

Johann Lanz

Soil Scientist (Pr.Sci.Nat.)

Reg. no. 400268/12

Cell: 082 927 9018

e-mail: johann@johannlanz.co.za

1A Wolfe Street

Wynberg

7800

Cape Town

South Africa

**SITE SENSITIVITY VERIFICATION
AND
AGRICULTURAL COMPLIANCE STATEMENT
FOR
THE PROPOSED REFURBISHMENT AND UPGRADE
OF THE MACASSAR WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS
IN MACASSAR, WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE**

**Report by
Johann Lanz**

2 November 2023

Table of Contents

1	Introduction.....	1
2	Project description	2
3	Terms of reference.....	2
4	Methodology of study	3
5	Assumptions, uncertainties or gaps in knowledge or data	3
6	Applicable legislation and permit requirements	3
7	Site sensitivity verification.....	3
8	Baseline description of the agro-ecosystem	6
9	Assessment of the agricultural impact.....	7
9.1	Impact identification and assessment.....	7
9.2	Cumulative impact assessment.....	8
9.3	Assessment of alternatives	8
10	Mitigation measures.....	8
11	Conclusion: Agricultural Compliance Statement.....	9
12	References	9
	Appendix 1: Specialist Curriculum Vitae	10
	Appendix 2: Declaration of the specialist	11
	Appendix 3: SACNASP Registration Certificate	12

1 INTRODUCTION

Environmental and change of land use authorisation is being sought for the proposed refurbishment and upgrade of the Macassar Wastewater Treatment Works (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 verified low to medium agricultural sensitivity of the property (see Section 7), the level of agricultural assessment required is an Agricultural Compliance Statement.

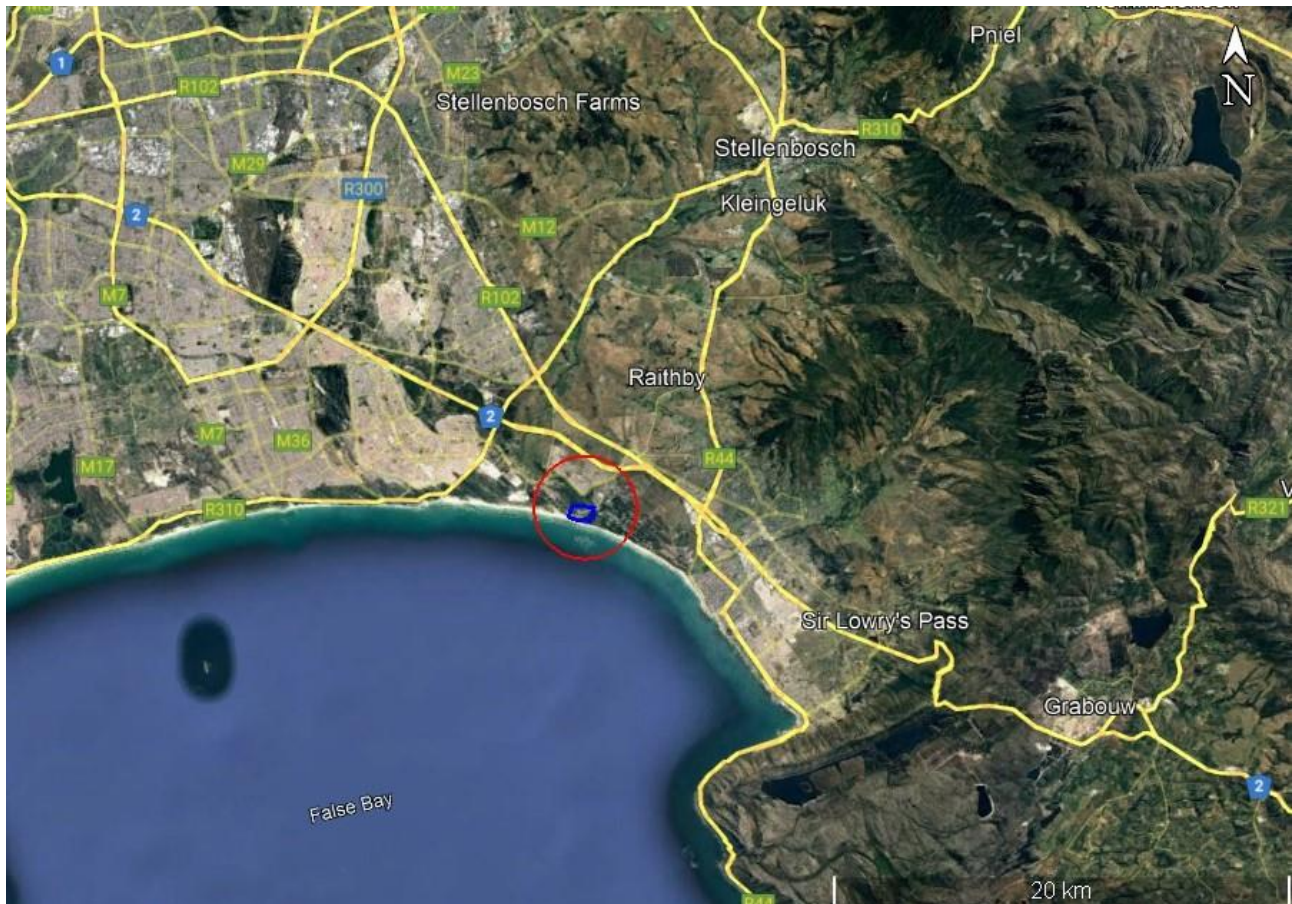


Figure 1. Locality map of the property (blue outline within red circle), south of the town of Macassar.

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

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

As is shown in Section 9, this assessed development will cause almost zero reduction in agricultural production potential.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed development is the refurbishment and upgrade of the Macassar Wastewater Treatment Works.

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 11)**.
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 2)**;
 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 **(not applicable)**;
 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 11)**;

6. any conditions to which this statement is subjected (**Section 11**);
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 (**not applicable**);
8. where required, proposed impact management outcomes or any monitoring requirements for inclusion in the EMPr (**not required**); 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 a verification of the lack of current agricultural land use on the site and the location of the site within a non-agricultural area. It was also informed by existing climate, soil, and agricultural potential data for the site (see references). 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

The project may 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).

7 SITE SENSITIVITY VERIFICATION

A specialist agricultural assessment is required to verify 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 a direct function of the capability of the land for agricultural production, based only on its climate, terrain, and soil capabilities. The different categories of agricultural sensitivity indicate the priority by which land should be conserved as agricultural production land.

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 coarse data. The two criteria are:

1. whether the land is classified as cropland or not on the field crop boundary data set, and
2. its land capability rating on the land capability data set

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 only likely to be suitable as non-arable grazing land. The direct relationship between land capability rating and the screening tool's agricultural sensitivity is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Relationship between land capability and agricultural sensitivity as given by the screening tool.

Land capability value	Agricultural sensitivity
1 - 5	low
6 - 8	medium
9 - 10	high
11 - 15	very high

The agricultural sensitivity of the site, as classified by the screening tool, is shown in Figure 2.



Figure 2. The facility footprint overlaid on agricultural sensitivity, as classified by the screening tool (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high; dark red = very high). The screening tool's high sensitivity is disputed by this assessment, which rates the entire facility footprint as being of medium agricultural sensitivity.

The screening tool classifies the property as ranging from low to high agricultural sensitivity. None of the land is classified as cropland and the rating of agricultural sensitivity is therefore purely a function of classified land capability as per Table 1 above. The high sensitivity classification is due to some of the land being classified with a land capability of 9.

The classified land capability of the site ranges from 5 to 9. This assessment disputes the classified land capability of >7 , based on the assessment in this report that the site is unsuitable for viable rain-fed crop production (see following section). The appropriate land capability of land that is unsuitable for viable rain-fed crop production is ≤ 7 because the relationship between land capability and agricultural production potential is such that a land capability of >7 should denote land that is suitable for viable rain-fed crop production. This assessment therefore disputes the high sensitivity rating by the screening tool that is based on a classified land capability of >8 and rates the entire

proposed site as being of medium agricultural sensitivity with a maximum land capability of 7.

8 BASELINE DESCRIPTION OF THE AGRO-ECOSYSTEM

The purpose of this section of an agricultural assessment report is to present the baseline information that controls the agricultural production potential of the site so that an assessment of that potential can be made. 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).

A satellite image map of the development site is given in Figure 3.

The site falls outside of an area that is classified as a Protected Agricultural Area. A Protected Agricultural Area is a demarcated area in which the climate, terrain, and soil are generally conducive for agricultural production and which, historically, has made important contributions to the production of the various crops that are grown across South Africa. Within Protected Agricultural Areas, the protection, particularly of arable land, is considered a priority for the protection of food security in South Africa, but the protection of land outside of these areas is generally not considered a food security priority.

The site is not zoned for agriculture, and there is no agricultural activity whatsoever taking place on the site. Soils are of dune origin and are sandy with limited water holding capacity. Furthermore, factors other than climate, terrain, and soil capability constrain the potential of the property to practically deliver agricultural produce and therefore influence its agricultural production potential. These factors include its location surrounded largely by non-agricultural land uses, the lack of any existing cropping infrastructure or inputs, which would therefore necessitate agricultural investment for crop production, and the small size of the property, which prevents economies of scale. As a result of all the constraints, the site is unsuitable for any agricultural production.



Figure 3. Satellite image map of the development.

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.

An agricultural impact is a change to the future agricultural production potential of land. In most developments, including the one being assessed here, this is primarily caused by the exclusion of agriculture from the footprint of the development. The significance of an agricultural impact is a direct function of the following three factors:

1. the size of the footprint of land from which agriculture will be excluded (or the footprint that will have its potential decreased)
2. the baseline production potential (particularly cropping potential) of that land
3. the length of time for which agriculture will be excluded (or for which potential will be decreased).

The most significant agricultural impact possible, for any development anywhere in the country,

ignoring the length of time component, is therefore a loss of a large area of high yielding cropland and the least significant impact is a loss of a small area of low carrying capacity grazing land.

Cropping potential is highlighted in factor 2, above, because the threshold, above which it is a priority to conserve land for agricultural production, is determined by the scarcity of arable crop production land in South Africa (approximately only 13% of the country's surface area) and the relative abundance of land that is only good enough to be used for grazing. If land can support viable and sustainable crop production, then it is considered to be above the threshold and is a priority for being conserved as agricultural production land. If land is unable to support viable and sustainable crop production, then it is considered to be below the threshold and of much lower priority for being conserved.

In this case, the entire property is considered to be below the threshold for needing to be conserved as agricultural production land because of the limitations on its agricultural potential. The use of this land for non-agricultural purposes will cause zero loss of agricultural production potential in terms of national food security. The overall negative agricultural impact of the development (loss of future agricultural production potential) is assessed as being of negligible significance and as acceptable.

9.2 Cumulative impact assessment

Specialist assessments for environmental authorisation are required to assess 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.

Due to its negligible agricultural impact, the assessed development will not contribute to the cumulative impact. The cumulative agricultural impact of the proposed development is therefore assessed here as being of very low significance and therefore as acceptable.

9.3 Assessment of alternatives

Specialist assessments for environmental authorisation are required to assess the impacts of alternatives including the no-go alternative. There are no agricultural impacts of the no-go alternative, but this is not significantly different from the negligible impacts of the development and there is therefore no preferred alternative between the development and the no-go, if assessed purely from an agricultural impact perspective.

10 MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation measures are required for the protection of agricultural production potential on the

site because the site is not and will not be utilised as agricultural production land.

11 CONCLUSION: AGRICULTURAL COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The agricultural impact of the proposed development is assessed as being acceptable because it results in negligible loss of future agricultural production potential. From an agricultural impact point of view, it is recommended that the 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.

12 REFERENCES

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

Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF). 2002. National land type inventories data set. Pretoria.

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

APPENDIX 2: DECLARATION OF THE SPECIALIST

Note: Duplicate this section where there is more than one specialist.

I, **Johann Lanz**, as the appointed Specialist hereby declare/affirm the correctness of the information provided or to be provided as part of the application, and that I:

- in terms of the general requirement to be independent:
 - other than fair remuneration for work performed/to be performed in terms of this application, have no business, financial, personal or other interest in the activity or application and that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity; or
 - ~~• am not independent, but another specialist that meets the general requirements set out in Regulation 13 have been appointed to review my work (Note: a declaration by the review specialist must be submitted);~~
- in terms of the remainder of the general requirements for a specialist, am fully aware of and meet all of the requirements and that failure to comply with any the requirements may result in disqualification;
- have disclosed/will disclose, to the applicant, the Department and interested and affected parties, all material information that have or may have the potential to influence the decision of the Department or the objectivity of any report, plan or document prepared or to be prepared as part of the application; and
- am aware that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 48 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations.

Signature of the specialist:



Date: **2 November 2023**

Name of company: **Johann Lanz – soil scientist (sole proprietor)**



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 2024**



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'A. V. van der Merwe', is written over a horizontal line.

Chairperson

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'N. Erasmus', is written over a horizontal line.

Chief Executive Officer



To verify this certificate scan this code