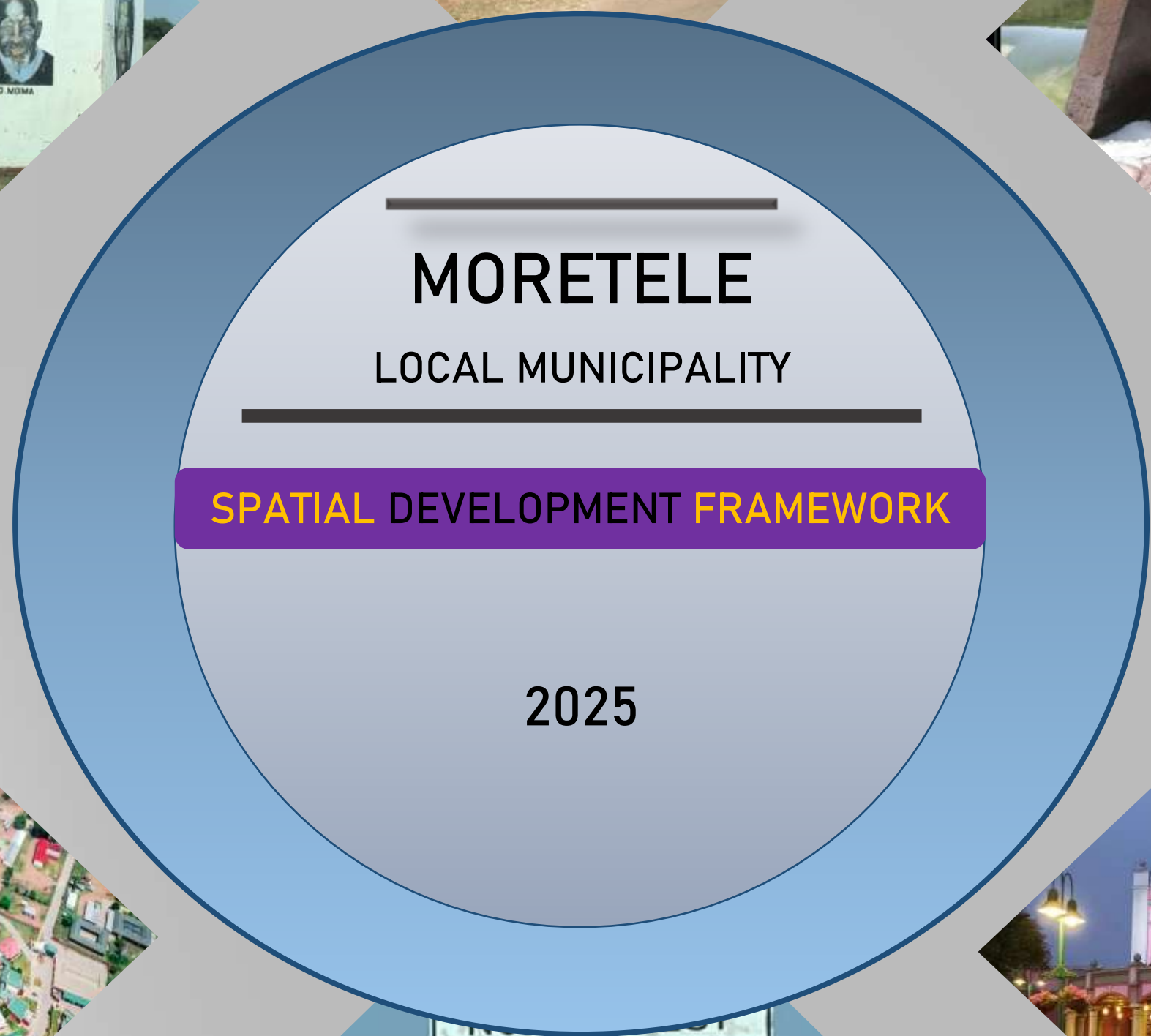






PROJECT INFORMATION SHEET

PROJECT NAME

APPOINTMENT OF A SERVICE PROVIDER TO DEVELOP MUNICIPAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (SDF) WITHIN A PERIOD OF SIX (6) MONTHS FOR MORETELE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY IN THE NORTH WEST PROVINCE.

REFERENCE NUMBER

NW - TEN 02 (002) 2023/2024

PROJECT SPONSOR

**Department of Land Reform and Rural Development
North West Provincial Shared Service Centre
Corner James Moroka & Sekame Drive
West Gallery, Ground Floor Megacity
Mmabatho, 2735**



PREPARED BY

**Global Solutions Development (Pty) Ltd
P.O.Box 817
Shanyandima
0945**



PREPARED FOR

**Moretele Local Municipality
Private Bag X367
Makapanstad
0404**





TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
1. INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND	2
1.1 STUDY AREA	4
1.2 PROJECT GOAL & OBJECTIVES	8
1.3 PROJECT METHODOLOGY	9
1.4 REPORT STRUCTURE	10
2. LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY COMPLIANCE	11
2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE & POLICY CONTEXT	11
2.1.1 The Municipal Systems Act (MSA), Act 32 of 2000	11
2.1.2 National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), Act 107 of 1998	11
2.1.3 Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA), Act 16 of 2013	12
2.1.4 The National Development Plan, 2030	14
2.1.5 The National Forests Act (NFA), Act 84 of 1998	17
2.1.6 The National Water Act (NWA), Act 36 of 1998	17
2.1.7 The National Heritage Resources Act (NHR), Act 11 of 1999	17
2.1.8 The Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act (TLGFA), Act 2 of 2019	18
2.1.9 National Transport Master Plan 2005-2050	18
2.1.10 Infrastructure Development Act (IDA), Act 23 of 2014	18
2.1.11 The Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF), 2016	19

2.1.12 National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF), 2022	21
2.1.13 Agro Agricultural Master Plan, 2022	23
2.2 PROVINCIAL POLICY CONTEXT	25
2.2.1 North West Provincial Development Plan (2030)	25
2.2.2 North West Provincial Growth & Development Strategy, 2004-2014	27
2.2.3. North West Environmental Implementation and Management Plan, 2020	29
2.2.4 North West Spatial Development Framework (NWSDF), 2016	30
2.3 DISTRICT AND LOCAL POLICY CONTEXT	30
2.3 DSITRICT & LOCAL POLICY CONTEXT	31
2.3.1 Bojanala District Integrated Development Plan (2022/2027)	31
2.3.2 Bojanala District Spatial Development Framework (BDSDF), 201	32
2.3.3 Bojanala Platinum District Rural Development Sector Plan, 2023	34
2.3.4 Bojanala Integrated Transport Master Plan.	35
2.3.5 Bojanala Environmental Management Framework, 2018	36
2.3.6 The Integrated Rural Development Sector Strategy, 2023	37
2.3.7 Moretele Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2022/2027	38
2.3.8 Moretele Local Municipality Land Use Scheme, 2016	40
2.3.9 Moretele Local Municipality SPLUM By-law of 2016	41
2.3.10 Moretele Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework, 2018.	42



2.4 GUIDING PRINCIPLES (SPATIAL PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT ACT).....	46
2.5 VISION DIRECTIVES.....	50
3. STATUS QUO ANALYSIS	51
3.1 INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE.....	51
3.1.1 Municipal Ward Boundaries.....	51
3.1.2 Traditional Council's & Community Authorities Boundaries	51
3.1.3 Proclaimed Towns and Villages	52
3.1.4 Spatial Interpretation of the Moretele IDP priority issues	52
3.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS.....	60
3.2.1 Key characteristics of the Moretele Local Municipality	60
3.2.2 Demographics.....	61
3.2.2.1 Sex distribution.....	61
3.2.2.2 Services Profile	63
3.2.3 Household Living Conditions.....	69
3.2.3.1 Access to piped (tap) water.....	69
3.2.3.2 Main toilet facilities.....	70
3.2.3.3 Refuse removal/ Disposal.....	70
3.2.3.4 Source of energy.....	70
3.2.4 Human Settlements.....	71
3.2.4.1 Housing Access	71
3.2.4.2 Housing Profile	72
3.2.4.3 Land Ownership.....	72
3.2.4.4 Settlement Cluster.....	73

3.2.5 Economic Consideration	74
3.2.5.1 Agriculture.....	74
3.2.5.2 Tourism.....	74
3.2.5.3 Micro & General Trading	75
3.2.5.4 Manufacturing	76
3.2.5.5 Employment Status.....	76
3.3 BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT.....	80
3.3.1 Biodiversity.....	80
3.3.1.1 Vegetation	80
3.3.1.2 Critical Biodiversity Areas	80
3.3.1.3 Protected Areas	81
3.3.2 Climate & Rainfall... ..	88
3.3.2.1 Evaporation	89
3.3.2.2 Runoff.....	89
3.3.2.3 Air Quality	89
3.3.3 Topography & Hydrology	93
3.3.4 Geology & Soils.... ..	96
3.3.5 Agriculture.....	101
3.4 BUILT ENVIRONMENT ANALYSIS	107
3.4.1 Extensive Land Use Analysis	107
3.4.1.1 Land Tenure	107
3.4.1.2 Land Ownership Status.....	107
3.4.1.3 Land Properties in Moretele Local Municipality	108



3.4.1.4 Land Uses in Moretele Local Municipality.....	109
3.4.1.5 Land Reform.....	111
3.4.1.6 Land Cover	112
3.4.2 Human Settlements.....	114
3.4.2.1 Settlements.....	114
3.4.2.2 Housing	116
3.4.2.3 Unlawful land Occupancy.....	116
3.4.2.4 Dwelling Types.....	117
3.4.2.5 Population Density.....	118
3.4.3 Cross Border Relations.....	123
3.4.4 Transport Movement Services.....	123
3.4.4.1 Roads and Storm water	123
3.4.5 Engineering Infrastructure.....	125
3.4.5.1 Water	125
3.4.5.2 Sanitation	127
3.4.5.3 Electricity	128
3.4.5.4 ICT	129
3.4.5.5 Waste Management.....	129
3.4.5.6 StormWater.....	130
3.4.5 Nodes and Corridors	141
3.4.5.1 Nodes	141
3.4.5.1.1 Primary Node	141
3.4.5.1.2 Secondary Node.....	141

3.4.5.1.3 Rural Nodes	141
3.4.5.1.4 Potential Development Node.....	142
3.4.5.2 Corridors	142
3.4.5.2.1 Agricultural Linkage.....	142
3.4.5.2.2 Tourism Corridor.....	142
3.4.5.2.3 Primary Activity Corridor	143
3.4.5.2.4 Primary Corridor	143
3.4.5.2.5 Secondary Corridor.....	143
3.5 SPATIAL CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES AND SWOT ANALYSIS.....	145
4. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES & SPATIAL PROPOSALS	147
4.1 VISION DIRECTIVE	149
4.2 SPATIAL CONCEPT	149
4.2.1 DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES.....	151
4.3 DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	153
4.3.1 PRINCIPLE 1: Safeguard environmentally sensitive areas to guarantee enduring environmental sustainability.....	153
4.3.2 PRINCIPLE 2: Develop a structured hierarchy for nodes based on their functions and roles in the overall system.	156
4.3.3 PRINCIPLE 3: Develop an all-encompassing movement network to connect all activity nodes within the MLM and beyond.....	157
4.3.4 PRINCIPLE 4: Enhance agricultural production and processing in and around the two agricultural hubs within the MLM.....	157
4.3.5 PRINCIPLE 5: Preserve and maximise the utilisation of high-potential agricultural land.	159



4.3.6 PRINCIPLE 6: Encourage the establishment of sustainable human settlements in designated areas.	160
4.3.7 PRINCIPLE 7: Support and enable the execution of Activity Nodes Revitalisation Strategies in the designated economic nodes.	161
4.3.8 PRINCIPLE 8 - Direct engineering infrastructure investment strategically towards priority nodal points to optimise spatial targeting.	162
4.3.9 PRINCIPLE 9 - Tourism development	163
4.4 SPATIAL PROPOSALS	163
4.4.1 Proposed Land Uses Definitions	163
5. IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK.....	187
5.1 IMPLEMENTATION POLICIES & GUIDELINES	187
5.1.1 Densification Policy	188
5.1.2 Demarcation of Sites under Jurisdiction of Traditional Councils	189
5.1.3 Infrastructure Policy	190
5.1.4 Incentives Policy.....	193
5.2 PROPOSED POLICY REVIEW AND DEVELOPMENT.....	195
5.3 IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING AND EVALUATION GUIDELINES.....	195
5.3 IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING AND EVALUATION GUIDELINES.....	196
5.3 IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING AND EVALUATION GUIDELINES.....	196

5.4 CAPITAL INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK	198
--	-----

FIGURES

Figure 1: SPLUMA Development Principles.....	13
Figure 2: Core elements of the IUDF	20
Figure 3: National Spatial Development Concepts.....	22
Figure 4: Sex Distribution.....	61
Figure 5: Sex and Age Distribution.....	62
Figure 6: Education Levels.....	62
Figure 7: Access to Piped Water.....	69
Figure 8: Toilet Facilities.....	70
Figure 9: Housing Access within the MLM.....	72
Figure 10: Housing Profile within the MLM	72
Figure 11: Employment status.....	76
Figure 12: Household income	77
Figure 13: Proposed Agri-Hub in Makapanstad.....	158
Figure 14: Proposed FPSU in Bedwang	158
Figure 15: Key Proposals/Projects.....	173
Figure 16: Mathibestad VDP Proposals	210
Figure 17: Makapanstad VDP Land Proposals.....	211
Figure 18: Maubane VDP Land Proposals.....	211

TABLES

Table 1: Project Approach.....	9
Table 2: Summary of Guiding Principles for the development of the Moretele Local Municipality SDF	46



Table 3: Identified Priority issues per Ward for the MLM	52
Table 4: Priority issues of the MLM (2023 – 2024 Moretele Local Municipality IDP 1st Review)	57
Table 5: Key Statistics for Moretele Local Municipality	60
Table 6: Population Groups	61
Table 7: ECD's within the MLM.....	63
Table 8: Primary & Intermediate Schools within the MLM.....	64
Table 9: High & Combined Schools within the MLM	64
Table 10: Dwelling Types	69
Table 11: Refuse Removal	70
Table 12: Energy for Lightening	71
Table 13: Energy for cooking	71
Table 14: Traditional Councils	73
Table 15: General description of CBA map categories and associated land management objectives	82
Table 16: A subset of matrix of recommended land use zones and associated activities in relation to the CBA Map categories.....	83
Table 17: Terrain Categories.....	96
Table 18: Slope categories	97
Table 19: Land ownership status	107
Table 20: Prominence of land ownership	108
Table 21: Summary of properties in the MLM.....	108
Table 22: Percentage of properties within the MLM.....	108
Table 23: Land Use for Formal Erven.....	110

Table 24: Land Use for Agricultural Holdings.....	110
Table 25: Land Use for Farms and Farm Portions.....	110
Table 26: Land Use for Rural Settlements	111
Table 27: Municipal Land Cover	112
Table 28: Moretele Municipal areas per Wards.....	114
Table 29: Traditional Leadership	115
Table 30: Population density of Moretele Local Municipality	118
Table 31: Moretele municipal area 2023/2024 Eskom Identified Projects (Approved).....	128
Table 32: Spatial Challenges and Opportunities	145
Table 33: SWOT Analysis	146
Table 34: Main Activity Nodes	156
Table 35: Policy Review and Development.....	195
Table 36: Moretele Local Municipality Capital Expenditure Framework	200
Table 37: Summary of the MSDF in alignment with section 21 of SPLUMA, Act 16 of 2013.....	207

MAPS

Map 1: Provincial Locality.....	5
Map 2: District Locality	6
Map 3: Municipal Locality.....	7
Map 4: Wards within the MLM	58
Map 5: Traditional Authorities	59
Map 6: Schools within the MLM.....	66



Map 7: Police Stations located within the MLM.....	67	Map 30: Cross Border Municipal Analysis.....	132
Map 8: Health Facilities located within the MLM	68	Map 31: Moretele LM Cross Border Agricultural Potential.....	133
Map 9: Annual Income.....	78	Map 32: Moretele LM Cross Border Land Cover	134
Map 10: Poverty Index	79	Map 33: Moretele LM Cross Border Social Facilities.....	135
Map 11: MLM Vegetation Map	85	Map 34: Moretele LM Cross Border Social Facilities.....	136
Map 12: MLM CBA Map.....	86	Map 35: Water Infrastructure located within the MLM	137
Map 13: MLM Protected Areas.....	87	Map 36: Sanitation Infrastructure located within the MLM.....	138
Map 14: Mean Average Temperature.....	90	Map 37: Electricity Infrastructure located within the MLM.....	139
Map 15: Mean Average Rainfall.....	91	Map 38: Road Network	140
Map 16: MLM Flood Index.....	92	Map 39: Nodes and Corridors	144
Map 17: MLM Topography.....	94	Map 40: MLM SDF Composite Map	150
Map 18: Hydrological Characteristics.....	95	Map 41: Primary Node Zoning Map.....	167
Map 19: Geological Characteristics.....	98	Map 42: Primary Node Spatial Proposals.....	168
Map 20: Soils	99	Map 43: Zoomed in first section primary node	169
Map 21: Slope Analysis	100	Map 44: Zoomed in second section primary node.....	170
Map 22: MLM Agricultural Land Capability.....	105	Map 45: Zoomed in third section primary node.....	171
Map 23: Grazing Capability.....	106	Map 46: Maubane Potential Development Node.....	172
Map 24: Land Claims	113	Map 47: Secondary Node Zoning	174
Map 25: Land cover in the Moretele Local Municipality	114	Map 48: Secondary Node Spatial Proposals.....	175
Map 26: MLM Population Density.....	119	Map 49: Zoomed in first section secondary node	176
Map 27: Human Settlement Footprint.....	120	Map 50: Zoomed in second section secondary node	177
Map 28: Households in CBA zones.....	121	Map 51: Zoomed in third section secondary node.....	178
Map 29: Households in Hydrological zones.....	122	Map 52: Tertiary Node A Zoning	179



Map 53: Tertiary Node A Spatial Proposals.....	180
Map 54: Zoomed in first section Tertiary A	181
Map 55: Zoomed in second section Tertiary A.....	182
Map 56: Tertiary Node B Zoning.....	183
Map 57: Tertiary Node B Spatial Proposals	184
Map 58: Tertiary C Zoning.....	185
Map 59: Tertiary Node C Spatial Proposals.....	186
Map 60: CEF Projects	206

ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYM

AAMP	AGRICULTURE & AGRO PROCESSING MASTER PLAN
BEMF	BOJANALA ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK
BPDM	BOJANALA PLATINUM DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
CBA's	CRITICAL BIODIVERSITY AREAS
CRDP	COMPREHENSIVE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
CEF	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK
CIF	CAPITAL INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK
DLLRD	DEPARTMENT OF LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DFA	DEVELOPMENT FACILITATION ACT

EIA	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSEMENT
EIM	ENVIRONMENTAL INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT
EPWP	PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME
ESA's	ECOLOGICAL SUPPORT AREAS
FPSU	FARMERS PRODUCTION SUPPORT UNIT
GVA	GROSS VALUE ADDED
IDP	INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN
IRDSS	INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR STRATEGY
IUDF	INTEGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
LM	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
MLM	MORETELE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
MSA	MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT
MSDF	MUNICIPAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
NDP	NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
NEMA	NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT
NGP	NEW GROWTH PATH
NSAA	NATIONAL SPATIAL ACTION AREAS
NSDF	NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
NSSD	NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE



	DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY
NWPDP	NORTH WEST PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
NWPGDS	NORTH WEST PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND
NWSDF	NORTH WEST SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
PA	PROTECTED AREAS
PDP	PRECINCT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
PDP	PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
PGDS	PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT
	STRATEGY
PPP's	PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS
RDP	RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
	PROGRAMME
SACN	SOUTH AFRICAN CITIES NETWORK
SDF	SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
SEA	SOCIO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
SMME	SMALL MICRO & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES
	STRATEGY
TA	TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY
VTSD	VILLAGE, TOWNSHIPS, AND SMALL DORPIES
	PROGRAMME

An aerial photograph of a construction or industrial site. In the foreground, a large white dump truck is parked on a dirt road. To its right, a white tanker truck is parked. Further back, several yellow construction vehicles, including excavators and a bulldozer, are visible. A long, low white building with multiple windows is situated in the middle ground. To the left of this building is a large, dark-roofed structure, possibly a warehouse or a large shed. In the background, there are more buildings, some with red roofs, and a residential area with houses. The entire image is framed by a dark blue background with large, light blue geometric shapes (triangles and squares) in the corners.

INTRODUCTION



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Spatial Development Framework (SDF) for the Municipality of MLM outlines a strategic vision aimed at guiding the region's spatial organisation and development. This comprehensive strategy is designed to foster sustainable and equitable growth, optimise land use, advance infrastructure, and enhance residents' quality of life. By encapsulating key objectives, methodologies, findings, and recommendations, the SDF provides a high-level overview for stakeholders, decision-makers, and the broader community, shaping the region's future physical, social, and economic landscape. The municipality currently faces several significant challenges.

A substantial portion of land is under the control of traditional authorities or lacks formal ownership status, complicating land management and development. There is also poor access to piped water and a shortage of social amenities, which impacts residents' quality of life. Economic challenges include a high unemployment rate and insufficient public and private investment, which hinder economic progress. The dispersed settlement patterns result in many communities being situated far from viable economic areas. Additionally, there is ineffective implementation of Agri-parks and FPSUs and a lack of well-developed tourism corridors. Despite these challenges, MLM possesses considerable opportunities. The municipality benefits from a

large and available labour force and is strategically located near several provinces, offering potential for regional connectivity and growth. The availability of arable agricultural land and significant agricultural potential further underscores the region's capacity for economic development. The SDF proposes diverse spatial development initiatives to address these challenges and capitalise on opportunities. These include establishing new residential and industrial zones, formalising land ownership, rezoning areas, and developing commercial and tourism zones. Institutional and mixed-use developments are also part of the plan, along with notable projects such as a new cemetery, future residential areas, grazing zones, and business activity corridors.

To effectively implement these proposals, the SDF includes a comprehensive strategy with policies and guidelines for infrastructure development, subsidised housing, and densification. Investment incentives are also outlined to attract both public and private investment. The Capital Investment Framework aligns projects with budgetary constraints to ensure successful execution and monitoring of spatial development objectives. By leveraging its assets and addressing its challenges through strategic initiatives, the Municipality of MLM is well-positioned to unlock its full potential, driving sustainable growth and enhancing prosperity for its residents and stakeholders.

1. INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

The inception of rapid urbanisation and fast-tracked consumption of resources in the mid-20th century created a need to show spatially, how the growth of urban and rural environments should be directed in the future by using reports and maps. In South Africa this was previously Guide Plans in terms of the Physical Planning Act and structure plans in terms of the various plans which were underpinned by the principle of discrimination and separate development. Post 1994, the democratic government adopted a new system of spatial planning. According to the South African Cities Network (SACN) 2015, the introduction of The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA) is set to aid effective and efficient planning and land use management.

SPLUMA delivers a framework for spatial planning and land use management in South Africa. The SDF can be seen as an indicative plan showing the envisaged spatial forms, direction of growth, micro-spatial plan for the core areas, conservation-worthy areas and nodal areas for the development of infrastructure and social service. The SDF needs to be informed by the vision of the municipal area, the development objectives, as well as the strategies and outputs identified. According to the SPLUMA, each sphere of government must take responsibility for spatial planning in their jurisdiction. In this

regard the local municipality being the sphere of government operating closest to the community will have a direct role to play in spatial planning on which all decisions on land development should be based. SPLUMA stipulates the role of a local municipality relating to spatial planning and land use management on the following elements:

- ❖ The compilation, approval, and review of integrated development plans,
- ❖ The compilation, approval, and review of the components of an integrated development plan prescribed by legislation and falling within the competence of a municipality, including a Spatial Development Framework and a Land Use Scheme, and
- ❖ The control and regulation of the use of land within the municipal area where the nature, scale and intensity of the land use does not affect the provincial planning mandate of provincial government or the national interest.

The SDF is a core component of a Municipality's economic, sectoral, spatial, social, institutional, environmental vision. In other words, it is a tool to achieve the desired spatial form of the Municipality. The preparation of the Spatial Development Framework, must be in terms of Section 12 (1) of SPLUMA, which are:

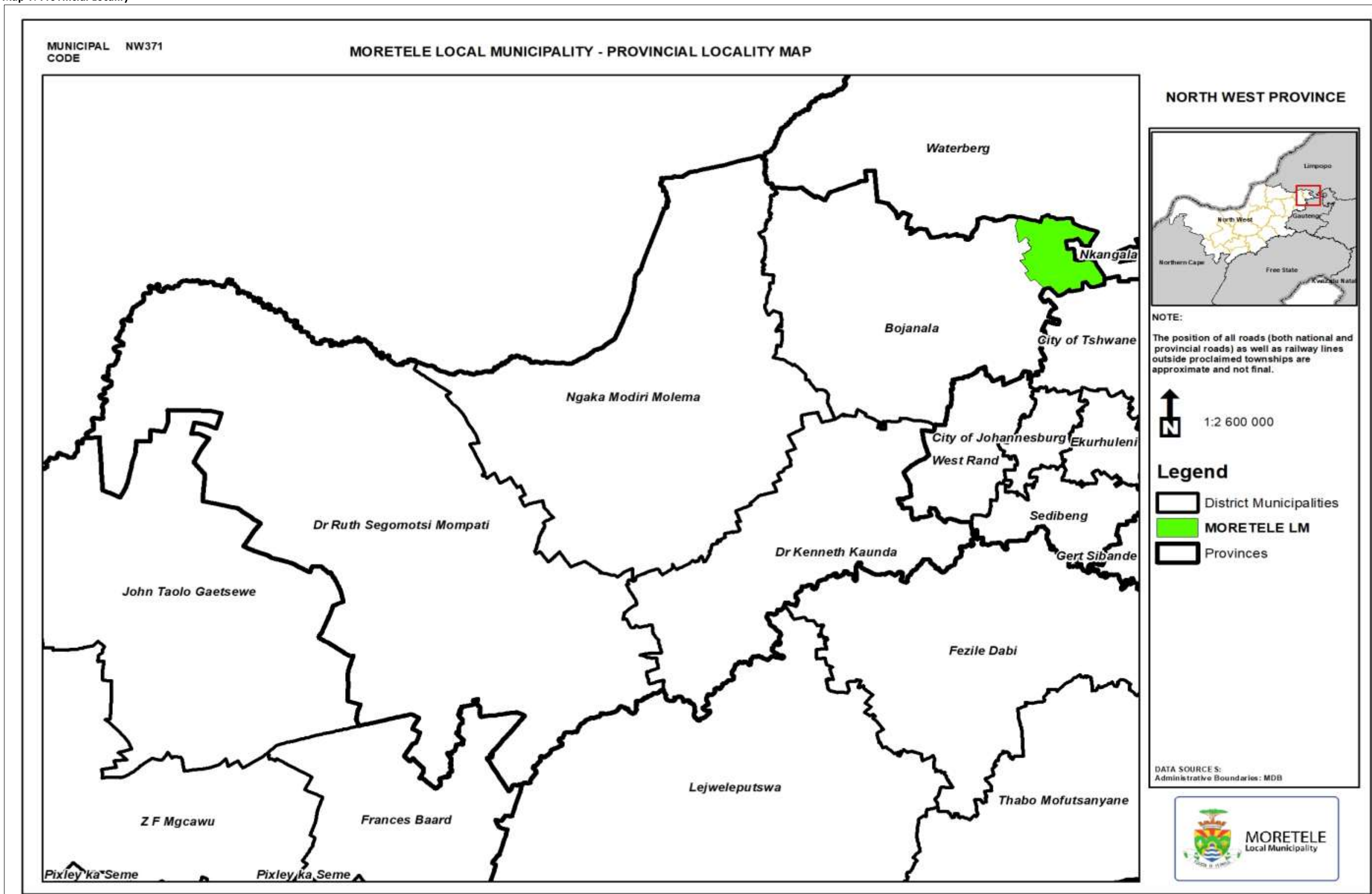


- a) Interpret and represent the spatial development vision of the responsible sphere of government and competent authority,
- b) Be informed by a long-term spatial development vision statement and plan,
- c) Represent the integration and trade-off of all relevant sector policies and plans,
- d) Guide planning and development decisions across all sectors of government,
- e) Guide a provincial department or municipality in taking any decision or exercising any discretion in terms of this Act or any other law relating to spatial planning and land use management systems,
- f) Contribute to a coherent, planned approach to spatial development in the national, provincial and municipal spheres,
- g) Provide clear and accessible information to the public and private sector and provide direction for investment purposes,
- h) Include previously disadvantaged areas, areas under traditional leadership, rural areas, informal settlements, slums and land holdings of state-owned enterprises and government agencies and address their inclusion and integration into the spatial, economic, social and environmental objectives of the relevant sphere,
- i) Address historical spatial imbalances in development,
- j) Identify the long-term risks of particular spatial patterns of growth and development and the policies and strategies necessary to mitigate those risks,
- k) Provide direction for strategic developments, infrastructure investment, promote efficient, sustainable, and planned investments by all sectors and indicate priority areas for investment in land development,
- l) Promote a rational and predictable land development environment to create trust and stimulate investment,
- m) Take cognisance of any environmental management instrument adopted by the relevant environmental management authority,
- n) Give effect to national legislation and policies on mineral resources and sustainable utilisation and protection of agricultural resources, and
- o) Consider and, where necessary, incorporate the outcomes of substantial public engagement, including direct participation in the process through public meetings, public exhibitions, public debates and discourses in the media and any other forum or mechanisms that promote such direct involvement.

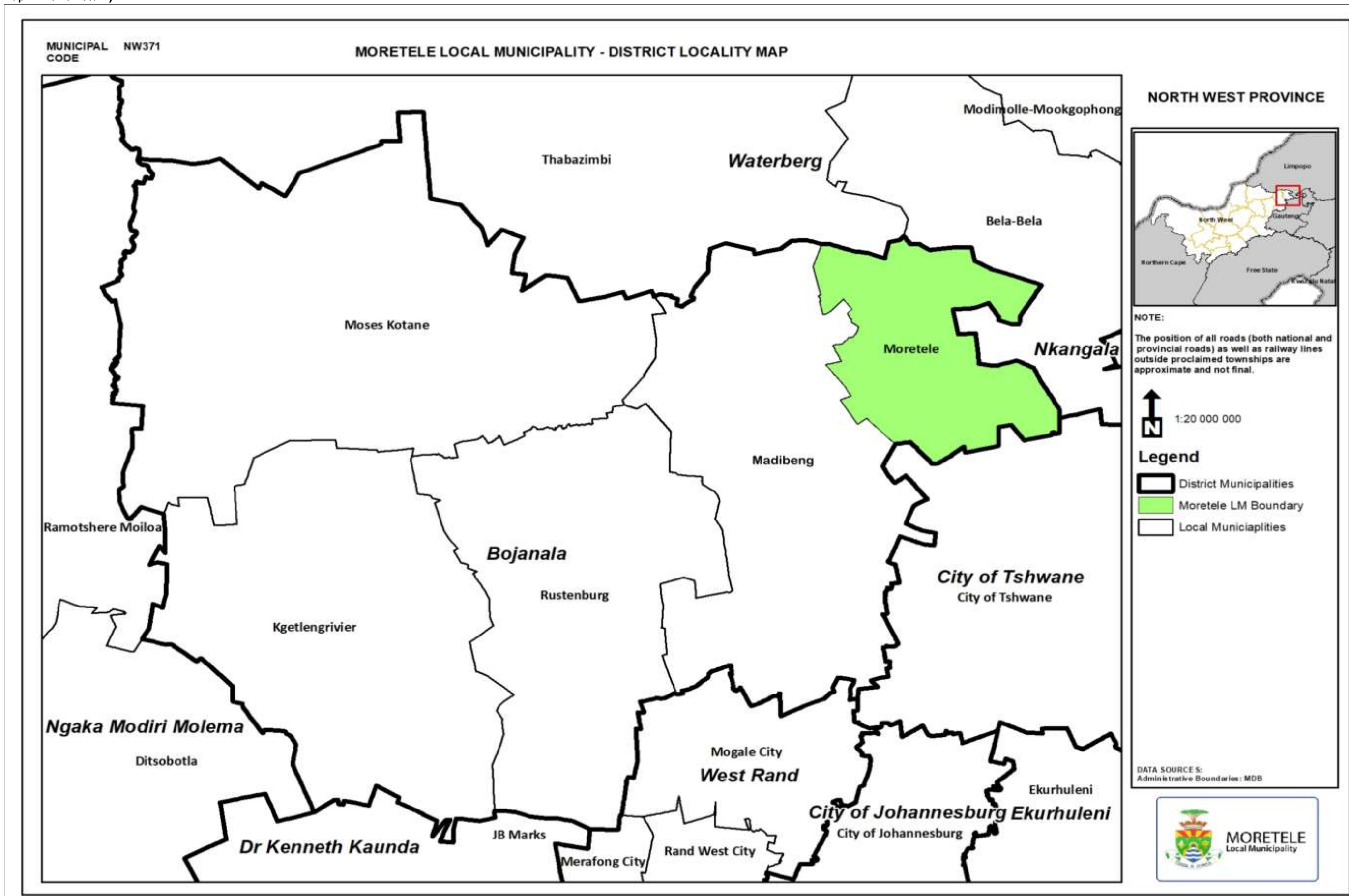
1.1 STUDY AREA

The MLM is a category B municipality in terms of the Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998 and its key functions are the provision of basic services to the communities as per Part B of Schedule 4 and 5 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 106 of 1996. The Spatial Development Framework of the MLM is being developed in line with the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations of 2001 in accordance with Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000, SPLUMA and the Moretele Local Municipality SPLUMA By-Law, chapter 2. The MLM is the smallest of the five municipalities that make up the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality, covering only 8% of its geographic area. The MLM comprises of the following main towns Makapanstad, Mathibestad, Mogogelo and Moretele. The MLM is demarcated into 26 Wards, with a population of 219 120 (Statistics South Africa Census, 2022). MLM is located roughly 60km to the North of Tshwane, 110km from Johannesburg and 140km from Rustenburg and most of the villages are ruled by four Traditional Leaders, also referred to as “*Dikgosi*” (Moretele Local Municipality IDP 2022/2023). It is located in the far north of Pretoria and is strategically located to join four provinces, namely Northwest, Gauteng, Mpumalanga and Limpopo. The following maps below provide an overview on the local municipality.

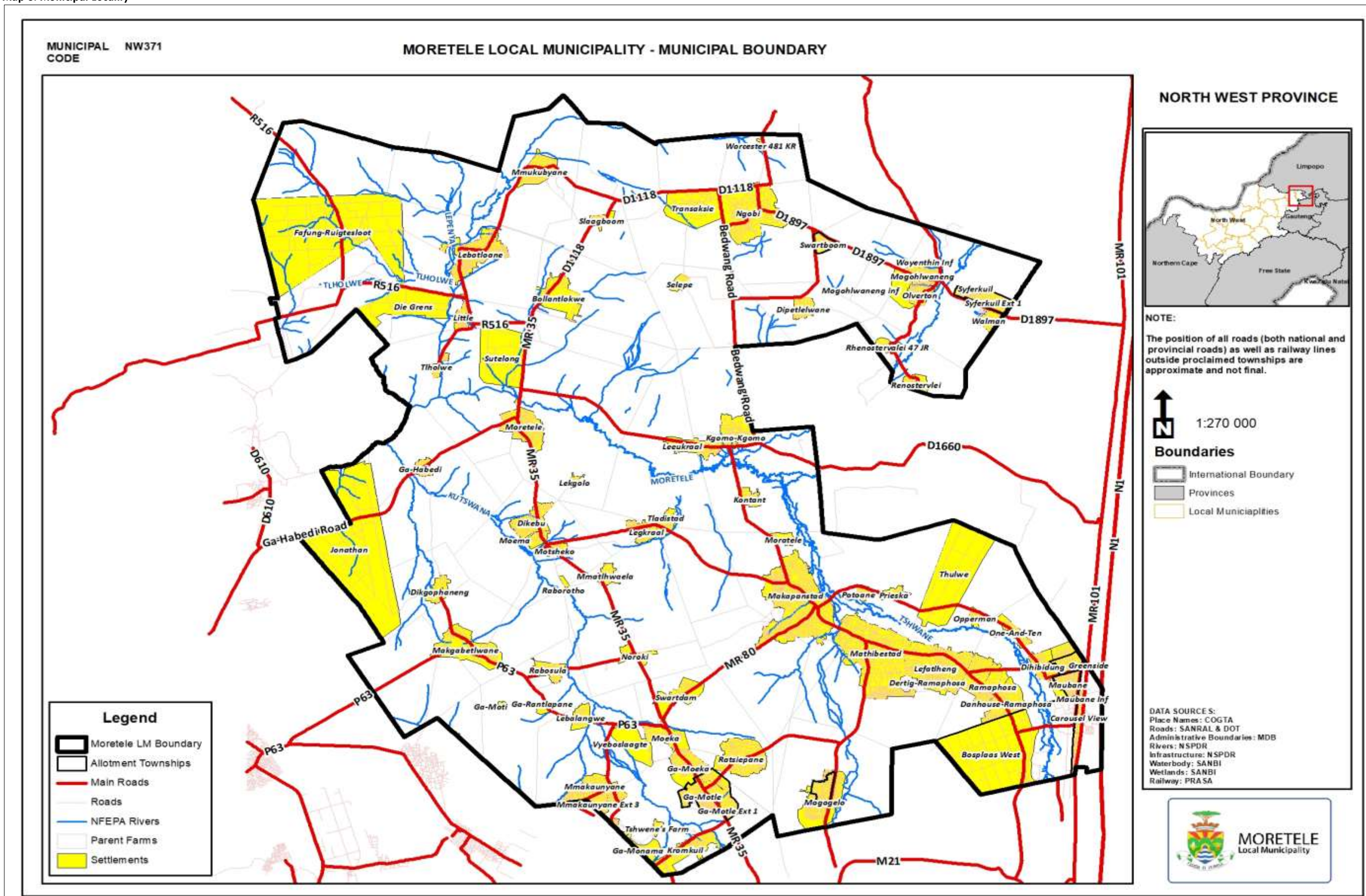
Map 1: Provincial Locality



Map 2: District Locality



Map 3: Municipal Locality



1.2 PROJECT GOAL & OBJECTIVES

The specific aim of the project is to prepare a Spatial Development Framework in terms of section 12(1) of SPLUMA.

Objectives include:

- Compliance with the provisions of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 and the Municipal Planning and Performance Regulations, 2001.
- Compliance with all national legislation governing the spatial planning and management of land in the Republic of South Africa.
- Giving effect to SPLUMA In terms of Section 21, with regards to the content of Municipal Spatial Development Frameworks, which must:
 - a) Give effect to the development principles and applicable norms and standards set out in Chapter 2,
 - b) Include a written and spatial representation of a five-year spatial development plan for the spatial form of the municipality,
 - c) Include a longer-term spatial development vision statement for the municipal area which indicates a desired spatial growth and development pattern for the next 10 to 20 years,
- d) Identify current and future significant structuring and restructuring elements of the spatial form of the municipality, including development corridors, activity spines and economic nodes where public and private investment will be prioritised and facilitated,
- e) Include population growth estimates for the next five years,
- f) Include estimates of the demand for housing units across different socio-economic categories and the planned location and density of future housing developments,
- g) Include estimates of economic activity and employment trends and locations in the municipal area for the next five years,
- h) Identify, quantify and provide location requirements of engineering infrastructure and services provision for existing and future development needs for the next five years,
- i) Identify the designated areas where a national or provincial inclusionary housing policy may be applicable,

- j) Include a strategic assessment of the environmental pressures and opportunities within the municipal area, including the spatial location of environmental sensitivities, high potential agricultural land and coastal access strips, where applicable,
- k) Identify the designation of areas in the municipality where incremental upgrading approaches to development and regulation will be applicable,
- l) Identify the designation of areas in which —
 - i. More detailed local plans must be developed, and Shortened land use development procedures may be applicable and land use schemes may be so amended,
 - ii. Provide the spatial expression of the coordination, alignment and integration of sectoral policies of all municipal departments,
 - iii. Determine a capital expenditure framework for the municipality's development programmes, depicted spatially,
 - iv. Determine the purpose, desired impact, and structure of the land use management scheme to apply in that municipal area, and
 - v. Include an implementation plan comprising of —

- I. Sectoral requirements, including budgets and resources for implementation,
- II. Necessary amendments to a land use scheme,
- III. Specification of institutional arrangements necessary for implementation,
- IV. Specification of implementation targets, including dates and monitoring indicators, and
- V. Specification, where necessary, of any arrangements for partnerships in the implementation process.

1.3 PROJECT METHODOLOGY

The approach and methodology followed in conducting the study is depicted in Table 1 below. The project was conducted in seven incremental phases completed over a 6-month period.

Table 1: Project Approach

PHASE	DELIVERABLES	TIMEFRAME
Phase 0: Preparatory	❖ Inception Report. ❖ Service Level Agreement.	1 WEEK
Phase 1: Policy Context and Vision Directives	❖ Legislative and Policy Synthesis. ❖ Vision Statement. ❖ Stakeholder Engagement – Identify interested & affected parties, notice in Gazette and media, setting up Project Steering Committee (PSC) and focus groups.	3 WEEKS



PHASE	DELIVERABLES	TIMEFRAME
Phase 2: Spatial Challenges and Opportunities	❖ Summary of Sector Plans. ❖ Documentation and mapping of biophysical, socio-economic and built environment spatial challenges and opportunities. ❖ Stakeholder engagement – focus groups, public open house, 1st Project Management Team (PMT) meeting, 1st Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting. ❖ Monitoring and evaluation.	6 WEEKS
Phase 3: Spatial Proposals	❖ Spatial concept diagram and supportive text. ❖ Final vision statement. ❖ Spatial strategies maps and supporting text. ❖ Draft MSDF report and maps. ❖ Stakeholder engagement – 2nd PMT meeting, advertisement of draft SDF.	6 WEEKS
Phase 4: Implementation Framework	❖ Draft set policies. ❖ Draft set of guidelines. ❖ Draft Capital investment framework. ❖ Draft implementation framework. ❖ Stakeholder engagement – Public open house, 3rd PMT meeting and 2nd PSC meeting.	4 WEEKS
Phase 5: Final MSDF	❖ MSDF final report, executive summary, brochures, pamphlets, or posters. ❖ Sector plan alignment proposals and discussions.	4 WEEKS

PHASE	DELIVERABLES	TIMEFRAME
	❖ Identified and delineated local plans/precinct plans. ❖ IDP and SDF alignment proposals and discussions. ❖ Stakeholder's engagement – 3rd PSC meeting, council approval, 3rd PMT Meeting, notice of adoption in Gazette.	
TOTAL		24 WEEKS (6 MONTHS)

1.4 REPORT STRUCTURE

Chapter 1 outlines the purpose, role, process of the SDF development and provides an overview of the Moretele Local Municipality.

Chapter 2 provides an overview of the relevant national and provincial policy context within which the MLM SDF is to be compiled.

Chapter 3 represents the spatial analysis and synthesis which provides a multi-disciplinary analysis of the current situation regarding the local context of the MLM area. The situational analysis provided a list of development opportunities and constraints identified and summarised.

Chapter 4 contains the spatial proposals for the MLM which is based on the development objectives and aligned with the development principles.

Chapter 5 Brings to life the SDF chapters, specifically the strategies, policies, and principles into a targeted set of implementation recommendations. The chapter includes the Capital Expenditure Framework, Implementation Policies & Monitoring and Evaluation.



POLICY CONTEXT & VISION DIRECTIVES

2. LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY COMPLIANCE

Spatial Development Frameworks within the South African cities and rural areas are guided by a series of National, Provincial and Governmental legislations and policies, together with international policies. The aim of these governmental mandates is to redress the spatial imbalances created by the previous apartheid regime. The South African policies and legislations seeks to advance the promotion economic growth and development, adequate service delivery, to increase sustainability and efficiency while protecting valuable resources and generally improving the livelihood of South Africa citizens. This section details the relevant legislation and policies, which directly influences the preparation of the Moretele Local Municipality Spatial Development Frameworks.

2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE & POLICY CONTEXT

2.1.1 The Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 (MSA)

The MSA originally introduced the Municipal Spatial Development Framework (MSDF) as an integral part of the compulsory integrated development plan (IDP) adopted by each municipality. It's important to closely examine the MSA provisions related to MSDFs in conjunction with relevant sections, particularly Part E, of SPLUMA. While the MSA sets out the fundamental aspects of the MSDF, SPLUMA provides more

intricate details. Notably, Chapter 5 of the MSA focuses on integrated development planning, offering the legislative framework for municipalities to compile and adopt IDPs. Section 26(e) within this chapter specifically mandates the inclusion of an SDF as a mandatory component of the municipal IDP. Consequently, the remaining provisions of the chapter related to IDPs are applicable to SDFs as well. Additionally, in 2001, the Minister for Provincial and Local Government issued the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations. Within these regulations, Regulation 2(4) outlines the minimum requirements for a municipal SDF.

2.1.2 National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA)

South Africa boasts a lengthy history of methodical biodiversity planning deeply ingrained in both policy and practical application. The foundational legislative framework governing biodiversity management, protection, and conservation includes the National Environmental Management Act, the Protected Areas Act, and the Biodiversity Act. Additionally, beyond national legislation, several of South Africa's nine provinces have developed their own provincial biodiversity laws, given that nature conservation is a concurrent responsibility of both national and provincial governments as stipulated by the Constitution. SPLUMA mandates that the SDF include,

among its components, a system ensuring compliance with any environmental legislation enacted by the government.

Its broad objective is to facilitate cooperative environmental governance by setting principles for decision-making on matters impacting the environment, establishing institutions to promote cooperative governance, outlining procedures for coordinating environmental functions among state organs, and addressing certain aspects of the administration and enforcement of other environmental management laws. NEMA assumes critical significance in addressing issues of environmental sustainability, climate change resilience, and prudent utilisation of the natural resource base, all of which are pivotal for the current and future socio-economic well-being of municipal residents.

Conclusion: Municipalities are obliged by this act, to create rural and urban spaces which increase economic opportunities and environments, while ensuring sustainable utilisation of the environment. Therefore, the SDF should take cognisance of NEMA regulations when developing spatial proposals for municipal areas while permission for new developments is cautiously managed.

2.1.3 Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA)

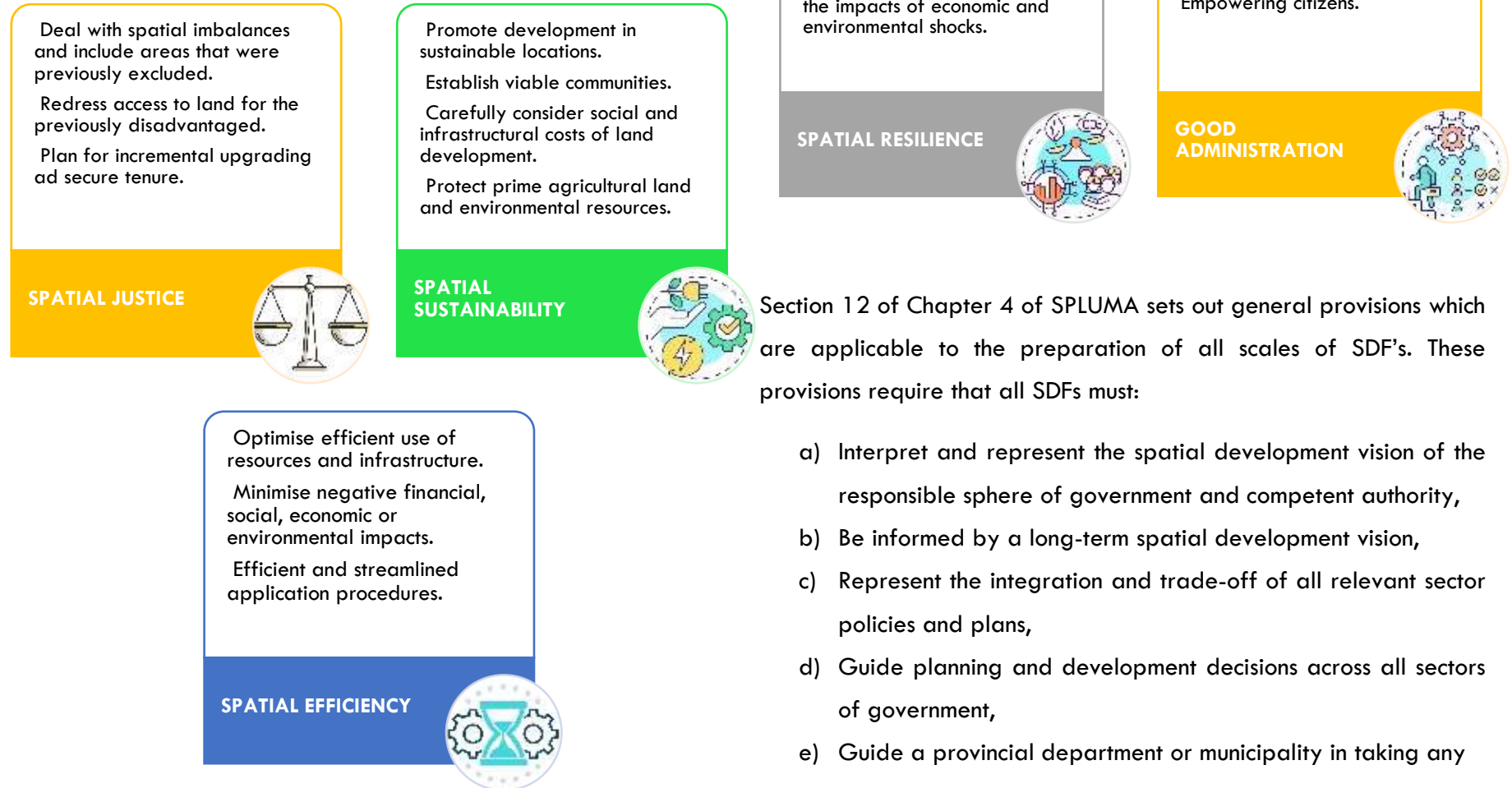
The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (referred to as SPLUMA), enacted in 2013, stands as a pivotal piece of legislation governing spatial planning and land use management in the country. This legislation delineates guiding principles, norms, standards, and procedures essential for effective spatial planning and land use management. SPLUMA emerged in response to the Constitutional Court's declaration in 2012 that the Development Facilitation Act (DFA) was invalid and unconstitutional. Officially promulgated as an Act in August 2013, SPLUMA serves as a comprehensive framework for spatial planning and land use management. It's worth noting that, although the Act has been promulgated, its regulations are yet to be fully complemented, even though the fundamental principles have been established.

In terms of Section 5 (1) of Chapter 1 identifies three (3) categories of spatial planning, which in turn identifies three components of municipal planning in particular:

- ❖ Integrated Development Planning,
- ❖ Spatial Development Planning and Land Use Schemes, and
- ❖ Control and regulation of the use of land.

In addition, Chapter 2, Section 7 deals with the development principles for spatial planning, land development and land use, which include the following:

Figure 1: SPLUMA Development Principles



Section 12 of Chapter 4 of SPLUMA sets out general provisions which are applicable to the preparation of all scales of SDF's. These provisions require that all SDFs must:

- Interpret and represent the spatial development vision of the responsible sphere of government and competent authority,
- Be informed by a long-term spatial development vision,
- Represent the integration and trade-off of all relevant sector policies and plans,
- Guide planning and development decisions across all sectors of government,
- Guide a provincial department or municipality in taking any

decision or exercising any discretion in terms of this Act or any other law relating to spatial planning and land use management systems,

- f) Contribute to a coherent, planned approach to spatial development in the national, provincial and municipal spheres,
- g) Provide clear and accessible information to the public and private sector and provide direction for investment purposes,
- h) Include previously disadvantaged areas, areas under traditional leadership, rural areas, informal settlements, slums and land holdings of state-owned enterprises and government agencies and address their inclusion and integration into the spatial, economic, social and environmental objectives of the relevant sphere,
- i) Address historical spatial imbalances in development,
- j) Identify the long-term risks of particular spatial patterns of growth and development and the policies and strategies necessary to mitigate those risks,
- k) Provide direction for strategic developments, infrastructure investment, promote efficient, sustainable and planned investments by all sectors and indicate priority areas for investment in land development,
- l) Promote a rational and predictable land development environment to create trust and stimulate investment,

- m) Take cognisance of any environmental management instrument adopted by the relevant environmental management authority,
- n) Give effect to national legislation and policies on mineral resources and sustainable utilisation and protection of agricultural resources, and
- o) Consider and, where necessary, incorporate the outcomes of substantial public engagement, including direct participation in the process through public meetings, public exhibitions, public debates and discourses in the media and any other forum or mechanisms that promote such direct involvement.

Conclusion: The Moretele Local Municipality is required to meet its obligations outlined in the Constitution, MSA, and SPLUMA by developing both the IDP and the SDF. The creation of the MLM SDF should align with SPLUMA's principles, methodology and content requirements.

2.1.4 The National Development Plan, 2030

The National Development Plan 2030 (NDP), crafted by the National Planning Commission and adopted in 2012, serves as a strategic framework directing the country's development imperatives. Supported by the New Growth Path (NGP) and other national



strategies, the NDP fundamentally envisions the government's role as an enabler, creating conditions, opportunities, and capabilities conducive to sustainable and inclusive economic growth. The primary objective is to significantly reduce poverty and inequality by 2030, addressing the enduring challenges of apartheid's spatial settlement patterns and inadequate infrastructure maintenance. The NDP outlines pillars to cultivate a robust, entrepreneurial, and innovative economy. Chapter 8, specifically focused on Transforming Human Settlements and the National Space Economy, holds particular relevance for the MLM MSDF. Recommendations include upgrading all informal settlements on suitable, well-located land, increasing urban densities to support public transport and reduce sprawl, promoting mixed housing strategies and compact urban development near services and livelihood opportunities, and investing in public transport infrastructure, especially commuter rail, for more affordable, safe, reliable, and coordinated public transport.

The overarching goal of the NDP is to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030. This involves harnessing the nation's collective energies, fostering an inclusive economy, building capabilities, enhancing state capacity, and fostering leadership and partnerships throughout society. Despite years of democracy, South Africa grapples with significant inequality, poverty, subpar education quality for many,

the persistence of apartheid's spatial divide, and challenges faced by the youth. The NDP recognises that addressing these issues requires a transformative shift in the country's performance.

Crucially, the twelve National Outcomes, derived from the NDP, serve as benchmarks against which all development forecasts, visions, and projections are measured. These outcomes encapsulate the ultimate goals the country aspires to achieve and are structured into twelve focus areas identified in the NDP and the government's electoral mandate. All government and government funded developmental policy and projects should be measured against the following twelve (12) outcomes to ensure that the electoral mandate made by national government is met.





2.1.5 The National Forests Act 84 of 1998 (NFA)

The exclusive mandate of the Act is to promote the sustainable management and development of forests as a constitutional obligation of the Republic of South Africa. The Act aims to promote the sustainable management and development of forest for the benefit of all, to create the conditions necessary to restructure forestry in State forests, to provide special measures for the protection of certain forests and trees, to promote the sustainable use of forests for environmental, economic, educational, recreational, cultural, health and spiritual purposes, to promote community forests, and to promote greater participation in all aspects of forestry and the forest products industry by persons disadvantaged by unfair discrimination.

2.1.6 The National Water Act 36 of 1998 (NWA)

The purpose of this Act is to ensure that South Africa's water resources are protected, used, developed, conserved, managed and controlled in ways which take into account amongst other factors, meeting the basic human needs of present and future generations, promoting equitable access to water, redressing the results of past racial and gender discrimination, promoting the efficient, sustainable and beneficial use of water in the public interest, facilitating social and economic development, providing for growing demand for water use,

protecting aquatic and associated ecosystems and their biological diversity, reducing and preventing pollution and the degradation of water resources, meeting international obligations, promoting dam safety and managing floods and droughts.

2.1.7 The National Heritage Resources Act 11 of 1999 (NHR)

The Act was introduced as an integrated and interactive system for the management of the national heritage resources. The National and Provincial Heritage Resources Authority respectively for national and province identifies and manages the protected and heritage areas and then compiles the heritage register after they have categorised accordingly as per the principles prescribed in the Act. Information on any heritage site identified within a local authority, must, within 30 days of a declaration by the heritage resources authority, be communicated to the affected local authority.

The act is supported by the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, requires a municipality to make provision in the land use scheme and spatial plans for the protected areas, for the heritage registers and heritage areas. It is also required that all buildings that are older than sixty-year need approval of the Heritage Council prior to either their demolition of a building or the approval by the municipality of building plans for their alteration.

2.1.8 The Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act 2 of 2019 (TLGFA)

The Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Amendment Act 2 of 2019, calls for the participation of Traditional Councils in the development of municipal policies that affect communities located in areas administered by traditional leaders. The Act states that the functions of a local House of Traditional Leaders are to advise the district/local municipality in question, on the development of planning frameworks that impact on traditional communities and to participate in local programmes that have the development of communities as an objective. The proposed Moretele Local Municipality SDF will cover areas under the administration of Traditional Councils and the affected communities will form an integral part of the compilation of the SDF.

2.1.9 National Transport Master Plan 2005-2050

The purpose of the National Transport Master Plan 2005-2050 is to motivate a prioritised programme for interventions to upgrade the transportation system in South Africa. The core directs or paradigm shifts emanating from the Master Plan are to:

- ❖ Place greater emphasis on developing rail as a transportation medium,
- ❖ Ensure greater integration between land use development and

transportation planning,

- ❖ Put more emphasis on enhancing development of a number of priority national transport corridors, and
- ❖ The main corridor that affects the Moretele Local Municipality is the R101 and N1 from Tshwane to Bela Bela Town.

2.1.10 Infrastructure Development Act 23 of 2014 (IDA)

The Act is administered by the National Ministry of Economic Development and aims to direct infrastructure development initiatives in the Republic of South Africa. The Act intends to provide for the facilitation and coordination of public infrastructure development which is of significant economic or social importance to the Republic, ensure that infrastructure development in the Republic is given priority in planning, approval and implementation, ensure that the development goals of the State are promoted through infrastructure development, improve the management of such infrastructure during all lifecycle phases, including planning, approval, implementation and operations, and to provide for matters incidental thereto. Moretele local Municipality has inferior infrastructure due to its rural nature, this legislation is vital to putting measures in place to encourage investment in infrastructure and the maintenance thereof.

2.1.11 The Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF), 2016

The IUDF sets out the policy framework for transforming and restructuring South Africa's urban spaces. The IUDF is guided by the vision of creating 'liveable, safe, resource efficient cities and towns that are socially integrated, economically inclusive and globally competitive, where residents actively participate in urban life'. The IUDF's overall outcome is to steer urban growth towards a sustainable growth model of compact, connected and coordinated cities and towns. The IUDF's premise is that jobs, housing and transport should be used to promote urban restructuring by:

- ❖ Reducing travel costs and distances,
- ❖ Preventing further development of housing in marginal places,
- ❖ Increasing urban densities to reduce sprawl,
- ❖ Improving public transport and the coordination between transport modes, and
- ❖ Shifting jobs and investment towards dense peripheral townships.

The IUDF consists of a Vision, four Strategic Goals and nine Levers which lead to Strategic Priorities that directly impact the MLM. By 2030 South Africa should observe meaningful and measurable

progress in reviving rural areas and in creating more functionally integrated, balanced and vibrant urban settlements. For this to happen the country must:

- ❖ Clarify and relentlessly pursue a national vision for spatial development,
- ❖ Sharpen the instruments for achieving this vision, and
- ❖ Build the required capabilities in the state and among citizens.

These strategic goals inform the priority objectives of the nine policy levers, which are premised on the understanding that:

- 1) Integrated urban planning forms the basis for achieving integrated urban development, which follows a specific sequence of urban policy actions,
- 2) Integrated transport that informs,
- 3) Targeted investments into integrated human settlements, underpinned by,
- 4) Integrated infrastructure network systems and
- 5) Efficient land governance, which all together can trigger,
- 6) Economic diversification and inclusion, and
- 7) Empowered communities, all of the above will demand effective,
- 8) Governance and

9) Financial reform to enable and sustain these policy actions.

The nine policy levers are supported by and must be read in conjunction with the crosscutting issues of rural-urban interdependency, urban resilience and urban safety. Rural-urban interdependency recognises the need for a more comprehensive, integrated approach to urban development that responds to both the urban and the rural environments. Urban resilience – or disaster risk reduction and mitigation interventions in the planning and management of urban areas – and urban safety, particularly safety in public spaces, are essential ingredients for creating liveable and prosperous cities (IUDF, 2016).

Figure 2: Core elements of the IUDF

INTEGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK	
OUTCOME – SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION:	
Outcome LED Planning: Jobs, Housing and Transport.	
STRATEGIC GOALS:	
➤ Spatial Integration ➤ Inclusion and Access ➤ Growth Governance	
POLICY LEVERS: OBJECTIVES	
➤ Integrated Urban Planning and Management.	

- Integrated Transport and Mobility
- Integrated sustainable Human Settlements.
 - Integrated Urban Infrastructure.
- Efficient Land Management and Governance.
 - Inclusive Economic Development.
 - Empowered Active Communities.
 - Effective Urban Governance.
 - Sustainable Finances.

Conclusion: The IUDF is strategically crafted to unleash the developmental synergy stemming from coordinated investments in both people and places. It draws inspiration from several chapters within the NDP and serves as an extension of Chapter 8 of the NDP, titled 'Transforming human settlements and the national space economy, aligning with its overarching vision for urban development in South Africa. The IUDF identifies nine key levers, each holding significant implications for the SDF. As such, these levers should actively guide the review of the Spatial Development Framework. The interplay between the IUDF and the SDF is crucial in ensuring that the spatial aspects of urban development align with the broader goals and principles outlined in the IUDF. By integrating these levers into the SDF review process, there is a strategic effort to synchronise spatial planning with the comprehensive vision and objectives set forth by the

IUDF. This approach seeks to maximise the impact of coordinated investments and contribute to the realisation of a well-structured, inclusive, and sustainable urban landscape in line with national development priorities.

2.1.12 National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF), 2022

Zooming into Chapter 8 of the NDP outlines the steps for creating a national spatial development framework. According to Section 5(3)(a) of SPLUMA, the Minister is required to, after consulting with other government entities and the public, compile and publish this framework. Additionally, Sections 13(1) and (2) of the Act mandate the Minister to review the framework at least once every five years. Section 14 of SPLUMA, specifies the content of the NSDF. It emphasises that the framework should coordinate and integrate with the spatial development frameworks of provinces and municipalities. Section 12(1) of the Act further dictates that the NSDF must contribute to a well-planned approach to spatial development across all three levels of government. Section 12(2) (a) specifies that the three levels of government must actively participate in spatial planning processes to ensure coordination, consistency, and harmony in their plans and programs. The NSDF aligns with the transformative goals outlined in the South African Freedom Charter, the RDP and the NDP. It is also guided by the principles of SPLUMA. The foundation for the National

SDF consists of five frames as listed below and graphically illustrated on figure 3:

Frame One: Urban Regions, Clusters and Development Corridors as the engines of national transformation and economic growth: To focus and sustain national economic growth, drive inclusive economic development and derive maximum transformative benefit from urbanisation and urban living,

Frame Two: Productive Rural Regions and Regional Development Anchors as the foundation of national transformation: To ensure national food security, rural transformation and rural enterprise development and quality of life in rural South Africa through a set of strong urban-rural development anchors in functional regional-rural economies,

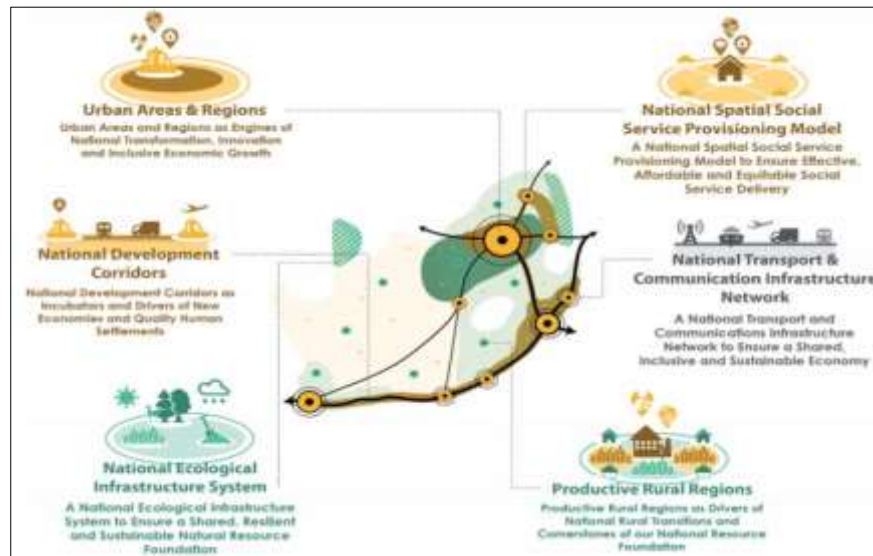
Frame Three: National Ecological Infrastructure System as enabler for a shared and sustainable resource foundation: To protect and enable sustainable and just access to water and other national resources for quality livelihoods of current and future generations,

Frame Four: National Connectivity and Economic Infrastructure Networks as enabler for a shared, sustainable and inclusive economy: To develop, expand and maintain a transport, trade and

communication network in support of national, regional and local economic development,

Frame Five: National Social Service and Settlement Infrastructure Network in support of national well-being: To ensure effective access to the benefits of high-quality basic, social and economic services in a well-located system of vibrant rural service towns, acting as urban-rural anchors and rural-rural connectors.

Figure 3: National Spatial Development Concepts



MLM is affected by the Gauteng Urban Region identified in the National Spatial Development Framework. Guided by the Ideal

National Spatial Development Patterns and the NSDF Sub-Frames, the following proposals are made:

1. Plan for and undertake infrastructure maintenance at scale, to
 - ❖ Ensure economic vitality, and
 - ❖ Avoid human health and safety risks because of ageing infrastructure, lack of maintenance and damage by climate change-related hazards on water, sanitation, storm water, transport and electricity networks,
2. Develop specific funding, land access, land tenure and service provision mechanisms to
 - ❖ Enable higher residential densities,
 - ❖ Provide a range of housing options,
 - ❖ Alleviate pressure on basic and social service provision,
 - ❖ Optimise urban land reform dividends,
 - ❖ Manage urban growth, and
 - ❖ Provide effective mass public transport,
3. Support small-scale farmers in the regions to improve food security and employment,
4. Support innovation and skills development in growing economic sectors, with a focus on youth development and employment at scale,
5. Support and maintain key export routes and ports, and

6. Prepare for climate change by amongst other measures, initiating an in-depth study into the long-term impacts of climate change on the core urban areas of the country, and developing mitigation and adaptation strategies, e.g. desalination, urban food production, and low/no-carbon energy generation, based on the findings of the study.

National Spatial Action Areas (NSAAs)

Following on from the directive in the NDP, the NSDF identifies areas of significant national risk and potential. In order to create such a 'shared, smaller, better connected and more sustainable South Africa', the NSDF has identified the most urgent short-term, strategic spatial development catalysts to first bring about radical spatial transformation at scale, to manage and mitigate rising national risks, and also to move our country at speed towards the Ideal National Spatial Development Pattern and these are then called National Spatial Action Areas (NSAAs). Concerted, focused and sustained intergovernmental collaboration is required in these NSAAs:

- i. **NSAA One: National Transformation Corridors**
- ii. **NSAA Two: Central Innovation Belt**
- iii. **NSAA Three: National Resource Risk Areas.**
- iv. **NSAA Four: National Urban Regions.**
- v. **NSAA Five: Arid-Innovation Region.**

Conclusion: All development within South Africa must be within the parameters set out in the Constitution and the NDP. The NSDF sets out to align itself with the development directives and objectives of the NDP by guiding and directing government expenditure and investment in line with the NDP. The NSDF does this by setting out various frames that are aimed at transforming the country's spatial planning and development towards a prosperous future for all post-apartheid. In this respect, the Moretele Local Municipality has to ensure alignment between the municipal spatial development framework and the national spatial development framework to realise the national spatial development vision of the NSDF and subsequently the NDP development objectives.

2.1.13 Agro Agricultural Master Plan, 2022

The Agriculture and Agro-Processing Master Plan (AAMP) is the product of a social compact between labour, government, civil society, and industry. It aims to promote inclusive growth, competitiveness, transformation, employment, and food security (AAMP, 2022). The government launched the AAMP as a means of social compacting to tackle the structural impediments hindering inclusive growth in the sector. The overarching vision of the AAMP is to develop an agriculture and agro-processing sector that is not only inclusive, but also competitive, job-generating, sustainable, and on a growth trajectory.

This vision aligns seamlessly with the goals outlined in chapter six of the National Development Plan (NDP), emphasising the importance of fostering an inclusive and thriving agricultural and rural economy. In 2012, the NDP introduced a three-tier growth strategy, identifying agriculture as holding the most significant potential for growth:

- ❖ Under-utilised farming areas in former homeland areas and land reform projects,
- ❖ Expansion of export-driven high-value crops and investment in integrated value chains, and
- ❖ Growing the agro-processing industry to promote transformation for inclusive growth, transformation, and job creation.

In support of the vision for agriculture and agro-processing, the core focus for the AAMP can be drafted as follows:

- ❖ Increase food security in South Africa,
- ❖ Promote sustainable transformation in the agriculture and agro-processing sectors,
- ❖ Improve access to local and export markets, which will require constant upgrades in the quality of supply to bolster South Africa's competitiveness,

- ❖ Enhance competitiveness and entrepreneurship opportunities through technological innovation, infrastructure construction and digitalisation,
- ❖ Create an effective farmer support system and agro-processing incentives,
- ❖ Create decent, growing and inclusive employment, in addition to improving working conditions and fair wages in the sector,
- ❖ Improve the safety of the farming community and reduce stock and crop thefts and farm attacks,
- ❖ Create a capable state and enabling policy environment, and
- ❖ Enhance resilience to the effects of climate change and promote sustainable management of natural resources and principles of just energy transition.

The AAMP functions as a strategic growth plan for the sector, outlining a range of short and medium-term measures essential for fostering inclusive growth and sustainable job creation within agriculture and rural economies. The Master Plan outlines recommendations aimed at addressing policy constraints, infrastructure issues, market shortages, and structural weaknesses that contribute to inefficiencies and hinder transformation in agricultural and food value chains. The interventions and reforms specified in the Master Plan can be categorised into six pillars:

- i) Resolving policy ambiguities and creating an investment-friendly environment.
- ii) Investing in, and maintaining enabling infrastructure critical to industry, such as electricity, roads, rail and ports.
- iii) Providing comprehensive farmer assistance, development finance, R&D and extension services.
- iv) Improving food security, increasing production and employment and ensuring decency and inclusivity.
- v) Facilitating market expansion, improving market access, and promoting trade.
- vi) Improving localised food production, reducing imports and expanding agro-processing exports.

Implications to the MLM SDF – The MLM SDF is set to be aligned with the AAMP, arable land in the MLM has large capacity for agricultural potential. The alignment with the proposed Agri-hubs and FPSU's set out in the Bojanala Platinum District North West Province PDP will ensure the set interventions will be in line with development. The interventions for field crops and livestock that apply to the MLM include:

- ❖ Establishing a Grain & Oilseed Monitoring Committee (Act 36 liaison committee) and enhance the existing liaison structure

between the government and the industry for better coordination,

- ❖ Re-establish the Field Crops Value Chain Round Table to implement the Master plan and ensure the successful implementation of the PPP,
- ❖ Establish a livestock round table that includes all stakeholders. This will also assist in the M&E process, and
- ❖ Participate in the Liaison Committee on Act 36.

2.2 PROVINCIAL POLICY CONTEXT

2.2.1 North West Provincial Development Plan (2030)

The Provincial Development Plan (PDP) was developed in alignment with the NDP national vision for 2030. The NDP outlines thirteen key national development priorities, and the PDP focuses on eight of these, specifically tailored to the context of the North West Province. Given the predominantly rural character of the province, special emphasis is placed on addressing the needs of the rural economy. The selected key focus areas in the PDP prioritise the upgrading, provisioning, and maintenance of economic infrastructure. This strategic approach is seen as a crucial prerequisite for overall economic growth and development, with the added benefit of sustaining employment opportunities. The PDP's objectives align with the first five-year plan

of economic transformation within the province, aiming to synchronise with the broader national goals outlined in the NDP. The eight NDP development priorities that form the foundation of the province's initial five-year plan for economic transformation include:

- ❖ Economy and employment,
- ❖ Economic infrastructure,
- ❖ An integrated and inclusive rural economy,
- ❖ Human settlement and spatial transformation,
- ❖ Improving education, training and innovation,
- ❖ Building a capable and developmental state,
- ❖ Fighting corruption, and
- ❖ Transforming society and uniting the province.

The PDP emphasises the necessity for spatial restructuring across the province, requiring the identification and pursuit of normative principles and planning priorities. This approach ensures a coordinated effort among relevant implementing agencies at both the local and provincial levels. It is crucial that these planning principles align with those prioritised at the national level, contributing to the transformation of the spatial economy on a national scale. To adhere to the adopted principles and priorities, the PDP underscores the importance of providing strategic guidance for spatial transformation initiatives. This involves the development of strategies and policies, along with

conducting research to enable fact-based decision-making. Spatial planning plays a critical role in shaping the future development of the province, and the NDP highlights specific intervention areas for spatial development:

Nodes of Competitiveness

The PDP identifies Nodes of Competitiveness, which are clusters of localities contributing at least 5 percent to the provincial GVA or employment. These specific areas have demonstrated growth rates higher than the provincial average since 1994. As outlined in the PDP, functional urban areas are categorised within a hierarchy of nodes connected by development corridors. At the provincial level, there are several functional nodes that have been identified. These nodes play a key role in the economic landscape, and their linkage through development corridors is designed to foster integrated and strategic development within the province. The urban hierarchy of nodes found within the Moretele Local Municipality as identified in the PDP is as follows:

Primary nodes:

- ❖ Rustenburg,
- ❖ Mogwase,
- ❖ Odi,



- ❖ Moretele and
- ❖ Brits.

Rural Restructuring Zones

The PDP outlines that rural structuring zones are marked by significant populations undergoing transformations, such as the formation of new settlements. As emphasised in the PDP, these areas require focused attention on management, institutional development, land and tenure reform, infrastructure provision, and economic stimulus. Rural restructuring zones typically encompass the more densely populated regions of the former homelands, characterised by population dynamism and sufficient numbers to establish viable markets. Additionally, these zones may include areas with potential for agriculture, tourism, or mining, further emphasising the need for comprehensive planning and development strategies to harness their economic potential. In alignment with the NWPDP, the MLM is seen as a municipality with a node of competitiveness which can be used entirely to grow the integration growth agenda of the region of North West and cater to the targeted growth. Through the development of the selected priorities:

- ❖ Economy and employment,
- ❖ An integrated and inclusive rural economy,

- ❖ Human settlement and spatial transformation,
- ❖ Transforming society and uniting the province.

These development priorities will align with the MLM IDP and provide outputs of that will enforce the application of the NWPDP.

Conclusion: The PDP outlines the long-term vision for the entire country and offers a strategic framework to direct the spatial transformation of the nation. It emphasises the importance of acknowledging the targets and development priorities identified in the NDP, particularly those that have a direct impact on the North West province. This recognition is crucial for the municipality to establish effective means of contributing to the realisation of these development priorities. By aligning with the NDP's goals, the municipality can play a role in achieving broader national development objectives.

2.2.2 North West Provincial Growth & Development Strategy, 2004-2014

A Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) is a comprehensive and integrated development plan spanning a period of ten years. It serves as a strategic blueprint that outlines the direction and scope for province-wide development programs and projects. The PGDS is designed within the context of a long-term perspective, taking into account the available resources and constraints. One of the key

functions of a PGDS is to provide a spatially referenced framework that guides both public and private sector investments. It highlights areas of opportunity and development priorities, facilitating alignment among different levels of government. Essentially, the PGDS aims to offer strategic guidance to District and Local Municipalities in shaping their more detailed Integrated Development Plans and Spatial Development Frameworks. It acts as a foundational document that helps coordinate and harmonise development efforts across various levels of governance.

The 2004-2014 NWPGDS serves as a framework for promoting integrated and sustainable growth as well as economic development within the province. According to this strategy, its primary focus is on defining a shared vision, goals, and objectives that outline what should be achieved and how the provincial government, along with its social partners, can attain these objectives. The PGDS plays a foundational role by establishing key building blocks. It becomes the basis from which the Provincial Programme of Action is collaboratively developed with various stakeholders in the province. This strategy acts as a benchmark against which progress, and achievements are measured and evaluated. In essence, it provides a structured approach to guide the province in realising its developmental objectives and serves as a reference point for ongoing assessment and improvement.

The PGDS identifies the following goals and objectives for the provinces' sustained growth and economic development:

- ❖ The Economic Goal requires an average economic growth rate of 6.6% per annum, to halve unemployment over ten years. This is considered the minimum economic growth that would create enough capacity and momentum to place the province on a virtuous cycle of integrated and sustainable growth and development.
- ❖ The Poverty Eradication Goal is aimed at wiping out the 'basic needs' backlog following the provisions of the Constitution and to prepare the poor for future growth and development.

The following objectives are intended to facilitate and support the manifestation of the identified goals:

1. Implementing a Public Sector Employment Programme (EPWP),
2. Ensuring cooperative governance and the formation of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP's),
3. Promoting equal and fair access to opportunities and assets,
4. Enhancing competitiveness, profitability and SMME development, and
5. Ensuring sustainable development through resource and environmental management.

Thus, the MLM is able to incorporate the implementation of the identified goals which include:

1. Enhancing competitiveness, profitability and SMME development, and
2. Ensuring cooperative governance and the formation of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP's).

Conclusion: The NWPGDS serves as a spatial directive for district and local municipalities. In light of this, the Moretele Local Municipality SDF is expected to align itself with the development programs and projects outlined in the NWPGDS. This alignment is crucial for achieving the long-term development perspective envisioned by the PGDS. By harmonising with the provincial strategy, the Moretele Local Municipality SDF can contribute to the overall coordinated and sustainable development of the province.

2.2.3. North West Environmental Implementation and Management Plan, 2020

The North West Environmental Implementation and Management Plan emphasises that sustainability in the North West Province is aligned to the national framework on sustainability. With various debates that have emerged on what constitutes sustainability, the sustainability as a 'nested' model has been adopted as a theoretical basis for the

provincial concept as described in the National Strategy for Sustainable Development Strategy (NSSD). This is mainly because it recognises and expresses the dependencies that exist between society, the economy and the natural environment. It implies that any deterioration of one aspect will result in a concurrent deterioration in the others. This assertion of the plan is critical to notice when developing the Moretele Local Municipality SDF to ensure that all these aspects appropriately considered and incorporated to emphasise sustainable development of the municipal area and strengthen the dependencies as identified by the strategy.

The North West Environmental Implementation and Management Plan 2020, has identified agriculture as the only sector apart from mining in which the North West is acknowledged to have a comparative advantage over the other provinces. Which is still one of the major activities within the Moretele Local Municipality. The agricultural sector produces 13% of provincial GDP and provides jobs for 18% of the labour force in the province. The main crops are sunflower seeds, groundnuts, maize, wheat and cattle which form part of the main produces within the Moretele Local Municipality, therefore, there is evident need to preserve and improve on this sector to provide even strategic plans that support these activities in the context of Moretele Local Municipality. It provides a framework to ensure that



environmental considerations are taken into account at every stage of the life of a project, process or policy, in this context the Moretele Local Municipality SDF. In essence, the EIM ensures an integration of environmental considerations across the full life cycle of the activity. It also ensures Integration of knowledge across specialist disciplines. The EIM ensures the integration of stakeholders through the activity which is essential on of the critical elements in developing an SDF. In a brief, the EIM is not only used in looking at environmental impacts of a project or development but also looking at the environmental impacts of policies.

Conclusions: The EIM has the overarching goal of coordinating and harmonising the environmental policies, plans, programs, and decisions of various departments, especially those with functions that may impact the environment. For the Moretele Local Municipality, it is crucial that the Spatial Development Framework aligns with this objective. This alignment becomes imperative to safeguard environmentally sensitive areas within the municipality and to promote sustainable development and eco-tourism. By integrating environmental considerations into the Spatial Development Framework, the municipality can proactively contribute to the protection of sensitive ecosystems and support initiatives that foster long-term ecological sustainability and responsible tourism practices.

2.2.4 North West Spatial Development Framework (NWSDF), 2016

The NWSDF introduces significant implications for the alignment of the SDF with the envisioned Rural Restructuring Zones. These zones are strategically designated areas within densely populated segments of rural communities, characterised by substantial human presence that forms the foundation for the establishment of vibrant and sustainable markets. The intricate interplay between the NWSDF and the SDF signifies a concerted effort to synergise developmental initiatives with the specific needs and dynamics of rural environments. Within the broader context of rural development, the Village, Townships, and Small Dorpies Programme (VTSD) emerges as a pivotal component, unveiling the concept of Rural Development Nodes. These nodes serve as focal points for the implementation of strategic projects and programs aimed at advancing the socio-economic landscape of rural areas. Notably, these initiatives encompass a multifaceted approach, with a particular emphasis on fostering synergies between key sectors such as agriculture, agro-manufacturing, and tourism potential.

The North West SDF has Identified Moretele Local Municipality as being most predominantly rural in nature, and consisting of many villages ruled and managed by traditional leaders. It further stated that the area accommodates a fairly large, though dispersed,

consumer market. The municipality has been identified as having a negative employment growth rate of -1.0%, which is mainly attributed to the large workforce that is lost to Gauteng province which borders the municipality and has more job opportunities. The NWSDF outlined that the largest identified node within the municipal area is Makapanstad, with the economic activity mainly being limited to informal trading and government services. It would therefore be beneficial to begin the Kick Start Strategy for the municipality in Makapanstad.

Once development has taken place in Makapanstad, and the economy is growing at a steady rate, although from a small base, development can expand to other areas. The status of Moretele Local Municipality is still regarded by the North West Spatial Development Framework as a Developing rural economy with limited growth potential. No area has been identified within Moretele Local Municipality as being either First Order Node, Second Order Node or Other Nodes under their current nodal hierarchy. However, Mathibestad, Makapanstad, Selepe and Tladistad have been identified as Potential developments nodes. In essence, the NWSDF and the VTSD collectively represent a comprehensive strategy for addressing the complex challenges faced by rural communities. By aligning the SDF with Rural Restructuring Zones and establishing Rural Development Nodes, these initiatives seek

to not only stimulate economic growth but also nurture sustainable development that is intricately woven into the fabric of rural life. Through targeted programs and strategic interventions, the aim is to unlock the latent potential of rural areas, paving the way for a more resilient and prosperous future.

2.3 DSITRICT & LOCAL POLICY CONTEXT

2.3.1 Bojanala District Integrated Development Plan (2022/2027)

As highlighted in the Bojanala Platinum District Draft 2022/2027 IDP, the long-term development vision for the District reads as follows:

“Bojanala Platinum District Municipality, a model of cooperative governance for effective and efficient service delivery in partnership with local municipalities and all stakeholders”

The district objectives as set out in the districts 4th Generation IDP are intended to focus municipal capacity towards accelerating service delivery and improving the quality of life of the district's citizens. The following development strategies are identified within the IDP:

- ❖ Basic Services & Infrastructure Development.
- ❖ Organisational Transformation and Institutional Development.
- ❖ Local Economic Development.
- ❖ Financial Viability.

❖ Good Governance & Public Participation.

The Bojanala Platinum District IDP indicates that there is priority areas identified with different needs. These priorities arise from the commonly identified needs of communities at the ward level and are submitted to the District Municipality to inform planning at the local and district level. The identified needs ranges from Infrastructure (Water & sanitation Roads & Storm water, Electricity), Economic issues, Development & Planning (Land Use Planning & Housing), Social Infrastructure (Community facilities (halls, sports grounds & libraries) and financial management. The Moretele Local municipality has also been identified as one of the priority areas within the district. The MLM is the most rural and underdeveloped municipality in the Bojanala Platinum District. In terms of the percentage of people living in poverty for each of the Municipality within the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality, Moretele Local Municipality has the highest percentage of people living in poverty, using the upper poverty line definition, with a total of 74.4%. The BPDM IDP identified priorities in Moretele Local Municipality which are:

- Water,
- High Mast Lights,
- Internal Roads and stormwater drainage systems, and
- Sports facilities Community halls / Facilities.

The BPDM IDP also aims to:

- Increase levels of economic activities in rural areas of Moretele Local Municipality.
- Construction of physical Markets and Service Facilities such as abattoirs, tanneries etc. to support rural development.
- To establish markets in rural areas in order to ensure that produce within rural finds consumers. The specifications of the market will be informed by the unique characteristics of the various rural areas in MLM.

Conclusion: To achieve alignment between district and local planning, it is imperative that the Spatial Development Framework incorporates the strategic objectives and spatial information of the district. This integration is crucial for establishing a coordinated and efficient spatial planning system that seamlessly integrates into the districts and other local municipality's development objectives.

2.3.2 Bojanala District Spatial Development Framework (BDSDF), 2012

The Bojanala Platinum District Municipality Final SDF is a sector plan that is an integral component of the Integrated Development Plan. To ensure that development will take place in an integrated and sustainable manner, the proposed District SDF will be aligned with the

goals and directives provided by various existing and new guiding documents, such as the National and Provincial SDF and the thirteen Development Principles/Objectives identified are listed below:

- ❖ **Principle 1:** To achieve a sustainable equilibrium between urbanisation, conservation, and tourism, mining, and agricultural activities within the district, by way of proper land use management and in partnership with the private sector and local communities.
- ❖ **Principle 2:** To define and establish a functional hierarchy of urban and rural service centres in the district, to optimise the delivery of social and engineering services and stimulate the local economy, while protecting valuable agricultural land.
- ❖ **Principle 3:** To provide a full range of social/ community services at all identified nodal points, following the nationally approved Thusong Centre concept.
- ❖ **Principle 4:** To optimally capitalise on the strategic location of the District through enhancing the N4 Platinum Highway and other external linkages, and to functionally link all nodal points and major destinations in the District to one another, by way of an extensive movement network.
- ❖ **Principle 5:** To ensure that proper public transport infrastructure is provided along with the priority movement network and at all

nodal points, serving both urban and rural communities, and linking to major destinations and regional routes.

- ❖ **Principle 6:** To establish the Magaliesberg and Pilanesberg complexes, together with Hartbeespoort, as Tourism Anchors in the District, and to develop latent tourism potential within the District particularly linked to mining, cultural historic heritage, and eco/ adventure.
- ❖ **Principle 7:** To promote irrigated and cultivated farming activities on suitable land within the District, and to support small scale and/ or subsistence farming throughout the remainder of the area.
- ❖ **Principle 8:** To maximally utilise the mining potential in the municipal area, including optimising backwards and forward linkages, without impeding negatively on the tourism and agricultural potential.
- ❖ **Principle 9:** To enhance business activities (formal and informal) at each of the identified nodal points in the district by consolidating these activities with the Thusong Centres and modal transfer facilities.
- ❖ **Principle 10:** To consolidate industrial and manufacturing activities around three core areas, namely Rustenburg Town, Brits and Mogwase (Bodirelo), and to promote small-scale



manufacturing/ light industrial activities, including agro-processing, at Rural Service Centres.

- ❖ **Principle 11:** To ensure that areas displaying little or no potential for growth (urban and rural) are at least provided with the constitutionally mandated minimum levels of services as prescribed by the NSDP and enshrined in the Constitution.
- ❖ **Principle 12:** To integrate and consolidate the fragmented urban structure of the BPD by way of delineating urban and rural development boundaries around nodal points and promoting infill development and densification within these Strategic Development Areas.
- ❖ **Principle 13:** To compile detailed Precinct Plans for each of the identified nodal points and Rural Service Centres in the District.

The function of the District Spatial Development Framework is primarily to integrate and coordinate on a broader level spatial information which includes the five local municipalities located in its area of jurisdiction. A Land Use Management System on the other hand deals with the detail administration of land development and land use change. It is also for this reason that the local municipalities have to compile their land use management schemes for their individual areas dealing with individual properties in terms of their administration, land use rights and also the amendment of these rights for a particular

development and to meet specific requirements. It must, however, conform to the Spatial Development Framework. It is therefore necessary for the Moretele Local municipality SDF which is currently under review to be in line with the district SDF.

Conclusion: The proposals arising from the Spatial Development Framework should be in harmony with the District SDF and the SDFs of local municipalities within the district. This alignment is essential to foster regional coherence and ensure that development initiatives are synchronised and complementary across different administrative levels. By promoting regional alignment, the Spatial Development Framework can contribute to a unified and strategic approach to spatial planning that addresses the needs and goals of the broader district and its constituent local municipalities.

2.3.3 Bojanala Platinum District Rural Development Sector Plan, 2023

The Bojanala Platinum District Rural Development Sector Plan is meant to complement existing strategic spatial plans located in all three spheres of government and render the needed 'rural development component' to the country's existing intergovernmental and cross-sectoral strategic spatial planning system. The Department of Land Reform and Rural Development's (DLRRD) strategic objectives are corporate governance and service excellence through compliance



within land administration and spatial planning for integrated and sustainable growth and development, among others. A part of this includes creating agricultural value chains, developing agricultural inputs, monitoring agricultural production and consumption, and promoting comprehensive rural development.

In the same vein, the DRDP should be viewed as complementing existing district plans, at the same time anchoring rural development objectives as articulated at provincial and national levels of governance. The MLM forms part of regions under the North West Province that contain rural areas, the commencement of the VDP also assists in ensuring the smooth development and alignment of the BDRDSP. MLM has been set under the functional region 3, being rural in character and targeted for agricultural activities, can have multiple opportunities for development, especially given its proximity to the mining and tourism functional region. The RDSP looks at the potential opportunities in agro-processing, mining supply chain and tourism related businesses.

The RSDP will assist in identifying development potential of the rural spaces in the district in line with the department's new rural strategy. The objectives of the RDSP are therefore aimed at enhancing the impact of intensified government investments through reviewing the current developmental realities and potential in the district and coming

up with interventions that will bring change in the livelihoods of people in these rural communities. This RDSP has been developed with the agriculture sector as the main pillar to drive the transformation of the rural economy. However, it is to be noted that this is subject to challenges as well as limitations brought about by natural forces at play. The district municipality is currently affected by severe drought, which is said to be the worst that South Africa has seen in at least two decades. Similarly, issues of climate change need to be taken into consideration

Conclusion: By aligning these plans, there is an opportunity to create a comprehensive and coordinated approach to rural development that takes into account the goals and strategies at both the district and municipal levels, fostering a more effective and impactful implementation of rural development initiatives.

2.3.4 Bojanala Integrated Transport Master Plan.

The Integrated Transport Plan for the Bojanala District Municipality plays a crucial role in guiding transportation strategies and infrastructure development within the district. To ensure a coordinated and effective approach, it is essential that the District Municipal SDF aligns with the objectives and priorities outlined in the Integrated Transport Plan. This alignment facilitates a seamless integration of spatial and transportation planning, fostering synergy and efficiency



in the overall development of the district. By working in tandem, the SDF and the Integrated Transport Plan contribute to a holistic and well-coordinated vision for the sustainable development of the Bojanala District Municipality. The MLM SDF will seek to the BITMP to align main routes into the municipality and develop accordingly with the vision and set objectives of the master plan. The R101 which is a major route into the municipality plays a role in the spatial opportunities through transportation. This will require the SDF to present all transport challenges and opportunities that will not be of separate development form the BITMP.

Conclusion: The Integrated Transport Plan provides insight and illustrations of corridors within the municipality, demonstrating how they influence the spatial development and functioning of the area. The Spatial Development Framework must ensure the accurate representation of municipal corridors and align development proposals with the goal of enhancing linkages throughout the municipality. This involves promoting spatial development along these corridors to maximise spatial integration, access, and the economic efficiency of the municipality. Additionally, the framework should focus on cross-border alignment and improved regional linkages, ensuring a cohesive and well-connected spatial plan that contributes to the overall development and functionality of the municipality.

2.3.5 Bojanala Environmental Management Framework, 2018

Section 24 of the Constitution stipulates that all South Africans have a right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being and to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations. The Constitution compels everybody to take reasonable steps to prevent pollution and ecological degradation, promote conservation and secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources. The SPLUMA requires the development of municipal SDFs that must include a strategic assessment of the environmental pressures and opportunities within the municipal area, including the spatial location of environmental sensitivities and high potential agricultural land where applicable.

In an effort to acknowledge the importance of the BPDME MF, as an important policy with regards to protecting the environment, which if not protected, will be harmful to the health and wellbeing of its citizen and natural resources within MLM. Bojanala Platinum District Municipality EMF is a decision support tool, which ensures that the competent authority has sufficient information to guide EIA authorisation decisions within a specific geographical area. It functions as support mechanism in the EIA process in the evaluation and review of development applications, as well as in decision making. Although the legal mandate for EMFs is vested with the EIA authorities and not

directly with the local municipality responsible for land use management in municipal areas, the SPLUMA requires SDFs to take cognisance of any environmental management instrument adopted by the relevant environmental management authority.

Conclusion: The BEMF aligns with NEMA to ensure environmental management is accomplished across board. Utilising the BEMF will provide the SDF sustainability in all developments located within the local municipality. This will ensure cohesion with developments spread out in the nodal points of the MLM. The BEMF is strategically aligned with the NEMA to facilitate comprehensive environmental management across all domains. Incorporating the BEMF into the SDF is a pivotal strategy for ensuring sustainability in all developments within the local municipality. By doing so, the municipality ensures that environmental considerations are seamlessly integrated into its developmental initiatives, promoting environmentally responsible practices. This alignment not only enhances environmental sustainability but also fosters cohesion with developments spread across the nodal points of the MLM. The BEMF, acting in conjunction with the SDF, provides a robust framework that guides development in a manner that is both ecologically sound and aligned with broader environmental management principles. This approach contributes to a harmonious and

sustainable integration of developmental efforts within the municipality.

2.3.6 The Integrated Rural Development Sector Strategy, 2023

The Integrated Rural Development Sector Strategy (IRDSS) aims to realise a vision of socially cohesive and stable rural communities with viable institutions, sustainable economies, and universal access to social amenities. This strategy is specifically designed to address the challenges faced by rural areas in South Africa, such as poverty, inequality, and lack of access to natural resources. These challenges are mainly underpinned by the historical and political context of the pre-1994 era. After the transition to democracy in 1994, the main challenge for rural development was to end the marginalisation of the rural poor. Which matches the context of Moretele Local Municipality as it is significantly predominated by rural areas as addressed by the IDP. The main objectives of Rural Development include the following:

- ❖ Address the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment in rural areas. (which is part of the major challenges experiences within the Moretele Local Municipal area to date).
- ❖ Improve the quality of lives of rural communities by accelerating the implementation of the National Development



Plan and the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan to end poverty and hunger, improve productivity, food security and creating jobs.

- ❖ Revitalise the rural economy through investment and development of rural infrastructure including road and transportation, agriculture and agro-processing, mining, digital economy, ocean economy, tourism, arts and culture, water and irrigation schemes, public health and education, amongst others. (MLM still requires a lot of effort to take advantage of these aspects especially Agriculture as there is high potential for it to become the most significant economic activity in the region).
- ❖ Promote support of rural enterprises and cooperatives to promote self-sustainability and active participation in the economic value chain (This will help individuals within the municipality to create an income for themselves and further unemployment levels, especially with people leaving to work in the neighbouring province such as Gauteng)

The Integrated Rural Development Sector Strategy discusses 6 different pillars driving rural development and the revitalisation of the rural economy in South Africa which are also significantly relevant to the Moretele municipal area.

Pillar 1: Infrastructure Development, Maintenance and Investment

Pillar 2: Industrialisation, Enterprise Development and Job Creation

Pillar 3: Education and Skills Development

Pillar 4: Provision of Basic Services

Pillar 5: Land and Agrarian Reform and Tenure Security.

Pillar 6: Social, Community and Human Development

2.3.7 Moretele Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2022/2027

In the Spatial Development Framework section of the Moretele Integrated development Plan, the development of a Spatial Development Framework consistent with the SPLUMA regulation was stressed. The aim is to promote consistency and uniformity in procedures and decision making. Other objectives include addressing historical spatial imbalances and the integration of the principles of sustainable development into land use and planning regulatory tools and legislative instruments. In the important linkages within the Moretele local municipality, although not situated within the MLM, the N1 along the eastern boundary of the municipal area was be regarded as an important national transport corridor.

The route through Ga-Motla, Swartdamstad up to Makapanstad and from its intersection eastwards and south eastwards through Mathibestad, Dertig and Bosplaas to the Temba node in Tshwane form part of the primary development corridor. The route from Moretele through Ga-Hebedi and Jonathan facilitates a linkage with the provincially important tourism node around the Klipvoordam and Klipvoordam Nature Reserve. Although not located within the Municipal area, the route from Ga-Motla towards Soshanguve was also be considered as a tourism route linking the Tswaing Meteorite Crater Reserve.

The primary nodes within the municipality were identified to consist of Danhouse, Ramaphosa, Mathibestad, Mathibestad RDP and Makapanstad. The majority of the population is residing in the areas of Mathibestad and Makapanstad, with Mathibestad being regarded as the seat of the whole Moretele Local Municipality. The secondary nodes on the other hand include Ga-Motla, Ratjiekane, Ga-mot and Swartdamstad, with the majority of the population between these secondary nodes residing in Ga-Motla settlement and is the only formalised area within the node.

Lastly, the Rural nodes were classified between Tertiary Node A consisting of Moretele and Sutelong, Tertiary node B consisting of Ngobi, Transactie, and Swartboom, and Tertiary node C consisting of

Syferkuil, Walman, Olverton, and Mogohlwaneng. After assessing the various Ward-based needs, the **new municipal priorities** were established which includes: Water, High Mast Lighting, Internal roads and Storm water Drainage systems, Sports facilities, Community halls / Facilities and Housing. The strategic objectives of the Moretele Local Municipality were also developed and categorised by Directorate. The strategic objectives include:

Infrastructure Development Services

- ❖ To ensure access to sustainable services and infrastructure to all households.

Community Development Services

- ❖ To ensure access to public amenities and to promote community safety, development and sustainable livelihoods.

Budget and Treasury Office

- ❖ To promote and ensure prudent financial management to enhance institutional viability and access to basic services.

Human Resources and Corporate Services

- ❖ To promote and enhance professional institutional



development and transformation through improved human resources systems and technology.

Local Economic Development and Planning

- ❖ To promote and enhance economic development, growth and economic access.

Strategic Services and Governance

- ❖ To promote and enhance effective governance systems for improved service delivery,
- ❖ To enhance and promote effective governance through credible communication systems,
- ❖ To promote and enhance integrated municipal planning,
- ❖ To promote Institutional development and transformation and good governance.

Conclusion: The adopted IDP serves as a foundation for the developing SDF by prioritising specific projects that align with its vision. To effectively realise the goals outlined in the IDP, the SDF should focus on several key objectives. First, there is a need to spatially restructure inefficient settlements, optimising land use and enhancing overall efficiency. Additionally, the SDF should actively promote sustainable development practices and the responsible use of natural resources to ensure long-term environmental health. Furthermore, the

SDF should strategically allocate resources to areas with the greatest needs, balancing the development between rural and urban areas. This includes identifying and stimulating economic development opportunities in both settings. Lastly, the SDF should support equitable protection of rights to and in land, ensuring fair and just distribution of land resources. By incorporating these objectives, the SDF can effectively contribute to the realisation of the overarching vision outlined in the IDP.

2.3.8 Moretele Local Municipality Land Use Scheme, 2016

The Moretele Local Municipality has prepared the Land Use Management Scheme known as the Moretele Local Municipality Land Use Scheme, 2016 with the help of Department of Rural Development and Land Reform. The Land Use Scheme has been prepared in terms of Section 24 of SPLUMA and enacted in terms of the Moretele Spatial Planning and Land Use Management By-Law. The Scheme came into effect and has been applicable to all buildings and land within the entire municipal area of Moretele Local Municipality as indicated on their scheme map. The Land Use Scheme was developed with a purpose that it must give effect to the Municipal Spatial Development Framework and determine the use and development of land within the municipal area to which it relates in order to promote various thing including Economic growth, Social Inclusion, Efficient land development



and ensuring minimal impact on the public health, environment and the natural resources within the Moretele local municipality. It therefore, becomes an essential component to be considered in developing the municipal Spatial Development Framework.

The Moretele Land Use Scheme components significantly consist of the Scheme Regulations which set out the procedures and conditions relating to the appropriate use and development of land in any zone within the municipal area. It also consists of a map indicating the zoning of the municipal area into land use zones. It further consists of a register of all amendments to such land use scheme and a register of all land use rights of all properties.

Conclusion: In conclusion, Local municipalities are mandated to compile land use management schemes within their jurisdictions, addressing aspects of land administration, land use rights, and amendments to meet specific developmental needs and requirements. Importantly, these schemes must align with the SDF. A concrete example is the MLM Land Use Management Scheme, 2016, which was designed to coordinate and harmonise development in the municipality. Its objective is to effectively promote health, safety, good order, amenity, convenience, and the general welfare of the area, ensuring efficiency and economy in the development process. This highlights the importance of integrating spatial planning tools and

schemes within the broader framework of municipal and district development strategies for a coordinated and sustainable approach.

2.3.9 Moretele Local Municipality SPLUM By-law of 2016

The Moretele Local Municipality SPLUM By-laws of 2016 mandate the creation and regular updating of a Municipal SDF. According to Chapter 2, Section 4(1) of these by-laws, the municipality must develop the SDF in alignment with the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act and the Municipal Systems Act. Section 5(1) outlines that the SDF must include:

1. Projections for activity and employment trends over the next five years.
2. Identification of current and future spatial structuring elements.
3. Requirements for engineering and economic infrastructure.
4. A written spatial plan for the next five years.

Section 6 requires the formation of an intergovernmental steering committee and a project committee, with notifications published in two official languages. The Executive Council must also be informed, and interested parties should be invited to provide feedback on the draft SDF. Section 7 specifies the roles of the intergovernmental steering committee and the project committee, including providing technical

expertise, input on drafts, and ensuring alignment with other development plans. Before preparing the SDF, the municipality must invite nominations for the steering committee from various stakeholders. Section 8 describes the process for drafting the SDF, including compiling a status quo document, receiving feedback, and ensuring public participation. The final SDF must be adopted by the Municipal Council and published with a notice.

Section 9 emphasises the importance of public participation, requiring notices and consultations with various stakeholders. Comments must be submitted within 60 days of the notice publication. Additionally, the document references several key spatial policy frameworks, including the National Development Plan, the Integrated Urban Development Framework, and various provincial and district strategies that influence spatial planning and development.

2.3.10 Moretele Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework, 2018.

Moretele Local Municipality initiated the process of reviewing its Spatial Development Framework in the year 2018. The rationale behind the formulation of the SDF was to provide clear strategic directions for the development of the Municipality over a certain period. The SDF aimed to represent the integration and trade-off of all relevant sector policies and plans and to guide the municipality in

taking any decision or exercising any discretion in terms of SPLUMA or any other law relating to spatial planning and land use management system. The Moretele Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework, 2018 established the 11 specific principles which were applicable to the spatial proposals which included the following:

- i. **Principle 1: Urban/Rural Edge-** Utilise the urban and rural edge to manage growth.
- ii. **Principle 2: Densification:** It is recommended that all vacant stands within the Urban and Rural edges must first be developed before considering any future outwardly extensions.
- iii. **Principle 3: Open Space System** - The municipal open space network indicated in green on the maps, should never be considered for any development.
- iv. **Principle 4: Cultivation and Rural Development** - Protect high potential agricultural land and promote small-scale extensive commercial farming activities. Enhance rural development through the provision of infrastructure.
- v. **Principle 5: Protect** - Land with high swelling clays, or used for agricultural purposes, or grazing, or public open space or sports fields, or close to rivers and streams should not be developed. Any development within a conservation area

should only take place if the development acquired approval from key environmental departments/and if the development promotes tourism.

- vi. **Principle 6: Economic Zone** - It is recommended as far as possible that all business and retail activities should be restricted to the areas indicated in “red” on the maps.
- vii. **Principle 7: Manage** - The “blue” areas on the map include a 100-metre buffer around Churches, Community Halls, Clinics, Schools and other key community facilities. All taverns, bottle stores and funeral parlours shops should be discouraged in these areas.
- viii. **Principle 8: Intensify** - The areas highlighted in “red” on the map include a 150-metre buffer around land uses such as business activities. These areas should act as little nodes, but only where the following principles are applied:
 - Importance
 - Service and function.
 - Close proximity to Major corridors
 - Link to activity spines and corridors.
- ix. **Principle 9: Access** - Maintain connectivity between the identified settlements and other important nodes.

- x. **Principle 10: Industrial Zones** - Built an efficient and resilient local economy by optimising the spatial distribution of economic sectors.
- xi. **Principle 11: Tourism** - Tourism need to be enhanced and promoted within the Municipality.

Nodes

The following methodology was used to identify key intervention areas (nodes) within the Municipal jurisdiction. These Nodes were analysed and identified in terms of:

- Function
- Economy/Land Use: Business and Community facilities
- Intensity of Use
- Population size
- Household Density
- Access to transportation linkages
- Settlement Growth

The following nodes were identified in terms of the criteria above used.

Primary Nodes are characterised by an established economic sector

that contributes significantly to job creation within their respective regions.

Primary Nodes: Mathibestad, Makapanstad, Dertig, Sespond, Ramaphosa and Danhouse.

Secondary Nodes typically exhibit a smaller economic footprint compared to district and provincial counterparts, although they play a vital role in fostering local economic activity, particularly in agricultural regions.

Secondary Nodes: Ga-Motla, Ga-Moeka, Ratjiepane and Swartdamstad

Tertiary nodes refer to individual settlements, such as towns or villages, or clusters of settlements closely situated to each other, characterised by a limited or negligible economic activity.

Tertiary Node A: Moretele/Sutelong

Tertiary Node B: Ngobi, Swartboom and Transactie

Tertiary Node C: Walman, Olverton, Syferkuil and Mogohlwaneng

Corridors.

The Moretele Local Municipality SDF also identified the following corridors within the municipality.

Major Linkages - Although not situated within the MLM, the N1 along the eastern boundary of the municipal area can be regarded as an important national transport corridor.

Primary Development - The route through Ga-Motla, Swartdamstad up to Makapanstad and from its intersection eastwards and south eastwards through Mathibestad, Dertig and Bosplaats to the Temba node in Tshwane form part of the primary development corridor.

Secondary Linkages - The route northeast from Ngobi through Swartboom, Olverton and Syferskuil provides linkages to the national transport corridor east of the Municipal area.

Tertiary Linkages - The tertiary linkages include all the internal routes linking the remaining settlements within the Municipal jurisdiction.

Tourism Linkages - The route from Moretele through Ga-Hebedi and Jonathan facilitates a linkage with the provincially important tourism node around the Klipvoordam and Klipvoordam Nature Reserve. Although not located within the Municipal area, the route from Ga-Motla towards Soshanguve can also be considered as a tourism route linking the Tswaing Meteorite Crater Reserve.

External Linkages - The route running along the northern boundary of the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality from Hammanskraal in

the east through Temba, Stinkwater, Eersterust up to the Winterveld area, can be regarded as an important external linkage.

The SDF proposals, centred on the key spatial structuring elements, of which essentially indicate the following:

- Depict areas to be protected, including natural, high agricultural potential and municipal open spaces.
- Identify a hierarchy of road networks, transport corridors and nodes to promote accessibility and efficient movement of people and goods.
- Identify future growth areas and where to direct growth in a sustainable manner in order to oblige to SPLUMA.
- Promote infill densification within all settlement boundaries to ensure access to opportunities and amenities.
- Identify areas where economic growth and investment will be pursued.

Conclusion: SPLUMA requires the municipal including even the national and provincial spheres of government to prepare SDFs that establish a clear vision which must be developed through a thorough inventory and analysis based on national spatial planning principles and local long-term development goals and plans. SDFs are thus mandatory at all three spheres of government to represent the

integration and trade-off of all relevant sector policies and plans and to guide a provincial department or municipality in taking any decision or exercising any discretion in terms of SPLUMA or any other law relating to spatial planning and land use management systems



2.4 GUIDING PRINCIPLES (SPATIAL PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT ACT)

The implications of the preceding National, Provincial and Municipal Policy and Plan analysis has been summarised in table 2 below. These summary principles must be taken into cognisance during the preparation of the Moretele Local Municipal Spatial Development Framework.

Table 2: Summary of Guiding Principles for the development of the Moretele Local Municipality SDF

Principles & objectives relevant for spatial development	Legislation/ policy document	Summary principle	Implications for municipal SDF
Ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner. Residential development with potable water, adequate sanitary facilities and domestic energy supply. Enabling reliable supply and basic service delivery. Ensure that all communities have access to basic services. To ensure access to sustainable services and infrastructure to all households. Retrofit existing non-sustainable human settlements with the public infrastructure and services required.	Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996. National Housing Act 107 of 1997 and the National Housing Code 9. National Infrastructure Plan and the National Development Plan 2030. Bojanala District Integrated Development Plan 2022/2027. Moretele Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2022/2027 Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996 and the National Development Plan 2030.	Provide basic services to all communities to at least minimum levels of service.	Identify the location of all settlements and communities with services below minimum levels. Determine priorities for the provision and/or upgrading of basic services and infrastructure investments. Identify well-located informal settlements for upgrading.
Acceleration of investments in road, rail, bulk water, water treatment and transmission infrastructure. Invest in infrastructure development.	National Infrastructure Plan. Bojanala Integrated Transport Master Plan.	Invest in required bulk infrastructure to support development. Provide accessibility and permeability to corridors of	Identify the type and location of priority bulk infrastructure required. Identify development and infrastructure investment along activity and mobility corridors,



MORETELE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (MSDF)



Principles & objectives relevant for spatial development	Legislation/ policy document	Summary principle	Implications for municipal SDF
		development to all through efficient transport infrastructure.	existing and emerging economic nodes.
The major concentrations of urban poor should be spatially linked into the mainstream of city life through investments in transport infrastructure and the connecting corridors of development. Establish functional linkages between towns and settlements and to ensure that the main linking road network is upgraded. Consider the impact of large volumes of daily commuting through MLM.	National Development Plan 2030 Bojanala District Integrated Development Plan 2022/2027. Bojanala District Integrated Development Plan 2022/2027.	Develop and upgrade transport infrastructure taking cognisance of functional linkages and interaction patterns.	Identify the main transport infrastructure components to be developed or upgraded.
Ensure people have access to social and economic services, opportunities and choices. Residential development in areas allowing convenient access to economic opportunities and health, educational and social amenities. Establish a hierarchy of service centres to ensure equitable access to social infrastructure and to promote local economic development. Promote community safety, development and ensure access to public amenities.	Integrated Urban Development Framework 2016. National Housing Act 107 of 1997 and the National Housing Code 9. Moretele Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2022/2027.	Provide equitable access to social infrastructure and amenities.	Identify the extent and location of social facilities and amenities to be provided.
Economic hubs supporting diverse economic activities should be developed within historically black townships to integrate these areas into wider economic functioning localities. Residential development in areas allowing convenient access to economic opportunities and health, educational and social amenities. To ensure people have access to social and economic services, opportunities and choices. Harness urban dynamism for inclusive, sustainable economic growth and development.	National Development Plan 2030. National Housing Act 107 of 1997 and the National Housing Code 9. Integrated Urban Development Framework (2016).	Provide equitable access to economic services and opportunities.	Establish spatial patterns of differentiated access to economic opportunities to inform spatial planning. Optimise infrastructure investment, expand access to basic services and guide development through urban planning.



MORETELE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (MSDF)



Principles & objectives relevant for spatial development	Legislation/ policy document	Summary principle	Implications for municipal SDF
The promotion and enhancement of economic development, growth and economic access. The transition towards a green economy Ensure sustainable economic growth, drive inclusive economic development and derive optimum transformative benefit from urbanisation and urban living.	Integrated Urban Development Framework (2016). Moretele Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2022/2027 National Strategy for Sustainable Development. National Spatial Development Framework 2022.		
Open up beneficiation opportunities in North West Province.	National Infrastructure Plan.	Optimise manufacturing and beneficiation opportunities.	Identify locations of potential manufacturing and beneficiation hubs and/or incubator networks.
Promote a safe and healthy environment.	Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996.	Ensure safe and healthy communities.	Consider the spatial dimensions of crime in the municipality.
Establishment and maintenance of habitable, stable and sustainable public and private residential developments. Building sustainable communities. Ensuring the provision of habitable and sustainable human settlements. Ensure access to sustainable services and infrastructure for households.	National Housing Act 107 of 1997 and the National Housing Code 9. National Strategy for Sustainable Development. North West Department of Human Settlements: Strategic Plan. Moretele Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2022/2027	Development of sustainable residential development.	Consider all dimensions of sustainable human settlements in the location and detailed planning of new residential development.
Well-located informal settlements should be upgraded and situated in development of areas with permanent residential structures with secure tenure, ensuring internal and external privacy and providing adequate protection against the elements.	National Development Plan 2030.	Upgrading of informal settlements where feasible.	Identify the location of informal settlements Identify suitability and priority for upgrading.



MORETELE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (MSDF)



Principles & objectives relevant for spatial development	Legislation/ policy document	Summary principle	Implications for municipal SDF
The new ghetto formation should be avoided by promoting a mix of race and income groups in new housing developments.	National Housing Act 107 of 1997 and the National Housing Code 9. National Development Plan 2030.	Promote balanced residential development informed by local circumstances.	Provide appropriate guidelines for land use and socio-economic mix in new residential developments.
Urban sprawl should be contained and reversed as denser forms of development are more efficient. Support spatial integration to forge new spatial forms in settlement, transport, social and economic areas. Integrate and consolidate the fragmented and dispersed settlement structure in all settlements. Focus development on short term priority areas for urbanisation. Define Urban Development Boundaries in areas where appropriate to contain urban sprawl and to promote infill development and densification.	National Development Plan 2030. Integrated Urban Development Framework (2016). Bojanala District Integrated Development Plan 2022/2027 Bojanala District Integrated Development Plan 2022/2027. Bojanala District Integrated Development Plan 2022/2027.	Limit urban sprawl through compact development, infill and densification.	Consistent application of the principles of compact development and densification in spatial planning and development at both municipal and local levels.
More attention should be given to the design and quality of urban public space.	National Development Plan 2030.	Provision of quality public spaces in settlements.	Incorporate planning and provision of public spaces at municipal and local level spatial planning.
Sustaining our ecosystems and using natural resources efficiently. Respond effectively to climate change. Protect, enhance and manage the natural environmental resources in the municipality to ensure a sustainable equilibrium between the mining, tourism and agricultural industries in the area.	National Strategy for Sustainable Development. National Strategy for Sustainable Development. Bojanala District Integrated Development Plan 2022/2027.	Sustain ecosystems and natural resources.	Incorporate spatial dimensions of biodiversity and natural resources in spatial planning.

2.5 VISION DIRECTIVES

The summary principles relevant to the formulation of the Moretele Local Municipality SDF gives clear spatial direction for development within the Municipality. These principles are included below:

- ❖ Provide basic services infrastructure for the whole municipality.
- ❖ Ensure safe and healthy communities.
- ❖ Protect ecosystems and natural resources.
- ❖ Focus on Infrastructure Development in key areas to promote economic development.
- ❖ Optimise manufacturing opportunities within the municipality.
- ❖ Optimise tourism opportunities within the municipality.
- ❖ Provide fair access to social infrastructure and amenities.
- ❖ Provision of quality public spaces in settlements.
- ❖ Provide accessibility and permeability to corridors of development to all through efficient transport infrastructure upgrading and maintenance.

In formulating a spatial development vision that accurately reflects the nature and characteristics of the municipality, it is crucial to consider the analysis of existing planning and policy documents relevant to the municipal area. The starting point for devising the municipal SDF vision should involve assessing district and local priorities, as well as the vision

statements of the province, district, and the local municipality. Some of the formulated visions impacting the district are indicated below, inclusive of the proposed SDF vision.

❖ **National Spatial Development Framework, 2022**

“All Our People Living in Shared and Transformed Places in an Integrated, Inclusive, Sustainable and Competitive National Space Economy”.

❖ **North West SDF Vision, 2016**

“A sustainable urban and rural spatial development pattern focused on a modern, ecologically sustainable economy, supported by a suitably skilled labour force and providing for quality of living”.

❖ **Bojanala Platinum District IDP Vision, 2022/2027**

“A model of cooperative governance for effective and efficient service delivery in partnership with local municipalities and all stakeholders”

❖ **Current Municipal IDP Vision, 2022/2027**

“A developing Moretele for growth and prosperity”

❖ **Proposed SDF Vision**

“Sustainably transforming the spatial form, through innovative spatial strategies”

STATUS QUO ANALYSIS



3. STATUS QUO ANALYSIS

The objective of conducting a status quo analysis is to assess the standard and quality of resources within the municipal jurisdiction. This aims to establish the current baseline and quality of available resources. Through this analysis, it becomes possible to identify challenges that impede growth and development, while also pinpointing potential opportunities inherent in the Local Municipality's resource base. To facilitate a comprehensive analysis of the local municipality's resource base, these resources have been categorised into the Socio-Economic, Biophysical Environment and the Built Environment.



3.1 INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

The following is a summary of the spatial analysis of the Moretele Local Municipality in terms of its institutional structure, socio-economic, bio-physical and built environment. The institutional structure of the Moretele Local Municipality can be explained in terms of municipal wards, traditional authorities, proclaimed towns and villages as well as land claims, restitution and redistribution as briefly discussed below.

3.1.1 Municipal Ward Boundaries

The Municipality consists of twenty-six (26) wards made out of 76 several settlements or villages spread over 1369 km² (refer to map 4).

3.1.2 Traditional Council's & Community Authorities Boundaries

Moretele Local Municipality is predominantly rural in character and land use, with the majority of the area falling under Traditional Leadership (refer to map 5). The Municipality recognises four (4) Traditional Council in terms of section 2 of the Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act 2 of 2019, which are:

- ❖ Bahwaduba Traditional Council
- ❖ Bakgatla Ba Mosetlha Traditional Council
- ❖ Bakgatla Ba Mocha Traditional Council



❖ Baphuthing Ba Ga Nawa Traditional Council

The MLM has presence of Community Authorities which are: Thaba Ya Batho, Tsoga o Itirele & Modimolle Community Authority.

3.1.3 Proclaimed Towns and Villages

The majority of households and villages are located within Traditional Council areas, with only a few areas formally proclaimed, resulting in limited security of tenure. Numerous unproclaimed settlements, particularly along major routes, also fall under Traditional Council jurisdiction. Only Swartboom is fully formalised, while areas such as Mmakaunyana, Carousel View, Ga-Motle, Mogogelo, Syferkuil, Walman, Woyenthin, and Olverton are formalised only to the extent of Surveyor General diagrams.

3.1.4 Spatial Interpretation of the Moretele IDP priority issues

The Moretele IDP priority issues are summarised per each of the 26 wards and illustrated in Table 3 and Table 4 and the information shown in table 3 can be summarised as follows:

Table 3: Identified Priority issues per Ward for the MLM

WARD NO.	2023 – 2024 Identified Priority Issues (IDP 1 st Review)	2024 – 2025 Priority Issues (IDP 2 nd Review)
1	1. Land formalisation 2. Water and sanitation	

WARD NO.	2023 – 2024 Identified Priority Issues (IDP 1 st Review)	2024 – 2025 Priority Issues (IDP 2 nd Review)
	3. RDP houses 4. High school with facilities 5. Bridge and culverts 6. High mast lights 7. Provincial roads and internal roads 8. Cemetery fencing 9. Electrification 10. Tele communication 11. Sports facilities 12. Clinic and Hospitals 13. Disaster Management 14. Police station 15. Shopping complex	
2	1. High mast lights 2. Internal roads 3. RDP Houses 4. Water 5. Sanitation 6. Library 7. Electrification 8. Formalisation 9. Cemetery fencing	
3	1. Electrification at Walman extension 2. High mast Lights 3. Fire Station 4. RDP houses 5. Sanitation at Walman Extension 6. Community Library 7. Fencing of Old Cemetery 8. Internal roads 9. Security for all Schools	
4	1. Information hub 2. Water and Sanitation 3. Electrification 4. Internal road	



MORETELE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (MSDF)



WARD NO.	2023 – 2024 Identified Priority Issues (IDP 1 st Review)	2024 – 2025 Priority Issues (IDP 2 nd Review)
	5. High mast lights 6. Sanitation 7. RDP Houses	
5	1. Water reticulation and Yard connection at Ga-habedi, Sutelong, Blackrock, Jonathan and Flinksendrft 2. Internal Road at Ga- habedi, Sutelong, Blackrock, Jonathan, Dikgopaneng and Flinksendrft 3. Tarred Road D639, D634 and D632. 4. RDP Houses at Ga-habedi, Sutelong, Blackrock, Jonathan, Dikgopaneng and Flinksendrft 5. High mast lights at Ga-habedi, Sutelong, Blackrock, Jonathan, Dikgopaneng and Flinksendrft 6. Graveyards fencing at Lekgolo, Sutelong, Blackrock, Jonathan, Dikgopaneng 7. Street Naming at Ga-habedi, Blackrock new stands and Jonathan 8. Renovation of community hall at Ga-habedi, Sutelong and Flinksendrft 9. Internal access roads between villages including bridges on both roads at Ga-habedi to Dikgopaneng and Dikgopaneng to Dikebu 10. Mobile clinic at Dikgopaneng, Jonathan and Lekgolo 11. V-Drain at Sutelong, Jonathan and Black rock 12. Sanitation at Whole wards 13. Satellite police station at Sutelong 14. Library at Sutelong 15. Agricultural Boreholes for livestock at Dikgopaneng 16. Road signs on Provincial roads	
6	1. Water 2. Sanitation 3. Internal Roads and Storm Water 4. RDP Houses	

WARD NO.	2023 – 2024 Identified Priority Issues (IDP 1 st Review)	2024 – 2025 Priority Issues (IDP 2 nd Review)
	5. Fencing of cemetery 6. Emergency services and satellite police station 7. Community library 8. Sports center 9. Community hall 10. Network tower	
7	1. High mast lights 2. Electrification 3. Water 4. Sanitaion 5. Internal roads 6. D635 and D634 Roads 7. Resurfacing of Roads R16571 8. Community hall at Mmotong 9. RDP Houses 10. SMME and Agriculture Development 11. Sports complex 12. Community Park 13. Renovation of schools (Maruatona Primary, Nyorwe Primary, Makgabetloane Primary, Molotlegi Primary. 14. Fire Brigade and Dams 15. Maintenance of Graveyards 16. Boreholes	
8	1. Community Centre 2. Access Roads and Storm Water Drainage 3. High Mast Lights 4. 2nd Phase RDP Houses 5. Water and Sanitation 6. 2nd Phase of Khubamelo Road 7. Skills Development center 8. Library 9. Satellite police station 10. Electrification	
9	1. Water 2. Roads and Stormwater	



MORETELE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (MSDF)



WARD NO.	2023 – 2024 Identified Priority Issues (IDP 1 st Review)	2024 – 2025 Priority Issues (IDP 2 nd Review)
	3. Phase 2 High Mast lights 4. Community hall 5. Upgrading of graveyard 6. Land formalisation 7. Phase 2 stadium 8. Upgrading of TK Mokonyane school 9. Upgrading of clinic 10. Shopping mall 11. Post Office 12. RDP Houses	
10	1. Water 2. Internal Roads 3. Sports 4. High Mast Lights 5. RDP Houses 6. Community Hall and Parks 7. Street naming 8. Internal roads between villages including bridges on both roads. 9. Mobile clinic	
11	1. Internal roads and storm water phase 3 2. Water and sanitation 3. High mass light 4. Cemetery 5. School transport 6. Mobile police station 7. Library 8. RDP Houses	
12	1. Water 2. Internal Roads 3. Community Hall 4. Sports Facility 5. Ward Office 6. Library 7. RDP Houses	

WARD NO.	2023 – 2024 Identified Priority Issues (IDP 1 st Review)	2024 – 2025 Priority Issues (IDP 2 nd Review)
	8. Clinic	
13	1. 24-hour clinic 2. Water & sanitation 3. Internal roads 4. Sports facility 5. Police station 6. Community Hall 7. School 8. Skills Center 9. Library	
14	1. Internal roads 2. RDP Houses 3. Multipurpose centre 4. High mast lights 5. Storm water drainage 6. Upgrading of cemetery 7. Formalisation 8. VIP Toilets 9. 24 Hour operation of ambulance at Bosplaas Clinic 10. LED Projects 11. Library 12. Parks 13. Satellite Police station 14. Clinic	
15	1. Internal roads and Storm water 2. Water and Sanitation 3. Community Hall 4. Electrification 5. High mast lights 6. Library 7. Graveyards	
16	1. Internal roads 2. High Mast Lights 3. Community Hall/Multipurpose Centre	



MORETELE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (MSDF)



WARD NO.	2023 – 2024 Identified Priority Issues (IDP 1 st Review)	2024 – 2025 Priority Issues (IDP 2 nd Review)
	4. Sanitation 5. Clinic 6. High school 7. Cemetery	
17	1. Roads and Stormwater 2. Water yard connections 3. RDP Houses 4. High Mast Lights and Maintenance 5. Potoane Bridge 6. Sports facilities/Stadium 7. Electrification of households	
18	1. High Mast Lights 2. Roads and storm water 3. RDP Houses 4. 24HR Clinic 5. Cemetery fencing 6. Sports ground 7. Agriculture projects 8. Yards connections 9. Skills development centre 10. Library	
19	1. High Mast Lights 2. Community Hall 3. RDP Houses 4. Yard connections 5. Electrification 6. Sanitation	
20	1. Water & yard connection 2. Internal Routes 3. Community hall and MPCC 4. Housing (RDP) 5. Library 6. High mast light 7. Upgrading of Stadium	

WARD NO.	2023 – 2024 Identified Priority Issues (IDP 1 st Review)	2024 – 2025 Priority Issues (IDP 2 nd Review)
	8. Agricultural projects 9. Parks & Recreational Centre	
21	1. High Mast lights 2. Internal Roads 3. Multipurpose Center 4. Upgrading of cemetery 5. Sanitation 6. Fire belt	
22	1. High Mast Lights 2. Internal roads 3. RDP Houses 4. Clinic 5. Water 6. Sports facility 7. Sanitation 8. Cemetery fencing 9. Mobile Police Station 10. Skills Development Centre	
23	1. Water Yard connections 2. High Mast Lights 3. Upgrading of Storm Water and Roads 4. Land Formalisation 5. Electrification 6. Sanitation 7. Construction of High school 8. Solar and Solar Geysers 9. Upgrading of Graveyard	
24	1. High mast light 2. Internal roads 3. RDP Houses 4. Cemetery upgrading 5. Agricultural projects	
25	1. Water	



WARD NO.	2023 – 2024 Identified Priority Issues (IDP 1 st Review)	2024 – 2025 Priority Issues (IDP 2 nd Review)
	2. Internal roads and Storm water 3. High mast lights and maintenance 4. Land formalisation 5. Recreational Park 6. Graveyard fencing 7. Electrification 8. Speed humps and internal roads 9. RDP Houses 10. Community Hall	
26	1. Water reticulation 2. Internal roads and storm water 3. RDP Houses 4. High mast lights 5. Community center 6. Cemetery upgrading 7. Renovation of school 8. Provincial Road	

Source: Moretele Local Municipality IDP 2023/24



MORETELE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (MSDF)

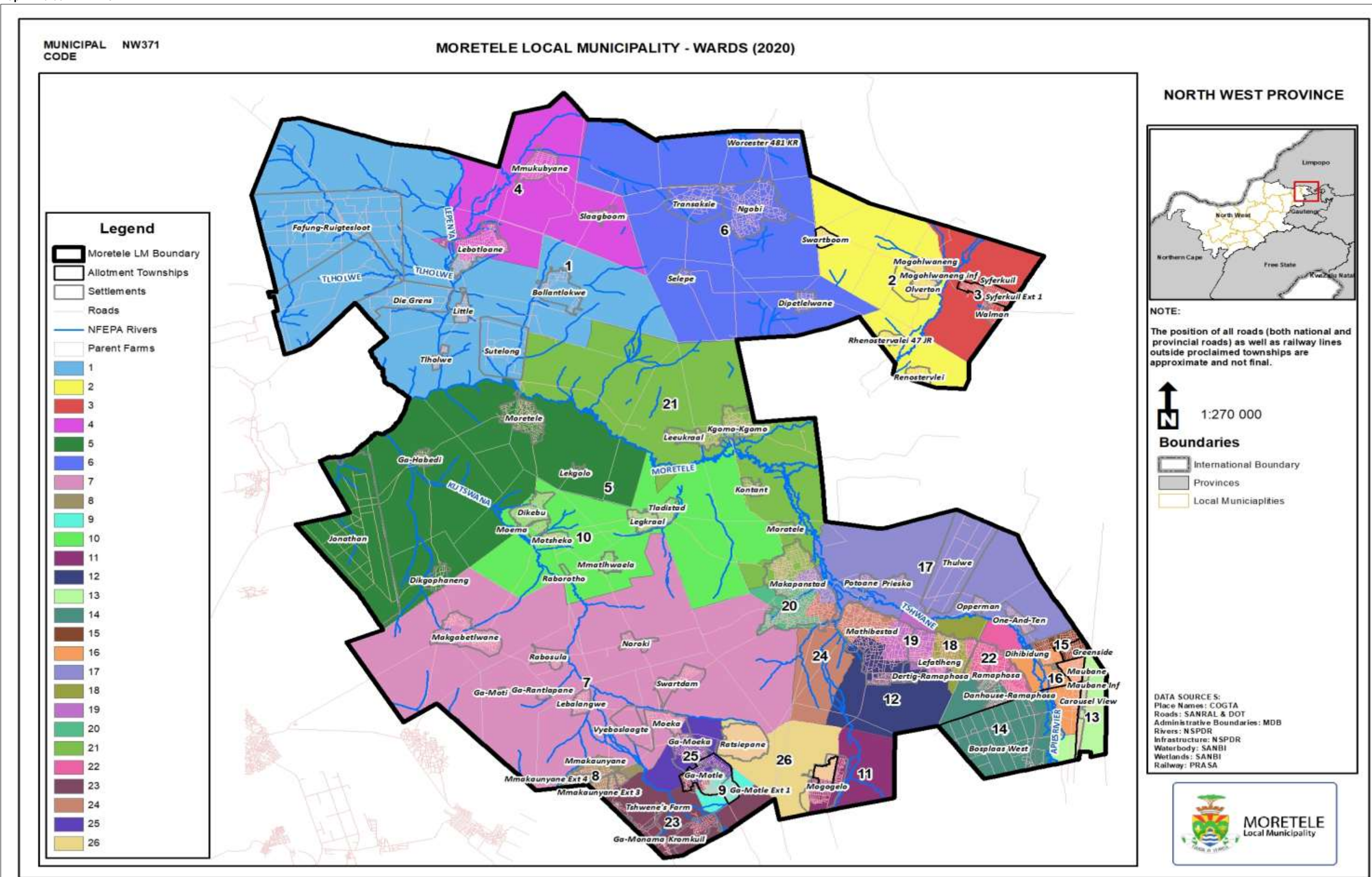


Table 4: Priority issues of the MLM (2023 – 2024 Moretele Local Municipality IDP 1st Review)

WARDS	WATER	SANITATION	YARD CONNECTIN	HOUSING	COMMUNITY HALL	WARD OFFICE	HIGH MAST LIGHTS	STORM WATER	INTERNAL ROUTE	SPORTS FACILITIES	COMMUNITY SAFETY	CEMETERY	ELECTRICITY	LAND FORMALISATI	PROVINCIAL ROAD	POST OFFICE	STREET LIGHTS	POVERTY ALLEVIATION	LED PROJECTS	MALLS/ SHOPPING	FARMING AND	HEALTH FACILITIES	LIBRARY	TAXI RANK
1	✓	✓		✓							✓		✓	✓						✓		✓	✓	
2	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓										✓	✓	
3				✓			✓	✓	✓													✓		
4	✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓									✓		✓
5	✓			✓			✓		✓				✓		✓									
6																								
7	✓	✓					✓		✓	✓			✓		✓						✓			
8																								
9				✓	✓		✓					✓				✓				✓		✓		
10	✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓				✓					
11	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓		✓		✓							✓				✓	
12	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓												
13																								
14	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓			✓					✓			✓		
15	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓										✓	✓	✓	✓
16		✓		✓			✓	✓	✓		✓													
17	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓														
18	✓						✓			✓	✓													
19		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓													
20	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓			✓									✓		✓	
21		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓											✓	✓	✓	
22	✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓							✓					
23	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓			✓	✓	✓							✓	✓	✓	
24				✓	✓				✓							✓					✓			
25																								
26	✓			✓			✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓			✓		✓			

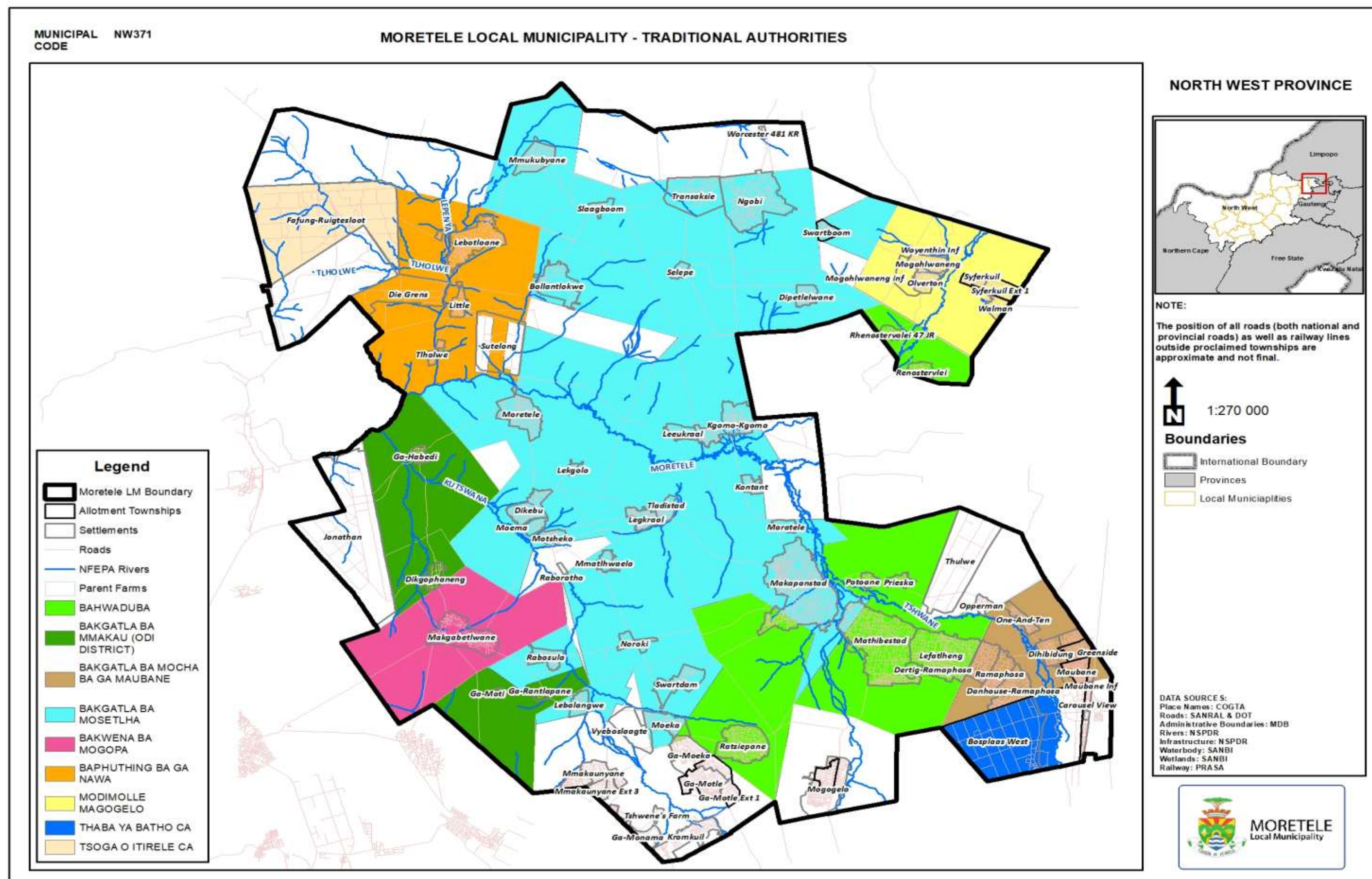
Source: Moretele Local Municipality IDP 2023/24

Map 4: Wards within the MLM





Map 5: Traditional Authorities



3.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

The socio-economic analysis helps to ensure that scarce resources are allocated efficiently in order to provide a strategic analysis of the short and medium term issues that aim to improve the municipality. SEA will help us to analyse the development of environmental changes as well as the costs and benefits analysis that are associated within the municipality such as economic activities and employment trend, the demand for housing, climate change, cultural and social values, education, farm inputs (water and electricity, resources, etc.) and other socio-economic pressures. This layer builds upon the biophysical layer by illustrating the connection between population needs and the natural resource foundation. Simply put, the distribution of the population is directly shaped by the services provided by the biophysical environment.

3.2.1 Key characteristics of the Moretele Local Municipality

Table 5: Key Statistics for Moretele Local Municipality

Name	2022	2011
Total population	219 120	188 533
Young children (0-14 years)	28,7%	30,9%
Working age population (15-64 years)	62,8%	60,9%
Elderly (65+ years)	8,5%	8,2%

Name	2022	2011
Dependency ratio	59,3	64,3
Sex ratio	97,8	95,4
No schooling (20+ years)	6,9%	9,1%
Higher education (20+ years)	4,4%	4,4%
Number of households	60 058	52 744
Average household size	3,6	3,6
Formal dwellings	91,6%	91,6%
Flush toilets connected to sewerage	18,9%	5,6%
Weekly refuse disposal service	33,8%	1,0%
Access to piped water in the dwelling	21,1%	8,6%
Electricity for lighting	97,6%	92,2%

Source: Statistics South Africa, 2022

The key statistics of MLM depicts notable changes over the years from 2011 to 2022. Some of these statistics shows positive changes and some show negative changes. The population of MLM has grown significantly from 188 533 in 2011 to 219 120, which shows that people are willing to live in the municipality. There is also a significant improvement in service delivery such as electricity with over 97% of the households in the municipality having access to electricity. Although

some developments are unhurried, the municipality has made notable strides in service provision, such as refuse disposal which was at 1% in 2011 to 33.8% in 2022. Access to tap water also increased from 8.6% to 21.1% but this shows a great challenge exists in terms of water provision. Another concern is the level of higher education for people over the age of 20 which remains at 4.45 from 2011 to 2022. This may result in shortage of necessary skills which can develop the economy of the municipality.

3.2.2 Demographics

Table 6: Population Groups

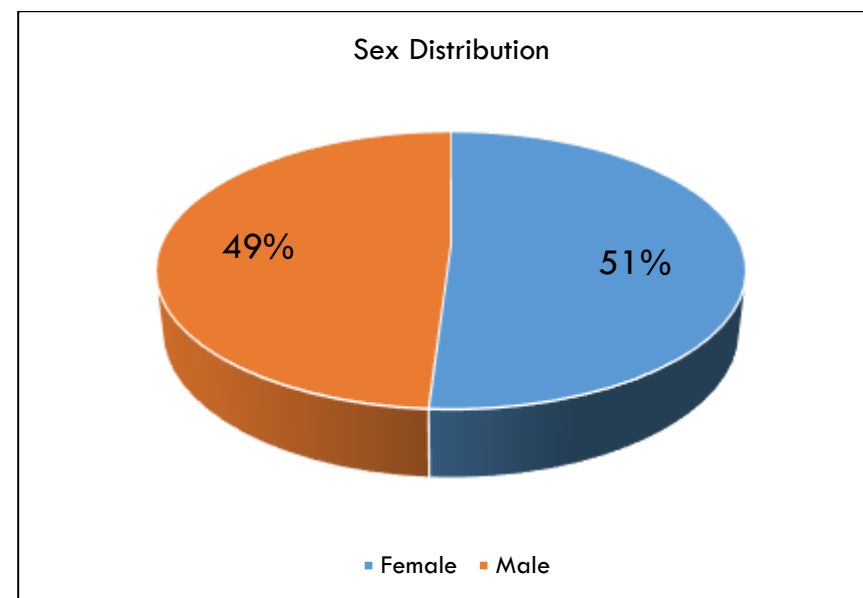
Population group	counts	Percentage %
Black Africans	217 925	99.5
Coloured	556	0.3
Indians/Asians	91	0
Whites	330	0.2
Other	208	0.1

Source: Statistics South Africa 2022

According to the Statistics South Africa 2022, the most dominant population group in the MLM is black African people, who constitute to 99.5 % of the total population. Other groups include Indians/Asians who are only 0.3% and also whites who are 0.2%. It can be concluded that MLM is black African dominated municipality.

3.2.2.1 Sex distribution

Figure 4: Sex Distribution



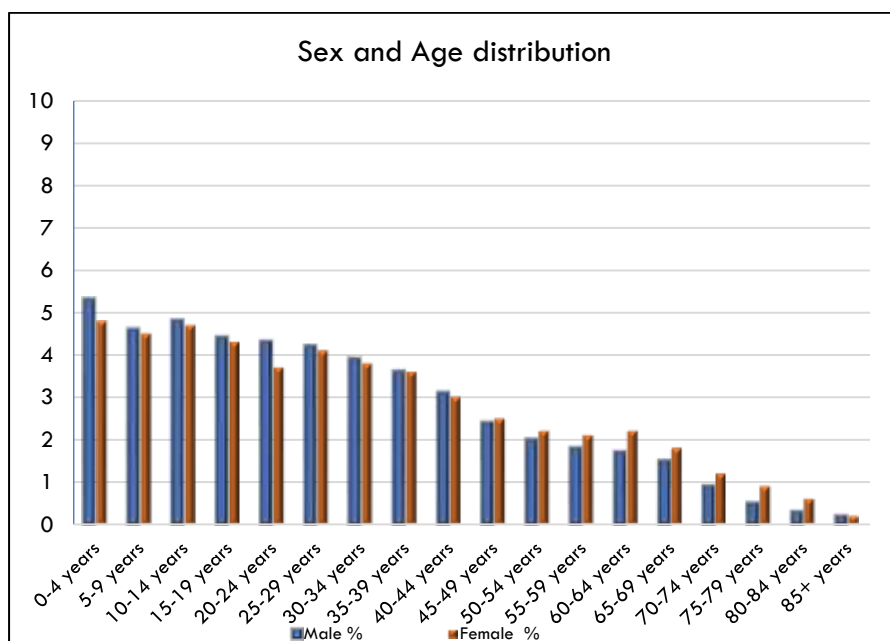
Source: Statistics South Africa, 2022

The sex distribution in the MLM is evenly distributed. There is over 50% of the female population and 49% of the male population. This shows an even distribution of sexes within the municipality.

Sex and Age Distribution

The sex and age distribution graph of MLM shows that the most dominant age group in both males and females is the youth of between the ages 0 to 34 years. This group amounts to over 40% of the population. The elderly population of over 65 years in the municipality does not amount to more than 15% of the population. This means that including the middle age population, the municipality is currently dominated by working age population of 15 to 64 years.

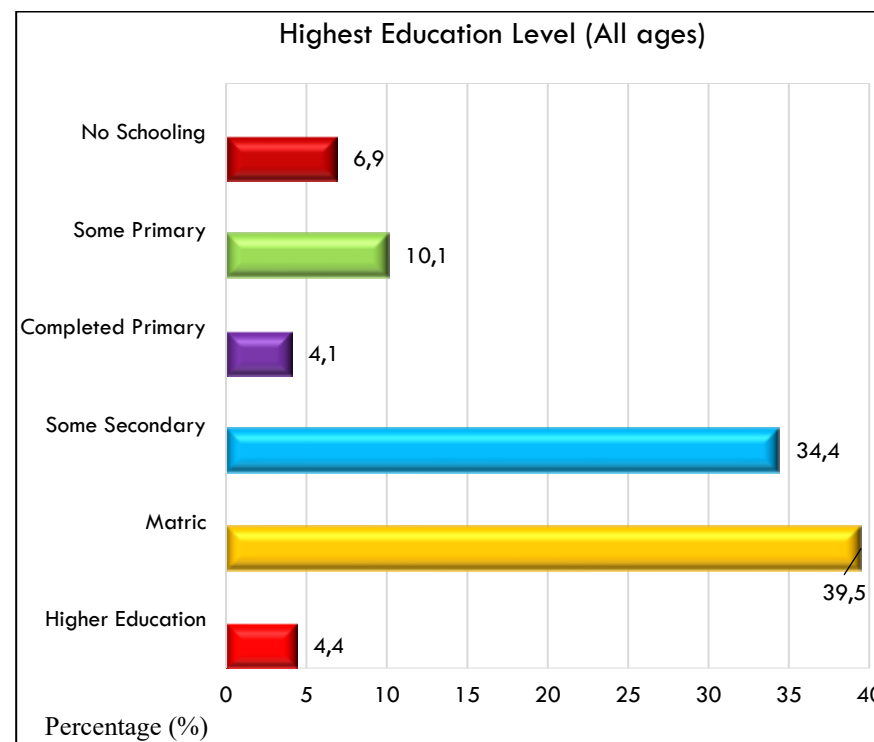
Figure 5: Sex and Age Distribution



Source: Statistics South Africa, 2022

Highest levels of education

Figure 6: Education Levels



Source: Statistics South Africa, 2022

The figure above demonstrates the levels of education for all age groups in the MLM, according to the census of 2022. The statistic shows that there is a decrease in the number of people with no formal education or people with no schooling experience. Only 6.9% of the people in the municipality have no formal education. Although there is



only very small portion of the population with higher education, which is only 4.4% of the population, the majority of the people have attended secondary school and a large portion of them completed secondary or has matriculated. Since education forms a foundation of employability this means the majority of people in the municipality have a potential to be employed.

3.2.2.2 Services Profile

An essential component of economic activity, as well as an indicator of living standards and poverty levels, is the availability of infrastructure and access to basic services. The availability of such services can also have a significant impact on how directly household welfare is improved. A total of ninety fours (94) schools (primary and secondary), and an estimated one hundred and forty-seven (147) early childhood development centres services the MLM. Ninety two percent (92%) of the schools within the MLM are no school fee paying, therefore, majority of the population enjoys free access to basic education (refer to map 6).

Table 7: ECD's within the MLM

Kgosi Ke Kgomo Day-care center	Kinderjoy Educare Center
Little Sweet Heart Day-care	Maranatha Daycare Center
Livhuwani Day-care center	Mmaletsatsi Day Care Center
Mohau Wa Modimo Daycare Center	Rekopantswe Day Care
Promise Christian Nursery School	Alfred Maubane Secondary School
Qala Bocha Daycare Center	Bambanani Day-care

Rhivoningo Day Care Center	Botlhaletlhale Day-care
Tiholo Daycare Center	Aerly Bird Day-care
Botsanang Daycare Center	Body of Christ Day-care
Lerato Daycare Center	Ipelegeng Day-care
One And Ten Daycare Center	J Bodiba Day-care
Reagola Daycare	Little Angles Day-care
Temptation Day & Night Care Center	Madibu Early Learning Center
Tshimologo Edu-Care Centre	Rekakgona Playgroup
Bokamoso Daycare Center	Thari Ya Bana Day-care
Ditlou Day Care Center	Bana Ba Motho Day-care
Hope Kiddies Daycare Center	Bokamoso Playgroup
Keagile Day-care	Ekufundeni Day-care
Mmidi Day-care	Dipetlelwane Day-care
Peu Encha Day-care	Kidio Kids Day-care
Boikgantsho playgroup	Ngobi Early Learning Center
Tshwaranang Day-care center	Ramatlhaswana Day-care
Midi Kids Day-care center	Rethabile playgroup
St Theresa Day-care center	Angels Day-care
Bokamoso Day and After Care Center	Atlegang Day-care
Covenant Garden Estate Daycare	Letlotlo La Thuto Daycare Centre
Lethabong Daycare Center	Mediamere Development Center
Modimo O Lerato Day Care	Motswanetsi Dc
Thuto Ke Botlhale Day Care Center	Mphelengwana Daycare
Lesedi Daycare Center	Dikwena Day-care
Mmone Mmushi Day Care	Dimpho Kiddies Care Center
Motesi Day Care Center	Ebenzer Day-care
New Vision Day Care	Glory Day-care
Retagetje Daycare	Kiddies Joy Care Center
Wonder Toddlers Day Care	Kutlwano ECD
Leina Daycare Center	Lesedi Day-care
Katlego Early Learning Center	Lethabo Early Learning Center
Mantlwane Day-care center	Lethabong Day-care center
Ntanganedzeni day-care center	Mamoloko Day-care
Takalane Day-care center	Motwereng Early Learning Center
Gods Little Treasure Learning	Kabelo Day-care
Legae La Bana Day-care center	More Loving Early Learning Center
Letshela Kgabo Day-care center	Retshepile Early Learning Center
Little Light Day-care center	Tholo Day-care and Development
Modisabana Day-care center	Thusa Setshaba Early Learning Center
Prosperity Nursery	Tshepong Day-care center
Tsibogo Day-care center	Itereleng Day-care center



Mashakwane Day-care	Kebone Early Childhood Development
Ntsako Day-care center	Kgotso Day-care
Paballong Day-care center	Lethabo Day-care center
The Chipmunks Day-care center	Mercy Kids Corner Day-care center
Union Day-care center	Thabang Day-care center

Source: Quantec 2024

Table 8: Primary & Intermediate Schools within the MLM

Letlape Intermediate School	Kosea Ga-Moeka Primary School
Letlopi Intermediate School	Kwa- Mocha Primary School
Motjile Intermediate School	Lehabe Primary School
Ramutloa Intermediate School	Lekgolo Primary School
Seboaneng Intermediate School	Lepono Primary School
Seutelong Intermediate School	Makapanstad Primary School
Badumedi Intermediate School	Makekeng Primary School
Bafedile Intermediate School	Makgatlanong Primary School
Mmakuba Primary School	Marapo-A Thutlwa Primary School
Mmamaramo Primary School	Mashilo-Matsho Primary School
Mmamudu Primary School	Moemise Primary School
Primary Primary School	Mmanjaakgora Primary School
Dikgorwaneng Primary School	Mmasempane Primary School
Dikeledi Primary School	Mmatlhame Primary School
Dipetlelwane Primary School	Mmatlhwaela Primary School
Dooka Primary School	Mmatshoko Primary School
Gilbert Motsepe School	Modimokwane Primary School
Kalkbank Primary School	Mogogelo Primary School
Kau Primary School	Mogotlhwana Primary School
Khubamelo Primary School	Mahobotle Primary School
Nkutlweng Primary School	Molotlegi Malebye Primary School
Senteng Primary School	Mookane Primary School
Relebogile Primary School	Morokwa-Ditlou Primary School
Resebone Primary School	Mosetlha Primary School
Sekgopi Primary School	Mothle Primary School
Sengana Primary School	Mphe Batho Primary School
Setumo Sephethe Primary School	Ngobi Primary School
Swarisanang Primary School	Nyakale Primary School
Tladistad Primary School	Nyorwe Primary School
Thipe Primary School	Pholokgolo Primary School
Tiisetso Primary School	Ramaifala Primary School
Thulwe Primary School	Ramashita Primary School

Tlhagale Primary School	Ramatla Primary School
Tlhaloganyo Primary School	Ramoshie Primary School
Tlholoe Primary School	Rantebeng Primary School
Baleseng Primary School	Bollantlokwe Primary School
Boitemogelo Primary School	

Source: Quantec, 2024

Table 9: High & Combined Schools within the MLM

Mmakaunyana Secondary School	Moratwe High School
Mamodibo High School	Motshesgoa High School
Gaseitsiwe Secondary School	Motswatemeng Secondary School
Hendrick Makapan High School	Nchaupe High School
Ikaneng Secondary School	Sekitla High School
Ithuteng Commercial High School	Thabo Ya Batho Secondary School
Kgaphamadi High School	Thulare High School
Loalane High School	Utsane High School
Matlaisane Secondary School	Lengthening Combined School
Mmankala Tech and Combined High School	Rethusitswe Combined School
Molebatsi Secondary School	Sempapa Combined School
Mpoza Christian College Combined School	

Source: Quantec, 2024

There is shortage of library facilities as there are only four (4) functional libraries servicing the whole municipality and there is a mismatch on the availability of library facilities within the municipality as most of the libraries are located on the southern eastern part and with no existing library to service the Northern western part of the municipality. Vast areas remain un-serviced, and this is more problematic as literacy levels in the un-serviced areas are very low. In terms of health facilities, twenty-one (21) community clinics (primary health clinics and community health centres) exist within Moretele local municipality. Households can have access to health facilities within a



five to thirty kilometres radius. Together, the community clinics service about 186 1947 residents within the municipality (refer to map 8).

Clinics include:

- ❖ Relebogile Clinic
- ❖ Mathibestad Clinic
- ❖ Kgomokgomo Clinic
- ❖ Bosplaas Clinic
- ❖ Ratjjepane Clinic
- ❖ Mogogelo Clinic
- ❖ Mmakaunyane Clinic
- ❖ Dikebu Sediane Clinic
- ❖ Syferkuil (Kutloanong) Clinic
- ❖ Dertig (Leseding) Clinic
- ❖ Ga-Motla Clinic
- ❖ Kgomo-Kgomo Clinic
- ❖ Kromkuil (Mpho-ya-batho) Clinic
- ❖ Lebotloane Clinic
- ❖ Lefatlheng Clinic
- ❖ Makapanstad (Seaparankwe) Clinic
- ❖ Maubane Clinic
- ❖ Moretele Clinic

- ❖ Soutpansleegte clinic
- ❖ Swartdam (Rekopantswe) clinic
- ❖ Tladistad clinic

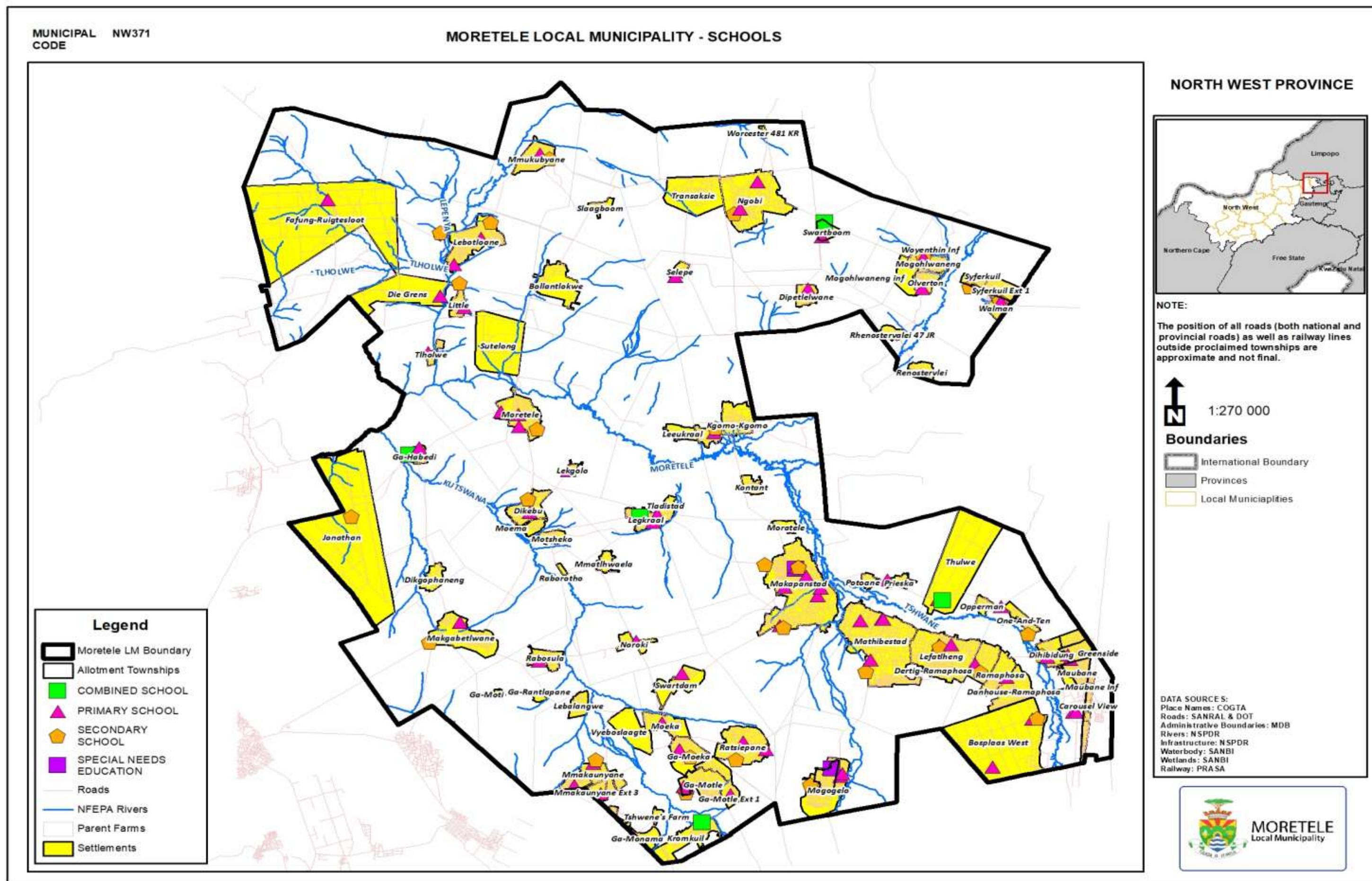
Source: Quantec, 2024

According to the Moretele Local Municipality IDP (2024/2025), law enforcement infrastructure in the municipality includes 4 Police stations.

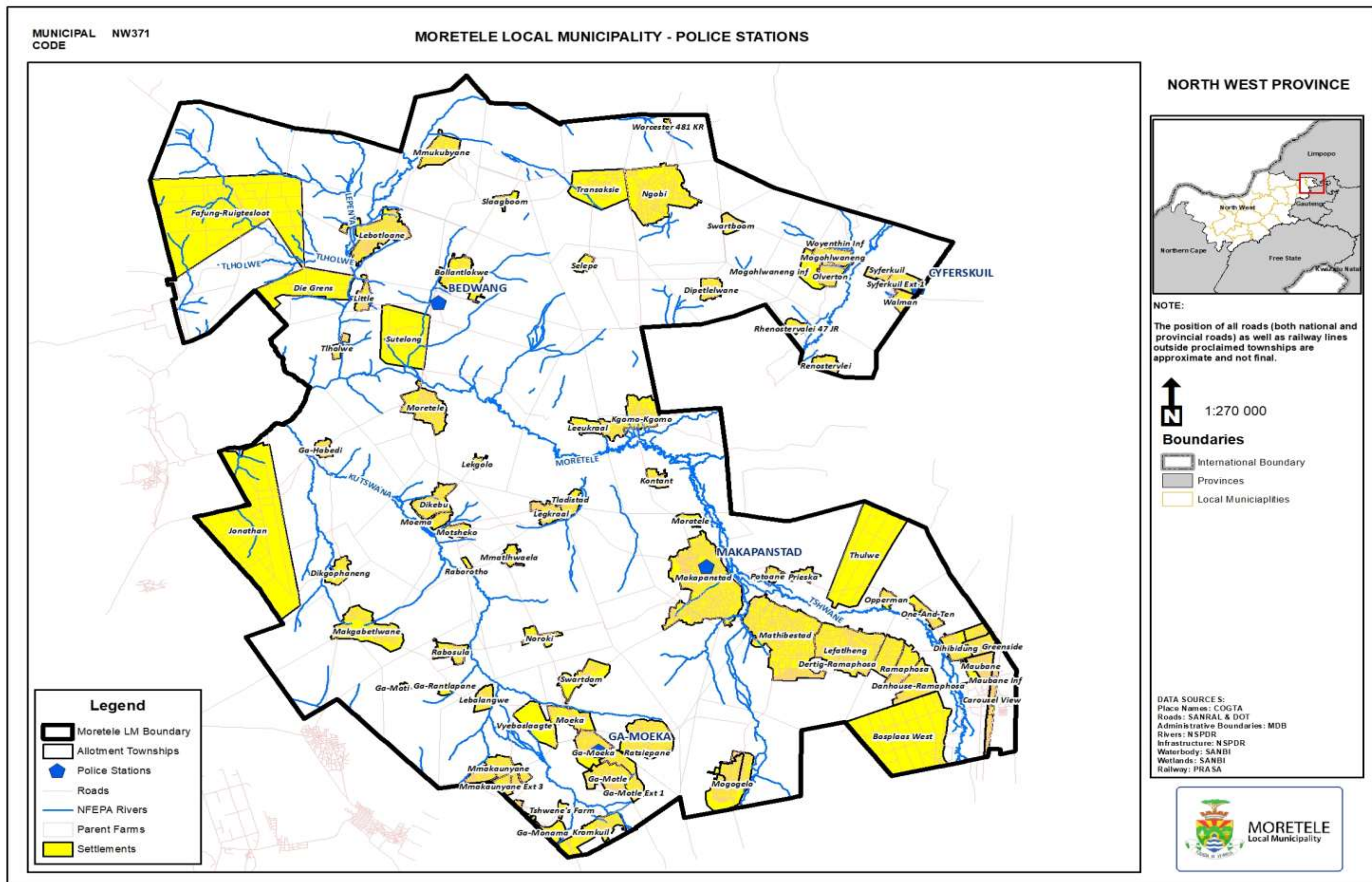
- Syferkuil Police Station,
- Bedwang Police Station,
- Moeka Vuma Police Station, and
- Makapanstad Police Station.

The limited police stations are insufficient to service the whole municipality, and this leads to low police visibility during the night and with most households indicating they only feel safe during the day (refer to map 7).

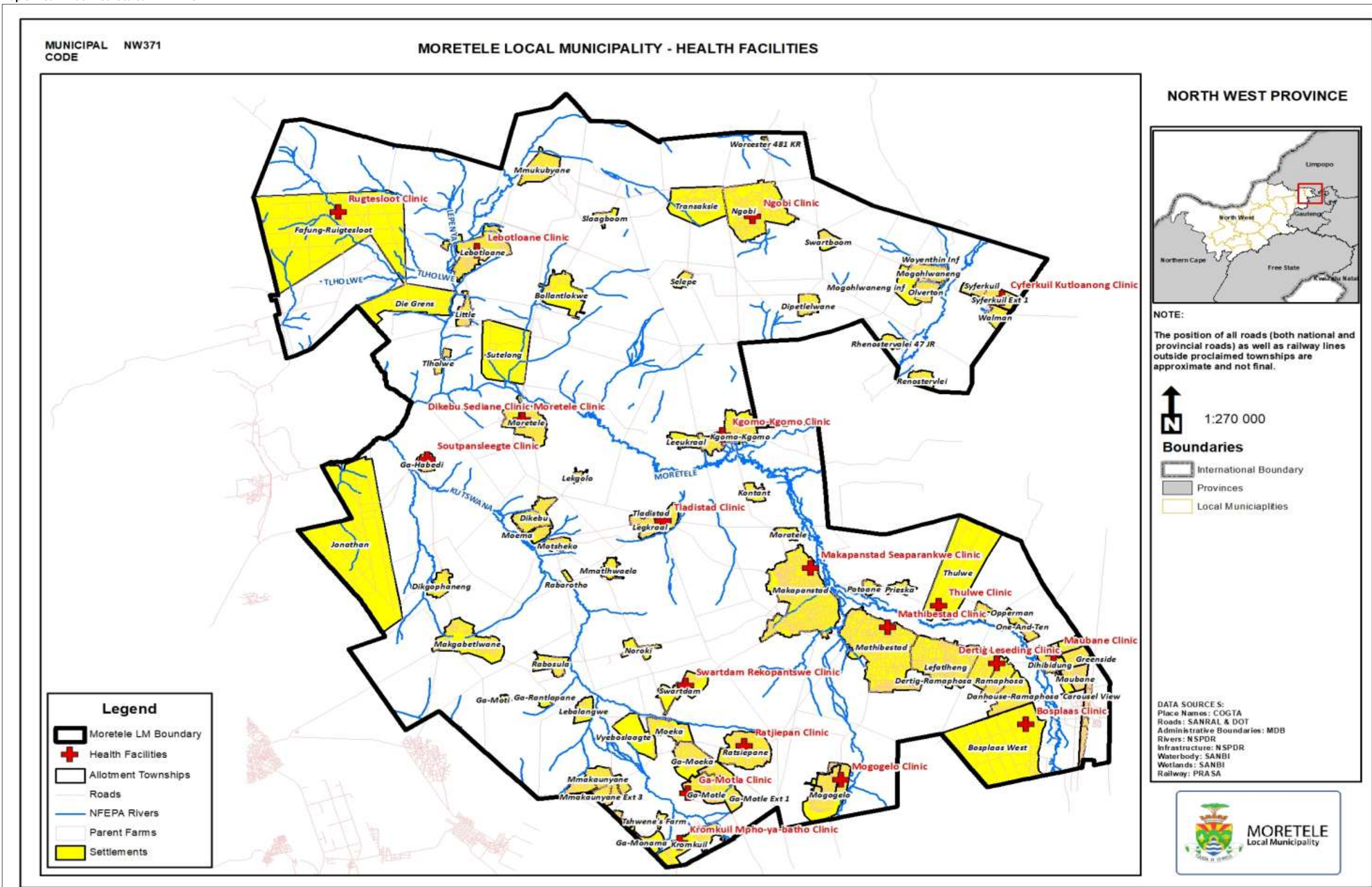
Map 6: Schools within the MLM



Map 7: Police Stations located within the MLM



Map 8: Health Facilities located within the MLM



3.2.3 Household Living Conditions

Table 10: Dwelling Types

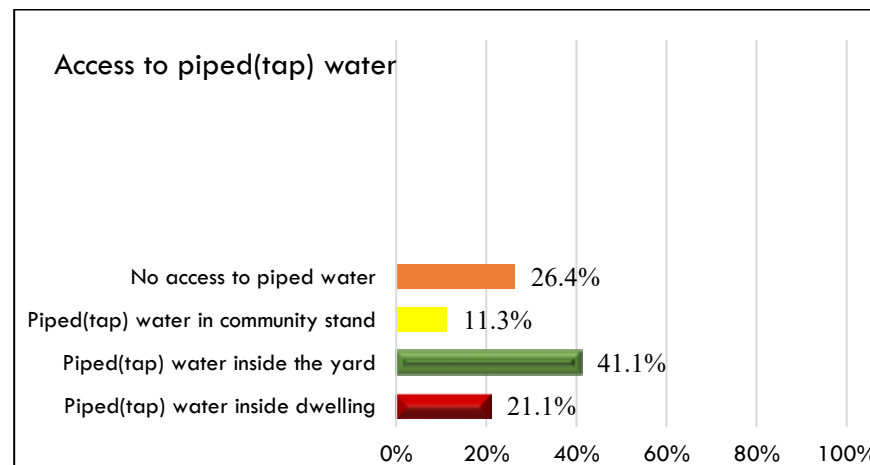
Dwelling type	Number of dwellings	Percentage %
Formal dwelling	55 040	91.6
Traditional dwelling	276	0.5
Informal dwelling	4495	7.5
Other	247	0.4

Source: Statistics South Africa, 2022

The types of dwellings that are commonly found in the MLM are the formal dwellings as well as the informal dwellings. The traditional dwellings are not common in the municipality, they only make up 0.5% of the dwellings in the municipality. Most households located within villages under the MLM have formal dwellings in a form of houses that people built themselves as well as RDP houses provided for them by the government. About 55 040 households which is 91.6% of the total household have formal housing. There is also an occurrence of informal settlements in vacant lands in the municipality. Informal dwellings in the municipality makes up to 7.5% off the total dwellings.

3.2.3.1 Access to piped (tap) water

Figure 7: Access to Piped Water

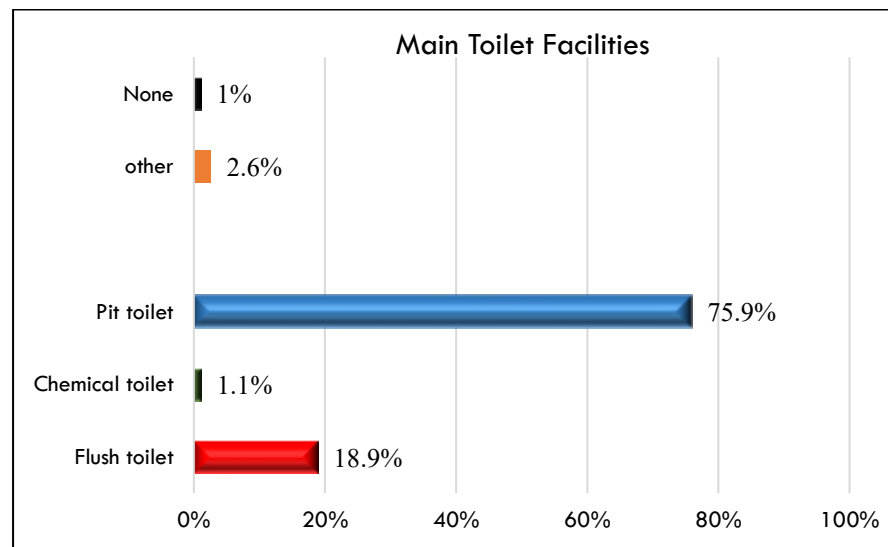


Source: Statistics South Africa, 2022

Statistics shows that there is a challenge of water supply in MLM. There is over 26% of households within the municipality which do not have access to pipe or tap water. This means such households must depend on borehole water or any other sources. Only 21% of the population have tap water inside the dwelling and 4.1.1% depends on the pipe water in their yard. Although the number of households with access to pipe/tap water in the municipality is significantly high, the supply of water in those taps is not consistent. There is also over 11% of the households that depend on tap water from the community stands which clearly demonstrate the challenge of water supply in the municipality.

3.2.3.2 Main toilet facilities

Figure 8: Toilet Facilities



Source: Statistics South Africa, 2022

MLM is a rural municipality which comprises of only villages. Main toilet facilities that are used in many rural areas are pit toilets since many rural areas do not have proper sewer systems. In MLM the majority of households which constitute to 75% are dependent on pit toilet as their main toilet facility. Only 18.95 of the entire households in the municipality have access to flush toilet which shows a challenge of proper sanitation in the municipal area. Other types of toilet systems such as chemical toilets only make up less than 5% of households' facilities.

3.2.3.3 Refuse removal/ Disposal

Table 11: Refuse Removal

Refuse disposal method	Household counts	Percentage %
Removed by local authority at least once a week	20 307	33.8
Removed by local authority less often	1 142	1.9
Communal refuse dump	485	0.8
Communal container/central collection point	6 991	11.6
Own refuse dump	275 523	45.8
No Rubbish Disposal	2 976	5
Other	635	1.1

Source: Statistics South Africa, 2022

Refuse removal and disposal is one of the responsibilities of the local municipality. The table above shows that there is challenge of refuse disposal by the municipality. Only 33% of the household have their refuse collected by the municipality once a week and over 45% of the households do not have access to such service, thus they depend on their own refuse dump. 5% of the households do not have any form of refuse disposal which leads to illegal dumping.

3.2.3.4 Source of energy

Electricity is the main source of energy for many households in MLM. Although some households depend on other various sources of energy

for cooking, lighting, and heating, the provision of electricity is very critical in the municipality.

Energy for lightening

Table 12: Energy for Lightening

Energy source	Household counts	Percentage %
Electricity	58 593	97.6
Gas	51	0.1
Paraffin	150	0.2
Candles	988	1.6
Solar	103	0.2
Other	48	0.1
None	125	0.2

Source: Statistics South Africa, 2022

There is an adequate supply of electricity in MLM according to the statistics South Africa. Over 97% of the households in the municipality uses electricity as their main source of energy for lightning. There is only 1.6% of the households that is dependent on candles for lightening.

Energy for cooking

Table 13: Energy for cooking

Energy source	Household counts	Percentage %
Electricity	45 759	76.2
Gas	8 754	14.6
Paraffin	662	1.1

Energy source	Household counts	Percentage %
Wood	4 719	7.9
Coal	11	0
Animal dung	5	0
Solar	11	0
Other	30	0.1
None	106	0.2

Source: Statistics South Africa, 2022

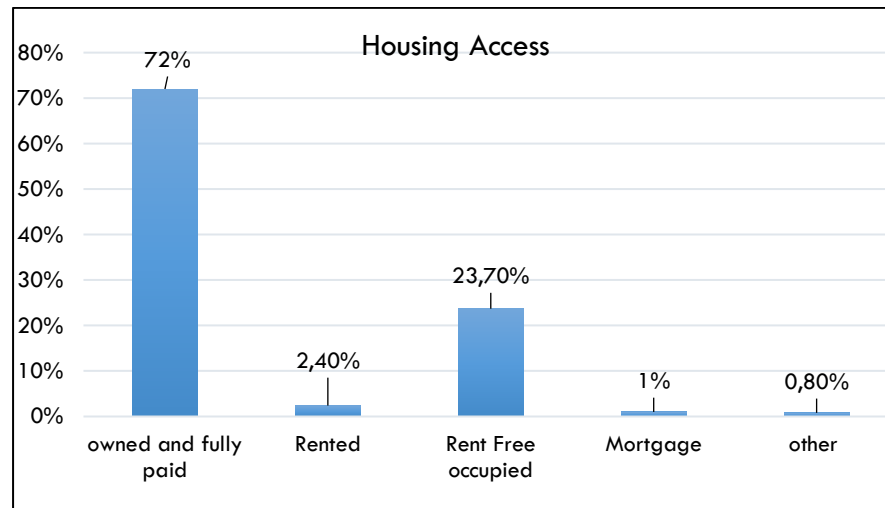
There are various sources of energy that many households in MLM depend on. The majority of them uses electricity as a source of energy for cooking. This majority constitute to over 76% of the total households. There is also a significant portion of the households that utilises gas and wood for cooking. This may be due to high prices of electricity and also the availability of wood on many villages of MLM

3.2.4 Human Settlements

3.2.4.1 Housing Access

According to Statistics South Africa Community Survey 2016, 72% of houses owned by households are fully paid up, while only 1% are still under mortgage bonds. Houses rented from private individuals also constitute 2.4% while other forms of ownership accounts for 0.8%. Figure below give a summary of the types of housing ownership in MRL.

Figure 9: Housing Access within the MLM



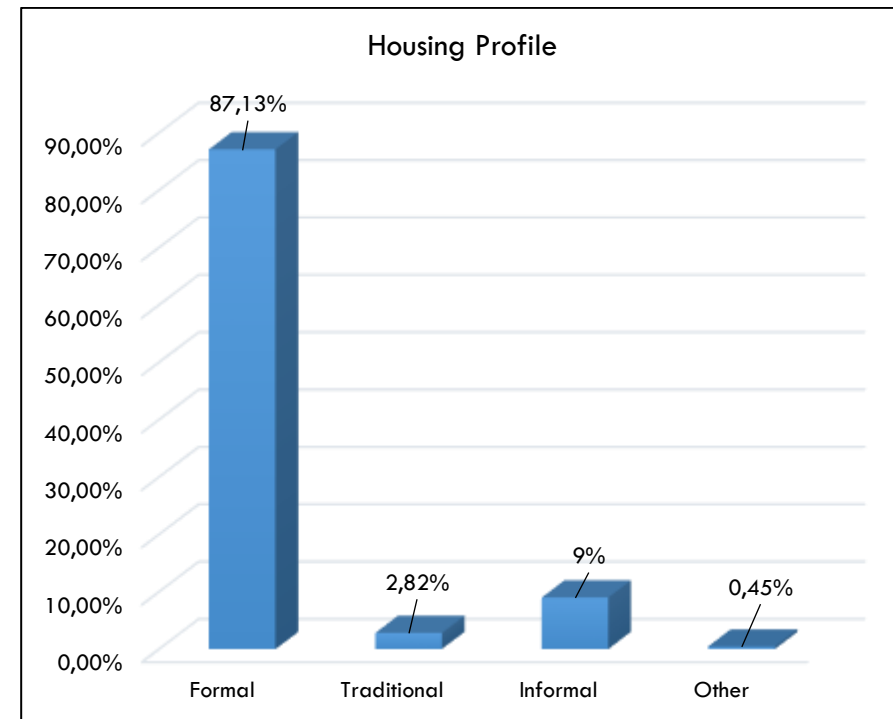
Source: Statistics South Africa CS, 2016

Tenure for the majority of the MLM residents is not guaranteed and this presents a spatial opportunity for Tenure upgrade. Tenure upgrade will unlock economic development prospect of Traditional based housing development.

3.2.4.2 Housing Profile

Statistics South Africa Community Survey 2016 reveals that a formal house is predominant in the majority of households with over 87.13 of the total households having a formal house. Traditional housing types account for 2.82 percent while informal housing typology account 9% each.

Figure 10: Housing Profile within the MLM



Source: Statistics South Africa CS, 2016

3.2.4.3 Land Ownership

The total extent of MLM area is approximately 1379km², of which about 96% is under the control of the Traditional Councils. About 4% of the land which is on the Southern eastern parts of the MLM is urban land. A large proportion of land, and mainly within the commercial land farming areas surrounding the Traditional Authority areas, is still

subject to a time-consuming land claim settlement process which negatively impacts on the planning and development of claimed land surface. The fact that most of the land is still under Traditional Councils remain a significant obstacle towards improved land management and administration.

The NWSDF (2017) brings forth the data set that the rural section of the MLM covers 27199.5 h/a and the urban section covers 317.7 h/a. As such, the ambiguity and contest around the developmental role of Traditional Councils should be acknowledged. The lack of controlled land use and administration, especially within the villages under Traditional Councils are increasingly causing seriously high-intensity erosion hazards and as such, put further strain on the existing sloping pastureland and areas with potential soil conditions for agricultural activity.

Table 14: Traditional Councils

TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	TRADITIONAL LEADER
Bahwaduba Traditional Council	Hon Kgosi Mathibe L J
Bakgatla Ba Moseleha Traditional Council	Hon Kgosi Makapan N
Bakgatla Ba Mocha Traditional Council	Hon Kgosi Maubane P P
Baphuthing Ba Ga Nawa Traditional Council	Hon Kgosi Nawa

Source: Moretele Local Municipality IDP 2024/25

3.2.4.4 Settlement Cluster

The spatial arrangement of MLM can be summarised as consisting of two clusters: the south and west and the northern cluster. These cluster are distinguishable by densities and income which reflect the segregated nature of human settlements in the within the local human settlement landscape.

The agricultural hinterlands are in villages such as Thlowe and Lebothlwane are located in agricultural environment that are functioning as primary service centres in these areas. These are settlements that have concentrated high settlement density, surrounded by low settlement density that are mainly agricultural settlements. Linear settlement development is located along major regional routes and peripheries of City of Tshwane. High concentrated settlement density located on the northern cluster and low settlement density located on the southern, eastern, and western cluster of the municipality.

The spatial implication for the municipality is strained infrastructure use on areas of high settlement density. High cost of infrastructure investment and development for areas with low settlement densities. MLM should preserve its agricultural development potential through conservation of Agricultural prime land, by fostering and ensuring compact settlement patterns. The limitation of sprawling settlements in

villages should be of high priority to allow for concentrated development in areas of high settlement Density.

3.2.5 Economic Consideration

In terms of the MLM Local Economic Development Strategy 2016, the economy of the MLM revolves around four (4) key economic drivers, namely:

- ❖ Agriculture,
- ❖ Tourism,
- ❖ Micro Retail and General Trading, and
- ❖ Manufacturing.

3.2.5.1 Agriculture

The agricultural activities found within the MLM area consist of both commercial and subsistence farming. The climatic conditions are suitable for agricultural activities such as Stock Farming, Cash Crop and Fruit Production. Most of the cash crop and fruit products that are produced in the area comprise the following products, vegetables such as potatoes, cabbage, maize meal, onions and livestock (cattle, goats, chicken, etc). The commercial agricultural activities have not performed as expected and the industry is not well developed. Very little of the agricultural production is processed and is mostly sold locally, with a very small percentage being sold on the larger fresh produce markets

such as the ones in Johannesburg and Pretoria. The combined effect of very little processing and only local selling represents a huge loss of potential income for the local producers and is one of the key problems to be addressed. The MLM has exponential opportunity for commercialised agricultural development with the implementation of the proposed Agricultural processing Hub and Farmer production Units. The agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industry account for 1.4% of the Gross Value Added in the MLM as a primary economic sector. The protection and conservation of high value agricultural land is imperative to ensure sustainable economic growth of the sector. Commercial agriculture is a long-term investment that involves the systematic and deliberate development of capital and wealth base. This can only be achieved if the producer has full private ownership of the land.

3.2.5.2 Tourism

The MLM has a unique tourism profile which offers potential revenue generation for the municipality. The municipality's natural resources, such as Moretele, Apies and Kutswane rivers that have potential for economic viability. These areas do not represent sufficient critical mass to render MLM a tourism end-destination in its own right, therefore, this area need to be developed as part of a larger tourism offering that does have the critical mass to attract but have enough attractions for



engaged local tourism. The concept of a larger and regional approach is already supported by offerings such as the Sun City, which stretches a huge arch along the western, northern, and eastern borders of the province. The route comprises many activities and accommodation options that range from Boutique hotels, Lodges and Resorts. There is a need to for these areas to be well marketed to the local and international scale. Poor road quality, lack of reliable energy and potable water sources, and poor road/ destination signage are some of the factors impeding the growth of Tourism around these areas.

Moretele Local Municipality, housing the renowned Carousel Casino and Entertainment, holds a notable position in the South African tourism landscape. Consequently, the municipality is poised to play a significant role in fostering domestic tourism. The tourism sector within the MLM has the potential not only to boost local economies but also to generate employment opportunities. Key avenues for job creation include cultural tourism, sports tourism, leisure activities, and accommodation services. By tapping into these diverse facets of tourism, Moretele Local Municipality can contribute to poverty alleviation and enhance the overall socio-economic well-being of its residents.

The tertiary linkages encompass all internal routes connecting the various settlements within the Municipal jurisdiction. One such route

originates from Moretele, passing through Ga-Hebedi and Jonathan, establishing a connection with the provincially significant tourism hub centered on the Klipvoordam and Klipvoordam Nature Reserve. Although not situated within the Municipal area, the route extending from Ga-Motla towards Soshanguve holds tourism significance, serving as a link to the Tswaing Meteorite Crater Reserve. Another noteworthy tertiary linkage follows the path along the northern boundary of the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality. This route spans from Hammanskraal in the east, traversing through Temba, Stinkwater, Eersterust, and extending up to the Winterveld area. This particular route is deemed an essential external linkage, potentially connecting various areas and contributing to regional accessibility and connectivity.

3.2.5.3 Micro & General Trading

MLM buying power is mainly generated by government institution and Small to Medium Enterprises. Most of the smaller shops buy the goods from wholesale depots in Pretoria. Due to low densities rates and low disposable income in the rural areas, the critical threshold required to make shops feasible are hardly achieved so most of the shops in rural areas are small outlets that are operating informally as they are not registered. In addition, subsistence farming also involves the informal sector. The informal sector should be provided the opportunity to

migrate to the formal sector if it so wishes. However, this migration should not be pursued too aggressively as it may result in business failures. The main value of the trade sector is to support the circulation of money within a local economy.

3.2.5.4 Manufacturing

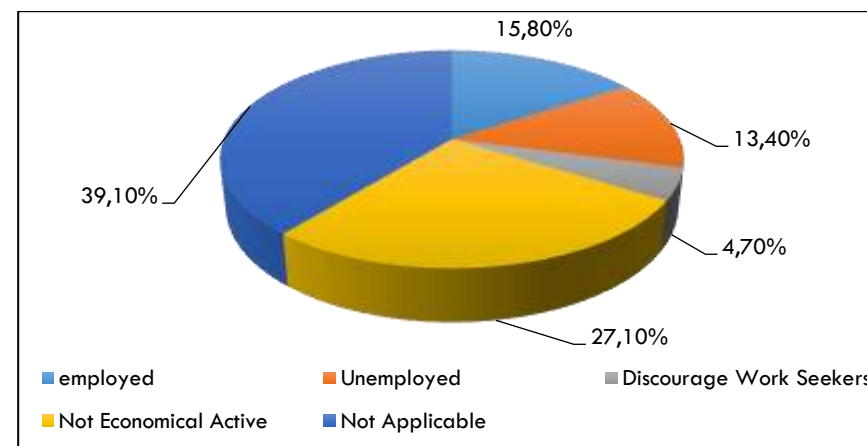
This sector is about making or producing something from raw materials, natural resources or other produce. The manufacturing sector plays an important role in terms of stimulating the growth of other economic activities such as services and achieving employment and economic empowerment (Moretele Local Municipality LED Strategy, 2016). Being a rural municipality, MLM does not have big manufacturing firms rather the sector is driven by SMME's and cooperatives dominated by the following sub-sectors: Brick Manufacturing, Cultural ornaments, Cultural clothing and Tombstones and other funeral supplies (Moretele Local Municipality LED Strategy, 2016). According to Quantec 2024, the Manufacturing sector in the MLM has spent R490 993 on compensating employees and R5 273 559 on gross value created in the year 2022.

3.2.5.5 Employment Status

The MLM's employment sector profile is summarised in the figure below, 15.8% of people in the municipality are employed in the

formal sector while just over 13,4% are not employed and 27.1% are discourage work seekers. It is evident that the formal sector is the backbone of employment in the municipality, the informal sector also plays a significant contribution. This implies that development of spatial planning and land use management policies in the MLM must ensure and create an enabling environment for the creation of small to medium enterprise that will foster job creation in the municipality.

Figure 11: Employment status

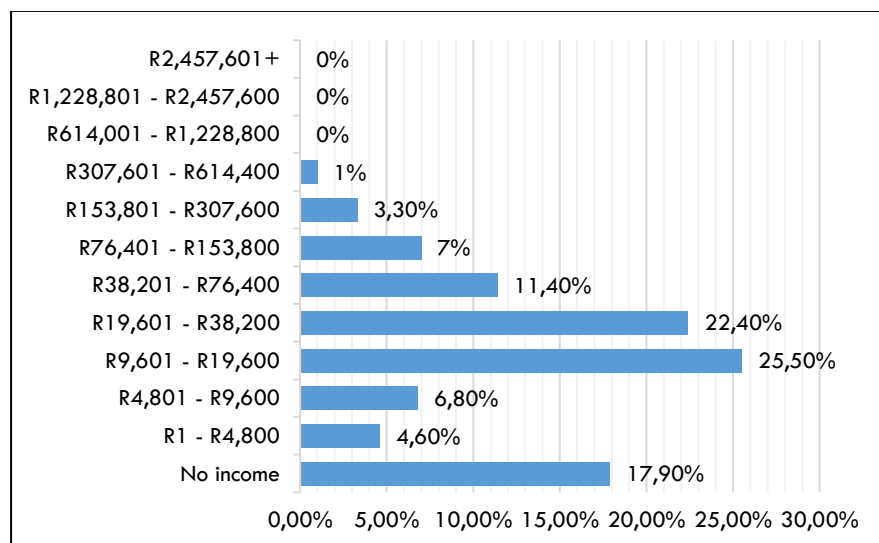


Source: Statistics South Africa, 2022

The MLM annual household income profile is depicted in the figure below. According to the Stats SA Community Survey 2016, the majority of households (25.5%) fall within the income range of R10000 to R20000, while approximately 22.40% earn an annual

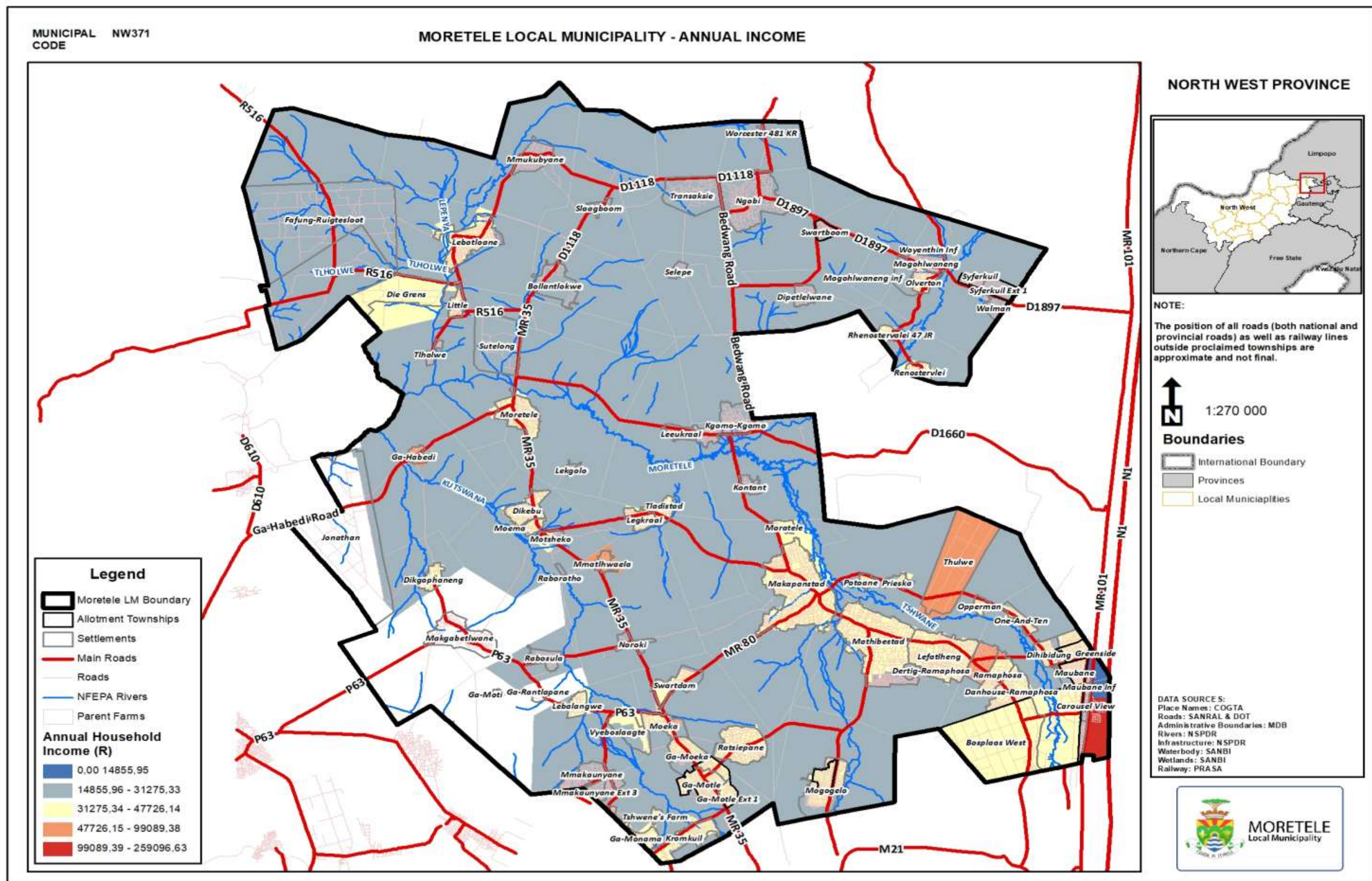
income between R20000 and R40000. The average annual household income for the municipality is approximately R14600. Despite the formal sector being the primary source of employment, household income levels remain low, adversely affecting the Municipality's capacity to generate income or revenue from these households. This is a pervasive trend observed throughout the municipality.

Figure 12: Household income

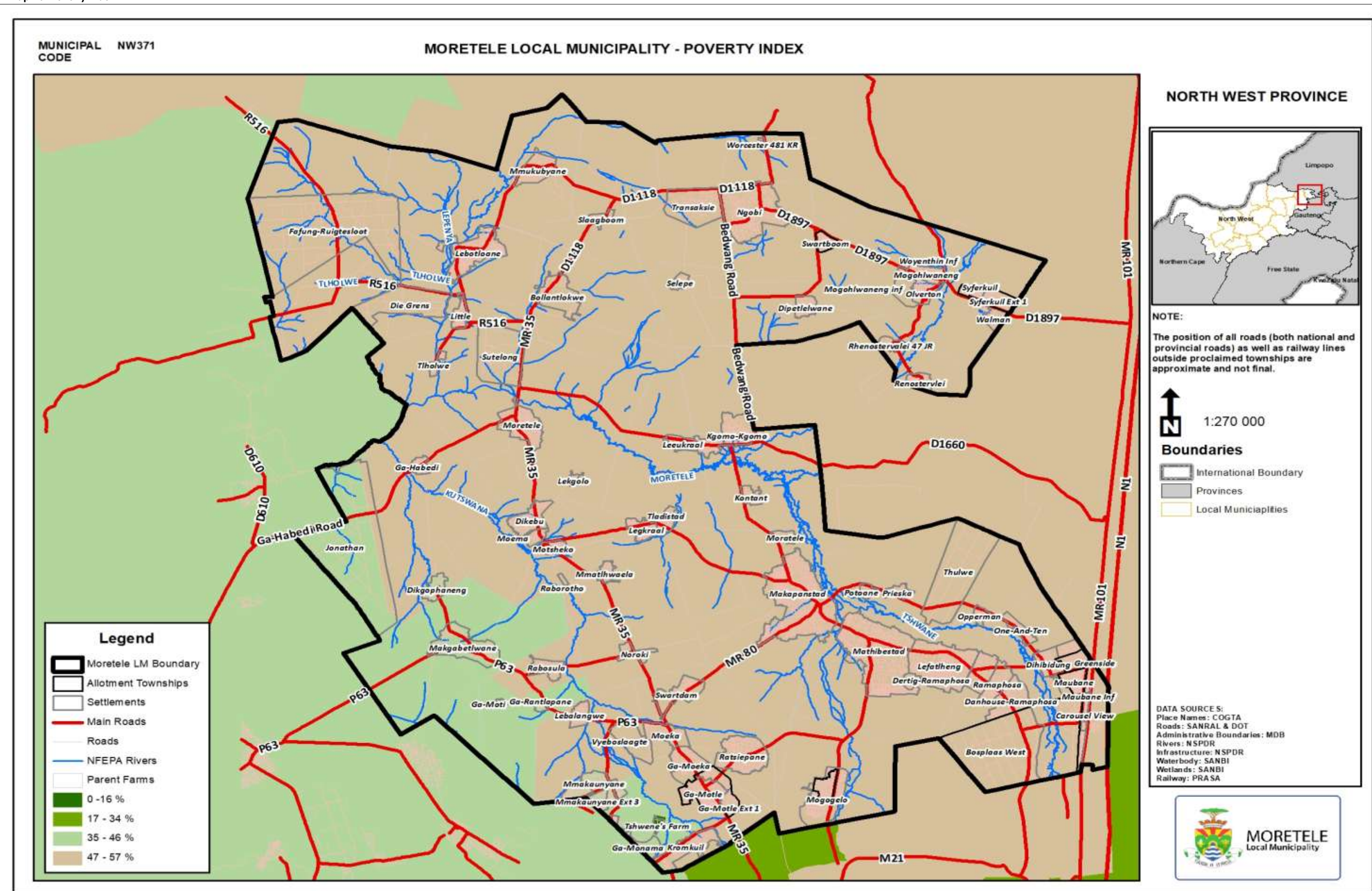


Source: Statistics South Africa, 2022

Map 9: Annual Income



Map 10: Poverty Index



3.3 BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The biophysical environment encompasses the natural resources situated within the MLM boundaries. The analysis of these resources provides a profound insight into their current status, emerging trends in resource utilisation, and enables the identification of potential opportunities and interventions. This analysis aims to enhance the efficiency and sustainability of the utilisation and exploitation of the natural resource base.

3.3.1 Biodiversity

Biodiversity is seen as the variety of different forms of life on earth, including the different plants, animals, micro-organisms, the genes they contain and the ecosystem they form. It refers to genetic variation, ecosystem variation, species variation (number of species) within an area, biome or planet.

3.3.1.1 Vegetation

The presence of vegetation cover plays a crucial role in safeguarding the soil during precipitation events. It facilitates the efficient absorption of water into the soil and ensures a gradual release of water into the system afterward. The leading vegetation within the catchment primarily comprises tropical bush and savannas. Riparian vegetation can be found in certain stretches of the rivers, characterised by tall

standing trees. Both indigenous and exotic species contribute to the composition of vegetation in the wetlands, as well as the riparian zones. The preponderance of the Municipality is characterised by the Springbokvlakte Thornveld vegetation type. In the north-western section of the Municipality, the landscape is predominantly marked by the Central and Western Sandy bushveld vegetation type. The floodplain of the Moretele River sustains expansive wetlands, hosting diverse riparian and aquatic communities. Within these wetlands and riparian zones, a mix of both indigenous and exotic plant species contributes to the overall vegetation composition (refer to map 11).

3.3.1.2 Critical Biodiversity Areas

Critical Biodiversity Areas are aquatic (water) and terrestrial (land) areas of the landscape that need to be protected in order to meet biodiversity thresholds which is aligned with municipality and SANBI. These areas are required to ensure the continued existence and functioning of species and ecosystem, including the delivery of ecosystem services which are vital locations for biodiversity features or rare species. CBAs are areas of high biodiversity value and need to be kept in a natural state, in good ecological condition, with no further loss of habitat or species. Critical Biodiversity areas are observed along the borders of the Moretele Local Municipality with Aquatic CBA's being evident around the Klipvoor dam and Borakalalo

National Park.

Ecological Support Areas are seen as supporting zones which must be safeguarded to prevent the degradation of CBAs. ESAs may be ecological process areas that connect and sustain CBAs, such as water provision or flood mitigation for a terrestrial feature. Areas that are not essential for meeting biodiversity targets, but that play an important role in supporting the functioning of CBAs or protected areas, and for delivering ecosystem services. Terrestrial ESAs support landscape connectivity and strengthen resilience to climate change. Ecological Support Areas need to be maintained in at least a functional and often natural state, supporting the purpose for which they were identified, although some loss of biodiversity pattern is considered acceptable. They include features such as riparian habitat surrounding rivers or wetlands and ecological corridors.

The terrestrial and aquatic CBA layers form the basis of the North West Biodiversity Sector Plan (2015). The aquatic CBA layer consist of the following layers:

- ❖ Wetlands,
- ❖ Sub-quaternary priority catchments, and
- ❖ Dolomitic Areas, wetland support areas etc.

These are the terrestrial and aquatic placements of CBA's and ESA's which indicate that the area is restricted to certain developments

based on its ranking. Developments such as high impact tourism facilities (e.g golf and polo estates) are restricted due to the irreversible and irreplaceable loss of ecosystem or species (refer to map 12).

3.3.1.3 Protected Areas

Protected areas are seen as areas that are protected by law and recognised in terms of the Protected Areas Act (this includes contract protected areas declared through the biodiversity stewardship programme). The MLM consists of the Borakalalo National Park, which is one of the most diverse conservation areas of North West and the name 'Borakalalo' means "The place where people relax". The Borakalalo National Park consists of broad-leafed and Acacia woodland together with the riverside forests along the banks of the Moretele River (Borakalalo Leisure, 2016). In total, the Borakalalo National Park covers 13500 ha (woodland and open bushveld) in a remote and peaceful area of diversity set in Kalahari veld along the banks of the Moretele River and 800 ha Klipvoor Dam. Only a small part (27%) of the Park is located within the Moretele LM and covers 3 830 Ha of MLM land (refer to map 13).



Table 15: General description of CBA map categories and associated land management objectives

CBA Map Category	Description	Land Management Objective	Land Management Recommendations	Map Codes
Protected Areas	Areas that are legally safeguarded and officially acknowledged under the Protected Areas Act. This also includes areas declared as protected through the biodiversity stewardship program, which involves agreements to ensure the conservation of biodiversity.	Maintain in a natural state with limited or no biodiversity loss. Rehabilitate degraded areas to a natural or near natural state and manage for no further degradation. Development subject to Protected Area objectives and zoning in a NEMPAA compliant and approved management plan.	Maintain or obtain formal conservation protection.	PA
Critical Biodiversity Areas Level 1	Irreplaceable Sites. Areas required to meet biodiversity pattern and/or ecological processes targets.	Maintain in a natural state with limited or no biodiversity loss. Rehabilitate degraded areas to a natural or near natural state and manage for no further degradation.	Obtain formal conservation protection where possible. Implement appropriate zoning to avoid net loss of intact habitat or intensification of land use.	CBA 1
Critical Biodiversity Areas Level 2	Areas selected to meet biodiversity pattern and/or ecological process targets.	Maintain in a natural state with limited or no biodiversity loss. Maintain current agricultural activities. Ensure that land use is not intensified and that are managed to minimise impact on threatened species.	Avoid conversion of agricultural land to more intensive land uses, which may have a negative impact on threatened species or ecological processes.	CBA 2
Ecological Service Areas 1	Natural, near natural and degraded areas supporting CBAs by maintaining ecological processes.	Maintain ecosystem functionality and connectivity allowing for limited loss of biodiversity pattern	Implement appropriate zoning and land management guidelines to avoid impacting ecological processes. Avoid intensification of land use. Avoid fragmentation of natural landscape	ESA 1
Ecological Service Areas 2	Areas with no natural habitat that is important for supporting ecological processes.	Avoid additional impacts on ecological processes.	Maintain current land-use. Avoid intensification of land use, which may result in additional impact on ecological processes.	ESA 2



Table 16: A subset of matrix of recommended land use zones and associated activities in relation to the CBA Map categories.

NO:	Land Use Zone	Associated Land Use Activities	PA	CBA 1	CBA 2	ESA 1	ESA 2
1	Environmental Conservation	Conservation management, low-intensity eco-tourism activities and sustainable consumptive activities	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2	Environmental Management Overlay Zone	These are areas that are designated as priority areas for protection, namely CBAs and ESAs.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3	Open Space	Public or Private Open-Space (Modified), includes recreational areas, parks etc. i.e. loss of indigenous vegetation.	N	N	N	N	Y
		Public or Private Open-Space (Natural) – includes natural open space (indigenous vegetation retained or rehabilitated in ESA2).	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4	Residential	Low, low-medium, medium-high, and high density urban residential development.	N	N	N	N	N
5	Urban Influence	An amalgamation of land use zones, including Institutional, Urban Influence, General Mixed Use, Low Impact Mixed Use, Suburban Mixed Use and General Business.	N	N	N	N	N
6	Low or High Impact and General Impact	Low Impact, General Industry and High Impact Industry (Urban & Business Development).	N	N	N	N	N
7	Transport Service	Transportation service land uses e.g. airports, railway stations, petro-ports and truck stops, bus and taxi ranks and other transport depots.	N	N	N	R	R
8	Roads and Railways	Existing and planned linear infrastructure such as hardened roads and railways, including activities and buildings associated with road construction and maintenance, e.g. toll booths, construction camps and road depot sites. (Linear Engineering Structures).	N	N	R	R	R
9	Utilities	Linear engineering structures, such as pipelines, canals and power lines. (Linear Engineering Structures).	N	R	R	R	R
		Small-scale Infrastructural installations, including wastewater treatment works and energy sub-stations.	N	N	R	R	R
		Large-scale Infrastructure installations, including bulk water transfer schemes, impoundments (Water Projects & Transfers), and energy-generation facilities.	N	N	N	N	R
		Renewable Energy (Photovoltaic farms and solar arrays).	N	N	N	R	R
		Renewable Energy (wind farms)	N	N	R	R	R
10	Quarrying and Mining	Prospecting and Underground Mining.	N	N	N	R	R



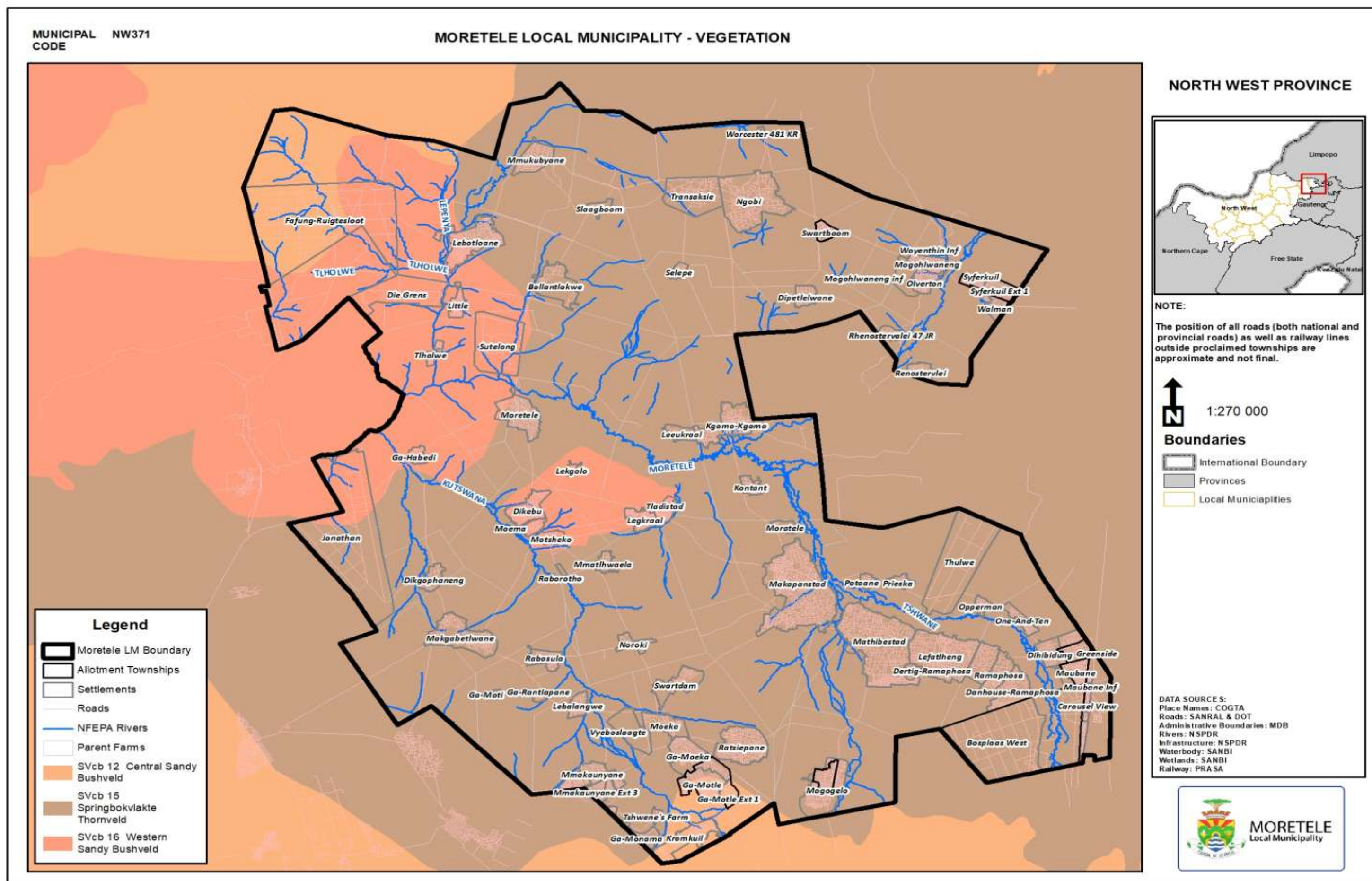
N0:	Land Use Zone	Associated Land Use Activities	PA	CBA 1	CBA 2	ESA 1	ESA 2
		Quarrying and opencast mining (includes surface mining, dumping & dredging).	N	N	N	N	N
		Hydraulic Fracturing.	N	N	R	R	R
11	Tourism and Accommodation	Low impact tourism/recreational and accommodation.	R	R	R	Y	Y
		High impact tourism/recreational and accommodation (e.g. golf estates).	N	N	N	N	R
12	Rural Residential	Low density rural housing or eco estates.	N	R	R	R	R
		Traditional areas (existing) and rural communal settlement (new).	N	N	N	R	R
13	Agriculture	Extensive game farming	R	Y	Y	Y	Y
		Game breeding	R	Y	Y	Y	Y
		Arable land – Dry land and irrigated crop cultivation.	N	N	N	R	Y
		Agricultural Infrastructure – Intensive animal farming (e.g. dairy, piggery, chicken)	N	N	N	N	R

Source: MPTA, 2014; DEA&DP, 2004

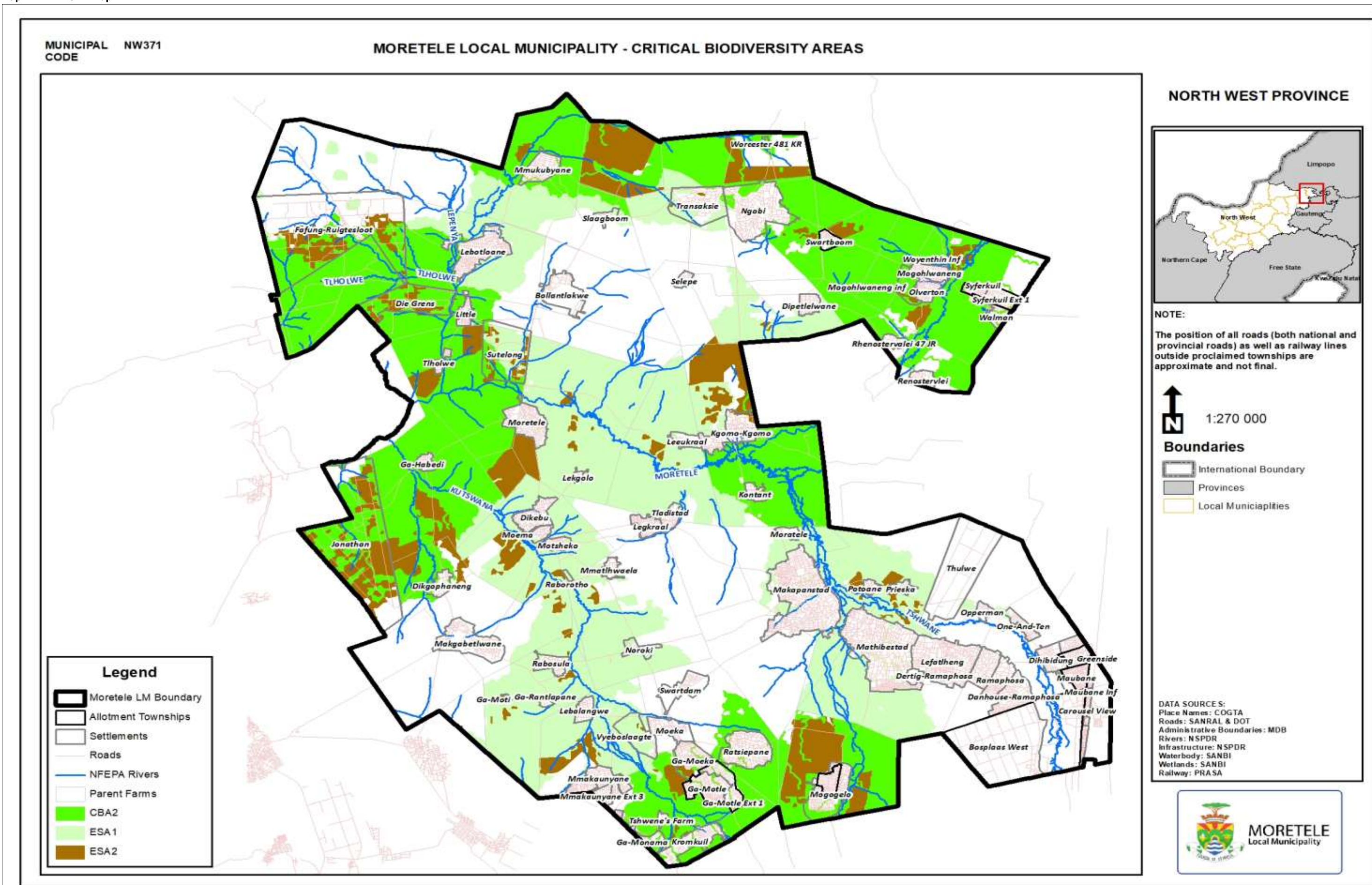
Notes:

1. Y = Yes, Permitted and actively encouraged activity,
2. N = No, Not Permitted, actively discouraged activity,
3. R = Restricted to compulsory, site-specific conditions & controls when unavoidable, not usually permitted, and.

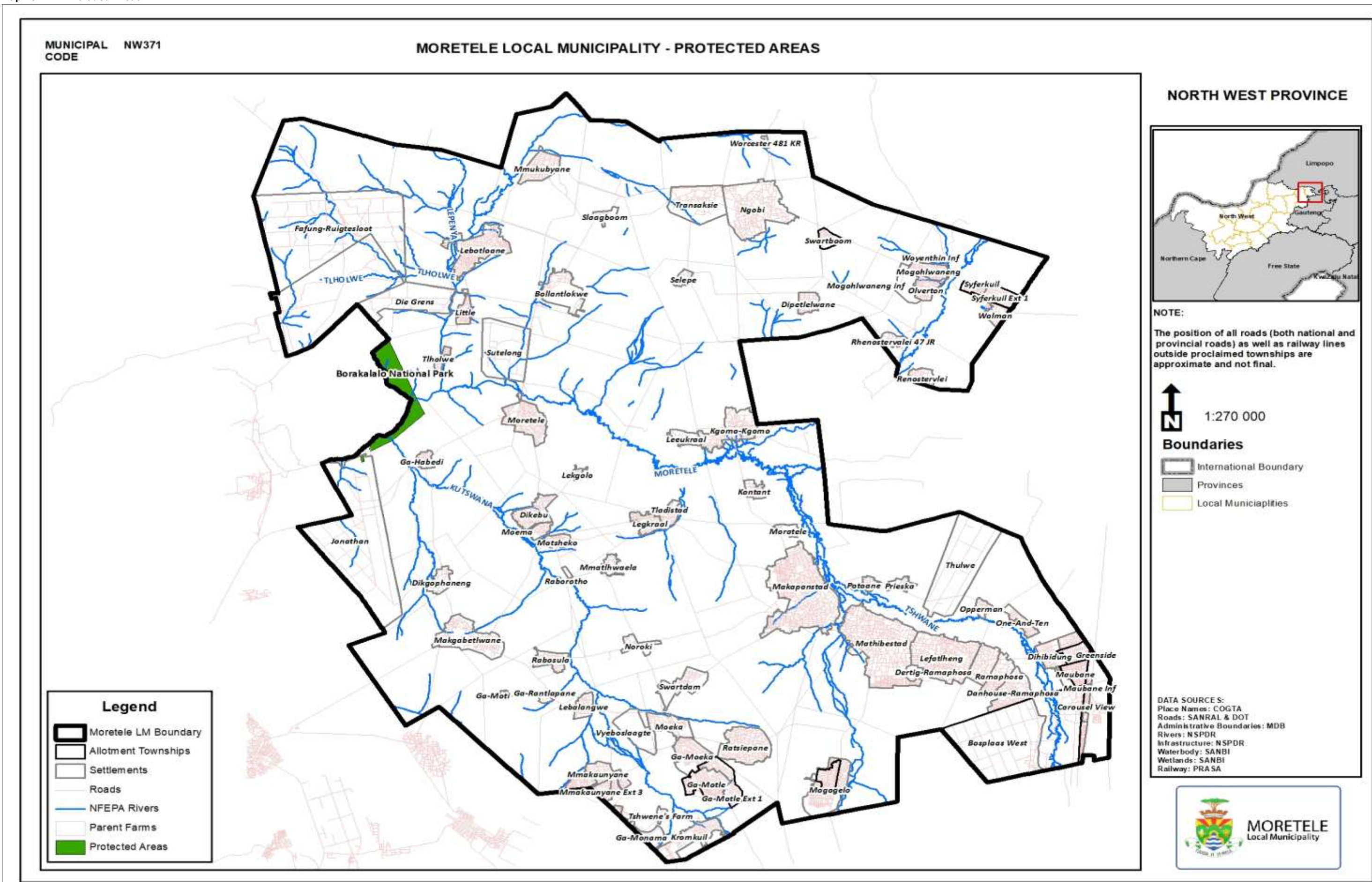
Map 11: MLM Vegetation Map



Map 12: MLM CBA Map



Map 13: MLM Protected Areas



3.3.2 Climate & Rainfall

The MLM catchment area experiences warm summers and cool winters. In winter, the MLM experiences very low humidity and most clouds occur in summer, during the rainy season. High winds are prevalent during rainstorms and the winds in the region are generally gentle. MLM falls under the region of the summer rainfall area and receives almost 50% of its rainfall from November to January periods. The high rainfall occurs in the southern region than in the central and northern region. The disparity in terms of rainfall may be ascribed to topography.

Rainfall over the catchment in the form of thundershowers, and the higher areas in the south form natural focal points where advection occurs and the greatest instability in the air column can be found. Hail occurs on average 2 or 3 per year while it hardly ever snows. The maximum annual temperatures of MLM ranges between 30°C to 32°C, southern and southeastern parts experience the highest temperatures, between 31.1°C and 33°C. The northern and central regions are slightly cooler, ranging from 27.1°C to 31°C. The minimum average annual temperatures vary between 1°C to 2°C, Cooler areas (0.1°C to 2°C) are found in the central and northern parts. Warmer minimums (6.1°C to 8°C) are concentrated in the southeast and some western edges. Rainfall within South Africa has recently been highly

unpredictable. Rainfall mainly occurs during the late summer times (February). The entire municipality fall within the 400mm – 800mm annual rainfall class. Southern and southeastern areas receive slightly higher rainfall, up to 800 mm. Western and northern parts generally fall within the lower 201–400 mm range. This indicates moderate rainfall with spatial variation across the MLM (refer to maps 14-15).

The southern and southeastern areas face lower frost risk, while the northern and northwestern regions face moderate to moderately high frost hazards. The flood hazard index across MLM, using a scale from "Very Low" to "Very High", most areas fall under the "Low" to "Very Low" categories, indicating minimal flood risk with medium to high flood risk zones appear in the northeastern and western parts. The drought vulnerability in MLM has areas below -1.4, which indicates high vulnerability to drought, while those closer to 0 have low vulnerability. Most settlements fall between -1.2 and -0.2, indicating moderate drought risk. An aridity zone refers to a classification of land based on its dryness or lack of moisture, typically defined by annual precipitation levels. The municipality in some areas experiences extreme dryness under low-very high, while moderate low and moderate high zones in the municipality experience relatively more moisture but still experience some dryness. This implicates the water scarcity of the municipality which should be taken into consideration

when development is done (refer to map 16).

3.3.2.1 Evaporation

The distribution is quite uniform, ranging from 1750 to 1800 mm/a. Evaporation in the catchment is much higher than the rainfall, as is the case in most places in South Africa. As with the rainfall, most of the evaporation occurs in summer.

3.3.2.2 Runoff

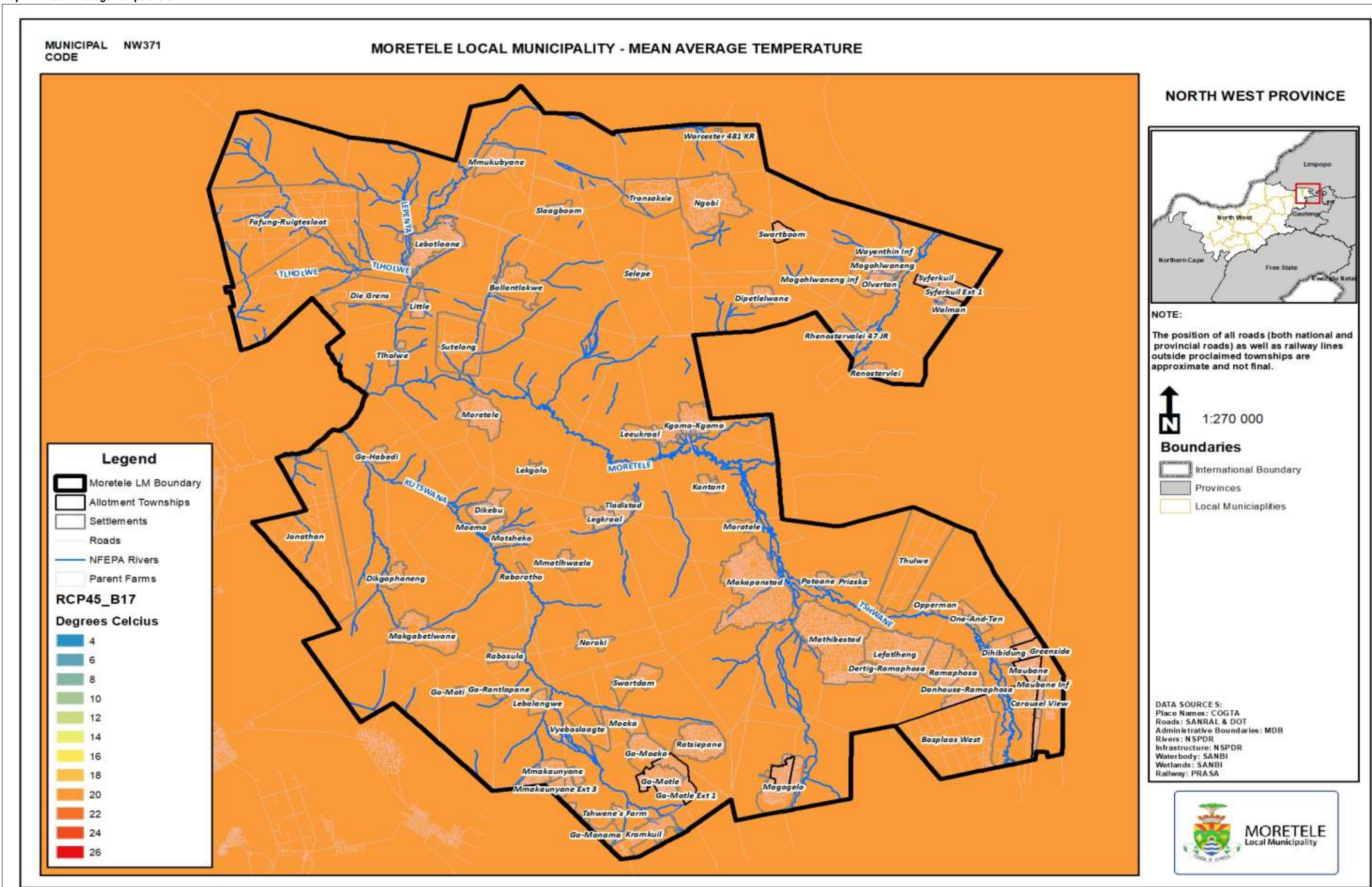
The runoff within the A23 tertiary catchment is categorised into three distinct types: natural runoff, which excludes human influence on runoff, urban runoff, and effluent. Notably, the effluent discharged from various urban areas constitutes a significant portion of inter-basin transfer. The urbanisation level within the catchment, particularly in MLM, is relatively modest, accounting for just over 7% (96.11 km²) of the total MLM land area of 1370.25 km². This implies that approximately 0.88% of MLM's land area is impervious, assuming that 81% of the urban area is either paved or roofed. The presence of impervious surfaces such as roads, pavements, and roofs reduce rainfall infiltration into the ground, leading to an increase in runoff generation.

3.3.2.3 Air Quality

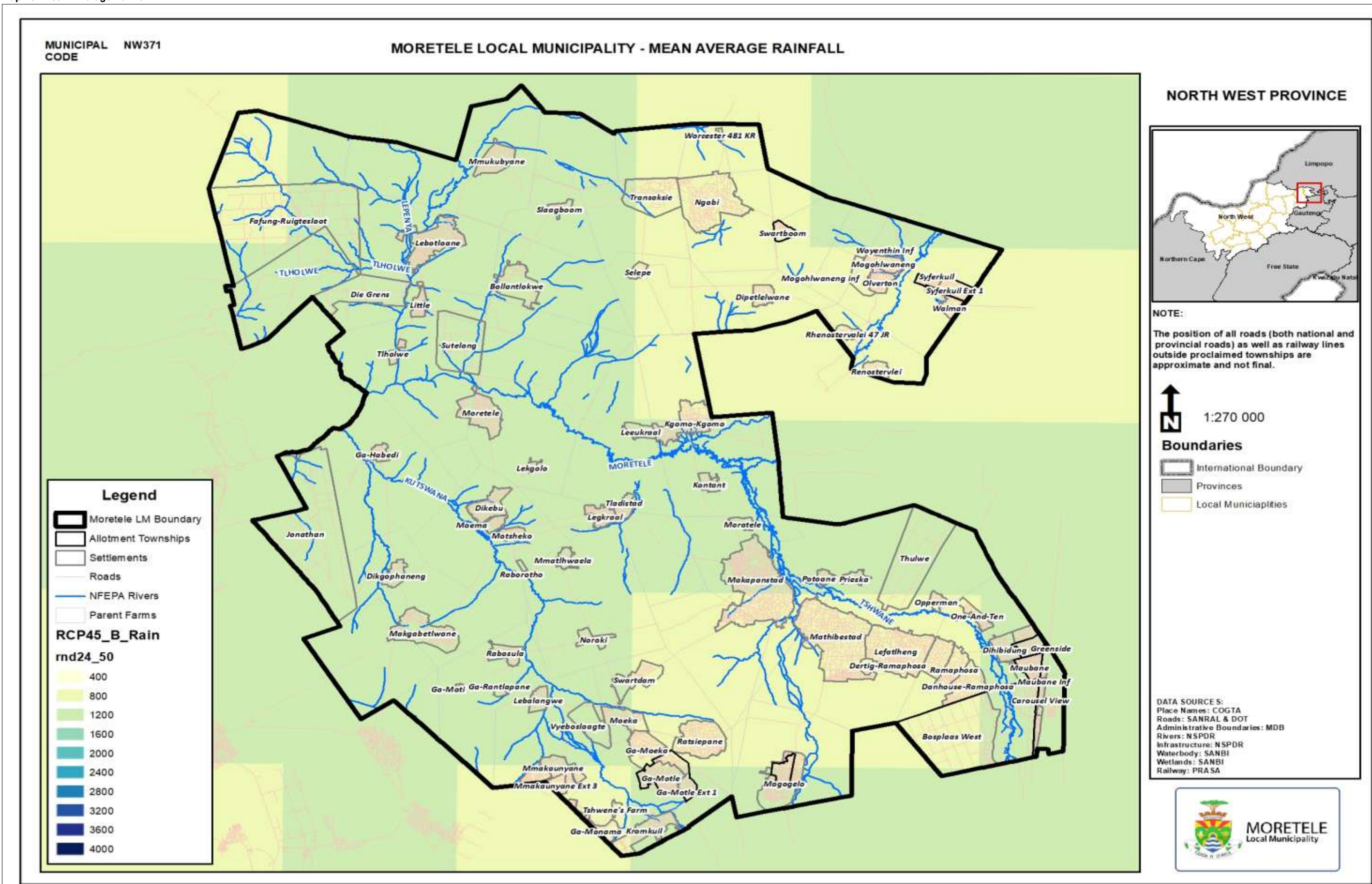
The Provincial State of the Environment Report for the Northwest Province highlights the following key air pollution issues:

- a) **Traffic and Vehicle Emissions:** Emissions from fuel combustion, dust (including particulate matter), volatile organic compounds, lead, noise, nitrogen oxides, and carbon oxides contribute to air pollution, with traffic being a significant source.
- b) **Mining Operations:** Mining activities contribute to air pollution through the release of particulate matter, asbestos fibers, heavy metals (e.g., vanadium, chrome), odors, and noise.
- c) **Forest, Bush, and Veld Fires:** During certain periods of the year, fires in forests, bushes, and velds significantly contribute to air pollution.
- d) **Industrial Activities:** Various industrial processes, including smelting, energy production, transport, and waste dumps, release pollutants such as sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, volatile organic compounds, heavy metals, total suspended particulates, and odours and noise.
- e) **Environmental Emissions via Air Movements:** The dispersion of environmental emissions through air movements results in the presence of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon dioxide, methane, volatile organic compounds, fungal spores, and pollen in the air.
- f) **Other Uncategorised Sources:** Miscellaneous sources, including dust and smoke from landfills, informal businesses burning tires, copper cables, etc., contribute to air pollution.

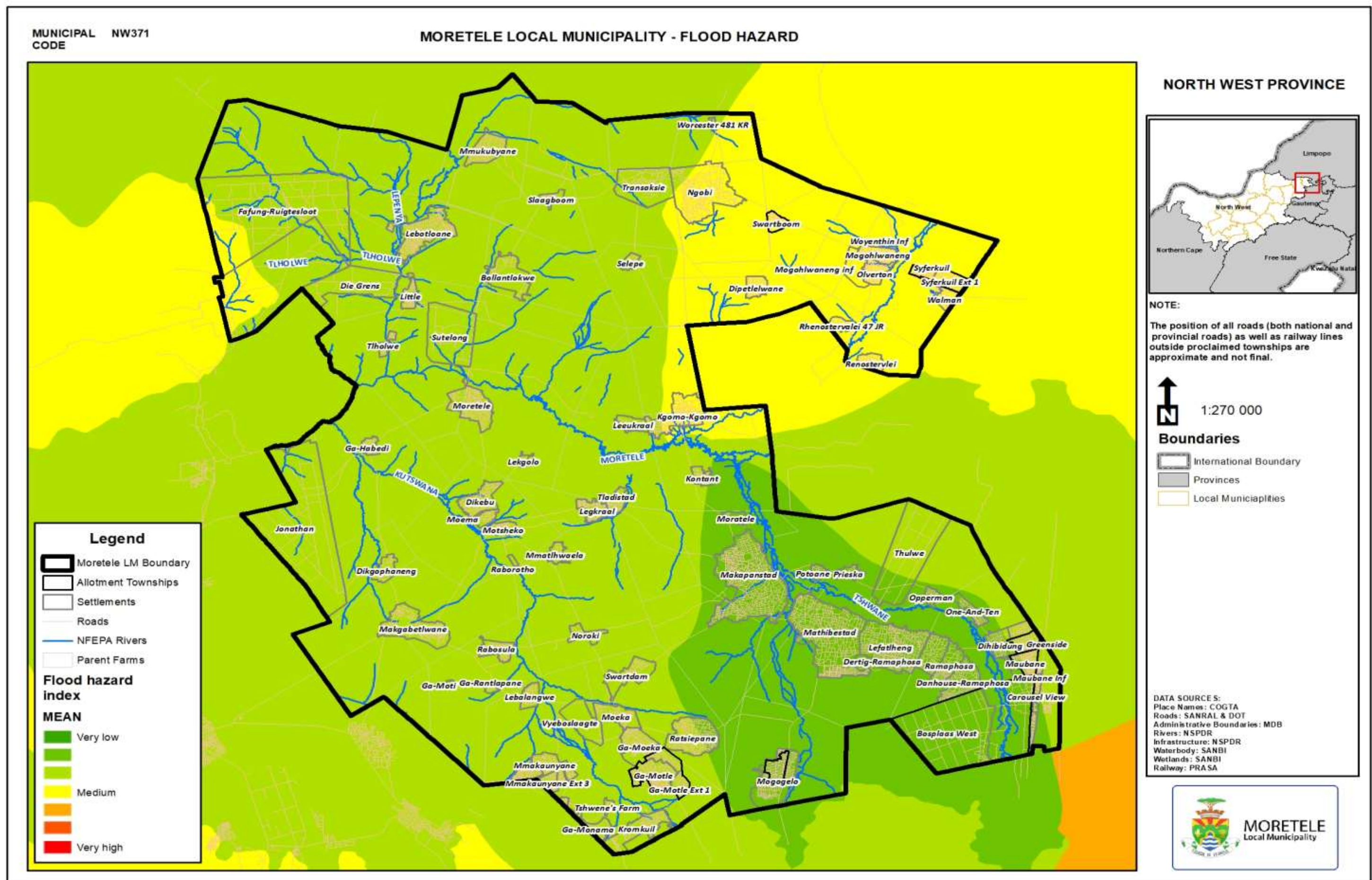
Map 14: Mean Average Temperature



Map 15: Mean Average Rainfall



Map 16: MLM Flood Index



3.3.3 Topography & Hydrology

The topography of the municipal area is predominantly flat, with the highest elevation found in the A23 catchment, specifically at the ridge in Centurion within the Tshwane Municipal Area, reaching an altitude of 1500 meters above sea level (amsl). Generally, the southern rim of the catchment fluctuates between 1500 and 1350 amsl. The A23 tertiary catchment slopes towards the northwest, culminating at the confluence of the Pienaar's River and the Crocodile River at an altitude of 800 amsl. This results in an elevation difference of approximately 700 meters between the highest and lowest points within the catchment. The terrain consists of high hills, level plains with some relief and plains with open ridges. The developments in the high hills cost more because they require more money. The areas with level plains with some relief is more suitable for agriculture and industrial zones and the areas with high hills have a wider vegetation cover i.e Mnukubiyane and Makapaanstad (refer to map 17).

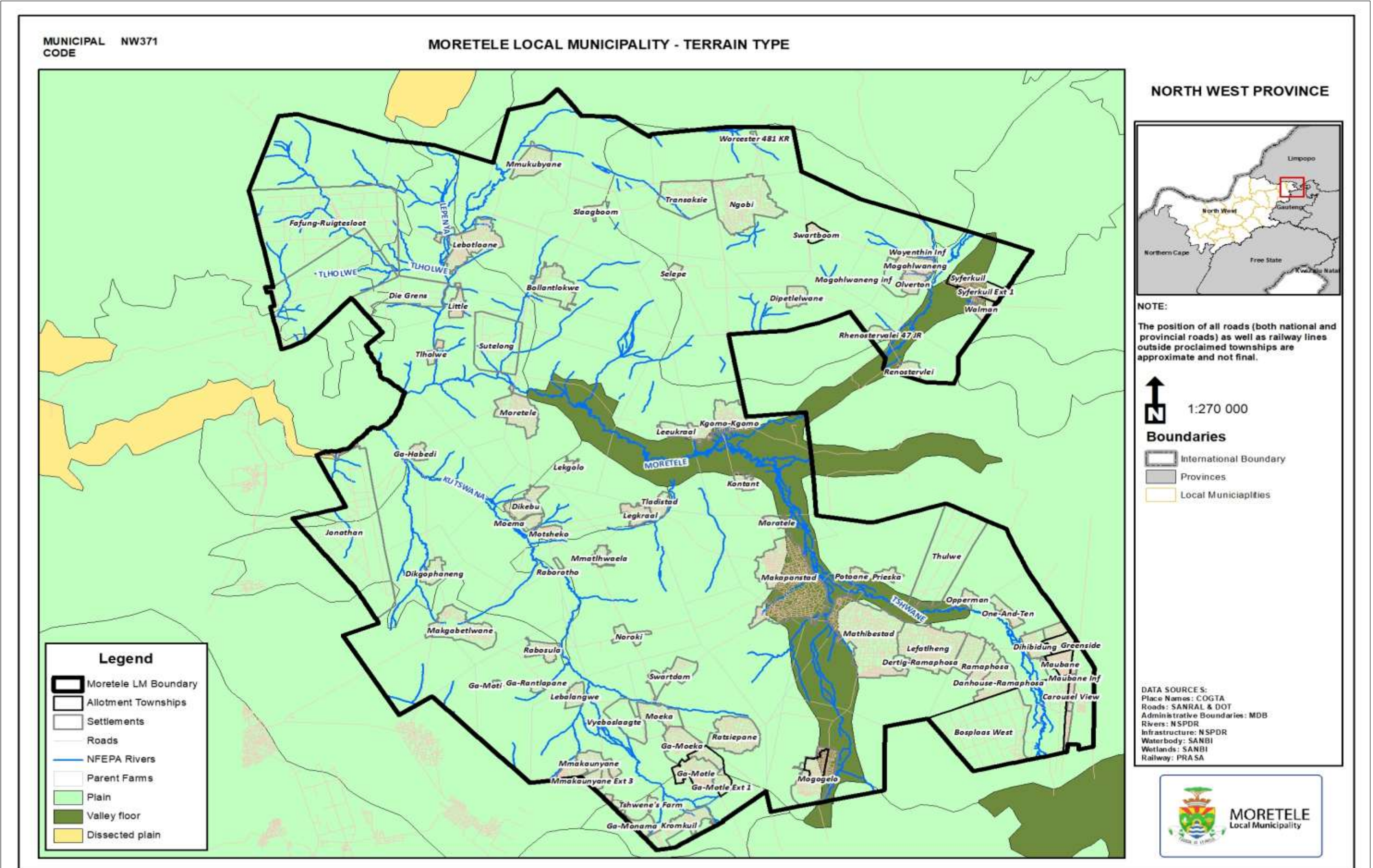
The Municipal area is traversed by a number of both perennial and non-perennial rivers, including:

- ❖ Apies,
- ❖ Kareespruit,
- ❖ Marapoathutlawa,

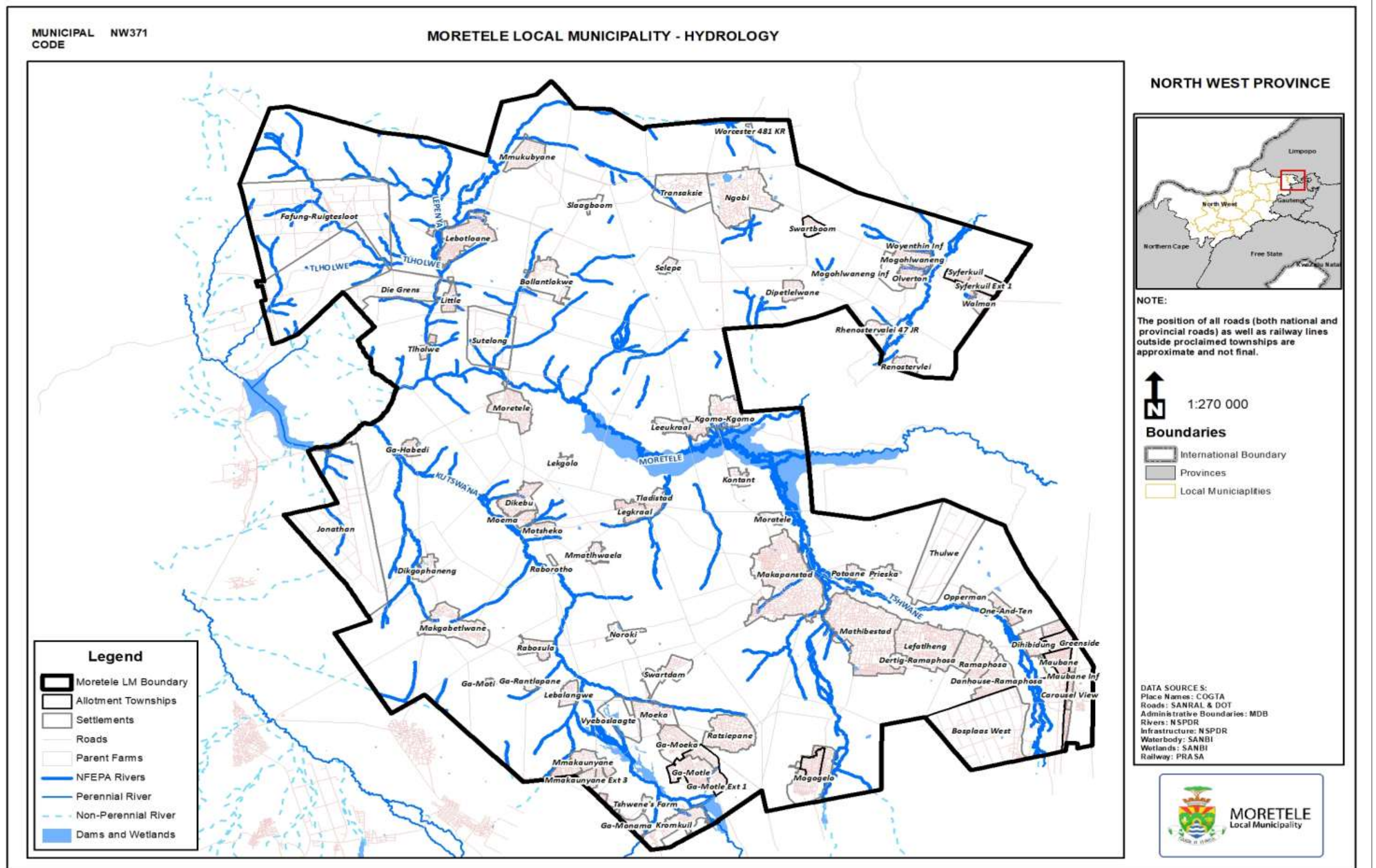
- ❖ Pienaaars,
- ❖ Rietspruit,
- ❖ Soutpanspruit, and
- ❖ Tlholwe River.

Additionally, the municipal landscape features wetlands that collectively span 3,314 hectares, distributed across the entire area. One notable water feature is the Klipvoor Dam, covering an expanse of 800 hectares. This concrete gravity-type dam is situated on the Moretele River, approximately 55 km north of Brits. The dam is encircled by the Borakalalo National Park, with 197 hectares of its total area falling within the jurisdiction of MLM (refer to map 18).

Map 17: MLM Topography



Map 18: Hydrological Characteristics



3.3.4 Geology & Soils

The geological characteristics of the municipal area exert a substantial influence on both current and prospective land uses. This influence stems from the varying geological properties and agricultural potential of soils, which are contingent upon the underlying bedrock. The geological composition of the municipal area predominantly consists of arenaceous and argillaceous sedimentary strata, intermingled with volcanic lavas and intrusive (refer to map 19). Some of these rocks undergo mechanical weathering, with moderate to deep soil layers overlaying them. The sedimentary and volcanic rocks within the sub-catchments exhibit a limited susceptibility to chemical weathering, resulting in relatively low concentrations of dissolved solids in surface water as part of the natural background. It is noteworthy that the geological structure across the catchment is relatively uniform, thereby playing a minor role in shaping drainage patterns.

The majority of the municipal area consist of soil classes associated with freely drained, structureless soils. A large portion in the north-western part of the municipality consists of soil classes associated with classes 17 and 18 (structureless soils and clays). Terrain consists of the physiography, lithology, morphometry, soil geography and to some

extends land cover (Meijeriink, 1988). The abiotic attributes (relief, geological or geomorphological processes, lithology, soil, etc.) and hydrological condition complemented by vegetation/landcover types characterise the terrain (Van Zuidam, 1985).

The steepness of an areas slope is a determinant of development within that area, as the slope becomes steeper development becomes problematic and costly (refer to map 21). A slope is commonly measured in the form of a percentage, of which steep slopes are classified between the ranges of 12% to 33%. The average slope of an area is used to regulate steep slopes within that area. The MLM does not consist of any slope's steeper than 15% or higher.

Table 17: Terrain Categories

Symbol	Description	Local Relief (m)
A: Plains or plateaus with >80% level land 2		
A1	Level plains or plateaus	0-30
A2	Level plains or plateaus with some relief	30-90
A3	Open plains or plateaus with low hills or ridges	90-150

Source: Classification of terrain categories based on van Zuidam in 1985

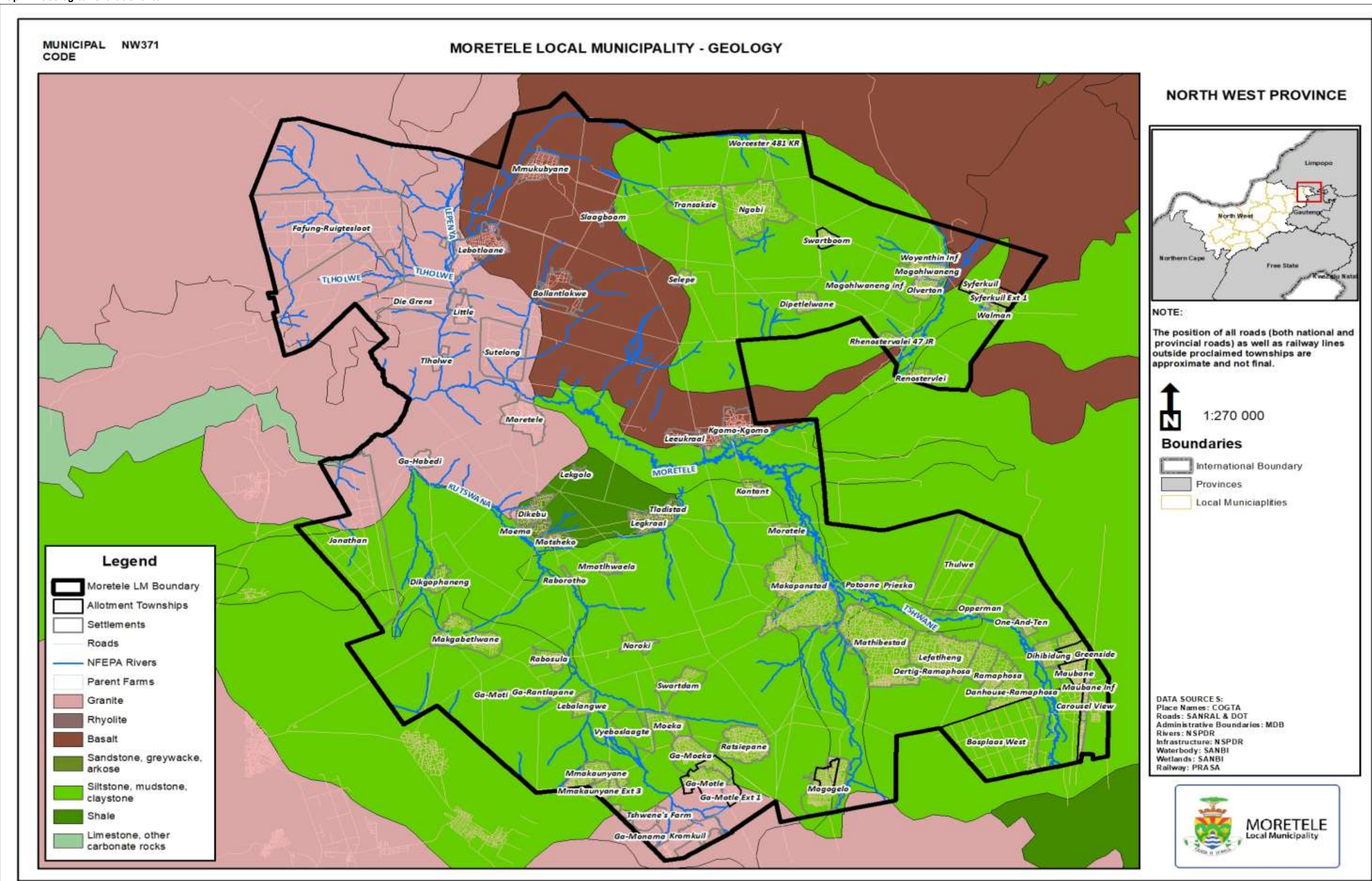


Table 18: Slope categories

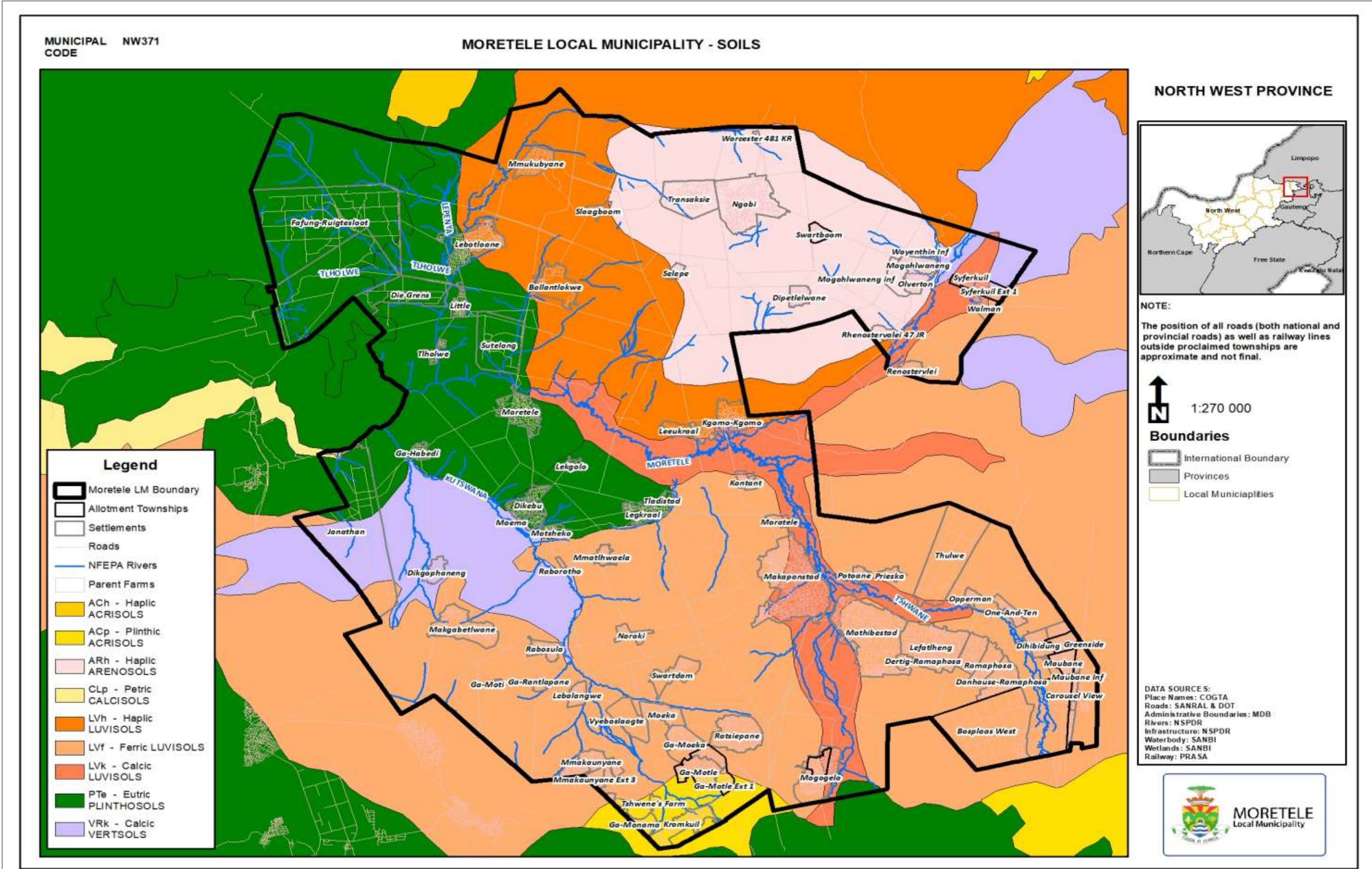
Degree of slope (%)	Development Potential
0% - 3%	Generally suitable for all development and uses
3% - 8%	Suitable for medium density residential development, agriculture, industrial and institutional uses
8% to 15%	Suitable for moderate to low-density residential development, but great care should be exercised in the location of any commercial, industrial or institutional uses.
15% to 25%	Only suitable for low-density residential, limited agricultural and recreational uses.
Over 25%	Only used for open space and certain recreational uses.

Source: Classification of slope classes based on van Zuidam in 1985

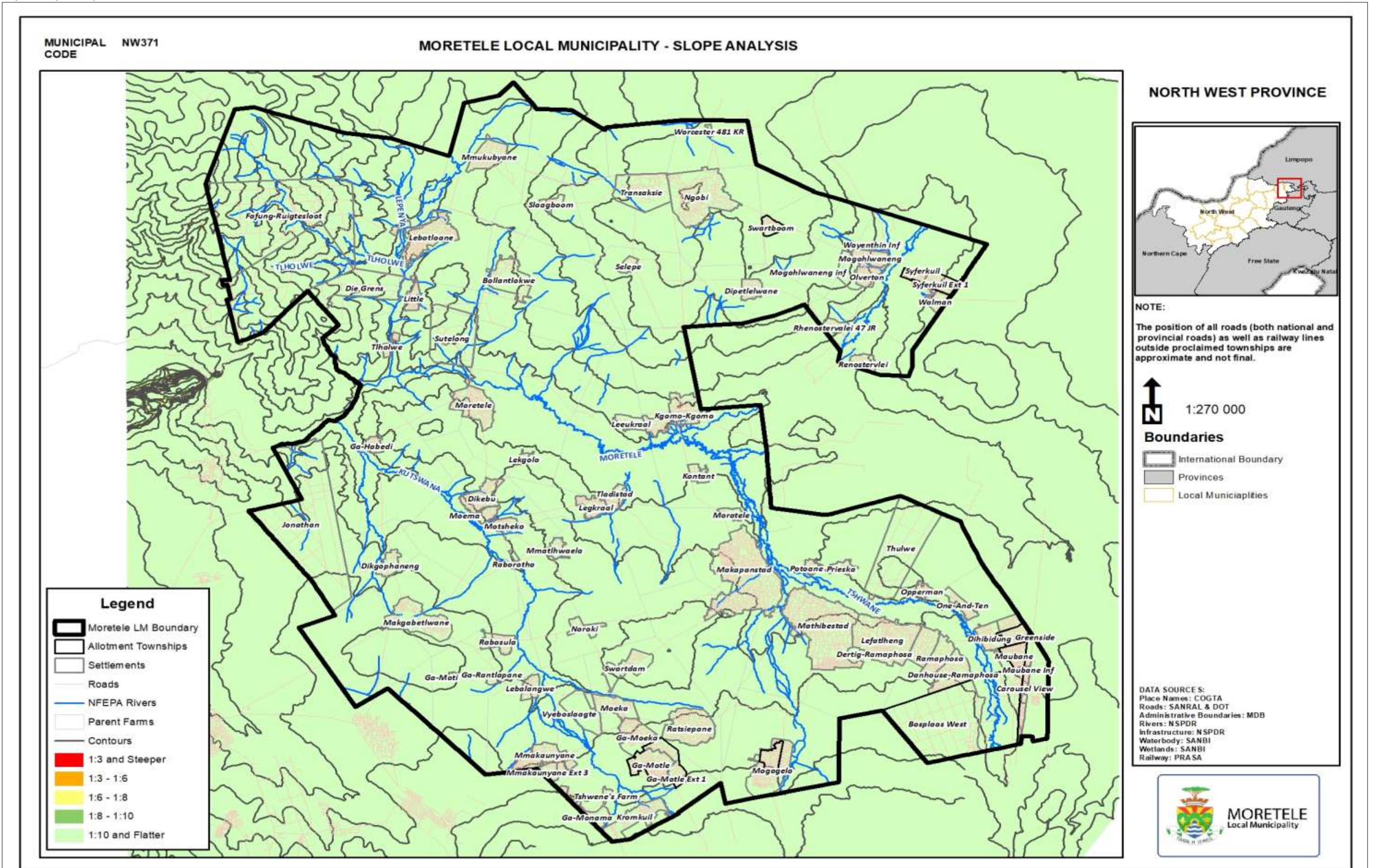
Map 19: Geological Characteristics



Map 20: Soils



Map 21: Slope Analysis



3.3.5 Agriculture

The overall broad land cover of Moretele Local Municipality area is broadly described as “degraded forest and woodland” which constitutes 41.1% (563 km²) of the total area of the municipal area. Other important land cover categories include areas described as “forest and woodland” (29.8%), “subsistence farming activities” (14.6%) and “urban build-up areas” (representing just over 7% of the total municipal land area). The Roads and Storm Water Master Plan further indicates the areas utilised for temporary subsistence dry land activities as mainly located in the south-eastern parts of Moretele around Bosplaas, Mathibestad and Thulwe areas, as well as the central and western parts of the Municipality.

Commercially cultivated dry land farming activities mainly occurs within the extreme northern parts of the MLM. More than 200 km² of the entire MLM is taken up by this type of farming activities. Agriculture is the only sector apart from mining in which the North-West is acknowledged to have a comparative advantage over the other provinces. The agricultural sector produces 13% of provincial GDP and provides jobs for 18% of the labour force in the province. The main crops are sunflower seeds, groundnuts, maize, wheat and cattle. The eastern part of the province has a higher rainfall, so it produces

vegetables, flowers and poultry. Horticulture and bio-fuels show particular promise for expansion and the North West already has several bio-fuel initiatives underway. The province is an important food basket in South Africa. Maize and sunflowers are the most important crops and the North West Province is the major producer of white maize in the country. The North West Province produced 22 % of all the commercial maize grown in South Africa, of which 78 % was white maize and 22 % yellow maize.

LAND CAPABILITY

The following concepts were introduced to distinguish between land suited or not suited for cultivation. Map 22 depicts the agricultural land capability.

LAND SUITED TO CULTIVATION

Class I: Land very suitable for intensive and well-adapted cultivation.

There are a few limitations to land in this class that restricts its use and it may be used safely and profitably for cultivated crops. The soils are nearly level and deep, they hold water well, and they are generally well drained. The land is very responsive to fertilisation although it might be well provided with natural nutrients. The climate is favourable for growing many of the common field crops.

Class II: Land suitable for intensive cultivation.

Land in Class II has some limitations that reduce the choice of plants or require moderate conservation practices. The land may be used for cultivated crops, but with less latitude in the choice of crops or management practices than Class I. However, limitation is few and shows the effects of gentle slopes, moderate susceptibility to wind and water erosion. There are slight climatic limitations on soil use and management.

Class III: Land for moderate well adapted cultivation.

Land in this class has severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants or require special conservation practices, or both. When used for cultivated crops, the conservation practices are usually more difficult to apply and to maintain. The number of practical alternatives for average farmers is less than that for soils in Class II. Limitations may result from a range of factors ranging from steep slopes, susceptibility to erosion, problems with the water holding capacity and climatic conditions.

Class IV: Poorly adapted cultivation.

Land in Class IV has very severe limitations that restrict the choice of plants and normally require very careful management. It may be used for cultivated crops, and conservation practices are more difficult to

apply and maintain. It may be well suited to only two or three of the common crops or the harvest produced may be low in relation to inputs over a long period of time. Its limitations are the result of the effects of one or more permanent features such as steep slopes, severe susceptibility to water or wind erosion or severe effects of past erosion, shallow soils and a moderately adverse climate.

LAND WITH LIMITED USE – GENERALLY NOT SUITED TO CULTIVATION**Class V: Intensive grazing.**

Land in this class has little or no erosion hazard but have other limitations impractical to remove. That limits its use largely to pasture, range, woodland or wildlife food and cover. These limitations restrict the kind of plants that can be grown and prevent normal tillage of cultivated crops. Pastures can be improved and benefits from proper management can be expected. It is nearly level, and some occurrences are wet or frequently flooded while other are stony, have climatic limitations, or have some combination of these limitations.

Class VI: Moderate grazing.

Land in Class VI has severe limitations that make it generally unsuited to cultivation and limits its use largely to pasture and range, woodland or wildlife food and cover. Land in this class has continuing limitations

that cannot be corrected, amongst others, steep slopes, severe erosion hazard, effects of past erosion, stoniness and severe climate.

Class VII: Light grazing.

Land in this class has very severe limitations that makes it unsuited to cultivation and that restrict its use largely to grazing, woodland or wildlife. Restrictions are more severe than those for Class VI because of one or more continuing limitations that cannot be corrected. Physical conditions are such that it is impractical to apply such pasture or range improvements as seeding, liming and fertilising. Depending on soil characteristics and climate, land in Class VII may be well or poorly suited to woodland.

Class VIII: Wildlife.

Land in Class VIII has limitations that preclude its use for commercial plant production and restrict its use to recreation, wildlife, water supply or aesthetic purposes. Limitations that cannot be corrected land in Class VIII cannot be expected to return significant on-site benefits from management for crops, grasses or trees, although benefits from wildlife use, watershed protection or recreation may be possible. Badlands, rocky outcrop, sandy beaches, river wash, mine tailings and other nearly barren lands are included in Class VIII.

Land Capability classes are interpretive groupings of land units according to their potentials and continuing limitations or hazards. South Africa (Class III –VIII) has severe limitations with respect to climate (rainfall), terrain or soils. Arable land is represented by Class I-III and it covers 12.4% of the country. Another 11% is covered by marginal land (Class IV).

The agricultural landscape in the MLM is predominantly characterised by subsistence farming rather than commercial organisation. Livestock, particularly beef and poultry, is the predominant focus, while crops such as vegetables and maize are commonly cultivated. Subsistence farming in the region involves cultivating crops based on the anticipated needs of local families and communities. Many subsistence farmers in the MLM engage in trading excess crops and livestock for cash, enabling them to fulfil basic necessities for their households. The envisioned Agri-Hub and Farmer Production Support Units are poised to make a substantial impact on the municipality. These entities will not only offer assistance to both emerging and established commercial farmers but also contribute to the overall growth of the agricultural sector within the municipality.

Through the initiatives brought for by the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality North West Province PDP (2019), the village

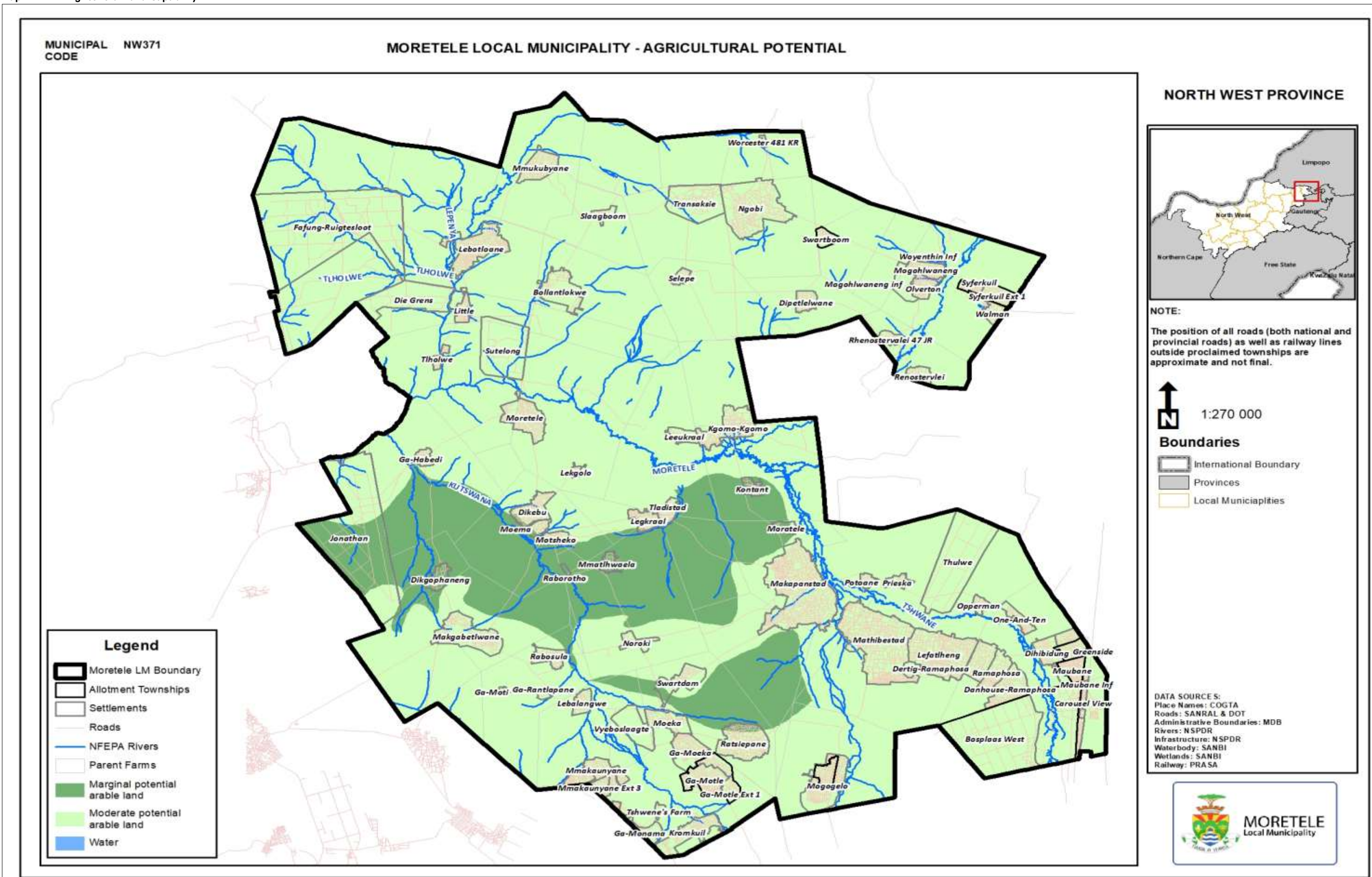
revitalisation aims to implement projects in densely populated villages within the MLM like Mathibestad, Ga Motle, Moretele, and Mogogelo. These projects will primarily focus on providing essential services such as water, electricity, and other critical social amenities, contributing significantly to the enhancement of the residents' quality of life. Simultaneously, the implementation of the Vegetable Value Chain proposes a collection and distribution route starting from Makapanstad towards Jericho via Swartdam, Lebalangwe, and Makgabetlwane settlements.

The route extends from Jericho to Bedwang through Makgabetlwane, Jonathan, Ga-Habedi, and Moretele settlements, covering approximately 115 km. The round trip, requiring a minimum of 2 hours due to gravel roads, supports agricultural activities, particularly on Portion 2 of the farm Goedgewaagd 60 JR, with a size of 3212.065 hectares (only 40 Ha to be utilised) dedicated to agri-hub development. Bedwang in the MLM is proposed for FPSU, and the remainder of the farm Bedwang 5 JR is designated for FPSU Development, focusing on beef produce, poultry produce, fresh produce through hydroponics, greenhouses, and seedlings, contributing to a comprehensive and integrated agricultural approach.

Makapanstad has been chosen as the site for the Agri-Hub development due to various factors:

- **Strategic Transportation Links:** The proposed location is in close proximity to major transportation routes, including the R101 and N1 national roads, as well as railway lines.
- **Adequate Surface Water:** There is a reliable supply of surface water from both the river and dam in the vicinity.
- **Fair Road Connectivity:** The region benefits from fair road connectivity, facilitating transportation of agricultural products.
- **Moderate Land Capability:** The area boasts moderate land capability suitable for agricultural activities.

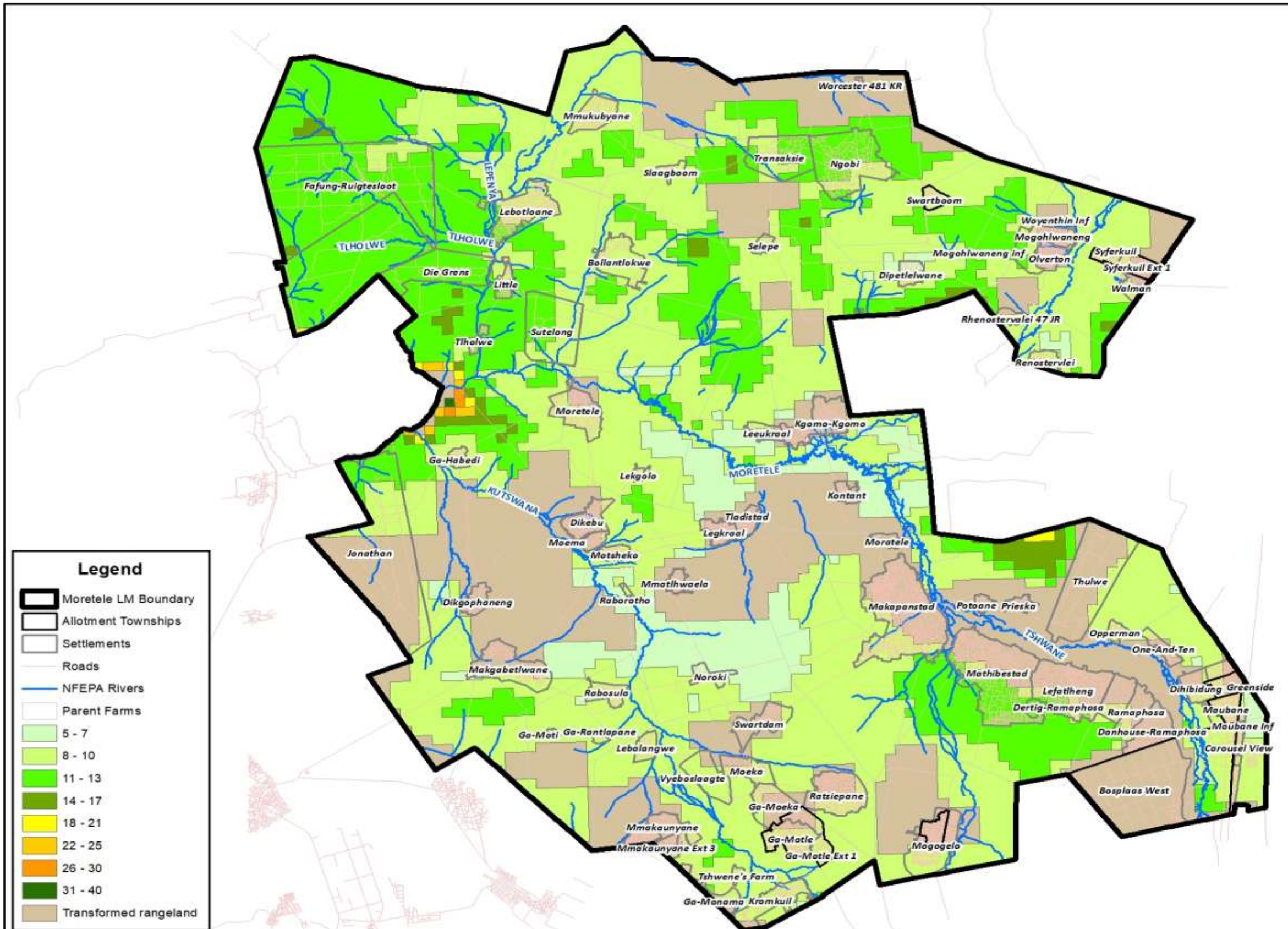
Map 22: MLM Agricultural Land Capability



Map 23: Grazing Capability

MUNICIPAL CODE NW371

MORETELE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY - GRAZING CAPACITY



NORTH WEST PROVINCE



NOTE:
The position of all roads (both national and provincial roads) as well as railway lines outside proclaimed townships are approximate and not final.



1:270 000

Boundaries

- International Boundary
- Provinces
- Local Municipalities

DATA SOURCE S:
Place Names: COGTA
Roads: SANRAL & DOT
Administrative Boundaries: MDB
Rivers: NSPDR
Infrastructure: NSPDR
Waterbody: SANBI
Wetlands: SANBI
Railway: PRASA



3.4 BUILT ENVIRONMENT ANALYSIS

The built environment reflects the socio-economic base and patterns in any given area. The term "built environment" encompasses elements of our surroundings that are constructed by humans, distinct from the natural environment. It encompasses not only structures but also the human-created spaces between them, as well as the infrastructure that facilitates human activities, including transportation networks, essential services, and the interconnection of infrastructure with land use.

3.4.1 Extensive Land Use Analysis

3.4.1.1 Land Tenure

Land tenure describes the way in which people own or occupy various plots of land. Landownership plays a critical role in development as it influences access to land and affordability. Often privately owned land is kept for investment (speculative) purposes and the owners are not willing to sell it for social development projects and hence its sale and sale price is market driven. 72% of the households in the municipality are owned and fully paid off and with about 23, 7% households occupied rent free. It should be noted that very few areas have been proclaimed and there is a larger percentage of households found in traditional council's areas, which means that security of tenure is not guaranteed for 72% as indicated.

The vast majority of land throughout the Moretele Local Municipality despite being government owned land, it is held in a trust under the tribal ownership. Any development initiative on tribal land will be consented to by the Chief or the Tribe. Often Tribal land is not easily accessible particularly for developments such as townships which promote security of tenure. The State President or a Minister is the Trustee of the tribes in all cases and will probably only act on recommendations of the tribal authority (tribal resolution). These tribal authorities within Moretele Local Municipality includes: Bahwaduba TA, Bakgatla Baga Mosetlha TA, Bakgatla Ba Mocha Ba Ga Maubane TA, Baphuthing Ba Ga Nawa TA, Modimolle Mogogelo TA, Thabo Ya Batho TA, and Tsoga O Itirele TA.

3.4.1.2 Land Ownership Status

Results of the deeds search from the Deeds Office revealed the following information in terms of ownership on farm portions and Agricultural Holdings within Moretele Local Municipality:

Table 19: Land ownership status

OWNERSHIP CATEGORY	QUANTITY
National	83
Provincial	39
Tribal Authority	6
State-Owned Enterprise/Parastatal	4



OWNERSHIP CATEGORY	QUANTITY
Undetermined	1194
Private	900

Source: Moretele Local Municipality Land Audit Report, 2021

Table 20: Prominence of land ownership

OWNERSHIP CATEGORY	%
National	3,70 %
Provincial	1,75 %
Tribal Authority	0,26 %
State-Owned Enterprise/Parastatal	0,17 %
Undetermined	53.6 %
Private	40,4 %
Total	100%

Source: Moretele Local Municipality Land Audit Report, 2021

3.4.1.3 Land Properties in Moretele Local Municipality

According to the database, Moretele Local Municipality comprises of a total of about 60 789 land parcels/properties which have been captured in a GIS system. The table below provides a summary of all properties in the Moretele Local Municipality. According to this, there are about 60 791 properties comprising farms, farm portions, agricultural holdings, formal/registered towns and stands in rural settlements.

Table 21: Summary of properties in the MLM

PROPERTY	ESTIMATED NUMBER
Parent Farms	55
Farm Portions	1 474
Agricultural Holdings(A/H)	823
Number of erven in formal/registered township	15699
Number of stands in rural/traditional settlements	42740
Estimated Number of Properties	60 789

Source: Moretele Local Municipality Land Audit Report, 2021

Table 22: Percentage of properties within the MLM

PROPERTY	%
Parent Farms	0,09 %
Farm Portions	2,42 %
Agricultural Holdings(A/H)	1,35 %
Number of erven in formal/registered township	25,82 %
Number of stands in rural/traditional settlements	70,30 %
Total	100%

Source: Moretele Local Municipality Land Audit Report, 2021

There are also residential developments taking place in the Thaba-Ya-batho Agricultural Holdings whose existence has not been sanctioned by the authorities and as a result they do not have any general plans or any indication of a lay-out plan. This area has recently experienced illegal subdivision of agricultural properties which are governed by the Subdivision of Agricultural Land (Act 70 of 1970).

3.4.1.4 Land Uses in Moretele Local Municipality

The land use survey undertaken with the Moretele Local Municipality provided the following information with regard to land uses that are currently taking place in the municipal area:

- a) **Residential** - This category refers to all parcels of land or erven which are currently being used for residential purposes or can be used in future.
- b) **Agriculture** - This category refers to all parcels of land or erven which are currently being used for farming or can be used in future for farming.
- c) **Bus Depot**
- d) **Business** - This category refers to all parcels of land or erven which are currently being used for business purposes or can be used in future to run business activities.
- e) **Cemetery** - This refers to all parcels of land or erven which are currently being used or can be used in future to bury the dead or as graveyards such as shop, car wash, salon, spaza, tavern, tuck shop, tyre repairs, filling station, and butchery.
- f) **Petrol station** - Means land and buildings used for the sale of fuel.
- g) **Community Facilities** - This category refers to all parcels of land or erven which are currently being used for community facilities or can be used in future for community facilities such as the following:

- Schools
- Clinics
- Police Stations
- Post Offices
- Municipal Offices
- Community Halls
- Libraries

h) **Place of Worship**

- i) **Municipal** - (offices, library, reservoir, water treatment works, substation.
- j) **Open System** - Means land which is predominantly free of buildings or structures, and which provides ecological, socio-economic and place-making functions such as natural areas, nature conservation areas, protected areas, nature reserve and includes ridges, watercourses, wetlands, ecological sensitive areas, parks and may include ablution facilities, pergolas, benches and braai facilities.
- k) **Sports grounds** - Means land building used for sporting activities.
- l) **Vacant** - Due diligent was exercised when identifying a land parcel as being “vacant”. For instance, a large land parcel with a single of few buildings was categorised as vacant from a strategic perspective. This implies that a visual inspection was carried out by



means of the latest aerial photography on all land (excluding privately owned land) indicated as being vacant.

Table 23: Land Use for Formal Erven

LAND USES	QUANTITY	PERCENTAGE
Agriculture	2	0,01%
Business	126	0,80%
Cemetery	7	0,04%
Church	54	0,34%
Clinic/Hospital	4	0,03%
Commercial	2	0,01%
Community Centre	15	0,10%
Education	40	0,25%
Filling Station	2	0,01%
Infrastructure	3	0,02%
Municipal	11	0,07%
Offices	1	0,01%
Public Open Space	19	0,12%
Residential	15 342	97,73%
Services	4	0,03%
Shop	24	0,15%
Soccer Ground	1	0,01%
Vacant	41	0,26%
TOTAL	15 698	100%

Source: Moretele Local Municipality Land Audit May 2021

Table 24: Land Use for Agricultural Holdings

LAND USES	QUANTITY	PERCENTAGES
Abattoir	1	0,12%
Agricultural	1	0,12%
Business	16	1,95%
Commercial - Filling Station	2	0,24%
Dwelling	171	20,78%
Educational- School	2	0,24%
Residential	2	0,24%
Unknown	1	0,12%
Vacant	623	75,70%
Vetenary	4	0,49%
TOTAL	823	100%

Source: Moretele Local Municipality Land Audit May 2021

Table 25: Land Use for Farms and Farm Portions.

LAND USES	QUANTITY	PERCENTAGE
Agricultural	601	41,42%
Business	2	0,14%
Cemetery	2	0,14%
Clinic	1	0,07%
Creche	3	0,21%
Disused facility	1	0,07%
Eskom and business	1	0,07%
Factory	2	0,14%
Filling station	1	0,07%



LAND USES	QUANTITY	PERCENTAGE
House (s)	230	15,85%
Houses (partial)	76	5,24%
Houses (partial), farming	15	1,03%
Houses (partial), floodline	6	0,41%
Municipal Offices	1	0,07%
Police Station	1	0,07%
Public Road	3	0,21%
Railway	1	0,07%
School	35	2,41%
Vacant	465	32,05%
Vacant, floodline	3	0,21%
TOTAL	1451	100%

Source: Moretele Local Municipality Land Audit May 2021

Table 26: Land Use for Rural Settlements

LAND USES	QUANTITY	PERCENTAGE
Accommodation	21	0,05%
Agricultural / Farming	49	0,11%
Business	328	0,77%
Cemetery	77	0,18%
Comminty Facility	1	0,01%
Community Facility	25	0,06%
Educational	201	0,47%
Entertainment	1	0,01%
Government	3	0,01%

LAND USES	QUANTITY	PERCENTAGE
Hospital / Clinic	19	0,04%
Infrastructure	18	0,04%
Municipal	10	0,02%
Offices	1	0,012%
Public Garage	6	0,01%
Public Open Space	526	1,23%
Quarry	2	0,01%
Religion	189	0,44%
Residential	41 236	96,23%
Residential & Spaza	5	0,01%
Services	22	0,05%
Shop	5	0,01%
Transport	7	0,02%
Vacant	43	0,1%
Water Area	34	0,08%
TOTAL	42 829	100%

Source: Moretele Local Municipality Land Audit May 2021

3.4.1.5 Land Reform

The MLM includes areas that were once homelands and commercial farms, with large sections of land under the control of traditional authorities. It holds the largest land area in the MLM under traditional authority. All land claims submitted have been settled, map 24 depicts the land claims derived from DLRRD. The following are the names of the areas where land restoration has been completed:



- ✚ Buffelsdrift 51
- ✚ Leeuwkraal 50
- ✚ Rhenosterdrift 172
- ✚ Worcester 481
- ✚ Tower 480
- ✚ Lochness 478
- ✚ Zoutpansleegte 177
- ✚ Aasvogelboom 176
- ✚ Jonathan 175
- ✚ Tambotielaagte 164
- ✚ Waterval 561
- ✚ Klippoortje 564

3.4.1.6 Land Cover

Land cover acts as the foundational medium through which both human endeavours and natural phenomena manifest, thereby moulding the physical terrain and exerting profound impacts on environmental, social, and economic spheres. Analysing land cover in terms of hectares, coverage percentages, and categorical distribution offers valuable insights. In the case of MLM, the data illustrates a predominant allocation of land to natural wooded land and fallow lands and old fields constituting a significant proportion. Conversely, land cover by residential and temporary crops collectively occupy a

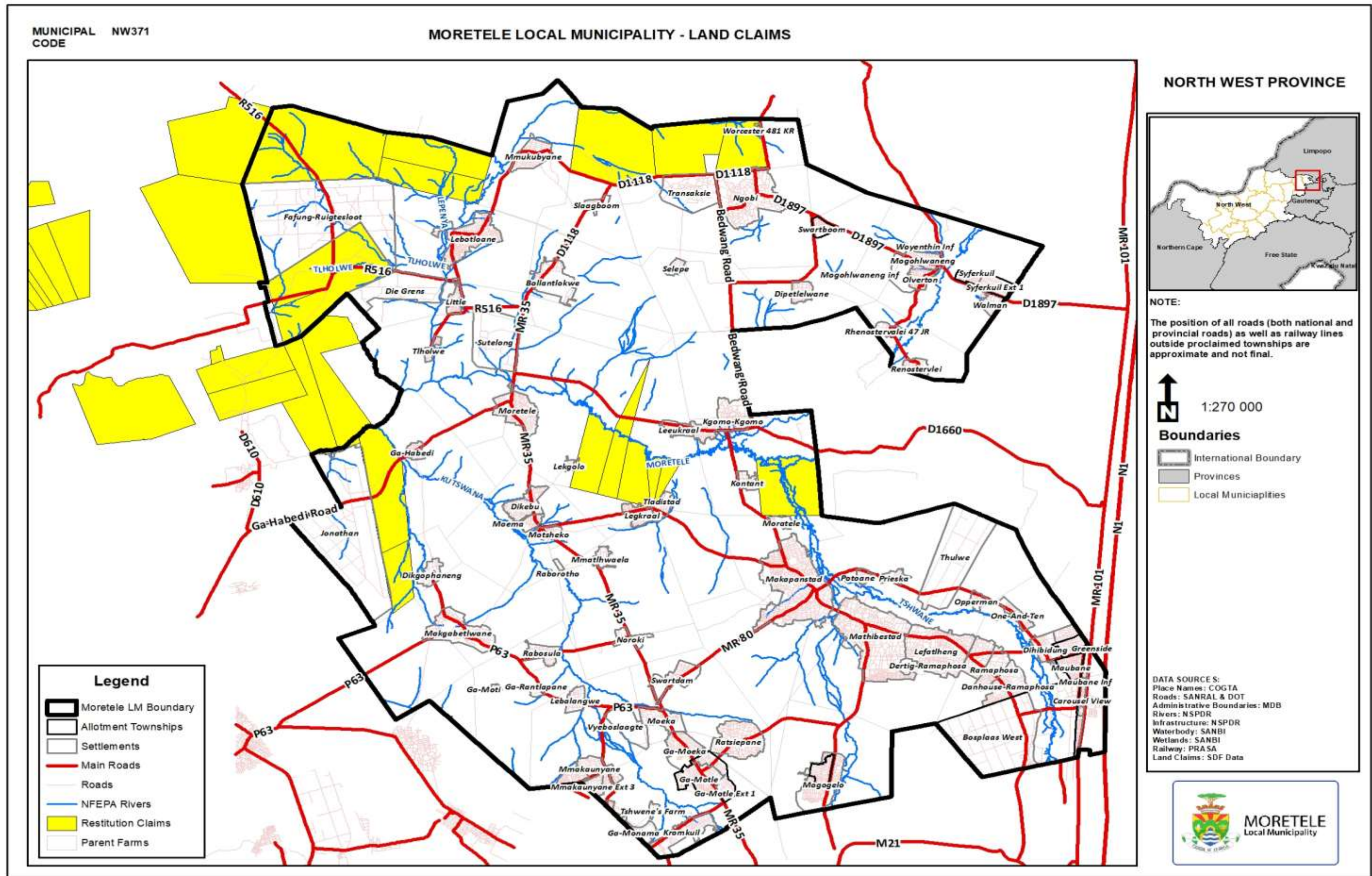
21.68% of the land cover. This underscores the considerable expanse available for potential spatial expansion within the municipality, presenting opportunities for sustainable development initiatives.

Table 27: Municipal Land Cover

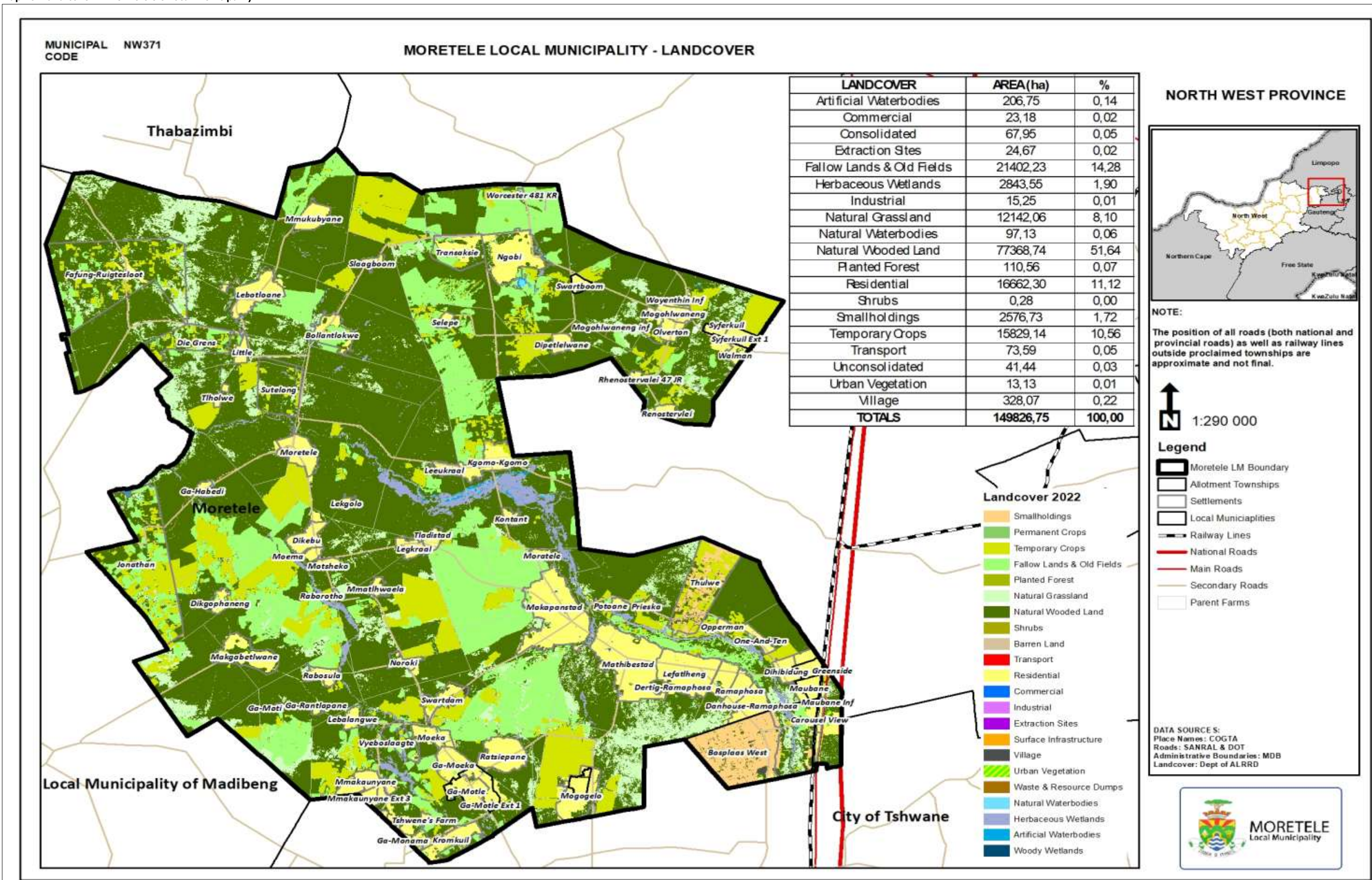
Land cover	Area (ha)	%
Artificial Waterbodies	206.75	0.14%
Commercial	23.18	0.02
Consolidated	67.95	0.05%
Extraction Sites	24.67	0.02%
Fallow Lands & Old Fields	21402.23	14.28%
Natural Grassland	12142.06	8.10%
Natural Waterbodies	97.13	0.06%
Natural Wooded Land	97.13	0.06%
Planted Forest	110.56	0.07%
Residential	16662.30	11.12%
Herbaceous Wetlands	2843.55	1.90%
Shrubs	0.28	0.00%
Smallholdings	2576.73	1.72%
Temporary Crops	15829.14	10.56%
Unconsolidated	41.44	0.03%
Urban Vegetation	13.13	0.01%
Village	328.07	0.22%
Transport	73.59	0.05%
Industrial	15.25	0.01%
TOTALS	149826,75	100,00%

Source: South African National Land Cover 2022

Map 24: Land Claims



Map 25: Land cover in the Moretele Local Municipality



3.4.2 Human Settlements

3.4.2.1 Settlements

The MLM is a constituent municipality of the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality in the Bokone Bophirima Province. Moretele Local Municipality is found 60 Km to the north of Tshwane, the capital of the South Africa. It comprises 26 wards, constituting 76 villages spread over 1369 km² land area. The municipality is bordered to the Northeast by Thabazimbi Local Municipality, to the North by Bele-Bela Local Municipality, to the South by City of Tshwane and to the West by Madibeng Local Municipality. 96% of the local population are located in a tribal/ traditional settlement with 4% found in urban areas.

The MLM is a typical South African rural municipality which is characterised by small dispersed settlements spread over the entire municipal area. The largest concentration of settlements comprises of a coalescence of settlements formed by the Makapanstad, Ga-Moeka, Mathibestad, Dertig, Danhouse stretch of villages along the Makapanstad-Temba (Hammanskraal) road. The existing spatial distribution, density and size of these villages in the study area are more related to tradition (land allocated along tribal lines).

The following table shows the 26 wards within Moretele Local Municipality together with the villages constituting these wards and the respective ward councillors.

Table 28: Moretele Municipal areas per Wards

WARD NO	VILLAGES	WARD CLLR
01	Ruigtesloot, De Grens, Phedile, Little Trust, Tlholoe & Bollantlokwe	Cllr A.I Zimba
02	Olverton, Voyenteen, Swaartboom, Tlounane & Utsane	Cllr C.M Moatshe
03	Syferskuil, RDP & Walman	Cllr C.R Lekalakala
04	Lebotlwane, Slaagboom & Mmukubane	Cllr D. Sono
05	Sutelong, Jonathan, Dikgopaneng, Flynkzydrift & Ga-habedi	Cllr J.K Molefe
06	Ngobi, Dipetlelwane, Transactie, Selepe & Jumbo	Cllr P.S Letlhabi
07	Lebalangwe, Mmakgabetlwane, Rabosula, Kalkbank Trust, Noroki, Swaartdam & Mmotong	Cllr L.M Mosane
08	Mmakaunyane	Cllr G.M Baloyi
09	Ga-Motla	Cllr S.T Motshegoa
10	Dikebu, Moema, Mocheke, Lekgolo, Tladistad & Matlhwaela	Cllr J.D. Mathimbi



MORETELE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (MSDF)



WARD NO	VILLAGES	WARD CLLR
11	Mogogelo	Cllr A.D Tlhabane
12	Mathibestad, Marcus View & Papatso View	Cllr F.V. Mashaba
13	Bosplaas East, Carousel View (Mathibestad RDP) & Mogogelo	Cllr B.L Sithole
14	Ramaphosa & Bosplaas	Cllr S.L Ndlovu
15	Greenside	Cllr T.N Skhosana
16	Hani View, Dihibidung & Danhouse	Cllr S. Nkwana
17	One & Ten, Opperman, Thulwe, Potoane, Prieska & Makapanstad	Cllr L Mashele
18	Lefatlheng	Cllr J.M Moatung
19	Mathibestad	Cllr L.F Modise
20	Makapanstad	Cllr P.K Letlape
21	Kgomo Kgomo, Kontant, Moratele & Makapanstad	Cllr D.K Motlhasedi
22	Lefatlheng, Dertig, Danhouse, Sespond	Cllr D.S Sithole

WARD NO	VILLAGES	WARD CLLR
23	Mmakaunyane, Skierlik, Kromkuil & Ga-Motla	Cllr E.D Segona
24	Mathibestad	Cllr D.D Nkutshweu
25	Ga-Moeka, Vuma, Mzimdala 1&2. Prutchard Power, Msholosi, Union Buildings	Cllr V.M Mphaphudi
26	Ratjiekane & Mogogelo	Deceased

Source: Moretele Local Municipality IDP 2024/25

There are four Traditional Councils recognised in the municipal jurisdiction in terms of section 2 of the Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act 2 of 2019. The following table shows the four recognised Traditional Council in Moretele Local Municipality.

Table 29: Traditional Leadership

TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	TRADITIONAL LEADER	SEAT OF COUNCIL
Bahwaduba Traditional Council	Hon Kgosi Mathibe L J	Mathibestad
Bakgatla Ba Mosetlha Traditional Council	Hon Kgosi Makapan N	Makapanstad
Bakgatla Ba Mocha Traditional Council	Hon Kgosi Maubane P P	Maubane
Baphuthing Ba Ga Nawa Traditional Council	Hon Kgosi Nawa	Lebotloane

Source: Moretele Local Municipality IDP 2024/25

3.4.2.2 Housing

Housing has been identified and listed as part of the New Municipal Priorities of the MLM in its Integrated Development Plan 2023/2024. This mainly influenced by the high need of RDP housing in majority of the wards within the municipality. According to the Moretele Final IDP 2024/2025, Moretele Local Municipality is predominantly rural, with over 88% of its population residing in traditional areas. The municipality encompasses approximately 52,063 households, with an average household size of 3.6 individuals. More than 80% of the population lives in formal dwellings, while about 15% occupy informal housing. The responsibility for housing in Moretele Local Municipality falls under the Provincial Department of Human Settlements and Safety. According to Section 2 of the Housing Act 107 of 1997, all levels of government are mandated to prioritise the housing needs of the poor. Furthermore, housing development must adhere to the following principles:

- Providing a broad range of housing and tenure options where feasible,
- Ensuring affordability and sustainability from economic, fiscal, social, and financial perspectives,
- Being based on integrated development planning,

- Administering the process transparently, accountably, and equitably, while upholding good governance practices.

Given the annual population growth rate of 1.06% (Statistics South Africa, 2022), the demand for housing in Moretele Local Municipality is steadily increasing. With a population of 219,120 in 2022, projected to reach 243,198 by 2032, there is a pressing need for housing projections. The MLM IDP 2024/25 has identified a significant need for RDP housing units in wards 1-5, 9-11, 14-17, 19-24, and 26. Key areas for RDP development include Ga-Habedi, Sutelong, Blackrock, Jonathan, Dikgopaneng, and Flinksendrift. Additionally, wards 25 and 9 require a combined total of 3,000 RDP housing units. Although 11,594 RDP units have been constructed, 34% (3,909) are reported to be in poor condition (Community Survey, 2016). This rapid growth underscores the need for proactive urban planning and housing development to accommodate the increasing population. Local authorities must prioritise strategies that ensure affordable and sustainable housing solutions, fostering inclusive community development.

3.4.2.3 Unlawful land Occupancy

Unlawful land occupation in the areas of Carousel View, Ga-Motle, Mathibestad, Maubane, Mogogelo, and Tshwenes Farm is a significant concern. These areas, where unlawful occupation is present, are

characterised by already established residential communities on these lands. The presence of residents complicates the situation and necessitates careful planning and intervention. Unlawful land occupation can lead to significant legal disputes, challenges in resource management, and boundary conflicts concerning the affected land. Such issues often arise due to economic pressures and inadequate municipal enforcement.

To address these challenges, spatial proposals will focus on identifying areas suitable for residential use or for the relocation of unlawfully occupied residents. This approach will align with broader planning processes aimed at alleviating the impacts of unlawful land occupation. Additionally, some of these unlawfully occupied areas will be targeted for formalisation and in-situ upgrading, including demarcation and formalisation projects. This strategy seeks to integrate these areas into formal land use frameworks, ensuring a more organised and sustainable approach to land management.

3.4.2.4 Dwelling Types

Dwelling types can primarily be classified into formal, informal and traditional dwellings. Formal dwellings refer to a structure built according to approved plans, i.e. a house on a separate stand, a flat or apartment, a townhouse, a room in a backyard, or rooms or flatlets elsewhere. Informal dwellings are makeshift structures not erected

according to approved architectural plans—for example, shacks or shanties in informal settlements or backyards. In its turn, traditional dwellings are huts or structures made of traditional materials such as straw or clay. The data on dwelling types within Moretele Local Municipality reveals a predominantly formal housing landscape, with 91.6% of the total dwellings. This indicates a significant presence of structured and regulated housing within the municipality. Traditional dwellings make up a minimal 0.5%, underscoring a limited prevalence of homes built in accordance with cultural or historical architectural styles.

The existence of 7.5% informal dwellings highlights a noteworthy portion of the population residing in housing lacking legal recognition or basic services, suggesting potential socio-economic challenges. The category labelled as "Other" constitutes a marginal 0.4%, suggesting a small fraction of unconventional housing types. Overall, Moretele leads in the positive direction of ensuring that most of the people resides in formal dwellings, with an apparent opportunity of improving on reducing a number of people living in informal dwellings. Referring to the population density map (refer to map 26), most parts of the MLM are less densely populated having under 5 dwelling units per hectare. A number of areas are also highly populated having over 100 dwelling units per hectare.

3.4.2.5 Households located in Ecological Sensitive Areas

A significant number of households are situated in critical areas such as CBAs and water bodies (refer to maps 28 – 29). This presents several environmental and safety challenges, including loss of biodiversity, increased risk of flooding and other water-related issues, disruption of ecosystems, heightened vulnerability to natural disasters, and difficulties for the municipality in providing essential services. To address these challenges, the municipality should consider the following measures:

- ❖ **Flood Protection Infrastructure:** Invest in constructing flood walls and enhancing natural floodplains and wetlands to absorb excess water. Implement floodplain zoning to restrict development in high-risk flood areas and use zoning regulations to prevent construction in flood-prone locations.
- ❖ **Drainage System Improvements:** Upgrade and maintain stormwater drainage systems to mitigate the risk of flooding and waterlogging. Ensure that drains and sewers are well-maintained and capable of handling heavy rainfall.
- ❖ **Access Roads:** Improve access roads to critical areas to ensure they remain usable during adverse weather conditions
- ❖ **Green Infrastructure:** Promote the adoption of green

infrastructure solutions, such as permeable pavements and rain gardens, to effectively manage stormwater and reduce runoff.

- ❖ **Disaster Management Planning:** Develop and communicate comprehensive emergency response plans for households in flood-prone or water-adjacent areas. Conduct regular drills and provide training to residents on emergency procedures.

By implementing these strategies, local authorities can better address the needs of households in critical areas and effectively mitigate the risks associated with proximity to water bodies.

3.4.2.6 Population Density

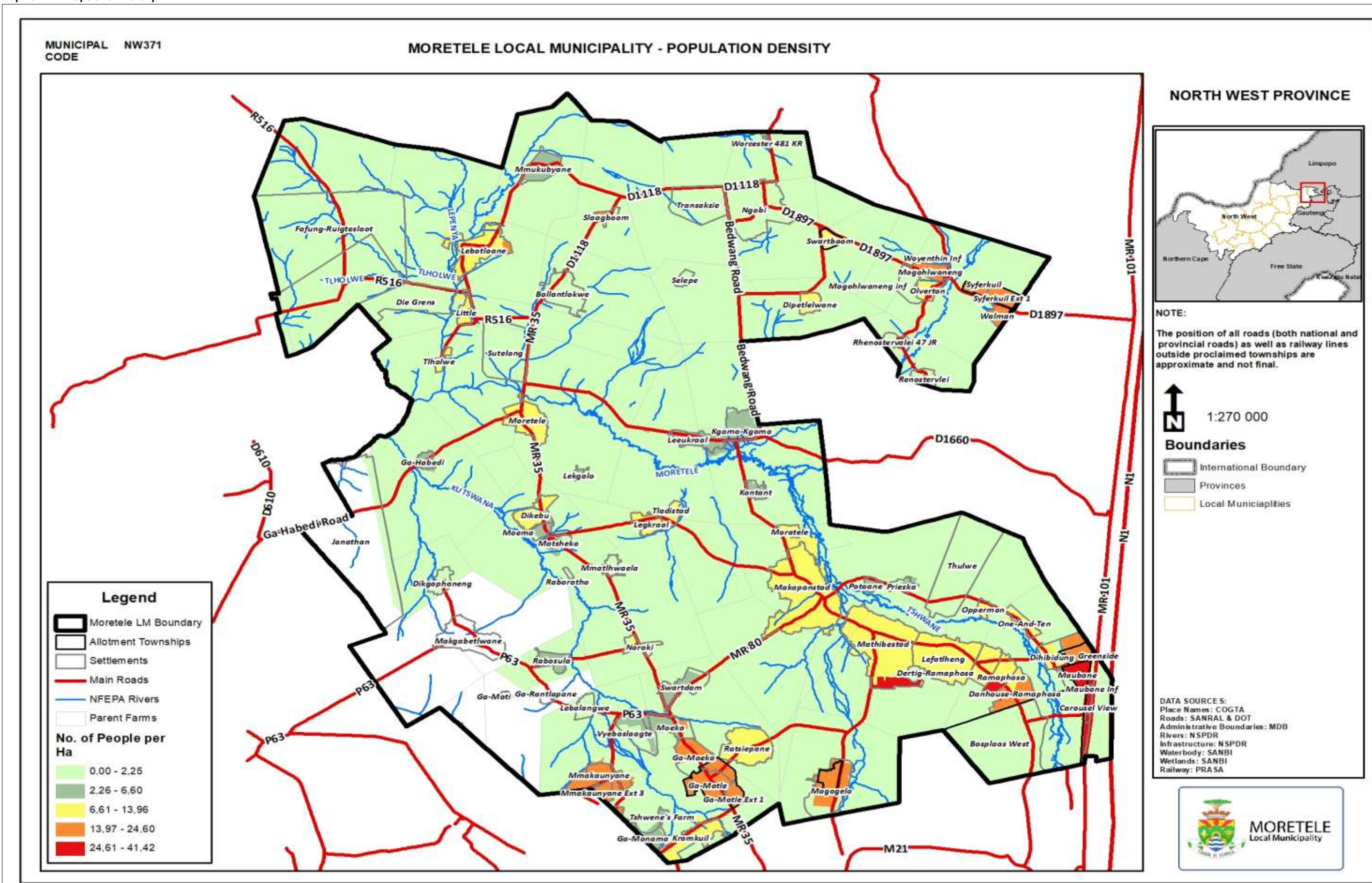
Table 30: Population density of Moretele Local Municipality

	Population	Area (ha)	Average Density
MORETELE	186 956	138 175,7	1,35
Rural	169 980	27 199,5	6,25
Urban	11 505	317,7	36,21
TOTAL	181 485	27 517,2	42,46

Source: Statistics South Africa 2011

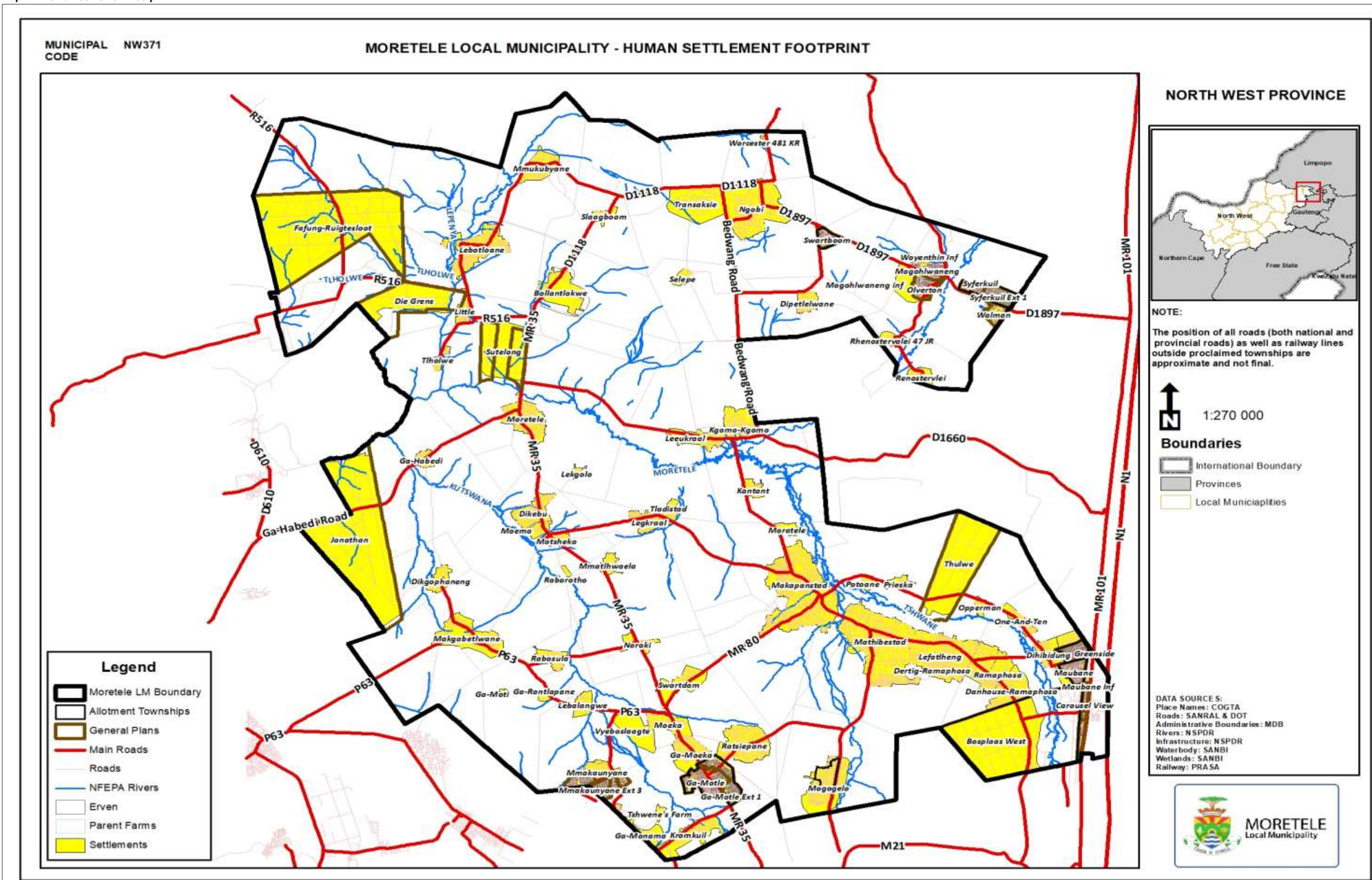
MLM has majority of its population residing in the rural setting covering the total area of 27 199, 5 hectares of the municipal. The urban areas is comparatively less making up the population of 11 505 with the total covered area of 371, 7 hectares of the MLM land.

Map 26: MLM Population Density

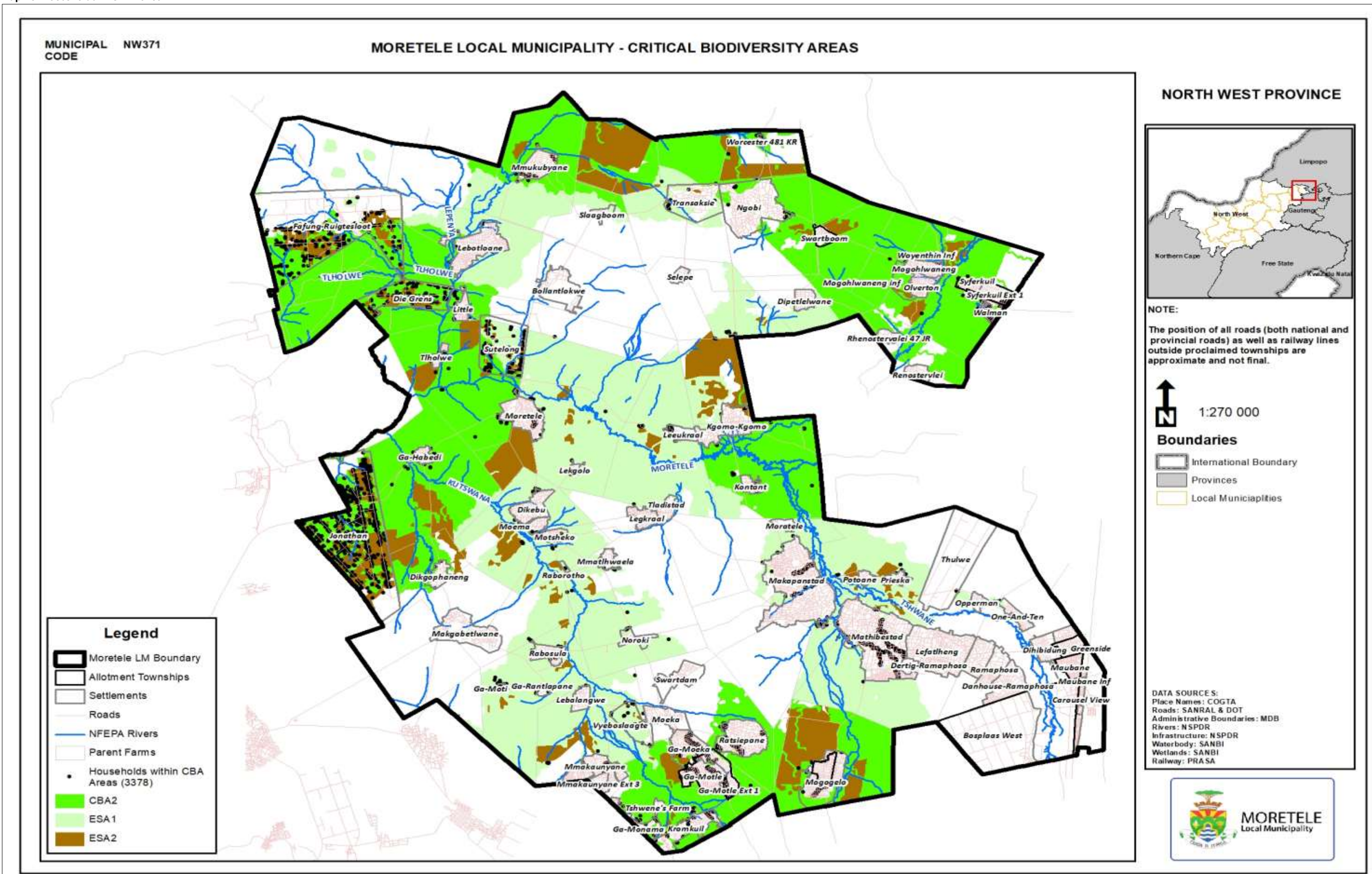




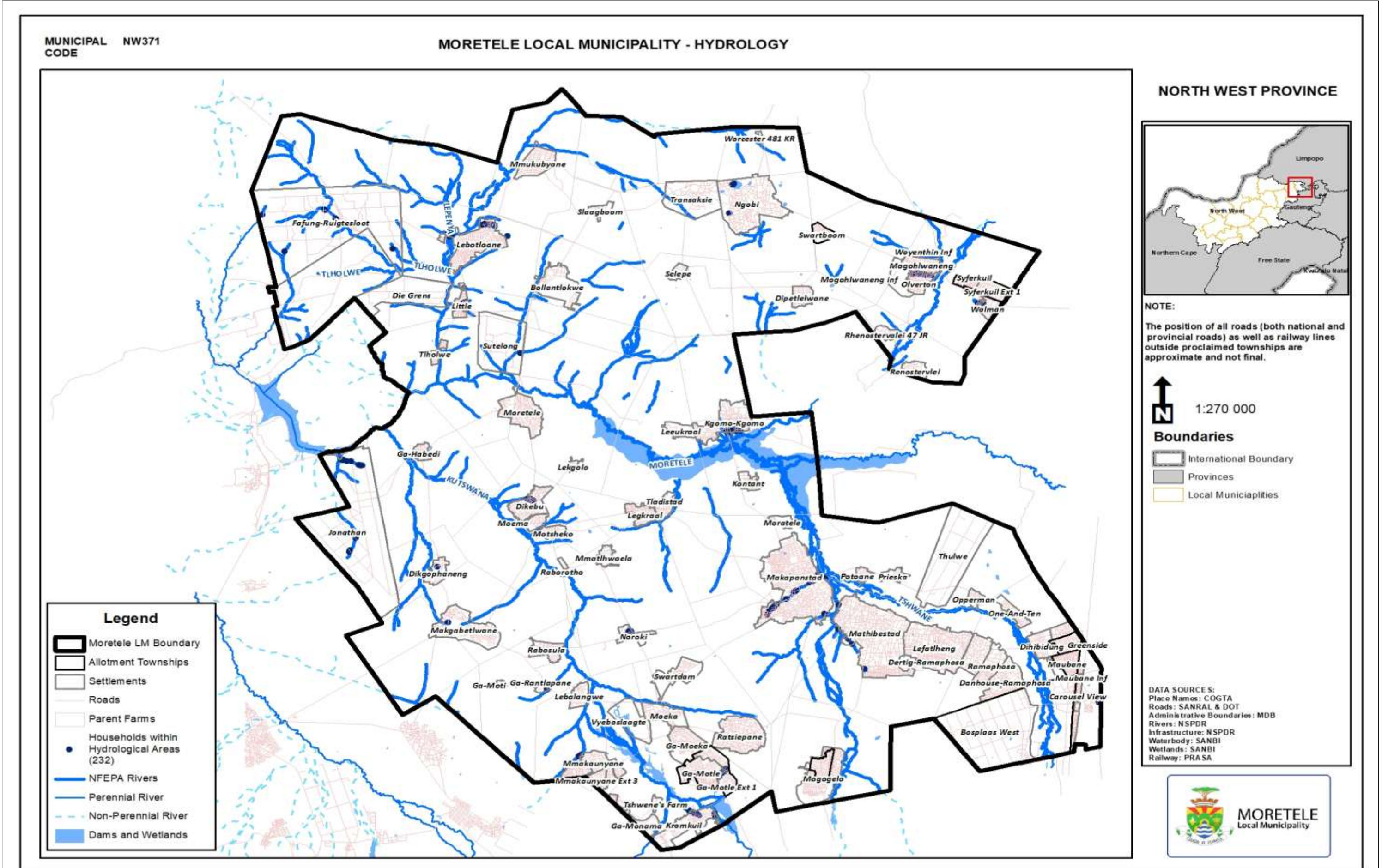
Map 27: Human Settlement Footprint



Map 28: Households in CBA zones



Map 29: Households in Hydrological zones



3.4.3 Cross Border Relations

The strategic geographical positioning of Moretele Local Municipality facilitates its connection with four provinces, namely North West, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, and Gauteng. As outlined in the Moretele LED Strategy, the municipality lacks prominent processing and manufacturing entities. Consequently, a substantial portion of the agricultural produce in the MLM is directed towards neighbouring areas such as Hammanskraal, Soshanguve, and Pretoria through informal trade channels, driven by the pursuit of enhanced profitability in these regions.

Notably, the MLM grapples with the absence of substantial shopping complexes, limiting residents' ability to fulfil their sophisticated shopping and banking requirements. Consequently, a significant number of individuals traverse considerable distances to neighbouring economic hubs in alternative municipalities like Hammanskraal and Bela-Bela. Compounding this challenge is the dearth of higher learning educational facilities within the MLM, necessitating reliance on neighbouring municipalities such as Tshwane, which boasts abundant higher learning institutions. It is noteworthy that both the Madibeng Local Municipality and Moretele Local Municipality jointly share the Borakalalo National Park. This shared resource presents a valuable opportunity for tourism, allowing visitors to experience its diverse

wildlife, thereby benefiting both municipalities. Given this shared interest, collaborative efforts are imperative to ensure the sustained maintenance and effective management of the Borakalalo National Park (refer to maps 30-34).

3.4.4 Transport Movement Services

Transport is one of the crucial components of the economy impacting on the efficient development and the welfare of the populations. Efficient transport systems ensure that there are potential economic and social opportunities that results in subsequent broad positive effects such as better accessibility, employment and attraction of investments.

3.4.4.1 Roads and Storm water

The condition of many of the provincial roads remains dire requiring urgent attention. Critically key economic roads that link the MLM and Tshwane are in the bad shape, including:

- Makapanstad – Bosplaas to Temba Road
- Dikebu- Swardam – Ga-Motla to Soshanguve road
- Mmakaunyane to Mabopane road

Many of the district roads constructed by the province some years back are in the dilapidated state with the situation being severe in

areas such as Maubane and Bosplaas. The Bedwang to Lebotloane road is under construction with notable delays. The Provincial department of public works and roads has appointed a contractor for that road. Additionally, the department has appointed service providers for the re-gravelling of Mogogelo - Mathibestad road and the Dipetloane road. The Provincial Department of Roads has invited prospective service providers to submit proposals for the re-gravelling of Swartdam to Mmakgabetlwane road. Great strides have been made in the construction of local roads however greater care and focus should be placed in insuring that the designs take into account local conditions like water flow during heavy raining. Some paved roads have been interfered with to allow for free water flowing, owing to lack of proper storm water channels.

Current Backlogs: Local Roads.

The municipality has backlogs on local roads that exceeds over 690 km. The municipality has also implemented a paved roads construction programme which has brought so much relief too many households and roads users. However, the design of such roads in some instances have not taken into account issues around possible flooding or natural water streaming in villages resulting in communities taking out bricks in some of the roads to allow for water or floods to flow.

Current backlogs: Provincial Roads.

Below is the list of provincial roads in the municipality which have been identified as requiring immediate attention:

- Kgomokgomo –Moretele road (refurbishment in progress)
- Lebotloane – Ngobi road
- Ruigtesloot – Lebotloane road
- Seutelong – Ga-Habedi road
- Mmakaunyne / Wintervelt road
- Mmatlhawaele / Dikebu Road is gradually deteriorating.
- Ngobi/Swartboom to Syferskuil road
- Makapanstad / Temba Road edges require attention (the road has become very risky for taxi transport services and commuters)
- Bedwang to Bollantlokwe (P65/1)
- Little to Ruigtesloot (D614/3)
- Mogogelo to Mathibestad road

Due to significant prevalence of Non-Motorised Transport, there is an apparent need to integrate these modes within the existing transport systems within the Moretele Local Municipality.

3.4.5 Engineering Infrastructure

Basic services have to be provided by the local municipalities, these services include water, sanitation, refuse removal and electricity. The municipality is also required by the government to provide the poor households with free basic services of 6000 litres of water and 50kwh of electricity per month for a household. Sewerage and sanitation including solid waste management may also be subsidised for up to R50 per month or 100% subsidy to indigent households.

3.4.5.1 Water

The Water Services Act 108 of 1997 provides that every water services authority has a duty to all consumers or potential consumers in its area of jurisdiction to progressively ensure efficient, affordable, economical and sustainable access to water services. The Act continues to say that the duty is subject to the following-

- Availability of resources
- The need for equitable allocation of resources to all consumers and potential consumers within the area of jurisdiction
- The need to regulate access to water services in an equitable way.
- The duty of consumers to pay reasonable charges.
- The duty to conserve water resources

- The right by the water authority to limit or discontinue the provision of water services if there is a failure to comply with reasonable conditions set for the provision of such services.

Existing systems within the municipality include:

System Layouts and Operation – Southern Part of Municipality

Klipdrift Water Treatment Works

The Klipdrift Water Treatment Plant is one of the four water treatment plants operated by Magalies Water in South Africa. The plant abstracts raw water from the Roodeplaat Dam and Pienaars River. The bulk potable water produced from this plant transcend across three provinces, Gauteng, North West and Limpopo. Therefore, the water services authorities supplied from this plant transcend three Provinces namely Gauteng, Limpopo, and North West Province of which includes areas of Moretele Local Municipality. This infrastructure of Klipdrift WTP has been recently upgraded, with a current capacity of 42 ML/day, in order to meet increased water demands in the supply area of the Klipdrift Water Treatment Plant, including the Moretele Local Municipality. The project has evidently addressed the long-standing challenges in the Moretele Local Municipality as the facility will be pumping about 27 million litres per day to various areas within the Moretele jurisdiction as mentioned by Magalies Water.

Temba Water Treatment Works

The Temba WTW is located in Temba adjacent to the P66-1 Provincial Road and is owned by the City of Tshwane but is operated and maintained by Magalies Water (MW). The treatment works extracts raw water from the Leeukraal Dam, which is situated along the Apies River and is pumped up to the Temba WTW. Potable water is then supplied to various areas in and around the Hammanskraal area in addition to water being sold onto the Moretele local Municipality. The municipality is supplied with potable water via 3 pipelines from the Temba WTW. These three pipelines supply the following zones in the southern parts of the municipal area:

East Bank, which supplies the following areas and reservoirs: Carousel View, Carousel Hotel, Boplaas East, Hani View, Greenside, Dihibing and One & Ten with the following reservoirs:

- Babelegi Reservoir – 9.8MI
- Babelegi Tower Reservoir – 0.25MI

(It must be noted that these reservoirs above are located in the City of Tshwane area of jurisdiction.)

West Bank, which is supplied by a 500mmØ pipeline from the Temba WTW which reduces to a 400mmØ before supplying the following area and reservoirs: Mathibestad From the 400mmØ pipeline a

200mmØ pipe branches off into a north easterly direction towards Opperman, Opperman Reservoir (0.42MI). A 350mmØ pipe connection continues Northwest from Mathibestad towards Makapanstad. A 500mmØ connection supplies the Makapanstad Reservoir (2.0MI) and Makapanstad Tower Reservoir (0.42MI). The 350mmØ splits up into two 250mmØ water pipes. One branch in a westerly direction towards Tladistad and Kwa-Matlhwaela. The other branch continues north to Mobatile, Modiane and Kgomokgomo.

Western Area, which is supplied by a 500mmØ pipeline from the Temba WTW and serves the following areas: Mogogelo, Kromkuil, Kwa-Ratsiepane, Ga-Motlegamotike, Ga-Moeka, Mmahaunyane, Botshabelo, Swartdamstad and Legkraal with the following: New Eerste Rus Reservoir (5MI)

Systems Layouts and Operation – Northern Part of Municipality Northern Part

Bulk water supply to the northern parts of the municipality is from boreholes located in the Transactie Well Field's and supplies ±12 communities with water. Whilst the ownership of the well fields is the MLM, they are however operated and maintained by Magalies Water (MW). The boreholes, pumps the water from the well fields, untreated into storage tanks and supplies the communities such as Jumbo, Ngobi, Transactie, Slagboom, Mmukubiyene, Bollantlokwe, Lebotlwane, De



Grens, Little, Thlokwe and Flink Zyn Drift. According to the information above, a notable 21.1% of households have piped (tap) water inside their dwellings, indicating a relatively substantial portion of the population with direct and convenient access to clean water. Additionally, 41.1% of households have piped water inside their yards, emphasising a broader but still significant coverage of access. The presence of piped water on community stands, accounting for 11.3%, suggests a communal water source available to a portion of the population.

However, challenges persist, as 26.4% of households report having no access to piped water. This segment of the population likely relies on alternative sources, such as communal wells or other non-piped water supplies, potentially indicating disparities in water infrastructure development across the municipality. The data underscores the need for continued efforts to improve water accessibility, particularly for those lacking direct access to piped water, in order to enhance overall living conditions and promote public health within Moretele Local Municipality (refer to map 35).

3.4.5.2 Sanitation

Sanitation and water are critical components of basic service that cannot be separated. Through its impact on health and environment, it has considerable implications on economic development. To provide

adequate sanitation service provision, it is imperative to have a stable and effective water supply system in place. Inefficient sanitation may pose a great risk on the community's health and is therefore critical in ensuring a conducive environment for living. The Moretele Local Municipality has one Wastewater Treatment Works (WWTW) that treats wastewater in the area. The Wastewater Treatment Works is owned and maintained by the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality (BPDM) and was transferred from the Department Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF) in July 2003. The Swartdam Wastewater Treatment Works is located adjacent to Soutpan Road, on the northern outskirts of the Swartdam Community and it consists of an activated sludge plant (refer to map 36).

The remainder of the MLM area of jurisdiction is served by VIP Toilets and no individual septic tanks are known to be installed in the municipality's area of jurisdiction. The vast number of communities using VIP Toilets are scattered across the municipality's area where the provision of water borne sanitation to each community, would be costly. It is suggested, that as a result of the number of VIP Toilets located in the area and in neighbouring municipalities, an in-depth study of the ground water resources, and water conditions be undertaken on a regular basis. There is also a number of private sanitation systems that exist within the Moretele municipal area. The

provision of sanitation facilities across the municipal communities remains one of the key challenges for the municipality however there has been a steady climb in addressing the backlogs. The predominant sanitation method within MLM is pit toilets, constituting a total of 75.9% of the total facilities, indicating a substantial reliance on this traditional form of sanitation. Flush toilets are present but represent a comparatively lower percentage at 18.9%, highlighting a gap in access to modern sanitation infrastructure. Chemical toilets and bucket toilets make up a minimal fraction at 1.1% and 0.4%, respectively, suggesting limited use of these alternatives. Furthermore, a noteworthy 1 % of households have no toilet facilities. There is emphasised need for targeted interventions and infrastructure development to address the disparities in sanitation facilities and ensure improved public health outcomes within the municipality.

3.4.5.3 Electricity

The Integrated Energy Plan (2013) provides that energy is one of the key elements in production processes. A lack or shortage of energy has a serious effect on the economy and gross domestic growth. Equally households rely on electricity for cooking, heating and other use which indicates the importance of electricity towards improving the quality of life of the citizens. It should be noted however that the municipality is not authorised to performing on the function. This does

not absolve the municipality the responsibility of determining needs and backlogs and planning for electrification of households in the municipal are of jurisdiction. According to the results of the Census 2022, a significant 97.6% of households within the MLM have access and depend on electricity for lighting. This is a 5.4% improvement from the 92.2% access which was recorded during the Census 2011. The municipality is not authorised to perform the electricity function and the function is wholly performed by Eskom (refer to map 37). The role of the municipality becomes to identify needs which are communicated to Eskom hence the plan for approved 2023/2024 Eskom Identified Projects shown below.

Table 31: Moretele municipal area 2023/2024 Eskom Identified Projects (Approved)

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT TYPE	PLANNED CAPEX	PLANNED CONNECTIONS
Mogogelo	Household	To be confirmed by Eskom	120
Phedile Trust, Ruigtersloot	Household	To be confirmed by Eskom	210
Norokie Phase 3	Household	To be confirmed by Eskom	150
Sutelong	Household	To be confirmed by Eskom	110
Ratjjepane Angola& Mashabela Phase 2	Household	To be confirmed by Eskom	30



PROJECT NAME	PROJECT TYPE	PLANNED CAPEX	PLANNED CONNECTIONS
Tshwene Farm Phase 2 Ptn 2,3,4	Household	To be confirmed by Eskom	485
Ga-Moeka	Household	To be confirmed by Eskom	80
Lebotloane, Slaagboom	Household	To be confirmed by Eskom	90
Kgomo-Kgomo, Lefatlheng, Maseding, Mmatlhwaela	Household	To be confirmed by Eskom	42
Total			1 371

Source: Moretele Local Municipality IDP 2024/25

3.4.5.4 ICT

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure is one of the important backbones of modern socio-economic development and spatial transformation. As a key enabler of smart governance, economic inclusion, and service delivery, robust information and communication technology systems must be strategically placed and ensure access to all within the municipality. In Moretele Local Municipality, robust ICT infrastructure can transform service delivery, education, healthcare, business, governance and the overall quality of life. According to the Moretele Local Municipality IDP 2024/2025, A service provider had been appointed to assist the municipality with IT infrastructure development and support. This is to ensure improved ICT

environment which will accelerate information; communication and in line with the recent technology in ICT matters and thereby enabling management to make and communicate decisions are cost-effective. Like many municipalities in South Africa, the MLM faces challenges in ICT accessibility, network coverage, and telecommunications reliability. The municipality's predominant rural nature subsequently leaves various areas experiencing inadequate connectivity, as many telecommunications service providers often prioritize higher-density areas. Leaving the deep rural areas without reliable network coverage. Fixed broadband is lacking, with most of the households relying on mobile data (3G/4G), which also has its limitation and lower internet speed. To assist in efforts to improve access to reliable ICT infrastructure within the municipality, a Telecommunication Infrastructure Policy can be developed to facilitate the growth of new and existing telecommunications systems and facilitate the provision of telecommunication infrastructure in an efficient, cost-effective, environmentally appropriate and sustainable.

3.4.5.5 Waste Management

The municipality has appointed three service providers to manage waste in the whole of the municipality, where one is responsible for household and business collections and the other two are responsible for cleaning of illegal dumps. There is a reviewed focus in ensuring

that the municipality operates a fully compliant landfill site at Ga-Motla village. The majority of households within the municipality, accounting for 45.8%, rely on their own refuse dumps, reflecting a significant proportion of residents managing their waste independently. Another substantial portion, constituting 33.8% of the households, benefits from regular removal services provided by the local authority at least once a week, indicating a relatively well-serviced segment of the population. A noteworthy 11.6% utilise communal container/central collection points, showcasing a communal approach to waste management. However, a concerning 5% report having no rubbish disposal, emphasising the existence of a segment without proper waste management infrastructure. Additionally, 1.9% have their refuse removed by the local authority less frequently, and 0.8% use communal refuse dumps.

3.5.4.6 StormWater

The road and stormwater infrastructure within MLM plays a pivotal role in shaping the spatial and socio-economic landscape of the municipal area. The MLM Integrated Urban Roads and Stormwater Master Plan (2024) extensively evaluates the current infrastructure conditions, identifies critical needs, and proposes a structured roadmap for future development, directly informing the SDF. The Road

Master Plan has identified that the MLM encompasses approximately 6131.54 Km of road infrastructure, comprising:

- ❖ Bitumen surfaced roads: 2147.52 km (35%)
- ❖ Gravel roads: 1824.92 km (30%)
- ❖ Unconfirmed roads: 2159.10 km (35%)

The road network largely consists of Class 4 and 5 roads, indicating a dominance of collector and local streets. A significant portion of roads, especially in the rural villages, remain unpaved, deteriorated, and lacking proper stormwater drainage. This severely restricts mobility and economic integration, especially during rainy seasons. The plan emphasises the upgrading of the M35 Road, a vital Class 2 provincial route linking rural nodes to Tshwane, and supports the protection and formalisation of road reserves to ensure long-term infrastructure integrity. The plan revealed the following critical infrastructure gaps and development requirements:

- ❖ Poor condition of both surfaced and gravel roads across most wards.
- ❖ Limited provision of stormwater management systems, which intensifies road degradation.
- ❖ Inadequate formal public transport infrastructure.

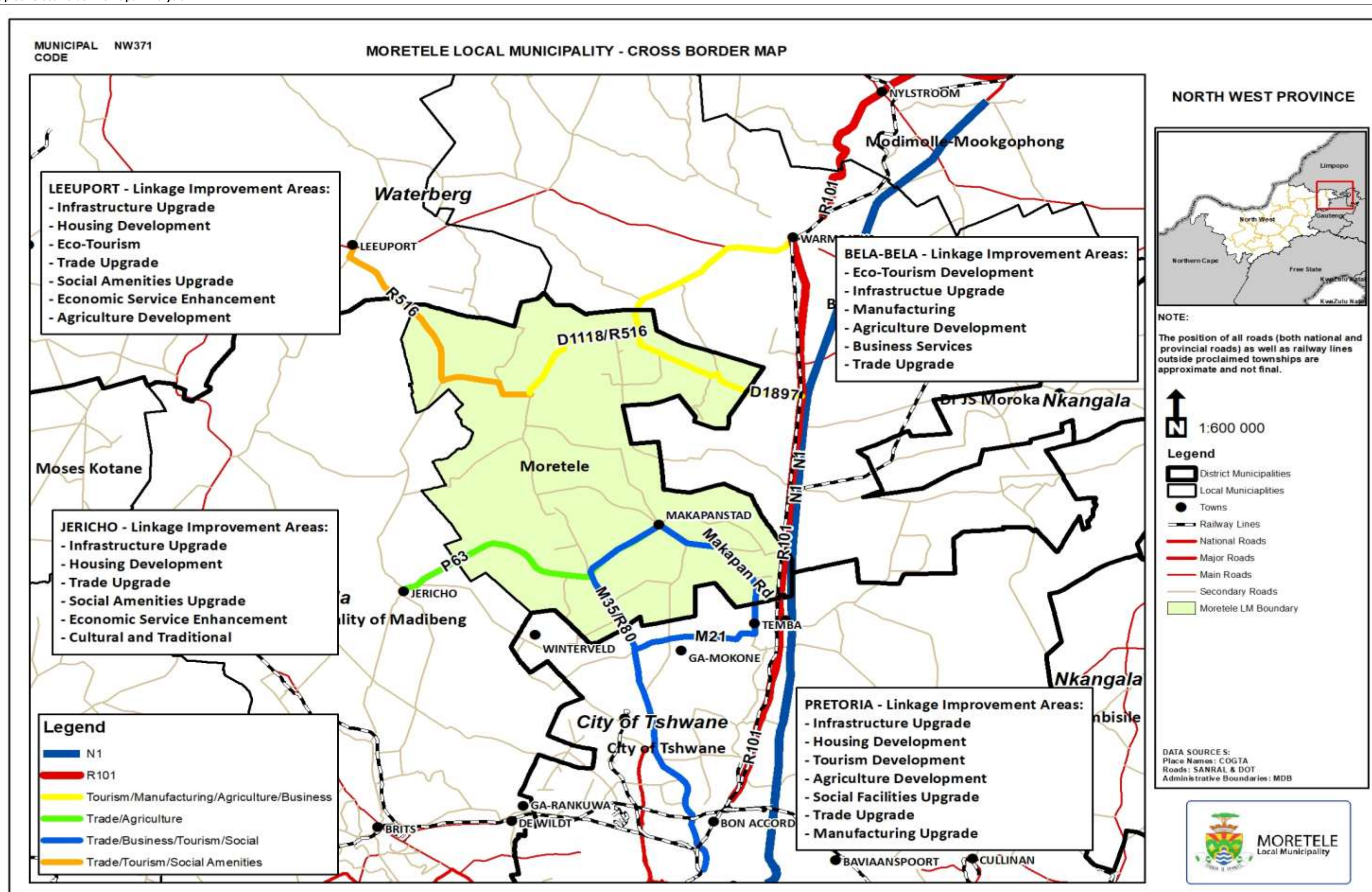


- ❖ A lack of non-motorised transport (NMT) infrastructure, despite walking being the predominant form of travel in many communities within the MLM.

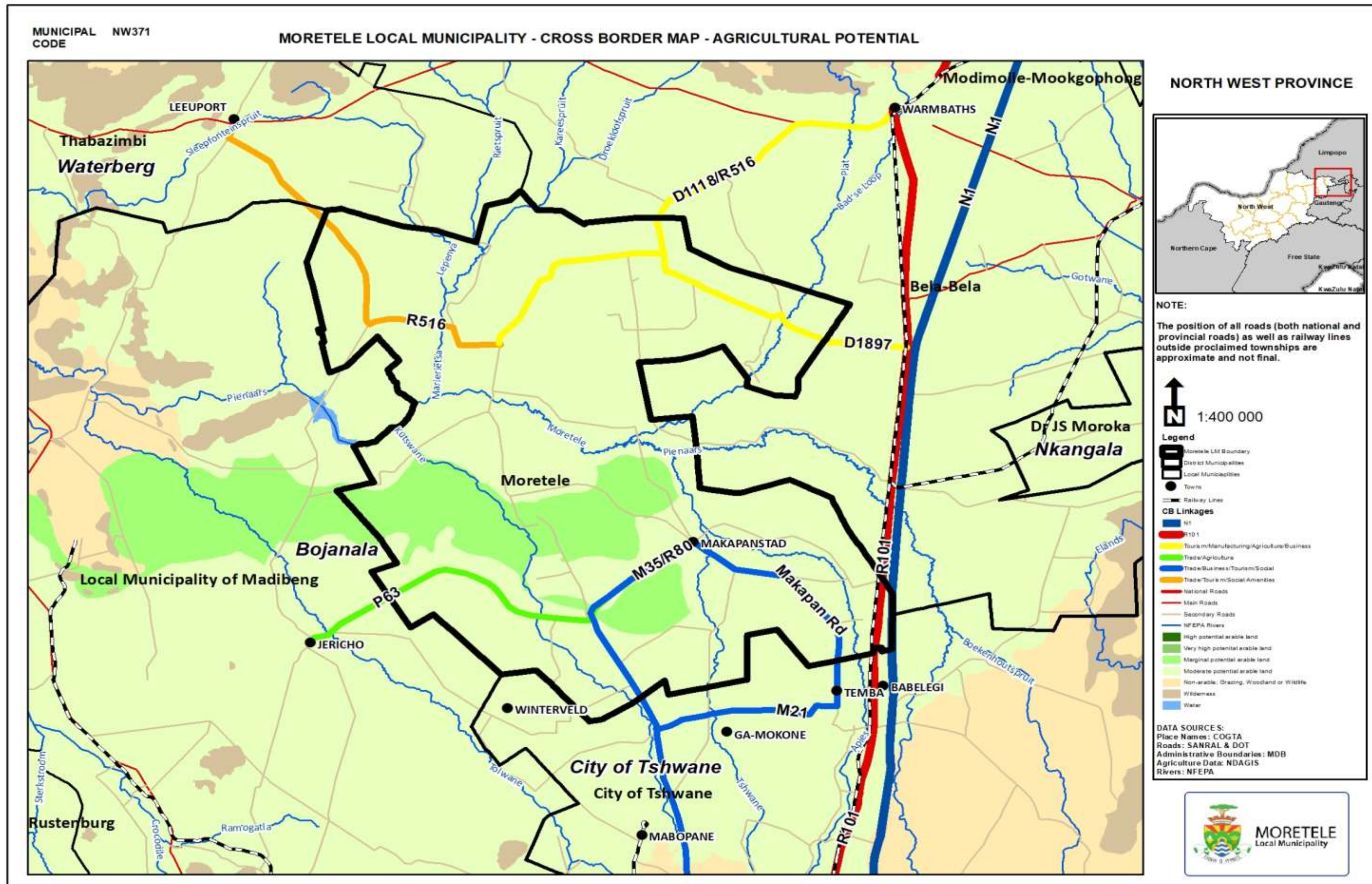
This SDF aligns with the master plan's vision for a multi-modal transport system, which recognises the predominance of minibus taxis and bus services, providing with the following recommendations.

- ❖ Development of formalised public transport facilities.
- ❖ Strategic densification along public transport corridors.
- ❖ Development of a Local Integrated Transport Plan (LITP).

Map 30: Cross Border Municipal Analysis



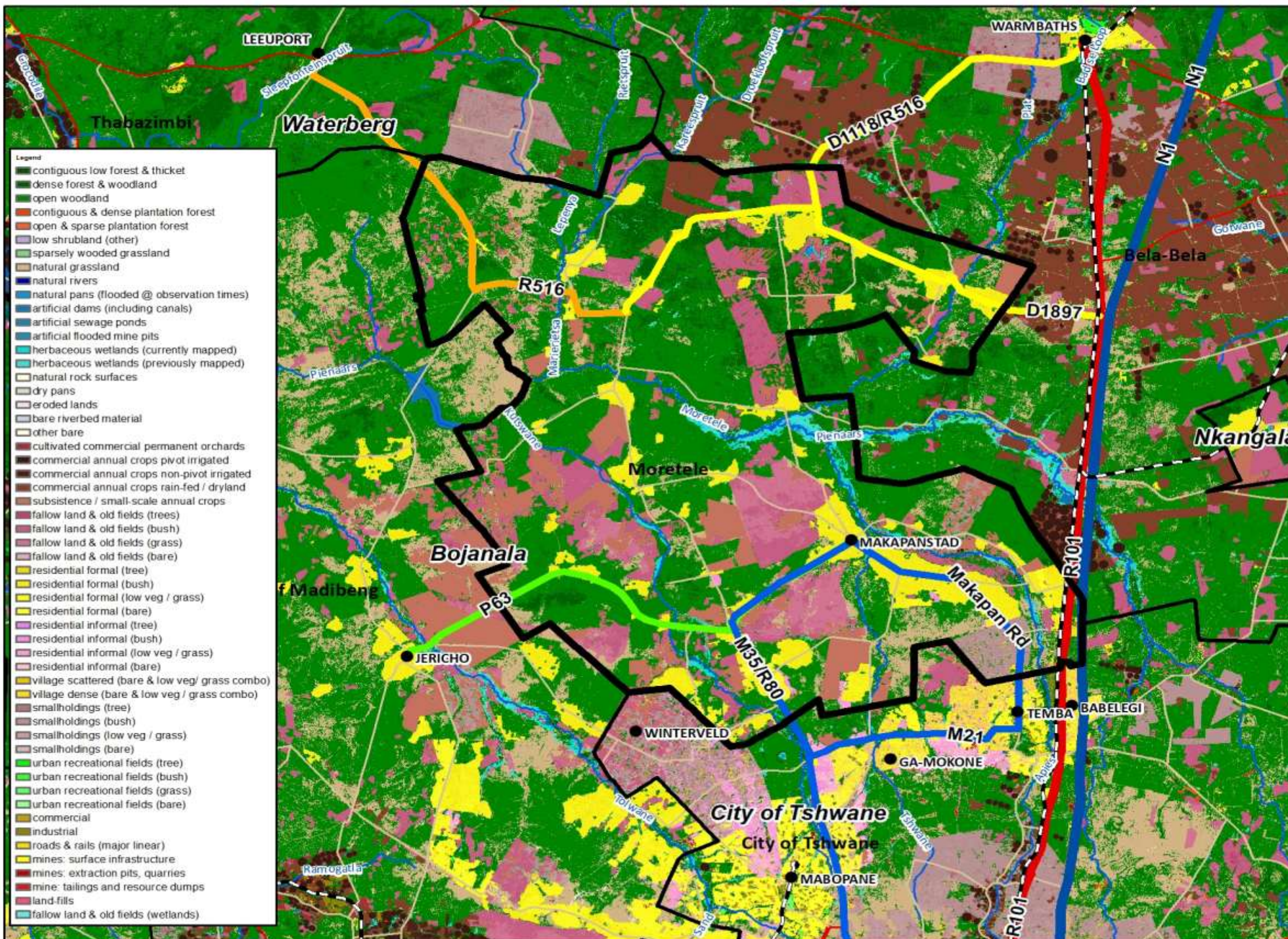
Map 31: Moretele LM Cross Border Agricultural Potential



Map 32: Moretele LM Cross Border Land Cover

MUNICIPAL CODE NW371

MORETELE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY - CROSS BORDER MAP - LANDCOVER



NORTH WEST PROVINCE



NOTE:

The position of all roads (both national and provincial roads) as well as railway lines outside proclaimed townships are approximate and not final.



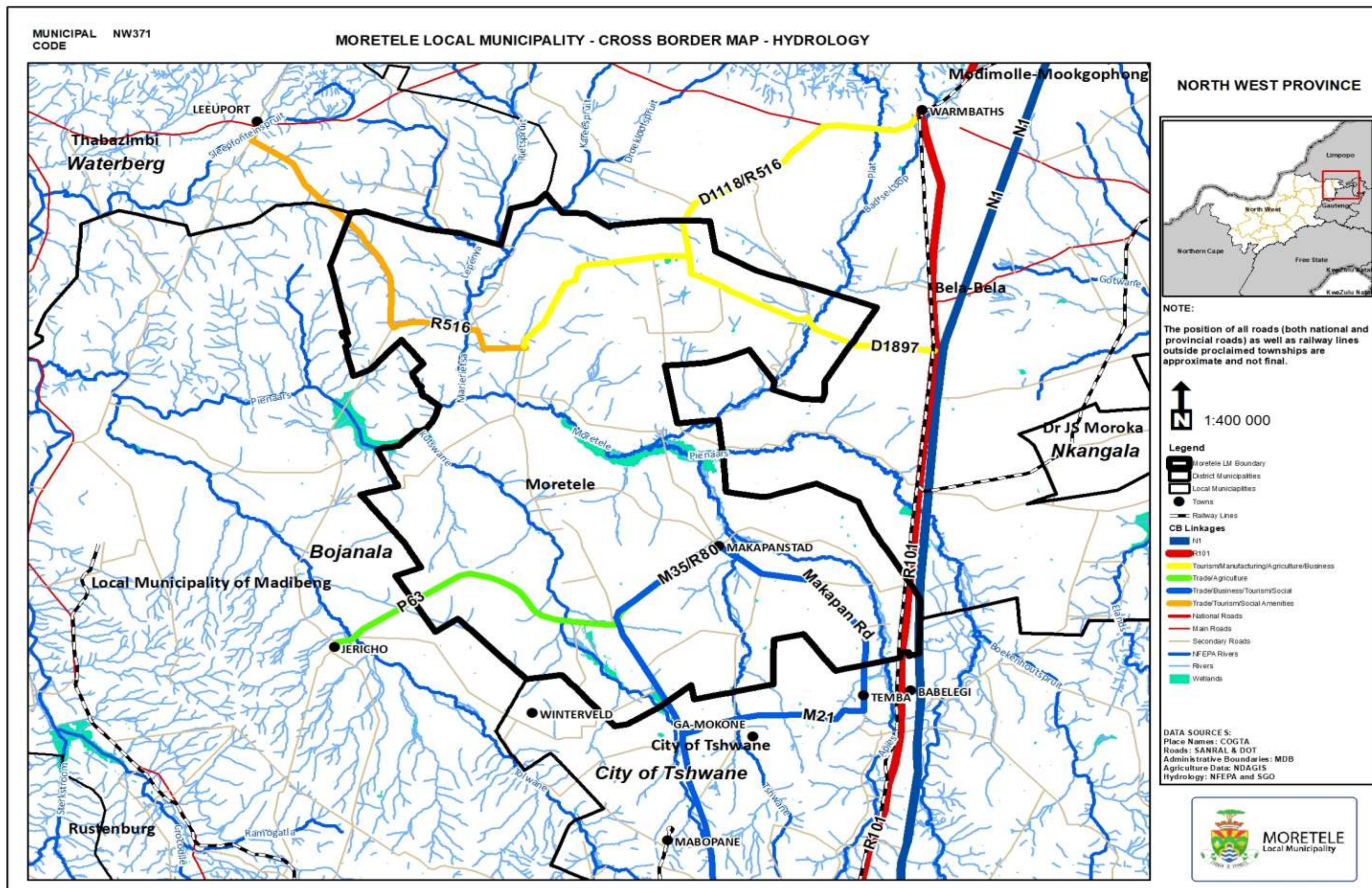
Legend

- Moretele LM Boundary
- District Municipalities
- Local Municipalities
- Towns
- Railway Lines
- CB Linkages
 - N1
 - R101
 - Tourism/Manufacturing/Agriculture/Business
 - Trade/Agriculture
 - Trade/Business/Tourism/Social
 - Trade/Tourism/Social Amenities
 - National Roads
 - Major Roads
 - Main Roads
 - Secondary Roads
 - NFEPA Rivers

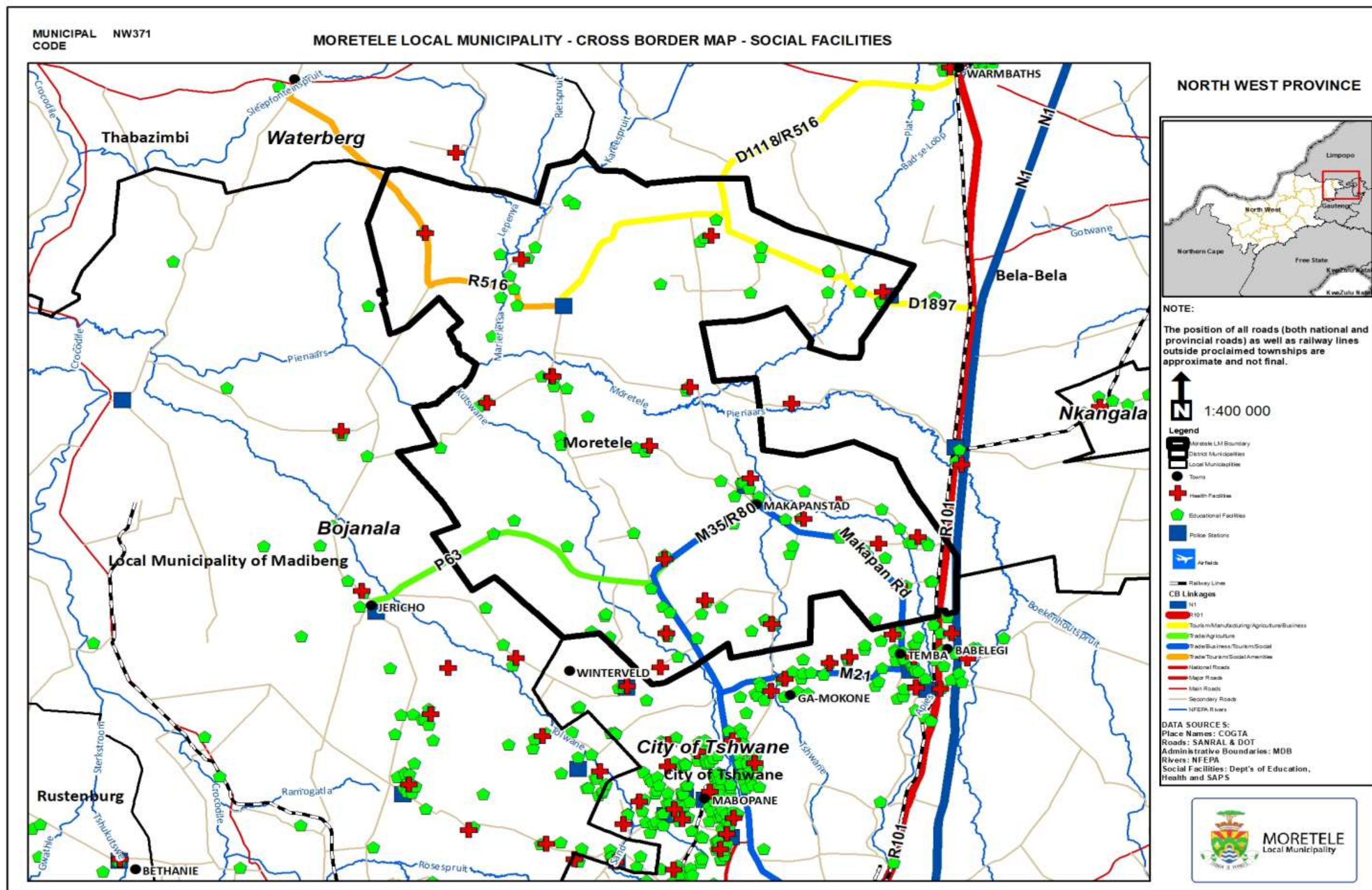
DATA SOURCE S:
Place Names: COGTA
Roads: SANRAL & DOT
Administrative Boundaries: MDB
Land Cover: DFFE
Rivers: NFEPA



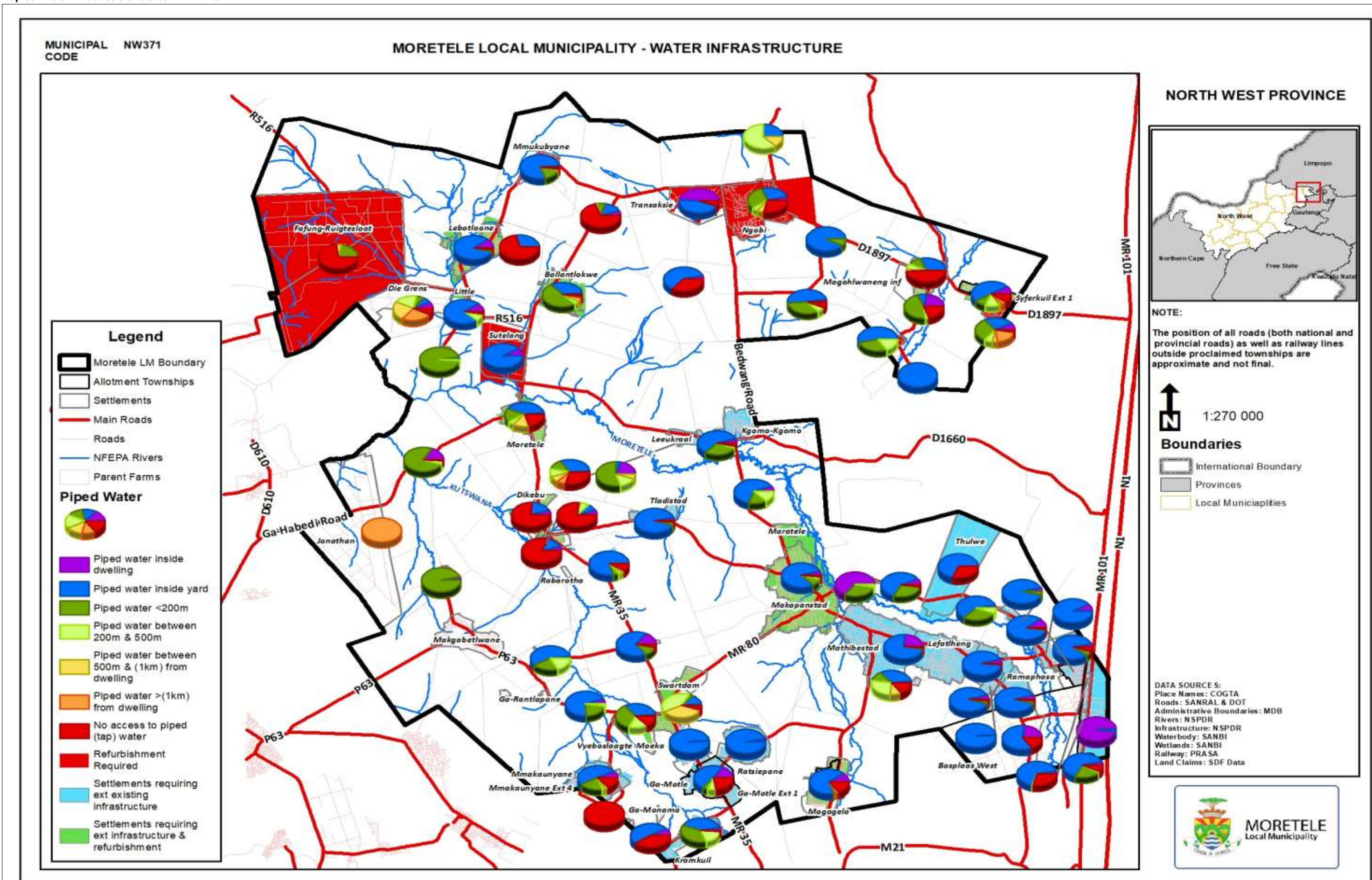
Map 33: Moretele LM Cross Border Social Facilities



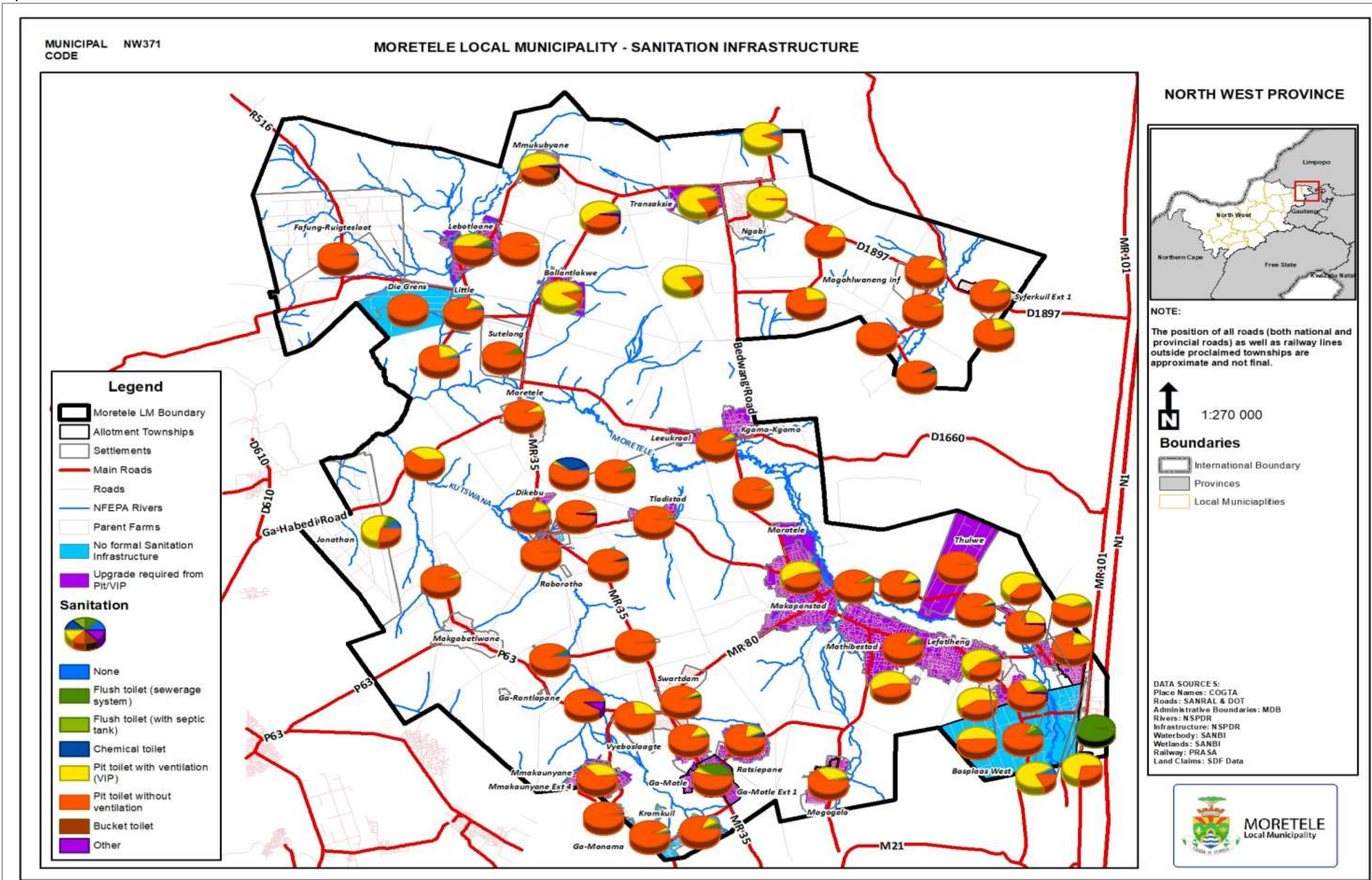
Map 34: Moretele LM Cross Border Social Facilities



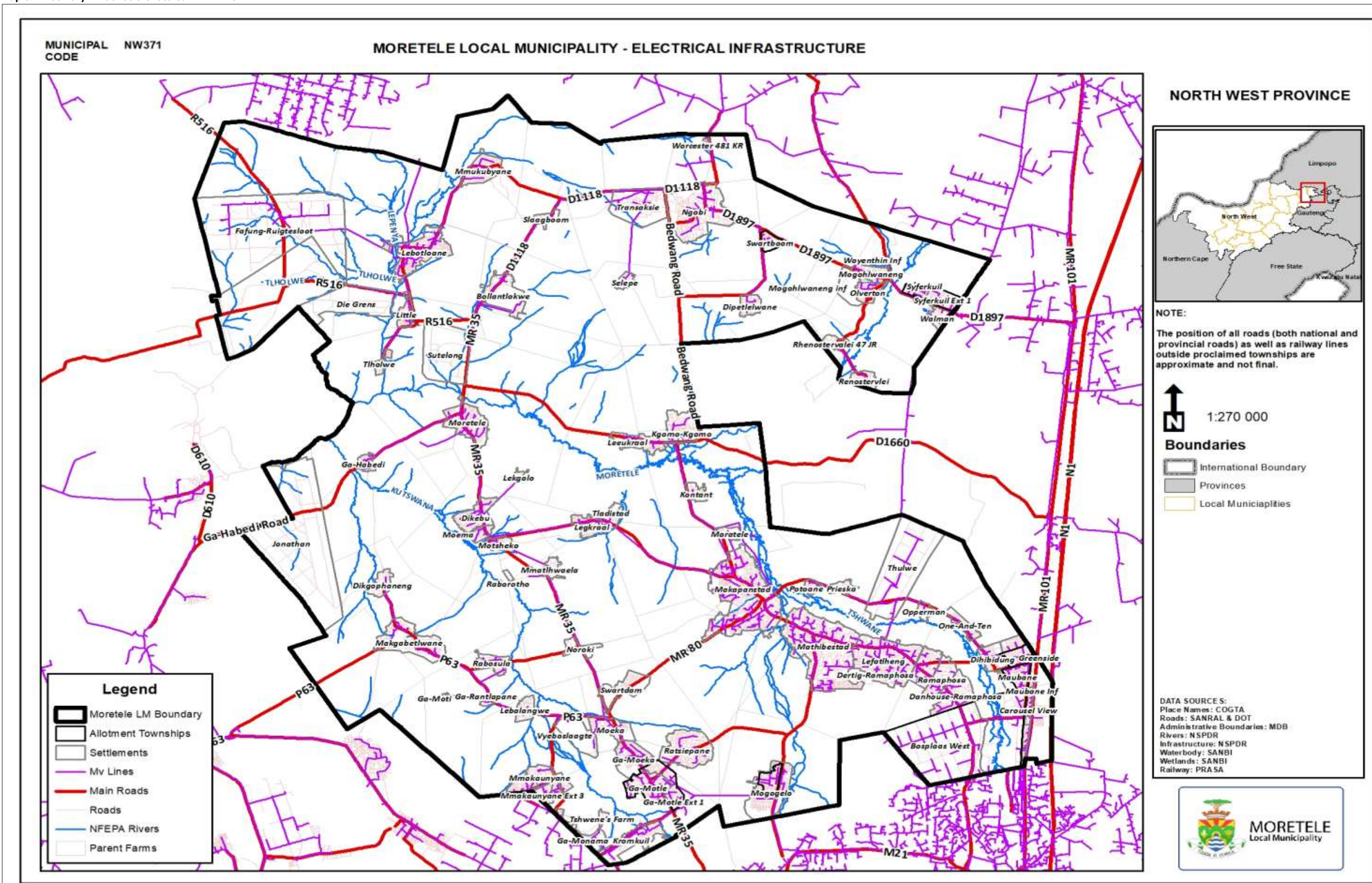
Map 35: Water Infrastructure located within the MLM



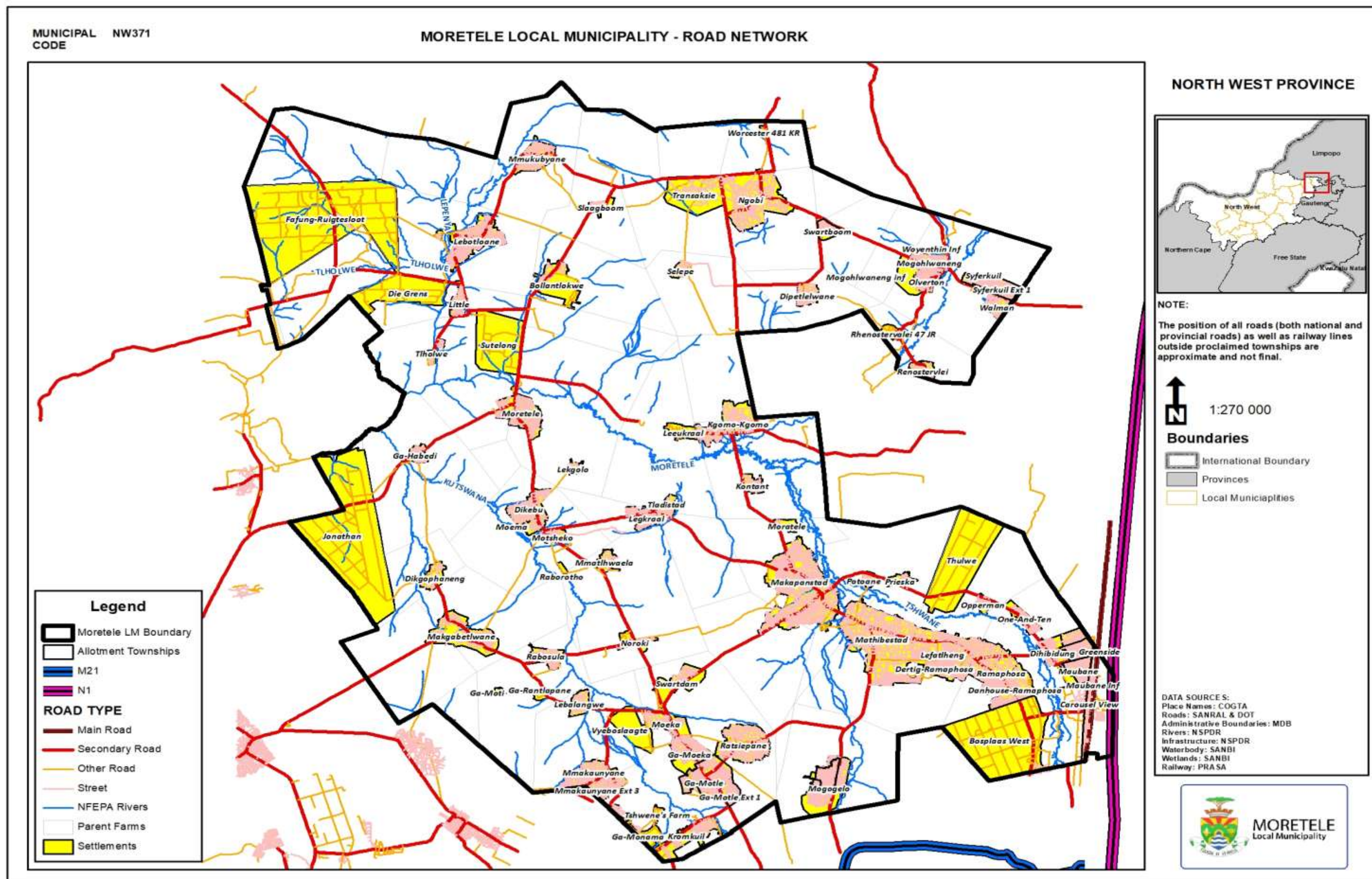
Map 36: Sanitation Infrastructure located within the MLM



Map 37: Electricity Infrastructure located within the MLM



Map 38: Road Network



3.4.5 Nodes and Corridors

3.4.5.1 Nodes

Various nodes were identified to be constituting the Moretele municipal area, the different nodes include the following:

3.4.5.1.1 Primary Node

The primary node consists of the following of settlements:

- ❖ Danhouse,
- ❖ Sespond,
- ❖ Ramaphosa,
- ❖ Dertig,
- ❖ Mathibestad,
- ❖ Mathibestad RDP, and
- ❖ Makapanstad.

From the identified settlements, the majority of population reside in Mathibestad and Makapanstad. Mathibestad has been identified as the seat of the Moretele Local Municipality. The primary development corridor connects all the settlements listed above. Numerous businesses and community facilities are also located within the node.

3.4.5.1.2 Secondary Node

The Secondary Node consist of the following settlements:

- ❖ Ga-Motla,
- ❖ Ratjiekane,
- ❖ Ga-Moeka, and
- ❖ Swartdamstad.

The majority of the population in the secondary node resides in the settlement Ga-Motla, which is also the only formalised area within the node. The primary development corridor runs from Makapanstad towards Swartdamstad and connects Ga-Moeka and Ga-Motla to the south towards Soshanguve.

3.4.5.1.3 Rural Nodes

As previously mentioned, the Moretele Local Municipality mainly consist of rural areas. Three Tertiary nodes were identified within the Municipality namely:

- ❖ **Tertiary node A:** Moretele/Sutelong
- ❖ **Tertiary node B:** Ngobi/Transactie/Swartboom
- ❖ **Tertiary node C:** Syferkuil/Walman/Olverton/ Mogohlwanen

3.4.5.1.4 Potential Development Node

Maubane has been identified as the potential development node.

3.4.5.2 Corridors

The Moretele Local Municipality IDP 2024/2025 established that identification of development corridors and the focusing of economic development around these corridors could improve the socio-economic opportunities within the Moretele Local Municipality. However, limited opportunities exist within communities which are situated along these corridors. Therefore, it is important to understand the sensitivity and functionality of a corridor, and to ensure its mobility function versus that of its accessibility function (NATMAP, 2017). Furthermore, it is more sustainable by focusing economic development, housing and other civil services at the specific strategic nodes identified.

Although not situated within the MLM, the N1 along the eastern boundary of the municipal area can be regarded as an important national transport corridor. The route through Ga-Motla, Swartdamstad up to Makapanstad and from its intersection eastwards and south eastwards through Mathibestad, Dertig and Bosplaas to the Temba node in Tshwane form part of the primary development corridor. The route northeast from Ngobi through Swartboom,

Olverton and Syferskuil provides linkages to the national transport corridor east of the Municipal area.

The tertiary linkages include all the internal routes linking the remaining settlements within the Municipal jurisdiction. The route from Moretele through Ga-Hebedi and Jonathan facilitates a linkage with the provincially important tourism node around the Klipvoordam and Klipvoordam Nature Reserve. Although not located within the Municipal area, the route from Ga-Motla towards Soshanguve can also be considered as a tourism route linking the Tswaing Meteorite Crater Reserve. The route running along the northern boundary of the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality from Hammanskraal in the east through Temba, Stinkwater, Eersterust up to the Winterveld area, can be regarded as an important external linkage.

3.4.5.2.1 Agricultural Linkage

A route that connects multiple rural settlements and supports the movement, development, and expansion of agricultural activities within the Moretele Local Municipality. This linkage may connect farms, agri-processing hubs, FPSUs and AgriParks, forming a backbone for the rural agricultural economy.

3.4.5.2.2 Tourism Corridor

A strategic route that promotes and channels tourism-related



development, particularly where the Moretele Local Municipality is adjacent to or includes natural or cultural attractions. Typically links tourist accommodation, local attractions, and service areas to a major tourism area such as the Borakalalo National Park.

3.4.5.2.3 Primary Activity Corridor

A Primary Activity Corridor refers to a route which high levels of economic activity for the Moretele Local Municipality takes place for development purposes. This includes the clustering of businesses, services, light industry, and public facilities, making the corridor a focal point for investment and growth. The activities occurring along the route, contribute directly to the municipality's economy.

3.4.5.2.4 Primary Corridor

Primary Corridor is a major transportation route, typically a national road (in this case, the N1), that facilitates the movement of people and goods across municipal or even provincial boundaries. While it may support some economic activity, its primary function is to provide connectivity and mobility, serving as part of the broader regional or national transport network.

3.4.5.2.5 Secondary Corridor

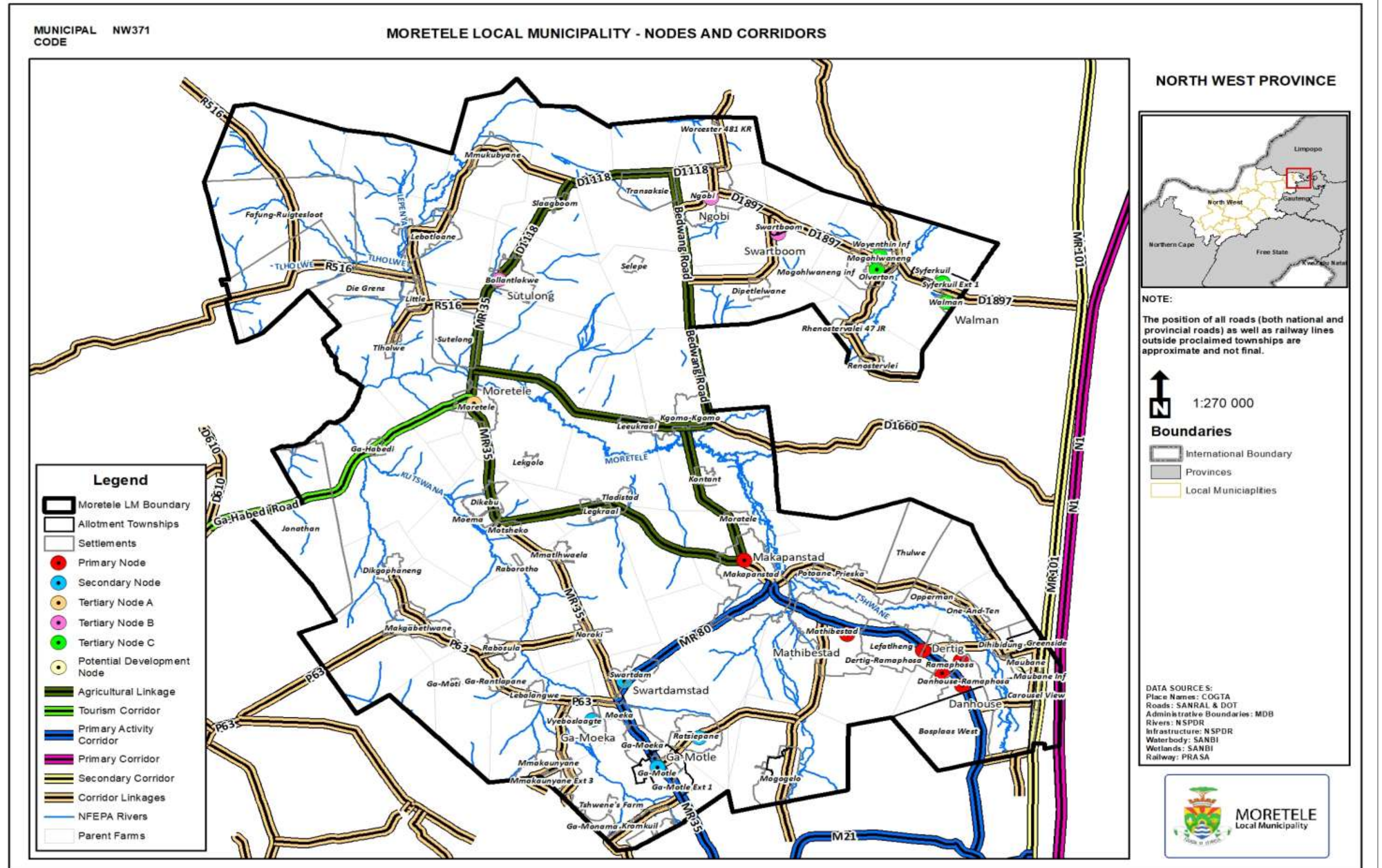
A regional or provincial route that supports medium-scale economic activities and links smaller towns and rural settlements to primary

corridors. Serves as a feeder into the primary corridor and supports local mobility and trade.

3.4.5.2.6 Corridor Linkages

Internal routes within the Moretele Local Municipality that creates connections between settlements, supporting local mobility, access to services, and integration across the MLM. Improves linkages improve accessibility to clinics, schools, markets, and government services.

Map 39: Nodes and Corridors



3.5 SPATIAL CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES AND SWOT ANALYSIS

The MSDF is influenced by geographical, economic and social considerations and in order to create a successful and sustainable MSDF, it is essential to identify and address the key challenges and opportunities identified during the analysis of the 3 key influencing sections. Thus, the development of table 32 below provides an outline on the spatial challenges and opportunities identified, with table 33 bringing forth the SWOT analysis

Table 32: Spatial Challenges and Opportunities

SPATIAL CHALLENGES	SPATIAL OPPORTUNITIES
Significant portions of land owned by traditional authorities and land without ownership status.	Robust traditional leadership engagement, integration and improving relations for development initiatives on tribal land and to improve service delivery. Vast expanses of high-quality arable land offer significant potential for the advancement of agricultural development.
Poor access to piped water.	Ensuring a viable and sustainable provision of infrastructure involves addressing service backlogs effectively.
High unemployment rate.	Enhancing the commercialisation and optimisation of the agricultural sector involves maximising efficiency in both primary activities and upstream processes like agro-processing. Skill development in the manufacturing and agro-processing sectors. Strengthen the agriculture value chain – by processing the produce in the municipality, the multiplier effect will increase, creating a need for certain non-basic services, e.g. retail and consulting services.
Lack of public and private investment	A more consolidated urban structure, with emphasis on key nodes, vital movement routes, and concentrated settlement clusters, can offer increased certainty for investments. This approach helps identify optimal areas for investment to ensure maximum returns.
Shortage of social amenities	Improvement of and access of services.
Dispersed settlement pattern within the municipality results in the majority of the population living in communities that are located far away from viable economic areas.	Development of various nodes within the MLM in alignment with economic drivers of the municipality (for example, implementing the rural restructuring zones as proposed in the NWSDF).
Poor implementation of Agri-park and FPSU capability	Processing the implementation of the Makapanstad Agri-park and FPSU in Bedwang.
Poor accessibility to N1 and N4 for tourism to Borakalalo NP	The municipality is situated in close proximity to Dinokeng Game Reserve as well as Borakalalo National Park, and the Rooiberg area, creating tourism opportunities.



Table 33: SWOT Analysis

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
The municipality has a high youth population compared to that of the elderly and children. This population distribution indicates that there is a large labour force within the municipality.	High youth unemployment risk -a large youth population without corresponding job opportunities may lead to high unemployment rates due to a lack of relevant skills aligning to economic drivers.	Potential for economic growth - the large labour force presents an opportunity to drive economic development if properly trained and absorbed into the economy through appropriate skills development, entrepreneurship, and investment in job-creating sectors.	Increased pressure on resources and services - a rapidly growing and youthful population could strain municipal resources, such as education, healthcare, housing, and infrastructure, especially if economic growth does not keep pace.
Strategically located, bordering several provinces, which offers logistical and economic advantages for trade, transport, and regional collaboration.	Limited infrastructure development may hinder the full benefits of its strategic location, especially in attracting investment or facilitating trade.	Opportunity to enhance economic development within the municipality.	Risk of being overshadowed by better-developed neighbouring municipalities if infrastructure and service delivery are not improved.
Presence of vast undeveloped land parcels provides significant potential for future development, investment, and strategic land-use planning	Lack of proper planning may result in underutilised land remaining idle, limiting its potential to contribute to local economic growth and service delivery	strategic opportunity for infill development, planned development projects (including housing, agriculture, tourism and industrial initiatives) which can stimulate job creation and boost the local economy.	Land tenure insecurity limits investment, long-term planning, and sustainable development, as individuals and businesses are hesitant to develop land without clear ownership or usage rights
Good agricultural potential provides a strong base for economic development and rural upliftment.	Lack of access to markets and modern farming technology may reduce the competitiveness of local farmers.	Investment in agricultural value chains, spatial linkage development, training programs and cooperative models can improve productivity and income generation.	Terrain types where farming occurs, has an impact on the productivity.
Tourism points that attract visitors into the MLM, supporting local economic growth and creating opportunities for investment, employment, and cultural exchange.	Lack of supporting infrastructure and promotion may limit the tourism potential of these tourism attraction points.	Expansion of the current tourism sector to incorporate supporting tourism activities such as Ecotourism, Agrotourism, Adventure tourism, Cultural tourism etc.	Inefficient allocation of land for tourism development can cause spatial fragmentation of attraction sites, resulting in unbalanced tourism growth

SPATIAL PROPOSALS



4. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES & SPATIAL PROPOSALS

In this phase, the formulation of spatial objectives and strategies is underway, aligning with the spatial vision of the Municipality. The aim is to effectively tackle challenges and unlock developmental potential, as identified under the previous chapter. This exercise in spatial proposals will address various aspects in accordance with the development principles and relevant norms and standards outlined in Chapter 2 of SPLUMA, Act 16 of 2013. Aligned with the Development Principles for spatial planning outlined in the SPLUMA, the Moretele Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework aims to realise the following key objectives:

Spatial Sustainability

- ❖ Foster a more consolidated settlement structure in the MLM to enable cost-effective and sustainable provision of engineering, community services, and infrastructure.
- ❖ Ensure the sustainable utilisation of land and other resources across the municipality.

Spatial Justice

- ❖ Address and mitigate existing and potential conflicts between mining, industry, agriculture, and tourism, the primary economic sectors in the municipality.

- ❖ Achieve spatial justice by inclusively integrating communities that were historically excluded from services and facilities.
- ❖ Facilitate universal access to resources, improving living conditions for all communities.

Spatial Efficiency

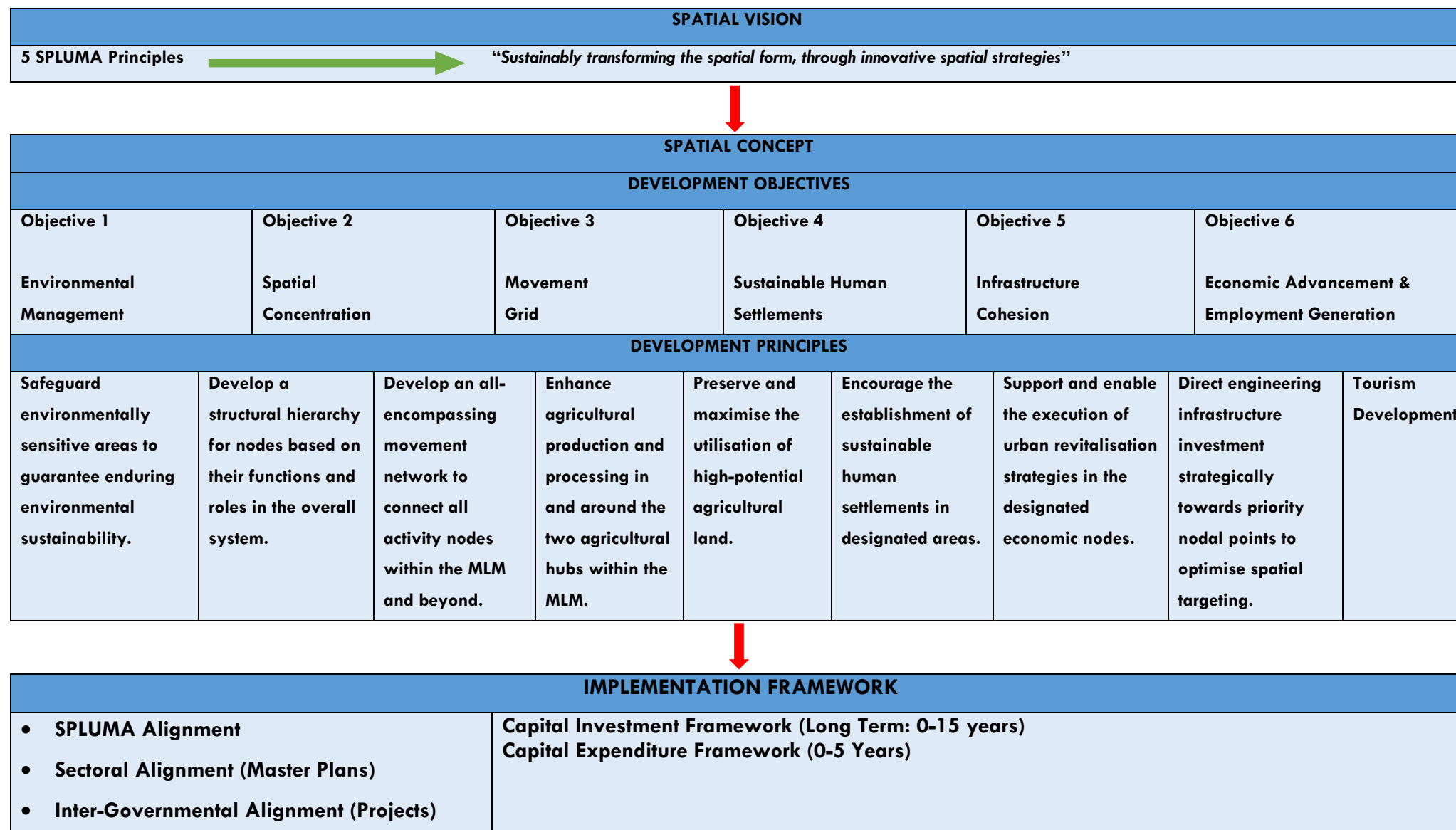
- ❖ Direct resources to areas within the MLM displaying both economic potential and developmental needs.
- ❖ Establish functional links between major growth centres and areas of significant economic activity within the MLM, connecting them to the broader regional economy.
- ❖ Enhance the development potential of existing towns and smaller settlements in rural areas of the municipality.

Good Administration

- ❖ Ensure alignment among different sectoral plans and initiatives from various spheres of government, neighbouring municipalities, metropolitan municipalities, and local municipalities within the MLM. This alignment promotes efficient coordination and administration of development efforts.

In summary, this phase focuses on the meticulous delineation of spatial objectives and strategies, addressing a comprehensive range of factors crucial for sustainable development, guided by established principles and standards.

Diagram 1: Moretele Local Municipality SDF Phase 3 Edifice



4.1 VISION DIRECTIVE

The envisioned future development of the MLM is characterised by a spatially connected, attractive, sustainable, and well-managed landscape. The vision aligns seamlessly with the National SDF, North West SDF, Bojanala Platinum District and Current Moretele Local Municipality IDP. Furthermore, the envisioned spatial proposals actively tackle spatial challenges identified in the status quo analysis and priority projects in the IDP of the Municipality. This comprehensive approach ensures that the future development of the MLM is not only forward-thinking and sustainable but also strategically aligned with broader regional strategies and initiatives, fostering a harmonious and resilient community.

❖ National SDF Vision

“All Our People Living in Shared and Transformed Places in an Integrated, Inclusive, Sustainable and Competitive National Space Economy”.

❖ North West SDF Vision

“A sustainable urban and rural spatial development pattern focused on a modern, ecologically sustainable economy, supported by a suitably skilled labour force and providing for quality of living”

❖ Bojanala Platinum District IDP Vision

“A model of cooperative governance for effective and efficient service delivery in partnership with local municipalities and all stakeholders”

❖ Current Municipal IDP Vision

“A developing Moretele for growth and prosperity”

PROPOSED VISION

VISION

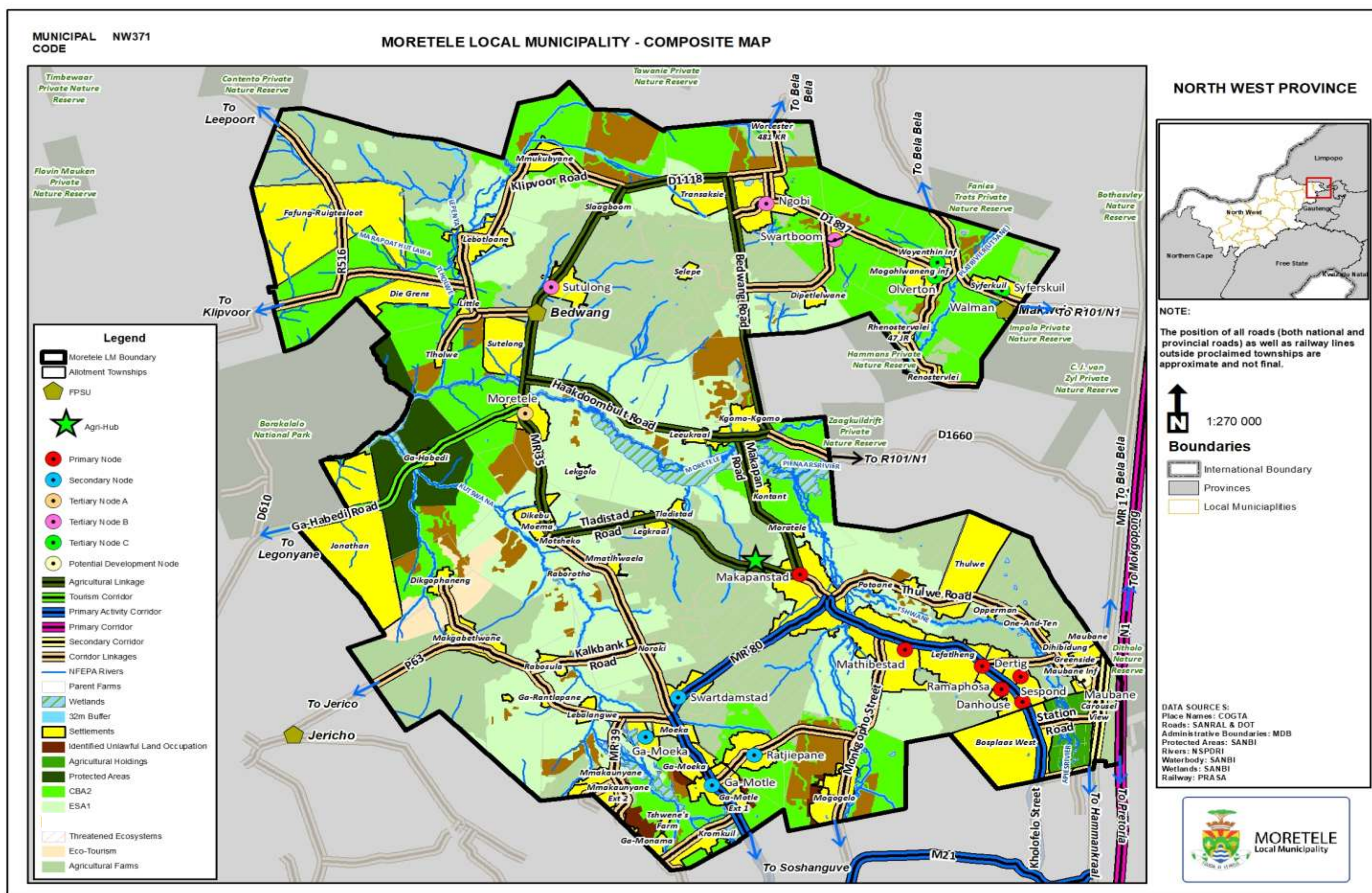
“Sustainably transforming the spatial form, through innovative spatial strategies”

4.2 SPATIAL CONCEPT

The envisaged Spatial Development Concept to realise the aforementioned Spatial Vision for the Moretele Local Municipality is inventively depicted in Map 40, it is underpinned by the following development objectives (refer also to Diagram 1).



Map 40: MLM SDF Composite Map



4.2.1 DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

- 1. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT** - The natural environmental resources in the MLM are crucial for the prospective economic development in the region, given that three pivotal economic sectors for the municipality- tourism and agriculture—are all resource-based. Therefore, safeguarding and preserving significant terrestrial and aquatic habitats, alongside high-potential agricultural and grazing land, becomes imperative. This necessitates the implementation of thorough environmental management processes. Achieving this goal involves curbing settlement encroachment and ensuring the judicious management of land use, including the monitoring and rehabilitation of agricultural activities (Agri-Hub and FPSU). All of these efforts should align with a cohesive set of development guidelines and climate change mitigation measures.
- 2. SPATIAL CONCENTRATION** - Settlement development is strategically guided and consolidated within various functional nodes, with Makapanstad and Mathibestad standing as the foremost Primary Nodes. The secondary nodes of significance are Ga-Moeka, Ratjiepene, Ga-Motla and Swartdam, with Maubane as the potential development node. Development in the tertiary nodes such as Ngobi, Syferskuil, and Swartboom

should be constrained, with a primary emphasis on delivering essential services to these local rural communities and promoting resource-based local economic activities. In each of the identified nodes, it is crucial to implement specific measures aimed at fostering physical, social, and economic integration through a Spatial Transformation Intervention Strategy tailored to each area.

- 3. MOVEMENT GRID** - Regional connectivity and mobility are facilitated by national route N1 and the regional route R101, linking the Moretele Local Municipality to the Bela-Bela LM and City of Tshwane.
- 4. SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS** - The MLM should aim to encourage diverse land utilisation, easing the strain on natural resources and promoting pedestrian-friendly environments in small towns/dorpiess and settlements. The growth of settlements should be focused on strategically designated priority housing development zones. These zones should play a role in spatial transformation, contributing to the integration of currently fragmented settlement patterns. In line with the principles of Sustainable Human Settlement, the MLM must streamline and group community facilities at strategically positioned and easily accessible points in all identified settlement areas within the municipal area. These points should



be well-served by public transport and associated modal transfer facilities i.e. taxi rank.

5. INFRASTRUCTURE COHESION - The MLM should seek to ensure the coordination of planning, maintenance, and expansion of Engineering Services. This should be synchronised with land use development programs and the focus aims to extend to new developments, the enhancement and upkeep of existing services (brownfields), and the elimination of engineering services backlog.

6. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION - The key economic sectors in the MLM with significant spatial influence include business sectors (encompassing trade, finance, and community services) and agriculture. Additionally, tourism plays a role in the local economy, albeit to a limited extent. The primary nodes within the MLM have the potential to support one or more lower-order business nodes. These areas should be encouraged for the development of retail, office spaces, and community services. The MLM should prioritise the establishment of local service industries, agricultural industries (Agri-hubs and FPSU's), and environmentally friendly sectors such as "green" industries (e.g., waste-to-energy). These endeavours should align with the emphasis on agriculture and tourism. Special

mechanisms must be implemented to create opportunities for emerging entrepreneurs and Small, Medium, and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs) to engage in "incremental economic upscaling" within the Township Economy. This approach aims to integrate them gradually into the mainstream economy of the municipality, promoting economic empowerment. Tertiary education and skills training programs should be coordinated with the primary economic sectors in the MLM to effectively harness local opportunities within these industries. The presence of poverty alleviation focus areas, will become domains where efforts are focused to reduce or eliminate poverty within a community or society. These areas typically include Education, Healthcare, Economic Development, Social Protection, Infrastructure Development, Empowerment and Inclusion, Environmental Sustainability

Efforts to alleviate poverty often involve interventions in one or more of these areas, tailored to the specific needs and circumstances of the target population. Effective poverty alleviation strategies require a holistic approach that addresses the multidimensional nature of poverty and promotes collaboration among governments, civil society organisations, the private sector, and communities themselves.

4.3 DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES

The attainment of MLM's envisioned spatial configuration, as outlined in section 2 and 3, is contingent upon the adherence to development principles that will guide the overall spatial form. To this end, the following policies have been formulated for MLM:

4.3.1 PRINCIPLE 1: Safeguard environmentally sensitive areas to guarantee enduring environmental sustainability.

The aim of this principle is to establish a sustainable balance among urbanisation, biodiversity conservation, industry, agriculture, forestry, and tourism activities within the MLM. This is to be achieved through efficient management of land uses and environmental resources. The principle aligns with the spatial sustainability and efficiency principles outlined in Chapter 2 of SPLUMA, Act 16 of 2013.

This principle advocates for the safeguarding and preservation of the natural environment. One strategy to connect areas is to intentionally preserve ecologically sensitive natural open spaces. This not only shields agriculture and the environment but also yields the additional advantage of establishing a more logical, cost-effective, and manageable urban structure. MLM geophysical resources play a crucial role in attaining sustainable development. Hence, it is imperative to safeguard these resources. They will serve as

determinants, indicating areas unsuitable for development in the medium and long term, or areas where development impact requires meticulous management. To accomplish this goal, the following actions are recommended:

Action 1 - The Municipal Open Space System (MOSS) for Moretele Local Municipality must be clearly defined and outlined, specifically identifying biodiversity and protected areas.

In alignment with the overarching guidelines and biodiversity classification set forth in the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality EMF, three main categories hold significance for the MLM: Protected Areas, Critical Biodiversity Areas, and Ecological Support Areas.

- ❖ **Protected Areas:** Encompass Borakalalo National Park and areas within the 5km buffer which include, Walman, Syferkuil, Ga-Hadedi, Moretele, Lebotlwane and Tlholwe Village.
- ❖ **Critical Biodiversity Areas:** Encompass regions with the highest biodiversity (CBA 1 and 2) value situated outside the formal Protected Areas.
- ❖ **Ecological Support Areas:** These regions are not indispensable for meeting biodiversity targets but play a crucial role in supporting the ecological functioning of Critical



Biodiversity Areas and/or contribute to delivering ecosystem services. Primarily situated within the already developed areas of the municipality, such as Makapanstad and Mathibestad.

Action 2 - Establish Bioregional Plan overlay zones through GIS and leverage the BGIS LUDS Tool to guide informed decision-making in Land Use planning.

Developing overlay zones is crucial for the most critical environmental features identified in the Bioregional Plan. These zones should be integrated into municipal planning systems, specifically GIS, serving as decision support tools during the evaluation of land use applications. The utilisation of the Land Use Decision Support (LUDS) Tool, developed by SANBI, is highly recommended for this purpose. The LUDS Tool effectively extracts essential biodiversity planning information from national and regional spatial datasets. This extraction aids in local deliberations and decision-making processes, providing insights into the potential impacts of development or land-use changes. The LUDS tool is structured as a series of three steps, utilising the BGIS website and its online maps. Guidelines for the Desired State of the Environment in the MLM:

DESIRED STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Sustainability is the envisioned future state where the impacts of human activities, industrialisation, and population growth are effectively managed. To achieve sustainability in the MLM and avert ecological collapse, the following guidelines are imperative:

❖ **Atmosphere and Climate**

- The aspired state for air quality in the municipality should ensure it doesn't adversely affect the health and well-being of municipal residents. It must comply with the National Standards for ambient air quality in South Africa (2009) and any other applicable legislation.

❖ **Water**

- Rivers and tributaries in the MLM are considered conservation zones and should predominantly maintain their natural state. The removal of exotic vegetation and substitution with indigenous flora is encouraged.

- The natural floodplains of all rivers in the MLM should be preserved and managed as open spaces capable of fulfilling normal hydrological and ecological functions without hindrance.

- Preventive measures should be in place to avoid the decanting of acid mine water, preventing contamination of ground and surface water sources.

- Establishing high-quality natural fringes along river channels to serve as effective ecological connectors throughout the municipality.
- Restricting any development within the natural floodplain of all rivers, particularly in areas below the 1:100 year flood line.

❖ **Geomorphology**

The MLM must consider underlying geology, including factors such as geology, slope, risk of mass movement, expansive soils, sinkholes, and undermining, in all land use planning and development applications.

❖ **Agriculture**

The MLM should actively support the agricultural industry within the municipal area by encouraging diverse crops and adopting new techniques.

- Promotion of small-scale farming.
- Ensuring compliance of the agricultural industry with all relevant legislation and policies.
- Implementing agricultural practices on land with high agricultural potential to optimise food production.
- Facilitating the development of agro-based tourism and utilising agro-processing facilities for locally produced inputs.

❖ **Open Space**

- The envisioned open space system in the MLM should seamlessly integrate into spatial planning, emphasising resource conservation, biodiversity protection, and thoughtful land use management.
- Rivers in the MLM are recognised as conservation zones and require meticulous management to prevent or minimise pollution.
- Open space areas within towns and urban areas should be developed with user safety in mind. This involves creating overseeing structures such as housing on the edge, implementing adequate lighting, and deploying security personnel. Key considerations include:
 - Ensuring major recreational parks and facilities within the open space network are easily accessible via public transport.

Strategic proposals and projects:

1. Formulate an Integrated Open Space Framework
2. Undertake a Wetland Study
3. Establish a 1:100 Year Flood line Strategy for all major rivers
4. Develop a comprehensive Pollution Contingency Plan encompassing various potential sources of pollution.

4.3.2 PRINCIPLE 2: Develop a structured hierarchy for nodes based on their functions and roles in the overall system.

This development principle aligns with the ideals of spatial justice and spatial sustainability, as outlined in chapter two, section 7(a) of SPLUMA. These nodes serve as focal points for investment and service delivery, designated as opportunity zones, they are crucial for public sector infrastructure investments, including information communication technology, road upgrades, and utility services. Proactive land management strategies, coupled with public infrastructure investments, offer a level of certainty and direction for private investors in these nodes. Table 34 enumerates the primary, secondary, and tertiary nodes forming part of the MSDF, totalling five primary nodes, four secondary nodes, and eight nodes.

Table 34: Main Activity Nodes

PRIMARY NODES	SECONDARY NODES	TERTIARY NODES & POTENTIAL NODE
Danhouse Sespond Ramaphosa Dertig Mathibestad Makapanstad	Ga-Motla Ratjjepane Ga-Moeka Swartdamstad	Tertiary A Moretele Sutelong Tertiary B Ngobi, Transactie & Swartboom Tertiary C Syferkuil, Walman, Olverton & Mogohlwaneng Potential Development Node Maubane

They will act as pointers, classifying areas inappropriate for development in the medium and long term, or areas where the impact of development requires careful management. To achieve this principle, the following action is suggested:

Action 1 - Advocate for spatial transformation in all settlement areas

The MLM SDF should aim to foster spatial transformation, creating accessible, walkable, inclusive, and liveable environments that provide equal opportunities for all sectors of society. This principle is applicable to all settlement areas within the municipal jurisdiction. Therefore, an intervention strategy is essential to achieve spatial transformation in each urban area. This involves reinforcing the existing major nodes of economic activity, such as Central Business Districts (Core Areas). Creating favourable conditions for economic development at recognised economic hubs within marginalised areas (Township Economy). This includes the establishment of an extensive array of social and community facilities in and around these economic hubs to enhance their functionality and serve multiple purposes.

Strategic proposals and projects:

1. Develop Incentive Schemes to encourage investment in the identified nodes.

2. Develop renewal strategic plans for Makapanstad, Mathibestad, Ga-Moeka and Ga-Motle.
3. Develop and review nodal precinct plans for all identified nodes.
4. Undertake feasibility study on nodal infrastructure demands (requirements and cost estimates).

4.3.3 PRINCIPLE 3: Develop an all-encompassing movement network to connect all activity nodes within the MLM and beyond.

The Moretele Local Municipality should aim to establish a comprehensive movement system, ensuring convenient and affordable access to municipal resources and amenities for all residents. This system significantly influences spatial development patterns and accessibility, presenting economic and social opportunities. The principle's objective is to enhance mobility and connectivity between identified nodal points and the rural hinterland, promoting spatial reconstruction and integration. In alignment with the SPLUMA principle of spatial justice, the provision of an integrated and functional transport network system aims to integrate previously secluded and dispersed human settlements with areas of economic opportunity. The movement system must not merely react to existing demand patterns but should be structured to accommodate potential future demands. An integrated transport network system should also foster interconnectivity between identified nodal growth points and facilitate

connectivity between MLM and surrounding municipalities.

Strategic proposals and projects:

1. Upgrade all compacted roads to tarred roads.
2. Provide and upgrade existing bus and taxi Transfer Ranks in all nodes.
3. Define and upgrade tourism movement routes

4.3.4 PRINCIPLE 4: Enhance agricultural production and processing in and around the two agricultural hubs within the MLM.

As outlined in the status quo report, the MLM has designated two Agricultural zones for the development of Agri-hub and FPSU (which have been earmarked for vegetable and livestock production zones, the red meat value chain, and a corporate/office park). Utilising these high-potential agricultural areas is imperative for promoting the agricultural industry within the municipal area. This can be achieved through various measures:

- ❖ Capitalising on the opportunities presented by the high-potential agricultural land identified within the MLM.
- ❖ Significantly increasing the yield per hectare, providing more affordable food to consumers compared to extensive farming.

- ❖ Providing support to emerging and small-scale farmers, focusing on skills development aligned with the principles of the national Comprehensive Rural Development Programme.
- ❖ Generating employment in rural areas through labour-intensive agricultural projects and extending the agriculture value chain with agro-industries and agro-tourism around rural nodes.
- ❖ Encouraging the use of diverse crops and adopting new planting, harvesting, and processing techniques.
- ❖ While initially focusing on the two agricultural hubs, expanding initiatives over time to the extensive agriculture areas of the MLM.

DLRRD proposed an Agri-hub in close proximity to Makapanstad and an FPSU in Bedwang. The outcome is improved livelihoods, infrastructure investment and development. The following figures represent the proposals in terms of the proposed Agri-Hub and FPSU.

Figure 13: Proposed Agri-Hub in Makapanstad



Source: DLRRD (2019)

Figure 14: Proposed FPSU in Bedwang



Source: DLRRD (2019)

4.3.5 PRINCIPLE 5: Preserve and maximise the utilisation of high-potential agricultural land.

Economic development & national food security hinge on the presence of productive and fertile agricultural land. However, this valuable resource consistently faces threats due to the escalating demand for land for residential and industrial development. In accordance with the principles of spatial sustainability and efficiency outlined in chapter two of SPLUMA, Act 16 of 2013, it is imperative to sustainably develop and robustly protect agricultural land for future use. The success of irrigated agriculture in recent years underscores the importance of safeguarding all high-potential agricultural land. Presently, the preservation of productive agricultural land is governed by the Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act 70 of 1970, which regulates the subdivision of agricultural land and its use for purposes other than agriculture. To achieve this principle, the following action is suggested:

Action 1: Alignment with rural development strategies

The presence of the proposed Agri-park and the FPUS, the MLM should use these two areas of high agricultural potential to promote the agricultural industry within the municipal area by:

- ❖ Exploiting the opportunities offered by the high potential

agricultural land identified within the municipality. Significantly increasing the yield per hectare (relative to extensive farming) and therefore providing more affordable food to the consumer.

- ❖ Providing support to emerging and small-scale farmers and ensuring that appropriate skills development takes place in line with the principles of the national Comprehensive Rural Development Programme.
- ❖ Increasing job creation in rural areas through labour-intensive agricultural projects and extending the agriculture value chain by way of agro-industries and agro-tourism around rural nodes.
- ❖ Encouraging the use of different crops and new planting, harvesting and processing techniques.
- ❖ Supporting a variety of farming concepts including intensive commercial farming small scale commercial farming, subsistence farming, aquaculture development and agro processing industries.
- ❖ Although the primary focus should initially be on the two agricultural hubs, initiatives should be expanded over time to the extensive agriculture (more marginal) areas of the MLM.
- ❖ Agrarian Transformation through the Facilitation of the

establishment of rural and agro-industries, cooperatives, cultural initiatives and vibrant local markets.

Strategic Proposals and Projects:

1. Feasibility study on commercialisation of subsistence farming practices and integration into formal value chains.
2. Develop a strategy for protecting agricultural land in areas of Traditional Authorities.
3. Protect high potential agricultural land from further infringement by urban/rural development by creating strategic buffer zones between human settlement development and potential agricultural land (such as roads).
4. Ensure strict and aggressive enforcement of SPLUMA by-laws.
5. Promote public investments in physical infrastructure to support agriculture.
6. Improve integration between agricultural activities and the identified Agri-park and Farmers Production Support Units (FPSU).

4.3.6 PRINCIPLE 6: Encourage the establishment of sustainable human settlements in designated areas.

This principle aligns with the Principles of Spatial Justice and Spatial

Sustainability outlined in chapter two of SPLUMA, Act 16 of 2013. It emphasises that the municipality should pursue sustainable development of human settlements by adhering to proper demarcation procedures in proclaimed urban areas. Additionally, it stresses the importance of continuing the demarcation of sites in areas under Traditional Councils. The development of sustainable human settlements, both in urban and rural areas, aims to achieve the following:

- ❖ Efficient utilisation of land for human settlement development.
- ❖ Streamlined provision and access to basic services including water, sanitation, refuse removal, and electricity.
- ❖ Creation of planned, consistent and sustainable demarcation, featuring a well-defined road hierarchy, enhancing access to communities, social amenities, and economic opportunities.
- ❖ Protection of agricultural land.

Action 1 - Actively promote development aligned to Smart Growth Principles in all settlements.

Apply the following Smart Growth Principles to all human settlements within the MLM to enhance their sustainability:

1. Mix Land Uses:

- Incorporate a blend of residential, retail, business, and recreational opportunities in mixed-use activity nodes and along key public transport corridors.

2. Compact Neighbourhoods:

- Design well-conceived, compact neighbourhoods where various activities are in close proximity to each other.

3. Transportation Variety:

- Provide a range of transportation choices, ensuring options for private, public, and non-motorised transport that prioritise safety.

4. Diverse Housing Opportunities:

- Create diverse housing options, considering different functions, forms, and affordability levels.

5. Encourage Community Growth:

- Foster growth in existing communities through infrastructure upgrades, development of priority areas, the introduction of new amenities, and densification strategies.

Action 2 - Implement a Municipal Growth Management Strategy

A growth management strategy involves employing various growth management tools in tandem within a specific area to achieve the desired spatial outcome outlined in the spatial development framework

Growth Management Outcomes**1. Preventing Development in Sensitive Environments:**

- Implement measures to avoid development in environmentally sensitive areas, safeguarding their integrity.

2. Encouraging Development in Priority Areas:

- Foster development primarily within identified priority development areas, concentrating efforts on targeted zones.

3. Facilitating Densification along Transport Corridors:

- Promote densification along public transport corridors, optimising land use efficiency and connectivity.

4. Intensifying Mixed Land Uses in Activity Nodes:

- Facilitate the intensification of a diverse range of mixed land uses within identified activity nodes, creating vibrant and multifunctional activity centres.

4.3.7 PRINCIPLE 7: Support and enable the execution of Activity Nodes Revitalisation Strategies in the designated economic nodes.

This principle aligns with the Principles of Spatial Sustainability and Spatial Resilience outlined in chapter two of SPLUMA, Act 16 of 2013.

It calls for the creation of conditions favourable to the development of multi-functional business areas and urges the implementation of Urban Revitalisation Strategies in areas where needed. MLM must actively pursue a compact form of development, directing growth to suitable areas while avoiding important resource areas and hazards. The future spatial development of MLM should prioritise efficiency, maximising the use of existing infrastructure investments and capacities. Resources should be allocated for the adequate maintenance of these systems before considering the creation of new infrastructure and maintenance demands.

4.3.8 PRINCIPLE 8 - Direct engineering infrastructure investment strategically towards priority nodal points to optimise spatial targeting.

This principle advocates for the encouragement of economic activities, both formal and informal, to concentrate within identified nodes. These nodal points serve as focal points for public sector infrastructure investment. By strategically investing in public infrastructure and implementing proactive land management strategies, the principle aims to provide certainty and direction for private investors. Aligned with the SPLUMA, Act 16 of 2013, principle of Spatial Sustainability, this approach promotes land development, including engineering

infrastructure, in sustainable locations, limiting urban sprawl and ensuring the viability of communities.

Moreover, the principle adheres to the principles of Spatial Resilience by promoting land development that optimises existing resources and infrastructure. According to this principle, all communities within the municipal area should have adequate access to basic services such as water, sanitation, and electricity, whether they are located in rural nodal points or in the rural hinterland. These nodal points, characterised by higher densities and concentrated flows of people and goods, serve as logical investment locations. They are convenient, accessible, served by public transport, public amenities, and facilities, and supported by mobility routes that facilitate the relative ease of movement of people and freight.

Strategic proposals and projects:

1. Conduct feasibility study on engineering infrastructure demand for each growth point.
2. Develop/Review an Infrastructure Implementation Plan for all nodes (Bulk water infrastructure, electricity, waste management, roads and stormwater).
3. Develop a comprehensive rural infrastructure rollout plan.

4.3.9 PRINCIPLE 9 - Tourism development

The tourism sector currently constitutes a relatively modest portion of the municipal economy compared to other industries. Despite its considerable untapped potential, game farming plays a significant role in drawing tourists to the region. The municipality possesses substantial untapped tourism possibilities, and ongoing efforts, including tourism and marketing programs, aim to enhance it as a catalyst for local economic development. However, challenges such as inadequate infrastructure impede these initiatives. To fully leverage the municipality's tourism potential, the following measures are recommended:

- ❖ Enhance tourist infrastructure by establishing lodging facilities and tourist information centers in primary tourism hubs. Additionally, improve road infrastructure to seamlessly connect these locations with surrounding regions in and around Moretele, Walman and Ga-Hadedi.
- ❖ Preserve, promote and develop key tourism and cultural sites such as Mapakong (Mathibestad), Dibotswane (Mathibestad), Bakgatla Ba Mosetlha Kgwadi (Makapanstad), Thulare (Lebotloane), Bakgatla Ba Mocha Kgwadi (Maubane) and Kgomo Kgomo Wetland & Bird Sanctuary (Kgomo-Kgomo).

4.4 SPATIAL PROPOSALS

Spatial proposals were proposed in terms of Primary nodes, Secondary nodes and Tertiary nodes, which will be supported by villages and small towns accommodating and catalysing growth and development.

The primary node consists of the following settlements namely Mathibestad, Makapanstad, Danhouse, Sespond, Ramaphosa, Dertig. The secondary node consists of the following settlement/small towns and these include Ga-Motla, Ratjiepene, Ga-Moeka and Swartdamstad. The potential node was identified as Maubane, with three tertiary nodes were identified, and these include:

- a) Tertiary node A: Moretele, Lebotlwane, Ga-Habedi, Dikebu and Suteleng
- b) Tertiary node B: Ngobi, Dipetlelwane and Swartboom
- c) Tertiary node C: Syferkuil, Mogohlwaneng and Walman

4.4.1 Proposed Land Uses Definitions

Formalisation - refers to the process of legally recognizing informal settlements or areas that were developed without formal planning or authorization. It typically involves upgrading infrastructure (e.g., roads, water, sanitation), providing legal tenure (e.g., land titles), and integrating the informal area into the broader planning framework.

This process helps to bring previously informal settlements into compliance with planning regulations and improve the living conditions of residents

In-Situ Upgrading - involves improving existing informal settlements or underdeveloped areas without relocating the residents. Instead of moving people to new locations, the focus is on upgrading their current living conditions by providing better infrastructure, services, and housing improvements on-site. This is proposed to improve living standards without displacement, often by upgrading basic services like roads, electricity, water, and sanitation.

CBD Upgrade – This proposal seeks to ensure the revitalisation or redevelopment of the CBD. The CBD is typically the economic heart of a city, where the highest concentration of office buildings, retail outlets, entertainment facilities, and cultural landmarks are located. An upgrade aims to improve the infrastructure, aesthetics, and functionality of this area to attract more businesses, improve pedestrian access, and enhance overall urban liveability. This could include upgrading streetscapes, improving public transport links, increasing green spaces, or developing mixed-use high-rise buildings.

Light Industry – Land designated for industries or manufacturing activities that have minimal environmental impact and do not produce significant pollution or noise. Light industries typically include small-scale factories, workshops, and assembly plants that produce goods

for local consumption or support services for other sectors. Examples might include food processing, electronics assembly, or small-scale textile production. This is proposed to create areas for economic development while minimizing adverse impacts on the surrounding community. Proposed in proximity to transport networks for easy access to raw materials and distribution.

RECOMMENDED LAND USES

Abattoir, Builders' Yards, Commercial Use, Filling Station, Funeral Parlour, Light Industry, Municipal Purposes, Parking, Public Garage, Scrapyard, Canteen, Service station.

Tourism Development Zone – This zone is proposed as an area designated for the development of tourism-related facilities and activities. This could include hotels, resorts, tourist attractions, recreational areas, or cultural sites. This is proposed to promote tourism in the municipality as a key holder of attraction to the municipality, focusing on areas with natural and/or cultural assets, supporting the development of the tourism industry.

RECOMMENDED LAND USES

Public Open Space, Private Caravan Park, commonage, sports and recreation, Agriculture, Private Clubs, Open Spaces, Caravan Parks, Place of Refreshment.



Mixed Use Zone - is an area where different types of compatible land uses are allowed to coexist. This type of zone encourages development and the creation of vibrant, multifunctional areas where people can live, work, and play. To promote compact, sustainable development by reducing the need for long-distance commuting and fostering a mix of residential, retail, and office spaces.

RECOMMENDED LAND USES

Dry Cleaner, Public Garage, Filling Station, Guesthouse/Lodge, Place of Entertainment, Residential Building, Place of Instruction, Veterinary Clinic, Canteen, Car Wash, Commercial use, Funeral Parlour, Gymnasium/Fitness Center, Offices, Parking, Place of Assembly, Shop, Restaurant, Tarven.

Institutional Zone - refers to land designated for the development of public or private institutions, such as schools, hospitals, places of worship, government buildings, or other public service facilities. To ensure that important social infrastructure (e.g., education, healthcare, government services) is strategically located within the environment, providing easy access to the community.

RECOMMENDED LAND USES

Community Facility, Crèche, Place of Worship, Sport & Recreation, Dormitory Establishment, Hospital, Place of Assembly, Place of Instruction, Institution and Sport & Recreation.

Grazing Area - is land designated for the purpose of livestock grazing. This proposal comes as a result of the traditional council engagement. The designated land for grazing is recommended to ensure animals can feed on natural vegetation. This will also seek to maintain agricultural or pastoral activities and preserve land for livestock and crop farming.

Future Residential Area - is land designated primarily for housing development (demarcation processes), including single-family homes, apartment buildings, and other forms of residential structures. This zone will seek to ensure that going into the long-term spatial plan of the municipality, residential areas will commence to provide safe, affordable, and organized living spaces for the population.

RECOMMENDED LAND USES

Dwelling House, Home Occupation, Cultural Heritage Site, Single Dwelling Unit, Boarding House, Subsistence farming, Bed and Breakfast, Boarding House.

Business Zone – is an area designated for commercial activities, such as offices, retail spaces, and other business-oriented developments. This zone encourages the growth of the local economy through the establishment of businesses, services, and industries. To create a hub for economic activity, provide job opportunities, and facilitate trade and services in a specific area.

RECOMMENDED LAND USES

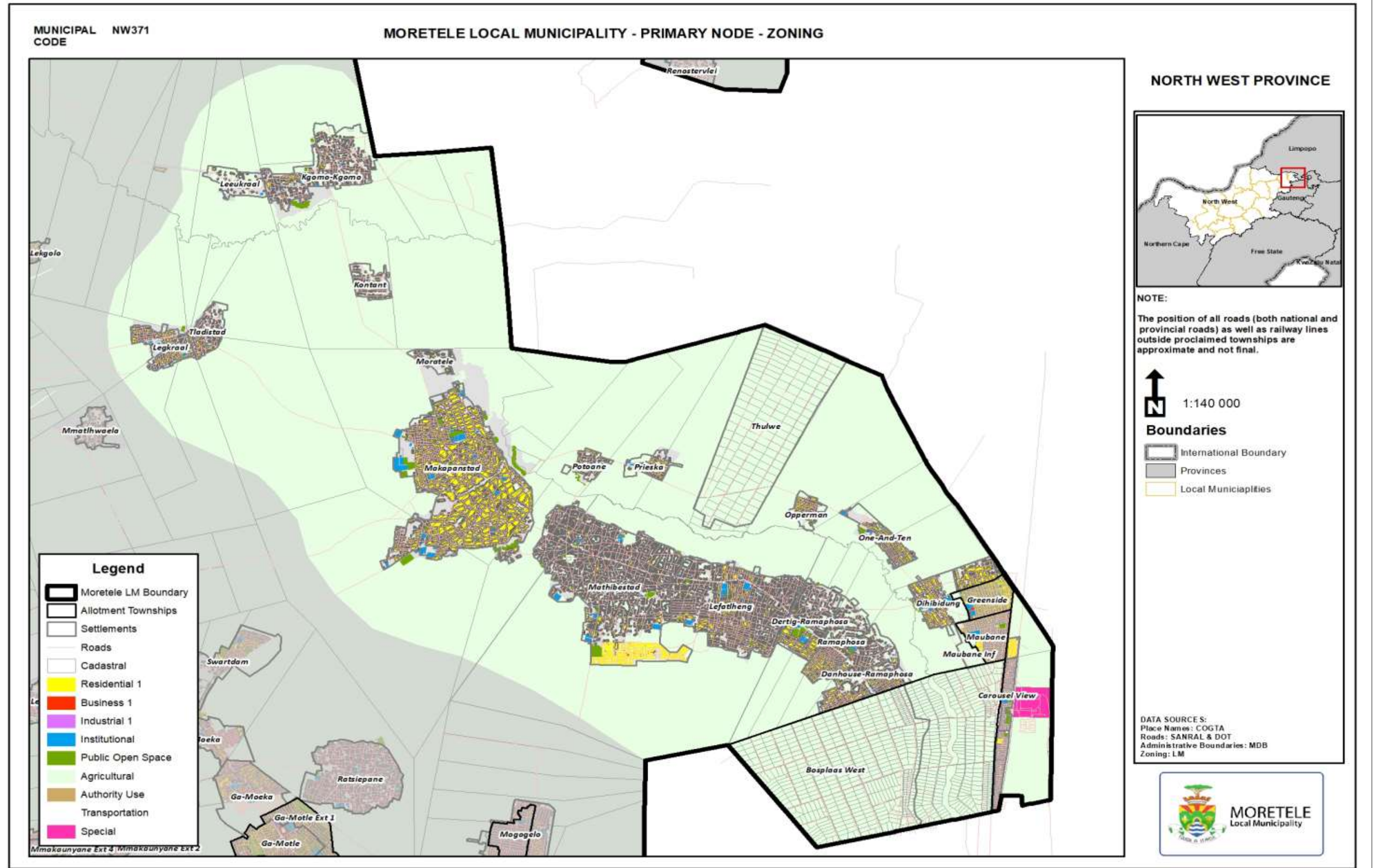
Dry Cleaner, Public Garage, Filling Station, Guesthouse/Lodge, Place of Entertainment, Canteen, Car Wash, Commercial use, Funeral Parlour, Gymnasium/Fitness Center, Offices, Parking, Shop, Restaurant, Tarven.

Agricultural Holdings – Agricultural holding is defined in the Agricultural Holdings (Transvaal) Registration Act, 22 of 1919 as: "A portion of land not less than one morgen in extent (where one morgen equals 8,567 square meters) used solely or mainly for the purpose of agriculture or horticulture or for breeding or keeping domestic animals, poultry, or bees." The Act further stipulates that:

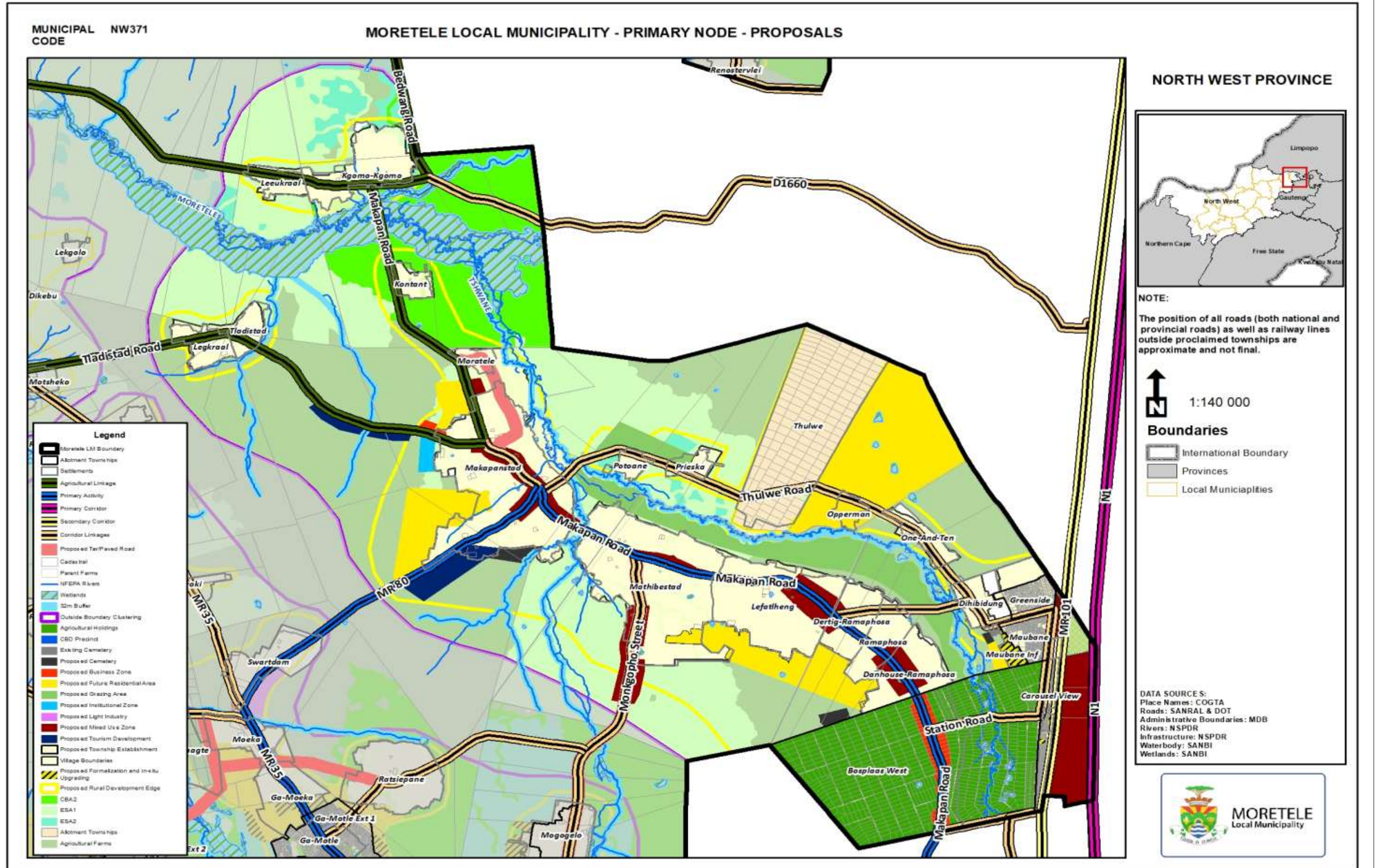
- No portion of such land may be subdivided or transferred if the resulting portion is less than one morgen in size.

- Agricultural holdings are typically restricted in their subdivision and transfer to prevent fragmentation below this minimum size. These holdings are typically smaller plots of land, originally intended for small-scale farming and related activities (It will align with "**Agriculture**" in the Land Use Scheme).

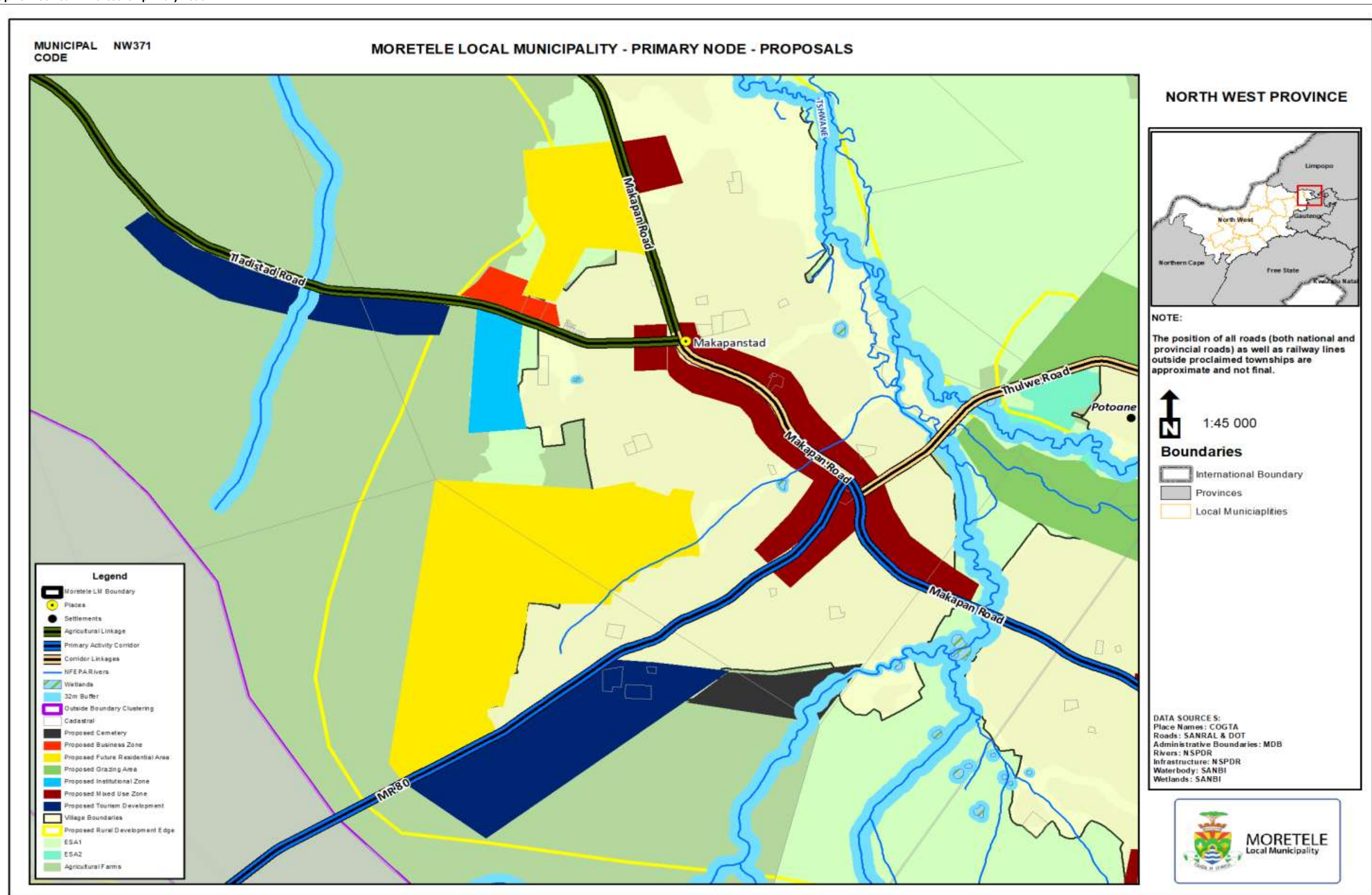
Map 41: Primary Node Zoning Map



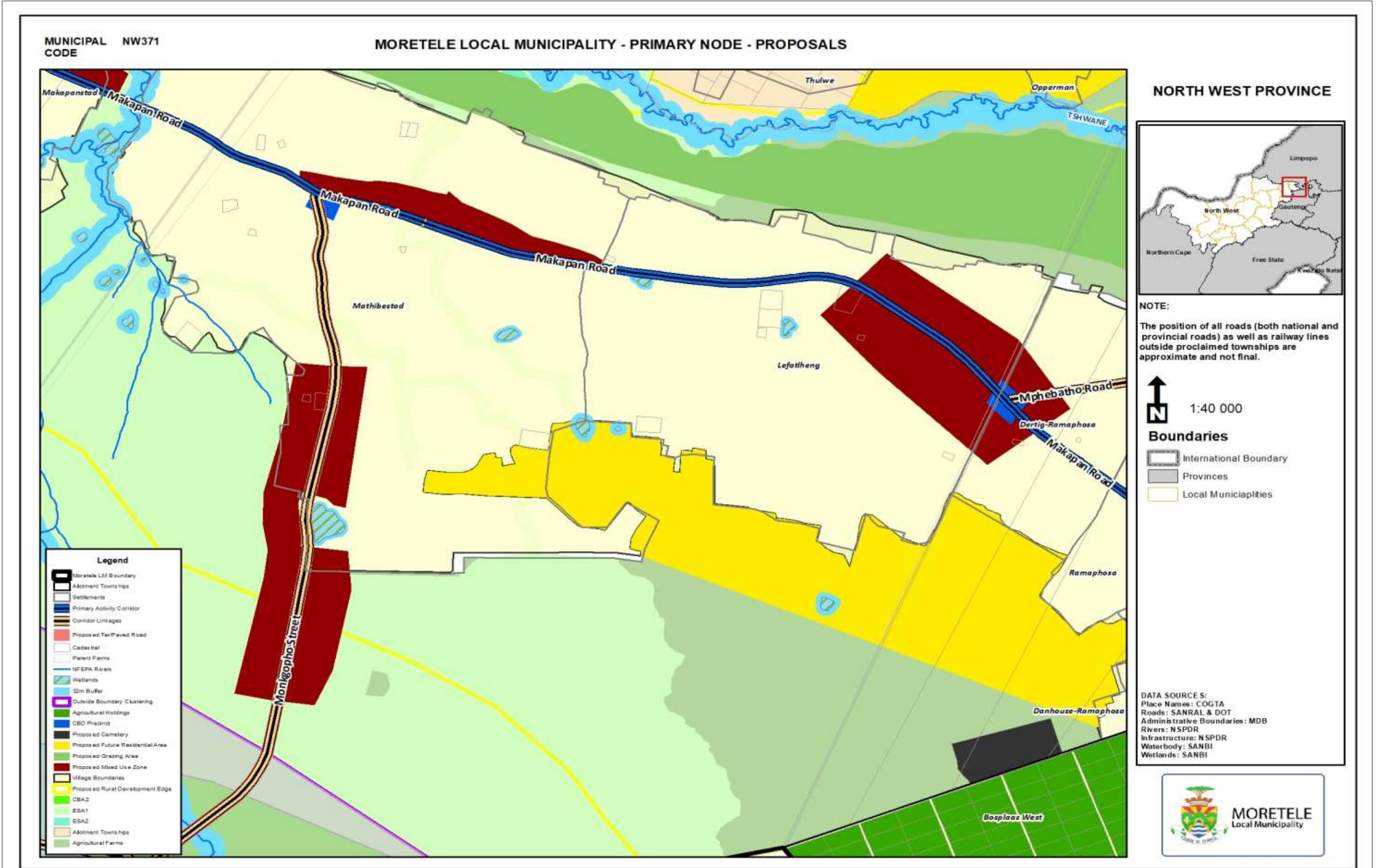
Map 42: Primary Node Spatial Proposals



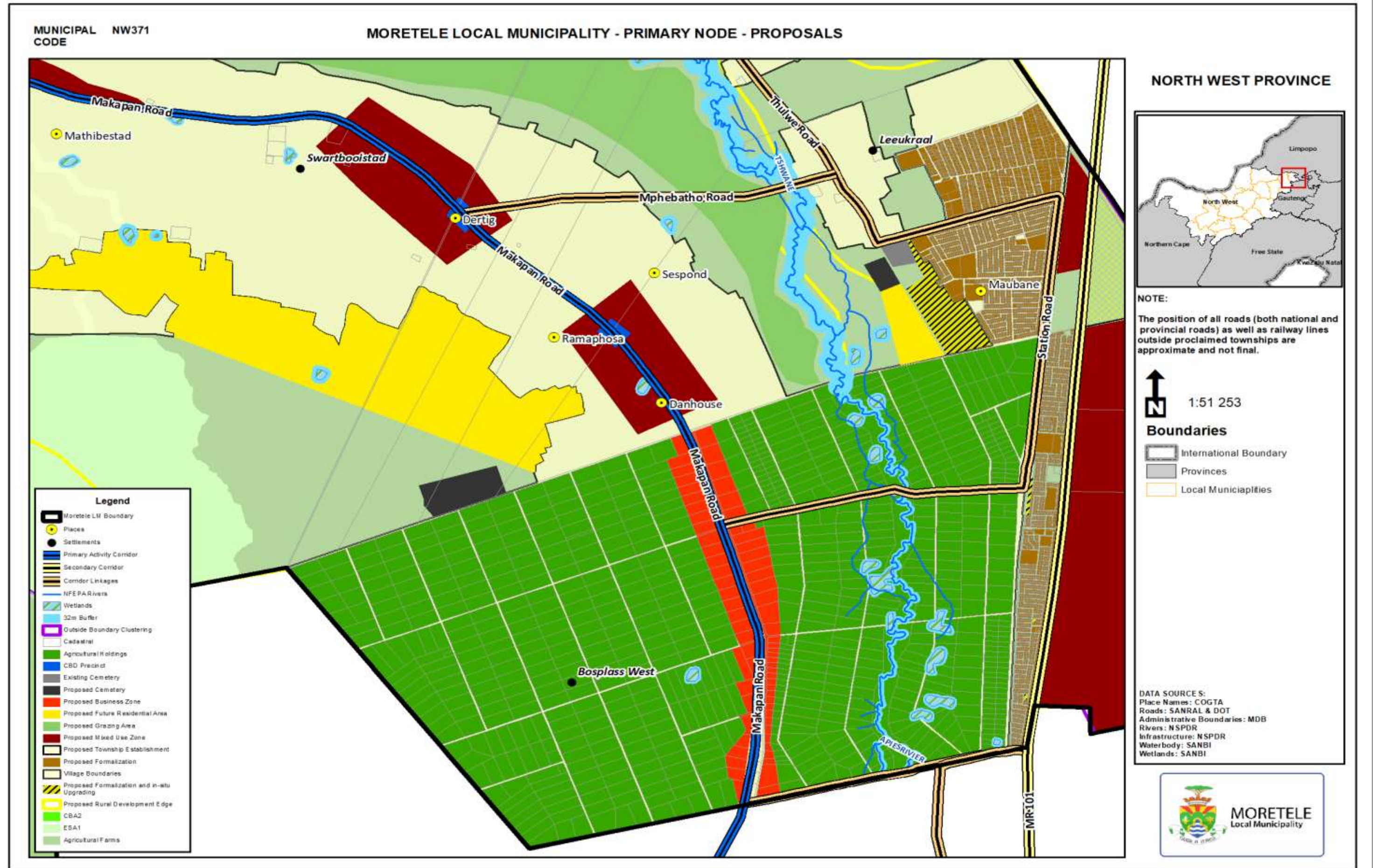
Map 43: Zoomed in first section primary node



Map 44: Zoomed in second section primary node



Map 45: Zoomed in third section primary node



Map 46: Maubane Potential Development Node

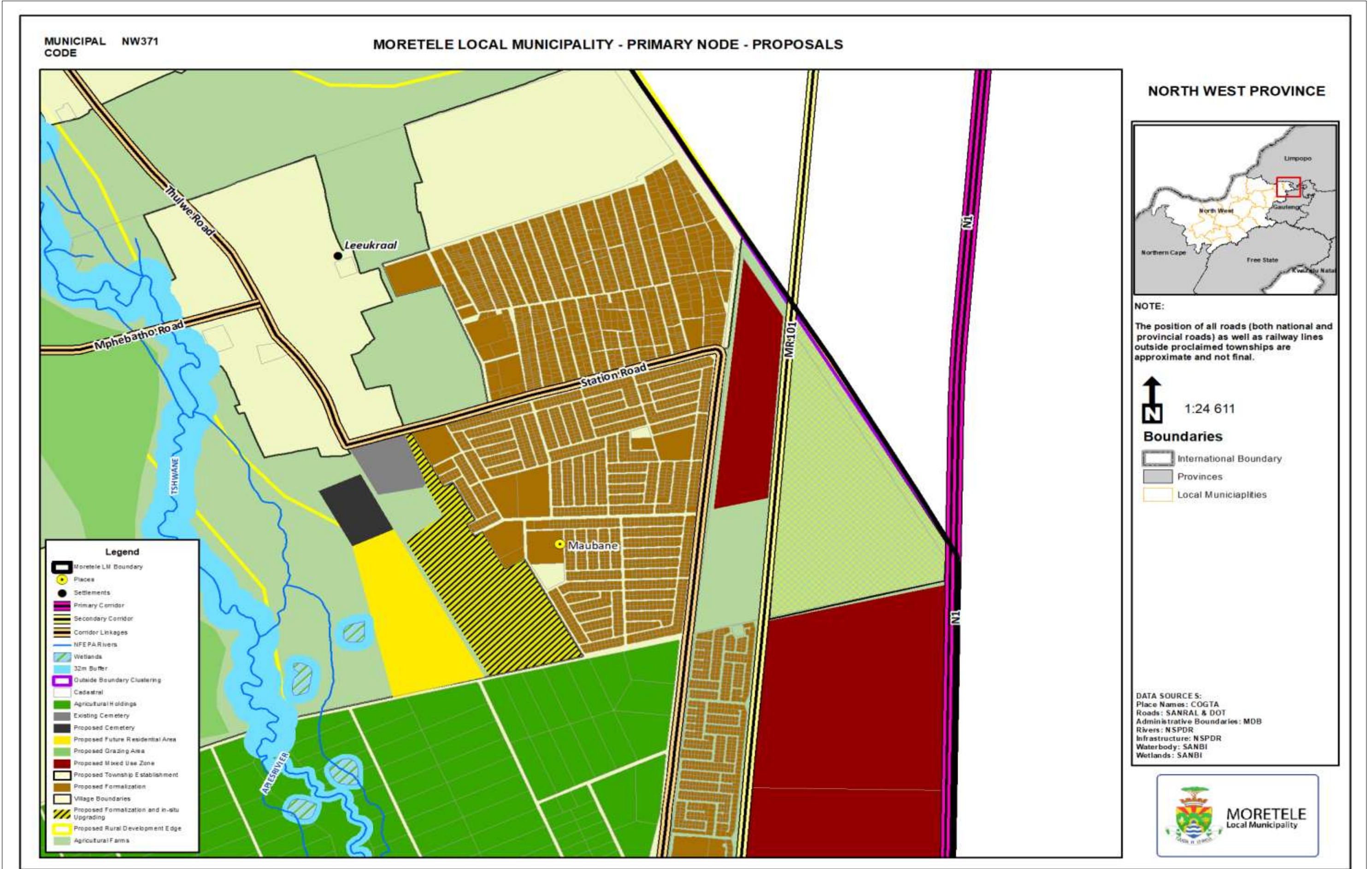
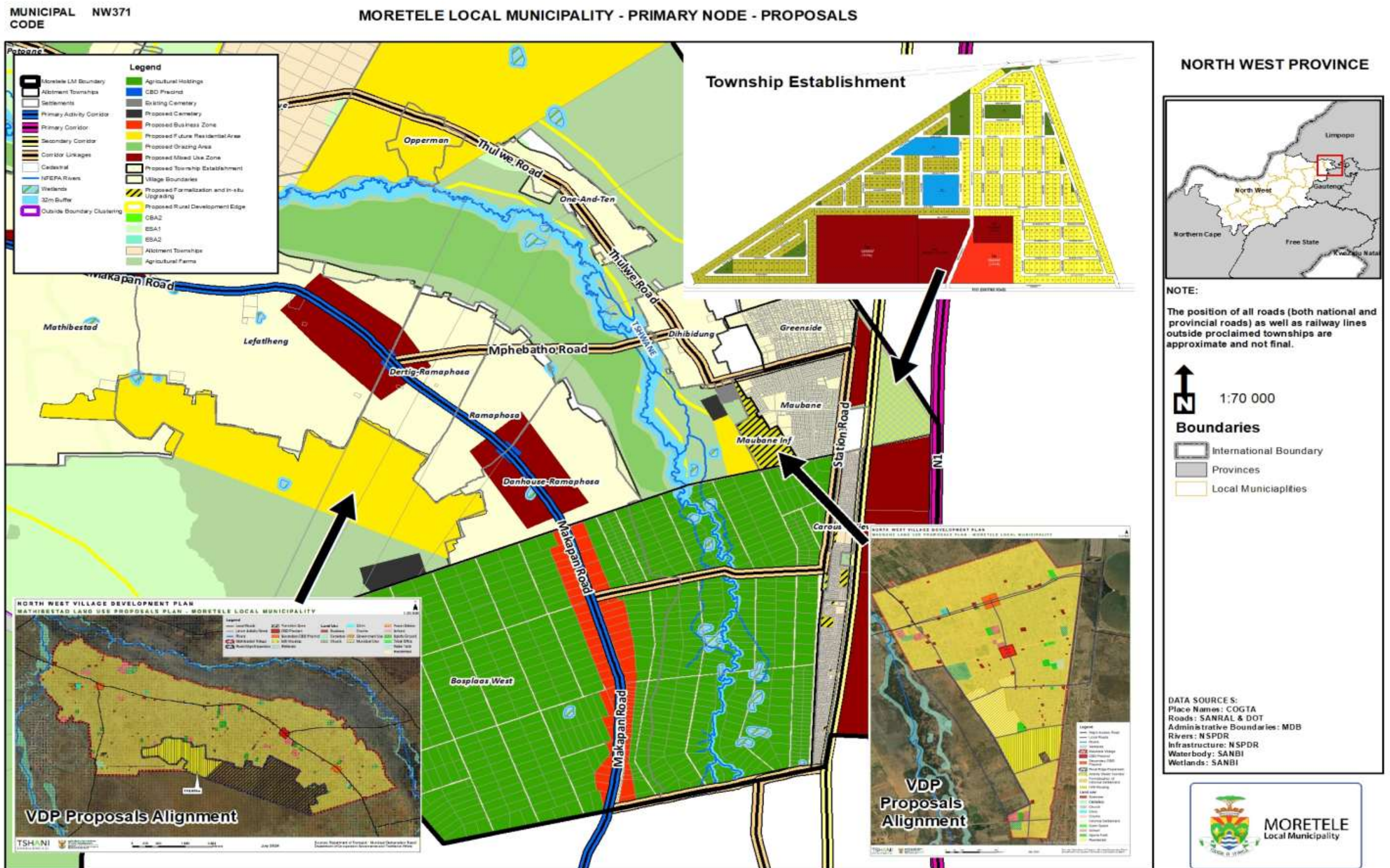
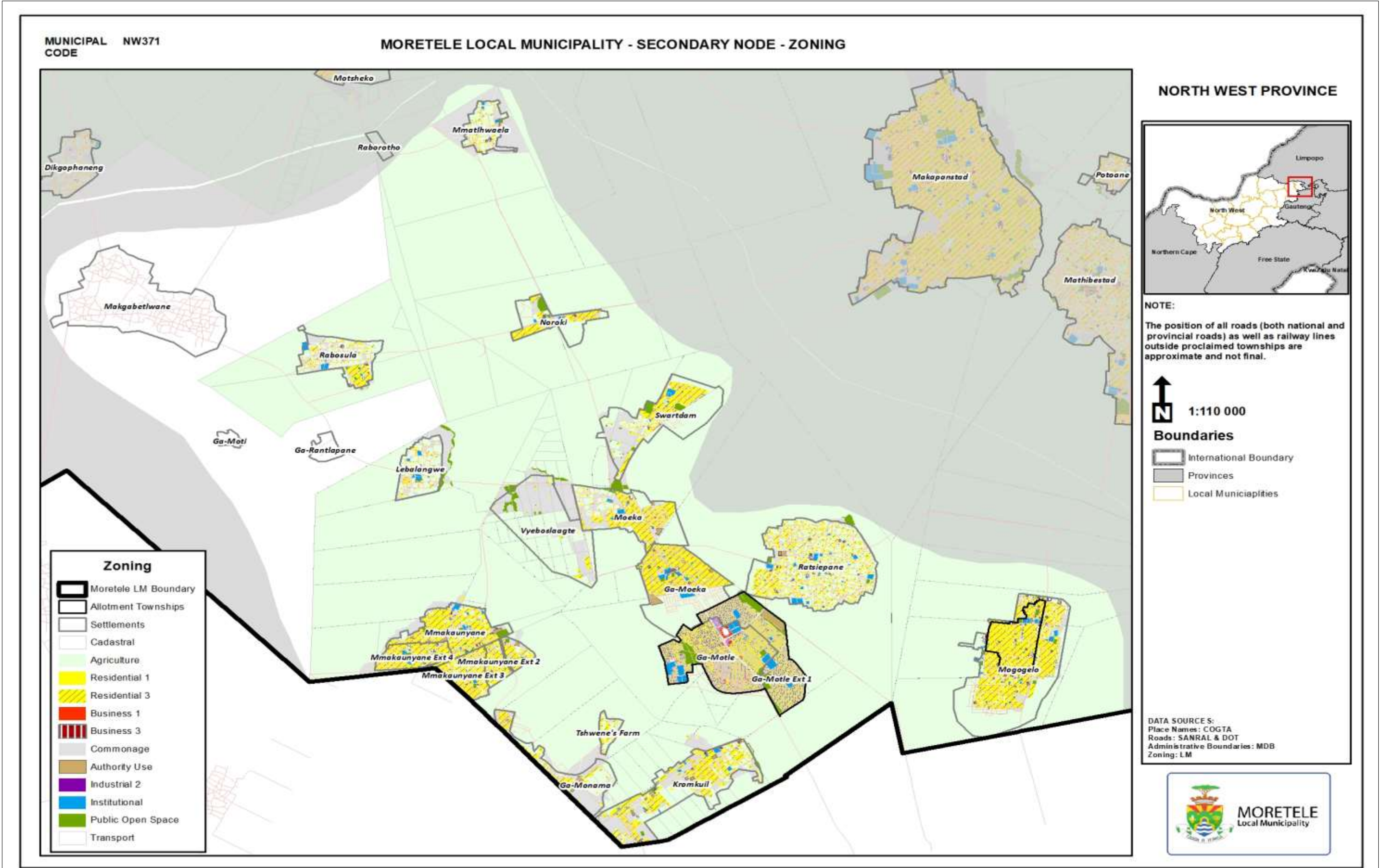


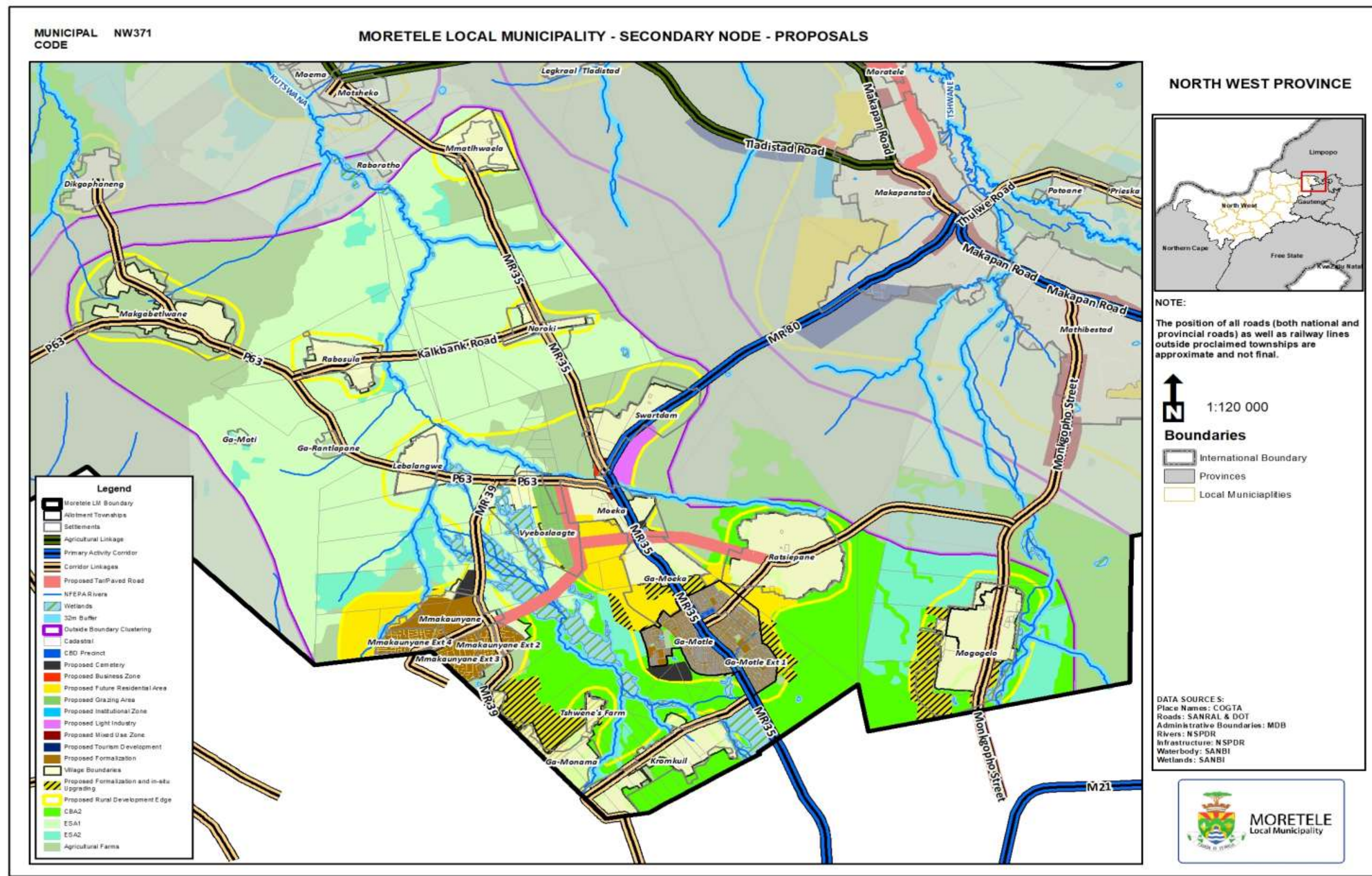
Figure 15: Key Proposals/Projects



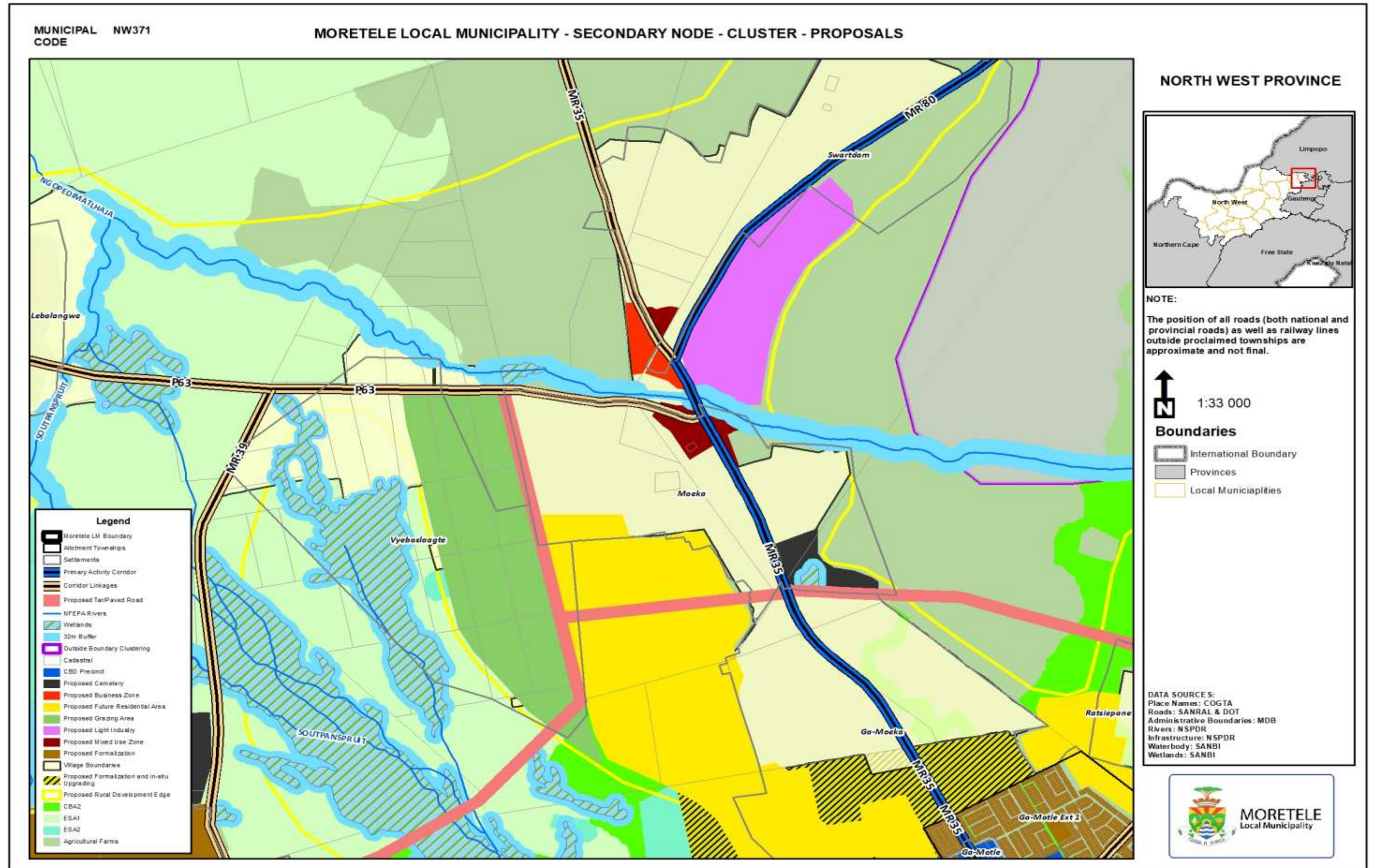
Map 47: Secondary Node Zoning



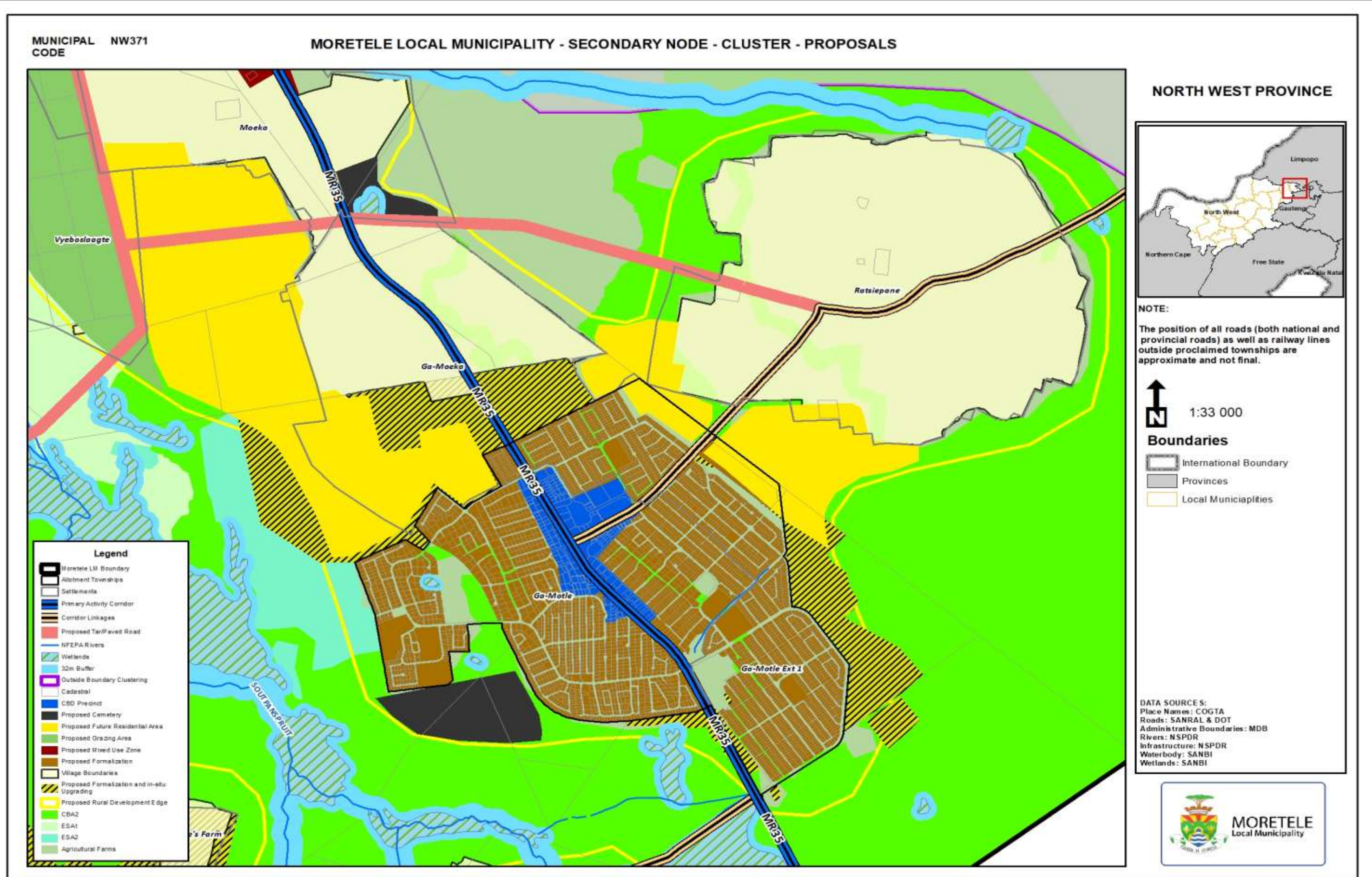
Map 48: Secondary Node Spatial Proposals



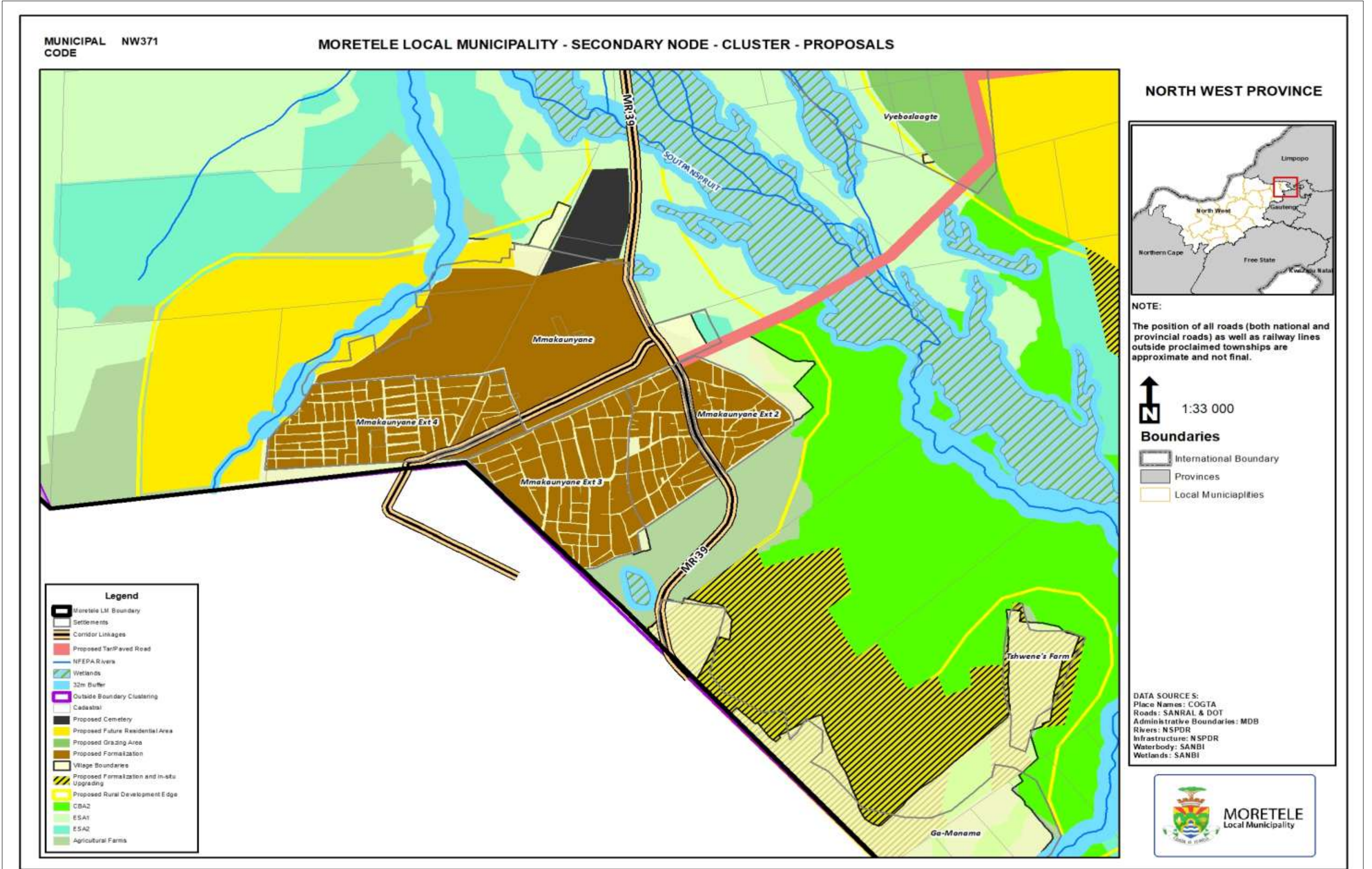
Map 49: Zoomed in first section secondary node



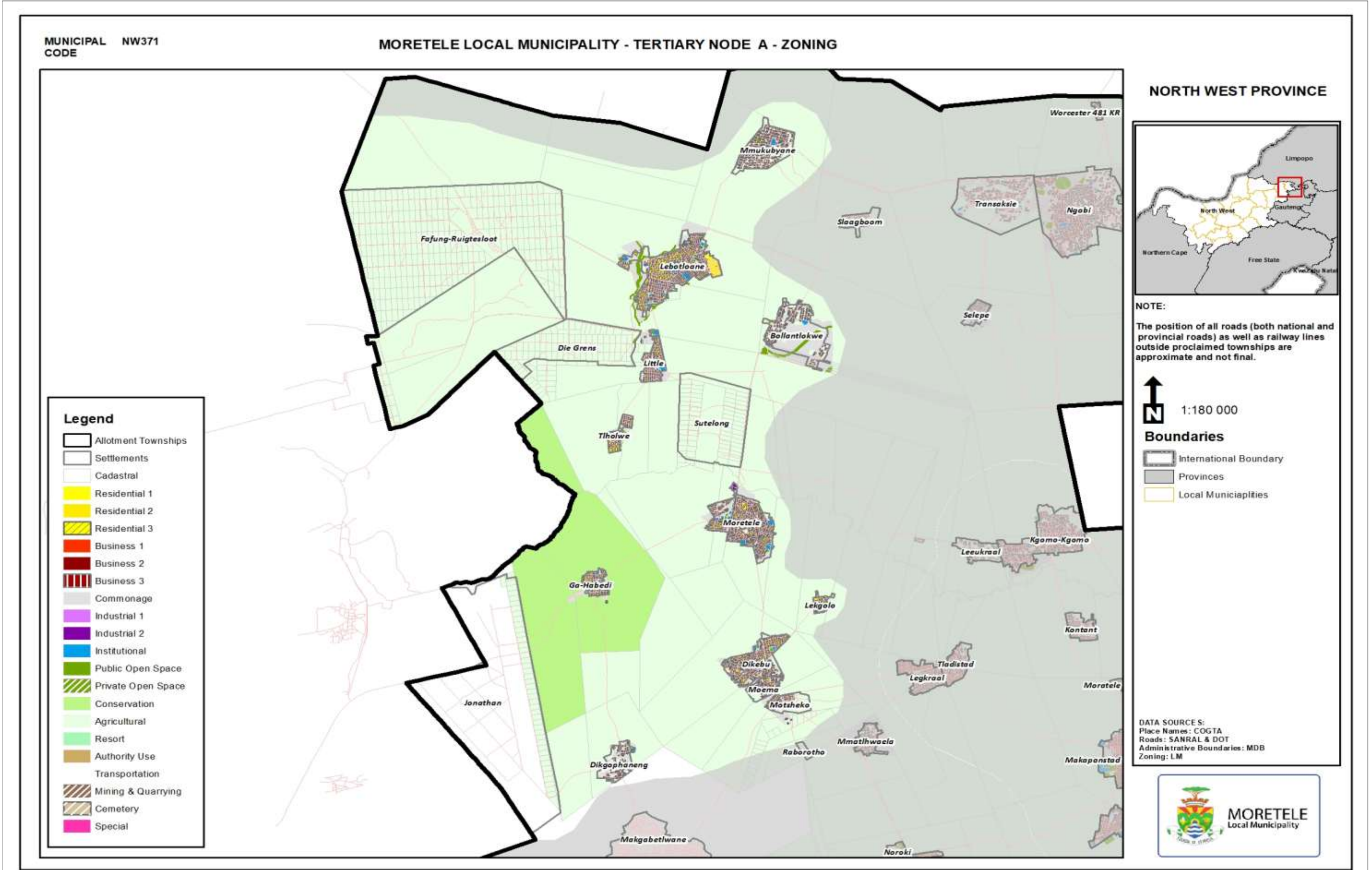
Map 50: Zoomed in second section secondary node



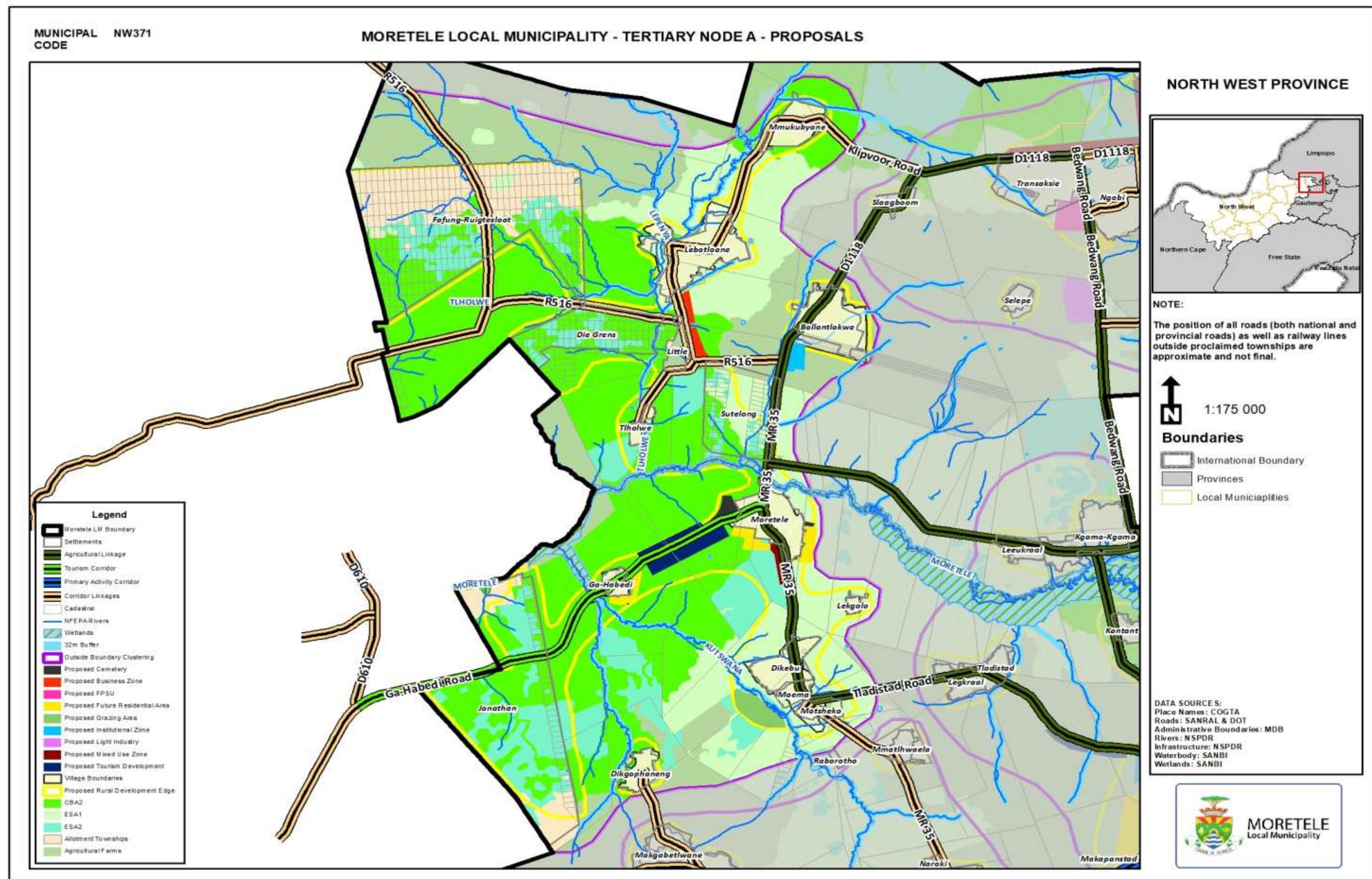
Map 51: Zoomed in third section secondary node



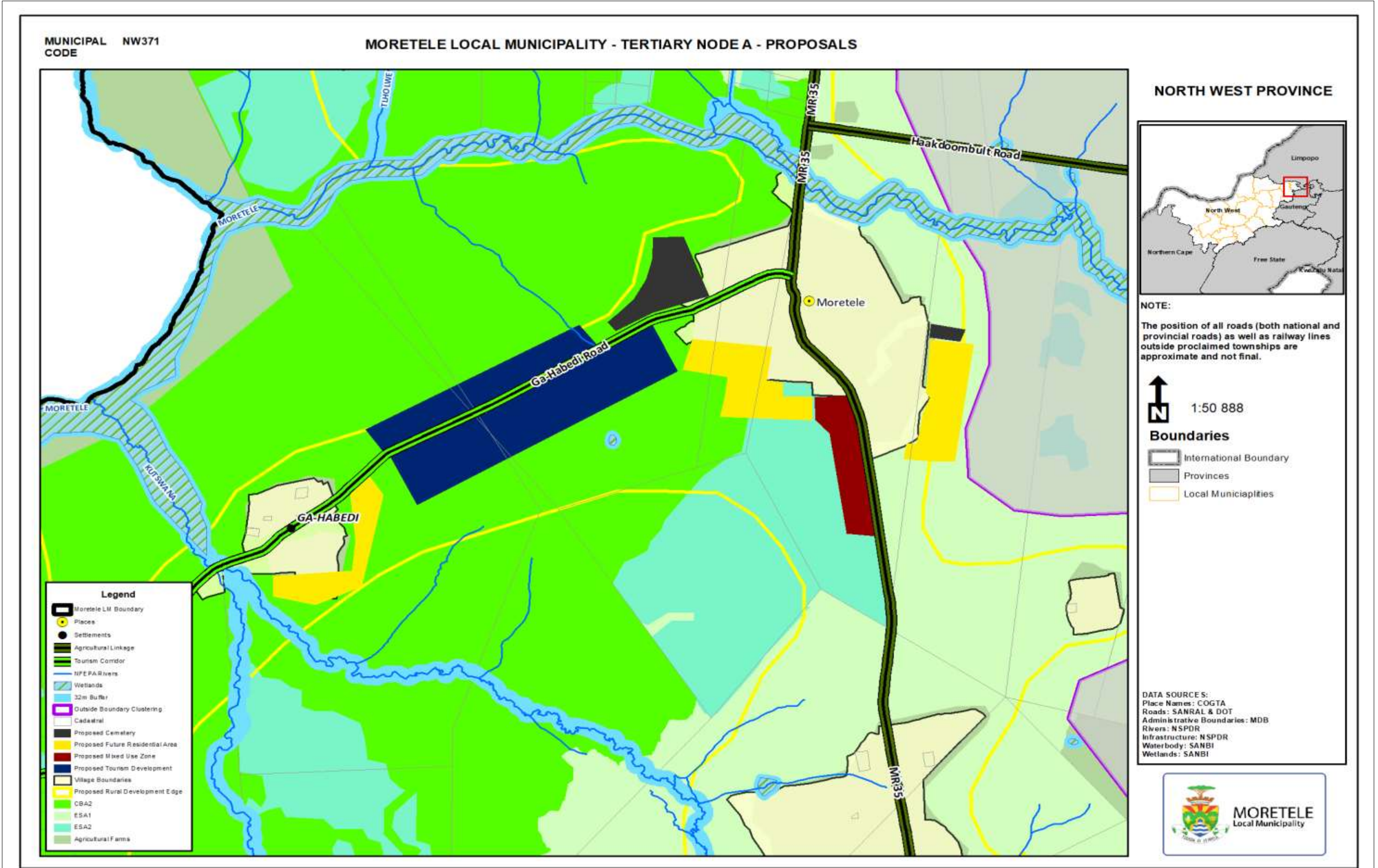
Map 52: Tertiary Node A Zoning



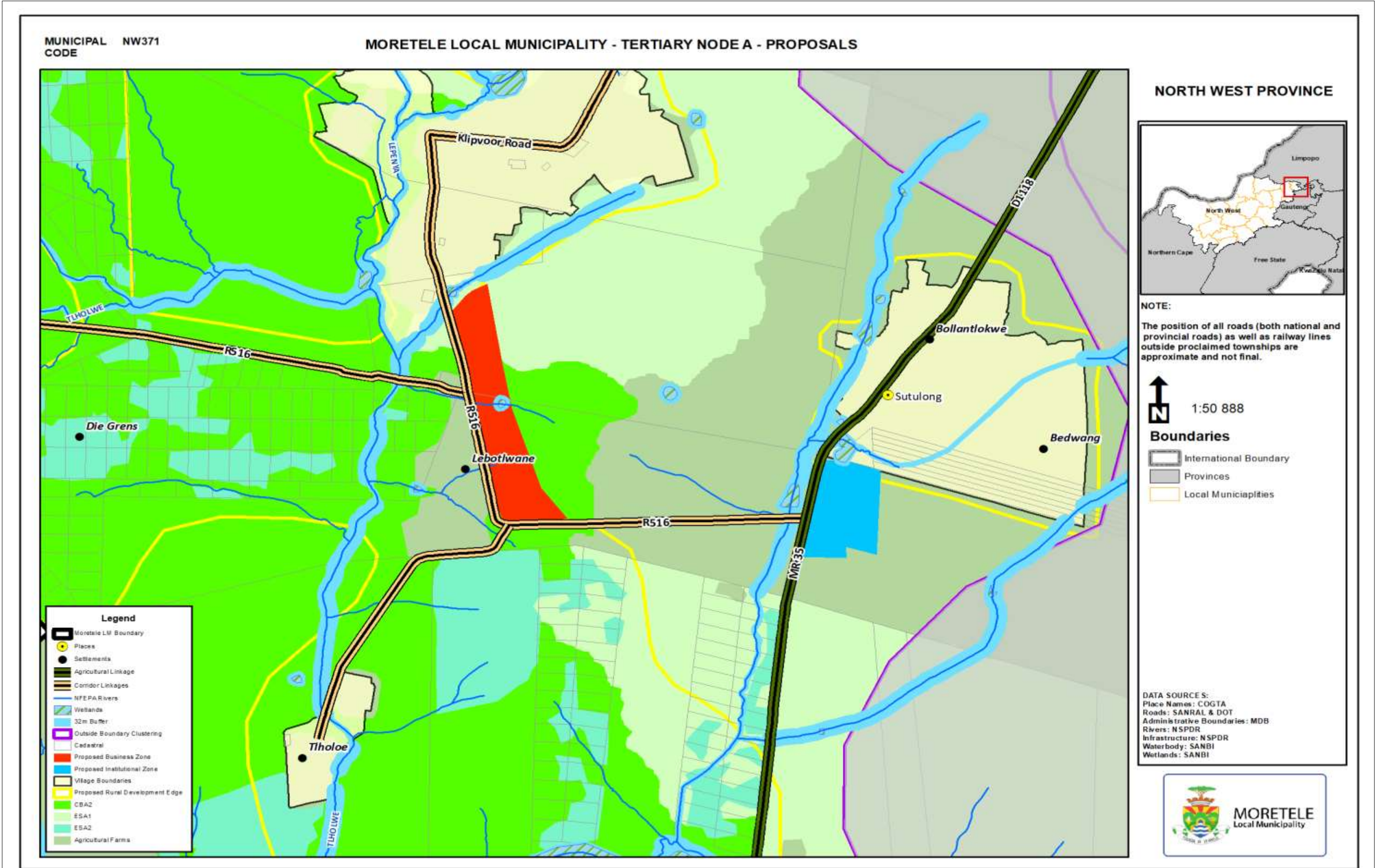
Map 53: Tertiary Node A Spatial Proposals



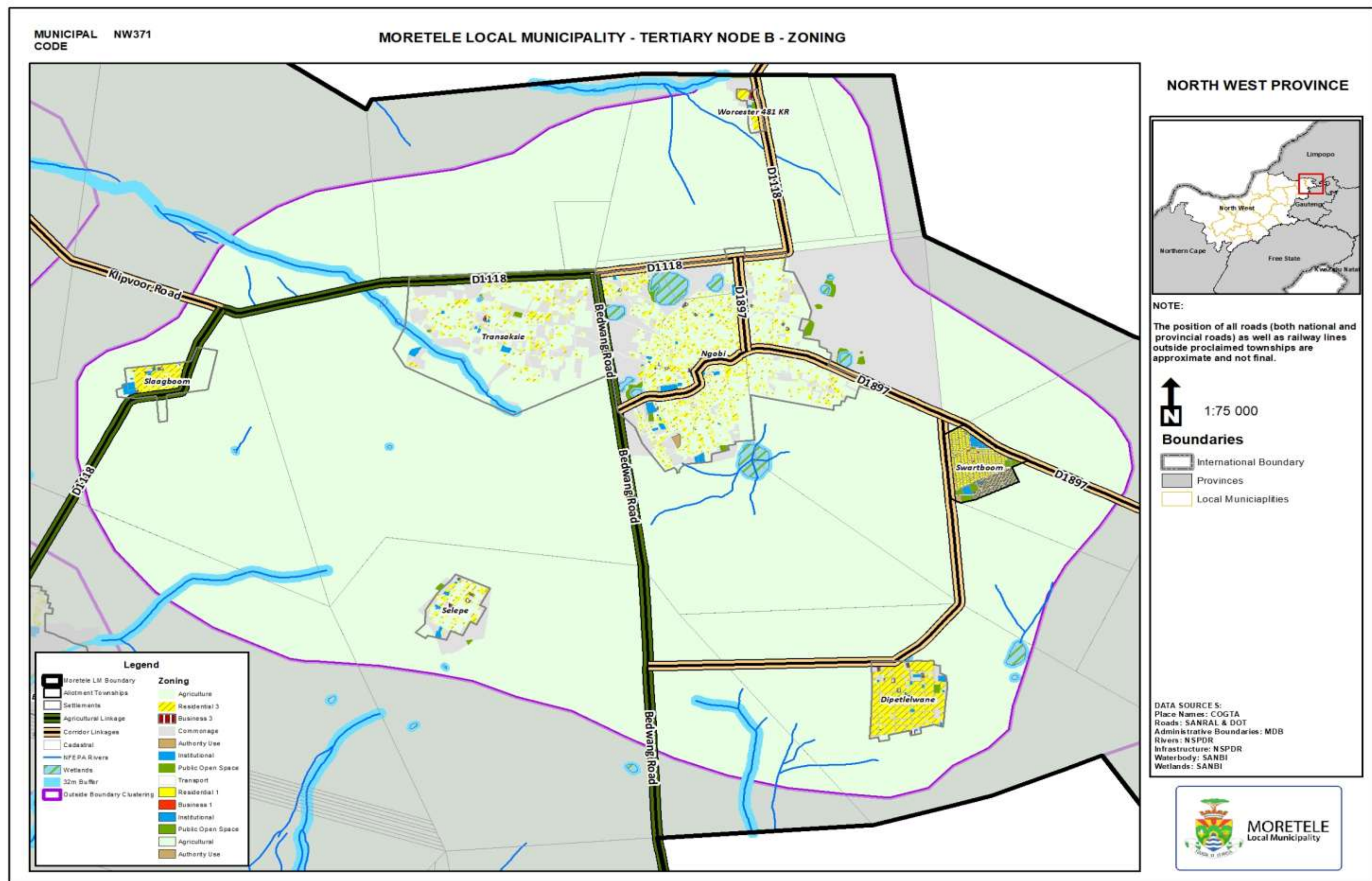
Map 54: Zoomed in first section Tertiary A



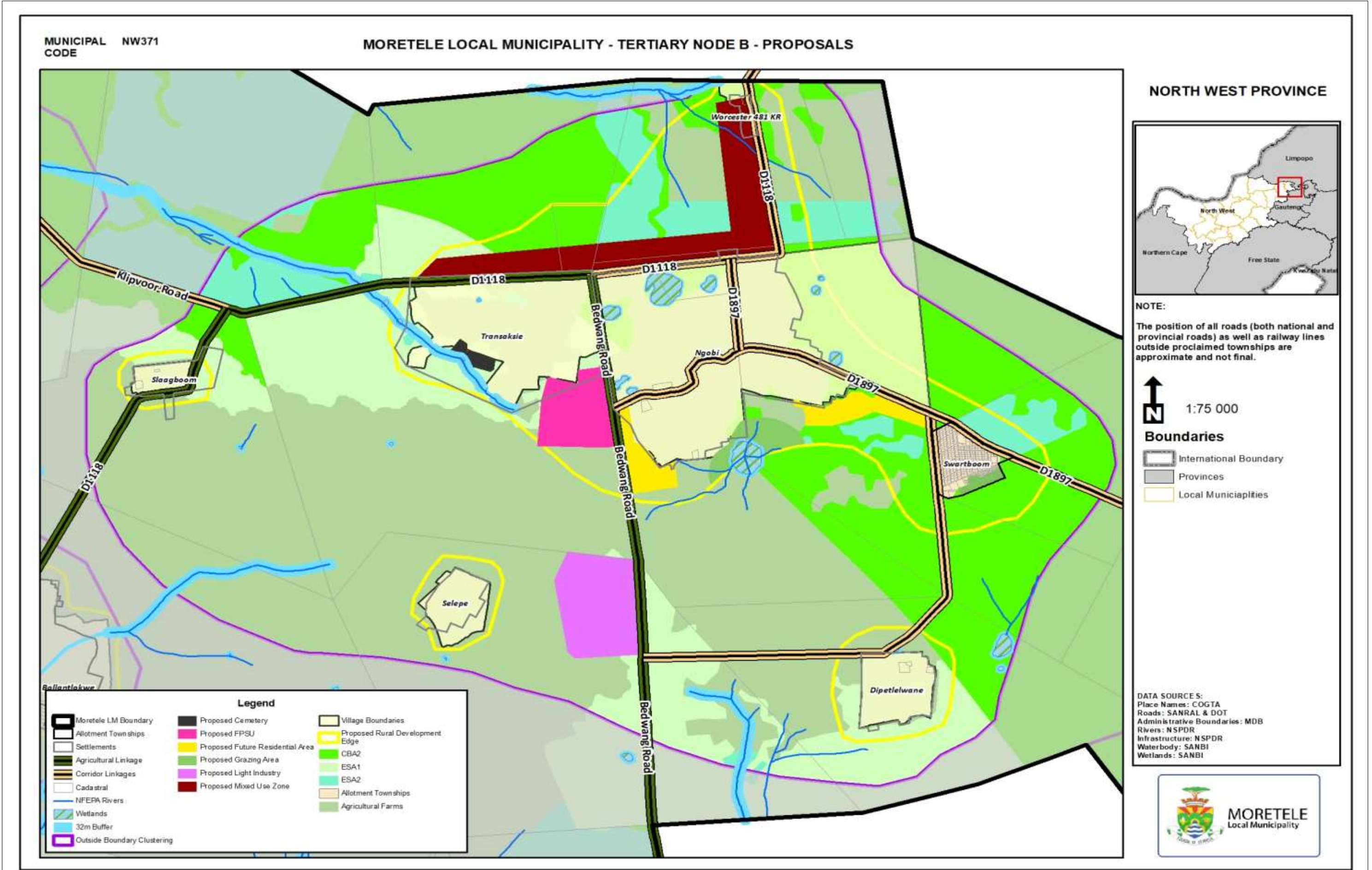
Map 55: Zoomed in second section Tertiary A



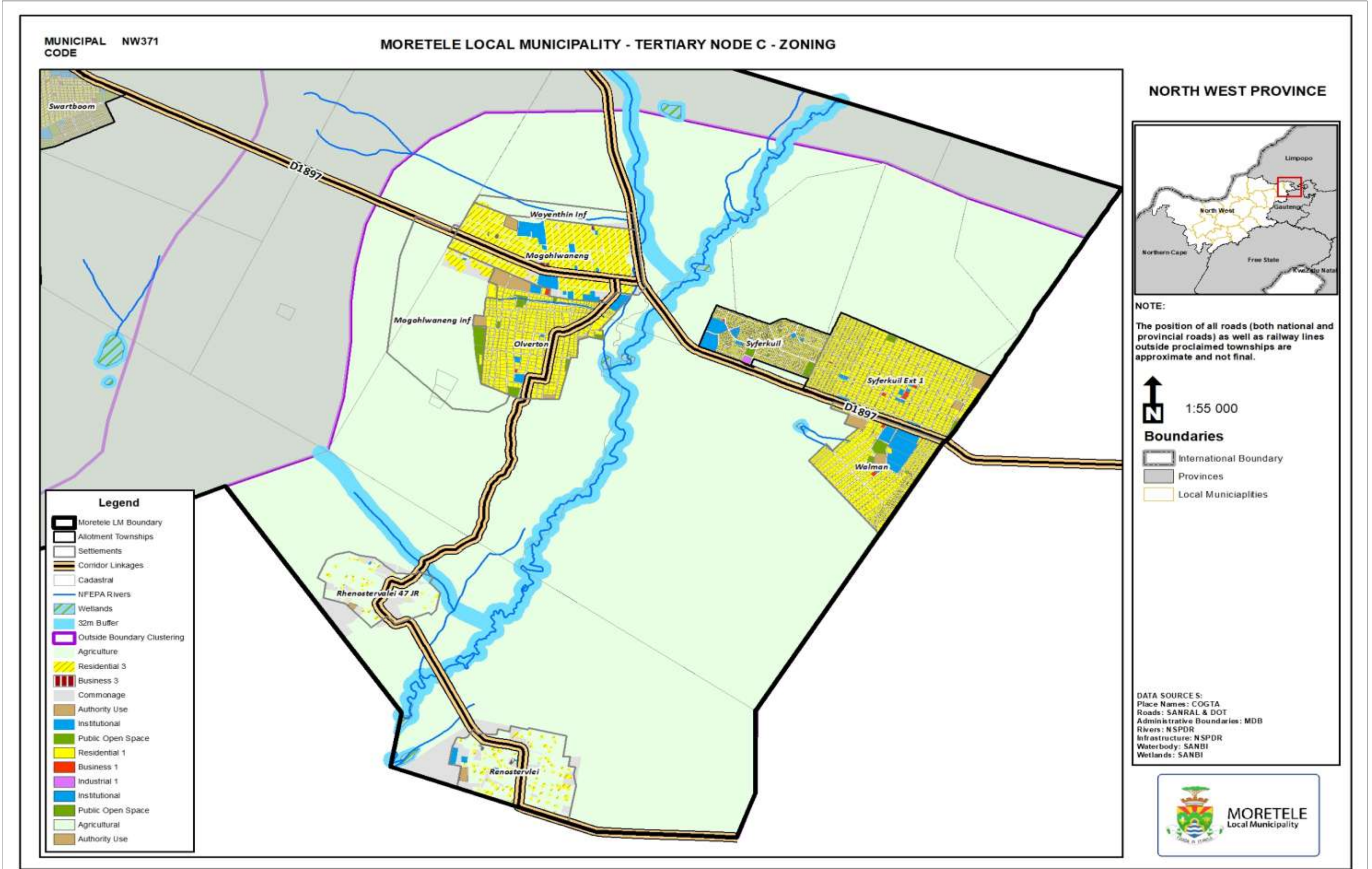
Map 56: Tertiary Node B Zoning



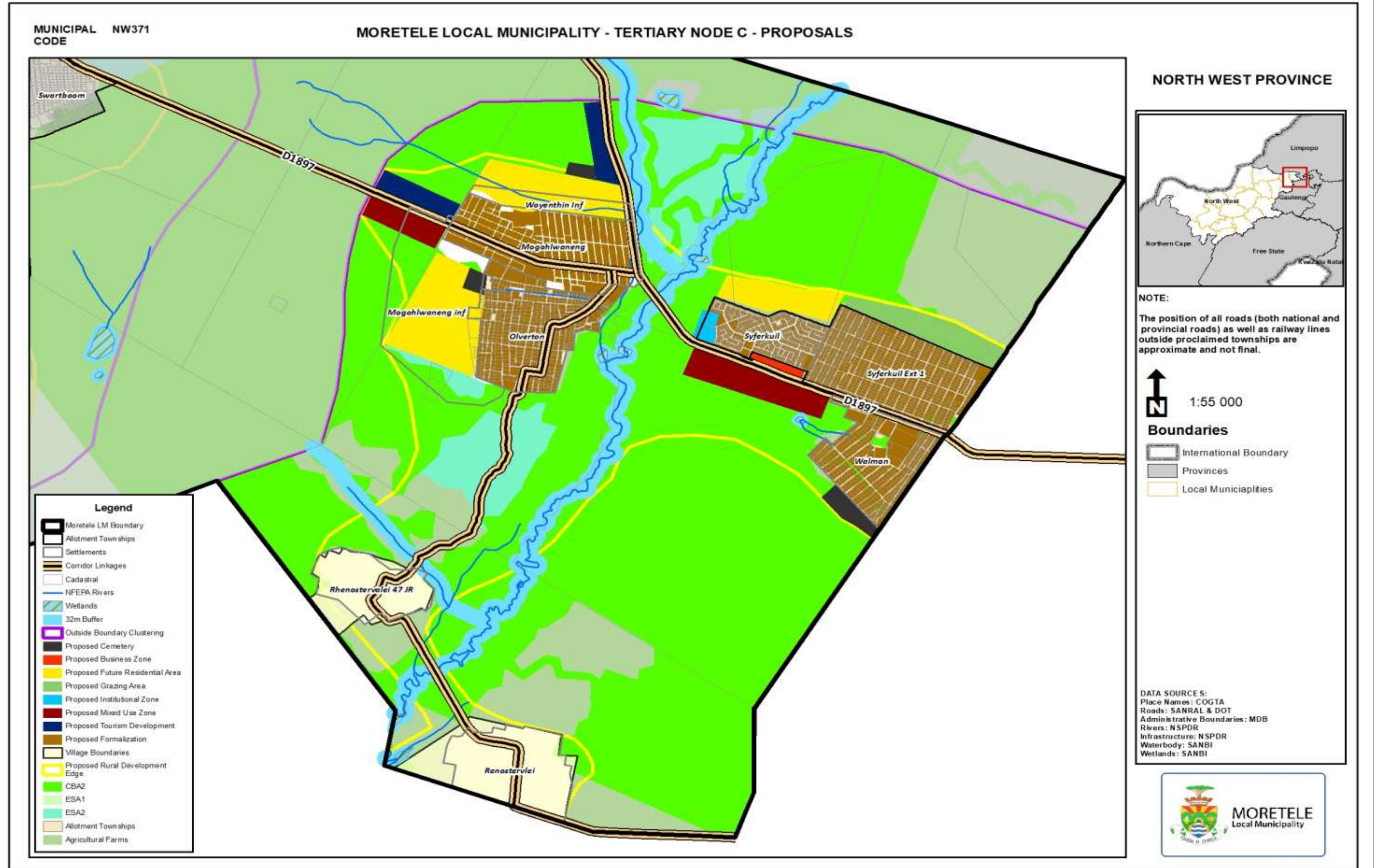
Map 57: Tertiary Node B Spatial Proposals



Map 58: Tertiary C Zoning



Map 59: Tertiary Node C Spatial Proposals



IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK



5. IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

In this section, the focus shifts to The Implementation Plan, which serves as a blueprint for executing the spatial development strategies and projects outlined in the previous section. The Implementation Plan is designed to concentrate projects in specific localities that will contribute to and reinforce the future settlement and development pattern of the Moretele Local Municipality. SPLUMA mandates that a Municipal Spatial Development Framework must encompass an implementation plan that comprises:

- 1. Sectoral Requirements:** This involves detailing the specific needs of various sectors, including budgets and resources allocated for effective implementation.
- 2. Amendments to Land Use Scheme:** Identifying and articulating any required modifications to the existing land use scheme to align with the spatial development goals.
- 3. Institutional Arrangements:** Specifying the institutional structures and arrangements necessary for the successful implementation of the framework.
- 4. Implementation Targets:** Clearly defining the objectives to be achieved, including specific dates for milestones, and incorporating monitoring indicators to assess progress.

5. Partnership Arrangements: Clearly outlining, when necessary, any collaborative arrangements or partnerships essential for the successful execution of the implementation process.

This segment explores optimal methods for implementing the spatial plan, strategies, and projects. It delves into packaging and marketing approaches for areas and towns, alongside mechanisms to measure and evaluate the impact of interventions. The chapter is structured as follows:

1. Implementation Policies & Guidelines
2. Proposed Policy Review & Development
3. Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines
4. Capital Investment Framework

In summary, this phase focuses on the meticulous delineation of spatial objectives and strategies, addressing a comprehensive range of factors crucial for sustainable development, guided by established principles and standards.

5.1 IMPLEMENTATION POLICIES & GUIDELINES

The Moretele Local Municipalities envisioned spatial structure, can be realised through the adoption of both spatial and non-spatial policies. Private sector investors are encouraged to consider these strategies and policies when submitting development applications.

Simultaneously, public sector decision-makers should adhere to these guidelines when evaluating such applications. The integration of these policies into the Land Use Management System is crucial for the effective implementation of the Spatial Development Framework, ensuring efficient land use management in the MLM. The following policies have been formulated for this purpose:

1. **Densification Policy**
2. **Demarcation of sites under Traditional Areas**
3. **Infrastructure Policy**
4. **Incentives Policy**

5.1.1 Densification Policy

Densification involves the planned and sustainable increase in dwelling units per hectare. Given the constraints on available land for residential development, a residential densification policy becomes imperative. In the MLM, the local context further restricts available land due to factors such as agriculture and biodiversity. Settlements in the MLM currently exhibit inefficiencies due to their low densities. Densification aims to create more compact settlements, enhancing efficiency and sustainability by:

1. **Optimising Municipal Resources:** Densification allows for

better utilisation of the municipality's limited resources for infrastructure investments and maintenance.

2. **Facilitating Transport Options:** Higher densities support various transport options, making public transport more viable by providing the necessary thresholds.
3. **Enhancing Accessibility and Lifestyle:** Densification offers a more convenient lifestyle, especially for those unable to drive, such as the elderly, very young, and disabled individuals. A greater number of facilities and opportunities become accessible by foot, bicycle, or public transport.

To achieve densification, the following strategies can be implemented:

1. **Construction of Second Dwellings** - Encourage or permit the construction of secondary dwellings on existing properties.
2. **Consolidation and Rezoning** - Consolidate vacant or developed erven (plots of land) and then ensure rezoning.
3. **Land Subdivision** - Subdivide larger parcels of land into smaller lots, facilitating the development of higher density projects.

These strategies collectively contribute to densification by optimising

land use, increasing housing capacity, and promoting sustainable development.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

When evaluating applications for non-residential or higher-density residential land use within a residential area, the following considerations should be considered:

- 1. Permitted Low Scale, Non-intrusive Uses** - Allow low-scale, non-intrusive & non-residential uses within residential areas, such as shopping facilities, home offices, and home industries.
- 2. Promotion of Higher Residential Densities** - Encourage and actively support higher residential densities along main roads, major nodes, and employment areas, while considering the availability of infrastructure.
- 3. Correlation with Open Spaces and Amenities** - Correlate the density of proposed and existing built-up areas with the availability of productive open spaces and public amenities in close proximity. Higher residential density developments should warrant the provision of more productive open spaces and public amenities.
- 4. Inclusion of Public Use Areas** - Incorporate designated public use areas within high-density developments and ensure the

provision of larger public open spaces in close proximity to these developments.

- 5. Preference for Low-Rise Development** - Prioritise high-density residential development that promotes low-rise structures over smaller single residential stands.
- 6. Mixed Cluster Housing in Medium-Density Areas** - Encourage medium-density residential development to include a mixture of cluster housing, promoting diversity and efficient land use.

These guidelines aim to balance development aspirations with the preservation of residential quality, promoting harmonious integration of non-residential or higher-density residential land uses within residential settings, foster a balance between public space, building types, land use efficiency & enhance overall quality and functionality of the municipality.

5.1.2 Demarcation of Sites under Jurisdiction of Traditional Councils

The goal of demarcating sites within the jurisdiction of Traditional Councils is to aid Traditional Leaders and their Headmen in creating properly surveyed settlements with comprehensive plans that are well-

sited for human habitation. This procedure will guarantee the following:

- ❖ Optimal use of land for the development of human settlements.
- ❖ Effective provision and accessibility of essential services, including water, sanitation, refuse removal, and electricity.
- ❖ Establishment of well-planned, cohesive, and sustainable layouts with appropriate road hierarchies, enhancing access to communities and fostering social and economic opportunities.
- ❖ Preservation of environmentally sensitive areas.

The demarcation of sites outlines the procedures for delineating individual plots. This process entails converting undeveloped, vacant, or neglected land into suitable areas for residential, mixed-use, retail, commercial, industrial, or institutional purposes. Importantly, this procedure does not encompass land tenure upgrading, it is specifically focused on demarcation, concluding with a General Plan.

The objectives are to:

- ❖ Restrict the emergence of unplanned and uncontrolled informal settlements, promoting a more judicious utilisation of resources and land.
- ❖ Establish sustainable and well-organised human settlements.

The process to be followed in the demarcation of sites will be as follows:

- ❖ The Traditional Council shall request assistance from the municipality in the demarcation of sites.
- ❖ The demarcation of sites should be guided by the proposals contained in the SDF.
- ❖ The Traditional Council shall request assistance from the Municipality in the process of demarcating sites.
- ❖ The Municipality shall facilitate the process of demarcation of sites.
- ❖ The Municipality shall engage with the relevant departments to solicit support of the project, be it financial or otherwise i.e. from the Provincial Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs.
- ❖ The Municipality shall procure the services of experienced and capable service providers for the demarcation of sites i.e. town planners and land surveyors.

5.1.3 Infrastructure Policy

Section 27(1)(b) of the Constitution of South Africa establishes the right to sufficient water and basic sanitation for all, ensuring a healthy environment. The Moretele Local Municipality, in alignment with

constitutional requirements and the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000, is mandated to prioritise basic needs, promote social and economic development, and provide residents with a minimum level of efficient, affordable, sustainable, and economical (EASE) services.

However, the municipality's duty is subject to various considerations outlined in the legislative framework, including the availability of resources, equitable resource allocation, regulated access to services, reasonable charges for service delivery, conservation of natural resources, and the specific nature, topography, zoning, and situation of the land designated for service delivery. To fulfil its constitutional and legislative obligations, the Moretele Local Municipality would commit to the following building blocks for the provision of sustainable engineering services:

- 1. Resource Availability and Infrastructure** - Ensure sufficient resources, including water sources and infrastructure, for sustainable service delivery.
- 2. Equitable Allocation** - Allocate resources equitably to all residents, businesses, and institutions, considering the diverse needs of the community.
- 3. Regulated Access** - Regulate access to services in an equitable manner, ensuring fairness and inclusivity.

- 4. Reasonable Charges** - Implement reasonable charges for service delivery, balancing affordability, and sustainability.
- 5. Natural Resource Conservation** - Fulfil the duty to conserve natural resources, particularly water, in line with legislative requirements.
- 6. Consideration of Land Characteristics** - Account for the nature, topography, zoning, and situation of the land earmarked for service delivery to optimise efficiency and scalability.

By adhering to these building blocks, the municipality aims to provide sustainable engineering services that meet constitutional obligations while considering the practicalities and challenges inherent in the local context.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

Planning Guideline

The MLM recognises the importance of robust and updated integrated planning to ensure the provision of a basic level of services to all consumers within its jurisdiction. The planning process is designed to achieve the following purposes:

- a) Socio-Economic Development and Growth** - Facilitate economic and social development and growth through

strategic planning, encompassing new development and densification initiatives.

- b) Progressive Increase in Basic Services** - Gradually enhance service levels where it is economical, viable, and sustainable.
- c) Systematic Eradication of Backlogs** - Systematically address backlogs in providing basic services, especially in lower-order settlements.
- d) Conservation and Preservation of Natural Resources** - Develop plans for the conservation and preservation of natural resources essential for providing sustainable services.

To deliver services to new developments, the municipality will evaluate applications against specific criteria, focusing on:

- a) Availability of Water Sources** - Assess the availability of water sources to support new developments.
- b) Existing Infrastructure Capacity** - Evaluate the availability and capacity of existing infrastructure to enhance the economic, sustainable, and affordable aspects of development.
- c) Financial Viability of Service Contributions** - Examine the ability of service contributions to fund capital requirements beyond basic levels.

- d) Operational and Maintenance Capability-** Ensure the municipality's capability to operate and maintain the services provided.

Institutional Pacts

The MLM aims at establishing effective institutional provisions to fulfil its mandate of delivering quality services to consumers within its jurisdiction. Key components of these provisions include:

- 1. Bulk Service Provider Agreements** - Establishing agreements with bulk service providers to ensure a reliable supply of services.
- 2. Local Service Provider Agreements** - Forming agreements with local service providers for efficient and localised service delivery.
- 3. Policies and Tariffs (By-laws)** - Formulating and adhering to policies and tariffs (By-laws) to regulate service provision and pricing.
- 4. Adequate Skilled Staff** - Ensuring a skilled workforce with the necessary expertise for effective service provision.
- 5. Monitoring Mechanisms** - Implementing monitoring mechanisms to assess service quality and identify areas for improvement.

- 6. Comprehensive Forward Planning – Services & Funding -** Engaging in forward planning for both services and funding to meet current and future needs.
- 7. Project Coordination – Internal & External -** Coordinating projects internally and externally to optimise resource utilisation.
- 8. Adequate Systems and Processes -** Implementing robust systems and processes to streamline service delivery and administrative functions.

Financial Agreements

The Moretele Local Municipality will seek to commit to ensuring sustainable investment in infrastructure to guarantee access to services.

This involves:

- 1. Financial Administration of Capital Development Funds -** Implementing rigorous financial administration to effectively manage funds allocated for the capital development of services. Ring-fencing funds, such as service contributions, will be considered to ensure targeted investment into new infrastructure.
- 2. Adequate Resources for Operation and Maintenance -** Allocating sufficient financial resources for the ongoing operation and maintenance of services.

- 3. Financial Viability of Water Services Provision -** Establishing financially viable water services provision arrangements, incorporating the use of equitable share, tariff policies, and detailed contracts with water service providers. This applies to both external and internal service provision functions.
- 4. Financial Assistance Mechanisms for Intermediaries -** Implementing mechanisms to provide financial assistance to intermediaries involved in service delivery.
- 5. Adequate Pricing and Tariffs -** Setting appropriate pricing and tariffs reflective of the actual costs and ensuring they align with the municipality's financial sustainability goals.

5.1.4 Incentives Policy

The Incentives Policy is designed to attract investments to the MLM. The primary objective is to align existing investment incentives with the Spatial Development Framework's Desired Spatial Pattern. An incentive is a financial inducement, subsidy, or benefit provided by national, provincial, or local government to a private, for-profit company. This is typically funded by public resources and is offered in exchange for the company initiating new business activities within the jurisdiction, expanding existing activities, or committing to not relocate or close current operations. Essentially, incentives serve as a supply-

side mechanism with the goal of attracting, retaining, and expanding business and investment activities within a specific area.

Types of incentives offered by local authorities.

Various incentives can be offered to businesses and investors within a specific jurisdiction to promote development and economic activity. Some examples include:

- 1. Rebate on Town Planning Approvals** - Providing a rebate on fees associated with town planning approvals, such as rezoning and building plans, to encourage and streamline the development process.
- 2. Discount on Municipal Services** - Offering discounts on municipal services, including water, sewerage, and electricity charges, to reduce operational costs for businesses and encourage their presence in the region.

These incentives aim to create a favorable environment for investment, fostering economic growth, job creation, and the overall development of the specified area.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

Incentives should be strategically designed to achieve specific goals and attract new investment to the area, particularly focusing on

businesses or industries that may not otherwise consider locating in the region. The following principles and considerations should guide the incentive framework:

- 1. Focus on Attracting New Investment/PPP** - Prioritise incentives that attract new businesses or industries, especially those not currently present in the area.
- 2. Enhancing Economic Linkages** - Design incentives to stimulate economic linkages and agglomeration potential, fostering a multiplier effect within the precinct.
- 3. Targeting Export-Oriented Businesses** - Prioritise incentives for export-oriented businesses to boost income levels in the local economy.
- 4. Business Retention** - Focus on business retention to safeguard existing employment and maintain the local tax base.
- 5. Performance-Based Incentives** - Tie incentives to the performance of the company, emphasising measurable economic development outcomes beyond upfront investment.
- 6. Claw back Provisions** - Include claw back provisions in incentives to hold companies accountable for promised returns, minimising risk.

- 7. Job Growth and Wage Levels** - Ensure incentives contribute to job growth, increased employment, and improved average wage levels.
- 8. Local Hiring Focus** - Encourage local hiring practices to support new job growth within the community.
- 9. Positive Impact on social upliftment** - Ensure that incentives positively impact social upliftment in the area, addressing community needs.
- 10. Contributing to Municipal Income** - Design incentives to attract investments that contribute to an increase in municipal income.

5.2 PROPOSED POLICY REVIEW AND DEVELOPMENT

The SDF should collaboratively shape the operational strategies, plans, and policies of various departments within the Municipality, aligning with its development priorities and objectives. This integration extends to diverse areas, including infrastructure master plans, housing delivery plans, public transport strategies, and plans for social and community services such as health and educational facilities. These sector-specific plans and policies effectively serve as implementation mechanisms for the Spatial Development Framework. It is strongly recommended that the following sector plans or policies be thoroughly

reviewed and developed in accordance with the proposals outlined in the SDF:

Table 35: Policy Review and Development

Plan / Policy / Strategy	In place/Absent	Status/Year	Comment
Local Economic Development Strategy	IN PLACE	2018	Needs to be reviewed and give effect to the SDF.
Roads Master Plan	ABSENT IN THE MLM	-	Needs to be considered
Land Use Management Scheme	IN PLACE	2016	LUMS currently undergoing review.
Water & Sanitation Services Plan	ABSENT IN THE MLM	-	Needs to be considered
Makapanstad Precinct Plan	IN-PROGRESS	-	-
Tourism Development Strategy	ABSENT IN THE MLM	-	Needs to be considered
Densification policy	ABSENT IN THE MLM	-	Needs to be considered

Plan / Policy / Strategy	In place/Absent	Status/Year	Comment
Disaster Management Plan	ABSENT IN THE LM	-	Needs to be considered
Land Audit	IN PLACE	2021	-

5.3 IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING AND EVALUATION GUIDELINES

According to Section 26 of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000, a municipality's SDF is one of the nine legal components integrated into the municipality's overarching IDP. This integration places the SDF within the statutory processes linked to the IDP, encompassing aspects such as Inter-Governmental Relations (IGR), Community Consultation and Participation, and the Budgeting Process of the local municipality. To align with these requirements, the proposal suggests incorporating the Moretele Local Municipality SDF into the MLM IDP process during the IDP Review. Within the IDP, the MLM SDF would function as the foundational framework against which all development needs, projects, and initiatives would be evaluated.

The suggested approach involves evaluating projects and programs from various entities against the principles of the SDF to ensure alignment with the spatial vision for the MLM area. This evaluation

process would precede the inclusion of these projects into the MLM IDP for the subsequent financial year. The IDP Technical Committee and the IDP Representative Forum, which involve technical and political stakeholders, public and private entities, and traditional authorities, are identified as key consultation mechanisms in the IDP process. These platforms are considered ideal for promoting and marketing the development opportunities outlined in the SDF. Additionally, the proposal recognises the potential for using existing or newly established Working Groups/Task Teams outside the official IDP structures to implement specific aspects of the SDF. Examples include monitoring mining (farming) activities in the MLM or overseeing feasibility studies for various Strategic Development Areas. Emphasising collaboration of sector departments from all government spheres participating in the IDP process, the proposal envisions improved alignment and synchronisation of sectoral department programs if they adhere to the principles outlined in the SDF.

An essential advantage of leveraging the IDP process to promote the SDF is its inclusive nature, involving all communities, traditional leaders, and private stakeholders in the municipal area. As part of a broader capacity-building effort, the SDF's content and philosophy should be presented to these stakeholders during the IDP process. This ensures a shared understanding of the fundamental principles of the SDF,



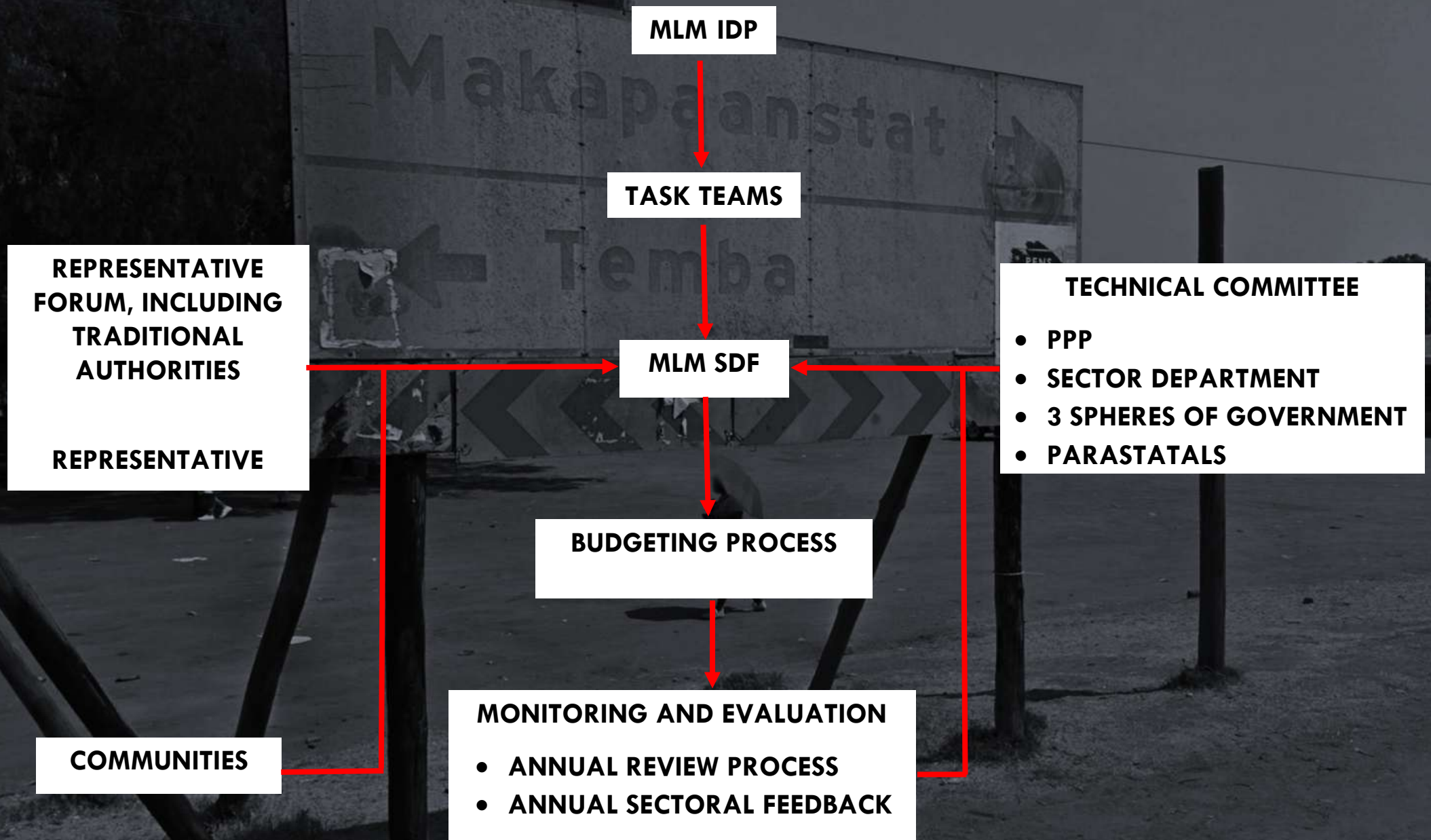
guiding and informing inputs from communities during the consultation phase. A collective understanding of the long-term spatial vision by all stakeholders in the MLM area facilitates effective alignment of development initiatives and optimises the collective benefits, including those for traditional leaders.

Integrating the Moretele Local Municipality SDF into the IDP process is legally significant as the IDP is linked to the municipality's Budgeting Process under the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 and the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003. This integration ensures that projects and programs from the SDF process are incorporated into the IDP, seamlessly feeding into the municipal Budgeting Process. The Monitoring and Evaluation of SDF implementation is another critical component. The cyclical annual review of the IDP process, serves as an opportunity to assess the degree to which SDF goals and objectives were achieved in the preceding year. This timeline allows for rectifying identified shortcomings and incorporating them into the Revised IDP and Budget for the next financial year.

Crucially, the IDP Review process engages all development partners in the municipal area, providing an opportunity for each partner to report on the progress of their spatial initiatives during the SDF assessment. This collaborative approach allows stakeholders to illustrate how their initiatives align with and contribute to the

realisation of the spatial vision outlined in the Moretele Local Municipality SDF.

MLM IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY



5.4 CAPITAL INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK

The CIF constitutes an investment strategy involving the acquisition, construction, or significant repair and replacement of assets with an economic lifespan exceeding one year and surpassing a specified value threshold. Capital investment planning encompasses both government-initiated investments and those undertaken by government-owned entities, including enterprises established for municipal service provision, which may involve private sector participation through public-private partnerships (as outlined in the Guidebook on Capital Investment Planning for Local Government by the World Bank). The CIF serves as a strategic plan that identifies and prioritises capital projects slated for implementation in the upcoming financial years.

The CIF is mandated by Section 4(e) of the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001, established under the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000. Furthermore, the CIF serves the dual role of a CEF, as stipulated by Section 21(n) of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013. This framework also plays a pivotal role in shaping the CEP in accordance with National Treasury guidelines. Additionally, the CIF aligns with the constitutional mandate specified in Section 153(a), where municipalities are directed to structure their administration, budgeting,

and planning processes to prioritise the community's basic needs and foster social and economic development. The objectives of the Capital Investment Framework are multifaceted, aiming to establish practical and appropriate alignment in capital investment, ensure coherent budget and the IDP connections, link capital projects with potential funding sources, and guarantee the presence of staff and service providers capable of delivering funded projects. The objectives encompass the following key aspects:

- 1. Eradication of Service Delivery Backlogs:** Contribute to the elimination of service delivery backlogs in specific targeted areas.
- 2. Prioritisation of Key Intervention Projects:** Prioritise essential intervention projects and programs, considering the constraints of a limited capital budget.
- 3. Improvement of Operations and Maintenance:** Enhance the operations and maintenance of the municipality's existing infrastructure.
- 4. Identification of Areas for Village Development Plans:** Identify areas requiring detailed village development plans, facilitating better delivery of infrastructure services in the future.
- 5. Guidance for Future Investments:** Direct future public and private investment by aligning departmental capital budget requirements with

priority areas.

In addition to these objectives, the CEF involves the assessment of the current status of planned capital expenditure in the municipality through the following steps:

1. Collection of Project Data: Gather project data from each sector department (water, sanitation, electricity, housing, etc.) as listed in current key documents.

2. Mapping of Projects: Map these projects per ward based on their spatial reference.

3. Spatial Identification: Allow for the spatial identification of current areas targeted for capital expenditure.

4. Analysis of Capital Spending: Identify which sector and wards receive the most capital spending, providing insights into resource allocation patterns.

See Table 36 below:



Table 36: Moretele Local Municipality Capital Expenditure Framework

PROJECT	RESPONSIBLE AGENT	FUNDING SOURCE	ESTIMATED COST	PRIORITY		
				Short Term 0-5 Years	Medium Term 5-10 Years	Long Term 10-15+ Years
PRINCIPLE 1: Safeguard environmentally sensitive areas to guarantee enduring environmental sustainability.						
Formulate an Integrated Open Space Framework [Strategies & Policies]	MLM	BOJANALA PLATINUM DISTRICT	R1 000 000	X		
Undertake a Wetland Study for the entire municipality. [Strategies & Policies]	MLM	MLM	R800 000	X		
Development of Environmental Management Policy (MLM IDP 2023/24) [Strategies & Policies]	MLM	BOJANALA PLATINUM DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	R2 800 000			
Establish a 1:100 Year Floodline Strategy for all major rivers [Strategies & Policies]	MLM	DLRRD	R3 000 000	X		
Environmental Legal Compliance audit (MLM IDP 2023/24) [Strategies & Policies]	Bojanala Platinum District	Bojanala Platinum District	R2 000 000			
Develop a comprehensive Pollution Contingency Plan encompassing various potential sources of pollution. [Strategies & Policies]	MLM/BOJANALA PLATINUM DISTRICT	MLM	R2 000 000		X	
PRINCIPLE 2: Develop a structured hierarchy for nodes based on their functions and roles in the overall system.						
Develop Incentive Schemes to encourage investment in the identified nodes. [LED]	MLM/BOJANALA PLATINUM DISTRICT	MLM	R800 000		X	
Develop VDP's for Mmatlhoela, Ratjhepane, Tlholwe,	MLM/BOJANALA PLATINUM DISTRICT/DLRRD	DLRRD	R3 000 000		X	



PROJECT	RESPONSIBLE AGENT	FUNDING SOURCE	ESTIMATED COST	PRIORITY		
				Short Term 0-5 Years	Medium Term 5-10 Years	Long Term 10-15+ Years
Dipetlelwane & Prieska Potwane <i>[Strategies & Policies]</i>						
Precinct Plans for Mogogelo, Carousel View, Ga-Motle, Syferkuil & Mmakaunyane	DLRRD	DLRRD				
Undertake feasibility study on nodal infrastructure demands. <i>[Strategies & Policies]</i>	MLM/BOJANALA PLATINUM DISTRICT	MLM	2 000 000	X		
PRINCIPLE 3: Develop an all-encompassing movement network to connect all activity nodes within the MLM and beyond.						
Upgrade all compacted roads to tarred roads. <i>[Roads]</i>	SANRAL DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS (DPW), SANRAL	SANRAL DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS (DPW), SANRAL	R165 000 000		X	
Conduct a feasibility study for upgrading all major bus and taxi routes linking with nodal points, including NMT. <i>[Strategies & Policies]</i>	MLM/BOJANALA PLATINUM DISTRICT	BOJANALA PLATINUM DISTRICT	R5 000 000		X	
Taxi Refurbishment in Makapanstad <i>[LED]</i>	MLM/BOJANALA PLATINUM DISTRICT	MIG	R2 400 000	X		
Develop an Integrated Transport Plan for the Municipality <i>[Strategies & Policies]</i>	MLM/BOJANALA PLATINUM DISTRICT	MIG	R3 500 000		X	
PRINCIPLE 4: Enhance agricultural production and processing in and around the two agricultural hubs within the MLM.						
Providing skills development for small scale farmers <i>[LED]</i>	MLM/ DLRRD	DLRRD	R5 000 000	X		
Bosplaas AVMP (BPDRDSP, 2023) <i>[Agriculture]</i>	MLM	DLRRD	R1 000 000			



PROJECT	RESPONSIBLE AGENT	FUNDING SOURCE	ESTIMATED COST	PRIORITY		
				Short Term 0-5 Years	Medium Term 5-10 Years	Long Term 10-15+ Years
Providing Planting and harvesting technology	MLM/ DLRRD	DLRRD	R7 000 000	X		
Greater Maubane Agricultural Cooperative (BPDRDSP, 2023) [Agriculture]	MLM	DLRRD	R1 030 943.26			
Develop a Moretele Industrial Development Strategy. [Strategies & Policies]	DLRRD/BOJANALA PLATINUM DISTRICT	BOJANALA PLATINUM DISTRICT	R2 000 000	X		
Develop a Moretele Agro – Processing Strategy [Strategies & Policies]	DLRRD/BOJANALA PLATINUM DISTRICT	DLRRD	R2 000 000		X	
PRINCIPLE 5: Preserve and maximise the utilisation of high-potential agricultural land.						
Feasibility study on commercialisation of subsistence farming practices and integration into formal value chains. [Strategies & Policies]	MLM/DLRRD	DLRRD	R2 500 000	X		
Develop a strategy for protecting agricultural land in areas of Traditional Authorities. [Strategies & Policies]	MLM/COGHSTA	DLRRD	R2 500 000		X	
Bojanala Livestock (Food Security & Agrarian Reform - CASP (Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme) (BPDRDSP, 2023) [Agriculture]	MLM	DLRRD	R2 000 000			
Protect high potential agricultural land from further infringement by urban/rural development by creating	MLM/COGHSTA	DLRRD	R3 000 000		X	



PROJECT	RESPONSIBLE AGENT	FUNDING SOURCE	ESTIMATED COST	PRIORITY		
				Short Term 0-5 Years	Medium Term 5-10 Years	Long Term 10-15+ Years
strategic buffer zones between human settlement development and potential agricultural land. [Agriculture]						
PRINCIPLE 6: Encourage the establishment of sustainable human settlements in designated areas.						
Incorporate a blend of residential, retail, business, and recreational opportunities in mixed-use activity nodes and along key public transport corridors [LED]	MLM	MLM	R4 000 000			X
Create diverse housing options, considering different functions, forms, and affordability levels. [Housing]	MLM	DPT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	R60 000 000			X
Compile needs assessment for demarcation of sites for each Traditional Council. [Strategies & Policies]	MLM	COGHSTA	R1 700 000	X		
Demarcation of sites on proposed residential extension areas under Traditional Councils areas [Housing]	MLM/COGHSTA	COGTA/COGHSTA	R7 800 000		X	
163 Housing Units in Ramaphosa (Dpt of Human Settlement) [Housing]	MLM	Department of Human Settlements	-			X
PRINCIPLE 7: Support and enable the execution of Activity Nodes Revitalisation Strategies in the designated economic nodes.						
Promote the development of neighbourhood shopping	MLM/PPI	PPI/DBSA	R270 000 000			X



PROJECT	RESPONSIBLE AGENT	FUNDING SOURCE	ESTIMATED COST	PRIORITY		
				Short Term 0-5 Years	Medium Term 5-10 Years	Long Term 10-15+ Years
centres throughout the municipality [LED]						
Maubane Business Park [LED]	MLM/COGHSTA	DBSA	R1 700 000		X	
Feasibility study on Moretele Smart City Development (North West Housing Cooperation) [Strategies & Policies]	MLM	North West Housing Cooperation	-		X	
PRINCIPLE 8 - Direct engineering infrastructure investment strategically towards priority nodal points to optimise spatial targeting.						
Conduct feasibility study on engineering infrastructure demand for each growth point. [Strategies & Policies]	MLM	BOJANALA PLATINUM DISTRICT	R4 000 000	X		
Water supply to Ga-Moeka, (Ga-Motle, Ratsiepane, Kromkuil, Mmakaunyane, Norokie) with reticulation and yard connections (MLM IDP 2023/24) [Water]	MLM	MIG	R37 350 000		X	
Develop an Infrastructure Implementation Plan for all Nodes [Strategies & Policies]	MLM	MLM	R1 500 000		X	
Construction of Makapanstad Land fill site (MLM IDP 2023/24) [Sanitation]	MLM	BOJANALA PLATINUM DISTRICT	R250 000 000			
Develop a comprehensive rural infrastructure rollout plan. [Strategies & Policies]	MLM/DLRRD	BOJANALA PLATINUM DISTRICT	R2 000 000		X	



PROJECT	RESPONSIBLE AGENT	FUNDING SOURCE	ESTIMATED COST	PRIORITY		
				Short Term 0-5 Years	Medium Term 5-10 Years	Long Term 10-15+ Years
Water supply project to villages in Moretele (Phase 3) <i>[Water]</i>	MLM	RIGB (Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant)	R 640 617 000		X	
PRINCIPLE 9 - Tourism development						
Develop a Tourism Development Strategy for the Moretele local municipality. <i>[Strategies & Policies]</i>	MLM/BOJANALA PLATINUM DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	BOJANALA PLATINUM DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	R3 000 000			X
Golf Course in Moretele (MLM IDP 2023/24) <i>[LED]</i>	MLM	BOJANALA PLATINUM DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	R13 000 000		X	
Develop a Resources Management Plan for all tourism attraction areas as well as dams. <i>[Strategies & Policies]</i>	BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, MLM	BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, MLM	R 2 400 000		X	

NB: The map below illustrates projects grouped according to spatial proposal clusters. Projects listed in the table above are categorised into seven sectors: Agriculture, LED, Water, Housing, Roads, Sanitation and Strategies & Policies. Each project listed above is marked to indicate its relevant category.

Map 60: CEF Projects

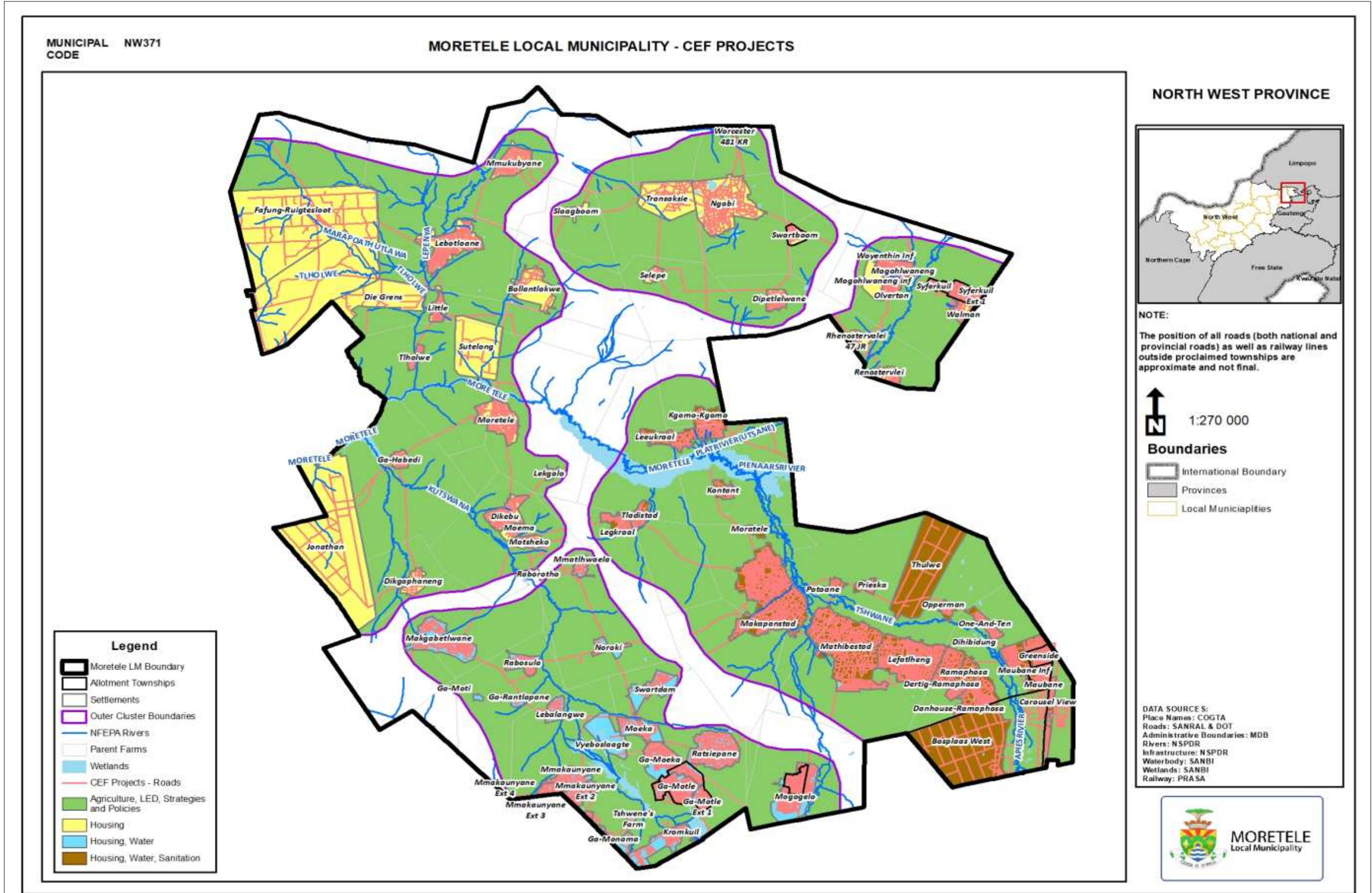


Table 37: Summary of the MSDF in alignment with section 21 of SPLUMA, Act 16 of 2013

CONTENT	STRATEGY OR ELEMENT	
Spatial Vision for the Municipality	<i>"Sustainably transforming the spatial form, through innovative spatial strategies"</i>	
Long term vision	<i>"Fostering a vibrant, resilient community by integrating eco-friendly infrastructure with cutting-edge land use strategies, we envision a landscape where tradition harmonises with sustainable growth, ensuring a thriving environment for the municipality."</i>	
Core settlement/s of nodal area	Makapanstad, Mathibestad, Danhouse, Ramaphosa Ga- Motla, Ratjiepene, Ga-motla, Swartdamstad.	
Other settlements in cluster	Moretele, Sutelong, Ngobi, Transactie, Swartboom, Syferkuil, Walman, Olverton, Mogohlwaneng	
Focus areas of economic activity and employment	Makapanstad and Mathibestad.	
Focus of Village Revitalisation	Moretele, Ga-motla, Danhouse, Swartdamstad	
Significant structuring and restructuring elements	• In-situ Upgrading • Mixed Uses • Activity Nodes • Future Development Area	
Population estimates	Year	Population
	2001	181 033
	2011	188 533
	2016	191 306
	2022	219 120
	2027	235 676
	2032	243 198
Planning for new housing opportunities	- Formalisation of informal settlements. - 163 new housing units in Ramaphosa.	
Environmental issues	Environmental sensitive areas: - Agricultural areas.	
Land Use Management	- Tenure upgrading and formalisation of informal settlements - Implementation of general rezoning and promotion of Mixed Uses	



CONTENT	STRATEGY OR ELEMENT
Well located land (Land with economic opportunity and/or land for acquisition purposes or land release)	Land along the Makapanstad-Mathibestad-Derting Primary Linkage corridor.
Engineering services requirements	Bulk water, Bulk sewer, Road, Storm water
Priority projects	- Upgrade all compacted roads to tarred roads. - Provide and upgrade existing bus and taxi Transfer Ranks in all nodes. - Water supply to Ga-Moeka. - Construction of Makapanstad Land fill site. - Develop a strategy for protecting agricultural land in areas of Traditional Authorities. - Create diverse housing options - Demarcation of sites on proposed residential extension areas under Traditional Councils areas - Develop an Integrated Transport Plan for the Municipality
Community amenities shortfall	- Library - Police station

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLANS (VDP)

The Village Development Plan (VDP) is a spatial and developmental planning initiative commissioned by the Department of Land Reform and Rural Development (DLRRD) under the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA) Act NO. 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA). The objective is to develop 42 VDPs across the Northwest Province, providing detailed spatial vision, land use strategy, infrastructure planning, economic development framework, and implementation plan for selected rural villages. These VDPs are designed to align with local Integrated Development Plans (IDPs), Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs), and the broader development vision of municipalities and traditional authorities. They aim to guide sustainable development, infrastructure investment, land use, and spatial transformation at the village level. In the MLM, 3 villages have been picked, these include:

- ❖ **Mathibastad** (Bahwaduba Traditional Authority – Kgosi L.J. Mathibe)
- ❖ **Maubane** (Bakgatla Ba Mocha Ba Ga Maubane – Kgosi P.P. Maubane)
- ❖ **Makapaanstad** (Bakgatla Ba Mocha Mosetlha – Kgosi N. Makapan)

The selection of villages for the VDPs was guided by several strategic considerations that enhance their impact within broader spatial planning frameworks. All selected villages fall under active traditional authorities, which enables cohesive planning that respects and integrates customary

governance structures, fostering legitimacy and local ownership of development initiatives. The villages were chosen based on their development potential, considering factors such as their capacity for economic growth, strategic location, and their suitability to function as local service nodes for surrounding communities. These villages also hold significance in terms of settlement hierarchy and rural development, as they represent pivotal points capable of stimulating socio-economic activity and infrastructural investment in their respective regions.

The VDPs play a pivotal role in strengthening broader spatial planning initiatives by providing detailed, localized planning frameworks that directly inform and enrich the SDF. Through in-depth analysis at the village level, VDPs identify development nodes, land use zones, and define rural settlement edges critical spatial components that serve as foundational inputs for future SDF reviews and updates. This aligns directly with the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA), specifically Chapter 4 Part E, which mandates that SDFs must identify areas where more detailed local planning is required. The VDPs fulfill this legislative requirement by offering targeted, ground-level insights that help refine spatial strategies. The plans compile and present updated data on demographics, local economies, and infrastructure status enhancing the evidence base and ensuring that municipal SDFs are informed by current, accurate, and context-specific information. In doing so, VDPs bridge the gap between strategic vision and practical implementation, enabling more responsive and sustainable spatial development planning.

The VDPs are essential tools that enhance the effectiveness and precision of the SDF by addressing critical planning components at a localized level. Through land use guidance, VDPs help refine zoning by clearly identifying and recommending areas for residential, commercial, agricultural, and conservation purposes, ensuring balanced and sustainable land allocation. In the realm of infrastructure planning, they assess the capacity and condition of existing bulk services and propose necessary upgrades or expansions aligned with projected growth, enabling municipalities to plan proactively for future needs. The VDPs also promote economic development by identifying opportunities for Local Economic Development and agrarian transformation that align with and strengthen the economic vision of the SDF. Their emphasis on environmental sensitivity ensures that environmental constraints and opportunities are mapped and integrated into land use decisions, safeguarding ecological assets. Regarding settlement expansion, the use of demographic projections allows VDPs to define realistic future housing needs and designate appropriate areas for growth. The community-centric approach embedded in the VDP process ensures that spatial proposals are informed by participatory planning and reflect local priorities, traditional knowledge systems, and the aspirations of the communities involved.

Figure 16: Mathibestad VDP Proposals

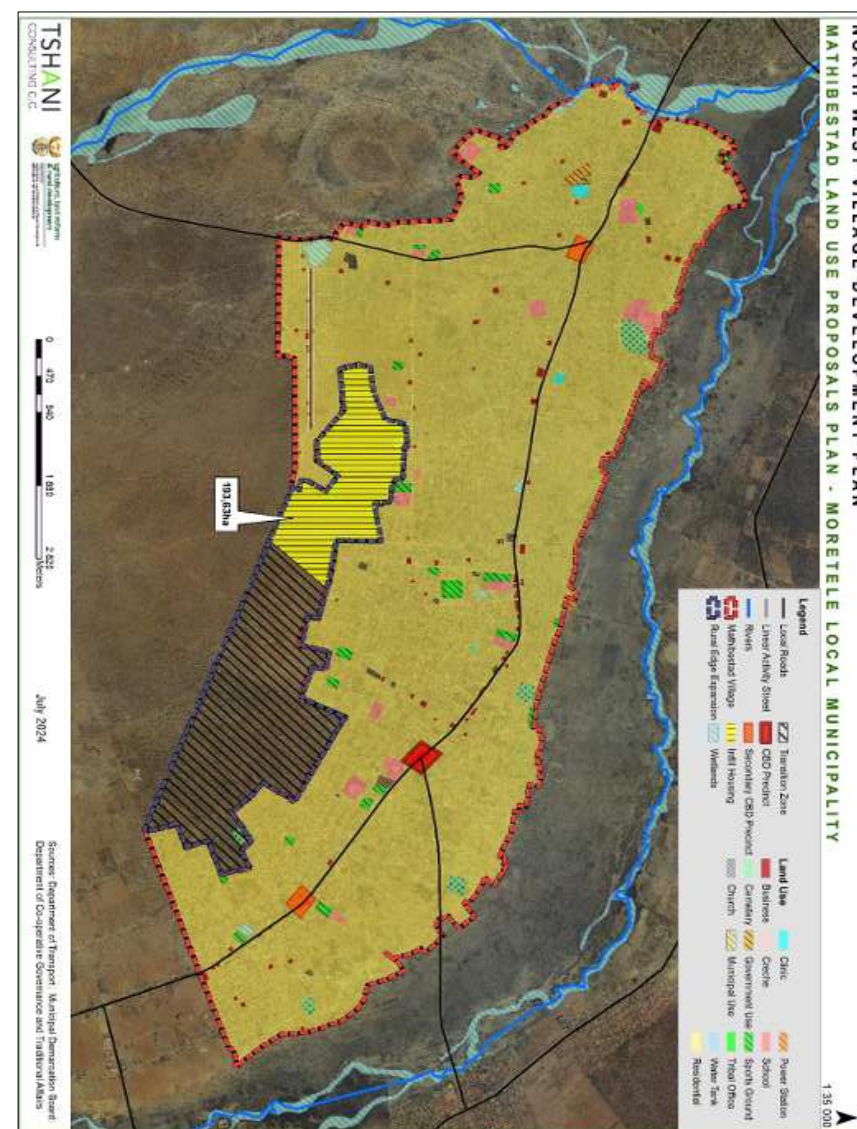


Figure 17: Makapanstad VDP Land Proposals

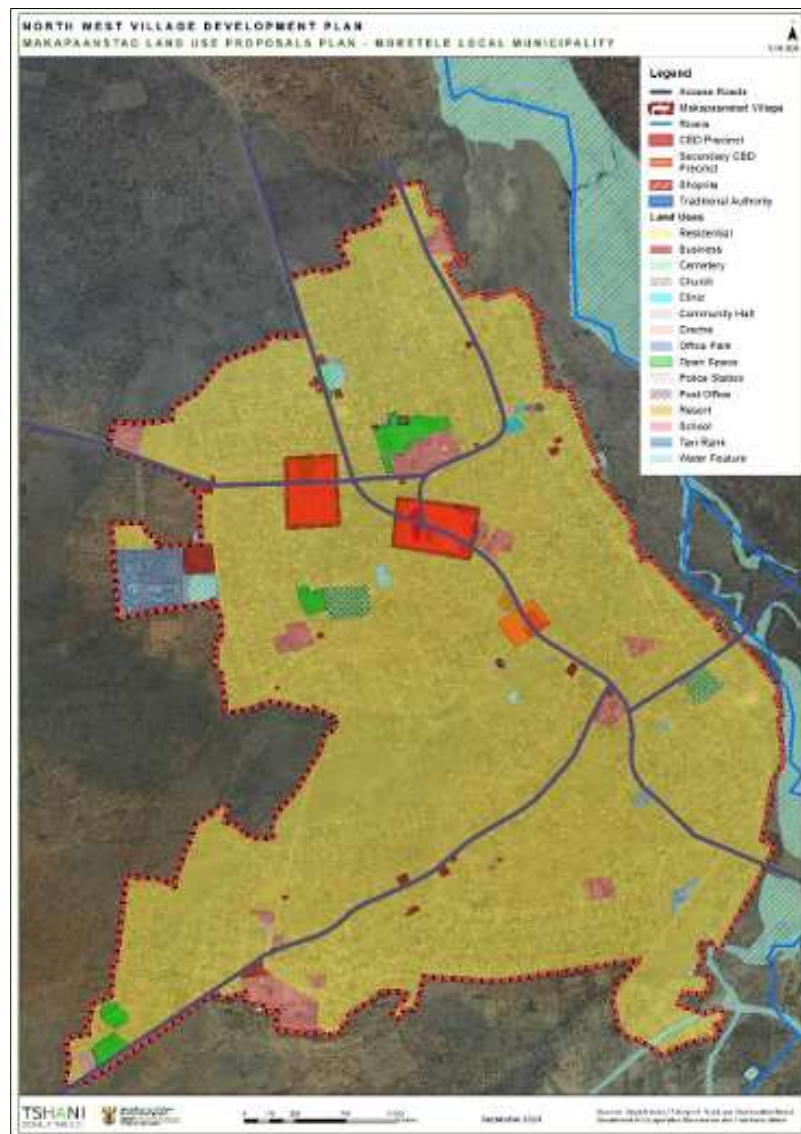
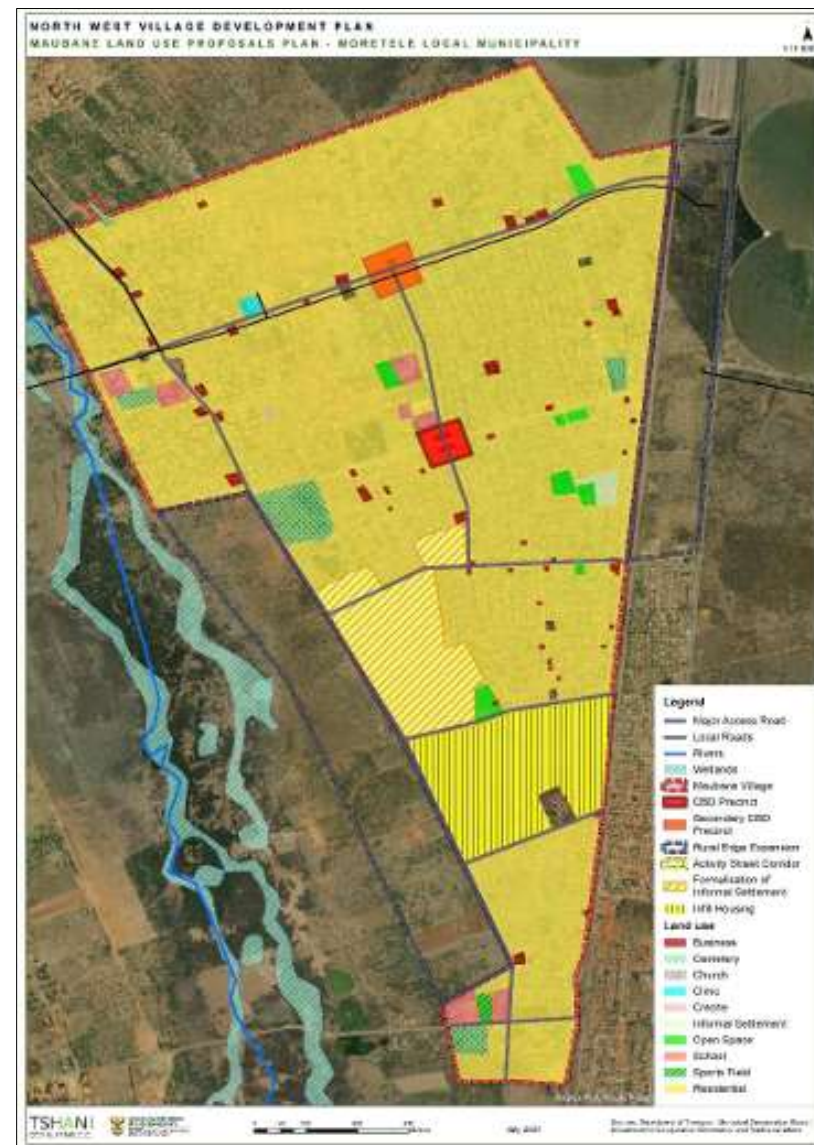


Figure 18: Maubane VDP Land Proposals





SOURCED DOCUMENTS

Agro Agricultural Master Plan 2022

Bojanala District Integrated Development Plan 2022/2027

Bojanala District Spatial Development Framework (2012)

Bojanala Platinum District Municipality EMF 2018

Bojanala Platinum District North West Province PDP 2019

CSIR Guidelines 2015 **(FOR ALL BUFFER ZONE SIZES)**

Infrastructure Development Act (IDA), Act 23 of 2014

Magalies Water Annual Report 2021/2022

Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA), Act 28 of 2002.

Moretele Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2017/2022

Moretele Land Audit Report May 2021

Moretele Land Use Scheme 2018

Moretele Local Municipality Draft SDF 2024

Moretele Local Municipality IDP 2022/2023

Moretele Local Municipality LED Strategy 2016

Moretele Spatial Development Framework 2018

Moretele SPLUMA By-law of 2016

MPTA, 2014

Municipal Systems Act 2000 (Act 23 of 2000)

National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998.

National Spatial Development Framework 2022.

National Transport Master Plan 2005-2050

North-West Spatial Development Framework 2017

Promotion of Administrative Justice Act 3 of 2000

Quantec 2023

Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA).

SPLUMA 2013 (Act 16 of 2013)

Statistics South Africa, 2022

Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's)

The Inter-Governmental Relations Framework Act 13 of 2005

The National Development Plan, 2030

The National Forests Act (NFA), Act 84 of 1998

The National Heritage Resources Act (NHR), Act 11 of 1999

The National Water Act (NWA), Act 36 of 1998

The Southern African Development Community (SADC)

The Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act (TLGFA), Act 2 of 2019

Water Service Development Plan 2022