

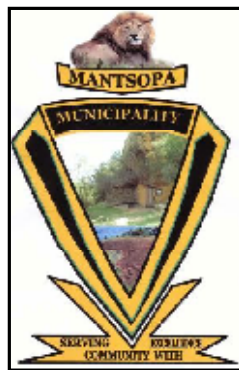
©Copyright reserved, March 2016

MANTSOPA

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

2015/2016

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK FOR MANTSOPA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY IN
TERMS OF SECTION 34 OF THE MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT, 2000 (ACT 32 OF 2000)



Reviewed in consultation with the Mantsopa Local Municipality Task Team



Compiled by the Free State Province

Spatial Planning Directorate

Prepared for

Mantsopa Local Municipality
Private Bag x 11
Ladybrand
9745
Tel: 051 924 0654 | Fax: 051 9240020

WHY A SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK?

Mantsopa is constantly changing and growing. To ensure that Mantsopa remains a quality place in which to live, work and invest, as well as to visit, it needs a plan to guide this future growth and change in the best possible way.

This plan is known as the Mantsopa Spatial Development Framework (SDF).

The plans and policies of the SDF of Mantsopa:

- Align the municipality's spatial development goals, strategies and policies with those of the national and provincial spheres of government;
- Indicate the area's best suited to urban development, the areas that should be protected, and the areas where development may occur if it is sensitively managed;
- Indicate the desired phasing of urban development;
- Guide changes in land-use rights;
- Help spatially guide, coordinate, prioritise and align public investment infrastructure and social facilities in the Municipality's 5 year Integrated Development Plan.

The SDF does not give or take away zoning rights. The SDF will be reviewed and updated at least every 10 years. The SDF - approved in terms of section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act (No 32 of 2000) and section 4(6) of the Land Use Planning Ordinance (No 15 of 1985) – is (together with the Provincial Spatial Development Framework) the spatial planning document with the highest legal status applicable to the municipal area of Mantsopa.

When assessing development applications municipal officials will need to determine whether an application is consistent with the SDF; i.e. they will have to make a consistency ruling. If the application is inconsistent with the SDF the developer will need to apply for an amendment. Applications to amend the SDF will need to be submitted in terms of both the section 3(4)(b) of the Municipal Systems Act and section 4(7) of the Land Use Planning Ordinance.

TABLE OF CONTENT

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND	11
2. APPROACH AND LAYOUT OF THIS DOCUMENT	11
2.1 PHASED APPROACH	11
2.2 LAYOUT	12
2.3 SPATIAL ANALYSIS	11
2.4 ANALYSIS MATRIX	13
2.5 BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	14
2.6 SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	14
2.7 BUILT ENVIRONMENT	14
3. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	16
3.1 COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS	16
3.2 PRIORITISED NEEDS ANALYSIS	17
3.3 LOCAL KEY SPATIAL ISSUES	17
4. KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE SDF	19
5. RELATION BETWEEN THIS SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK AND THE SPATIAL INITIATIVES	20
5.1 STRUCTURING ELEMENTS	20
5.2. FUTURE PLANNING REGARDING THE ENVIRONMENT	23
6. EXISTING SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS	25
6.1 GROWTH POINTS	26

7. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS	28
7.1 DEVELOPMENT NODES	28
8. PROJECTS LISTED IN THE 2012/2016 IDP	30
9. LEGAL FRAMEWORK	34
9.1 CURRENT RELEVANT LEGISLATION PERTAINING TO SDFs	34
9.2 ENVIRONMENTAL	39
9.3 INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS	40
9.4 THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, 1996 (ACT NO. 108 of 1996)	40
9.5 OTHER LEGISLATION	40
9.6 RELEVANT POLICY	41
9.7 OTHER	42
9.8. NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE	44
9.9. REVISED FREE STATE PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (FSGDS)	45
10. LEVEL OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES IN MATSOPA	46
10.1 WATER SUPPLY	46
10.2 SANITATION	49
10.3 ELECTRICITY	49
10.4 TELECOMMUNICATION	51
10.5 REFUSE REMOVAL	51
10.6 HOUSING	51
10.7 SUMMARISED LEVEL OF CIVIL INFRASTRUCTURE	53
11. SERVICES TO RURAL COMMUNITIES	55
12. FREE BASIC SERVICES	55
13. SERVICES BACKLOGS	56
13.1 WATER	56

14. MANTSOPA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY IN (DISTRICT) CONTEXT	58
14.1. UNEMPLOYMENT	58
14.2 POVERTY RATES	60
14.3 DEPENDENCY RATIO	60
14.4 GINI COEFFICIENT	61
14.5. CRIME	61
14.6 HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THE FREE STATE	62
14.7 REFUGEES AND VULNERABILITY	62
14.8. HEALTH CHALLENGES	63
15. MANTSOPA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY IN (REGIONAL) CONTEXT	64
15.1 TOWNS IN MANTSOPA	64
15.2 MUNICIPAL STRUCTURE	65
15.3 EMPLOYMENT	67
15.4 INCOME DISTRIBUTION PER HOUSEHOLD	68
16. MANTSOPA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY IN (LOCAL TOWNS) CONTEXT	70
16.1 LADYBRAND / MANYATSENG	71
16.2 HOBHOUSE / DIPELANENG	79
16.3 EXCELSIOR / MAHLATSWETSA	85
16.4 TWEESPRUIT / DAWIESVILLE / BORWA	90
16.5 THABA PATCHOA	96

ANNEXURES

REFERENCES

ACRONYMNS

ABLSP	Area Based Land Sector Plan
ANC	African national Congress
DFA	Development Facilitation Act
BNG	Breaking new Ground
BUR	Bed utilization rates
CBA	Critical Biodiversity Area
CBD	Central Business District
CF	Concept Framework
CHC	Community health Centres
CITES	Convention on International Trade of Endangered species
COGTA	Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
CRDP	Comprehensive Rural Development Program
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DFA	Development Facilitation Act (Act 67 of 1995)
DGP	District growth Plan
DMA	Disaster Management Act (Act 57 of 2002)
DMR	Department of Mineral Resources
DoT	Department of Transport
DRDLR	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
DWAF	Department of Water Affairs
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIP	Environmental Implementation Plan
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
FBW	Free Basic water
FIN	Future Industrial Node
FSGDS	Free State Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
GIS	Geographical Information System
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) immunodeficiency syndrome
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
ISHSP	Integrated Sustainable Human Settlement Plan
ISRDS	Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy
LED	Local Economic Development
LM	Local Municipality
LUMB	Land Use Management Bill, 2008
LUMS	Land Use Management System
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
MGP	Municipal Growth Plan
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MSA	Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000)
MPPMR	Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998)

NEMBA	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004)
NHA	National Health Act (Act 61 of 2003)
NPA	National Prosecuting Authority of South Africa
NSDP	National Spatial Development Perspective
NWA	National Water Act
PGDS	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
PGP	Provincial growth Plan
PWRT	Public Works, Roads and Transport
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
SAPS	South African Police Service
SBC	Small Business Corridor
SBN	Small Business Nodes
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SDFP	Spatial Development Framework Plan
SMME	Small, medium, micro enterprises
SPC	Spatial Planning Category
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats
TB	Tuberculosis
TLC	Transitional Local Council
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
WSA	Water Services Act (Act 108 of 1997) or Water Services Authority
WSDP	Water Services Development Plan

LIST OF FIGURES

No	Title	Page
1	Spatial Analysis Matrix	9
2	Phases in process of completing the SDF	11
3	Layout of the Spatial development framework	12
4	Number of Households per Ward - Mantsopa	16
5	Mantsopa Employment (IDP 2012-2016)	16
6	Income Distribution per Household - Mantsopa	17
7	Income per Ward – Mantsopa (2012)	17
8	Poverty rates	21
9	Dependency Ratio for the free State compare to South Africa (1995 – 2009)	21
10	Gini-Coefficient per District Municipality Free State (1996 – 2006)	22
11	Housing Scenario – Mantsopa (IDP 2012-2016)	31

LIST OF TABLES

No	Title	Page
1	Registered voters – Mantsopa	14
2	Number of Households – Mantsopa	15
3	Household Income per ward– Mantsopa	18
4	Free State unemployment	19/20
5	Youth employment levels per district in the Free State	20
6	Selected crimes and social indicators according to district municipalities	22
7	Access to water per region – Mantsopa 2012	27
8	Access to electricity per region – Mantsopa 2012	29
9	Housing Scenario - Mantsopa	31
10	Total level of Infrastructure – Mantsopa 2012	32
11	Service Backlogs - Mantsopa	34
12	Service Backlogs (latest available figures 2006) Mantsopa	34
13	Status Quo service backlogs in Mantsopa (per ward)	35

LIST OF MAPS – ADDED AS ANNEXURES TO THE SDF

No	Title
A	AERIAL
A.a	Locality Mantsopa
A.b	Mantsopa Aerial
A.c	Locality Ladybrand Aerial
A.d	Locality Hobhouse Aerial
A.e	Locality Excelsior Aerial
A.f	Locality Tweespruit Aerial
No	Title
A.g	Locality Thaba Patchoa
B	BIO-PHYSICAL
B.a	Land cover
B.b	Relief
B.c	Topography
B.d	Geology
B.e	Morphology
B.f	Soil Depth
B.h	Soil potential
B.i	Vegetation
B.j	Clay
B.k	Land use
C	AGRICULTURE
C.a	Extensive agricultural areas
C.b	Intensive agricultural areas
D	URBAN RELATED
D.a	Town population
D.b.1	Housing Scenario
D.g.1	Wards
D.g.2	Wards density
D.g.3	Wards population
D.q.1	Tourism
D.q.2	Tourism attractions
E	SOCIO -ECONOMICS
E.a	Free State Unemployment
E.b	Unemployment per Municipality
E.c	Employment Profile
E.d	Household Income
F	INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES
F.a	Education Services

F.b	Health Services
F.c	Access to electricity
F.d	Water supply
F.e.1	Roads
F.e.2	Roads Axis
G	DEVELOPMENT ZONES – NEW TOWNS
G.a	Ladybrand/Manyatseng/Mauersnek
G.b	Excelsior/Mahlatswetsa
G.c	Hobhouse/Dipelaneng
G.d	Tweespruit/Borwa/Dawiesville
G.e	Thaba Patchoa

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

To be able to review the spatial development framework for Mantsopa Local Municipality, different level of analysis is required through a spatial analysis e.g. biophysical environmental analysis, socio-economic environmental and the built environment analysis.

2. APPROACH AND LAYOUT OF THIS DOCUMENT

2.1 PHASED APPROACH

Seven phases is followed in developing a spatial development framework. It is briefly explained in the illustration below.

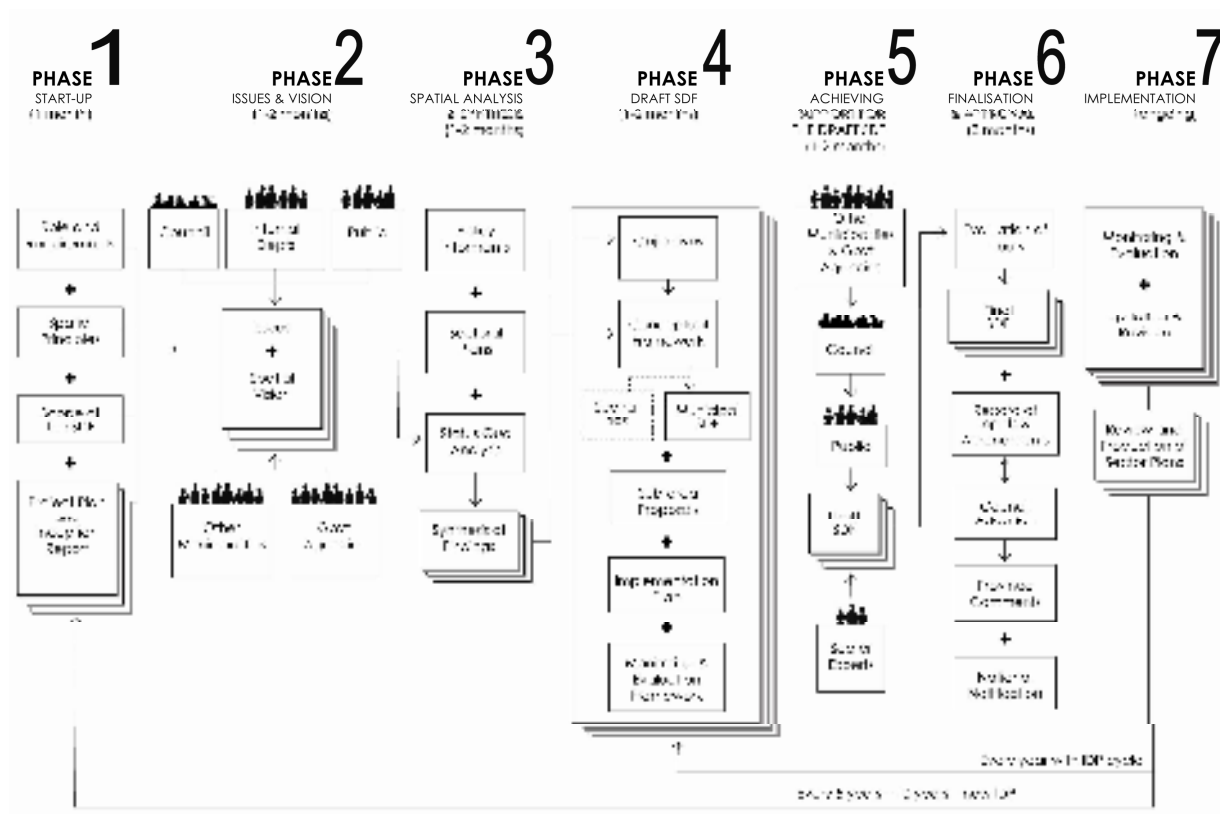


Figure 2: Phases in the Process of Completing an SDF – (Source: Guidelines for the Development of Spatial Development Frameworks - Department of Rural Development and Land Reform)

2.2 LAYOUT

The micro SDF is organized into 6 categories, numbered A-F with sub sections and also colour coded accordingly. Matching maps are added to the document. See the layout below:



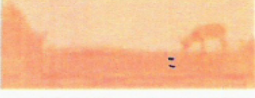



	A CORE	A.a Statutory Protected Areas
	B BUFFER	B.a Non-Statutory Conservation Areas B.b Ecological Corridors B.c Urban Green Areas
	C AGRICULTURAL AREAS	C.a Extensive agricultural areas C.b Intensive agricultural areas
	D URBAN RELATED	D.a Main Towns D.b Local Towns D.c Rural Settlements D.d Tribal Authority Settlements D.e Communal Settlements D.f Institutional Areas D.g Authority Areas D.h Residential Areas D.i Business Areas D.j Service Related Business D.k Special Business D.l SMME Incubators D.m Mixed Use Development Areas D.n Cemeteries D.o Sports fields & Infrastructure D.p Airport and Infrastructure D.q Resorts & Tourism Related Areas D.r Farmsteads & Outbuildings
	E INDUSTRIAL AREAS	E.a Agricultural industry E.b Industrial Development Zone E.c Light industry E.d Heavy industry E.e Extractive industry
	F SURFACE INFRASTRUCTURE & BUILDINGS	F.a National roads F.b Main roads F.c Minor roads F.d Public Streets F.e Heavy Vehicle Overnight Facilities F.f Railway lines F.g Power lines F.h Telecommunication Infrastructure F.i Renewable Energy Structures F.j Dams & Reservoirs F.k Canals F.l Sewerage Plants and Refuse Areas

Figure 3

Layout of the Spatial Development Framework

2.3 SPATIAL ANALYSIS

The Spatial Analysis presents the overall spatial picture of the municipality, i.e. the current situation, patterns and trends within the municipal area and includes the quantification of the needs and capacities of the municipality. Information gathered focuses on the implications for the development of the municipality (for instance an understanding of the soils in the municipal area, will help direct growth away from arable land); emphasizing the spatial implications of the trends and drivers of urban growth and development.

2.4 ANALYSIS MATRIX

The status quo information is systematically unpacked. See Figure 1 as provided in the SDF guidelines document. 26 key sectors grouped into biophysical, socio-economic and built environment which must be taken into account. All these aspects of the status quo investigation and analysis are mapped.

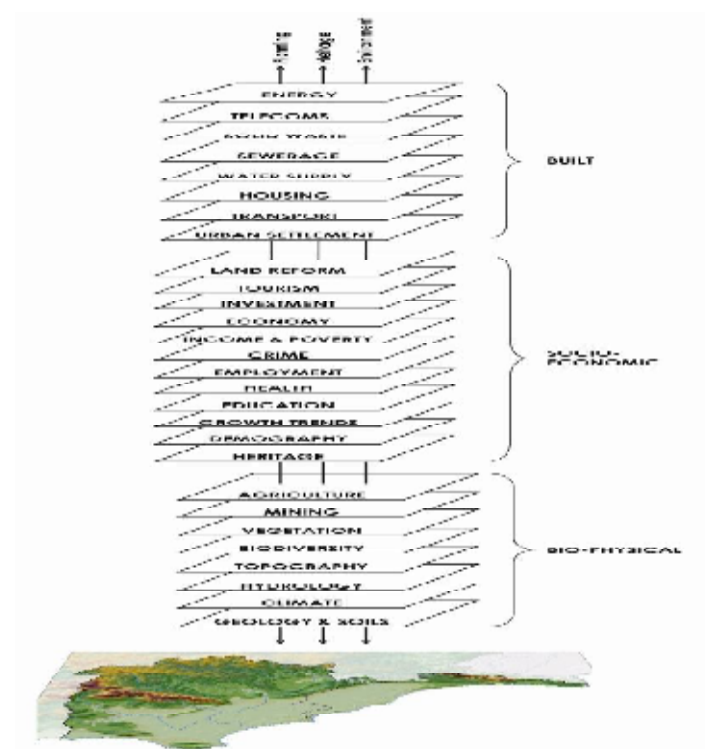


Figure 1 Spatial Analysis matrix (source: Cape Agulhas SDF CNDV africa, 2007)
 Key concepts consist of three main branches namely:

2.5 BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

This natural capital base is the primary or foundational layer on which the remaining two set of layers must feed in a sustainable way. Geology, soils and climate form the basic geomorphologic relationship which gives rise to hydrological, topographical and biodiversity patterns. Agriculture and mining are included in this sub-set due to their close relationship with the natural environment.

- Agriculture
- Vegetation
- Mining
- Bio-diversity
- Topography
- Climate
- Geology
- Soils

2.6 SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Follows on the bio-physical layer and reflective of the relationship between population requirements and the natural resource base is the socio-economic concept. In other words, the distribution of the population is directly influenced by the services rendered by the bio-physical environment, e.g. mineral resources attract people with certain characteristics to an area, and they in turn attract other services providers, such as shopkeepers and teachers.

- Land reform
- Tourism
- Investment
- Economy
- Income and Poverty
- Crime
- employment
- health
- Education
- Growth trends
- Demography
- Heritage

2.7 BUILT ENVIRONMENT

The built environment in turn reflects the socio-economic base and patterns in any given area. Although the built environments relationship with the natural resource base is thus derived rather than a primary relationship, it is the components of this built environment layer that impacts the most severely on resource sustainability.

- Energy

- Solid waste
- Sewer
- Telecoms
- Transport
- Urban settlement
- Human settlements

3 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Detailed Workshops have been held with Municipal officials (Technical staff) and the Council as well as Sector Departments and the Community. See attached Annexures A, B, C,D and E.

To satisfy the need for public transparency and to facilitate public input into the study, the professional team undertook an intensive public participation campaign. In the following section a summary is presented of all community needs that were identified during the previous SDF review. These needs are applicable to the whole Mantsopa Municipality and do not reflect a single communities opinion, but rather the community as a whole.

3.1 COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

3.1.1 Community and Stakeholder Level Analysis: Acquisition of Land

- Acquisition of additional land for residential purposes.
- Eradication of backlog of housing.
- Acquisition of additional land for provision of housing.
- Provision of housing to address the current backlog.
- Addressing tenure and permanent ownership of farm laborers.

3.1.2 Community and Stakeholder Level: Analysis: Sport & Recreation

- Maintenance of existing sport facilities
- Development of open spaces and sport terrains for sport and recreational purposes
- Accessibility of sport facilities
- Upgrading of the stadium
- Maintenance of separate sport facilities
- Upgrading of the community hall / new centre
- Development of open spaces
- Development and provision of a centrally situated sport facility
- Upgrading of the existing sport facilities

3.1.3 Community and Stakeholder Level Analysis: Public Transport

- Formalization of taxi ranks.
- Roadworthiness of taxis should be promoted.
- Investigate other means of public transport

3.1.4 Community and Stakeholder Level Analysis: Environment

- Effective monitoring of the pollution levels in the area.
- Intensive community awareness regarding environmental conservation including littering
- General greening of the area.
- Effective control of communal cattle to protect trees etc.
- Effective waste management to reduce soil pollution.
- Enforcement of by-laws to ensure environmental conservation.

- Pollution of open fires used for the purposes of cooking and heating – investigate more intensive
- use of electricity Investigate the health causes
- Of pollution Development of a grazing camp system.
- Awareness regarding the work for water program.

3.2 PRIORITISED NEEDS ANALYSIS

Community and stakeholder priority issues according to the IDP consultation process

The following list of priority issues were identified by communities and stakeholders and represent a general trend of service delivery needs in most of the wards that were consulted.

#	Community and Stakeholders Priority Issues	Wards that Identified Issues
1	Water	All wards identified the issues as prioritized but in different combinations. Generally, sanitation and roads and storm water were identified as the main priorities.
2	Sanitation	
3	Electricity	
4	Roads and Storm water	
5	Community Facilities	
6	Housing and Land	
7	Local Economic Development	
8	Education	
9	Waste Management	
10	Health	
11	Safety and security	
12	Social Welfare	
13	Environmental Management and Conservation	

3.3 LOCAL KEY SPATIAL ISSUES

A detail community and stakeholder analysis was done with all the respective communities at a day work session. The sessions were specifically to allow the communities to analyze the region and to provide their specific needs. The main issues identified by the communities are summarized as follows.

3.3.1 Access to land

The issue of access to land relates the local municipality as well as individuals and groups. As far as individuals and groups are concerned, the burning issues are access to residential land in urban areas

and to agricultural land for emerging farmers. The municipalities experiences a shortage of land for residential expansion and other social functions

3.3.2 Land development

Land Development relates to the availability, preparation and funding of certain key land uses such as sites for housing developments, land for needed social amenities and economic activities.

The key issues requiring attention in this regard include:

- the generation of proper information of projected land development needs, funding, cooperation and
- local capacity to evaluate development applications.

3.3.3 Spatial integration

Spatial integration has to focus on both a macro and a micro level. On a macro level there need to be more focused development initiatives at key nodal points to develop the municipality within its region strategically within current resource constraints. On a micro level, most town areas are still geographically segregated and direct intervention within former buffer strip areas will be required to integrate communities.

3.3.4 Sustainable land management

The long term sustainability of all land development practices will be the key factor in the environmental and economic future of this predominantly mining and agricultural region.

Specific attention will have to be given to the building of capacity amongst especially emerging land users (both miners and farmers) and the provision of a management framework to all land users within the municipality.

3.3.5 Proper distribution network

The vast distances between the various towns in the province make all communities dependent on the regional distribution roads for social as well as economic functioning. A number of these roads are however in a state of disrepair and especially the routes falling within corridor areas will have to be upgraded and maintained as a matter of urgency.

3.3.6 Land reform and restitution

The land restitution cases within the municipality still need to be finalized and will require infrastructural intervention to provide proper infrastructure not presently available due to past neglect. The further land redistribution effort within the region will also have to be coordinated proactively in order to ensure legal and systematic address of the land shortage within the area.

3.3.7 Land Conservation

Various areas adjacent to the rivers are well suited for tourism and agricultural development alike. These areas are however sensitive to over utilization and pollution and will have to be protected and conserved to ensure long term benefits thereof.

4. KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE SDF

The 2012-2016 IDP reflect the following KPA's for the Spatial Development Framework

Objective Strategy Key Performance Indicator Baseline Target

Spatial Land Use Planning

- To manage the spatial land use planning in an effective and efficient manner
- Encourage urban integration and redress the imbalances of the past
- Identify strategic portions of land for development of sustainable human Settlement Per SDF Per SDF
- Improve land use management system for sustainable use of land
- Follow up with province regarding the Land use management system of the municipality
- Draft LUMS Implement
- LUMS

Building Control

- To ensure effective and efficient management of building plans and construction
- Ensure that all building plans and constructions conform to approved designs for quality/design/safety
- Number of building plans approved per month
- Ensure that all buildings of the municipality conform to approved designs for quality/design/safety
- Number of the municipality building conforming with required standards

5. RELATION BETWEEN THIS SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK AND THE SPATIAL INITIATIVES

The SDF refer to the SDF elements only as Centres, Nodes, Hubs, Routes, transport axes, development corridors and zones. This document re-categorised spatial planning with sub categories. The various categories are numbered in alphabetical order. The purpose is to provide a system in terms of which each entity in the municipal area can be allocated a coded number that would facilitate effective land-use management.

5.1 STRUCTURING ELEMENTS

The 2010 SDF of Mantsopa LM reflects the following structuring elements:

Centres

Centres represent a classification of localities according to specific and specialized services of regional or provincial importance. Different types of centres were distinguished:

- (a) Administrative centre: Ladybrand
- (b) Agricultural centre: Excelsior and Tweespruit

Nodes

These are localities where development (facilities, services and economic opportunities) tends to concentrate. Different types of nodes were distinguished:

(a) **Economic growth nodes** are localities where economic growth will be promoted. A variety of activities will tend to cluster in and around the node. These nodes offer development potential and needs to be stimulated in order to concentrate growth. The potential for growth is informed by the strengths and opportunities presented by each node. These nodes should therefore be developed in order to draw investment to regions. Those urban nodes, which have not been identified as economic growth nodes, will continue to exist as service centres. It is therefore sensible to focus capital investment to favour those nodes where development will more likely be sustained in future. This implies that both public and private initiatives in areas identified as economic growth nodes should be supported. This will have the effect that a greater need for new residential sites, housing and infrastructure will arise in these areas, thus requiring the allocation of grants for capital investment projects to favour these localities more than those with limited growth potential.

The areas without growth potential should be developed with social services in support of those areas where growth will be experience. It is therefore proposed that attention should be paid to education, health and social infrastructure in these service nodes so that the quality of life of people staying there

can be improved. Ladybrand is identified as the most important economic growth node within the Mantsopa Local Municipality.

(b) **Tourism nodes** offer leisure and tourism products to the consumer. The node will attract tourists due to its unique features, historic value or special character and will therefore have an edge over any other type of node to draw tourists to a region. Tourism development potential of these nodes needs to be enhanced in order to improve its attractiveness to tourists visiting these areas. Particular attention should be paid to the marketing of these nodes to tourists and therefore it should be included in the tourism strategy of the regions. Many of these nodes incorporate environmental sensitive areas and thus a cautious approach should be followed not to impact negatively on the environment. Valuable agricultural land should preferably be preserved for agricultural productivity.

Careful consideration should be given to advertising and building design when new developments are established in towns earmarked as tourism nodes, as this can negatively impact on the marketability of such towns as tourist destinations. The existing ambiance of these towns should therefore be enhanced with sensitive development. Areas surrounding regional dams are well suited for tourism. Development in these areas should be sensitive towards these natural features.

(c) **Restitution nodes** are concentrated human settlements at a low scale, which are mostly agricultural orientated and most of the economic opportunities lie in the utilization of the natural resource base. Land is utilized for communal grazing or other agricultural activities by the community and usually supports subsistence farming activities. The idea is also not to create dispersed residential settlements throughout the district. A concentration of human settlement may only be allowed at locations other than urban areas when sustainable economic opportunities and social services can be integrated with the newly planned settlement. This implies that agri-villages will have to supply some form of economic opportunity to its residents within its immediate surroundings. Work somewhere else is not seen to be sustainable and preference should rather be given to self-employment opportunities like small-scale farming or agro-processing within and around the agri-village.

Management plans for commonages must be compiled and implemented by all local municipalities. Kraals for livestock within commonage areas should be provided where required. Management plans for tribal areas should be developed in consultation with tribal authorities and implemented by local municipalities.

(d) **Nature Reserves and Conservancies nodes** are localities protected by legislation for its environmental quality. A number of conservancies and game farms are located in the Mantsopa Local Municipality. Development in these areas should be sensitive towards these natural features.

Hubs

These are localities with concentrated development (facilities, services and economic opportunities) of such importance and with a sphere of influence of provincial extent. Specialization of services or products can take place. The larger the influence sphere of a node, the more intense the development associated with the node and the greater the density and area that the node will occupy.

Tourism Route

Tourism routes are scenic routes linking tourist destinations. These routes will therefore support development focusing on the hospitality and tourism industry along it. Tourism signage to promote the tourism destinations along routes should get priority.

Transport Axes

Transport axes are routes of high mobility (movement) that establish a linking between areas of significance, with an optimal travel time. The potential is provided for development to locate itself in relation to these movement routes.

Development Corridors

Development corridors are characterized by higher order ribbon-like development along routes that can be classified as transport (movement) axes. These corridors promote economic activity at specific locations along these distribution routes. It thus not necessarily implies that development will be continuous for the full length of the corridor. It is foreseen that the presence of economic activity along these routes will require special attention in terms of the planning of ingress and exits to and from commercial activities in order not to interfere with the mobility of the corridor itself. Economic development should thus be promoted along development corridors, but care should be taken not to impact negatively on the mobility of the corridor.

Zones

Zones are areas with common identifying characteristics and usually have a homogeneous land use associated with it. It comprises medium to large sections of the spatial environment and may include land uses associated with agricultural or human settlement developments. Different kinds of zones were distinguished:

- **Tourism zones** are areas that have a high environmental quality or cultural/historic heritage and are characterized by tourist destinations. Supporting infrastructure like arts and crafts stalls, bed and breakfasts, restaurants, etc. should be developed at strategic localities within these zones. Eastern Free State Tourism Zone stretches from the southernmost part of the Xhariep district on the R26 route to the north-eastern parts (QwaQwa, Kestell and Harrismith) up to and including Memel and Vrede. All these areas are linked together by means of the said tourism zone.
- **Commercial agriculture zones** are the larger agricultural land units that accommodate a diversity of agricultural production for the commercial market. These areas usually surround the urban nodes. The potential of the land depends on the soil quality and the availability of water. It is recognized that all currently cultivated and grazing land be protected from urban development and that future extension should be guided by in-depth analysis that takes into account soil potential, carrying capacity, type of agriculture, availability of water, etc. Smaller subdivision of agricultural land and change of land use will thus be considered on an individual basis and after proper analysis of the present situation and future impact of the proposed development have been done in consultation with the relevant authorities. Subdivision of farmland will only be approved if proven sustainable. Agro-processing plants may develop on farms, but only if proven sustainable. Alternative land use practices in particularly different types of products and farming methods should get attention in future.

5.2. FUTURE PLANNING REGARDING THE ENVIRONMENT

In recent years popular support has increased for specific environmental issues, especially due to media focus on climatic change and the destruction of natural resources due to unscrupulous development. This section is to assist the reader with understanding the environmental process, and to disseminate summarized information on the legislation governing the environment, providing details on Environmental Impact Assessment, the Listed Activities and background to the customers which include proponents, stakeholders and the consultant.

In September 1997 the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism promulgated Regulations in terms of National Environmental Management Act, 103 of 2000. These regulations identified activities that may have a substantial detrimental effect on the environment and therefore require environmental authorization from the relevant competent environmental authority.

The Province and in specific the Mangaung Metro under which Mantsopa Local Municipality use to resort, has to develop and publish an “Environmental Implementation Plan” (EIP) as is required by Section 11 of NEMA. The purpose of the EIP is twofold:

- On the one hand the EIP helps to align legislative frameworks and related decisions in respect of the environment.
- On the other hand, the EIP underscores achievement of the provincial vision of Free State as a peaceful, vibrant, self-sustaining and
- prosperous Province by establishing the following key focus areas:
 - Planning (Integrated Environmental Management);
 - Agriculture;
 - Mining;
- Tourism;
- Infrastructure;
- Poverty eradication;
- Integrated pollution and waste management; and
- Water supply.

In terms of NEMA the IEP must be updated every four years, and the revised EIP for the Free State Province is due to be published in 2005.

5.2.1 Natural systems

By defining the borders and the scope of the natural systems, planning processes for development will be based on facts and will assist decision-makers and planners with parameters within which they can plan. The two main forms of natural systems are discussed below.

5.2.2 Mountains

Mountains are the core areas for natural processes such as:

- Catchment areas;
- Biodiversity centres;
- Aesthetic areas.

To conduct unplanned activities or activities not compatible with the natural systems, can result in synergistic disasters in the short, medium and long-term. *Also see Map B.b. - Relief*

5.2.3 Catchments and drainage lines

Water is the source of life and determines the potential of an area. Especially in the Mantsopa LM that is known as a water scarce area, there is a direct correlation between the availability of water for sustainable natural resource utilization and economic development, and providing human living conditions for the people.

6. EXISTING SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS

A settlement hierarchy is usually based on the **classification of individual settlements** (e.g. towns and villages). First Order Settlements (Growth Points) - Growth points are further divided into three categories:

- Provincial Growth Point;
- District Growth Point; and
- Municipal Growth Point.
 - Second Order Settlements (Population Concentration Points)
 - Third Order Settlements (Local Service Points)
 - Fourth Order Settlements (Village Service Areas)
 - Fifth Order Settlements (Remaining Small Settlements)

This settlement hierarchy is not based on individual settlements only, but settlement clusters for priority development nodes.

Settlement clusters therefore indicate priority development areas/nodes in which primarily first order settlements (three types of growth points) and second order settlements (population concentration points) are identified.

Growth points are therefore the highest order in the settlement hierarchy, with **Population Concentration Points** being the second order in the settlement hierarchy. The individual settlement categories in the settlement hierarchy are described and explained in the following section.

First order settlements (Growth Points) are individual settlements (e.g. towns/villages) or a group of settlements located relatively close to each other where meaningful economic, social and institutional activities, and in most instances a substantial number of people are grouped together.

These growth points seem to have a natural growth potential but some do not develop to their optimum potential due to the fact that capital investments are made on an ad hoc basis, without any long-term strategy for the growth point and/or the area as a whole. All three categories classified as growth points should be stimulated according to their status in the hierarchy, by amongst others providing higher levels of service infrastructure, also to ensure that appropriate services are available for potential business and service/light industrial concerns. Higher levels of services, which reflect these growth point's status in terms of the settlement hierarchy, and are therefore relative to other settlements in the area, will also attract residential development to these growth points, with the implication that certain threshold values in population be reached to provide for higher levels of social, physical, institutional and economic services.

The three categories of growth points are described in terms of their relative importance (priority) in the hierarchy:

6.1 GROWTH POINTS

6.1.1 Provincial Growth Point (PGP)

A provincial growth point is the highest order in the hierarchy and therefore also the most important type of growth point. All the PGPs have a sizable economic sector providing jobs to many local residents. They have a regional and some a provincial service delivery function, and usually also a large number of social facilities (e.g. hospitals, tertiary educational institutions). All of them have institutional facilities such as government offices as well as local and/or district municipal offices. The majority of these provincial growth points also have a large number of people.

6.1.2 District Growth Point (DGP)

These growth points already have a meaningful economic sector with some job creation, various higher order social facilities such as hospitals and/or health centres, and some accommodate tertiary educational institutions. Most of these district growth points also have regional government offices and in many instances also district and/or local municipal offices. Most of the district growth points have a large number of people grouped together.

6.1.3 Municipal Growth Point (MGP)

In terms of the various categories of growth points the municipal growth points have a relatively small economic sector compared to the district, but more specifically the provincial growth points. Municipal growth points serving mainly farming areas often have a sizable business sector providing a meaningful number of job opportunities. These growth points usually also have a few higher order social and institutional activities. In most instances these growth points also have a reasonable number of people.

6.1.4 Second Order Settlements (Population Concentration Points)

They are individual settlements (e.g. towns and/or villages) or a group of settlements located close to each other which have a small or virtually no economic base, meaningful social and often some institutional activities, but a substantial number of people located at these settlements. In most instances the population concentration points form part of a settlement cluster, which also has one or more growth point within the cluster. These population concentration points are mainly located adjacent to tarred roads or intersections of main district roads which provide accessibility to job opportunities elsewhere. These nodes should also be given priority in terms of infrastructure provision with a high level of services, although not at the same level as for growth points. This approach should be followed to attract people from smaller villages in the area with a lower level or no service infrastructure.

6.1.5 Third order settlements (Local Service Points)

These third order settlements exhibit some development potential based on population growth and/or servicing function potential, although most of them only have a very limited or no economic base. Most of these settlements (specifically in the traditional rural areas) have 5000 people or more, and do not form part of any settlement cluster. Most of these settlements are relatively isolated in terms of surrounding settlements. Only in a few instances have two or more settlements, which are in a very

close proximity to each other, been grouped together and classified as a local service point. The potential for self sustained development growth is limited by the lack of development opportunities in these settlements. Most of these settlements can also be distinguished from lower order (fourth and fifth order settlements) mainly because of their size and servicing functions. Some of these third order settlements have established government and/or social services.

6.1.6 Fourth order settlements (Village Service Areas)

This category of settlements in the settlement hierarchy has been identified to allow for circumstances in mainly traditional rural areas where three or more small settlements are located in such a way that they are interdependent or linked together by means of specific social infrastructure (e.g. clinic, secondary school). The group of settlements is usually mutually dependent on these facilities. These settlements are small and have often less than 1000 people per village. Although the settlement hierarchy identified and described this category of settlements, they are not identified in terms of the macro spatial planning that is being done on provincial level. It is expected that local and district municipalities should embark on a process in conjunction with the relevant communities to identify settlement groupings, which may fall into this fourth tier of the settlement hierarchy.

6.1.7 Fifth order settlements (Small Settlements)

This category includes all those settlements, mainly rural villages, which are not included in the previous 4 categories of the settlement hierarchy. For the purposes of the macro spatial plan the fourth order settlements have also been included into this category. These settlements are categorised together because by far the majority are very small (less than 1 000 people) and are rural settlements, which are only functioning as residential areas with no economic base. The potential for future self-sustainable development of these settlements is also extremely limited, but mostly non-existent. The rationale behind this approach is to develop priority nodes into economically viable and sustainable settlements, in order to create employment and improve the living conditions of residents in these nodes.

7. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS

The spatial pattern can be described as the physical manifestation of various form-giving processes and forces. Economic and political processes and forces are the most dominant in the establishment of a spatial pattern. Although the spatial pattern is permanent in its nature, it changes constantly over time, mainly due to the nature and extent, as well as dynamics of these processes and forces. These changes can take various forms. The existing spatial pattern is a result of these processes and forces, and in turn generates the potential for, or restricts the potential for, sustainable economic and social development to improve living conditions. The basic form-giving elements of a spatial pattern are comprised of nodes, networks and areas in between, which in turn consists of macro land-uses such as agricultural areas, mining areas (activities), conservation areas, etc.

7.1 DEVELOPMENT NODES

Very important for the future planning and development in the area is the fact that a high percentage of the total population is situated in these priority development nodes. This is a definite indication of the importance of spending public money in these priority development nodes. A concerted effort should be made in providing acceptable (RDP) levels of services to the third and fourth order nodes.

7.1.1 Residential Development

Settlement densities are in most cases higher in urban areas than non-urban areas, although some of the rural settlements register relatively high densities. The settlement area for settlements includes the residential sites, streets and all the non-residential facilities. Settlement densities, however, provide guidelines for the evaluation of the settlement hierarchy and the compilation of a spatial development framework for municipal areas. The spatial development framework should inform the municipality and all departments and parastatals with respect to decisions on the provision of bulk infrastructure development, macro land-use planning, housing programmes, and community based Public Works programmes, school and health facility building programmes, etc. It provides a framework for macro spatial development in an attempt to rectify the existing unbalanced and “unnatural” macro spatial pattern with spatial enclaves of certain groupings (e.g. former homelands).

7.1.2 Business

The business sector can be considered a derived demand from the local buying power. As mentioned in the earlier section of the document, the macro urban spatial pattern of the province and also Mantsopa Local Municipality is characterised by concentrations of larger numbers of people in areas in which the local resource base just does not have the capacity to accommodate them. Ladybrand has the largest business area as well as number of business activities. The other towns have smaller business areas with less business activities, but vary from town to town.

7.1.3 Industrial Development

The industrial sector is relatively small and no major industrial clusters have been established within the municipality. Most of the industries are related to the agricultural activities of the municipality.

Provision has been made for industrial premises for both small and large enterprises. Most formal and occupied industrial sites are found in Ladybrand area.

7.1.4 Tourism

We need to provide a vision for tourism. On a municipal scale we need to spatially identify the tourism nodes by knowing the availability and accessibility of the natural and cultural features of the municipality. From the location analysis we would then be able to establish access routes, accommodation, and activities ext to these tourism nodes. Modderpoort has significant political sentiment and is located 14km from Ladybrand on the N8ⁱ.

As outlined in the Provincial Economic Strategy analysis, tourism has been identified as a sector having competitive advantage. This sector reflects strengths, unique characteristics and a potential for growth and development. The Free State Province's natural and cultural features have different potential for tourism. One of the province's main assets is its large areas, which are relatively well-preserved, particularly the Maloti-Drakensberg; Golden Gate Reserve and mountain ranges. The magnificence and beauty of these mountains, together with their wilderness atmosphere and rich habitat diversity, provide unmatched opportunities for tourism development.

Also see Map D.q.1 Tourism

8. PROJECTS LISTED IN THE 2015/2016 IDP

A shortfall in the detail of listed projects in the IDP, for which clarity is requested, is tabled below. Please assist with more information.

To be able to execute effectively, the location of planned services and projects should be clear. Some data are not available:

- No specific location of water backlogs has been identified
- No specific location of sanitation backlogs has been identified
- No specific location of electricity backlogs are indicated
- No indication of where the roads and storm water backlogs specifically are
- The waste management backlogs are not specifically located
- Apart from Platberg the backlogs for environmental health services are not located

Projects listed in the 2012-2016 IDP are tabled below with the last column as a request for more detail.

WATER AND SANITATION

Project	Ref number	Description
Increase bulk water supply	WT 01	Business plan funded by DWA – regional bulk water supply
Establish new operational laboratories	WT 02	Commission of 4 boreholes in Tweespruit and 2 in Hobhouse
Implement WCWDM commissioning of boreholes	WT 03	Phase 1: upgrading of Genoa water treatment plant in Ladybrand (2 submersible pumps)
	WT 04	Connect hospital reservoir to low pressure main line
	WT 05	Replacement of asbestos from Genoa to Ladybrand
	WT 06	Installation of telemetry
	WT 07	Replacement of asbestos from Lovedale to Kopanong purification plant
	WT 08	Inlet screen
	WT 09	Fire hydrants
	WT 10	Replacement of aging infrastructure
	WT 11	Upgrading of treatment plant in Excelsior
	WT 12	Upgrading of treatment plant in Tweespruit
	WT 13	Awareness campaigns
	WT 14	Provision of water supply to farms and rural areas
	WT 15	Water treatment equipment
	WT 16	Water tanks
	WT 17	Hobhouse: upgrading of water treatment works
	WT 18	Excelsior: upgrading of water treatment works
	WT 19	Building of water catchment

	WT/SAN/35	Reticulation of water and sewer for 417 sites in Mahlatswetsa
	WT/SAN/36	Reticulation of water and sewer for 417 sites in Dipelaneng
	WT/SAN/37	Reticulation of water and sewer for 417 sites in Manyatseng
	SAN 03	Tweespruit/Borwa: sewer reticulation and treatment works for 1353 sites (bucket eradication)
	SAN 21	Hobhouse: sewer reticulation and treatment works for 1282 sites (bucket eradication)
	SAN 29	Fencing of oxidation pond
	SAN 33	Purchasing of a sewer jet

ROADS AND STORMWATER

Ref number	Project Description
RSW 01	Development of compliant borrow pits in Ladybrand
RSW 02	Facilitate the reconstruction of overhead channel bridge in R26 road (PWRT)
RSW 03	Gravelling of identified roads in all towns in the municipality
RSW 04	Manyatseng: upgrading of roads – Matleleng/Mashapha ring road (MIG)
RSW 05	Construction of second access road into Manyatseng (from Flamingo to Platberg)
RSW 06	Purchase excavator
RSW 07	Purchase compactor
RSW 08	Increase capacity of storm water channels
RSW 09	Paving of all streets in Mantsopa
RSW 10	Construction of access roads between Koma and Mahlatswetsa
RSW 11	Koma village: upgrading of 4.8km streets and storm water
RSW 12	Rehabilitation of access road between Mahlatswetsa and Koma
RSW 13	Upgrading of Thaba Patchoa to Tweespruit road
RSW 14	Upgrading of Borwa access
RSW 15	Rehabilitation of access road from N8 to Tweespruit (R604)
RSW 48	Ladybrand: upgrading of Fifth Street (Phase 2)

ELECTRICITY

Ref number	Project Description
ELEC 01	Strengthening electricity infrastructure
ELEC 02	INEG program
ELEC 03	Program Dora
ELEC 04	Improve area lighting: installation of energy saving lights in all towns
ELEC 05	Provide area lighting in new developments (extensions)
ELEC 22	Procurement of electricity truck mounted with cherry picker
ELEC 06	Installation of energy savings street lights
ELEC 07	Upgrading of electricity infrastructure at Arthur Pitso Stadium

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Ref number	Project Description
WM 01	Awareness campaign on water conservation (Tweespruit, Ladybrand, Excelsior)
WM 02	Environmental management plan for schools (Ladybrand, Hobhouse, Thaba Patchoa)
WM 03	Health and hygiene awareness (Thaba Patchoa)
WM 04	Awareness campaign on Global warming
WM 05	Cleaning campaigns (all towns)
WM 06	Environmental management plan for schools (Tweespruit and Excelsior)
WM 07	Health and hygiene workshop for caterers and funeral undertakers
WM 08	Hand wash campaigns for pre schools
WM 09	Air pollution in rural areas
WM 10	Recycling projects at schools (Ladybrand, Hobhouse and Thaba Patchoa)
WM 11	Operation Hlasela at food premises, to detain foul foodstuffs (all towns)
WM 12	Health and Hygiene campaign aimed at preventing communicable diseases (rural towns)
WM 14	Fencing of landfill sites
WM 15	4 x tractors and trailers
WM 16	Recycling projects at Excelsior schools

SPORTS AND RECREATION

Ref number	Project Description
SRAC 01	Upgrading of Borwa community centre
SRAC 02	Upgrading of Arthur Pitso stadium
SRAC 03	Upgrading of Mahlatswetsa stadium

HOUSING

Ref number	Project Description
DCS 01	Area across R26
DCS 02	Platberg extension
DCS 03	Area next to Airstrip (2015-2017) R967 600
DCS 04	Area next to Bright Side Farm/Mandela Park (2018/2019) R336 300
DCS 05	Erf 2697 Extension 5

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Ref number	Project Description
DCS 06	Advanced training volunteer
DCS 07	Fire truck (response)
DCS 08	Fire truck (fully equipped)
DCS 09	3 x fire fighters (Engines)
DCS 10	Establish a 24 hour control room
DCS 11	Purchase of movable shacks
DCS 12	Purchase of furniture and equipment
DCS 13	Appointment of coordinator and control room operators x 4

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

AREA	REF NO	DESCRIPTION
Hobhouse	LED 01	Tshepanang milling
Hobhouse	LED 02	Thusanang welding
Westminster	LED 03	Milk project
	LED 04	Women's cooperative
Excelsior	LED 05	Lesedi woodwork
Ladybrand	LED 06	Mothers Trust
Ladybrand	LED 07	Molemo braiding
Ladybrand	LED 08	Khatelopele Bricks
Excelsior	LED 09	Charcoal project
Excelsior	LED 10	Mahlatswetsa Bakery
Thaba Patchoa	LED 11	Weaving project
	LED 12	Di-Thumajwe garden project
	LED 13	Katlehong farming
	LED 14	Lerato sewing project

PROJECTS TO OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

AREA	DESCRIPTION
Hobhouse	Hobhouse-Ladybrand rehabilitation
Ladybrand	Mahlomaholo
Ladybrand	Mantsopa Hospital
Ladybrand	Ladybrand-Clocolan: rehabilitation
Tweespruit	Thitapoho essential oils
Ladybrand	Mantsopa Transport Centre: Taxi rank
Tweespruit	Regional bulk
ACIP	?
Excelsior	Construction of taxi rank
	Construction of shelter for patients

9. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

9.1 CURRENT RELEVANT LEGISLATION PERTAINING TO SDFs

The following minimum legislation bears relevance:

- Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000)
- Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance
- Management Regulations (GN R796 of 2001)
- Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (16 of 2013) SPLUMA
- Municipal Financial Management Act (56 of 2003)
- Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act 70 of 1970
- National Environmental Management Act no.107 of 1998 (as amended)

Legislation taken into consideration in compiling the SDF of Mantsopa includes:

9.1.1. MUNICIPAL STRUCTURES ACT, 1998 (ACT NO. 117 OF 1998)

A municipality has the functions and powers assigned to it in terms of Sections 156 and 229 of the Constitution. The Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (MSTA) assigns and divides powers and functions to and between district and local municipalities. Section 83(3) of the MSTA requires that district municipalities "... must seek to achieve the integrated, sustainable and equitable social and economic development of its area as a whole..." by ensuring integrated development planning for the district as a whole. Section 84(1) of the MSTA assigns powers and functions to district municipalities that includes, inter alia:

- Integrated development planning for the district municipality as a whole, including a framework for integrated development plans for the local municipalities within the area of the district municipality, taking into account the integrated development plans of those local municipalities;
- Bulk supply of water, sewerage, electricity and solid waste disposal;
- Municipal roads that form an integral part of a road transport system for the area of the district municipality as a whole;
- The establishment, conduct and control of cemeteries and crematoria serving the district as a whole;
- Promotion of local tourism for the area of the district municipality;
- The aforementioned powers and the exercise of such powers by the District Municipality, have an impact on the spatial development pattern of the district municipal area as a whole, as well as the spatial development pattern of local municipal areas within the district municipal area. It is therefore essential that horizontal (between local municipalities) and vertical alignment (between the district municipality and the local municipalities) occur during the drafting of Spatial Development Framework Plans for municipalities.

9.1.2. MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT, 2000 (ACT NO. 32 OF 2000)

All municipalities must draft Integrated Development Plans (IDP's) in terms of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000. An IDP is a comprehensive strategic plan for the development of the municipality, and includes a strategic assessment of the environmental impact of the spatial development framework of the municipality. The resultant Integrated Environmental Programme must be aligned and in accordance with provincial and national plans, policies and strategies

The most important act that regulates integrated development planning is the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) read with the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001 (MPPMR).

The following sections of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (MSA) are of specific importance:

Section 25(1): The municipal council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its selected term, adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which:

- a. Links, integrates and co-ordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality;
- b. Aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the plan;
- c. Forms the policy framework and general basis on which annual budgets must be based; and
- d. Is compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation

Section 26: An integrated development plan must reflect:

- a. The municipal council's vision for the long term development of the municipality with special emphasis on the municipality's most critical development and internal transformation needs;
- b. An assessment of the existing level of development in the municipality, which must include an identification of communities which do not have access to basic municipal services;
- c. The council's development priorities and objectives for its elected term, including its local economic development aims and its internal transformation needs;
- d. The council's development strategies which must be aligned with any national or provincial sectoral plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation;
- e. A spatial development framework which must include the provision of basic guidelines for a land use management system for the municipality;

Section 35(1): An integrated development plan adopted by the council of a municipality-

- a. Is the principal strategic planning instrument which guides and informs all planning and development, and all decisions with regard to planning, management and development, in the municipality;
- b. Binds the municipality in the exercise of its executive authority, except to the extent of any inconsistency between a municipality's integrated development plan and national or provincial legislation, in which case such legislation prevails; and
- c. Binds all other persons to the extent that those parts of the integrated development plan that impose duties or affect the rights of those persons have been passed as a by-law.
- d. The following sections of the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001 (MPPMR) are of specific importance:

Detail of integrated development plan

2. (4) A spatial development framework reflected in a municipality's integrated development plan must -
- a. give effect to the principles contained in Chapter 1 of the Development Facilitation Act' 1995 (Act No. 67 of 1995);
 - b. set out objectives that reflect the desired- spatial form of the municipality;
 - c. contain strategies and policies regarding the manner in which to achieve the objectives referred to in paragraph (b), which strategies and policies must-
 - i. indicate desired patterns of land use within the municipality;
 - ii. address the spatial reconstruction of the municipality; and
 - d. provide strategic guidance in respect of the location and nature of development within the municipality.
 - e. set out basic guidelines for a land use management system in the municipality;
 - f. set out a capital investment framework for the municipality's development programs;
 - g. contain a strategic assessment of the environmental impact of the spatial development framework;
 - h. identify programs and projects for the development of land within the municipality;
 - i. be aligned with the spatial development frameworks reflected in the integrated development plans of neighbouring municipalities; and provide a visual representation of the desired spatial form of the municipality, which representation:
 - i. must indicate where public and private land development and infrastructure investment should take place;
 - ii. must indicate desired or undesired utilisation of space in a particular area;
 - iii. may delineate the urban edge;
 - iv. must identify areas where strategic intervention is required; and
 - v. must indicate areas where priority spending is required.

The MPPMR spells out the required content of municipalities' Spatial Development Framework Plans (SDFP). Most of the content requirements are compulsory (i.e. the SDF must set out objectives or must contain a strategic assessment, etc.) whereas only one of the requirements is optional, i.e. the delineation of the urban edge, and could be provided on the discretion or need by the relevant local authority.

9.1.3. SPATIAL PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT ACT, (16 of 2013) SPLUMA

The Land Use Management Act, 2013 provides national, provincial and municipal spatial development frameworks, sets basic principles that would guide spatial planning, land use management and land development in South Africa, and provides for uniform regulation of land use management in the country.

The Land Use Management Act, 2013 (SPLUMA) will also require (Section 20 (2)) that local authorities prepare and adopt spatial development frameworks as part of their integrated development plans in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000.

The Land Use Management Act, 2013 (SPLUMA) has the following requirements with respect to the content of municipal SDF's:

1. The spatial development framework of a municipality that must be included in the municipality's integrated development plan in terms of section 26 (e) of the Municipal Systems Act must –
 - a. give effect to the directive principles;

- b. be consistent with the national land use framework;
 - c. be consistent with the provincial spatial development framework applicable in the area of the municipality;
 - d. be consistent with any applicable national or provincial legislation on environmental management; and
 - e. give effect to any national and provincial plans and planning legislation.
2. A municipal spatial development framework must reflect at least –
- a. the current patterns of land use in the municipality;
 - b. any spatial imbalances in current land use patterns in the municipality;
 - c. a conceptual framework to guide –
 - i. desired patterns of land use in the municipal area;
 - ii. the spatial reconstruction of the municipal area, including –
 - (aa) the correction of past spatial imbalances and the integration of formerly disadvantaged areas;
 - (bb) directions of growth;
 - (cc) major transport and movement routes;
 - (dd) the conservation of the natural and built environment;
 - (ee) the identification of areas in which particular types of land use should be encouraged or discouraged; and
 - (ff) the identification of areas in which the intensity of land development should be increased or reduced; and
 - iii. decision-making relating to the location and nature of development in the municipal area;
 - d. a plan at a prescribed scale graphically illustrating, or where appropriate describing, the desired spatial form of the municipal area;
 - e. an analysis of vacant land in the municipality indicating –
 - i. strategically-located vacant land;
 - ii. the ownership and value of such land;
 - iii. the current zoning of such land;
 - iv. the geotechnical and other physical conditions of such land;
 - v. the surrounding land uses; and
 - vi. the most suitable use of such land;
 - f. basic guidelines for a land use management system in the municipal area;
 - g. a capital expenditure programme for implementing the municipality's spatial development framework;
 - h. a strategic assessment of the environmental impact of the spatial development framework; and
 - i. any other matters that may be prescribed.

Section 26 of the LUMB determines that a district municipality and the local municipalities within the area of the district municipality must align their spatial development frameworks in accordance with the framework for integrated development planning referred to in Section 27 of the MSA.

The requirements of the LUMB with respect to the content of municipal SDFP's, is more extensive than the requirements of the Regulations of the MSA and municipality's should be proactive in aligning their SDFP's with the requirements of the LUMB.

9.1.4 Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act, 1970 (Act No. 70 of 1970)

The purpose of the Act is to control the subdivision and, in connection therewith, the use of agricultural land. The Act applies to areas in the former South Africa that lie outside the borders of local authorities, land which is part of an area subdivided in terms of the Agricultural Holdings (Transvaal) Registration Act, 1919, land in proclaimed townships or former South African Development Trust Land. While these "areas" were effectively removed from existence with the advent of "wall to wall" local authorities, an amendment to the Act in 1995 (Proclamation R100 of 1995), explicitly provided for the Act's continued applicability in areas formally located outside the areas of jurisdiction of municipalities.

Act No. 70 of 1970 will be replaced by a new Act that currently serves as a Bill before Parliament. The new Act will support/control the new policy of the Department of Agriculture with respect to the protection of commercial farmland from changes in land-use, and to prohibit the subdivision of properties that will create "uneconomical or unviable" production entities. The policy of the Department of Agriculture is not available in documentary format and could be considered cumbersome and contradictory in parts. The policy entails the following:

- Any new subdivision must be able to generate an income of at least R29 000 per annum (minimum subsistence level);
- Any new subdivision intended for irrigation farming, must have access to a minimum of 10 ha of water rights or sufficient abstraction from boreholes for 10 ha of irrigation farming;
- The farm must accommodate at least 20 ha of existing irrigation fields;
- A subdivision of 100 ha of existing dry cultivated fields is considered the minimum that would be allowable;
- If no cultivated fields exist, the subdivision must be able to support at least 60 large livestock-units;
- The subdivision for certain non-agricultural uses, e.g., guesthouses and businesses, may be considered favourably.

Subdivision for plots / smaller farm portions for rural residential occupation of 1 ha to 10 ha, will not be dealt with in terms of Act No. 70 of 1970.

The Department of Agriculture approached all local authorities in South Africa, in order to identify farms located around existing towns that could be utilized for rural residential purposes. The Department's intension is to "remove" these farms from the ambit of Act No. 70 of 1970. This would allow local authorities to authorize the subdivision of farms in terms of the Division of Land Ordinance, 1986 (Ord. No. 20 of 1986), to a pre-determined size.

9.1.8 Advertising on Roads and Ribbon Development Act, 1940 (Act No. 21 of 1940)

The purpose of the Act is "To regulate the display of advertisements outside certain urban areas at places visible from public roads, and the depositing or leaving of disused machinery or refuse and the erection, construction or laying of structures and other things near certain public roads, and the access to certain land from such roads".

The provincial Department of COGTA administrates the Act in collaboration with the Roads Agency Free State (former Department of Public Works: Roads). The relevance of the Act regarding spatial

development is that it is still used for the subdivision of land and land-use control in rural areas where prohibitive conditions to this effect are found in the title deeds of properties. The properties that are affected by the conditions of this Act are located adjacent to provincial roads.

9.2 ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

In dealing with the legislative framework concerning the environment, it must be borne in mind that:

- the environment is an area of concurrent competence between national and provincial government;
- national government is responsible for formulating national environmental management policy and the legislation to give effect thereto; and
- provinces are concurrently responsible for implementing such policies on a provincial level, together with national and local government.

9.2.1 National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)

The National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (NEMA) is the primary nation allow enabling the environmental rights entrenched in Section 24 of the Constitution. As such, it provides frameworks of principle that are binding on all levels and spheres of government. NEMA also establishes principles for decision-making on matters affecting the environment to promote co-operative governance. Environmental Implementation Plans provided for by NEMA are intended to ensure that environmental governance and management can be objectively monitored and assessed by all stakeholders.

9.2.2 National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998)

The National Water Act, 1998, governs water use throughout the country. In so doing it has a crucial impact on environmental governance in all provinces.

9.2.3 Other Legislation impacting on the Environment

- Agricultural Pests Act, 1963 (Act 36 of 1983);
- Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, 1965 (Act 45 of 1965);
- Aviation Act, No. 74 of 1962;
- Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act 43 of 1983);
- Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act 73 of 1989);
- Hazardous Substances Act, 1973 (Act 15 of 1973);
- Minerals Act, 1991 (Act 50 of 1991) (which at the time of writing was in the process of being repealed);
- Mountain Catchment Areas Act, 1970 (Act 63 of 1970);
- National Forests Act, 1998 (Act 84 of 1998);
- National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999);
- National Parks Act, 1976 (Act 57 of 1976);
- National Veld and Forest Fire Act, 1998 (Act 101 of 1998);
- Water Services Act, 1997 (Act 108 of 1997); and
- World Heritage Convention Act, 1999 (Act 49 of 1999);

9.3 INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS

- The Basel Convention on Trans Boundary Movement of Hazardous Waste, 1989;
- Kyoto Protocol on climate change, 1997;
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), 1973;
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, 1994;
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, 1971;
- Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992;
- Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, 2000;
- Bonn Guidelines on Access and Fair and Equitable Sharing of the benefits arising out of their Utilisation, 2002;
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species, Bonn Convention, 1979;
- Lusaka Agreement on Co-operative Enforcement Operations Directed at Illegal
- Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora, 1994 (Not ratified in South Africa - the SADC protocol was however adopted by South Africa); and
- Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, 1987 (The Montreal Protocol together with the Vienna Convention for the protection of the ozone layer, 1985 was recalled by the Kyoto Protocol.)

9.4 THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, 1996 (ACT NO. 108 of 1996)

The Constitution is the cornerstone of the South African framework for environmental governance. Section 24 of the Constitution entrenches environmental rights as fundamental rights as follows:

“Everyone has the right -

- a. to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and
- b. to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that -
 - i. prevent pollution and ecological degradation;
 - ii. promote conservation; and
 - iii. secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development” (RSA, 1996).

9.5 OTHER LEGISLATION

9.5.1 Upgrading of Land Tenure Rights Act, 1991 (Act No. 112 of 1991)

The purpose of the Act is "To provide for the upgrading and conversion in township of certain rights granted in respect of land; for the transfer of tribal land in full ownership to tribes; and for matters connected therewith".

The Act is used in the former self-governing territories to upgrade land tenure rights(PTO's and Deed of Grants) in unproclaimed settlements and townships, and to convert tenure rights mentioned in Schedule 1 and 2 to the Act (e.g. leaseholds, PTO's, etc.) into rights of ownership.

9.5.2 Provision of Land and Assistance Act, 1993 (Act No. 126 of 1993)

The purpose of the Act is “To provide for the designation of certain land; to regulate the subdivision of such land and the settlement of persons thereon; to provide for the rendering of financial assistance for the acquisition of land and to secure tenure rights; and to provide for matters connected therewith”.

The Act is utilised in cases where communities are settled residentially (e.g. rural settlement or agri-village) on agricultural land in terms of the integrated programmes of land redistribution and agricultural development of the Department of Land Affairs. The Act makes provision for the approval of a partition plan (layout plan) and conditions (e.g. establishment conditions and land-use conditions) by the Minister of Land Affairs to ensure proper planning and future control of such rural settlement or agri-villages.

9.6 RELEVANT POLICY

9.6.1 White Paper on South African Land Policy, April 1997

“The White Paper sets out the vision and implementation strategy for South Africa’s land policy, a policy that is just, builds reconciliation and stability, contributes to economic growth, and bolsters household welfare.”

Land is a finite resource and a cornerstone for reconstruction and development and the current land policy has an ultimate goal in dealing with:

- the injustices of the racially based land dispossession of the past
- the need for a more equitable distribution of land ownership;
- the need for land reform to reduce poverty and contribute towards economic growth; _ security of tenure for all ; and a system of land management which will support sustainable land-use patterns and rapid
- land release for development..

The White Paper stresses the fact that land reform is essential for sustainable growth and development in South Africa, and that it is a precondition for the success of the government’s growth, employment and redistribution strategy. The government’s land reform programme is made up of the following principle components:

- Redistribution: makes it possible for poor and disadvantaged people to buy land with the help of grants from the Department of Land Affairs;
- Land Restitution: which involves returning land lost (or otherwise compensating victims) since 19 June 1913 because of racially discriminatory laws; and
- Land tenure reform: aims to bring all people occupying land under a unitary, legally validated system of landholding that will ensure security of land tenure.

The implementation of the various land reform programmes will influence future macro land-uses and spatial patterns in varying levels throughout the Waterberg municipal area, depending on the type of programme and the nature and extent thereof.

The White Paper deals with a range of issues that must be addressed if the proposed land policy is to be effective. The issues relates to constitutional issues (guarantee of existing property rights, equitable access to land, security of tenure, redress to those disposed of land, etc.), land market issues (implications of land reform actions on land market), institutional issues (rationalisation and integration

of land administration and legislation of former homelands, involvement of communities in land development decisions, etc.), environmental issues (continued productive and sustainable use of land and reduction in the risk of land degradation), land restitution, redistribution and land tenure reform issues and budgetary issues.

The White Paper states that the government's land development policy is to establish procedures to facilitate the release of appropriate public land for affordable housing, public services and productive as well as recreational purposes. In settlements that were established in remote locations without formal planning, land development involves upgrading services and infrastructure in situ.

Racial segregation made South Africa's cities, towns and rural settlements extraordinarily inequitable and costly to service. The White Paper stresses the serious need for a new land use planning and a development planning and control system, responsive to the needs of people living in these areas. Land development policy must cater for a wide variety of needs and circumstances and to proceed effectively, land development requires:

- A coherent and integrated institutional, financial and legal framework;
- Clearly defined responsibilities, roles and powers for land development planning and regulation at all levels of government;
- A national land-use planning and management system coordinated between departments and between tiers of government; and
- The capacity to involve the people affected in planning and implementation of the actions required to satisfy their needs and to facilitate development.
- The White Paper sees the Development Facilitation Act, 1995 as an essential means of achieving these conditions and the Land Use Management Bill, 2001 can also be regarded as one of the tools that emanated from the White Paper's objective to create a national land use planning and management system.

Although the policy proposals and actions that the White Paper advocate are mainly impacting on the competencies of national and provincial government, local government must implement policies and legislation emanating from such policies. Local authorities should therefore strive to include the broad goals and objectives of the national policy on land in their respective Spatial Development Frameworks and work towards equitable land opportunities for its inhabitants and the continued productive and sustainable use of land in their respective areas of jurisdiction.

9.7 OTHER

9.7.1 The Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy (ISRDS)

For the Mantsopa Housing and Spatial Development Framework this strategy is paramount for the success of the framework. Mantsopa LM is a predominantly rural area with the majority of people from previously disadvantaged groups and this Framework must assist these people in finding a better life.

The South African Government, in consultation with a wide range of key stakeholders, is launching a concerted effort to improve opportunities and well being for the rural poor. The Integrated and Sustainable Rural Development Strategy (ISRDS) is designed to realise a vision that will "attain socially cohesive and stable rural communities with viable institutions, sustainable economies and universal access to social amenities, able to attract and retain skilled and knowledgeable people, who are equipped to contribute to growth and development".

The approach outlined in the strategy is applicable and viable for the entire country, and look towards a horizon of 2010. It will be implemented initially in selected areas of concentration or pilot areas and subsequently expanded. The implementation of the ISRDS will use and develop existing institutional, planning, management and funding mechanisms to focus on the expenditure of government in the three spheres, and to respond to needs and opportunities more effectively and efficiently. It is not predicated on additional funding from government. It will increase the efficiency of the application of public funds in rural areas to create appropriate outputs in the places where they are most needed. The structures and procedures of the Medium Term Expenditure Framework will provide the mechanism for realizing national and provincial budget structures to meet ISRDS objectives. Additional funding will be derived from the structure of delivery relationships that will be established. Sources will include the private sector, public-private partnerships, organs of state and the donor community.

The reform of municipal government places organs of local government at a central role in integrating programmes to achieve synergistic rural development. The role and responsibilities of local government are clearly established, i.e. they are required to clearly identify local development needs and opportunities and to plan to respond to these. They must align their budgets to achieve their planned objectives. They will be supported by provincial government which will co-ordinate, integrate and align planning outputs. Provincial governments will also be key agents in the co-ordination and alignment of development inputs - from public as well as other sources.

Some strategic pointers emerged from the assessment of the character of rural South Africa and the unique features and development challenges derived from the legacy of planned poverty left by the former homeland system, i.e.:

- The diversity and complexity of rural areas and poverty in South Africa must be accommodated in flexible, responsive strategic planning;
- Planning must take into account the nature of urban-rural linkages and aim for comprehensive regional development where urban settlements form an integral part of the strategy;
- The marginalisation of agriculture, particularly in the former homelands, needs to be addressed, with central acknowledgement of the role of women and gender issues; and
- The impact of HIV/AIDS must be incorporated to respond to impacts on highly vulnerable rural households.

9.7.2 Elements behind the ISRDS

The elements behind the vision of the ISRDS are the following:

Rural development - is multi-dimensional, and much broader than poverty alleviation through social programmes and transfers; it places emphasis on changing environments to enable poor people to earn more, invest in themselves and their communities and contribute towards maintenance of key infrastructure.

Sustainable - sustainability is derived from increased local growth and where rural people care about success and are able to access resources to keep the strategy going.

Integrated - Integration is complex and requires effective co-ordination across traditional sectors in all levels of government. The IDP process should establish a primary point of integration at the municipal level;

Rural safety net - safety nets are still needed and South Africa is exceptional amongst the developing countries in that many of the key programmes of social assistance extend to rural people and prevent much hardship.

The ISRDS builds on existing programmes of government through a well co-coordinated, bottom-up approach to rural local economic development. The initial focus of the strategy will be on a manageable number of selected areas or nodes, where the process at a local level will be guided. The range of programme options will be customized in each node into a “basket” of services. The selection will be based on participatory decision-making at local level and will include resources from government and other social partners. The chief instrument for integration will be the mechanisms of IDP’s. Technical assistance and management assistance will be provided through IDP and ISRDS structures. The objective will be to bolster and develop local capacity.

Municipalities have a responsibility towards rural development in order to improve opportunities and the well being of the rural poor, and should integrate the goals and objectives of the ISRDS in their respective IDP’s and SDF’s.

9.8. NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE

The NSDP 2006 is a set of principles and mechanisms for guiding infrastructure investment and development decisions. It is also a shared understanding of the national economic space via the description of the spatial manifestations of the predominant social, economic and environmental trends. Furthermore, it represents an interpretation of the spatial realities in South Africa and the implications imbedded therein from a governmental intervention perspective.

The following are NSDP principles:

- Sustained, inclusive and rapid economic growth is essential for further achievement of other policy objectives.
- The Constitution of South Africa binds the government to the provision of basic services to all citizens.
- Government spending on fixed investment should focus on localities of economic growth and/or potential.
- In the effort to address past and current social inequalities the focus should be people-driven not place-driven.
- To address the spatial distortions created by Apartheid planning, settlements and economic development opportunities should be focused on activity corridors and nodes adjacent to or linking to the main growth centres.

9.9. REVISED FREE STATE PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (FSGDS)

The revised Free State Provincial Growth and Development Strategy aims to serve as a common strategic vision, as well as a blueprint for future strategies and development plans in the Free State Province. It analysed economic development opportunities within the social context, in line with the National Spatial Development Framework. A further goal is to provide the framework for public and private sector investment, indicating areas of opportunities and development priorities. Underlying the FSGDS are the following (quoted from the document):

- The need to effectively use scarce resources within the Province, whilst addressing the real causes of development challenges.
- The need to accelerate service delivery based on a common provincial development agenda as the basis for provincial strategic direction.
- The need to identify investment opportunities and provide an environment of certainty critical for private-sector investment.
- The need to promote intergovernmental coordination between the three spheres of government.
- The need to facilitate the implementation of the People's Contract within the Province.
- The need to provide a common vision as the basis for common action amongst all stakeholders, both inside and outside government.
- The need to provide a framework for budgets, implementation, performance management and spatial development.

The four identified key provincial priorities are:

- Economic development, employment and investment.
- Human and social development.
- Justice, crime prevention and security.
- Stable and well-managed governance and administrative structures.

10. LEVEL OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES IN MATSOPA

Before the national elections of 1994, the African National Congress (ANC) adopted the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP).ⁱⁱ This document envisaged large-scale social action to drastically improve the quality of life for all citizens, focusing specifically on those who had been disadvantaged in the past. The improvements envisaged included increased access to sanitation, electricity and water, and an extensive housing programme. Many of these ideals were taken further in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa which was published in 1996.ⁱⁱⁱ The Constitution places the responsibility on government to ensure that such services are progressively extended to all, within the limits of available resources. Government policy on most of these issues is therefore to move progressively towards universal access.

10.1 WATER SUPPLY

The majority of urban areas have individual erf connections, although a large percentage is not metered. Rural areas are poorly serviced in terms of water and many farm workers have to walk long distances to a water source. Bulk water in the district is, in most areas sufficient, but supply systems are not always adequate. Water treatment facilities are very rudimentary in some areas where quality to meet standards is not guaranteed. Small municipalities lack personnel, resources and finances to operate and maintain bulk and internal water supply systems effectively.

The challenge in terms of water for the municipality is to provide affordable bulk services and infrastructure with the limited resources available. In some cases (especially rural areas), the distance to communities is too large to provide an affordable water network.

A waterborne system is mostly acceptable and required, although it is least feasible and affordable to provide. Low water usage systems are acceptable by most communities and especially viable for rural areas. The district municipality has provided VIP systems for rural areas in the past in cooperation with DWAF. There is concern however, that the investment is made in favour of farm owners and that farm workers do not benefit that much. This is evident during evictions. No regional sewerage treatment works exists and most towns have their own facilities, many of which require upgrading. Small towns lack personnel, resources and finances to operate and maintain bulk and internal sanitation systems effectively. Some purification systems are a threat to the environment and urgent attention needs to be given to these.

To ensure that adequate water is available in order that all rural and urban communities have access to potable water, which is provided on at least RDP standards and at affordable rates, the following strategies were identified:

- Build capacity at the district municipality to fulfill its role as a water services authority;
- Make sufficient provision for maintenance in Operational Budget;
- Assist local municipalities to provide an effective and affordable service to their community (urban and rural); and
- Apply to funding agencies for funds and grants.

Water Quality Regulation

To facilitate a transparent way of reporting, Water Services Authorities are awarded with Blue and/or Green Drop status if they are compliant with drinking water and wastewater legislative and other best practice requirements. In towns which have not yet been awarded Blue Drop, it should not be perceived that the water is unsafe for human consumption but rather that the manner in which drinking water quality is being managed still requires improvement. The Department of Water Affairs will also ensure that health failures are communicated to the public at a regular frequency.

The green-drop report reports on the quality of municipal water management. The Free State has 102 waste water treatment plants in its 20 municipalities. Of the 20 municipalities only eight participated. Mantsopa Municipality was not included. Neighboring municipalities that participated with scores:

- Letsemeng: 0%
- Maluti-a-Phofung: 51%
- Nketoana: 6%
- Phumelela: 0%
- Setsoto: 7%

The 1994 White Paper on Water Supply and Sanitation Policy^{iv} asserts the right to water for all, whilst maintaining that the user should pay for services rendered due to the costs of extraction, purification and reticulation. Subsidies are available for development in poor areas but not for maintenance. These ideas were expanded in the 1997 White Paper on a National Water Policy for South Africa.^v In 2000 the Free Basic Water (FBW) policy was launched, which provided for free water of up to 6000 liters per month within 200m of a person's house.^{vi}

Also See Map F.d: Access to Water

Mantsopa Local Municipality
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (SDF) 2015/2016

48

Main_Place	Sub_Place	Piped water inside dwelling	Piped water inside yard	Piped water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwe	Piped water on community stand: distance greater than 200m from	Borehole	Spring	Rain-water tank	Dam/ pool / stagnant water	River/ stream	Water vendor	Other	Total
Borwa	NONE	12	763	33	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	842
Dipeleng	NONE	0	0	178	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	190
Excelsior	NONE	100	43	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	149
Hobhouse	NONE	46	102	474	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	705
Hobhouse	Hobhouse SH	82	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89
Ladybrand	NONE	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Ladybrand	Leliehoek	31	4	58	164	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	265
Ladybrand	Mariandale	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Ladybrand	Mauersnek	80	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	183
Ladybrand	Platberg	4	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Ladybrand	Van Niekerksdorp	543	123	9	22	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	700
Mahalatswets	NONE	21	1210	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	1250
Mantsopa	Clocolan NU	140	121	83	32	11	0	0	0	3	0	5	395
Mantsopa	Excelsior NU	406	426	504	425	64	4	13	24	11	3	3	1883
Mantsopa	Ladybrand NU	530	734	463	302	71	10	34	65	33	3	19	2264
Manyatseng	NONE	160	1454	22	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	1708
Manyatseng	Brightside	22	331	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	369
Manyatseng	Lusaka	129	570	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	719
Manyatseng	Mandela Park	64	800	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	3	20	909
Thaba Phatsi	NONE	36	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105
Thusanong	Brightside	3	591	25	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	714
Tweespruit	NONE	241	57	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	306

Table 7 Access to Water per Region – Mantsopa (2012) (Source: Demarcation Board)

10.2 SANITATION

To provide an acceptable and affordable sanitation system for the entire region (VIP or waterborne), the following strategies were identified:

- To ensure that the sanitation infrastructure of the entire region has sufficient capacity and functions properly;
- Apply to funding agencies for funds and grants; and
- Establish relevant communal structures for community awareness and training.

The 1996 White Paper maintained the “user pays” principle and placed the onus on the household.^{vii} The policy includes other departments (notably Health, Education and Social Development) in sanitation provision and education, as well as making reference to household refuse removal, though little is elaborated on regarding refuse removal.

10.3 ELECTRICITY

Eskom is the sole provider for the region, although there is not a uniform distribution service as most municipalities buy from Eskom and then provide it to the different communities. Electricity provision and distribution through the area is generally good with few shortcomings (70-80%). There are still imbalances in the provision of electricity as there are previously disadvantaged areas without electricity. Rural areas are not serviced well and the exact number of people without electricity is unknown.

Power failures are common, especially during thunderstorms, due to weak networks and limited infrastructure such as substations. There is no electricity generating facilities operating at the moment. A project to generate hydro-electricity is currently in operation at the Axle River in Dihlabeng and is providing supplementary electricity to Bethlehem, nearby town to Ladybrand.

To have a uniform electricity distribution system throughout the region for both rural and urban areas, the following strategies were identified:

- Lead municipalities to adopt a uniform approach to deal with electricity;
- Encourage municipalities to make use of different sources of energy that are cost effective and environmentally friendly;
- Encourage service providers to get involved in the integrated planning of the district;
- Build capacity with the district municipality in order for them to fulfill their role with electricity services; and
- Encourage local municipalities to address the needs of farming communities, especially farm workers.

According to ESKOM's Transmission Development Plan 2011 – 2020^{viii} access in the Free State is mainly from the ESKOM Northwest Grid through the Bloemfontein and Welkom Customer Load Networks (CLN).

The Bloemfontein CLN is largely agricultural, with the commercial and industrial hub of Bloemfontein. It also supplies Lesotho via the Merapi substation which supplies other loads in the central and south-eastern Free State.

The scope of work will be as follows:

- Build a 275kV line (110km) from Everest MTS to Merapi MTS
- Merapi 275/132kV transformer 250MVA 2016

In 2003 the Department of Minerals and Energy launched the Electricity Basic Services Support Tariff (Free Basic Electricity) Policy.^{ix} The policy allows for the provisioning of 50kWh of free electricity to indigent households that are already connected to the national grid.

MAIN_PLACE	SUB_PLACE	ELECTRICIT	GAS	PARAFFIN	CANDLES	SOLAR	OTHER	TOTAL	XELECTRICI
Borwa	NONE	802	0	3	38	0	0	843	95.14
Dipeleng	NONE	172	0	0	18	0	0	190	90.53
Excelsior	NONE	138	0	3	7	0	0	148	93.24
Hobhouse	NONE	436	0	13	254	0	0	703	62.02
Hobhouse	Hobhouse SH	83	0	0	5	0	0	88	94.32
Ladybrand	NONE	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	100.00
Ladybrand	Leliehoek	141	0	16	107	0	3	267	52.81
Ladybrand	Mariandale	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	100.00
Ladybrand	Mauersnek	146	0	5	34	0	0	186	78.49
Ladybrand	Platberg	6	0	0	6	0	0	12	50.00
Ladybrand	Van Niekerksdorp	684	5	4	6	0	0	699	97.85
Mahalatswetsa	NONE	995	0	19	224	3	7	1247	79.79
Mantsopa	Clocolan NU	299	0	7	90	0	3	398	75.13
Mantsopa	Excelsior NU	1098	0	23	734	16	8	1879	58.44
Mantsopa	Ladybrand NU	1190	7	53	963	19	32	2264	52.56
Manyatseng	NONE	1510	8	36	147	4	3	1710	88.30
Manyatseng	Brightside	294	0	11	63	3	0	371	79.25
Manyatseng	Lusaka	584	0	20	113	0	0	717	81.45
Manyatseng	Mandela Park	813	0	12	80	3	0	908	89.54
Thaba Phatshwa	NONE	77	0	3	29	0	0	108	71.30
Thusanong	Brightside	612	3	15	84	0	3	717	85.36
Tweespruit	NONE	215	0	16	75	0	0	306	70.26

Table 8 Electricity per Region – Mantsopa – 2012 (Source: Demarcation Board)

10.4 TELECOMMUNICATION

While telecommunication was identified in the RDP, no white paper envisaged telecommunication access as a universal basic right.

10.5 REFUSE REMOVAL

While refuse removal was included in the 1996 and 2001 White Papers on sanitation, very few details are provided as to what could be considered a basic level of service provision. Weekly removal by the municipality is considered as a basic service, as it is already the most common method in 1996 and the most sanitary, given the guidelines of the sanitation white papers.

10.6 HOUSING

The most prominent aspect of the 1994 White Paper on Housing^x was the provision of housing subsidies aimed at the procurement and servicing of land with a rudimentary top-structure from the residuals. The subsidy is based on the income of the family in question, with higher subsidies being available for families earning less, aimed at helping lower-income households to access housing. In 2004 the Comprehensive Plan for the Development of Sustainable Human Settlements, also known as Breaking New Ground (BNG) was launched to streamline the housing delivery process.^{xi} BNG also created the opportunity for delivery methods other than the widely used subsidy for a house on a separate stand, such as social (or rental) housing.

Efforts to speed up development in rural towns which have been sluggish owing to financial hardship got a welcome boost this year when the provincial government allocated some funds to galvanise expansion programmes. According to Public Eye Online June 2012 Mantsopa Local Municipality earmarked about 1000 households to get Reconstruction Development Programme (RDP) houses.

Mantsopa, about 100 kilometers east of Bloemfontein, is a farming community, meaning the majority of its residents are farm workers.

The department of Human Settlement in the province has allocated R22 million for RDP houses in the Mantsopa municipal area. The biggest beneficiary in these small towns of Mantsopa is Excelsior which will get 417 houses, Ladybrand 383 houses while Hobhouse will get 200. For Ladybrand and Hobhouse, the new houses will add on to the 2010 allocation which is near completion. The two towns piloted the sandstone RDP houses, the first of its kind, in an effort by government to build not only shelters for people but to build decent houses.

The Human Settlement issue is also a concerned premier Ace Magashule, who during the opening of the legislature on February 16 said: “The integration of our communities must be the starting point that drives Human Settlements, because it will inadvertently lead to sustainability in economic development and social inclusion. The government of the Free State is mindful of the legacy of Apartheid’s Spatial Development that continues to haunt the democratic South Africa and the Free State Province.”

The MEC for Human Settlement Olly Mlamleli, while tabling her budget vote for 2012\13 said the department was working hard to improve the Housing Subsidy System to ensure that houses are allocated to the correct beneficiaries.

Mantsopa will share a total of R181 903 716 million with other rural based municipalities for the installation of various modes of infrastructure such as water reticulation and sanitation. Most rural based municipalities are faced with storm water hiccups due to old infrastructure. The Mayor of Mantsopa, Sello Ntsepe said the housing fund will address the back log faced by the municipality. “Community members who are leaving farms due to farm closures and job losses have nowhere to stay, and the town is expanding so more houses are needed to cater for our people. I am pleased that 1000 families will be assisted this financial year.” He said this will not only reduce the housing back log but has helped the municipality build proper roads in Mahlatswetsa location.

Number of households	No of households	No of backyard dwellers	No of available erven as per previous SDF
Ladybrand	6294	1400	1118
Tweespruit	2037	850	77
Hobhouse	1340	650	218
Excelsior	1729	994	878
Thaba Patchoa	220	135	157
	11620	4029	2448

Table 9 Housing Scenario – Mantsopa

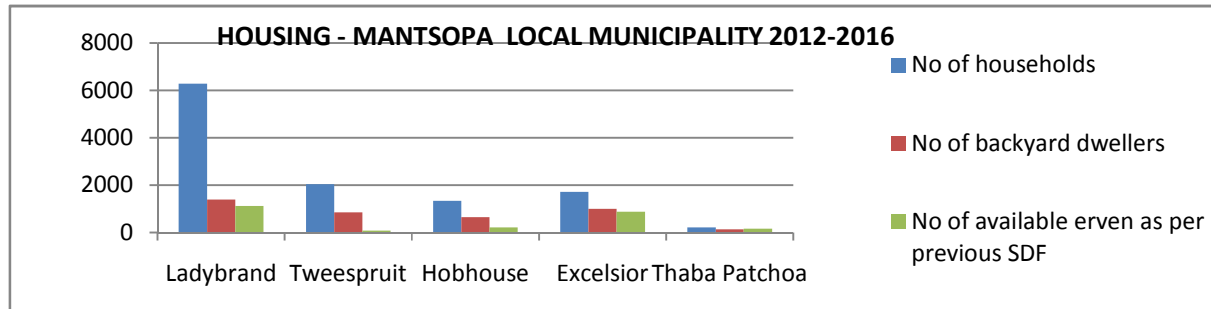


Figure 11: Housing scenario – Mantsopa IDP 2012-2016

Also see Map D.b.1 Housing Scenario

10.7 SUMMARISED LEVEL OF CIVIL INFRASTRUCTURE

Current levels of civil infrastructure are summarized on the next page.

CIVIL INFRASTRUCTURE - SUMMARY													
Service	Level of service	Excelsior		Hobhouse		Tweespruit			Ladybrand			Thaba Patchoa	TOTAL
		Town	Mahlatswetsa	Town	Dipelaneng	Town	Borwa	Dawiesville	Town	Manyatseng	Mauersnek		
Number of households		170	1559	80	1260	207	1628	202	1048	4787	161	220	11322
Land	Vacant sites	236	76	31	0	20	0	83	113	611	4	156	1330
	Ocupied residential sites	170	1372	80	1200	207	1268	197	1048	3750	161	215	9668
	Backyard dwellers	0	0	0	60	0	350	5	0	672	49	5	1141
	Businesss sites	32	56	13	18	34	11	1	230	60	4	7	466
Housing	Informal housing	0	450	0	361	0	650	79	0	1550	49	0	3139
	Formal housing	169	1109	80	887	207	944	118	924	3237	161	215	8051
	Multi residential units	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	44	0	0	0	47
Sewer	Bucket	0	1250	0	1055	0	1268	23	0	1720	0	0	5316
	PIT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Waterbourne	0	0	80	0	207	0	201	924	2030	161	371	3974
	Coservancy tank	170	18	0	7	20	21	0	0	0	0	0	236
Water	Standpipes >200m walking distance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Standpipes <200m walking distance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
	Yard taps unmetered	0	0	0	1200	0	1017	0	0	3745	0	0	5962
	Household connection (metered)	170	1372	80	0	207	251	280	924	365	161	330	4140
	Household old pre-paid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	41
Electricity	None	0	0	0	0	0	154	0	0	0	0	0	154
	Household old connections	170	0	80	0	207	0	0	147	0	161	0	765
	Pre-paid	0	1148	0	980	0	1268	197	0	3750	0	215	7558
Refuse removal	Door-to-door	209	1372	80	1200	207	1268	197	1048	4115	161	215	10072
	Mass collection	0	0	0	0	0	30	10	0	5	0	0	45
	Tarred/paved	6	0	2.8	0	6.18	0.74	0.23	14.5	2.2	1.85	0	34.5
Roads	Gravel	16	30	23.4	15.8	1.75	8.11	2.6	31.9	46.35	0	6.8	182.71
	Unsurfaced (graded)	3.5	0	4	0	4.9	0	0	3	0	0	0	15.4

Table 10 Total level of Infrastructure – Mantsopa 2012

11. SERVICES TO RURAL COMMUNITIES

Rural areas within the Free State experience significant backlogs in bulk infrastructure, inadequate health care facilities and housing provision. There is also a lack of effective agrarian and land reforms, which is compounded by low levels of education and lack of capacity to use and manage natural resources. It is therefore envisaged that a Comprehensive Rural Development Programme within the will be achieved through a focused innovative rural community development programme, an integrated agrarian transformation and land reform programme, including strategic investment in social and economic infrastructure that benefits rural communities and the farming communities and stakeholders. Through the OBP on Vibrant, Equitable, Sustainable Rural Communities and Food Security for All, the provincial government will find innovative ways that contribute towards equitable and sustainable rural communities through social and physical infrastructure investment and distribution. Some of the outputs to be delivered over the period 2010 to 2014 include, amongst others, physical infrastructure, including public amenities and facilities.

Some of the activities include:

- Planning and upgrade of new and existing clinics and hospitals
- Bulk water projects
- Wetland projects
- Waste Water Treatment Interventions
- Water and sanitation projects at schools`

12. FREE BASIC SERVICES

The national government has also initiated a programme of Free Basic Services and Free Basic Electricity. The following challenges are outlined in respect of Free Basic Water:

- the provision of the infrastructure (facilities) necessary to provide access to water to all households;
- the development of subsidy mechanisms that benefit those who most need it (including households in remote urban areas, especially those served by small systems and vulnerable groups such as female- or child-headed and HIV and AIDS households);
- the equitable treatment of large households and multiple households sharing a connection; and
- Collecting revenue for services rendered over and above an allocated free basic amount.

For the provision of Free Basic Sanitation, the key challenges relate to infrastructure provision, health and hygiene promotion, and subsidising the operational and maintenance costs.^{xii} In addition, attention needs to be given to choices of technology considering the type of settlements. The strategy makes provision for different levels of services in different localities and types of localities.^{xiii} In addition to Free Basic Services, the Eradication of the Bucket System is a key programme to be implemented. The importance of adequate infrastructure provision is also seen by the fact that all but one municipality indicated the provision and maintenance of basic infrastructure as a key priority area.

13. SERVICES BACKLOGS

The statistics on the service backlogs are informed by the current SDF and the 2012-2016 IDP. Where possible other sources were consulted. The percentage access and backlogs are provided for the whole of Mantsopa.

13.1 WATER

Mantsopa Local Municipality	Percentage with water access on site	Water backlog (N)	Percentage of FS backlog
Access to water	94.4	901	0.98
Access to sanitation	% Adequate Sanitation	Inadequate - Buckets / None (n)	% of inadequate
	64.2	5717	4.5
Access to Electricity	% Adequate electricity	Inadequate electricity	% of inadequate
	88.9	1769	1.6

Table 11 – Services Backlogs – Mantsopa (Source: Stats SA, 1997. Census 1996. Pretoria: Stats SA. Stats SA, 2002. Census 2001. Pretoria: Stats SA. Stats SA, 2006. General Household Survey 2005. Pretoria: Stats S.; Stats SA, 2010. General Household Survey 2009/10. Pretoria: Stats SA.

SERVICE BACKLOGS AS PER 2006						
SERVICE	DETAIL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL UNITS	%URBAN BACKLOG	% RURAL BACKLOG
Housing	Informal housing	2598	1985	4583	24.40%	44.80%
Sewer	Bucket	5155	2725	7840	56.40%	61.50%
Water		156	2358	2358	0%	53.20%
	Household connection (unmetered)	7309	0	7309	80.60%	
Electricity	None	0	2341	2341	0%	54.90%
Refuse removal		0	0	0	0%	
Roads	Unsurfaced (graded)	7.9km	?	7.9km	3.50%	

Table 12 Service Backlogs – Latest available figure (2006)

Service backlogs per urban versus rural areas in Mantsopa as available in 2006 are provided in the above table.

STATUS QUO - SERVICE BACKLOGS IN MANTSOPA (per ward)						
Ward	Name of Settlement	Water Services	Sanitation Services	Electricity Services	Road & Stormwater	Waste Management
1	Tweespruit					
1	Borwa	1628	1628	1628		1628
1	Dawiesville	202				
1	Thaba Patchoa	235	235	235		235
1	Surrounding Farms		22	22		22
2	Hobhouse	80	80			80
2	Dipelaneng	1260	1260			1260
2	Maclaaseng	123	123			123
2	Ladybrand (portion)	56	?			?
2	Surrounding Farms					
3	Manyatseng					
3	Mekokong					
3	Masakeng					
3	Vukazenzele					
3	Los my Cherry					
3	Cheesing					
3	Riverside	31				
3	Municipal Farm	23				
3	Surrounding Farms					
4	Lusaka (portion)					
4	Thabong (portion)					
4	Flamingo					
4	Los my cheri					
4	New Platberg					
5	Thusanong					
5	Mandela Park					
5	Millenium					
5	Surrounding Farms					
6	Thabong (portion)					
6	Lusaka (portion)					
6	Homes 2000					
6	Metampelong					
7	Ladybrand					
7	Mauersnek		159			159
7	Platberg	272	422			422
7	Lechabile	33				
8	Excelsior (portion)					
8	Mahlatswetsa (Portion)					
8	Koma Village					
8	Surrounding Farms					
9	Mahlatswetsa (Portion)					
9	Excelsior Town					
9	Tweespruit Town	207	207			207
9	Dawiesville					
9	Borwa (portion)					
9	Surrounding Farms					

Table 13 The available Status Quo – Service Backlogs in Mantsopa (per ward)

14. MANTSOPA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY IN (DISTRICT) CONTEXT)
(THABO MOFUTSANYANE DISTRICT)

14.1. UNEMPLOYMENT

Because unemployment is a serious problem confronting the economy, it is essential that Mantsopa's scenario should be assessed in context. According to the official definition, national unemployment rose from 20.4% in 2000, to over 25.3% in 2010. The high unemployment rate is due mainly to the decline in mining combined with the limited industrial base.

Thabo Mofutsanyane has the highest unemployment rate in the Free State (44%).^{xiv} Thabo Mofutsanyane also has the largest percentage of households earning no income (10.2%). This reality is closely related to migration policies under apartheid which invested in the urbanisation of black people. In Thabo Mofutsanyane the proportion of households without an income is 30.9%.^{xv} The highest percentage of poor people also is recorded in Thabo Mofutsanyane namely 60.1%.

Also see Map E.a. – Free State Unemployment

Number of individuals (Age 15-65) by employment status							
District	Municipality	CAT B	Employed	Unemployed	Not Economic Active	%Un-employed	%Not Economic Active
Xhariep	Letsemeng Local Municipality	FS 161	10985	5099	10421	32	39
Xhariep	Kopanong Local Municipality	FS 162	12245	7425	15476	38	44
Xhariep	Mohokare Local Municipality	FS 163	8240	4620	10012	36	44
Xhariep	Naledi Local Municipality	FS 164	5838	3447	7536	37	45
Lejweleputswa	Masilonyana Local Municipality	FS 181	14936	10868	16240	42	39
Lejweleputswa	Tokologo Local Municipality	FS 182	8743	3207	8195	27	41
Lejweleputswa	Tswelopele Local Municipality	FS 183	11487	6877	13899	37	43
Lejweleputswa	Matjhabeng Local Municipality	FS 184	95685	83188	100352	47	36
Lejweleputswa	Nala Local Municipality	FS 185	17586	16413	28291	48	45
Thabo Mofutsanyane	Setsotho Local Municipality	FS 191	26738	18679	31690	41	41
Thabo Mofutsanyane	Dihlabeng Local Municipality	FS 192	30914	20331	31591	40	38
District	Municipality	CAT B	Employed	Unemployed	Not Economic	%Un-employed	%Not Economic

					Active		Active
Thabo Mofutsanyane	Nketoana Local Municipality	FS 193	12016	7282	18475	38	49
Thabo Mofutsanyane	Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality	FS 194	49696	67223	102869	57	47
Thabo Mofutsanyane	Phumelela Local Municipality	FS 195	10583	5540	14287	34	47
Thabo Mofutsanyane	Mantsopa Local Municipality	FS 196	12889	7102	14486	36	42
Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka Local Municipality	FS 201	42443	28228	41285	40	37
Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe Local Municipality	FS 203	22118	19655	32891	47	44
Fezile Dabi	Metsimaholo Local Municipality	FS 204	31485	18510	29970	37	37
Fezile Dabi	Mafube Local Municipality	FS 205	9541	7650	17493	45	50
Fezile Dabi	Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality	MA N	156831	104931	169982	40	39

Table 4 Free State Unemployment

14.1.1 Employment

District	1996 (%)	2001 (%)	2005 (%)
Xhariep	64.1	56.1	52.8
Motheo	62.1	51.2	65.1
Lejweleputswa	64.4	42.5	46.9
Thabo Mofutsanyane	56.5	40.9	49.2
Fezile Dabi	63.9	45.9	59.1
Free State			

Table 5: Youth employment levels per district in the Free State, 1996, 2001 and 2005 (%)

Also see Map E.b. Unemployment per Municipality

14.2 POVERTY RATES

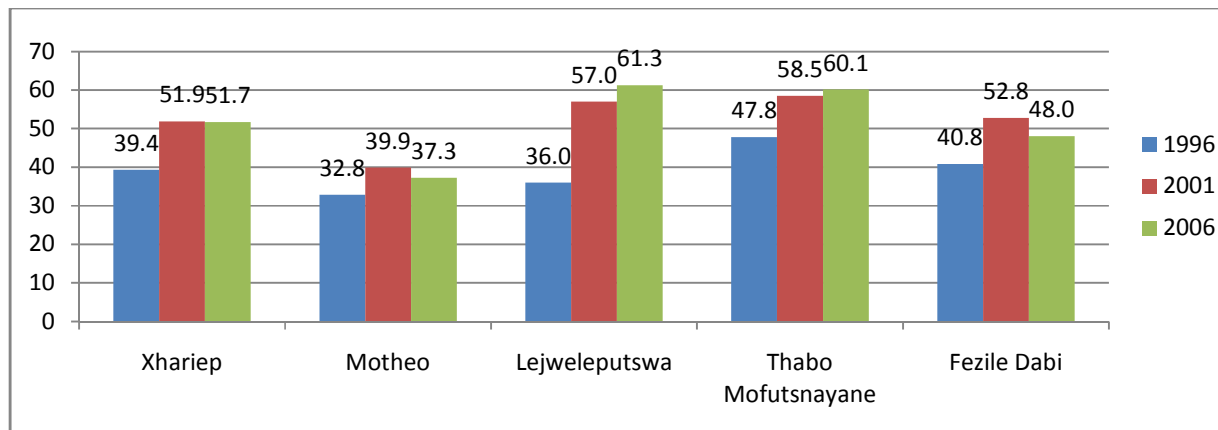


Figure 8 The poverty rate (percentage) per district in the Free State and South Africa, 1996, 2001 and 2006

The highest percentage of poor people was recorded for the Black population in Thabo Mofutsanyane (67.2% in 2005).

14.3 DEPENDENCY RATIO

The dependency ratio measures the proportion of the population which comprises dependants (younger than 15 and older than 64). This number of dependents is expressed as a ratio of those aged 15-64. The dependency ratio therefore provides an indication of how dependent the non-working population is on the working population.

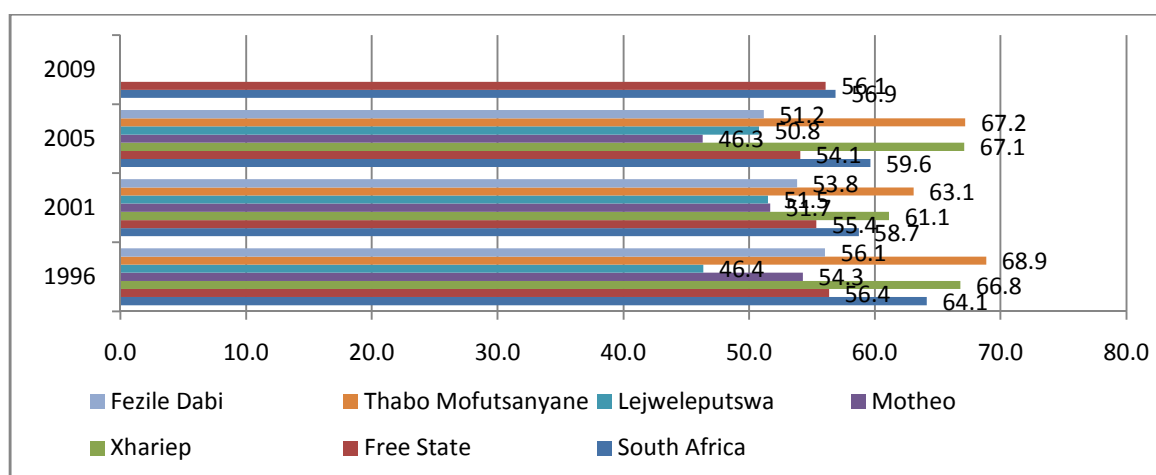


Figure 9: The dependency ratio for the Free State (and its districts) compared to South Africa, 1995 – 2009 (%)

14.4 GINI COEFFICIENT

The Gini-coefficient measures inequality associated with development. The indicator rates inequality out of 1 with a figure of 0 indicating no inequality and 1 indicating total inequality. (see Figure 10). Thabo Mofutsanyane (the area with the highest poverty rate), had the second highest inequality (0.63). In respect of racial groups, the largest inequality is found amongst the Black population group, followed by Coloureds, Asians and Whites.

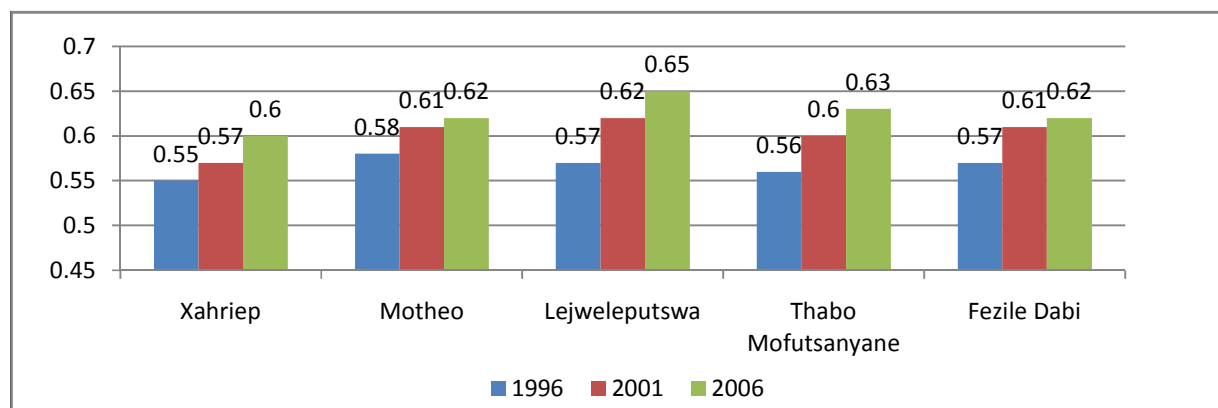


Figure 10 Gini-coefficient per district municipality, 1996 - 2006

14.5. CRIME

Crime statistics in the district is directly impacting on the safety of the residence and should be considered in spatial planning.

District municipality	Murder rate	Residential robbery rate	Business robbery rate	Rape rate
Lejweleputswa (5)	37.5	7.7	12.2	98.3
Motheo District (3)	32.4	11.3	15.9	103.5
Fezile Dabi (4)	24.5	5.1	9.5	73.2
Thabo Mofutsanyane (1 +5)	22.9	5.9	5.2	77.1
Xhariep (3)	72.9	4.7	4.7	195.9
Free State total	31.7	7.8	10.7	94.8

Table 6: Selected crimes and social indicators according to district municipality, 2007/08^{xvi}

Note: Rate is represented as per 100 000 people.

Numbers in brackets denote the number of local municipalities falling under each district municipality. The 'plus' (+) sign in brackets means there is one District Management Area in addition to the number of municipalities.

14.6 HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THE FREE STATE

The criminal and hidden nature of human trafficking presents many challenges. The lack of official systems for recording human trafficking cases impedes the compilation of quantitative data required to make an accurate assessment of the problem in the Free State Province. Between 28 000 and 30 000 children are currently being prostituted in South Africa. Victims are often recruited from rural areas or informal settlements and transported to the urban centres of South Africa, including Bloemfontein.^{xvii} According to the National Prosecuting Authority of South Africa (NPA),^{xviii} a number of trafficking flows into South Africa have been identified.

The four major streams are: (1) trafficking to South Africa from outside of Africa; (2) trafficking to South Africa from within Africa; (3) trafficking within the national borders of South Africa; and (4) trafficking that uses South Africa as a transit point to other countries. A fifth stream, comprising South Africans trafficked abroad, appears to be smaller.

In respect of the Free State, the NPA study^{xix} indicated that little is known about the trafficking of men and boys. However, the study highlights Bloemfontein and the Lesotho/Maseru border as one of the hotspots for human trafficking. It also found substantial evidence for the trafficking of men and boys from Lesotho for illegal mining in the Welkom area and for smuggling drugs and other criminal activities.

14.7 REFUGEES AND VULNERABILITY

According to the Consortium for Refugees and Migrants in South Africa,^{xx} a lack of access to accurate information on migration and refugee issues, coupled with the availability of human smuggling services, appears to play an important role in encouraging undocumented migration to South Africa. Geographical areas, such as the Free State, that border on other countries, are likely to be prone to crime and violence involving nationals of these countries. For instance, the report of the Committee of Inquiry into Farm Attacks^{xxi} refers to cases of robbers, involved in attacks on farms in the Free State, subsequently fleeing to Lesotho. It should be noted that despite the wide protection that is provided by the South African law for refugees, actual practice is different. The NPA study^{xxii} reported that refugees experience consistent discrimination and that both employers and the police exploit the feeling of vulnerability experienced by immigrants.

14.7.1 Main Challenges for Crime and Security

When the long-term crime trends (between April 1994 and March 2009) documented by the SAPS were analysed, it was observed that crime levels nationwide decreased significantly, with the Free State experiencing double-digit percentage decreases for most crimes. However, the following scenarios pose several challenges for crime and security in the Free State:

- Despite the striking decline in violent crime rates over the past decade-and-a-half, current levels of violent crime are still quite high.

- In respect of violent crime, robbery with aggravating circumstances is a crime issue calling for prompt action from crime prevention agencies.
- The increased number of cases reported for sexual offences calls for the proper delivery of justice and tougher punishment of the guilty.
- Finally, it is worrisome that human trafficking and stock theft-related crimes are linked to foreigners, especially Lesotho nationals. This phenomenon not only illustrates the ease of illegal movement, but also the porosity of provincial borders.

14.8. HEALTH CHALLENGES

The Free State has a high burden of disease. The main challenges in global health service provisioning, i.e. the need for health systems strengthening and the need to alleviate health worker shortages, also feature prominently in the Free State.

Also see Map F.b.

14.8.1 Major diseases

Of the Free State's five districts, Thabo Mofutsanyane has a 31.3% HIV antenatal prevalence rate. HIV/AIDS leads to both persistent communicable disease and increasing chronic disease. In its enormity, HIV/AIDS eclipses all other health problems. The first four of the top six specific causes of death in the Free State are directly related to HIV. The top six specific causes of death in the Free State include pneumonia (unspecified), other ill-defined and unspecified causes of mortality, pulmonary TB, unspecified HIV disease, diarrhoea and gastroenteritis of presumed infectious origin, and bronchopneumonia (unspecified).⁽¹⁴⁾ The TB cure rate in 2007/08 was 74.3% in Thabo Mofutsanyane.⁽¹⁵⁾

14.8.2 Health expenditure and infrastructure

In Thabo Mofutsanyane **per capita expenditure on PHC** was R600 in 2008/09.⁽¹⁵⁾ The corresponding expenditure in the Free State Province was substantially higher at R659. There are 236 clinics, 13 community health centres (CHCs), 99 mobile services, 25 district hospitals, five regional hospitals, one central hospital, and three specialised hospitals in the Free State.⁽¹⁵⁾ The districts can be ranked as follows by need (lowest to highest number of public sector facility beds per population): Xhariep, Lejweleputswa, Fezile Dabi, Thabo Mofutsanyane, and Mangaung Metro.

Considering bed utilisation rates (**BUR**), the district with the lowest BUR in the Free State was Thabo Mofutsanyane with less than 60%. BURs in the rest of the districts were between 60% and 79%.⁽¹⁵⁾

15 MANTSOPA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY IN (REGIONAL) CONTEXT

Mantsopa Local Municipality was established on 5 December 2000 and comprises the previous areas of jurisdiction of Tweespruit Transitional Local Council (TLC), Ladybrand TLC, Hobhouse TLC, Excelsior TLC, Thaba Patchoa TLC and Maluti Transitional Rural Council. It forms part of the Eastern Free State and falls within the Motheo District Municipal area. It borders the Kingdom of Lesotho in the east, Mangaung Local Municipality to the west, Naledi Local Municipality to the south and Masilonyana and Setsoto to the north. The area is accessible via the N8 and R26 roads which transverse the area. A railway line that runs along these routes services the area.

Also see locality Map A.a. – Mantsopa

Mantsopa Municipality – Biodiversity (The variety of life in a particular habitat or ecosystem)

Summary of Mantsopa:

Size of municipality	429058.8ha
Areas remaining natural	285640.9ha (66.6% of municipality)
Areas where no natural habitat remains	143109.2ha (33.4% of municipality)

The municipal area accommodates approximately 72 000 people and covers an area of 4 290 km². It incorporates 5 small towns, which accommodates collectively 66.5% of the total population of Mantsopa, i.e., (Ladybrand; Excelsior; Tweespruit; Hobhouse; Thaba Patchoa).

15.1 TOWNS IN MANTSOPA

Ladybrand is the most progressive of all towns and is the most eastern node in the municipal area. Ladybrand municipal area includes Manyatseng, Mauersnek and the surrounding municipal commonages that covered an area of 4 682 ha in size. The town accommodates 34% of the total population of Mantsopa. Ladybrand is located along the R26 between Ficksburg and Hobhouse. The N8 also forms a prominent route through the area connecting Bloemfontein with Lesotho. It is the service center for agricultural activities in the region. Its accessibility to the Maluti Drakensburg route makes a convenient spot for tourism related activities and establishments.

Also see locality Map A.c.– Ladybrand Aerial

Hobhouse is a smaller rural town that is located southwest of Ladybrand and east of the Leeu River along the Lesotho border. Hobhouse is the most southern node in the municipal area. It is about 2 089 ha in extent which includes Dipelaneng and municipal commonages. The town accommodates 4.6% of the total population of Mantsopa.

Also see locality Map A.d.– Hobhouse Aerial

Tweespruit is the most centrally located node along the N8 route between Bloemfontein and Ladybrand. It is about 1 534 ha in extent and included Borwa, Dawiesville and municipal commonages. The town accommodates 10.2% of the total population of Mantsopa.

Also see locality Map A.f.– Tweespruit Aerial

Excelsior is located 40 km north of Tweespruit along the R709 and forms the northern boundary of Mantsopa. It is about 1 298 ha in extent of which 243 ha was designed as an urban area, the rest were rented out to commercial farmers while some land was utilised for grazing purposes. It includes Mahlatswetsa and municipal commonages. Excelsior accommodates 10.6% of the total population of Mantsopa

Also see locality Map A.e.– Excelsior Aerial

Thaba Patchoa is located between Tweespruit and Hobhouse and is a small agricultural residence for 1100 families. It is about 3 864 ha in extent and consisted of the farms Thaba Patchoa 105, Segogoana's Valley 665 and Sweet Home 667. The urban area is located between Leeu River Dam to the east and Thaba Patchoa Mountain to the West. The town lacks development in terms of social amenities and economic infrastructure.

Also see Locality Map A.g. Thaba Patchoa

15.2 MUNICIPAL STRUCTURE

According to the Municipal Demarcation Board the political structure of Mantsopa consist of the following:

	Registered Voters	2009 Councillors	2012 Wards
Mantsopa Local Municipality (FS196)	27049	17	9

Table 1 Registered voters: Mantsopa Local Municipality Source:
http://www.buffalocity.gov.za/municipality/mediaroom/2011/demarcation_board.pdf

15.2.1 Wards

The municipal area has been divided into 9 wards. Only 8 wards are reflected in the 2012-2016 IDP. This issue will be resolved in the revised SDF. Based on the information provided by the Demarcation Board conflicting data is rectified. Also see Map D.g.1

The wards comprise the following areas:

Ward 1: Tweespruit, Borwa, Dawiesville, Thaba Patchoa and surrounding rural areas;

Ward 2: Hobhouse, Dipelaneng, and surrounding rural areas;

Ward 3: Riverside, Masakeng, Thusanong, Modderpoort and surrounding rural areas; Brightside;

Ward 4: Los My Cherrie, and surrounding rural areas;
 Ward 5: Manyatseng, Flamingo, and surrounding rural areas;
 Ward 6: Lusaka, Thabong, New Platberg, and Homes 2000; Manyatseng
 Ward 7: Ladybrand, Mauersnek
 Ward 8: Excelsior
 Ward 9: Part of Mahlatswetsa and surrounding rural areas

15.2.2 Population per Centre

The total population of Mantsopa according to the Water Services Development Plan is 56181 of which 66.4% of the local population recites in local centres. The number of settlements is 15148. The number of urbanized people is 44704. The total number of rural people is 11476. The number of urban settlements is 11 and the number of rural settlements is 2.

TOWN	% POPULATION
Ladybrand	34%
Hobhouse	4.6%
Tweespruit	10.2%
Excelsior	10.6%
Thaba Patchoa	3%

15.2.3 Number of Households

The table below gives a breakdown of the available estimated number of households per ward.

SP NAME	Ward No
Brightside	3
Leliehoek	2
Lusaka	4 and 6
Mandela Park	5 and 6
Mariandale	3
Mauersnek	7
Platberg	7
Van Niekerksdorp	7

See Map D.a. for the Town Population

15.2.4 Number of Households per Ward

W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6	W7	W8	W9	Total
2816	2648	3198	3176	2532	3150	3826	3193	2618	27157

Table 2 Number of Households - Mantsopa Demarcation Board. Also see Map D.g.3 and D.g.2 (Dot density)

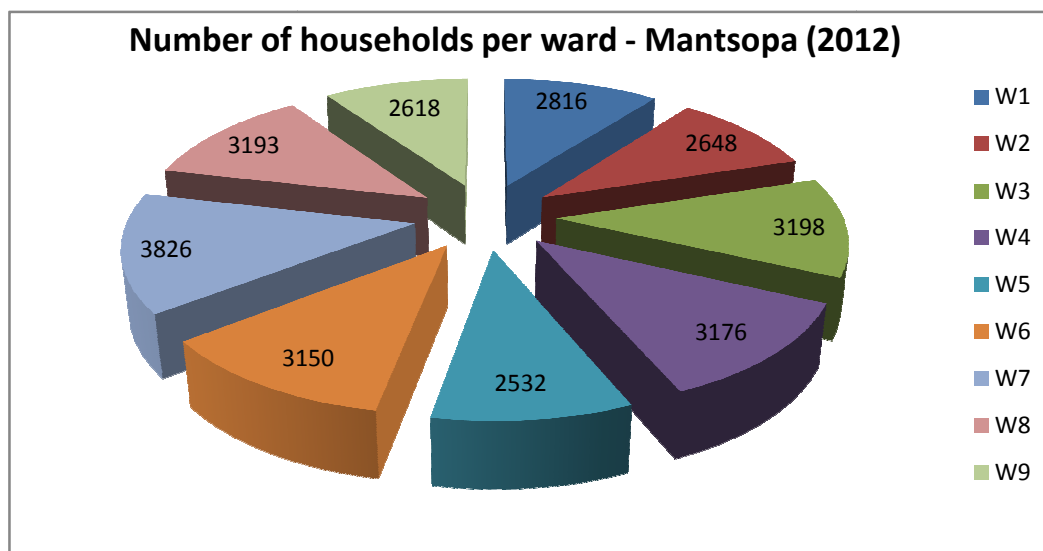


Figure 4 Number of Households. Mantsopa Demarcation Board

15.3 EMPLOYMENT

The employment and unemployment scenarios of Mantsopa are of concern. At least 36% of the people is unemployed and 42% is economically inactive (also see Table 4, page 17/18). It could be assumed that a high percentage of youth is amongst the unemployed (also see Table 5, page 18).

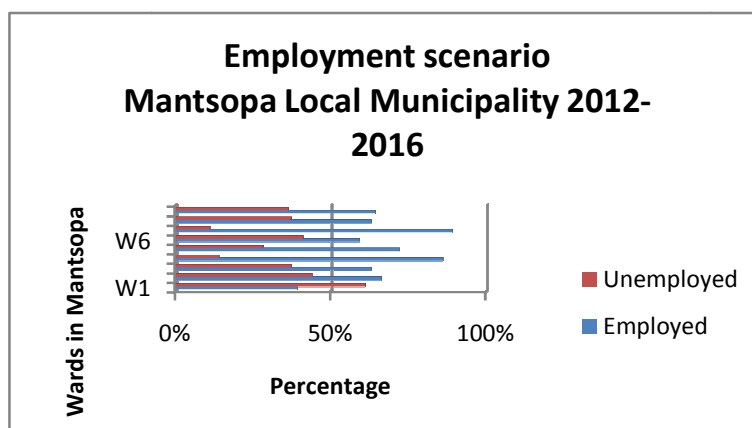


Figure 5 Mantsopa employment 2012-2016 (Source: Mantsopa IDP 2012-2016)

Although the employment information in the IDP is not fully corresponding with the SDF, it is an indicator of areas where unemployment is at its worst. *Also see Map E.c.: Employment profile per Ward*

Figure 7 Income per Ward – Mantsopa (2012)

INCOME PER WARD MANTSOPA – 2012 (Source: Demarcation Board)

MAIN_PLACE	SUB_PLACE	NO_INCOME	R1-R4801	R480 -R9600	R960 - R19200	R19201-38400	R38401-76800	R76801- 153600	R153601-30720	R307201-61440	R614401-12288	R1228801-2457	R2457601+	TOTAL
Borwa	NONE	286	103	191	141	81	33	4	0	0	0	0	0	839
Dipeleng	NONE	79	12	50	33	4	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	189
Excelsior	NONE	19	5	14	16	25	32	22	11	0	0	0	0	144
Hobhouse	NONE	329	70	177	87	27	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	705
Hobhouse	Hobhouse SH	10	0	14	10	12	23	17	0	0	0	0	0	86
Ladybrand	NONE	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Ladybrand	Leliehoek	112	49	44	27	3	6	8	10	4	0	0	0	263
Ladybrand	Mariandale	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Ladybrand	Mauersnek	43	37	37	32	23	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	186
Ladybrand	Platberg	0	0	5	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	17
Ladybrand	Van Niekerksdorp	31	19	48	58	81	108	179	100	43	15	12	5	699
Mahalatswetsa	NONE	522	122	336	160	74	27	6	0	0	0	0	0	1247
Mantsopa	Clocolan NU	16	110	161	72	14	5	15	3	3	0	0	0	399
Mantsopa	Excelsior NU	110	626	569	277	91	76	63	42	18	8	3	0	1883
Mantsopa	Ladybrand NU	196	736	699	364	104	74	46	22	13	8	3	0	2265
Manyatseng	NONE	426	148	433	284	235	118	45	17	4	0	0	0	1710
Manyatseng	Brightside	42	39	115	78	63	26	8	0	0	0	0	0	371
Manyatseng	Lusaka	194	122	184	146	53	16	3	3	0	3	0	0	724
Manyatseng	Mandela Park	178	116	195	160	151	69	33	5	0	0	0	0	907
Thaba Phatshwa	NONE	41	24	14	11	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	108
Thusanong	Brightside	179	82	191	153	69	20	9	0	0	4	5	0	712
Tweespruit	NONE	33	33	70	59	35	38	26	3	3	0	5	0	305

Table 3 Income per Ward – Mantsopa Also see map E. d. Household Income

16. MANTSOPA LOCAL MINICIPALITY IN (LOCAL TOWNS) CONTEXT

MICRO SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK OF MANTSOPA

The micro SDF is organized into 6 categories, numbered A-F with sub sections and also color coded accordingly. Matching maps are added to the document. See the layout below:







	A CORE	A.a	Statutory Protected Areas
	B BUFFER	B.a	Non-Statutory Conservation Areas
		B.b	Ecological Corridors
		B.c	Urban Green Areas
	C AGRICULTURAL AREAS	C.a	Extensive agricultural areas
		C.b	Intensive agricultural areas
	D URBAN RELATED	D.a	Main Towns
		D.b	Local Towns
		D.c	Rural Settlements
		D.d	Tribal Authority Settlements
		D.e	Communal Settlements
		D.f	Institutional Areas
		D.g	Authority Areas
		D.h	Residential Areas
		D.i	Business Areas
		D.j	Service Related Business
		D.k	Special Business
		D.l	SMME Incubators
		D.m	Mixed Use Development Areas
		D.n	Cemeteries
		D.o	Sports fields & Infrastructure
		D.p	Airport and Infrastructure
		D.q	Resorts & Tourism Related Areas
		D.r	Farmsteads & Outbuildings
	E INDUSTRIAL AREAS	E.a	Agricultural industry
		E.b	Industrial Development Zone
		E.c	Light industry
		E.d	Heavy Industry
		E.e	Extractive industry
	F SURFACE INFRASTRUCTURE & BUILDINGS	F.a	National roads
		F.b	Main roads
		F.c	Minor roads
		F.d	Public Streets
		F.e	Heavy Vehicle Overnight Facilities
		F.f	Railway lines
		F.g	Power lines
		F.h	Telecommunication Infrastructure
		F.i	Renewable Energy Structures
		F.j	Dams & Reservoirs
		F.k	Canals
		F.l	Sewerage Plants and Refuse Areas

Figure 3

Layout of the Spatial Development Framework

16.1. LADYBRAND/MANYATSENG/MAUERSNEK

(A.)CORE AND (B.)BUFFER

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS AND PUBLIC OPEN SPACES

LADYBRAND/MANYATSENG

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
<p><u>Environmentally sensitive areas</u></p> <p>Several areas were identified as being environmentally sensitive in Ladybrand and Manyatseng.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steep slopes and foothills surround the town. These areas are being reserved as passive open spaces. Small streams transverse the area and consist of wetlands and dongas. These areas are also subject to flood potential and unstable soil conditions that are prone to corrosion. The low lying area to the north-west is considered sensitive due to the locality of various boreholes near the streams, which supply potable water for consumption to residents. Development in these areas could cause the pollution of this water source. <p>The above are environmentally sensitive areas. Development in these areas may hold the following challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It can be potentially expensive. It may hold potential health risks with regard to water quality. It may be subject to flood lines and unstable or wet soil conditions. 	<p><u>Existing Situations</u></p> <p>Future development in this area should take the following into consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The potential impact on rivers, dongas, wetlands, flood lines, foothills, steep slopes and boreholes. Infill planning on existing open areas in town should also take the above environmental factors into consideration. Development on these areas may require Flood Line studies, Wetland studies, Water Quality studies and Environmental Impact Assessments that can be very expensive. <p><u>Short to Medium Term Plan (1-5 years)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of sport and recreation and tourism should be a priority in these areas. Cognizance should also be taken that adequate functional open spaces for sport and recreation purposes will be available. It is proposed that the 1:50 year flood line in the western sector of Ladybrand be determined. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cancellation of erven in flood line areas in Ladybrand and Manyatseng should be investigated.

<p><u>Public Open Spaces</u></p> <p>A number of various recreational facilities are provided within Ladybrand/Manyatseng. The need however exists to upgrade these facilities. Adequate provision was made for open spaces in accordance to modern town planning principles, although all these open areas are not optimally utilized.</p>	<p><u>Long Term Plan (6-20 years)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sport, recreational and environmental needs should be identified and promoted in these areas.
---	--

C. AGRICULTURAL AREAS

COMMONAGE AND LAND REFORM

LADYBRAND/MANYATSENG

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
<p>The area north east of the R26 is currently being used for Commonage purposes.</p> <p>Areas identified as not suitable for development (Passive Open Spaces) could also be used for Commonage purposes if it is conducted in a controlled manner.</p>	<p>Sustainable and coordinated commonage projects should be developed that are regulated by the Local Authority to ensure the productive utilization of commonage land.</p>

D. URBAN RELATED

RESIDENTIAL

LADYBRAND/MANYATSENG

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
<p><u>Physical Constraints</u></p> <p>Several areas were identified as being environmentally sensitive, in Ladybrand / Manyatseng. Small streams transverse the area and restrict building and development of certain activities due to flood potentials and soil conditions.</p>	<p><u>Existing Situations</u></p> <p>Proclaimed erven have been identified in Ladybrand that are situated in wetland areas and flood Line areas. The development of these areas may not be viable and may be too costly since it may require</p>

<p>The low lying area to the north-west is considered sensitive due to the locality of various boreholes near the streams, which supply potable water for consumption to residents. As certain developments could cause the pollution of this water source, it will be controlled and limited to sport and recreational activities.</p> <p>Future expansion of the town is restricted due to the steep slopes of the foothills situated around Ladybrand and Manyatseng. These areas are being reserved as passive open spaces.</p> <p><u>Residential Needs</u></p> <p>Within Ladybrand/Manyatseng area there are approximately 352 backyard dwellers and 991 shacks. According to the IDP (2008) Ladybrand/Manyatseng are in need of over 2000 residential erven to address the current backlog</p> <p>Due to the above physical barriers Ladybrand/Manyatseng is in urgent need of available land for residential development.</p> <p>The high-income residential areas are situated towards the south and south-west against the foothills. There are still sufficient erven available and it is envisaged that this area will be developed mainly through private initiative.</p>	<p>approvals of Wetland studies, Flood Lines, Environmental impact assessment and channeling of water. Most of the erven still belong to the Municipality. The cancelation of these erven may be considered.</p> <p>There are numerous large Open Spaces inside Manyatseng. Although these areas may be considered for infill development the following should however be noted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the original Township Establishment these areas were reserved mainly due to their location in wetland and Flood Line areas. • As mentioned above, development in these areas can be expensive and will require extensive environmental studies. <p>The most viable and affordable option may be to identify vacant municipal land for the purpose of township establishment on a larger scale.</p> <p><u>Medium Term Plan (1-5years)</u></p> <p>Due to numerous constraints as mentioned under the Current Spatial Trends it seems that the only potentially viable area for development is on the eastern side of the Provincial Road (R26). This area is directly connected to Ladybrand and Manyatseng via two main roads that go over and under this Provincial Road respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (R1) indicates a new residential related development that should also include business and neighborhood related facilities. • (R2) indicates a new residential area adjacent to (R1) that can form a natural extension to the east. • According the current information (R3) is presently government owned property. The Municipality has the option to consult the government for land acquisition to be utilized for future residential development. • (R4) was also identified for infill development.
--	--

	<p><u>Long Term Plan (6 -20 years)</u></p> <p>According to Human Settlement Land Ownership Study, a large portion of municipal property indicated as (R5) on the SDF are available for future residential extension. It is important to safeguard this piece of land for future long term residential and urban development due to lack/shortage of any other alternative options. In the meantime the identified land can still be used as a commonage land effectively.</p>
--	---

D. URBAN RELATED

BUSINESS

LADYBRAND/MANYATSENG

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
<p><u>Central Business District (CBD)</u></p> <p>Main business facilities are located in the centre of Ladybrand. The CBD of Ladybrand is relatively large in relation to the size of the town. This is due to its multi-dimensional function.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It focuses on local, commercial and office land uses. • It functions as a main business and shopping area for surrounding farms. • It is a main business and shopping area for surrounding towns. • It functions as a main national border town between South Africa and Lesotho and therefore receives a lot of Lesotho clients in the form of businesses and foreign/ migrant workers and visitors specifically the capital city of Maseru. • It is situated on the popular Maloti Tourism route that can generate a lot of tourist orientated 	<p><u>Central Business District (CBD) is accommodated from area B1 to B2</u></p> <p>The shape, form and direction of the future expansion of the CBD as indicated on the SDF plan is motivated by the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It needs to take existing business and business-trends into account. • It needs to be accessible and integrate with Manyatseng. • It needs to be accessible to and from potential new developments on the eastern side of the Provincial Road (R26). • It needs to be accessible to the provincial roads and other main roads in order to be accessible for neighboring towns and farms and also to accommodate for visitors from Lesotho and the Maloti Route.

<p>business.</p> <p><u>Medium and Small Business Nodes (MSBN)</u></p> <p>The need for business nodes in Manyatseng has been identified.</p> <p>The plan indicates smaller business areas in Manyatseng that mainly exist in nature.</p>	<p>Note: The CBD expansion as indicated on the plan provides for medium term (1-5 years) expansion as well as for longer term expansion (6-20 years)</p> <p><u>Business Nodes (SBN)</u></p> <p>(B3) has been identified as a major business node for Manyatseng and existing vacant erven allows for new business opportunities and development in this area.</p>
--	--

D. URBAN RELATED

CEMETRIES

LADYBRAND/MANYATSENG

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
<p>Within the Ladybrand area there is a main cemetery that is filled to capacity. In the centre of Manyatseng there is also a cemetery that is filled to capacity.</p>	<p><u>Medium to long term plan</u></p> <p>(C1) is a cemetery site situated north of Ladybrand and Manyatseng that is presently used for burial or disposal of the dead. However, due to geological conditions such as soil type and gullies/dongas it is restricted for future expansion.</p> <p>An area to the south of (C1) has been identified for a potential future cemetery site (C2). This is a relatively large area that can accommodate for long term future cemetery site needs. However, the suitability of the proposed site is subject to geological and other relevant studies.</p>

E. INDUSTRIAL AREAS

LADYBRAND/MANYATSENG

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
The main industrial area is currently located on the western side to Ladybrand.	<p><u>Medium Term Plan (1-5 years)</u></p> <p>(I1) presently functions as the main industrial area. However, there are presently enough vacant erven to accommodate for medium term.</p> <p>(I2) is located to the north east of Ladybrand; however, due to its remoteness with regard to the rest of Ladybrand, the main industrial area, the railway line and the bulk services, this area is not promoted for industrial area. Future studies are proposed in order to identify more suitable uses for this area.</p> <p><u>Long Term Plan (6-20 years)</u></p> <p>(I3) is situated directly adjacent and to the North of (I1) and may be considered for future industrial expansion. However, due to its geographical location this area may be subject to intensive geological studies and aviation standards before it could be considered for development.</p>

F. SURFACE INFRASTRUCTURE AND BUILDINGS

ROADS

LADYBRAND/MANYATSENG

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are two main access points to Ladybrand, both from the R26. The R26 forms part of the Maloti Tourism Route. Upgrading of these access points can enhance the tourism income of Ladybrand. 	<p><u>Medium to long term plan</u></p> <p>All streets indicated as collector streets on the SDF map need to be upgraded in order to enhance the following:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance taxi routes and traffic flow in Manyatseng. • To promote easy access to residence in terms of walking distance. • To enhance access to business and other public facilities in Manyatseng. • To promote the links from Manyatseng, Mauersnek to Ladybrand and the CBD. • To accommodate for high volume traffic flow in the CBD of Ladybrand. • To enhance access from Provincial and National roads in and out of town <p>Certain roads have been identified as “Road Upgrade” for the following purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presently there is only one access route to and from Manyatseng. This can have major detrimental effects in cases of flooding, disasters and emergency. It is therefore, recommended as a priority that an additional access from Manyatseng be provided to link up with the Provincial Road (R26) in the area indicated on the map. • Residential development areas have been identified to eastern side of R26. In order to ensure accessibility to Ladybrand and Manyatseng, two roads have been identified for upgrading in order to handle increased traffic flow and the volume. <p>NOTE: All three roads identified for upgrades will have a direct effect on R26. The upgrades and development of these roads can only come into effect after positive negotiations and approval from Department of Police, Roads and Transport.</p>
--	--

F. SURFACE INFRASTRUCTURE AND BUILDINGS

LANDFILL

LADYBRAND/MANYATSENG

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
The current landfill site is located to the east of Ladybrand and Manyatseng and has adequate capacity for the next 5 years.	<p><u>Medium to long term plan</u></p> <p>The current landfill site is located to the east of Ladybrand and Manyatseng and has adequate capacity for the next 5 years and longer term.</p>

SEWERAGE WORKS

LADYBRAND/MANYATSENG

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
The current sewerage works site is located to the east of Ladybrand and Manyatseng and has adequate capacity for the next 5 years.	<p><u>Medium to long term plan</u></p> <p>The current sewerage works is located to the east of Ladybrand and Manyatseng and has adequate capacity for the next 5 years and can be upgraded for the longer term.</p>

WATER WORKS AND RESERVOIRS

LADYBRAND/MANYATSENG

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
The existing water works and the reservoirs are currently sufficient.	<p><u>Medium to long term plan</u></p> <p>The existing water works and the reservoirs are sufficient.</p>

16.2. HOBHOUSE/DIPELANENG

(A.)CORE AND (B.)BUFFER

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS AND PUBLIC OPEN SPACES

HOBHOUSE/DIPELANENG

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
<p><u>Environmentally sensitive areas</u></p> <p>Several areas were identified as being environmentally sensitive, in Hobhouse and Dipelaneng.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The steep topography situated to the north-western side of Dipelaneng, this area is being reserved for passive open spaces. • A low lying area of streams and catchment areas are located to the western side of Hobhouse. • Small streams transverse the area and consist of wetlands. These areas are also subject to flood potential and potentially unstable soil conditions that may be prone to corrosion. <p>The above are environmentally sensitive. Development in these areas may hold the following challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It can be potentially expensive. • It may be subject to Flood Lines and unstable or wet soil conditions. <p><u>Public Open Space</u></p> <p>Adequate provision was made for open spaces according to modern town planning principles, although all these open areas are not optimally utilized.</p>	<p><u>Existing Situations</u></p> <p>Future development in this area should take the following into consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The potential impact on rivers, wetlands, Flood Lines and steep topography. • Infill planning on existing open areas in Dipelaneng should also take the above environmental factors into consideration. • Development on these areas may require Flood Line studies, Wetland studies, Water Quality studies and Environmental Impact Assessments. <p><u>Short to Medium Term Plan (1-5 years)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of sport and recreation and tourism should be a priority in these areas • A development of a new sport stadium is planned in Dipelaneng. <p><u>Long Term Plan (6-20 years)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sport, recreational and environmental needs should be identified and promoted in these areas.

C. AGRICULTURAL AREAS

COMMONAGE AND LAND REFORM

HOBHOUSE/DIPELANENG

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
The municipal town-lands are used for commonage purposes. The communities for small-scale farming and communal grazing use such commonages.	<p>Medium to long term plan</p> <p>Areas for commonage and small scale farming has been identified and indicated on the map.</p>

D. URBAN RELATED

RESIDENTIAL

HOBHOUSE/DIPELANENG

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
<p>Development in Dipelaneng is mainly restricted by steep slopes, water bodies, wetland and the Provincial Road R26. This has a direct effect on the direction of the future extension of the town.</p> <p>Within the Dipelaneng area there are approximately 174 backyard dwellers. The housing backlog is estimated at 624 houses and the need is estimated at over 700.</p> <p>The high to medium-income residential areas are situated in Hobhouse. There are still sufficient erven available and it is envisaged that this area will be developed mainly through private initiative. Low income residential development will mainly be on the north-eastern side of Dipelaneng.</p>	<p>Medium Term Plan (1-5years)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (R1) indicates the vacant, medium to high income erven in Hobhouse. Due to the slow growth rate in Hobhouse this is projected to be sufficient to accommodate the future needs of the town. (R2) is identified as future residential development in Dipelaneng. This area is fully serviced and at present is gradually being occupied. <p>Long Term Plan (6 -20years)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (R3) indicates an area for a longer term residential extension on the south of (R2) in Dipelaneng.

D. URBAN RELATED

BUSINESS

HOBHOUSE/DIPELANENG

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
<p>The CBD consist of approximately 6 business erven in the centre of town of Hobhouse.</p> <p>There is also a need to identify Business Nodes in Dipelaneng.</p> <p>The plan indicates smaller business areas in Dipelaneng that are mainly existing in nature.</p>	<p><u>Medium to long term plan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to address the expansion of the CBD (B1) a medium term and long term boundaries have been identified for expansion. • Two business areas (B2) and (B3) have been identified in different areas of Dipelaneng to promote accessibility. •

D. URBAN RELATED

CEMETRIES

HOBHOUSE

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
<p>Within Hobhouse and Dipelaneng areas there are two main cemetery sites that are still in operation for burial purposes.</p>	<p><u>Medium to long term plan</u></p> <p>The two main cemetery sites, (C1) and (C2) that are sufficiently expanded to accommodate for future burial needs.</p>

E. INDUSTRIAL AREAS

HOBHOUSE/DIPELANENG

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
There are currently no industrial erven in Hobhouse.	<p><u>Medium to long term plan</u></p> <p>Medium and Long term industrial areas, namely (I1) and (I2) have been Identified between Hobhouse and Dipelaneng along the R26 to ensure accessibility for the larger community of Hobhouse.</p>

F. SURFACE INFRASTRUCTURE AND BUILDINGS

ROADS

HOBHOUSE/DIPELANENG

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maloti Tourism Route runs between Hobhouse and Dipelaneng that may be utilized for tourism opportunities. Upgrading of all the access points into town can enhance the tourism income and potential. 	<p><u>Medium to long term plan</u></p> <p>All streets indicated as collector streets on the SDF map need to be upgraded in order to enhance the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance taxi routes and traffic flow in Dipelaneng. To promote easy access to residents in terms of walking distance. To enhance access to business and other public facilities in Dipelaneng. To improve the link between Dipelaneng and Hobhouse and the CBD. To accommodate the higher volume traffic flow in the CBD of Hobhouse. To enhance access from Provincial Roads in and out of the CBD of Hobhouse. <p>Certain roads have been identified as "Road Upgrade" for the following purposes:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presently there is only one access route to and from the whole of Dipelaneng. This can have major detrimental effects in cases of flooding, disasters and emergency. It is therefore, recommended as a priority that an additional access road be provided from Dipelaneng to link up with the Provincial Road (R26) in the area as indicated on the map. This will improve the road connection between Dipelaneng and Hobhouse and will also improve traffic flow within Dipelaneng. <p>NOTE: This proposed road connection will have a direct effect on R26. This connection can only come into effect after positive negotiations and approval from Department of Police, Roads and Transport.</p>
--	--

F. SURFACE INFRASTRUCTURE AND BUILDINGS

LANDFILL

HOBHOUSE/DIPELANENG

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
The current dumping site has adequate capacity for the short to medium term.	<p><u>Medium to long term plan</u></p> <p>The current dumping site has adequate capacity for the short to medium term. Should the need arise an alternative site can be identified further west of Hobhouse and Dipelaneng for longer term.</p>

SEWERAGE WORKS

HOBHOUSE/DIPELANENG

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
The current sewerage works site is located to the east of Hobhouse and Dipelaneng and has adequate capacity for the next 5 years.	<p><u>Medium to long term plan</u></p> <p>The current sewerage works is located to the east of Hobhouse and Dipelaneng and has adequate capacity for the next 5 years and longer term.</p>

WATER WORKS AND RESERVOIRS

HOBHOUSE/DIPELANENG

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
The existing water works and the reservoirs are currently sufficient.	<p><u>Medium to long term plan</u></p> <p>The existing water works and the reservoirs are sufficient for the long term.</p>

16.3. EXCELSIOR/MAHLATSWETSA

(A.)CORE AND (B.)BUFFER

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS AND PUBLIC OPEN SPACES

EXCELSIOR/ MAHLATSWETSA

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
<p><u>Environmentally sensitive areas</u></p> <p>Areas adjacent to streams and rivers should be considered as environmental sensitive areas. Development within these areas should be restricted.</p> <p><u>Public Open Spaces</u></p> <p>Sport facilities are located in both Excelsior and Mahlatswetsa. These facilities however need maintenance and the facilities within Mahlatswetsa need upgrading. Adequate provision was made for open spaces according to modern town planning principles, although all these open spaces are not presently utilized.</p> <p>Flood Lines naturally restrict any development in the specific areas.</p>	<p><u>Medium Term Plan (1-5years)</u></p> <p>Closer to these areas only sport, recreational and tourism; activities will be promoted.</p> <p>Certain areas that are less sensitive can also be used for commonage purposes. Overgrazing should however be prevented.</p> <p>Areas of ecological significance of the proposed commonage properties should timely be identified and reserved as natural areas.</p>

C. AGRICULTURAL AREAS

COMMONAGE AND LAND REFORM

EXCELSIOR/ MAHLATSWETSA

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
Sufficient commonage space is presently available as indicated on the map.	<p><u>Medium to long term plan</u></p> <p>Areas for commonage have been identified. Areas identified as not suitable for development (Passive Open Spaces) could also be used for commonage purposes if it is conducted in a controlled manner.</p>

D. URBAN RELATED

RESIDENTIAL

EXCELSIOR/ MAHLATSWETSA

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
<p>Within the Mahlatswetsa area there are approximately 140 backyard dwellers. The housing backlog is estimated at 440 houses and the need is estimated at over 500. (</p> <p>The high to medium-income residential area is situated in Excelsior. There is still sufficient erven available and it is envisaged that this area will be developed mainly through private initiative.</p> <p>Low income residential development will mainly be to the north-east of Mahlatswetsa.</p>	<p><u>Medium Term Plan (1-5years)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (R1) indicates the vacant, medium to high income, erven in Excelsior. Due to the slow growth rate in Excelsior this is projected to be sufficient to accommodate the future needs of the town. • (R2) identifies a future low income development to the North-East of Mahlatswetsa; parts of this area have already being serviced. <p><u>Long Term Plan (6-20 years)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (R3) identifies a future low income development to the South of (R2). It forms a natural extension of (R2) and promotes spatial integration.

BUSINESS

EXCELSIOR/ MAHLATSWETSA

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
<p>Excelsior does have a Central Business District but there is also a need to identify business nodes in Mahlatswetsa.</p> <p>Existing and proposed business areas are identified in Excelsior and Mahlatswetsa.</p>	<p>Medium to long term plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to address the expansion of the CBD (B1) a medium term and long term boundaries have been identified for expansion. • Two business areas (B2) and (B3) have been identified in different areas of Mahlatswetsa to promote accessibility. • The plan indicates smaller business areas in Mahlatswetsa that are mainly existing in nature. •

CEMETRIES

EXCELSIOR/ MAHLATSWETSA

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
<p>Within Excelsior and Mahlatswetsa there are presently two main cemetery sites.</p>	<p>Medium to long term plan</p> <p>(C1) Due to geological and health reasons it is recommended that the cemetery be stopped for further burial purposes or any expansion.</p> <p>The main cemetery site (C2) has been sufficiently expanded in order to accommodate the burial needs of Excelsior and Mahlatswetsa. In future this cemetery can be further expanded for long term need to address the shortage of land for burial.</p> <p>(C3) is a small site that is recently being used for a cemetery purpose. However, due to the fact that (C3) falls within an area that is earmarked for major residential expansion and integration (R3) it is recommended that the municipality stop and close the burial of the dead on this site.</p> <p>The closure of (C1) and (C3) can be recommended based on sufficient availability of burial space at (C2).</p>

E. INDUSTRIAL AREAS

EXCELSIOR/ MAHLATSWETSA

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
There are currently no industrial erven in Excelsior.	<p><u>Medium to long term plan</u></p> <p>Medium and long term industrial areas (I1) and (I2) have been identified between Excelsior and Mahlatswetsa, making it accessible to both communities.</p>

F. SURFACE INFRASTRUCTURE AND BUILDINGS

ROADS

EXCELSIOR/ MAHLATSWETSA

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constant maintenance is necessary as well as the upgrading of collector roads in Excelsior and Mahlatswetsa. 	<p><u>Medium to long term plan</u></p> <p>All streets indicated as collector streets on the SDF map need to be upgraded in order to enhance the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance taxi routes and traffic flow in Mahlatswetsa. To promote easy access to residence in terms of walking distance. To enhance access to business and other public facilities in Mahlatswetsa. To accommodate for higher volume traffic flow in the CBD of Excelsior. To enhance access from Provincial Roads in and out of town. Three areas have been earmarked for "Road Upgrade" in Mahlatswetsa in order to improve traffic flow and linkage of the different areas within Mahlatswetsa.

F. SURFACE INFRASTRUCTURE AND BUILDINGS

LANDFILL

EXCELSIOR/ MAHLATSWETSA

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
The current landfill site is situated across the R703 and has adequate capacity for the next 5 years.	<p><u>Medium to long term plan</u></p> <p>The current landfill site is situated across the R703 and has adequate capacity for the next 5 years. It can be expanded if the need arises.</p>

SEWERAGE WORKS

EXCELSIOR/ MAHLATSWETSA

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
The current sewerage works site is located to the east of Excelsior and Mahlatswetsa is presently being phased out. The new sewerage works site have been constructed to the west of Mahlatswetsa and it is in full operation.	<p><u>Medium to long term plan</u></p> <p>The future sewerage works is located to the west Mahlatswetsa and has adequate capacity for the next 5 years and longer term.</p>

WATER WORKS AND RESERVOIRS

EXCELSIOR/ MAHLATSWETSA

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
The existing water works and the reservoirs are currently sufficient.	<p><u>Medium to long term plan</u></p> <p>The existing water works and the reservoirs are sufficient for longer term.</p>

16.4 TWEESPRUIT/ DAWIESVILLE/ BORWA

(A.)CORE AND (B.)BUFFER

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS AND PUBLIC OPEN SPACES

TWEESPRUIT/ DAWIESVILLE/ BORWA

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
<p><u>Environmentally sensitive areas</u></p> <p>The following environmentally sensitive areas have been identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low lying areas and streams are located through and around Tweespruit. • The town-lands to the west include a dam with wetland/marshland areas. <p>Development in these areas may hold the following challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It can be potentially expensive. • It may be subject to Flood Lines and unstable or wet soil conditions. <p><u>Public Open Spaces</u></p> <p>Both Dawiesville and Borwa have sport facilities. These facilities should however be upgraded. Adequate provision was made for open spaces according to modern town planning principles, although all these open areas are not optimally utilized.</p>	<p><u>Existing Situations</u></p> <p>Future development in these areas should take the following into consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The potential impact on rivers, wetlands and Flood Lines. Development on these areas may require Flood Line studies, Wetland studies, Water Quality studies and Environmental Impact Assessments. <p><u>Short to Medium Term Plan (1-5 years)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of sport and recreation and tourism should be a priority in these areas. <p><u>Long Term Plan (6-20 years)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sport, recreational and environmental needs should be identified and promoted in these areas.

C. AGRICULTURAL AREAS

COMMONAGE AND LAND REFORM

TWEESPRUIT/ DAWIESVILLE/ BORWA

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
Sufficient commonage space is presently available as indicated on the map.	<p><u>Medium to long term plan</u></p> <p>Areas for commonage and small scale farming has been identified an indicated on the map.</p>

D. URBAN RELATED

RESIDENTIAL

TWEESPRUIT/ DAWIESVILLE/ BORWA

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
<p>Within Borwa/Dawiesville areas there are approximately 198 backyard dwellers. The housing backlog is estimated at 680 houses and the need is estimated at over 700 houses.</p> <p>The current need for residential erven is estimated at 850 to address the backlog.</p> <p>The high to medium income residential area is situated in Tweespruit. There are still sufficient erven available and it is envisaged that this area will be developed mainly through private initiative. However, an additional area has to be identified for future residential development.</p> <p>Currently there is need for low income residential development in close proximity to central business district area of the town. Therefore, there is a need for the promotion of spatial integration.</p>	<p><u>Medium Term Plan (1-5years)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (R1) is identified for medium to high income residential development area. (R2) and (R3) have been identified for potential low to medium future residential development. These areas are strategically located for infill development and promote spatial integration. <p><u>Long Term Plan (6 years -20 years)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas in (R2) and (R3) which are not immediately available for development can be held for long term residential expansion.

D. URBAN RELATED

BUSINESS

TWEESPRUIT/ DAWIESVILLE/ BORWA

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
<p>Tweespruit does have a Central Business District but there is also a need to identify business nodes in Borwa and Dawiesville.</p>	<p><u>Medium to long term plan</u></p> <p>Tweespruit has different business areas that accommodate for different business needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (B1) is the CBD and functions as the main business centre for the town. Medium and long term boundaries have been identified on the plan • (B2) is situated in close proximity to the railway station and (B1) and it functions as agricultural orientated business node. • (B3) is centrally located in Borwa to accommodate the local needs of the area. • The plan indicates smaller business areas in Borwa and Dawiesville that are mainly existing in nature. •

D. URBAN RELATED

CEMETRIES

TWEESPRUIT/ DAWIESVILLE/ BORWA

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
<p>There are two cemeteries within Tweespruit area.</p>	<p><u>Medium to long term plan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cemetery site (C1) is expanded for future burial needs. However, for longer term purposes an alternative cemetery site need to be identified.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cemetery site (C2) has also been expanded for future burial needs. However, due to its location in close proximity to wetland areas it cannot be further expanded. Therefore, an alternative cemetery site needs to be identified for long term.
--	---

E. INDUSTRIAL AREAS

TWEESPRUIT/ DAWIESVILLE/ BORWA

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
No industrial area has been identified for Tweespruit.	<p>Medium to long term plan</p> <p>Medium and long term industrial areas (I1) and (I2) have been identified adjacent to railway station.</p>

F. SURFACE INFRASTRUCTURE AND BUILDINGS

ROADS

TWEESPRUIT/ DAWIESVILLE/ BORWA

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constant maintenance is necessary as well as the upgrading of collector roads in town. 	<p>Medium to long term plan</p> <p>All streets indicated as collector streets on the SDF map need to be upgraded in order to enhance the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance taxi routes and traffic flow in Dawiesville and Borwa. To promote easy access to residence in term of walking distance. To enhance access to business and other public facilities in Borwa. To promote link from Borwa to Tweespruit and the CBD (<i>Refer to "Road Upgrade" below and on</i>

	<p><i>the map)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To accommodate for higher volume traffic flow in the CBD of Tweespruit. • To enhance access from Provincial and National Roads in and out of town. <p>“Road Upgrade” In order to provide direct road traffic link between Borwa and Tweespruit CBD, two roads development have been identified. The one road development is located between (R2) and (R3). The other road portion runs through the existing railway station site.</p> <p>The Municipality will have to consult with the property owner (SOE) to obtain a right-of-way. Another road upgrade is proposed in Dawiesville in order to enhance traffic flow.</p>
--	---

F. SURFACE INFRASTRUCTURE AND BUILDINGS

LANDFILL

TWEESPRUIT/ DAWIESVILLE/ BORWA

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
The location of the current landfill site does not meet the applicable standards and exceeds the required 500 metres buffer.	<p><u>Medium to long term plan</u></p> <p>A new landfill site that complies with all the relevant requirements needs to be identified as a matter of urgency/priority. Due to the current lack of municipal land the Municipality needs to embark on acquiring suitable land for this purpose.</p>

SEWERAGE WORKS

TWEESPRUIT/ DAWIESVILLE/ BORWA

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
The current sewerage works site is located to the North-East of Tweespruit and has adequate capacity for the next 5 years.	<p><u>Medium to long term plan</u></p> <p>The current sewerage works is located to the North-East of Tweespruit and has adequate capacity for the next 5 years and longer term.</p>

WATER WORKS AND RESERVOIRS

TWEESPRUIT/ DAWIESVILLE/ BORWA

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
There are presently concerns with regard to provision of water for Tweespruit/Borwa and Dawiesville.	<p><u>Medium to long term plan</u></p> <p>A detailed feasibility study needs to be done in order to address water concerns in Tweespruit. The study may include amongst other the water source, water works and water reservoirs to identify best possible solutions.</p>

16.5. THABA PATCHOA

(A.)CORE AND (B.)BUFFER

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS AND PUBLIC OPEN SPACES

THABA PATCHOA

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
<p><u>Environmentally sensitive areas</u></p> <p>The following environmentally sensitive areas have been identified in Thaba Patchoa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A low lying area and stream are located directly to the South of the town. • The town-lands of Thaba Patchoa borders the Armenia dam and consist of large wetland areas. <p>Development in these areas may hold the following challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It can be potentially expensive. • It may be subject to Flood Lines and unstable or wet soil conditions. <p><u>Public Open Space</u></p> <p>No sport and recreation facilities are available within Thaba Patchoa. It is proposed that recreation facilities be developed next to the Armenia Dam. Adequate provision was made for open spaces according to modern town planning principles, although all these open areas are not optimally utilized.</p>	<p><u>Existing Situations</u></p> <p>Future development in these areas should take the following into consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The potential impact on rivers, wetlands, Flood Lines, and steep topography. • Development on these areas may require Flood Line studies, Wetland studies, Water Quality studies and Environmental Impact Assessments. <p><u>Short to Medium Term Plan (1-5 years)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of sport and recreation and tourism should be a priority in these areas. • The need exist to develop open areas in Thaba Patchoa for recreational purposes. • Areas of ecological significance of the proposed commonage properties should timely be identified and reserved as natural areas. <p><u>Long Term Plan (6-20 years)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sport, recreational and environmental needs should be identified and promoted in these areas.

C. AGRICULTURAL AREAS

COMMONAGE AND LAND REFORM

THABA PATCHOA

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
The surrounding farms is all part of a land reform projects with the main purpose of commonage farming.	<p><u>Medium to long term plan</u></p> <p>Areas for commonage and small scale farming has been identified an indicated on the map.</p>

D. URBAN RELATED

RESIDENTIAL

THABA PATCHOA

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
Most recently there was IRDP project which built 100 houses on all the vacant erven; therefore, presently there are no vacant erven available.	<p><u>Medium Term Plan (1-5years)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (R1) indicates the identified area for residential extension. <p><u>Long Term Plan (5years -20years)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should the need arise, the area directly north of Thaba Patchoa should be acquired for long term residential expansion.

D. URBAN RELATED

BUSINESS

THABA PATCHOA

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
<p><u>Central Business District (CBD)</u></p> <p>There is no CBD within Thaba Patchoa. Some business erven exist at the entrance of the town. It is proposed that if the need arises for more business erven they should be located adjacent to the existing ones.</p>	<p><u>Medium to long term plan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (B1) has been identified to accommodate medium term and long term business expansion • (B2) is specifically earmarked for auctioneering business purposes.

D. URBAN RELATED

CEMETRIES

THABA PATCHOA

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
<p>The existing cemetery site is full to capacity and there is an urgent need for an alternative cemetery site.</p>	<p><u>Medium to long term plan</u></p> <p>According to the Human Settlements Land Ownership plan/map the municipality does have available land directly North-West of Thaba Patchoa where a sufficient cemetery site can be identified and located as an urgent priority.</p>

E. INDUSTRIAL AREAS

THABA PATCHOA

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
There are currently no industrial erven in Thaba Patchoa.	<p><u>Medium to long term plan</u></p> <p>If the need arises a suitable area will need to be identified.</p>

F. SURFACE INFRASTRUCTURE AND BUILDINGS

ROADS

THABA PATCHOA

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
	<p><u>Medium to long term plan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is proposed that street portions indicated as collector streets on the SDF map needs to be upgraded in order to enhance the traffic flow.

F. SURFACE INFRASTRUCTURE AND BUILDINGS

LANDFILL

THABA PATCHOA

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
There is no formal landfill site and the need exists to develop one.	<u>Medium to long term plan</u>

	According to the Human Settlements Land Ownership plan/map the municipality does have available land directly North-West of Thaba Patchoa where a landfill site can be identified and located as an urgent priority.
--	--

SEWERAGE WORKS

THABA PATCHOA

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
The current sewerage works is located to the South-East of Thaba Patchoa. It is currently being upgraded to accommodate 100 newly built houses. However, the present location is not considered ideal due to its close proximity to two dams that functions as water sources for amongst other consumption purposes.	<p><u>Medium to long term plan</u></p> <p>The current sewerage works does not have the capacity to accommodate additional residential developments. Comprehensive feasibility study needs to be done in order to address possible alternatives regarding sewerage facilities for future developments.</p>

WATER WORKS AND RESERVOIRS

THABA PATCHOA

CURRENT SPATIAL TRENDS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
The existing water works and the reservoirs are currently sufficient.	<p><u>Medium to long term plan</u></p> <p>The existing water works and the reservoirs are sufficient.</p>

REFERENCES

ⁱ <http://www.Saintangustines.co.za>

ⁱⁱ African National Congress, 1994. The Reconstruction and Development Programme. Johannesburg: Ummanyano.

ⁱⁱⁱ Republic of South Africa, 1996. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. Pretoria: Government Printers.

^{iv} Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, 1994. White paper on water supply and sanitation policy. Pretoria: Department of Water Affairs and Forestry.

^v Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, 1997. White paper on a national water policy for South Africa. Pretoria: Department of Water Affairs and Forestry.

^{vi} Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, 2000. DWAF free basic water policy. www.dwaf.gov.za

^{vii} Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, 1996. National sanitation policy. Pretoria: Department of Water Affairs and Forestry.

^{viii} ESKOM Transmission Development Plan 2011-2020.

^{ix} Department of Minerals and Energy, 2003. Electricity basic services support tariff (Free Basic Electricity) policy. Pretoria: Department of Minerals and Energy.

^x Republic of South Africa, 1994. White paper on housing. Pretoria: Government Printers.

^{xi} Department of Housing, 2004. "Breaking New Ground" – A comprehensive plan for the development of sustainable human settlements. Pretoria: Department of Housing.

^{xii} Department of Water Affairs, 2003: The Strategic Framework for Water Services, Pretoria.

^{xiii} Department of Water Affairs, 2003: The Strategic Framework for Water Services, Pretoria.

^{xiv} DETEA (Free State Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs), 2008. Free State Environmental Outlook: a report on the state of the environment. Bloemfontein: DETEA.

^{xv} Report on the State of the Free State Population

^{xvi} South African Institute of Race Relations, 2009. 2008/09 South Africa Survey. Johannesburg: SAIRR.

^{xvii} International Organization for Migration, 2008b. Report on internal trafficking in South Africa. Geneva. International Organization for Migration.

^{xviii} National Prosecuting Authority of South Africa, 2010. Tsireledzani: understanding the dimensions of human trafficking in Southern Africa. Pretoria: National Prosecuting Authority of South Africa.

^{xix} National Prosecuting Authority of South Africa, 2010. Tsireledzani: understanding the dimensions of human trafficking in Southern Africa. Pretoria: National Prosecuting Authority of South Africa.

^{xx} Consortium for refugees and migrants in South Africa, 2009. Protecting refugees, asylum seekers and immigrants in South Africa. Johannesburg: CoRMSA.

^{xxi} Committee of Inquiry into Farm Attacks, 2003. Report of the Committee into farm attacks. Pretoria: SAPS.

^{xxii} National Prosecuting Authority of South Africa, 2010. Tsireledzani: understanding the dimensions of human trafficking in Southern Africa. Pretoria: National Prosecuting Authority of South Africa.