sensitivity, as property boundary on the ground, is therefore medium. This assessment therefore disputes the very high sensitivity classification of the site by the screening tool and verifies the entire site as being of medium agricultural sensitivity because of its assessed cropping potential.

9 ASSESSMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL IMPACT

9.1 Impact identification and assessment

It should be noted that an Agricultural Compliance Statement is not required to formally rate agricultural impacts by way of impact assessment tables.

The single, direct agricultural impact of this development is the total loss of agricultural production potential due to the permanent exclusion of agriculture from the development site. The significance of this loss is a direct function of the following factors:

1. the size of the footprint of land from which agriculture will be excluded
2. the baseline production potential (particularly cropping potential) of that land

In this case, the entire development footprint is considered to be below the threshold for needing to be conserved as agricultural production land because of the limitations that make it unsuitable as viable cropland. The proposed development on this land will result in minimal loss of future agricultural production potential in terms of national food security.

Due to the facts that the proposed development will not occupy scarce, viable cropland, the overall negative agricultural impact of the development (loss of future agricultural production potential) is assessed here as being of low significance and as acceptable.

It should also be noted that the site is immediately adjacent to urban areas, and it makes sense, from a planning perspective, that the required expansion of urban development occurs across this land.

9.2 Cumulative impact assessment

Specialist assessments for environmental authorisation are required to include an assessment of cumulative impacts. The cumulative impact of a development is the impact that development will have when its impact is added to the incremental impacts of other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future activities that will affect the same environment. The potential cumulative agricultural impact of importance is a regional loss of future agricultural production potential.

Agricultural land throughout South Africa is under inevitable pressure from various non-agricultural land uses, including urban expansion. The cumulative impact of agricultural land loss is significant. However, the agricultural priority should be to conserve future agricultural production, not simply agriculturally zoned land. As has been shown above, the site has no current agricultural production and no capacity for future agricultural production. Therefore, it is a site which can be used for non-agricultural purposes without any loss of agricultural production potential. The cumulative agricultural impact of the proposed development is therefore assessed as being of low significance and therefore as acceptable. The development will not have an unacceptable negative impact on the agricultural production capability of the area, and it is therefore recommended, from a cumulative agricultural impact perspective, that the development be approved.

9.3 Assessment of alternatives

Specialist assessments for environmental authorisation are required to include a comparative assessment of alternatives, including the no-go alternative. Because there is no viable cropland

within the property boundary, the exact positions of all proposed infrastructure within it will make absolutely no difference to agricultural impacts. Any alternative layouts within the same property boundary will have equal agricultural impact and are assessed as equally acceptable.

The no-go alternative considers impacts that will occur to the agricultural environment in the absence of the proposed development. There are no agricultural impacts of the no-go alternative, but this is not different from the impact of the development, and so from an agricultural impact perspective, there is no preferred alternative between the no-go and the development.

10 MITIGATION

The most important and effective mitigation of agricultural impacts for any development is avoidance of viable croplands. This development has already applied this mitigation by selecting a site on which there are not viable croplands. No mitigation measures are required for the protection of agricultural production potential on the site because the development poses negligible degradation risk to agricultural resources.

11 ADDITIONAL ASPECTS REQUIRED IN AN AGRICULTURAL ASSESSMENT

11.1 Micro-siting

The agricultural protocol requires confirmation that all reasonable measures have been taken through micro-siting to minimize fragmentation and disturbance of agricultural activities. Because the site is not used for agriculture, micro-siting will make no material difference to agricultural impacts and disturbance.

11.2 Confirmation of linear activity exclusion

If linear infrastructure has been given exclusion from complying with certain requirements of the agricultural protocol because of its linear nature, the protocol requires confirmation that the land impacted by that linear infrastructure can be returned to the current state within two years of completion of the construction phase. No such exclusion applies to this project.

12 CONCLUSION: AGRICULTURAL COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The overall conclusion of this assessment is that the proposed development is acceptable because it leads to minimal loss of future agricultural production potential.

This assessment therefore disputes the very high sensitivity classification of the site by the screening tool and verifies the entire site as being of medium agricultural sensitivity because of its assessed

cropping potential.

Although the climate, terrain, and soil suitability may allow for viable crop production, other factors constrain the potential of the site to practically deliver agricultural produce and therefore limit its agricultural production potential.

These factors include:

- municipal ownership of the land which would also discourage the necessary investment to establish cropland,
- the fact that land use planning in the spatial development framework designates the site for non-agricultural use,

For these reasons, the site will never be viably utilised for agricultural production and its potential is therefore assessed here as non-existent.

An agricultural impact must by definition cause a change to the future agricultural production potential of land. If there is no change, there is no impact. In this case, the entire development footprint is considered to be below the threshold for needing to be conserved as agricultural production land because of the limitations that make it unsuitable as viable cropland. The proposed development on this land will result in minimal loss of future agricultural production potential in terms of national food security.

From an agricultural impact point of view, it is recommended that the proposed development be approved. The conclusion of this assessment on the acceptability of the proposed development and the recommendation for its approval is not subject to any conditions.

13 REFERENCES

Beck, H.E., N.E. Zimmermann, T.R. McVicar, N. Vergopolan, A. Berg, E.F. Wood. 2018. Present and future Köppen-Geiger climate classification maps at 1-km resolution, Nature Scientific Data. Available at: https://gis.elsenburg.com/apps/cfm/.

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Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF). 2017. National land capability evaluation raster data layer, 2017. Pretoria.

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Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD). 2020. Protected agricultural areas – Spatial data layer. 2020. Pretoria.

Schulze, R.E. 2009. South African Atlas of Agrohydrology and Climatology, available on Cape Farm Mapper. Available at: https://gis.elsenburg.com/apps/cfm/

Soil Classification Working Group. 2018. Soil Classification: A Natural and Anthropogenic System for South Africa. ARC-Institute for Soil, Climate and Water, Pretoria.

APPENDIX 1: SPECIALIST CURRICULUM VITAE

Johann Lanz
Curriculum Vitae

Education

M.Sc. (Environmental Geochemistry)	University of Cape Town	1996 - 1997
B.Sc. Agriculture (Soil Science, Chemistry)	University of Stellenbosch	1992 - 1995
BA (English, Environmental & Geographical Science)	University of Cape Town	1989 - 1991
Matric Exemption	Wynberg Boy's High School	1983

Professional work experience

I have been registered as a Professional Natural Scientist (Pri.Sci.Nat.) in the field of soil science since 2012 (registration number 400268/12) and am a member of the Soil Science Society of South Africa.

Soil & Agricultural Consulting **Self employed** **2002 - present**

Within the past 5 years of running my soil and agricultural consulting business, I have completed more than 170 agricultural assessments (EIAs, SEAs, EMPRs) in all 9 provinces for renewable energy, mining, electrical grid infrastructure, urban, and agricultural developments. I was the appointed agricultural specialist for the nation-wide SEAs for wind and solar PV developments, electrical grid infrastructure, and gas pipelines. My regular clients include: Zutari; CSIR; SiVEST; SLR; WSP; Arcus; SRK; Environamics; Royal Haskoning DHV; ABO; Enertrag; WKN-Windcurrent; JG Afrika; Mainstream; Redcap; G7; Mulilo; and Tiptrans. Recent agricultural clients for soil resource evaluations and mapping include Cederberg Wines; Western Cape Department of Agriculture; Vogelfontein Citrus; De Grendel Estate; Zewenwacht Wine Estate; and Goedgedacht Olives.
In 2018 I completed a ground-breaking case study that measured the agricultural impact of existing wind farms in the Eastern Cape.

Soil Science Consultant **Agricultural Consultors International (Tinie du Preez)** **1998 - 2001**

Responsible for providing all aspects of a soil science technical consulting service directly to clients in the wine, fruit and environmental industries all over South Africa, and in Chile, South America.

Contracting Soil Scientist **De Beers Namaqualand Mines** **July 1997 - Jan 1998**

Completed a contract to advise soil rehabilitation and re-vegetation of mined areas.

Publications

- Lanz, J. 2012. Soil health: sustaining Stellenbosch's roots. In: M Swilling, B Sebitosi & R Loots (eds). *Sustainable Stellenbosch: opening dialogues*. Stellenbosch: SunMedia.
- Lanz, J. 2010. Soil health indicators: physical and chemical. *South African Fruit Journal*, April / May 2010 issue.
- Lanz, J. 2009. Soil health constraints. *South African Fruit Journal*, August / September 2009 issue.
- Lanz, J. 2009. Soil carbon research. *AgriProbe*, Department of Agriculture.
- Lanz, J. 2005. Special Report: Soils and wine quality. *Wineland Magazine.*

I am a reviewing scientist for the *South African Journal of Plant and Soil*.

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APPENDIX 2: SPECIALIST DECLARATION FORM AUGUST 2023

Specialist Declaration form for assessments undertaken for application for authorisation in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014, as amended (the Regulations)

REPORT TITLE: THE LAND USE CHANGE OF ERF 878 WITHIN RIEIBEEK KASTEEL, WESTERN CAPE

Kindly note the following:

1. This form must always be used for assessment that are in support of applications that must be subjected to Basic Assessment or Scoping & Environmental Impact Reporting, where this Department is the Competent Authority.
2. This form is current as of August 2023. It is the responsibility of the Applicant / Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to ascertain whether subsequent versions of the form have been published or produced by the Competent Authority. The latest available Departmental templates are available at https://www.dffe.gov.za/documents/forms.
3. An electronic copy of the signed declaration form must be appended to all Draft and Final Reports submitted to the department for consideration.
4. The specialist must be aware of and comply with '*the Procedures for the assessment and minimum criteria for reporting on identified environmental themes in terms of sections 24(5)(a) and (h) and 44 of the act, when applying for environmental authorisation - GN 320/2020)'*, where applicable.

1. SPECIALIST INFORMATION

Title of Specialist Assessment	Agricultural Assessment
Specialist Company Name	SoilZA – sole proprietor
Specialist Name	Johann Lanz
Specialist Identity Number	6607045174089
Specialist Qualifications:	M.Sc. (Environmental Geochemistry)
Professional affiliation/registration:	Registered Professional Natural Scientist (Pr.Sci.Nat.) Reg. no. 400268/12 Member of the Soil Science Society of South Africa
Physical address:	1a Wolfe Street, Wynberg, Cape Town, 7800
Postal address:	1a Wolfe Street, Wynberg, Cape Town, 7800
Telephone	Not applicable
Cell phone	+27 82 927 9018
E-mail	johann@soilza.co.za

2. DECLARATION BY THE SPECIALIST

I, **Johann Lanz** declare that –

- I act as the independent specialist in this application;
- I am aware of the procedures and requirements for the assessment and minimum criteria for reporting on identified environmental themes in terms of sections 24(5)(a) and (h) and 44 of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), 1998, as amended, when applying for environmental authorisation which were promulgated in Government Notice No. 320 of 20 March 2020 (i.e. “the Protocols”) and in Government Notice No. 1150 of 30 October 2020.
- 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 NEMA Act.

Signature of the Specialist

SoilZA (sole proprietor)

Name of Company:

18 February 2025

Date

3. UNDERTAKING UNDER OATH/ AFFIRMATION

I, **Johann Lanz**, swear under oath that all the information submitted or to be submitted for the purposes of this application is true and correct.

Signature of the Specialist

SoilZA – sole proprietor

Name of Company

18/02/2025

Date

Signature of the Commissioner of Oaths

2025/02/18.

Date

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIEDIENS
HOUT BAY
18 FEB 2025
MIO
SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

APPENDIX 3: SACNASP REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE

SACNASP

South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions

herewith certifies that

Johan Lanz

Registration Number: 400268/12

is a registered scientist

in terms of section 20(3) of the Natural Scientific Professions Act, 2003
(Act 27 of 2003)
in the following field(s) of practice (Schedule 1 of the Act)

Soil Science (Professional Natural Scientist)

Effective **15 August 2012** Expires **31 March 2025**

Chairperson

Chief Executive Officer

To verify this certificate scan this code

APPENDIX 4: LAND TYPE DATA

Table 4: Land type soil data

Land type	Soil series (forms)	Depth (mm)	Clay % A horizon	Clay % B horizon	Depth limiting layer	% of land type
Fa141	Cv	500 > 1200	6 - 15	6 - 15	R	19,3
Fa141	Gs	300 - 500	10 - 25		so,R	16,7
Fa141	Sw	300 - 600	6 - 15	35 - 55	vp	15,9
Fa141	Kd	600 - 1000	0 - 6	25 - 35	gc	9,7
Fa141	Cv	600 > 1200	15 - 25	25 - 35	R	9,1
Fa141	Sw	600 - 1000	15 - 25	25 - 35	vr	8,8
Fa141	Ms	200 - 400	6 - 15		R	7,4
Fa141	R					6,0
Fa141	Hu	600 > 1100	6 - 15	6 - 15	R	5,7
Fa141	T					1,6